

Considering Stang's analysis (made in 1929) of the language of the Catechism as the final word, the editor was unaware of changed views expressed in some of the sections (§§ 8, 20.3, 25, 27.3, 30.3, 86, 89, 90, 92.4, 97, 107, 110, 132, 155, 165, 222, 244, 281, 369, 370, 375, 401, 545, 549–551, 564, 980, 1148, and 1155) of my *Handbuch der litauischen Sprache*, vol. 1: *Grammatik* (1966).

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OD RENESANSU DO BAROKU. By *Roman Pollak*. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1969. 332 pp. 45 zł.

In Poland as elsewhere (with the exception of the USSR) literary scholarship follows two main directions. A number of younger scholars and critics center their efforts on problems of structural principles and developments, although avoiding any too close ties with Russian Formalism. At the same time, there is an impressive production of substantial special studies by mostly older, "old-fashioned" literary historians—studies which in many areas shed new light on the development of Polish literature in a wider context of world literature (Marxist scholars, of whom there are few, belong rather to this second category).

Roman Pollak is one of those rare polyhistorians who dig deep into the multilingual original materials and bring out important, often quite unexpected, sources and contacts between Polish literature and other literatures. Although not a complete stranger to modern trends and methods, his main goal has been a thorough philological and comparative investigation of the cultural and aesthetic values of Polish literature during the Renaissance and the Baroque period.

The present collection of essays does not contain any major discoveries, but it constitutes a good illustration of Pollak's preoccupations and methods in pursuing his investigation of such important and fascinating questions as the European connections of Łukasz Górnicki and Jan Kochanowski, the echoes of *Goffred* (a work which has been the subject of several major studies by Pollak) and of *Orlando Furioso*, the unique qualities of Piotr Kochanowski's translations, and so forth.

Some of the essays are of limited general interest because they concern minor figures (e.g., Adam Korczyński, Rusiecka-Pilsztynowa) or chiefly political writers (S. Herakliusz Lubomirski), but even in the most special articles the author displays an ability to point out the often unexpected wider significance of the discussed phenomena, and his comparative skills are truly impressive.

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BIBLIOGRAFIIA NA IZDANIATA NA SOFIISKIIA UNIVERSITET "KLIMENT OKHRIDSKI," 1956–1965. Compiled by *Iuliana Vasileva*. Sofia: Universitetska Biblioteka, 1969. xi, 322 pp. Paper.

BIBLIOGRAFIIA NA DISERTATSIITE, ZASHTITENI V BŪLGARIIA, 1929–1964. Compiled by *L. Stanisheva* and *S. Shopova*. Sofia: Universitetska Biblioteka, 1969. xii, 586 pp. Paper.

These two mimeographed publications of the Library of the University of Sofia are of self-evident value not only to researchers in the field of Bulgarian studies but to

those in the pure sciences. Vasileva's bibliography of publications in the university outlets during 1956–65 is a continuation of her earlier bibliography covering 1947–55, which in turn was a continuation of A. Kovachev's bibliographies of university publications since 1904 (see *Slavic Review*, September 1968, p. 446). The present bibliography lists the contents of *Godishnik na Sofiiskia universitet* under each of the nine faculties of the university as well as the chair of political economy and the chairs of the so-called ideological sciences. It also supplies information on which of the publications have summaries in Russian, German, French, English, or other languages, and has an index to authors and an index to the main subjects represented. The table of contents and the foreword are also in Russian and German.

The bibliography of Bulgarian dissertations, on the other hand, is the first of its kind to appear in Bulgaria. Doctoral programs were authorized at the University of Sofia in 1904, but the necessary regulations were not adopted until 1928, and the first dissertations (excepting those in medicine and veterinary medicine) were defended in 1929. The original programs, based on the approach to the doctoral degree in West European universities, remained in effect until 1951, when the Soviet system of two advanced degrees, *kandidat* and *doktor*, was introduced in the country. Under that system dissertations are currently prepared and defended not only at the university but at a number of other institutions of teaching and research, including the institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of Rural Economy. The present bibliography lists 1,222 dissertations in all fields of knowledge and is supplied with an index of authors and examiners, an index of subjects covered, an index of summaries in foreign languages, a list of institutions where dissertations have been defended, and a survey of the approaches to advanced training taken in Bulgaria from 1888, when the first step toward higher education was made, to 1964. The preface and table of contents are also in Russian and English.

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RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS ON JEWS AND JUDAISM IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1917–1967: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by *B. Pinkus* and *A. A. Greenbaum*. Edited, with an introduction, by *Mordechai Altschuler*. Jerusalem: Society for Research on Jewish Communities, the Historical Society of Israel, 1970. xvi, 275 pp. (English) and 113 pp. (Hebrew).

In view of the forced assimilation policy pursued by the Soviet authorities in dealing with the Jewish nationality, it is scarcely surprising that the Soviet Union has published no comprehensive bibliography on Jewish themes. Nor is one to be expected. The vacuum was only partly filled in 1961 by the bibliography *Jewish Publications in the Soviet Union, 1917–60*. That compendium, however, carried no listing of works on Jewish subjects written in the Russian language. The obvious need is now satisfied by this newly published work—an invaluable, if not indispensable, research tool for scholars in the field. The bibliography is divided into three broad, carefully arranged and demarcated sections. The first lists fifty-two bibliographic compilations, mainly printed in the Soviet Union. The second is composed of books and pamphlets on Jewish subjects. The final section identifies 163 newspapers and periodicals which at one time or another in Soviet history have focused upon Jews or Judaism.

The heart of the compilation is the second section, which contains 1,197 entries.