

national protest against landlordism (which she calls feudalism), the inequities of a commercial economy, maladministration, and foreign (Ottoman) rule. Only some of the documents, however, refer to brigandage with a social purpose. The others are imprecise or deal with organized group thievery.

Having failed to use the contributions of Fernand Braudel, Eric J. Hobsbawm, or Anton Blok to our knowledge of brigandage, Tsvetkova has neglected to exploit her documents for the information they contain on the alternate or simultaneous membership of bandits in various internal security groups—thus on the *ambiguity* of the social bandit's role. Sharing his booty with village receivers (sometimes entire villages), he could aspire to secure his position in the prevailing power hierarchy.

Tsvetkova's documents permit systematic study only of the period 1630–99, for which 185 documents are included as against a mere 37 for the period before 1630, 31 for 1700–29, and 39 for 1730–99. The seventeenth-century data suggest peaks of banditry in 1630–50 and 1670–90.

Band membership varied from five to five hundred persons. The larger bands became more numerous when the Ottoman Empire was at war with Venice, Austria, Russia, or Persia. The objects of attack were landlords (possessors of surpluses), merchant and official caravans, other travelers, city markets, and fairs. Sometimes, however, a band would pillage an entire village. Tsvetkova identifies three main zones of *khaidutstvo*—Macedonia, northwestern Bulgaria and neighboring Serbia, and portions of Danubian Bulgaria, or the territories near the frontiers with Hungary (Austria), Venice, and tributary Wallachia. But there was also a concentration of banditry along the great commercial and military routes.

The author regrettably has made no attempt to examine the possible relation between social banditry in the “Bulgarian lands” and the general upsurge of brigandage and piracy in the Mediterranean and many other parts of the world in the two centuries after 1550. Had she done so, she might have discovered that the growth of brigandage was in part the result of the activation of land and sea routes and of an increase in commercial traffic.

TRAIAN STOIANOVICH
Rutgers University

BŪLGARSKATA KOMUNISTICHESKA PARTIJA V CHUZHDATA
LITERATURA, 1885–1967: BIBLIOGRAFSKI UKAZATEL. Compiled by
Iota Dancheva and Mikhail Lazarov. Sofia: Partizdat, 1971. 479 pp.

This bibliography is a welcome addition to the basic *Istoriia na BKP, 1885–1944: Bibliografii; materialii publikuvani sled 9 septemvri 1944 g.*, which the party's publishing office issued in 1965. Its 3,392 entries represent materials published outside Bulgaria from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present. Predictably, most of them are by Bulgarians and Russians and exclude politically odious authors such as Trotsky, who published (with Khristo Kabakchiev) *Ocherki politicheskoi Bolgarii* (Moscow and Petrograd, 1923). The bibliography is nonetheless a useful tool for students of the history of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgarian politics.

MARIN PUNDEFF
California State University, Northridge