

the social, the aesthetic, and the philosophical».

Since it is far better to experience poetry rather than describe or summarize it, I wish to complete this presentation with a characteristic passage from the fifth Ode of «The Passion», quoted in the original in the Friar as well as in the Keeley-Savidis versions:

Ἑκατόγχειρες νύχτες	*	μές σὸ στερέωμα ὅλο
Τὰ σπλάχνα μου ἀναδεύουν	*	Αὐτὸς ὁ πόνος καίει
Ποῦ νὰ βρῶ τὴν ψυχὴ μου	*	τὸ τετράφυλλο δάκρυ!
Μὲ τὸ λύχνο τοῦ ἄστρου	*	στοὺς οὐρανοὺς γυρίζω
Στὸ ἀγιάζι τῶν λειμῶνων	*	στὴ μόνη ἀκτὴ τοῦ κόσμου
Ποῦ νὰ βρῶ τὴν ψυχὴ μου	*	τὸ τετράφυλλο δάκρυ!

Nights with a hundred hands stir my entrails  
Throughout the firmament. This pain burns.  
How can I find my soul, the four-leaf tear!  
With the star's lamp I roam the heavens.  
In the frost of the meadows, the world's only shore,  
How can I find my soul, the four-leaf tear!

(Keeley - Savidis, pp. 62-3)

and

Nights with a hundred arms	*	in the vast firmament
Set my entrails astir	*	This agony burns me
Where I might find my soul	*	that four-leaf teardrop!
With the lamp of the star	*	I went out to the skies
In the meadow's chill air	*	on the earth's only shore
Where I might find my soul	*	that four-leaf teardrop!

(Friar, p. 107)

It is difficult to say which of the two translations is better. Perhaps it all depends on one's artistic sensitivity or taste. At times Kimon Friar renders things more accurately and very eloquently; but at other times Edmund Keeley and George Savidis succeed in sounding quite poetic while still being precise and idiomatic. In terms of approximating Elytis's style and various forms, however, Friar seems to be «il miglior fabbro» — to echo Dante and T.S. Eliot here.

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Marshall Lee Miller, *Bulgaria During the Second World War*, Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1975, pp. xii + 290.

Bulgaria's modern history has been covered in two contradictory academic trends. In the American and English academic world this field has been covered very sparingly. On the other hand, the most persistent of Bulgaria's problems, that of Macedonia, has been dealt with in numerous publications, although most of them have been of the most blatant propaganda nature.

The more worthwhile treatment of recent Bulgaria has been offered by such works as: J. F. Brown, *Bulgaria Under Communist Rule* (New York, Praeger, 1970), Peter John Georgeoff, *The Social Education of Bulgarian Youth* (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1948), and L.A.D. Dellin, Ed., *Bulgaria* (New York, Praeger, 1957).

We are glad to report that Miller's publication is certainly a good addition to the small shelf of «good works» on modern Bulgaria. It is a systematic excursion into its topic.

Part One, which covers the period from the outbreak in 1939 to May 1941, deals mostly with diplomatic moves that brought Bulgaria onto the Axis side and relies on published and unpublished British, American, German, and Italian documents. Parts Two and Three, which are concerned with the interaction between foreign policy and domestic political struggles, make use of previously unavailable Bulgarian and German documents: Part Two, covering the period from June 1941 through the death of Czar Boris in August 1943, deals with the efforts of the Czar to maintain at least a partially independent policy despite pressure from Germany and from internal pro-Nazi factions; Part Three, from September 1943 to the Communist coup of September 9, 1944, examines the political crisis that arose after the Czar's death, the effects of the Allied air raids, and the failure of Bulgaria's attempts to negotiate a withdrawal from the war.

This is primarily a political and diplomatic study. But because Bulgarias' participation in the war prior to the Communist take-over was limited mainly to occupation duty in Greece and Yugoslavia, military affairs do not figure prominently in Miller's work — he himself admits in his «Preface». Some consideration, however, is given to the German Balkan campaign of 1941, the Allied bombings, the partisans, and the Soviet advance into the Balkans in the fall of 1944.

Economic affairs are also not discussed in any great detail. States Miller: «Bulgarian official historians have generally contended that there was a drastic economic decline during the war and that this led to widespread dissatisfaction with the regime. To determine whether there was enough validity in this theory to warrant a fuller discussion, I sifted through Bulgarian and German statistics on the marketing of various products, cost-of-living indexes, fluctuations in the average weight of marketed livestock, and even medical records . . . The results indicated — not surprisingly — that Bulgaria experienced economic difficulties due to the war, particularly after the Allied bombings in late 1943 and early 1944, but that the country was far better off than its neighbors». Thus, «inflation and wartime shortages were not major political issues» (p. ix).

Although Miller does not stress the problem of Macedonia «too much», the fact is also that Chapter 11, «The Bulgarian Occupation of Macedonia» (pp. 122-134) is one of the best ones in his work, covering the occupation of Vardar Macedonia, IMRO and Ivan Mihailov, the occupation of Aegean Macedonia, and the conflict between the Yugoslav and the Bulgarian Communists. Here, however, the reviewer has a sneaking suspicion that Miller's inability to read Greek has weakened somewhat his coverage; and this is also evident in his extensive bibliography (pp. 256-278), where only 4-5 studies presenting the Greek case are cited.

At any rate, the author fills many of the important gaps in our knowledge of Bulgaria during World War II, since, as recently as 1958, when the doctoral thesis of Marin V. Pundeff was presented («Bulgaria's Place in Axis policy, 1926-1944») there was very little material on the period after June 1941. Especially did Miller use German, American, British, and other diplomatic and intelligence reports from the wartime years, unavailable until recently. He has also relied on confidential personal interviews in Bulgaria and elsewhere, and on archival materials located on three continents.

The sheer documentation of this work must have been a considerable labor. It is a very useful fruit of wide research.

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JOSEPH S. ROUCEK

E. Alexander - M. D. Ronnett, *Romanian Nationalism: The Legionary Movement*, Chicago, Loyola University Press, 1974, pp. xiii + 70.

Why a scholarly publisher, in this case Loyola University Press, issued this polemic is incomprehensible unless this press has been forced into vanity publishing. Whereas the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees a free press, America abounds with radical and reactionary publishers who churn out propaganda of the type represented by this effort to rehabilitate Romania's interwar Legionary Movement, more familiarly known as the «Iron Cross». Perhaps author Ronnett should have given his opus to the John Birch Society whose «Western Publishing Company» once printed the memoirs of Mihai Sturdza, an Iron Guardist who served in the fascist Antonescu regime and now resides in the sanctuary of the West. It is ironically curious that the Loyola press, operated by a Roman Catholic institution, should see fit to print this defense of an anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic gang! Perhaps this paperbound effort is designed to coincide with the case of Bishop Valerian Trifa of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate, who resides near Detroit, Michigan, now under investigation by U.S. authorities about his alleged participation in atrocities committed in Rumania prior to 1945.

Ronnett's qualifications to analyse the Iron Guard are limited to his membership. His references are limited exclusively to works of Guardists. He tries to convince unsuspecting readers of the noble ambitions of Corneliu Ion Codreanu, founder in 1927 of the Legion of the Archangel Michael, who is credited with recognizing the evils of atheistic communism long before Western statesmen did. Thus Ronnett feebly attempts to assign the Iron Guard an objective it never had, namely an anti-communist crusade in a Rumania of the 1930's when the communists there were ineffectual. Ronnett deliberately ignores the pogroms engineered by the Iron Guard and minimizes the anti-Semitic intellectual influences exerted upon the gang by Professor Cuza at the University of Iași (Jassy).

The author writes: «The Jews, in their immense majority, were hostile to the Romanian State causing Codreanu, in concert with all the student leaders, to demand the reduction of Jewish enrollments . . . in secondary schools and universities throughout the country» (p. 6). Conversely, Ronnett states that «true nationalism respects the right of other people to live» (p. 5). These two specimens typify the emotionally illogical theme of this little book which should be ignored only at the risk of burying the past. But the historic excesses from the Right, as well as from the Left, must never be ignored. This warning is clearly implicit in Ronnett's description of the Iron Guard's current activities in the West which are led by Codreanu's successor, Horia Sima. These doings allegedly alert the West to the sufferings of Rumanians under communist rule. But would the hapless Rumanians fare better under a restoration of Iron Guard rule which ravaged that nation during its very brief tenure? A kind word can even be said for Antonescu who finally terminated his alliance with the Guardists in January 1941.

When an American imprint about the Iron Guard and its associated organiza-