

related to her industrialization and military security. This spirit of co-operation was further displayed by Turkey's rejection of the Krupp bid, in preference to a British firm's offer for the construction of the Dardanelles fortifications. Friendly relations continued with Britain's agreement to the joint/Franco-Turkish administration of Hattay in 1938 and the eventual incorporation of this province into the Turkish Republic in July 1939.

The least satisfactory part of the book is the part reviewing the British policy of guarantees. She relies on the judgements of secondary authorities rather than on substantial documentary evidence. Zhivkova points out that the British policy of guarantees was an effort of Britain to form a Balkan anti-Hitler coalition under her own aegis in order to set up a neutral Balkan bloc, which would be able to cut off any fascist aggression towards British communication lines in the Near and Middle East.

In general, this survey focussing on foreign policy does not give any attention on Turkish internal affairs. The author does not give an analysis of sociopolitical determinants. Notwithstanding these reservations the study makes a real contribution to the literature of the period. It certainly deserves to be read by both scholar and general reader.

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BASIL KONDIS

Manjo Stojanov, *Stari grčki knigi v Bălgarija (Old Greek books in Bulgaria)*, Sofia, ed. Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij", 1978, p. 475.

Manjo Stojanov is one of the most prolific and well-known scholars of the history of books in Bulgaria—and of Greek books in Bulgaria in particular—during the Balkan enlightenment and the Bulgarian national revival. His most recent book, "Stari grčki knigi v Bălgarija" (Old Greek books in Bulgaria), in which he records the archetypal (staropečatni) Greek books which are to be found in Bulgaria today, is the fruit of his years of bibliographical research in his country's libraries. He had previously given us notable works concerning the history and movement of books within Bulgaria, such as "Bălgarska vāzroždenska knižnina. Alalitičen repertoar na bālgarskite knigi i periodični izdanija 1806-1878" (Bulgarian literature during the (National) Renaissance. Analytical catalogue of Bulgarian books and periodicals published between 1806-1878), Sofia, ed. Nauka i Izkustvo, t. 1-2, 1957-59; "Nesebārskata sbirka ot grčki staropečatni knigi v Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij"" (The Mesimvria collection of archetypal Greek books in the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library), in *Izvestija na Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij"* 7 (1966) 255-279; "Bălgarski rākopisi s grčki elementi" (Bulgarian manuscripts in Greek characters), in *Izvestija na Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij"* 10 (1969) p. 315-352; "Grāckobălgarski rečnici i učebnici" (Greek - Bulgarian dictionaries and manuals), in *Studia Balcanica* 2 (1970) 205-243; "Opis na grāckite i drugi čuždoezični rākopisi v Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij" (Inventory of the Greek and other foreign language manuscripts in the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library), Sofia, ed. Nauka i Izkustvo, 1973, and many others.

This book lists 2495 titles of Greek books printed up to 1878, when the Bulgarian state was founded. It should be noted that in Bulgaria 'archetypal' books (staropečatni knigi) are all those which were published before 1878.

In the introduction to the book (p. 7-15) M. Stojanov explains the lines along which his material was collected, its source and significance. The books listed are today preserved in the country's national libraries: in Sofia, in the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library

(staropečaten otdel), in the library of the Ecclesiastical Historico - archaeological Museum, in the BAN library; in Plovdiv, in the "Ivan Vasov" National Library; in Rila Monastery; in Svištov, in the "El. and K. Avramovi" reading - room; in Varna, in the library of the Renaissance Museum; in Sliven, in the town museum; and in other smaller libraries and reading - rooms of Bulgaria. A significant number of books in the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library come from the libraries of Bulgaria's Greek communities, such as Arvanitohori (Arbanaši), Sozopol (from the Petrinos Library there, a gift of G. Petrinos), Nesebăr (the greater part of whose library is a gift of the citizen of Odessa and former member of the Philiki Hetairia, Al. Koumbaris), Plovdiv etc. Others come from the private collections of well - known personalities of the Bulgarian Enlightenment (Em. Vaskidovič, Neofit Rilski, Sp. N. Palauzov, J. Gruev and others). When speaking of Greek books in Bulgaria and their dissemination there, we should, of course, always bear in mind the strong influence of the Greek language and culture, which completely predominated at least until 1835 (the date of the foundation of the first systematic Bulgarian school in Gabrovo), and also the almost exclusive use of Greek in the field of commerce. Thus Greek books were to be found even in centres where the Greek element was minimal, if not non-existent (Svištov, Karlovo, Koprištitsa etc.). Nor should we forget that the figure of 2513 books listed by Stojanov is only a small proportion of the Greek books to have survived the ravages of time.

On p. 21-290 the bibliographical details of the Greek books are listed: author, title, publisher, place and year of publication etc. The details are often incomplete either because the entry is based on reported information or because the copy is imperfect. After each title a note is made of the Greek bibliography in which it is listed. Of the books for which a catalogue of sponsors ("συνδρομηται") exists, the names and position are listed of those who are considered to be Bulgarians, and also "names of Greeks: bishops, teachers, doctor sand distinguished business men" (p. 12, footnote). The names of some 2000 sponsors are recorded. The books are listed in chronological order (Stojanov notes that many XVIth—and XVIIth—century books must have come to Bulgaria at the beginning of the XIXth century). Two of the books were published in the XVth century, 68 in the XVIth, 109 in the XVIIth, 446 in the XVIIIth and 1888 in the XIXth century (1118 of these between 1800-1850).

The second part of the book, which follows the purely bibliographical first part, is of particular interest: it comprises a review of the books according to their subject-matter (p. 290-315), a catalogue of authors, translators and editors, both Greek and foreign (p. 315-351), a catalogue of sponsors (p. 351-414), a geographical index (p. 414-421), a catalogue of the collections, owned by either people of towns, from which the books are taken (p. 421-427) and a list of the printing-houses (p. 427-439). A very important part of the book consists of an enumeration of the Bulgarian translations from Greek (p. 439-455); there follows a list of the Bulgarians who occupied themselves with Greek literature (amongst whom are also enlisted Em. Vaskidovič [Vaskidis] and Alexander Zoïros Pasha) with a brief biographical note for each one (p. 445-475).

The information provided by both the first and second parts of Stojanov's book is of great importance. Of the Greek bibliographies he considers only the basic ones (Papadopoulos - Vretos, E. Legrand, Ginis - Mexas) because he was unable to consult their supplements and newer bibliographical works (Ph. Iliou, Ladas - Hajidimos, Raste, supplement to Ginis - Mexas in the periodical "Ερηνιστής" (the "Collector") and others). Consequently, the specialist scholar will undoubtedly be able to find a fair number of hitherto unknown publications which Stojanov did not find listed in the basic Greek bibliographies. During the period this review was being published, in the periodical *Ερηνιστής* (15, 1978-79, p. 321-329) appe-

ared a review written by Ph. Iliou relating to Stojanov's book. In Iliou's review 122 (!) editions are indicated as not yet being catalogued.

Stojanov notes that the books he catalogues are not the only ones in Bulgaria; undoubtedly there are many to be found in the libraries of the smaller monasteries, in churches or in private collections. And so I should like to mention that the Greek books in the Monastery of the Metamorphosis (Preobraženski manastir) near Veliko Tărnovo are not listed. In this monastery are to be found, amongst others, more than one copy of an 1853 edition of the "Interpretation for painters" by Dionysios of Fourni. I mention this book in particular because before seeing this edition in the Monastery's library, in the Cathedral library of V. Tărnovo I found a Greek manuscript of the "Interpretation", lacking the beginning and the end, and with several variations from the 1853 edition dating from the beginning of the XIXth century.

Most of the archetypal Greek books to be found in Bulgaria's libraries today are liturgical books and books of church music. The rest are linguistic and scholastic manuals of every sort, the number of which increased particularly in the XIXth century, especially after the foundation of the Greek state (dictionaries, dialogues, reading - books, *Christomathia*, histories etc.). Most of these were used as school manuals in the Greek schools in Bulgaria.

Regarding the catalogue of Bulgarian sponsors listed in the book, and in particular Stojanov's attempt to isolate the Bulgarian sponsors of the Greek books (cf. also his own article "Les syndromites bulgares des livres grecs au cours de la première moitié du XIXes." in *Byzantinische—Neugriechische Jahrbücher*, 19 (1966) 373-406) it should be noted that it is very difficult, if not quite impossible—at least up until the first half of the XIXth century—for anyone accurately to determine the nationality of the sponsors in the Balkans, simply on the basis of their names and places of origin or residence. Why, for instance, should we consider Voulgaris of Corfu or Dim. Lazou of Ioannina to be Bulgarians? Fully aware of the difficulty of determining the sponsors' national origins and also of the significance of the books' very existence in Bulgaria quite independent of the national consciousness of their owners, Stojanov himself expresses reservations about the success of his attempt at national identification and concludes: "...Because of the similarity between many Greek and Bulgarian personal and family names...it is possible that we have made errors and mistakes. In any event, we have certainly omitted more Bulgarians than we have included Greeks" (p. 12, footnote). Rather than entangling himself in the controversial and contentious problem of the national origins of the books' sponsors or readers, it would have been much more practicable and useful to provide the total number of sponsors and the names of all their towns of origin in contemporary Bulgaria. This would have shed light from a new angle on the cultural and intellectual stage of advancement of these towns during the specified period of time (the sponsors listed in the book are taken from XIXth century publications). It would be much more important to discern, as far as possible, the ideas which were circulating as a result of Greek books in the country during the given historical period, rather than to try to discern how many of their declared readers (sponsors) were Greek or Bulgarian. Besides, the influence of the ideas transported by books is not confined to the individuals who read them but also affects their general environment in so far as they transmit the ideas. In an examination of the subject of the sponsors, particularly during the period from the Balkan enlightenment to the Crimean War, when there was none of the acute nationalism of the years which followed, I think much greater significance should be given to the number of towns and the proportion of their sponsors in relation to the number of books with sponsors and the problems relating to their publication. In this field, Philippos Iliou's article,

"Books with sponsors. 1. The years of the enlightenment (1749-1821)" in δ 'Εφαιιστής 12 69-70 (1975) 101-179 (reprint), is an exemplary study of the manner, problems and importance of research into the subject of sponsors.

The section of the book which deals with Bulgarian translations of Greek books is an important one: 154 bulgarian books are enumerated, most of which are religious, ethico-didactic or educational manuals. Translations of Greek literary works are few, consisting largely of romantic, sentimental or ethico-didactic works translated into Greek from Western European prototypes. The Greek translations are consequently the intermediary channel through which these works became known to the Bulgarians. It is characteristic that of the 28 plays and short stories translated into Bulgarian (until 1853) fourteen are translated from Greek. (Cf. details and development of the subject, Afr. Alexieva, "Prevodnite povesti i romani ot grčki prez pǎrvata polovina na XIX v.—Do Krimskata vojna" (Short stories and novels translated from Greek during the first half of the XIXth century—Until the Crimean War), *Studia Balcanica* 8 (1974) 119-151).

M. Stojanov's book is a genuine contribution to the study of Greek-Bulgarian cultural relations until 1878; as he himself notes, there is much still to be done towards the deeper and wider examination of this subject.

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DESPINA LOUKIDOU - MAVRIDOU

Walter M. Bacon, Jr., *Behind Closed Doors: Secret Papers on the Failure of Romanian - Soviet Negotiations, 1931-32*, Stanford, California: Hoover Institution Press, 1979, pp. 204.

During 1931-32 Romanian and Soviet diplomats attempted to conclude a treaty of mutual non-aggression even though at that time the two countries did not have normal diplomatic relations! Bacon's volume is a selection of one hundred and three Romanian documents dealing with these negotiations. He has translated them from the Nicholas Titelescu collection at the Hoover Institution and has included a brief overview and analysis of their significance. Although the negotiations failed (A treaty was signed four years later under the direction of Titelescu), the story of the effort deserves the attention of serious scholars of twentieth-century Europe; and Bacon and the Hoover Institution merit our gratitude for the publication of this excellent volume. It will be a valuable aid for researchers of Eastern Europe whose direct interests lie in tangential fields and for instructors who can find facts and gain insights for their lecture notes beyond the superficial and often erroneous comments on the negotiations in the standard reference works. Bacon's translations, organization, and presentation are well done. The one fault in the volume, perhaps, is the lack of a separate appendix listing the persons mentioned in the collection, many of whom are minor foreign office personnel.

The treaty negotiations were part of a general revision of European alliances and international perceptions at the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties. Pressure for negotiations between the two Eastern European neighbors came principally from Poland. The treaty was to be one of a series signed by the Soviet Union and the countries of the region in the wake of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Bacon sees the impetus for these treaties in Moscow's desire for security in the West in light of domestic difficulties associated with economic