

The first of the three historical papers analyzes Czech contributions to Rumanian historiography, in particular those made in support of the Rumanian thesis that argues the uninterrupted presence since Roman times of a Latin-speaking people in the area of former Dacia. M. Comşa traces the influence of Roman civilization on that of the Slavs, principally in pottery design. The final study in the volume is a brief survey of the part played by the Rumanian army in the defeat of the German forces in Czechoslovakia during World War II.

The short history of Slavic studies in Rumania presented by G. Mihăilă will be of interest to all Slavists, more especially because it highlights the fact that the culture of Rumania between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries was predominantly a Slavic culture and one that has been unfortunately neglected by Western scholars.

DENNIS DELETANT  
*University of London*

A BULGARIAN LITERARY READER. By *Albert B. Lord* and *David E. Bynum*.  
The Hague: Mouton, 1968. 200 pp. 25 Dutch guilders.

For those who deal with East European languages, the appearance of any materials suitable for classroom use is always welcome. The present volume is evidently a part of, or the same as, the Harvard 1962 pair of volumes I have seen reference to but have never been able to procure. It is obvious, both from their selection of items complete in themselves and from the excellent glossary provided at the end, that the compilers have had considerable experience with language pedagogy. Students are more likely to enjoy and discuss a complete story or poem than excerpts from longer works.

The glossary, with its concise introduction, is excellent. It provides not only meanings but all the grammatical information a student needs: accents, plurals for nouns, verbal conjugations, phonological alternations, and so forth. I strongly second the recommendation that the student should begin early with Bulgarian dictionaries in Bulgarian, but at this stage a glossary is still necessary. The fact that the glossary takes up seventy-five pages and the Bulgarian texts only eighty-five should sufficiently indicate the thoroughness of its coverage.

Two other pedagogical items should be noted. First, the authors, since they provided such a fine glossary, must have information about the size of the vocabulary in each selection. Although it is said in the preface that each teacher must choose for himself and that vocabulary is not the sole criterion, it is a shame that the authors did not see fit to add a statistical note to prospective teachers that would make the ordering of the selections for classroom use a bit easier when the teacher is in doubt. Second, some footnotes to the more colloquial expressions in the texts would have been useful, even though there is an attempt in the glossary to specify the range of usage of each word.

The introductory essay provides a capsule background of Bulgarian literature up to the time of Khristo Botev and Ivan Vazov, where the selections begin. Each selection is preceded by a brief biographical sketch in English. The introduction and sketches are quite good, although they become quite brief toward the end. It would have been interesting to know more about Bagriana and Stanev—how, for instance, they adapted to the new literary norms of the postwar period.

The lack of glosses for titles of literary works and some literary-historical terms in the introduction is troubling. A student still learning will have difficulty, for in-

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.

JAMES E. AUGEROT  
*University of Washington*

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.

MARIN PUNDEFF  
*San Fernando Valley State College*

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