

His critical appraisal of Communist writers such as the poets Geo Milev and Nikolai Vaptsarov and the prose writers Liudmil Stoianov and Georgi Karaslavov remains objective. He also does not neglect the literary scholarship and criticism of those years. It is understandable that his extensive eighteen-page bibliography cites primarily Bulgarian works, since relatively little of merit has been written on Bulgarian literature by Western authors (though one would question the omission of approximately a dozen articles published in German over the past forty years). It includes general histories of the periods discussed, as well as monographs on individual Bulgarian writers.

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## SYMPOSIUM

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SLAVISTS, WARSAW, 1973, AUGUST. Vol. 3: HISTORY. Edited by *Anna Cienciala*. Slavistic Printings and Reprintings, 297. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1973. 215 pp.

CONTENTS: Imre Boba, "Przyczynek do dyskusji na temat śladów działalności świętego Metodego w krajach nad Wisłą." Jarosław Pelenski, "The Incorporation of the Ukrainian Lands of Old Rus' into Crown Poland (1569) (Socio-Material Interest and Ideology—A Reexamination)." Bickford O'Brien, "Russo-Polish Relations in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century." Edward C. Thaden, "Nationality Policy in the Western Borderlands of the Russian Empire, 1881-1914." Joseph F. Zacek, "Slovakia and the Czech National Revival: Introduction to a Case Study." Philip Shashko, "Greece and the Intellectual Bases of the Bulgarian Renaissance." Gale Stokes, "The European Sources of Nineteenth Century Thought and the National Liberation Movement in Serbia." Peter J. Georgeoff, "Educational and Religious Rivalries in European Turkey Before the Balkan Wars." John J. Kulczycki, "The School Strike of 1906-1907 in the Province of Poznań." Edward D. Wynot, Jr., "The Polish and Czech Struggles for Silesia and Their Impact on the Unity and Consciousness of the Slavic World in the Years 1918-1921." Victor R. Greene, "Slavic American Nationalism, 1870-1918."

## LETTERS

### TO THE EDITOR:

Professor Orest Subtelny's reassessment of "Peter I's Testament" (December 1974, pp. 663-78) is a curious piece of history, which seems to stand facts on their head in order to prove Hungarian complicity in the creation of a myth of Petrine imperialism. His thesis is based on the claim that in 1706 the leader of the Hungarian War of Liberation, Ferenc Rákóczi II, aimed at fomenting a Russo-Turkish war in order to take Habsburg pressure off Hungary. The author speculates that the "Hungarian Prototype" of the testament was expected to provoke the Turks and force Austria to go to the aid of Muscovy, "an old and tried ally of the Habsburgs" (p. 665).

The assessment of Habsburg-Romanov relations on which Dr. Subtelny's thesis is based is contradicted by standard interpretations. In 1699 the Austrians signed the Peace of Karlowitz without the consultation of their Russian ally,