

changes likely to occur, as well as some conclusions about management in participative structures generally, are presented in the last part of his book. In addition to attaining his stated goals, Adizes provides a helpful statement of the responsibilities and authority of the director, and an analysis of how the Communist Party, trade union, and youth organization may fit into the decision-making process. He also describes how individual incomes are determined within the worker-managed enterprise.

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SOTSIAL'NO-EKONOMICHESKOE RAZVITIE BOLGARSKIKH I GAGAUZSKIKH SEL V IUZHNOI BESSARABII (1808–1856 GG.). By I. I. Meshcheriuk. Kishinev: Akademiia nauk Moldavskoi SSR, 1970. 341 pp. 2.06 rubles.

The author is an eminent specialist on the problems of the history of the émigré Bulgars and Gagauzes living in Bessarabia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. His new book describes the place that these émigrés occupied in the economic life not only of Bessarabia but also of Russia as a whole during this period. The complex of problems concerned has special interest, because southern Bessarabia, having given asylum to the Bulgars and Gagauzes who came there to escape the oppression of the Ottoman feudal regime, had a socioeconomic order somewhat different from that of the rest of the Russian Empire. In fact there were neither lords nor serfs in this province, whose peasant population had only to accommodate itself to a relatively mild form of feudal subjection exercised by the Russian central government.

This valuable study is based principally on a large number of documents not previously studied, which were discovered by the author in several archives in Soviet Russia and especially the Moldavian SSR. All this material, rich but rather difficult to interpret, has been carefully and faithfully studied by the author, who has made some interesting observations and deductions.

In the first chapter the author examines the regime and the status of immigrants in southern Bessarabia. Having settled there in the second half of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, Bulgars and Gagauzes (along with Moldavians and Ukrainians) obtained—after a tenacious and prolonged struggle against the intrigues of the great Bessarabian landed proprietors—an administrative status less dependent on the Bessarabian regional authorities, relatively lighter taxes, the freedom to carry on trade and crafts, and the right to establish factories and to acquire with full property rights lands bought from the landowners of Odessa Province. The author holds that the imperial government was compelled to grant these privileges to the immigrants in order to strengthen its political influence among the subjugated Balkan peoples. This privileged status created conditions propitious for the prosperity of the immigrants in Bessarabia.

The second chapter focuses on the economic activities of the Trans-Danubian immigrant communities: cattle-raising, agriculture, viticulture, horticulture, bee-keeping, and so forth. The immigrants in Bessarabia were the leading producers of grain. The third chapter is devoted to crafts and the appearance of small industrial enterprises working for the local market.

In the fourth chapter the author describes the birth and development of

capitalist relations. The analysis of the social composition of the immigrant groups, from the time of their arrival in southern Bessarabia on, is supported by abundant evidence. The author indicates in a convincing manner that these people did not form a socially and economically homogeneous mass and that among them there soon appeared an agrarian bourgeoisie ready to exploit the small free producers among the immigrant communities. The large landholdings of the upper class developed along capitalist lines. However, accumulated capital was not invested in industry, but went to expand the growth of agriculture, the most lucrative source of revenue in this region.

Meshcheriuk's book is a new, serious, and substantial study. He offers evidence to explain why and how southern Bessarabia was transformed, owing to the agricultural activity of the Bulgarian and Gagauz immigrants from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to the Crimean War, into one of the most advanced regions with respect to cattle-raising and agriculture dependent on the needs of the market.

The book would have greatly benefited if, besides explanatory notes, it had included a bibliography of the literature and documents examined as well as an index; these minor reference matters would have greatly facilitated reading.

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IVAN VAZOV: ZHIZNEN I TVORCHESKI PŪT. By *Velichko Vŭlchev*.
Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bŭlgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1968. 574 pp. 3.50 lv.

Though this is a large book, there is little a reviewer can say about it in a brief piece. Vŭlchev offers an extensive and detailed literary biography of Bulgaria's national writer, Ivan Vazov (1850–1921). The book starts at the beginning and proceeds to the end, methodically and chronologically. At the appropriate places in his narrative the author displays a polite interest in Vazov's published works as literature and the contemporary critical reaction to them, but his attention is fixed primarily on the minutiae, trivial or otherwise, of a great man's life. Surely a scholar's judgment and taste are distorted when he is capable of giving a detailed description of Vazov's last moments including sentences so monumentally rapid as these (though it must be noted in extenuation that they are based upon memoirs by Vazov's sister): "Vŭla Vazova [the sister in question] was struck by the fact that during these days her brother enjoyed a good appetite. 'I'm hungry,' he announces even after his return from his last walk. But death, which has stalked him for so long, arrives to prevent him even from swallowing the first mouthful of the string beans prepared for him."

A book of this sort is not to be recommended to a person who knows nothing about Vazov, for he needs a more concise study. Nor can it be read straight through with great profit by somebody who knows quite a bit about Vazov and his period. It is probably most useful as a reference tool for the scholar seeking narrowly biographical material about Vazov: it will give him the information he needs or else point him toward sources of still further detail. Extensive as it is, however, the book still leaves untreated some interesting questions of Vazov's life and work because of its narrowness of focus.

Reverberations of the old quarrel among Communist critics and students over