

stance, with such words as ХАЙДУТИ, ХАЙДУТИН, and ЧОРБАДЖИЙ. The first two have to do with the Robin Hood-like resistance to the Turks, and the third one with Turkish landlords and collaborators.

The selections themselves are representative both in time and variety, a merit especially noteworthy since the compilers have intentionally not duplicated texts otherwise available, especially those in Vivian Pinto, *Bulgarian Prose and Verse* (London, 1957). One notices, however, that both of these otherwise fine readers have not included much in the way of contemporary literature. Pinto's most recent selection is dated 1945, and Lord and Bynum have only two post-1945 entries. Putting aside, for a moment, the question of literary merit, one cannot deny that linguistically as well as historically some more recent selections would be useful. Even literarily, claim for inclusion could be made for such authors as Dimitür Talev, Vera Mutafchieva, and Bogomil Rainov and for such poets as Penyo Penev, Vladimir Bashev, and Damian Damianov. Perhaps a companion volume is planned which will cover the postwar period.

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STO GODINI BULGARSKA AKADEMIIA NA NAUKITE, 1869–1969. Vol. 1: AKADEMITSI I CHLENOVE-KORESPONDENTI. Edited by *Pantelei Zarev* et al. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1969. 949 pp.

In 1969 the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences marked its centennial *inter alia* by announcing the preparation of a three-volume biobibliographic directory of its members and scholarly staff since it came into existence as the Bulgarian Literary Society in 1869. The first volume, which appeared in time for the celebration, is devoted to the elected members; the second and third volumes will provide the same kind of information on the appointed staff in the natural and applied sciences and the social sciences, respectively. The volume at hand presents essential biographic data as of the end of 1968 and extensive, but not complete, bibliographies of some four hundred members in the various fields of intellectual endeavor. It is noteworthy that the membership has included only one woman and that the volume excludes members who became political *nomina odiosa* after 1944. A mine of information, the directory will prove of singular value to all students of intellectual life in Bulgaria.

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RUSSIAN AND SOVIET STUDIES: A HANDBOOK FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS. Edited by *Constance A. Bezer*. Compiled by *Thomas P. Raynor* and *Carolyn J. Rogers*. Vol. 1: A RESEARCH MANUAL. iv, 106 pp. Vol. 2: FINANCIAL AID, EXCHANGES, LANGUAGE AND TRAVEL PROGRAMS FOR THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE. vi, 99 pp. New York: Russian Institute, Columbia University, 1970. Mimeo-graphed. Each volume 50 cents.

This handbook is intended to bring together information designed to serve three purposes: "to help with the student's initial orientation within the field," to "save

time in locating services and sources," and to codify "practices sometimes found confusing." Volume 1 has four parts. The first consists mostly of short essays by Columbia professors in twelve disciplines, each discussing the nature of the discipline as applied to Russia and the USSR and evaluating major periodicals and study guides. The second describes holdings of major libraries in this country and abroad. The third deals with activities related to study of the USSR in American governmental and private organizations, including publishing houses and book dealers. The fourth discusses problems of style, translation, and transliteration. The title of the second volume well describes its contents.

The intention is to revise this still understandably Columbia-oriented manual to make it suit the needs of graduate students throughout the country, and the editor invites suggestions to that end. In the meantime all graduate students specializing on Russia will find the handbook useful in many respects, and it is a rare professor who will not learn something from it.

D.W.T.

LETTER

TO THE EDITOR:

I would very much appreciate if you would bring to the attention of my American colleagues a case which I consider a violation of professional ethics.

At the end of 1969 a certain Danubian Press (Astor Park, Florida) published a *History of the Hungarian Nation*. According to the title page, Part I of this volume was based on my "works and former publications," "updated and re-evaluated by the Danubian Research Center." The foreword gives me "special recognition" for my alleged "extremely valuable contribution to this book."

These statements are misleading. In reality the first part of the book is simply a reprint (excluding the foreword, the introduction, and the chapters dealing with the period after 1919) of the text of my *History of Hungary*, published in the United States by the Benjamin Franklin Bibliophile Society in 1941. The volume called *History of the Hungarian Nation* was prepared and published without my previous knowledge and consent. The "recognition" of my "contribution" is apt to give the entirely false impression that I had agreed to and participated in the preparation of the book. In fact I protested against it as soon as I first heard about it from a young American historian, Steven B. Várdy, when he visited Hungary at the end of last year. He introduced himself as the author of Part II of the same volume, expressed his astonishment that I had no idea of the venture, and declared that he had been misinformed in this respect by the Center and that he would try to stop the book. He was unsuccessful.

As a result of this incident, the "moderator" of the Center, a Mr. A. Wass, wrote me that he "deeply regretted" that I had not been informed of the undertaking and that they had obtained the copyright from my former publisher in 1967. He also sent me some royalties.

Had my objections been motivated by material considerations or by hurt vanity, I could have accepted this gesture, although I was a little surprised to hear of this transfer of the copyright. I did not know that anybody existed who had the