

Considering Stang's analysis (made in 1929) of the language of the Catechism as the final word, the editor was unaware of changed views expressed in some of the sections (§§ 8, 20.3, 25, 27.3, 30.3, 86, 89, 90, 92.4, 97, 107, 110, 132, 155, 165, 222, 244, 281, 369, 370, 375, 401, 545, 549–551, 564, 980, 1148, and 1155) of my *Handbuch der litauischen Sprache*, vol. 1: *Grammatik* (1966).

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OD RENESANSU DO BAROKU. By *Roman Pollak*. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1969. 332 pp. 45 zł.

In Poland as elsewhere (with the exception of the USSR) literary scholarship follows two main directions. A number of younger scholars and critics center their efforts on problems of structural principles and developments, although avoiding any too close ties with Russian Formalism. At the same time, there is an impressive production of substantial special studies by mostly older, "old-fashioned" literary historians—studies which in many areas shed new light on the development of Polish literature in a wider context of world literature (Marxist scholars, of whom there are few, belong rather to this second category).

Roman Pollak is one of those rare polyhistorians who dig deep into the multilingual original materials and bring out important, often quite unexpected, sources and contacts between Polish literature and other literatures. Although not a complete stranger to modern trends and methods, his main goal has been a thorough philological and comparative investigation of the cultural and aesthetic values of Polish literature during the Renaissance and the Baroque period.

The present collection of essays does not contain any major discoveries, but it constitutes a good illustration of Pollak's preoccupations and methods in pursuing his investigation of such important and fascinating questions as the European connections of Łukasz Górnicki and Jan Kochanowski, the echoes of *Goffred* (a work which has been the subject of several major studies by Pollak) and of *Orlando Furioso*, the unique qualities of Piotr Kochanowski's translations, and so forth.

Some of the essays are of limited general interest because they concern minor figures (e.g., Adam Korczyński, Rusiecka-Pilsztynowa) or chiefly political writers (S. Herakliusz Lubomirski), but even in the most special articles the author displays an ability to point out the often unexpected wider significance of the discussed phenomena, and his comparative skills are truly impressive.

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BIBLIOGRAFIIA NA IZDANIATA NA SOFIISKIIA UNIVERSITET "KLIMENT OKHRIDSKI," 1956–1965. Compiled by *Iuliana Vasileva*. Sofia: Universitetska Biblioteka, 1969. xi, 322 pp. Paper.

BIBLIOGRAFIIA NA DISERTATSIITE, ZASHTITENI V BŪLGARIIA, 1929–1964. Compiled by *L. Stanisheva* and *S. Shopova*. Sofia: Universitetska Biblioteka, 1969. xii, 586 pp. Paper.

These two mimeographed publications of the Library of the University of Sofia are of self-evident value not only to researchers in the field of Bulgarian studies but to