

edge that their section on philology (i.e., language and literature) and ethnography is not intended to be complete (101/108), a statement with which I must agree wholeheartedly. The authors state (16/20) that the majority of titles in this bibliography are in groups B and C, which reflects their own interests and, they conjecture, the actual state of affairs in Albanian studies. The deliberate restriction of coverage of language and ethnography to the point where the titles in section A are half as numerous as those in the other sections is the authors' choice, but it is not the result of such a great paucity of material. There are literally hundreds of works pertaining to Albanian linguistics which the authors excluded, e.g. all but two articles by E. Hamp, V. Georgiev's book on the Thracians and their language, articles by Brîncuş, Hjelmslev, Newmark, and all the native Albanian linguists, etc., etc. Even the list of textbooks, for which the authors claim comprehensiveness, lacks Fehime Pipa's *Elementary Albanian* published in the 1960's by Vatra and fails to mention the Bulgarian version of Kacori's textbook (*Učebnik po albanski ezik*, Sofia, 1972), although they do cite the 1979 English translation. I must say, therefore, that in the field of Albanian linguistics the bibliography presents the merest sampling, but that even that is better than nothing. Given the authors' interest and focus, however, it is only fair to emphasize the thoroughness and helpfulness of the rest of the book, especially the introductory articles. This bibliography is a major contribution to the field of Albanian studies and can be used with profit by anyone with an interest in Eastern Europe—both the specialist and the nonspecialist.

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upon individual composers and works, and the evolution of his thought and its influence upon Russian culture.

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Armin Hetzer and Viorel S. Roman. *Albanien: Ein bibliographischer Forschungsbericht mit Titelübersetzungen und Standortnachweisen*. Introd. Klaus-Detlev Grothusen. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1983. 653 pp., DM 110. (cloth).

The field of Albanian studies is like Albania itself: small, exotic, and developing. Hetzer and Roman's bibliography fills an important gap in that field. While the authors do not claim that theirs is a comprehensive bibliography of works pertaining to Albania, pointing out quite justifiably that such a work would require the efforts of an entire institute (11/13), their work is nonetheless the most comprehensive to appear, and they are to be congratulated on it.

In compiling their work, the authors made use of the considerable resources of the German research libraries as well as the catalogues of the Library of Congress, the British Museum, and other major libraries. Unfortunately, the authors do not appear to have been aware of the Bonaparte Collection of the Newberry Library of Chicago, which contains a small (90 items) but extremely important collection of seventeenth to nineteenth century works in and on Albanian. In view of the size and breadth of the bibliography, however, this is a minor omission.

The bibliography itself contains approximately 6,000 entries divided into three very broad categories: (A) general works, language, literature, ethnography, and geography (1180 entries), (B) history and politics (2680 entries), (C) law, business, and economics (2099 entries). Each category has a number of subdivisions, and within the subdivisions dictionaries and similar reference works are listed by title even when the author's name is known, although the author's name is still listed first. Although I found this method of listing rather confusing, since various works by a single author are scattered about a section, the comprehensive author and subject index at the end of the work permits the necessary cross-referencing. With such a system, however, minor errors can result in considerable confusion. Thus, for example, Hasluck's classic work on Albanian oral law is indexed as B0062 (i.e., the 62nd entry in section B) but is actually listed under C0062. The text of the bibliography itself, it should be noted, is remarkably free of typographical errors.

The 4½-page chronological table of Albanian history and the eleven brief (2-6 page) introductions in both German and English to sets of subsections constitute particularly worthwhile features of this bibliography. Taken together, the introductions total about 41 pages of texts in each language and comprise a survey of major developments on the various fields of Albanian studies up to 1980, which was the cutoff point for the acceptance of entries. These introductions are also a valuable supplement insofar as the authors were only able to annotate selected entries in the bibliography itself. While the English versions are somewhat stilted in places and were obviously written by a nonnative, they are nonetheless entirely readable and, given the difficulty of writing scholarly prose in a language not one's own, can be described as being written in excellent nonnative English.

With regard to the section on Albanian language and linguistics I must say that as is so often the case in a survey work, so here too I learned a great deal from the other sections but immediately spotted lacunae in the section pertaining to my own field. The authors acknowl-