

SOVETSKAIA FILOSOFSKAIA NAUKA I EE PROBLEMY: KRATKII OCHERK. By *A. F. Okulov*. Moscow: "Mysl'," 1971. 220 pp. 90 kopeks.

This slim volume is part of the ongoing Soviet "search for legitimacy." There is a stress on "social concern," "commitment," "sociality"—and even an interpretation of *partiinost'* as something to be emulated by all! The Stalinist crimes in philosophy are not mentioned, even in the prudish terms of "personality cult." No word is dropped on the rich *samizdat* literature or on the increasing exclusion of philosophers of Jewish origin from full participation in Soviet philosophic life. Finally, the author makes no reference to the fact that contemporary Soviet philosophers still do not measure up to the most elementary norms of scholarship: most of the time their books have no indexes and the bibliographies are childish.

What we are offered is a comfortably bourgeois, middle-of-the-road account, religiously avoiding the "cutting edge" of the *samizdat* present and the scurrility of the Stalinist past. Bocheński, Kamenka, and Wetter are attacked in the same old pseudo-militant way, although the language is less vulgar than the kind one met in 1955. Otherwise the book provides a reasonably accurate picture of what went on among the "mainstreamers" in Soviet philosophy in the period between about 1958 and about 1968—although the author does not define his temporal coordinates. The account on pages 81 and 82 of the logic discussion in the early 1950s mentions only two viewpoints in contention; there were three. In describing Hegel scholarship in the Soviet Union, Professor Okulov forgets (p. 142) that Bakradze is not the only serious Hegel scholar: there are two strong schools (one in Tiflis, the other in Alma-Ata), each with four or five topnotch interpreters of Hegel.

In sum, almost everything Okulov has to say is *déjà vu*. The book is of marginal usefulness; perhaps it would serve as a check list of which orthodox Soviet philosophers are considered properly orthodox by other orthodox Soviet philosophers.

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THE TRIAL OF THE FOUR: A COLLECTION OF MATERIALS ON THE CASE OF GALANSKOV, GINZBURG, DOBROVOLSKY AND LASHKOVA, 1967–68. Compiled and with a commentary by *Pavel Litvinov*. English text edited and annotated by *Peter Reddaway*. Translated by *Janis Sapiets*, *Hilary Sternberg*, and *Daniel Weissbort*. Foreword by *Leonard Schapiro*. New York: Viking Press, 1972. xii, 434 pp. \$10.00.

The trial of Galanskov, Ginzburg, Dobrovolsky, and Lashkova in January 1968 elicited so powerful a response among Soviet intellectuals that it may be said to have sparked the Soviet Human Rights Movement. The protests which it generated exceeded in scope those following the 1966 trial of writers Andrei Siniavsky and Iulii Daniel. Comparison of these two trials comes naturally. The chief charge against one of the accused, Ginzburg, was in fact that he had compiled a "White Book" on the Siniavsky-Daniel case and circulated it in *samizdat*.

What Ginzburg decided to do for Siniavsky-Daniel, Pavel Litvinov, grandson of the late Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, resolved to do for Ginzburg and his fellow accused. The result was his massive compilation of almost six hundred pages, *Protsess chetyrekh*, which was published in the original Russian by

the Herzen Foundation (Amsterdam) in 1971. *The Trial of the Four* is a "slightly pruned" English version of the Litvinov compilation with an introduction and notes by Peter Reddaway of the London School of Economics. The translation is first-rate, virtually flawless, and eminently readable. Reddaway's "prunings" are likewise invariably judicious. The editor and his team of translators have done an exemplary job.

As far as its contents are concerned, the book will assuredly be of interest to the general reader as well as to the specialist, particularly in view of Iurii Galanskov's tragic and premature death in a prison hospital in November 1972. Of particular interest are the unofficial transcript of the trial (pp. 41–221), the coverage of the case by the Soviet press, and the protest statements of various intellectuals. The reader is also witness to the lacerating spectacle of a Soviet court flagrantly disregarding Soviet law. The judge on occasion seems to serve as a second prosecutor, while a bevy of party and KGB functionaries consistently happen to occupy all the "available" seats in the courtroom.

Pavel Litvinov has done an impressive job as compiler. His collection is remarkably thorough—especially in view of the conditions under which he must have worked—and objective. It should also be mentioned that the personalities of the late Galanskov and his fellow accused, as well as those of such well-known dissenters as Anatolii Levitin and Evgenii Kushev, who were interrogated as witnesses, emerge most vividly from this volume. My only major criticism of this excellent book is that more than the scanty biographical information offered should have been provided on Pavel Litvinov.

The Trial of the Four should be required reading for any serious student of the contemporary Soviet scene. Even those who know Russian would be wise to consult this volume for its valuable notes, which are absent from the Herzen Foundation edition.

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DIE STIMME DER STUMMEN: DIE DEMOKRATISCHE BEWEGUNG IN DER SOWJETUNION. By *Cornelia I. Gerstenmaier*. 3rd supplemented edition. Stuttgart: Seewald Verlag, 1972. 395 pp.

THE VOICES OF THE SILENT. By *Cornelia Gerstenmaier*. Translated by *Susan Hecker*. New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1972. 587 pp. \$10.00.

Cornelia Gerstenmaier, a West German student of Soviet affairs and former editor of *Ost-Probleme*, has produced a detailed and comprehensive survey of several aspects of the wide-ranging struggle for elemental human rights and freedoms ensuing within the Soviet Union since the death of Stalin. The author has made the personal acquaintance of many of the better-known figures involved in the so-called Democratic Movement, and this volume not only serves as a general introduction to problems of dissent over the past twenty years but also fills in much information on the fate of those persons whose names have flashed briefly in the Western consciousness and then disappeared.

Drawing on her own contacts while in the Soviet Union, official and unofficial Soviet sources, and Western publications such as *Grani*, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, and *Ost-Probleme*, the author divides her book into three parts. Part 1 covers