

those in the pure sciences. Vasileva's bibliography of publications in the university outlets during 1956–65 is a continuation of her earlier bibliography covering 1947–55, which in turn was a continuation of A. Kovachev's bibliographies of university publications since 1904 (see *Slavic Review*, September 1968, p. 446). The present bibliography lists the contents of *Godishnik na Sofiiskia universitet* under each of the nine faculties of the university as well as the chair of political economy and the chairs of the so-called ideological sciences. It also supplies information on which of the publications have summaries in Russian, German, French, English, or other languages, and has an index to authors and an index to the main subjects represented. The table of contents and the foreword are also in Russian and German.

The bibliography of Bulgarian dissertations, on the other hand, is the first of its kind to appear in Bulgaria. Doctoral programs were authorized at the University of Sofia in 1904, but the necessary regulations were not adopted until 1928, and the first dissertations (excepting those in medicine and veterinary medicine) were defended in 1929. The original programs, based on the approach to the doctoral degree in West European universities, remained in effect until 1951, when the Soviet system of two advanced degrees, *kandidat* and *doktor*, was introduced in the country. Under that system dissertations are currently prepared and defended not only at the university but at a number of other institutions of teaching and research, including the institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of Rural Economy. The present bibliography lists 1,222 dissertations in all fields of knowledge and is supplied with an index of authors and examiners, an index of subjects covered, an index of summaries in foreign languages, a list of institutions where dissertations have been defended, and a survey of the approaches to advanced training taken in Bulgaria from 1888, when the first step toward higher education was made, to 1964. The preface and table of contents are also in Russian and English.

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RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS ON JEWS AND JUDAISM IN THE SOVIET UNION, 1917–1967: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by *B. Pinkus* and *A. A. Greenbaum*. Edited, with an introduction, by *Mordechai Altschuler*. Jerusalem: Society for Research on Jewish Communities, the Historical Society of Israel, 1970. xvi, 275 pp. (English) and 113 pp. (Hebrew).

In view of the forced assimilation policy pursued by the Soviet authorities in dealing with the Jewish nationality, it is scarcely surprising that the Soviet Union has published no comprehensive bibliography on Jewish themes. Nor is one to be expected. The vacuum was only partly filled in 1961 by the bibliography *Jewish Publications in the Soviet Union, 1917–60*. That compendium, however, carried no listing of works on Jewish subjects written in the Russian language. The obvious need is now satisfied by this newly published work—an invaluable, if not indispensable, research tool for scholars in the field. The bibliography is divided into three broad, carefully arranged and demarcated sections. The first lists fifty-two bibliographic compilations, mainly printed in the Soviet Union. The second is composed of books and pamphlets on Jewish subjects. The final section identifies 163 newspapers and periodicals which at one time or another in Soviet history have focused upon Jews or Judaism.

The heart of the compilation is the second section, which contains 1,197 entries.

It is subdivided into eight parts: religion, sociopolitical literature, history, linguistics and literary criticism, arts and folklore, belles-lettres, children's literature, and agricultural colonization. A "miscellaneous" part is also appended.

The bibliographic listings, to a significant degree, mirror the history and character of Soviet policy on the Jewish question. Thus during 1917–20 most of the sociopolitical publications covering Jewish topics dealt with the fight against anti-Semitism. Emphasis on this subject was continued during the twenties but with two new major categories introduced—books and pamphlets directed against Judaism, and publications devoted to Jewish agricultural settlement. Works on anti-Semitism disappeared at the beginning of the thirties, and those on agriculture declined and came to a complete halt with the closing of OZET in 1938. On the other hand, attacks on Judaism continued unabated. Mordechai Altshuler, in a most perceptive introductory essay in Hebrew (summary in English), notes that during 1958–67 of all Soviet-published works against specific religions 9 percent were directed against Judaism, although Jews constituted a little over 1 percent of the entire population.

The number of publications translated from Hebrew and Yiddish literature into Russian similarly reflected Soviet policy. Although translations from Hebrew ended in 1923, translations from Yiddish remained fairly high until 1941. During the thirties, for example, 145 works of belles-lettres were translated, about one-quarter of which were children's books. After 1948 the number of translations sharply declined. In the same way, the number of books on Jewish history was significantly reduced when the subject of the Holocaust came to be regarded as taboo. As Altshuler's analysis makes evident, the elimination of Jewish content in publications was a concomitant of the official policy of forced assimilation.

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SYMPOSIA

BOHEMIA: JAHRBUCH DES COLLEGIUM CAROLINUM, vol. 9. Munich: Verlag Robert Lerche München, vormals Calve'sche Universitätsbuchhandlung Prag, 1968. 499 pp. DM 45.

ABHANDLUNGEN. Ernst Schwarz, "Beiträge zur mittelalterlichen deutschen Kanzleisprache Süd- und Mittelmährens." Maria Dorda-Ebert, "Die Volkszugehörigkeit der Untertanen der Klosterherrschaften Chotieschau und Frauenthal sowie der weltlichen Herrschaft Netolitz in vorhussitischer Zeit." Richard van Dülmen, "Johann Amos Comenius und Johann Valentin Andreae: Ihre persönliche Verbindung und ihr Reformanliegen." Emil Popp, "Augsburger Künstler und Kunsthandwerker aus den Sudetenländern." Karl Fischer, "Die Uhrmacher in Böhmen und Mähren, 1630–1850." Ernst Schwarz, "Sudeten-deutsche und germanische volkskundliche Wortgeographie." Erwin Herrmann, "Nikolaj J. Danilevskij und der tschechische Panlawismus." Harald Bachmann, "Staatsreform und Kriegspolitik: Existenzprobleme Österreichs vor Beginn und während des Ersten Weltkrieges." James H. Wolfe, "Roosevelt und die Sudetenfrage: Eine Untersuchung der amerikanischen Diplomatie." Jörg K. Hoensch, "Revision und Expansion: Überlegungen zur Zielsetzung, Methode und Planung der Tschechoslowakei-Politik Hitlers." Herbert Cysarz, "Deutsche Philosophie im Prager Raum seit Bernard Bolzano."