

admit, that the walls of the laboratory where the experiment is being conducted are not of glass.

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INFORMATION HUNGARY. *Ferenc Erdei*, editor-in-chief. Countries of the World Information Series, vol. 2. Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto, Sydney, Paris, Braunschweig: Pergamon Press, 1968. xiv, 1,144 pp. £12 10s.

This is the second volume in the new Countries of the World Information Series of the Pergamon Press. The editor is vice-president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; the contributors are all prominent Hungarian scholars, literati, and public officials. A lengthy, indeed bulky, reference book, it is divided into eleven major sections covering such topics as the country's geography, history, governmental apparatus, economy, health, education, science, literature, the fine arts, and international activities. It contains maps (historical and "atlas" maps) and beautiful illustrations of Hungarian paintings and folk art. The extensive and valuable statistical data is current to 1967; the subject and name indexes were compiled with care. The quality of printing and paper is extravagant.

Much of the information is presented here for the first time in English. Much of the interpretation reflects official viewpoints. In short, this is an extraordinarily rich though tasteful Hungarian goulash a bit overspiced with red paprika.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIE D'ÉTUDES BALKANIQUES, 1966. Edited by *N. Todorov*, *K. Georgiev*, and *V. Traikov*. Sofia: Académie Bulgare des Sciences, Institut d'Études Balkaniques, 1968. 347 pp. Paper.

The present bibliography is the result of wishes expressed at the First International Congress of Balkan Studies in 1966 that an effort be undertaken by Balkan scholars and bibliographers to provide information frequently and speedily on work in the field of Balkan and Southeast European studies. The task fell to the Bulgarians, hosts of the first congress, who have established for the purpose a center for bibliography and documentation in the Institute of Balkan Studies of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The center's bibliographic work is under the direction of Veselin Traikov, well known for his *Bulgaria v chuzhdata literatura, 1954-1963*, *Bulgarska khudozhestvena literatura na chuzhdi ezitsi, 1823-1962*, and other compilations.

The scope of the bibliography, to appear annually beginning with 1966, is a tangle between the disciplines in the purview of the parent Association Internationale des Études du Sud-Est Européen (history, linguistics, literature, ethnography, folklore, law, philosophy, and art) and the categories of the international decimal classification system used to organize the entries. The compilers have, furthermore, excluded certain segments of Balkan history (antiquity, the Byzantine period, the years between the two world wars), on the grounds that they are covered elsewhere, and have adopted the chronological limits roughly from the

Turkish conquest to 1945. The result is a compilation that includes entries on "generalities," religion, book publishing, geography, and biography, and in its section on history (by far the largest, pp. 141-266) covers Greece, the Balkans, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey, and Cyprus, in that order.

The shortcomings of the first volume are many. The confusion in coverage of subject matter can be avoided, or at least minimized, if a system of classification is devised to reflect the field rather than fit the field into a preconceived scheme. Ideological and national bias also has intruded; for example, there are only eleven entries under "Religion" for the entire peninsula, and most of the entries on Macedonia are under "Bulgaria." If certain segments of the subject matter are to be omitted, the bibliographies covering them should be prominently listed and explained. Since this tool is for the specialist, the need to translate into French all entries in the Balkan languages is questionable; it would be more helpful to have good annotations. For a bibliography compiled in Bulgaria, the fact that materials in the Slavic languages are better represented than those in Greek and Turkish is understandable but not excusable, especially since the coverage of Rumanian and Albanian publications is quite good. Finally, errors in citations indicate that not all entries were handled *de visu*.

Under pressure to produce the first volume, the Bulgarian compilers have put forward a rather raw mimeographed product which will need rethinking in organization, a better effort in collection of material from neighboring countries and beyond, and a better technical execution if it is to become a tool of the order of Leon Savadjan's *Bibliographie balkanique* and *Südosteuropa-Bibliographie* of the Südost-Institut in Munich.

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SÜDOSTEUROPA-BIBLIOGRAPHIE, vol. 3: 1956-1960. Part 2: ALBANIEN, BULGARIEN, JUGOSLAWIEN, SÜDOSTEUROPA UND GRÖSSERE TEILRÄUME. Südost-Institut München. Edited by *Gertrud Krallert-Sattler*. Munich: R. Oldenburg, 1968. 634 pp. DM 42, paper.

This volume is the latest addition to the bibliography the Südost-Institut in Munich has been publishing since 1956 to cover in five-year segments the postwar publications on Southeast Europe. The scope of the bibliography has made it a fundamental tool for scholars concerned with the part of Europe that includes Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania. The hefty volumes cover books, articles, and dissertations in all relevant languages. The only regrettable feature of this worthwhile effort, perhaps because it is so painstaking and thorough, is that the volumes are appearing with a lengthening time lag. The institute may be well advised to deal with periods of less than five years in subsequent volumes.

Part 2 of the 1956-60 volume contains 559 entries for Albania, 2,477 for Bulgaria, 5,086 for Yugoslavia, and 901 for the area as a whole. The majority of entries represent, of course, publications from within the countries concerned, and herein lies the special value of the bibliography. In the West only the *Revue des études slaves* (Paris) and *Canadian Slavic Studies* provide coverage of such publications, but the philological and literary orientation of *RES* limits the scope of its annual bibliographic surveys and the coverage of the bibliographic supplement that *CSS* began in 1967 has so far been spotty. This reviewer shall avail himself of the opportunity to renew a plea of long standing that such coverage be provided on a