

nist-led national and popular insurrection; virtually all of the credit for the undertaking is given to the Communist Party of Rumania, which is presented as the leading factor in organizing the "anti-Fascist armed insurrection" and as the decisive force in carrying it out; the king and his advisers, the military commanders, and the leaders of the democratic political parties, when not entirely glossed over, are reduced to mere appendages of the CPR. These untenable theses are propounded without any reference to differing interpretations published in the West. Similarly, there is no discussion of the multiple and protracted diplomatic parleys conducted by both government and opposition with the Allies in preparation for a withdrawal from the Axis.

The appendix (334 items), much of which covers the period 1933–41, also raises problems of scholarship. The criteria for selection are not indicated. Most are previously printed items and only fragments are reprinted here. The editorial excisions deleteriously affect CPR documents and press materials, which form the largest group of items included. Systematically expunged have been the CPR's characterization of the country's political system from 1933 to 1940 as "fascist," its revisionist appeals to Rumania's "oppressed nationalities," diatribes against the Social Democratic leaders, and slogans advocating the establishment of soviets or of a Soviet Rumania. The interested reader may restore numerous cuts by collating these texts with those published (also incompletely) during the 1950s in the collection *Documente din istoria PCR*.

Unexpectedly, given the unifying theme of the volume (and also the affiliation of its Italian publishers), neither the contributors nor the editors make any attempt to discuss or define the concept of fascism, even though the term is applied to the Antonescu regime. However, from 1940 to 1944, the CPR (perhaps for reasons of international policy) carefully refrained from categorizing the Antonescu regime as fascist; only after August 23 was it so portrayed, as the material in the appendix reveals.

Published jointly by the Italian and Rumanian Communist parties, the volume concludes its analytical section on a prescriptive note concerning revolutionary strategy in the contemporary period, and stresses the necessity of a gradualist, stage-by-stage approach to the problem of capturing political power and the importance of forging broadly based political alliances during that process.

VLADIMIR SOCOR
Columbia University

IANUARI MAKGAKHAN: 1844–1878 G.: BIOGRAFIIA, DOKUMENTI I MATERIALI. By *Teodor Delchev Dimitrov*. Edited by *Tsonko Genov*. Sofia: Nauka i Izkustvo, 1977. 214 pp. 2.62 lv.

One of the great war correspondents of the nineteenth century, Januarius Aloysius MacGahan, died of typhus at the age of 34 in 1878, after the signing of the Treaty of San Stefano and before the Treaty of Berlin, both of which his work helped bring about. Born near New Lexington, Ohio of Irish immigrant parentage, his greatest claim to fame was his vivid reporting of the brutal Turkish repression of the Bulgarian uprising of May 1876, published in the London *Daily News* and widely republished and translated, in Russia as well as in the West. MacGahan's stories fueled the Gladstoned opposition to Disraeli's Turkophile and Russophobe policy and stirred up feelings against the Turks in Europe and Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78 and the liberation and eventual independence of most of Bulgaria.

Oddly, there has been little written about MacGahan by an American. The present work is divided into three parts: biography (65 pages), the April 1876 dispatches (92 pages) and diplomatic documents (32 pages). The volume contains forty-seven well-chosen illustrations but no bibliography and no references, except those

found in the six-page introduction by the official editor, Tsonko Genov, senior research associate at the Bulgarian Academy's Historical Institute.

Teodor Dimitrov, the author/compiler appears to have done extensive, but spotty, research. He provides details of Januarius's (not "Januari") family and early life that are not generally known. Most of MacGahan's earlier career as a roving and war correspondent was for the *New York Herald*, and for the curmudgeon, Bennett. After assignments in Spain, Cuba, and the Artic, MacGahan and Bennett parted company. Previously, he had reported on the Franco-Prussian War and on the Paris Commune. The book includes a description of MacGahan in Russia, scene of one of journalism's most famous exploits, his four-hundred-mile solitary desert chase after General Kaufman's expedition against Khiva. Especially interesting is the account by MacGahan's Russian wife—the talented and enterprising Varvara Elagina—of her six years with him (pp. 36-45).

Naturally, MacGahan's exposure of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria is featured, but so too is the role of Eugene Schuyler, U.S. legation secretary and consul general in Constantinople. Unfortunately, only a page and a half is devoted to MacGahan and the Russo-Turkish War, which he also reported for the London *Daily News*. It was fitting that MacGahan should be present at the declaration of war in Kishinev on April 24, 1877, and at the declaration of peace in San Stefano on March 3, 1878, since he was one of the few correspondents to endure the whole campaign. In a sense it was his war. MacGahan's death, eventual reburial in New Lexington, and various commemorative ceremonies are described in detail.

MacGahan's historic letters to the *Daily News* on the massacres which took place in Bulgaria are given in Bulgarian translation, as are thirty-three documents, mostly correspondence between the American legation in Constantinople and the State Department. All but five of these concern Schuyler's role in reporting the atrocities that occurred in Bulgaria.

It is a pity that Dimitrov, librarian at the United Nations Library in Geneva, neglected to give his sources, which appear to include some standard English accounts, such as Harris and Shannon. Moreover, he is careless about quotations. The main contribution of this volume is that it reveals aspects of MacGahan's private, rather than public, life. MacGahan deserves something better.

JAMES F. CLARKE
Duquesne University

DOSTOEVSKY AND THE NOVEL. By *Michael Holquist*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1977. xiv, 202 pp. \$12.50.

This is a very ambitious, difficult, irritating, and uneven little book filled with questionable interpretations and genuine insights into Dostoevsky's works. The style is as uneven as the text. The reader is treated to a smorgasbord of Germanisms, Greek words, modish terms beloved by structural linguists, and occasionally a sentence such as, "There is no metaphysical copulative in the physical syntax of Myshkin's epilepsy." This means, I take it, that Myshkin finds no connection between the cosmic unity he experiences in his epileptic fits and the chaos and meaninglessness of the world he lives in. The pretentious grammatical trappings for this simple notion add nothing new and hinder understanding. The vocabulary is terribly abstract and there is a special difficulty in following the technical literary jargon created by the author. Thus, Stavrogin "increasingly suspects that his life merely enacts patterns that are prior to it. He keeps discovering the power of structure to subvert his lust for a unique identity." (*Lust* refers to animal passion, determinism, and is an odd word