

former thoroughly motivated by denominational fanaticism or a national leader (pp. 197, 198, 213, 214, 215, 217, 220, 261, 272, 277, 278). The author, as a result, justifies Şaguna's bitter opposition to the Uniates (p. 254, 260), as well as to the leader of the Rumanian intellectuals, Simion Bărnuţiu (pp. 205, 206, 208, 209-218, 279). Moreover, Şaguna's views on ecclesiastical autonomy and nationality as presented by the author, are not free of contradiction and ambivalence (pp. 253-4, 245-6, 257, 262, 263-4, 272, 278).

Mr. Hitchins seems to have made a conscientious and critical use of the sources, the archives of the metropolis of Sibiu and Karlovci, the Austrian State Archives in Vienna, the pastoral letters of Şaguna and other correspondence of the period, the archives of Budapest and Bucharest, as well as of the newspapers *Gazeta de Transilvania* (1838-1873), *Telegraful Român* (1853-1873), *Foaia pentu minte, inimă și literatură* (1838-1865), and modern bibliography.

*Suny, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.*

CONSTANTINE N. TSIRPANLIS

Mihail Lazarov, *Bălgarija na Balkanite, 1944-1974, Bibliografija* [Bulgaria in the Balkans, 1944-1974, Bibliography], Sofia, BAN [Institut za balkanistika], 1975, pp. 372.

The study of Balkan problems in all branches of scholarship and politics as well is impossible without the systematic classification of the publications relating to these problems, especially at a time when the difficulties of up-to-date bibliographical knowledge are continually growing. Consequently, every bibliographical work which contributes to this classification constitutes a considerable scholarly contribution to Balkan studies. I note here the importance of the "Bibliographie d'Etudes Balkaniques" (1966, and following) published by the Bibliographical Centre of the Balkan Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia and of the "Βαλκανική Βιβλιογραφία" [Balkan Bibliography] (1973, and following) published by the Institute for Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki. The above bibliographies fill a gap since the publication of "Südost-europa-Bibliographie" occurs with great delay.

One of the recent publications of the Bibliographical Centre of the Balkan Institute of Sofia, a contribution to the study of contemporary Balkan problems, is the work of Mihail Lazarov, "Bulgaria in the Balkans, 1944-1974, a Bibliography". He records the publications of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period from the end of the second world war until 1974 which concern the development of the Balkan countries during the last thirty years and which were written by Bulgarian and foreign writers. More especially, apart from books and chapters of books, a classification is made of articles from 142 periodicals and 52 series of editions (Year Books, Bulletins etc), reports of congresses, symposia and also doctoral treatises by Bulgarian or foreign researchers defended in Bulgaria.

The rich material (2,560 entries) is classified systematically first according to subject and then, within the subjects, where necessary, by country (the Balkans generally, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia) and in alphabetical order of entries, in accordance with the Cyrillic alphabet. Then follow the publications in the latin alphabet. The themes in which the entries are classified cover all the aspects of life and science in the last thirty years in the Balkan area: Politics, Economy, Philosophy, Law, Political History, Military History, Cultural History, Geography, Philology, Education, Medicine, Art, the Press, Communications, Sport, and so on. After every title there is recorded, when they exist,

the reviews, and, when required, the title is annotated. At the end of the work a list of sources is provided and a list of writers.

Unfortunately there have not been recorded in the book articles from the Bulgarian daily press although the press constitutes significant source of information about the contemporary political, economical and cultural reality, perhaps because the trouble and size of such a work very much surpasses the efforts of one person to produce such a volume.

We notice further as a basic omission in this bibliographical publication the absence of translated literature of the Balkan countries in the Bulgarian language, a chapter particularly interesting about the literary connections and the movement of ideas in the contemporary Balkan area.

We underline the usefulness of this edition for the bibliographical material which it furnished to scholars of every speciality, with regard to the Bulgarian publications. On the other hand the observations from the study of the material which is presented are characteristic of the quantity and quality of the interest of the scientific thought in Bulgaria, about the contemporary Balkan area. The interest of the Bulgarians is emphasized by special studies in very many sectors. Greece is one of the 6 Balkan countries for which there have been written sufficient articles and books in recent years in Bulgaria. About 22% of the titles which specially relate to the Balkan countries deal with Greece, with the publications which concern her economy in first place, and then, philological and cultural subjects (the post-war period 1944-1950 and the period of the dictatorship 1967-74 are especially rich in publications about Greece).

*Institute for Balkan Studies  
Thessaloniki*

DESPINA LOUKIDOU-MAVRIDOU