ii. The word ρωμαίος is rendered as «Grek». The word ρωμαϊκά is rendered as «no grečeskij». The word ρωμαϊκός is rendered as «Grežeskij».

On the other hand, «Rim» is given for Ρώμη, and as a final indication, the words Ρώσ(σ)ος, Ρωσ(σ)ία, ρωσ(σ)ικός or Ρουσ(σ)ος, Ρουσ(σ)ία, ρουσ(σ)ικός are not mentioned at all.

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Russko-Francuzskij Slovar, Sostavili akad. L. V. Ščerva i M. I. Matucevič pod obščej redakcij akad. L. V. Ščervy, Izdanie četvertoe ispravленnoe i dopolnennoe pod redakcij D. V. Sezemana, Okolo 50.000 slov, Moskva 1955 (Gosydarstvennoe izdatel'stvo inostrannyh i nacional'nyh slovarej).

Opening this work is an advertisement of the editors and a «Predislovie k tret'emu izdaniju» by M. Matucevič (p. 3); this is followed by the «Predislovie ko vtoromu izdaniju» of L. Ščerba (pp. 4-7), the «Glavnejšie leksikografičeskie posobija» (p. 8), the «Struktura slovarja» (pp. 9-10) and the «Uslovnye sokraščenija» (pp. 11-12). The Russian-French Dictionary, from A to ja, occupies pp. 13-746; also included is a «Geografičeskoe nazvanija» (pp 747-753), a «Krarkie svedenija po francuzskoj grammatike» (pp. 754-783), and the work is completed with a list of errata and information relating to its publication (p. 784).

I trust that I shall be permitted to suggest a minor amendment: on p. 667 we read «Tureckij ...... turc (f. turque); de Turquie; — jazyk le turc, langue turque», which is quite correct; but p. 668 has «Tjurk//i mn. ...... Turks m. pl; — skij ...... turc (f. turque); — skii jazyki langues turques»—which is not correct, and this entry should read as follows: «Tjurk//i mn. Touraniens m. pl.; — skij ...... touranien (f. touranienne); — skie jazyki langues touraniennes». From the «Petit Robert» (Dictionnaire de la langue française par P. Robert, Paris 1973), we learn that the term touranien-ienne, has been accepted in France since 1854.

The confusion between the terms tjurskij jazyk and tureckij jazyk is common amongst those starting to learn the Russian language; often they translate both terms with the phrase langue turque, whereas in fact langue turque in Russian is tureckij jazyk and the term tjurskij jajyk denotes langue touranienne (=Ouraloaltaïque).

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At the outset it is important to note that though OSS is hardly the last word on its topic it may well be the first. That is, it may represent the first collection of this much needed material on so many facets of the world-wide activities of the Office of Strategic Services. Some may depreciate the form and treatment as presented by Mr. Smith but serious students will be drawn back to this volume when they seek to trace the OSS and its operations in the region of their own interest. Here they will find the cast of characters and key events — here and perhaps nowhere else for the author has done an impressive job of bringing together the