

racial-ethnic groups. But his book includes a chapter on the aged, which includes whites, too. This inclusion suggests that his concept of a minority group goes beyond the boundary of racial-ethnic groups. One would then wonder why he does not include a sexually disadvantaged group--women. Even in the analysis of racial-ethnic groups, he concentrates heavily on Black Americans and grossly overlooks Asian Americans.

In sum, this book is a work of minority suffering which contains much information on many issues. It is also a highly readable book while preserving scholarly rigor. But this book is poor in theory construction and inadequate in the analysis of the basic causes of minority suffering. Some minority groups are either underanalyzed or not analyzed at all.

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BARRY D. ADAM. *THE SURVIVAL OF DOMINATION*. New York: Elsevier, 1978, 179 pp., \$15.00.

The project area of *The Survival of Domination* is of great importance; the title is splendid; the Elsevier presentation is excellent. Yet it disappoints. The author sets out to examine the invisible mechanisms that keep social groups in their place when the overt legal discrimination against them may have been tinkered with sufficiently to remove its worst effects. Barry Adam is very specific about his intentions to focus on the everyday strategies oppressed communities evolve and use, individually and as members of that community, to survive. For "without a phenomenology of unfreedom, the contemporary historical stage remains unknown; social ordering cannot but recreate disenfranchised groups." The novelist, Paul Scott, wrote of "that liberal instinct which is so dear to historians that they lay it out through the unmapped forests of prejudice and self-interest as though this line, and not the forest, is our history." Barry Adam seeks to map the forest and chart the interdependence of the arbo-real roots--a difficult task, and an area too often overlooked by triumphant reformers.

Mr. Adam chooses blacks, Jews, and gays as his examples and points of cross-reference. Perhaps here lies the first disappointment. Although he does not locate them specifically in North America, it is there that they belong in his treatment, despite his use of older European cultural references. With such important intentions, it is a pity he is not more genuinely cross-cultural--the subjects seem almost too convenient--or more locally specific. He does suggest that the study could be extended to North American Indians or women. So it should. The effect of one

"inferior" group on the subordinate status of another must not be underestimated (and Mexican Americans, as a conquered people, might be included). To omit the female sex is to remove the whole of psychosexual tensions between groups and the sociosexual or socioreligious domination within groups. It also excuses the author from seizing his own opportunity to analyze "these everyday social relationships and their potential for transformation" in full. "Black women," he quotes from Grier and Cobbs' *Black Rage*, "have a nearly bottomless well of self-depreciation . . . prepared by society . . . a prefabricated pit which they have no hand in fashioning." And elsewhere, "the most alienated workers are not the most revolutionary, for the necessary confidence in their own power is lacking." Adam does not go down that pit and reach the most alienated, nor does he examine the attitudes still extant within Judaism to maintain the "inferiority" of their female believers.

"Strategies Coping with Domination" is intended as the centerpiece. It is an interesting chapter, but it too disappoints a little. Although Mr. Adam is among the first to put all these conclusions together, there is nothing very substantial or original; more important, he does not prove his assertion that "coping strategies dissolve into methods to alter or resist domination." Indeed, if they did, domination would have been more altered, more resisted, and less "coped with."

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MELVIN G. HOLLI and PETER d'A. JONES (Editors). *THE ETHNIC FRONTIER: GROUP SURVIVAL IN CHICAGO AND THE MIDWEST*. Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1977, 422 pp., \$7.95.

The reader seeking fresh and intellectually stimulating material on American ethnic history will find *The Ethnic Frontier: Group Survival in Chicago and the Midwest* a rewarding book. Editors Melvin G. Holli and Peter d'A. Jones have assembled a collection of first-rate original scholarly articles that provide new insights into issues of group survival, assimilation, and conflict in the United States.

The Midwestern focus of the essays provides an opportunity for new perspectives. Edward Mazur's essay on ethnic and class cleavages among Chicago's Jews has fresh interest, not because of the novelty of the theme, but because the theme is documented in a Midwestern rather than in the usual Northeastern setting. Louise and Nuevo Kerr's splendid essay, "Mexican Chicago: Chicano Assimilation Aborted, 1939-1952," breaks new ground in theme as well as locale. The Kerrs demonstrate that, unlike their