

Khrushchev, who was often knowledgeable about the shortcomings of the Soviet economy, also succumbed to many of Lysenko's nostrums. The demise of Lysenkoism was made possible only with the ouster of Khrushchev.

*The Lysenko Affair* can be read with great profit by students of Soviet politics, economics, and science. It is a thoroughly documented study drawing heavily on Soviet sources, most of which are readily available to Western scholars. The appendixes, which list repressed Soviet specialists (physicists, philosophers of science, biologists, and agricultural specialists) and "bosses" of higher learning, theoretical ideology, and agricultural administration, are fringe benefits contributed by Joravsky. Because his approach is more topical than chronological, his work tends to be highly analytical and somewhat repetitive. Nonetheless, the book is a model of scholarly exposition that goes far in destroying the many myths dealing with the impact of ideology on the development of natural science in Soviet Russia. *The Lysenko Affair* is a profound and penetrating study that should stand unchallenged on the subject of Lysenkoism for some time to come.

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UNDERSTANDING THE RUSSIANS: A CITIZEN'S PRIMER. By *Foy D. Kohler*. New York, Evanston, London: Harper & Row, 1970. xix, 441 pp. \$10.00.

RUSSIA ON OUR MINDS: REFLECTIONS ON ANOTHER WORLD. By *Delia and Ferdinand Kuhn*. Garden City: Doubleday, 1970. 299 pp. \$6.95.

ACROSS THE RUSSIAS. By *John Massey Stewart*. Chicago, New York, San Francisco: Rand McNally, 1970. 256 pp. \$6.95.

PORTRAIT OF A REVOLUTION: RUSSIA, 1896–1924. By *Frédéric Rossif and Madeleine Chapsal*. Translated by *Hazel Kahn*. Boston and Toronto: Little, Brown and Co., 1969. 160 pp. \$4.95.

This latest crop of books on the Soviet Union includes a personal memoir by an American career diplomat who served as ambassador to Moscow from 1962 to 1966, two typical travelogues by free-lance writers describing tours of the Soviet Union in the 1960s, and a photo album that is a by-product of a French documentary film project on the Bolshevik Revolution.

The diplomatic memoir by Foy Kohler, who retired from the Foreign Service in 1967 to join the Center for Advanced International Studies at the University of Miami, is somewhat mistitled. Rather than a simple reference book for the average reader, as the title suggests, it is a combination of a telescoped history of the Soviet system and a more detailed survey of domestic and foreign aspects of Soviet policy with which the author has had personal experience. He traces the breakup of the Communist monolith as a result of the Sino-Soviet conflict and devotes separate chapters to the principal international issues—Germany, Cuba, Vietnam, and the Middle East—that continue to plague relations between East and West. United States foreign policy toward the Soviet Union is discussed from the official point of view, with virtually no critique of the assumptions that guide the conduct of foreign affairs. This leads to some odd inconsistencies, such as continuous references to a "Communist" challenge, which make little sense in view of the author's own depiction of a fracturing of the once unified move-

ment. Kohler also appears to be rather rigid on Vietnam and resorts from time to time to the rhetoric of the cold war. A useful aspect of his book is his stress on differences between Russians and Americans as people and between their political histories, casting doubt on a foreseeable rapprochement.

A similar theme, arguing against the theory of convergence, pervades the travel book of the Kuhns, a husband-and-wife writing team. Like Kohler, they emphasize that "the Russian has for a thousand years been conditioned to absolutism, while the American has for perhaps three hundred been conditioned to self-rule." The impressionistic account of their trip takes the authors through Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, Tbilisi, Central Asia, and Siberia, along a well-trodden tourist circuit. Travel vignettes are skillfully interwoven with general background on the Soviet system, marred here and there by factual errors. In an odd mix-up, the Kuhns refer to a Leningrad street supposedly named for N. A. Voznesensky, Gosplan chairman purged in 1950, which was then renamed Maiorov Prospekt. Actually Voznesensky Prospekt was the prerevolutionary name of this important thoroughfare, and it was renamed in 1923 for Peter Vasilievich Maiorov, a political commissar killed during the Civil War.

Stewart's *Across the Russias* is yet another account of a journey through the Soviet Union. He followed roughly the same route as the Kuhns, except for an extensive tour of the Caucasus. Unlike the Kuhns, Stewart did not set himself a theme for his trip. His is a rather personal story of chance encounters and conversations on his 12,500-mile journey. Again occasional misstatements intrude, such as the contention that the Volga Germans, unlike other minorities exiled during World War II, were not rehabilitated after Stalin's death. Stewart is a skilled photographer, and the seventy-odd photographs, in both color and black and white, add a nice perspective to the book. Photographs are also the principal ingredient of *Portrait of a Revolution*, one of whose coauthors, Frédéric Rossif, is a French film maker. While making a documentary film in the Soviet Union in 1967, he was given access to film archives that yielded a wealth of still photographs on the early years of Soviet rule. Many of these pictures have been assembled in what was evidently meant to be a pictorial history of the Revolution. The photographs are excellent, but the caption material, apparently designed to provide a connecting account, leaves much to be desired.

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SOVIET ECONOMICS. By *Michael Kaser*. New York and Toronto: McGraw-Hill, 1970. 256 pp. \$4.95, cloth. \$2.45, paper.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION. By *Stanley H. Cohn*. Lexington, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1970. xiv, 135 pp. \$10.00, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN JAPAN AND THE USSR. By *Angus Maddison*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1969. xxviii, 174 pp. \$6.00, cloth. \$1.95, paper.

SOCIALIST AND NONSOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION PATTERNS: A COMPARATIVE APPRAISAL. By *Paul Gregory*. New York, Washington, London: Praeger Publishers, 1970. xxvi, 211 pp. \$15.00.

These four books are all concerned in one way or another with Soviet economic development, but they differ considerably in objectives, scope, approach, and tech-