

the Bulgarian Communist hierarchy is well analyzed in Brown's work. Bulgaria's experimentation with a "new course" of her own is dealt with in detail. The death of Stalin shook Chervenkov's hegemony. Yet the Bulgarians required an entire decade to get free of his tyrannic grip. The gradual rise to power in the fifties of the little gray Communist bureaucrats is traced in detail. Brown succeeds in preserving an admirable objectivity when treating the Zhivkov era.

Brown's book successfully resolves the eternal problem of reconciling the chronological survey with the functional problems of politics. The economic problems, Bulgaria's cultural and educational scene, and the relation between the Communist Party and the Communist state are covered in separate chapters without interfering with the general flow of political events. Brown's endeavor to tackle the intricate workings of politics on the local level is exemplary.

The attention given to the literary ferment in the mid-fifties should be singled out. Although abortive in the long run, the energies mustered by the Bulgarian literary revisionists demonstrated the hidden resources which the Bulgarian Communist elite was able to preserve in the face of great odds. The book is at its best in dealing with this sensitive aspect of psychopolitics. A second sphere of particular interest is the analysis of Bulgaria's "great leap forward." This amazing venture, unique in East European history, is made comprehensible thanks to Brown's careful demarcation between the inner impulses of traditional Bulgarian communism and the possible inspirations emanating from Mao's China.

Although most of the relevant evidence is dutifully presented, the author could have gone one step further and endeavored to suggest why Bulgaria, unlike most East European countries, remains boxed in and politically stagnant. At the same time, he is altogether successful in portraying the significant socioeconomic changes that have taken place in this once traditional agricultural society beneath the political frost that has encapsulated Bulgaria for the last twenty years. The author has relied heavily on the current Bulgarian press and less so on the extensive monograph literature produced in Bulgaria. These limitations are reflected in the brief bibliography. One would have wished for a more detailed index going beyond the rudimentary index of names. Still, since the specialist is bound to read the book from cover to cover—as he must—these technical limitations are of no great significance. Because of the high quality of scholarship, Brown's book will certainly take its due place alongside the more significant studies on East European politics.

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CONTRIBUTION A L'HISTOIRE DU COMMERCE DE LA TURQUIE ET DE LA BULGARIE. Vol. 6: AUTEURS FRANÇAIS, ALLEMANDS ET ANGLAIS. By *Nikola V. Mikhov* [*Nicolas V. Mikhoff*]. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bŭlgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1970. 573 pp. 5.42 lv.

Mikhov's posthumous sixth volume is as valuable as his earlier collections of documents. Consisting of generally well-chosen passages from published but sometimes not easily accessible books and periodicals, the present volume includes 179 items—eighty-three in German, seventy-seven in French, eighteen in English, and one in Italian. Among the more familiar authors in the collection are Louis-Auguste Félix de Beaujour, Guillaume-Antoine Olivier, F. C. H. L. Pouqueville, E.-M.

Cousin ry, Jean-Henri Abdolonyme Ubicini, Rev. Robert Walsh, Edmund Spencer, Constantin J. Jire ek, Felix Kanitz, and Paul Masson. Five of the selections were published originally between 1664 and 1761, nineteen were published between 1772 and 1800, seventy-five between 1801 and 1850, sixty-one between 1851 and 1885, and nineteen between 1886 and 1911. A few items refer to antiquity, several more concentrate on the Middle Ages, but most relate to their time of publication. In the final analysis, the documents concern mainly the period of the 1770s to the 1870s.

The volume's subjects are numerous—weights and measures; money, coinage, counterfeiting, and devaluation; price and wage movements; the capitulations or Ottoman commercial treaties with the European powers; the commerce of the various European countries in the Balkans and Levant; Ottoman and eastern Balkan exports (grains, tobacco, silk, cotton, wool, Angora wool, beeswax, leeches, leather, and skins); Ottoman imports (coffee, sugar, cloth, other textiles, ribbons, pottery, porcelain, glassware, hardware, tin, watches, and Russian furs); the business methods of European and Ottoman (Turkish, Greek, Armenian, Jewish, and Bulgarian) merchants; the role of the *kiracı* or peddler not only as a distributor of merchandise but as a storyteller, reporter, and oracle; Balkan fairs; Bulgarian cloth manufactures; the backwardness of the iron manufactures of Samokov; the transhumance of Transylvanian shepherds; the introduction and diffusion of steam navigation on the Danube; Black Sea shipping; the establishment of banks and the building of railroads; the territorial distribution of various ethnic and religious groups; and the nature of Ottoman, Balkan, and Southeast European (Odessa, Trieste) cities. Good indexes of persons, places, and material culture complete the volume.

From Mikhov's evidence we may conclude that the commercial relations which bound Europe to the Balkan and other Ottoman ports, fairs, and certain interior cities promoted the growth of wealth in the "peripheral" cities and encouraged Ottoman landlords to expand their exports of raw materials. The linkage between Europe and the peripheral cities ultimately was conducive also to the initiation of a European type of store economy, with fixed prices and standardized goods of European manufacture. It consequently was inimical to the older bazaar economy. In this manner was affirmed and reaffirmed what economists call a "dual economy"—a highly articulated peripheral, arterial, commercial economy open to the world, and an antagonistic traditional economy in which custom was the fashion.

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EVERYDAY LIFE IN OTTOMAN TURKEY. By *Raphaella Lewis*. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1971. 206 pp. \$4.50.

Teachers of pre-nineteenth-century Ottoman history face an extremely difficult task in finding suitable material for students. This study of Ottoman life, ostensibly set during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent (1520–66), partly fills that lacuna. Raphaella Lewis, wife of the noted writer on Turkey, Geoffrey Lewis, evidences a great love for the Turks in her fascinating chapters on religion and superstition, portrait of a city, the course of the year, occupations, and life in Anatolia. The "model" daily life, described with the care of an anthropological ethnographic field study, is fully developed, while most of the inefficiencies of the extensive govern-