

lems of East-West relations. As the political détente progressed, the East-West juridical debate took form in that Western-sponsored pragmatic, empirical, problem-oriented, step-by-step approach that gave birth, in time, to such basic East-West international law accords as the Moscow Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the Space Treaty of 1967, and the latest nuclear nonproliferation draft treaty.

Bernard A. Ramundo is a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army who has served with the Directorate of Foreign Military Rights Affairs in the U.S. Department of Defense, and is now a member of the Law Faculty of George Washington University. Dr. Ramundo is not a legal philosopher, and so he is rather less effective in dealing with the more speculative, philosophical aspects of the concept of peaceful coexistence than he is with its institutional and instrumental legal manifestations. In a world in which scientific observers of the Soviet legal scene tend, perhaps too easily, to be categorized as either "optimists" or "pessimists," Ramundo clearly falls into the second group and may therefore give a little more emphasis to the essentially negative or purely self-serving aspects of this special Soviet doctrine than to the areas where, as it has turned out, the doctrine has offered concrete and useful opportunities for being taken up and utilized by the West in accordance with strictly Western assessments of Western policy interests. This degree of emphasis in Dr. Ramundo's work is not, however, unpleasant or distorting, and he never in any way approaches the fiery polemics that have occasionally marred some of the lesser Soviet bloc juridical writings in the same field.

If it does not break too much new ground in surveying Soviet legal literature, Ramundo's book is at least thorough and comprehensive in the range of Soviet institutional practice covered, and it thus provides a valuable compendium of Soviet law-in-action in a still important field of applied international law.

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BETWEEN HAMMER AND SICKLE. By *Arie L. Eliav*. Updated edition. New York: New American Library, 1969. 237 pp. \$1.25, paper.

The Soviet Jewish question has been the subject of several serious monographs, but a detailed analytic overview of the subject is still lacking. The lacuna is partially filled by this work by Arie L. Eliav, who served for three years as first secretary of the Israeli Embassy in Moscow. Although largely impressionistic in character, it provides invaluable insights into the deprivations suffered by the Soviet Jewish community in the ethnic-cultural, religious, and civil rights fields.

Eliav is a keen observer who has traveled widely throughout the Soviet Union and met with a great variety of Jews in all walks of public life. His two chapters on Jewish "types" and on the rarely visited Jewish communities of Lithuania, Georgia, Daghestan, Central Asia, and Birobidzhan are especially perceptive.

Between Hammer and Sickle highlights the extraordinary contradiction in Soviet policy: on the one hand, the authorities attempt to obliterate any sense of Jewish self-identity by depriving Jewry of the minimal communal and educational institutions which other ethnic groups have at their disposal; on the other hand, the government insists on maintaining Jewish nationality identity in the required internal passport. To the extent that such identification becomes a powerful means for discriminatory practices, whether in admission to universities or in appointment to administrative and party posts, the result can only be to increase Jewish con-

sciousness. The author traces the contradiction to the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" complex which continues to hold many Soviet officials in its grip. The stereotyped image of the Jew as a potential secret conspirator with ties outside the monolithic Soviet state demands that he continue to be clearly identifiable, even as the institutional structures for perpetuating such identity are pulverized.

The "Protocols" theme requires a far more intensive analysis than is found in the Eliav book. The remarkable massive resuscitation in contemporary Soviet propaganda of the basic elements of that infamous forgery demonstrates the need for a sophisticated application of sociopsychological insights in any serious examination of the Soviet Jewish problem. Equally essential is an analysis of the burgeoning self-consciousness of Soviet Jewry, of which Eliav has perceived only a glimmer.

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THE RISE AND FALL OF T. D. LYSENKO. By *Zhores A. Medvedev*. Translated by *I. Michael Lerner*, with the editorial assistance of *Lucy G. Lawrence*. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1969. xvii, 284 pp. \$10.00.

This study of the Lysenko affair traces its history in considerable detail, naming names (and eloquently eulogizing the victims), quoting at some length from speeches, debates, articles, and reports, and explaining the scientific questions at issue in many of the events. Medvedev himself, as he states in the preface, has come by his knowledge of these events in several capacities: for the events of 1929–41 as a historian (whose facts have been checked with those who were there); for the events of 1946–62 as an observer; and for the events of 1962–66 as a participant. Drafts of the first two parts of the book were circulated during the third of these periods, and were used as part of the struggle to overcome the scientific power and influence of Lysenko and his followers.

This book is thus not only an extremely useful chronicle of what happened but also represents the courageous action of a scientist deeply involved, at his own risk, in the issues he describes. It was not, however, intended as an anti-Soviet book. Medvedev submitted the manuscript to a committee of the Academy of Sciences, who accepted it for publication. Only when political intervention blocked its publication in the USSR and he was faced with the prospect of publication of an unauthorized version in the Western press did Medvedev allow the present version to be translated and published in this country.

Medvedev's own conviction that freedom of scientific inquiry and discussion are fully compatible with Marxist communism appears clearly in the pages of this work. At the same time, his chronicling of the injustices and stupidities committed in the course of the whole affair, together with his explanation of how it came about (stressing, among other factors, the overcentralization of scientific administrations and the isolation of Soviet scientists from foreign contacts), constitutes a severe indictment of the Soviet system in its Stalinist phase.

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