

IKONOMICHESKITE VRÜZKI NA BÜLGARIIA S RAZVIVASHTITE SE STRANI. By *Evgenii Kamenov, Todor Vülchev, and Eduard Malkhasian.* Afrikano-Aziatski Problemi, 1. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bülgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1970. 147 pp. 1.44 lv., paper.

This is the first monograph in the Afro-Asian Problems series published by the Bulgarian Academy's Research Center for Africa and Asia. Like the four earlier publications of this recently established center, the new series is intended "to express the sympathy and support toward the suppressed and enslaved nations in their struggle to shake off the colonial tyranny" (preface, p. 5). This statement sets the tone for the substantive treatment, with scholarship a major casualty.

There is, of course, some informational value in the five overwhelmingly descriptive-ideological chapters, such as data on the absolute and relative levels of Bulgaria's trade with the developing countries (217.4 million leva or 5.5 percent in 1968), its concentration on the Arab states (48.6 percent), with a resulting favorable balance of trade, and the composition of its exports and imports. Of course, the regular publications of the Bulgarian Statistical Office contain many additional and more recent statistics. Of greater interest are the descriptions (by Malkhasian and Vülchev) of the country's relatively new ventures, such as the export of entire factories (for a modest total value of about 40 million leva in 1969), the design and construction of public works, and the provision of scientific and technical assistance and cooperation. (In 1968 about fifteen hundred Bulgarian specialists were involved in assistance programs in over twenty developing nations, and an equivalent number of students from these countries were enrolled in Bulgarian educational institutions.)

The authors, especially Academician E. G. Kamenov, one of the foremost ideological economists, reveal the regime's preference for following the Soviet approach—for example, by concentrating trade and aid on a relatively small number of states (such as the UAR in Africa, and India in Asia), and by stressing the advantages for developing countries of trade with socialist states, economically as well as politically. Given as an example is Bulgaria's own "enormous successes under socialism."

One has to grope in vain for meaningful analytical or theoretical material, or even for comprehensive empirical data and forecasts. But this publication follows the line of "partisan scholarship," and remains a monograph in name only.

L. A. D. DELLIN
University of Vermont

THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA. Vol. 1: THE FIRST YEAR, 1918-1919. By *Richard G. Hovannisian.* Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press, 1971. xxiii, 547 pp. \$15.00.

Dr. Hovannisian is attempting to write the definitive history of the ill-fated Republic of Armenia (1918-20), and for the most part he is succeeding. His labor is exhaustive; his methods, meticulous; his sources, primary; his attitude, objective. It is unfortunate that this book will probably be read only by specialists in the field and by politically engaged Armenians of the Diaspora.

The author confirms the conclusion of Firuz Kazemzadeh that the Armenian Republic was founded in late May 1918 simply to make the best of a bad situation. At this time Bolshevik authority did not extend outside Russia and there was no