

deutscher Verfasser verdienen besondere Erwähnung die Aufsätze über Otec Paissi und seine "Slaweno-bulgarische Geschichte" (Istoria Slavjanobolgarskaja), die vor 200 Jahren, 1762, die nationale Wiedergeburt des bulgarischen Volkes einleitete. Franz Thierfelder, Christo Ognjanoff, Georg Stadtmüller und Georgi Schischkoff haben durch ihre hier abgedruckten Arbeiten die komplizierten wissenschaftlichen Probleme dieser Vorgänge sehr anschaulich dargelegt. Die Beiträge über das Charakteristische in der altbulgarischen Malerei (Gogov), die Entwicklung der bulgarischen Presse (Andreev), die bulgarischen Studierenden im Ausland und die bulgarische Armee (Schekov) sind ebenfalls für eine Vertiefung des deutschen Bulgariensbildes sehr wertvoll.

Ob die Brüder Kyrill und Method "die Apostel der bulgarischen Sprache" wie sie hier in einem kleinen Aufsatz eines nicht genannten Verfassers bezeichnet werden, wirklich "Söhne eines angesehenen Bulgaren aus Saloniki" waren und nicht Griechen, die auch das Altbulgarische beherrschten, wird die Forschung allerdings erst noch beweisen müssen.

Zahlreiche Abbildungen, darunter auch mehrere Reproduktionen der ersten Zeitschriften und Zeitungen, sowie eine gute Auswahlbibliographie erhöhen den Wert dieses Jahrbuches, das eine gute Einführung in die Geschichte und Landeskunde Bulgariens darstellt.

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Robert D. Warth, *Soviet Russia in World Politics*. Twayne Publishers, Inc., New York, 1963. pp. 544.

In his "Author's Note" Mr. Warth describes his study as an "attempt to provide an accurate, objective, and reasonably complete historical account of Soviet foreign relations within the confines of a single volume." In this he has, on the whole, succeeded, for he has amassed in his book and marshalled in an orderly fashion a wealth of pertinent facts on the entire span of the Soviet foreign relations from 1917 to 1962.

After a brief introductory chapter on the Tsarist legacy and another one on the February and October revolutions, Mr. Warth examines in turn the major stages and undertakings of Soviet Russia's foreign policy: the period of the civil war and allied intervention; the era of re-adjustment caused by the abandonment of earlier communist hopes of a forthcoming world revolution; the "revolutionary adventurism" in China; the rise of Soviet nationalism under Stalin; the popular-front era of 1934-38; the Nazi-Soviet "misalliance" of 1939-41; the cold war in Europe and Asia; the post-Stalin developments. He con-

cludes with an utterly anti-climactic four-page chapter containing a few prognostications of doubtful validity.

Except for this last chapter, Mr. Warth's presentation is solidly founded and well-balanced, although his treatment of the post-Stalin period is rather thin. In view of the many striking developments that have characterized Soviet behavior in world affairs since the death of Stalin, a fuller discussion of the post-Stalin era would have been warranted. This could have been done easily without enlarging unduly the size of the study by shortening somewhat the accounts of earlier developments, especially the chapter on civil war which is unnecessarily long.

But the one major weakness of the book lies in its imbalance between description and analysis. Mr. Warth narrates quite well what happened, but concerns himself far too little with the important questions why things happened the way they did. He thus rarely delves into such complex but crucial matters as the interplay of ideology, strategy, power political and other factors, and their role in determining the course of Soviet actions.

As for his expressed striving after objectivity, the author seems to have done quite well. Nonetheless, his personal likes and dislikes do occasionally pop up. They may also account for a few questionable assertions advanced without adequate substantiation, such as, to cite only a few instances, his statement that "Polish nationalism had dug its own grave by spurning the Curzon line while time remained" (p. 287); his contention that "Washington's anxiety about a Soviet military takeover in Western Europe... was never really tenable" (p. 472); and his belief that "a few more Yugoslavias [among the ex-colonial countries] might actually enhance Western security" (p. 472).

Despite the above-mentioned limitations, Mr Warth's study should serve as a handy reference volume on Soviet Russia's external relations from 1917 to 1962.

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Howard, Harry N., *The King-Crane Commission*. Beirut: Khayats, 1963, XVI and 369 pp.

America's failure to take part in the League of Nations after World War I and the feeling that this failure had contributed—together with other factors—to the outbreak of World War II tended, as well known, to permeate the mind of Cordell Hull during the latter great global