

Of course, in 1971 the Jewish movement went beyond these tactics to make use of demonstrations, sit-ins, and hunger strikes.

Korey's relatively superficial diagnosis of Soviet anti-Jewish policy is a weak point of the volume. He stresses the persistence of popular anti-Semitism based on a Jewish stereotype that is also familiar in the West and cites the case of a blood libel in Daghestan in 1960 which was dismissed at the time as a mere "political error." However, when a similar libel was circulated in the 1920s, much more forceful action was taken by the authorities. An analysis of the shift in official policy between the 1920s and the 1960s would have been interesting and helpful. Unfortunately, Korey barely touches on this matter.

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THE ECUMENICAL WORLD OF ORTHODOX CIVILIZATION: RUSSIA AND ORTHODOXY: VOLUME 3: ESSAYS IN HONOR OF GEORGES FLOROVSKY. Edited by *Andrew Blane* and *Thomas E. Bird*. Slavistic Printings and Reprintings, 260/3. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1974. 250 pp. 80 Dglds.

Andrew Blane and Thomas E. Bird have made a significant contribution in this volume of essays in honor of Georges Florovsky, the well-known Orthodox scholar and churchman. The collection of essays (written in French, German, and English) are authored by several distinguished scholars—George H. Williams, Harry A. Wolfson, T. F. Torrance, John Meyendorff, Peter Charanis, Wilhelm Kahle, Ernst Benz, Robert Stupperich, Steven Runciman, Yves M.-J. Congar, N. A. Nissiotis, C. J. Dumont and Charles Moeller.

The topics cover a wide spectrum, making a brief review of this book difficult. Williams' essay on "Baptismal Theology and Practice in Rome as Reflected in Justin Martyr" reveals the complexity of the milieu in which Justin practiced baptism—a milieu with ethnic and interfaith ramifications that gave direct testimony to three degrees of baptism: for Jews, for Christian progeny, and for gentile converts. Justin's attitude to the last group influenced him to understand baptism "as illumination by the Light that saves man from the eschatological Fire" (p. 34). This essay provides helpful insights to early Christian baptism and is a worthy contribution in honor of Florovsky.

The essay by N. A. Nissiotis, "An Orthodox View of Modern Trends in Evangelism," I found particularly stimulating, since this is not a topic discussed widely in Orthodox circles. Nissiotis contends that the churches are divided more because of their different concepts of evangelism and its practices than because of their confessional disagreement. This is true. The Christian churches are suffering today not only from an identity complex, but also from an inadequate theology of means and ends as seen in evangelism. Nissiotis argues for a wider understanding of mission in the church. He says, "It is certainly a sign of progress that the Churches today are beginning to use 'mission,' 'evangelism,' and 'diakonia' as synonyms. . ." (p. 183). The author advocates an open dialogue as Christians and non-Christians engage in a common pursuit of truth. The Orthodox contribution in this new emerging dialogue is to show that real evangelism is impossible without an ecclesial basis. "Outside the context of the Church evangelism remains

a humanism or a temporary psychological enthusiasm" (p. 191). Nissiotis ends his essay by lauding Father Florovsky's Christocentric-ecclesial theology as a constructive contribution enabling the Orthodox to involve themselves in the world.

While this review has only commented on two of the thirteen essays contained in this valuable volume, all the articles are of high quality and deserve a wide reading. In short, the essays are indeed a fitting tribute to Father Florovsky. The editors are to be commended for their efforts.

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LAW OF BANKING IN EAST-WEST TRADE. By *Iván Meznerics*. Translated by *Emil Böszörményi Nagy*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1973. 427 pp. \$22.50.

In what appears to be a translation of a text for advanced law students, the author surveys civil law institutions used in payments, credits, and other banking operations in the East and the West. There is little in the book relating to East-West trade, per se. Over half the book is devoted to Western legal codes, a topic not likely to interest the Western reader. The author's discussion of the role of banking legislation in socialist legal systems, however, does yield several insights. Socialist banking legislation has for the most part been included in state administrative law rather than in the civil codes. With the growing independence of socialist enterprises, a trend has emerged extending the scope of civil law to regulate the commercial relations of enterprises and the banks. Despite some progress in this direction, credit relationships are still largely regulated by recourse to administrative methods. The author, general counsel of the National Bank of Hungary, has included a number of examples illustrating legal changes connected with Hungary's recent economic reforms.

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WEST GERMAN TRADE WITH THE EAST: THE POLITICAL DIMENSION. By *Robert W. Dean*. Praeger Special Studies in International Politics and Government. New York, Washington, London: Praeger Publishers, 1974. xvi, 270 pp. 10 tables. \$17.50.

Mr. Dean's study is concerned with the political role trade has played in the relations of the Federal Republic of Germany with the communist countries of Eastern Europe. The central hypothesis of the book is that, in the case of West Germany, East-West trade has been in large part a function of East-West political relations and objectives. Giving a detailed historical report of the Federal Republic's Ostpolitik, the author criticizes Chancellor Adenauer for a seemingly passive, negative and "short-sighted" policy, while praising the attempts of Adenauer's successors to respond to the centrifugal political, economic and social changes that have occurred in Eastern Europe since Stalin's death.

Considerable space is legitimately devoted to the particular economic relations of the two Germanies, still called "inner-German trade" for mostly nostalgic reasons, although it represents only a fractional part of prewar exchange. The development of trade between East and West Germany since World War II gives