

The author also considers Karavelov's literary works as well as his views on the role of art and the artist in society.

Although Arnaudov's book is well written, its encyclopedic character may make it difficult for some readers to follow his main arguments. This reviewer has discovered no major changes in this edition. Pantelei Zarev's preface, which praised the work and at the same time pointed out some disagreements with the author, is not reprinted in this edition. The numerous illustrations in the first edition were also eliminated. There is improvement in the footnoting system, the bibliography, and the index. The reviewer expected to find in this edition a consideration of Krumka Sharova's view that Karavelov was involved in revolutionary activity before he went to Rumania in 1869, and more information and analysis of his relations with Rumanian intellectuals and politicians.

In general, this is an original work, presenting many interesting insights not only on Karavelov but also on various individuals and events of the period. It also probes deeply into the nature of Karavelov's ideas, the influences affecting his views, and the motives underlying his revolutionary activity and writings.

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STO GODINI BŪLGARSKA AKADEMIIA NA NAUKITE, 1869–1969. Vol. 2: PROFESORI I STARSHI NAUCHNI SŪTRUDNITSI: OBSHTE-STVENI NAUKI. Edited by *P. Zarev, E. Mateev, and E. Savova*. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bŷlgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1972. 396 pp. 4.18 lv.

The three-volume biobibliographic directory of the members and scholarly staff of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, which was initiated for its centennial in 1969, is now complete. The first volume (see *Slavic Review*, December 1970, p. 762) was devoted to the Academy's elected members; the second and third volumes, which appeared in 1972, provide the same kind of information for its appointed staff in the social sciences and the natural and applied sciences, respectively. Volume 2 includes 170 scholars of two ranks making up the research staffs of the Academy's institutes of economics (the largest), history (second largest), Balkan studies, linguistics, literature, folklore, and other fields.

The Academy's organization by institutes supplied with research staffs is a development of the postwar years, when the Soviet Academy of Sciences became the model for the creation of a central agency of research in all fields. Before 1944 its only operational units in the social sciences were a commission for collection and publication of sources for Bulgarian history and an "office" for the compilation and publication of a dictionary of the Bulgarian language, but of the two only the dictionary office had a full-time scholar on its staff. Judging from the bibliographies presented in the directory, the approach taken since 1944 has been very fruitful.

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