

selection of data to support his hypotheses, but any student interested in agriculture's role in economic growth in countries well or poorly developed economically will find Stipetić's book informative and thought-provoking. And his comprehensive review and listing of literature is most useful.

FRANK ORAZEM
Kansas State University

OSVOBOZHDENIETO NA BULGARIIA I POLITIKATA NA ZAPADNITE
DURZHAVI, 1876–1878. By *Khristo Khristov*. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1968. 256 pp.

In approaching a subject that is quite well covered in the existing literature, Khristov, director of the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and professor of history at the University of Sofia, apparently was inspired by a dictum of the Bulgarian Communist leader Vasil Kolarov that the liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 was the result of two factors, the military power of Russia and the national liberation movement of the Bulgarians. In his own words, he has set out to "prove" Kolarov's dictum "through an investigation of the sources and on the basis of a concrete analysis of the objective historical process." The result is a work cast in conventional monographic form validating, with the tools of scholarship, positions formulated by politicians. In addition to proving Kolarov right, it adheres to the prevalent political line that in the events of 1876–78 only Russia stood by the side of the Bulgarians.

Despite these politically dictated premises and a rather unreadable style, the monograph has considerable merit. Based on research in Russian, British, Austrian, and Bulgarian archives, published documentary collections, memoirs, the contemporary press, and the existing literature, it adds to our knowledge of the Ambassadorial Conference at Constantinople, the diplomacy of the Russo-Turkish war, the negotiation of the San Stefano treaty, the Congress of Berlin, and the final settlement as it affected Bulgaria. Particularly useful to Khristov has been the recent three-volume collection of Russian and other documents, *Osvobozhdenie Bolgarii ot turetskogo iga* (Moscow, 1961–67), put together by Soviet and Bulgarian historians. The collection evidences among other things the interesting role played by the American consul-general in Constantinople, Eugene Schuyler, in making known the plight of the Bulgarians in 1876 and drafting the first constitutional document for them. The study suggests that Khristov has found some very germane documents in the archives he has searched. It is a pity that he has not chosen to append them to his monograph.

MARIN PUNDEFF
San Fernando Valley State College

PROTSESUT NA PREODOLIAVANETO NA RELIGIIATA V BULGARIIA: SOTSIOLOGICHESKO IZSLEDVANE. Edited by *Zhivko Oshavkov*. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1968. 345 pp.

In the fall of 1962 the section on historical materialism in the Institute of Philosophy of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences conducted a large-scale survey of 42,664 adults in Bulgaria to determine by scientific methods the degree of religious

consciousness surviving after eighteen years of measures against religion and the religious communities. The survey was the first undertaking of the Bulgarian sociologists after they were enabled to return to sociology following the death of Stalin. Oshavkov, currently director of the Academy's new Institute of Sociology established in 1968, notes (pp. 11–13) that the return was at first "timid" and encountered charges of "bourgeois influence" and "revisionism," but it was nonetheless made and on a different premise than in the Soviet Union.

The largest investigation of its kind in any Communist country, the survey was directed by Oshavkov and a team of eleven associates specializing in atheism and sociology of religion (Todor Stoichev, Nikolai Mizov, Stoian Mikhailov, Mincho Draganov, Raina Pesheva, and others) and carried out by some three thousand investigators, mainly school teachers, in 108 towns and 822 villages. The data were assembled on the basis of an elaborate questionnaire, reproduced in the volume, constructed on the stochastic representative method to allow projections on a national scale, since official censuses do not collect such data at the present time. According to the projections, 35.51 percent of the entire adult population had a religious outlook of one kind or another. Of this figure the Orthodox Bulgarians (84.89 percent of the entire population at the 1946 census, the last to provide such data) account for 26.72 percent, but combined with the Muslim Bulgarians (Pomaks) they constitute 32.76 percent. Among the minorities, the Turks (ca. 700,000) showed the highest percentage (67.02) of adherence to religion, the Jews (6,000) the lowest (29.17). Of particular interest is the assessment of present trends by Mizov. According to him the number of the Orthodox believers is decreasing both in absolute figures and relative to the total population; the Muslims and the Catholics (60,000) are decreasing in proportion to the total population but increasing in proportion to the total number of believers; and the Protestants (16,000) are increasing both in absolute number and relative to the believers in the country.

Whether or not the figures and trends for the Orthodox portion of the population of Bulgaria conform to the assessments of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church of its internal life is a moot question. The church has refrained from issuing such information and has revealed only that the number of its parish priests has decreased from 2,486 in 1938 to 1,785 in 1966.

MARIN PUNDEFF

San Fernando Valley State College

NUORI OTTO VILLE KUUSINEN, 1881–1920. Edited by *Vesa Salminen*.
Jyväskylä: K. J. Gummerus Osakeyhtiö, 1970. 225 pp.

As pointed out by the publisher, Otto Kuusinen at the height of his political career—in the Soviet Union—was the most influential Finn in history. The volume under review is an effort by one Swedish scholar and four Finns to cover the "young" Kuusinen—that is, Kuusinen during the years he spent in Finland. The authors are objective in their approach, and they have succeeded in presenting the general reader with useful information. Of particular interest is the chapter by Thomas Henrikson, the Swedish author, dealing with Kuusinen as a national romantic and revolutionary poet.

It should, however, be noted that the book for the most part is superficial. This is apparent from the source material listed at the end of each chapter and from the fact that the years 1919 and 1920, which were exciting ones in the life of Kuusinen, are dealt with in three short pages. These three pages, moreover,