

Michael Solomon is a Rumanian Jewish journalist who fought with the forces of the British Middle East Command in Egypt and East Africa during World War II. At the conclusion of the war he elected to return to Rumania and resume his journalistic career. Full of idealism and like many others unable at first to comprehend the significance of the tightening Communist controls over Rumania, this sophisticated journalist, who had also served in London before the war, was clearly not a fit subject for Ana Pauker's Rumania. He was first arrested by the Rumanian security police in February 1948. Released in June of that year, he was immediately picked up by the Russian police and soon sentenced to a twenty-five-year term in the forced labor camps north of Magadan. When the Russians released him in 1955, he was rearrested by the Rumanian police and held in Rumanian prisons for another ten years.

Magadan is the story of how he managed to survive the rigors of camp life in that northern Siberian region. It should be compared not to the Solzhenitsyn novel, as claimed by the publisher, but to Eugenia Ginzburg's *Journey into the Whirlwind*. However, it falls far short of Mrs. Ginzburg's achievement. Solomon's writing is both pretentious and pedestrian, and the reviewer found that his interest in the story frequently lagged.

Mrs. Wasilewska was exiled to a remote village, and her story is not concerned with forced labor camps. The seventeen-year-old daughter in 1939 of a Polish landowner in the western Ukrainian province of Rovno, she and members of her family were deported to a village near Novo Sukhotino in northern Kazakhstan several months after Russian troops occupied the province in the fall of 1939. After over a year of hardship in exile, during the course of which she married and separated from her husband, she resolved in the spring of 1941, upon learning that she was pregnant, to attempt to join her father in German-occupied Poland. A little more than half of the book is concerned with her hazardous journey by rail and foot westward toward the Ukraine. The story is simply told, and there is an element of suspense which makes the book more readable than *Magadan*. It should nevertheless be noted that Mrs. Wasilewska consistently calls the region to which she was deported "Siberia" and in the very few references she makes to the Oriental natives she always calls them "Khirciz." Clearly an escape story about Stalin's Russia is bound to be that much more gruesome and suspenseful if the escape is from Siberia rather than Kazakhstan.

JACOB WALKIN
Auburn University

DOGMATISMUS UND EMANZIPATION IN DER SOWJETUNION:
PHILOSOPHIE, REFORMDENKEN, OPPOSITION. By Kurt Marko.
Stuttgart: Verlag W. Kohlhammer, 1971. 224 pp. DM 19.80, paper.

This book is a rather successful attempt to tell the story of current ideological-philosophical developments in the Soviet Union. The difficulty in telling this story lies in relating it to the classical Marxist-Leninist philosophical "establishment," on the one hand, and to political developments which need explanation, on the other. The price of success is a certain looseness of organization which makes it hard to read the book in one sitting and rather encourages one to read it as a series of essays that are similar in intent but very different in conceptualization. The titles of the chapters are "When Does Paradise Begin?," "Soviet Philosophy Between

Stagnation and Renovation," "Critical Realism Against Bloc-Orthodoxy," "Preliminary Conclusion: Official Thought and Other-Thinking in the Soviet Union Today," "Muscovite Orthodoxy to New Fronts," "Contestation Within Soviet Philosophy and Ideology," "Ideological Reintegration and Democratic Alternatives," "Can the Soviet Union Survive 1984?," and "Reformist Thought and Emancipation: Deideologization of Sociology, History, Politics?"

True to the quasi-Sartrean vision of his *Evolution wider Willen* (1968), Professor Marko sees every effort of official Soviet ideology to cope with the major contemporary challenges as doomed to generate the very evil it tries to ward off. For example, it is in the name of the "unity of the socialist camp" that the Soviets make their moves in the Sino-Soviet conflict. It is these very moves which serve to prevent the realization of this unity. The so-called scientific-technological revolution poses an even more delicate problem. In order to benefit from it, the Soviet power structure has to act as if the benefits can be reaped without profound and "anti-Marxist" changes, such as those intimated in the views of the Richta group and others involved in the Prague Spring. But no one can guarantee that the operation will succeed. If it does not, the damage to "communism in the USSR" could be catastrophic, with hordes of deideologized technicians running all over the Soviet Union, not only unwilling but unable to respond to party slogans.

There is a similar "boomerang effect" in the series of repressive moves the Soviets have felt obliged to make in the recent past. The invasion of Czechoslovakia was successful in terms of short-range political benefits; but it is becoming clearer and clearer to the Soviets that their violation of their own political beliefs has made even their best friends wary. The author also examines in some detail the reverse effects of efforts to repress *samizdat* activities. Even clearer is the sort of "institutionalized martyrdom" of Soviet thinkers who are guilty of slight deviations from rigid orthodoxy and who are "not worth" hitting too hard. A sort of brinkmanship results from individual thinkers learning how to profit from this state of affairs.

All in all, Professor Marko has done a useful piece of work, supplying not only much interesting information on the current state of the ideological scene in the Soviet Union but also making fruitful efforts to develop comparative methods for dealing with ideology and philosophy under authoritarian regimes.

THOMAS J. BLAKELEY
Boston College

WESTERN TECHNOLOGY AND SOVIET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 1930-1945. By *Antony C. Sutton*. Second volume of a three-volume series. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1971. xxiv, 401 pp. \$12.50.

Antony Sutton's study of the role of Western technology and technicians in the Soviet economy is a major contribution to a neglected but important aspect of Soviet growth. His second volume, covering the period 1930 to 1945, carefully documents the wide use and critical importance of Western technology and technical skills in the high-priority sectors during the early five-year plans, and summarizes the major technological transfers occurring through the Lend Lease agreement. As in the first volume, the strength of the second is the rich amount of data assembled from unpublished sources, company files, and participants. Sutton's well-organized industry-by-industry review of Soviet use of Western technology and technicians shows the