

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР

**ИНСТИТУТ
СЛАВЯНОВЕДЕНИЯ
И БАЛКАНИСТИКИ
1947 – 1977**

(СПРАВОЧНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЙ ОБЗОР)



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SLAVIANOVEDENIE
V
SSSR

**IZUCHENIE IUZHNYKH
I ZAPADNYKH SLAVIAN**

**BIOBIBLIOGRAFICHESKII
SLOVAR'**

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АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР
ИНСТИТУТ СЛАВЯНОВЕДЕНИЯ И БАЛКАНИСТИКИ

СЛАВЯНОВЕДЕНИЕ В СССР

Изучение южных
и западных славян

БИОБИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ
СЛОВАРЬ

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General Slavic
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Introduction

One of the "positive" impacts of totalitarianism on scholarship was that it was able to mobilize and coordinate the efforts of large numbers of scholars and bibliographers in many disciplines across a broad spectrum in the humanities, social sciences and the life and physical sciences, and to direct these efforts towards the compilation of cardinal works of reference and bibliography.¹

One subject area that was especially well cultivated was that of Slavic studies bibliography and biobibliography. This was particularly true of bibliographic and reference works concerning studies of the Eastern Slavs--that is, Russians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians². Reference works on the history and culture of the Southern and West Slavs were also compiled and published, but were viewed by Soviet academia as of secondary importance in Slavic studies bibliography.³

1. See, for example, B.L. Kandel', *Otechestvennye ukazateli bibliograficheskikh posobii* [*Domestic Indexes of Bibliographic Works*] (Leningrad: Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia biblioteka im. M.E. Saltykova-Shchedrina, 1989).

2. For a sampling of Russian reference works on East Slavic studies, see V.A. D'iakov's article, "Biografistika v istorii slavianovedeniia: sovremennoe sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia," ["Biographical Studies in the History of Slavic Studies: Contemporary Status and Prospects for Development"] in *Biografiia issledovatel'ia kak zhanr slavistiki* [*The Biography of a Researcher as a Genre in Slavic Studies*] (Tver: Tverskoi gosudarstvennoi universitet, 1991), pp. 3-17.

3. There are a number of important specialized publications issued in the former Soviet Union which focus specifically on Western and Southern Slavic studies. Among these are: I.E. Mozhaeva's *Iuzhnoslavianskie iazyki: Annotirovannyi bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury* [*South Slavic Languages: An Annotated Bibliographic Index of the Literature*] (Moscow: "Nauka," 1969), a bibliography of literature on South Slavic linguistics, published in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union between 1835 to 1965.

I.A. Kaloeva and L.A. Rozhnova compiled the three-volume *Sovetskaia bolgaristika: Ukazatel' literatury, 1945-1980* [*Soviet Bulgarian Studies: Index of the Literature, 1945-1980*] (Moscow: Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1981.)

Czech and Slovak Slavicists are dealt with in Milan Kudelka's (*et. al.*) cardinal work, *Československá slavistika v letech 1918-1939* [*Czechoslovak Slavic Studies in the Years 1918-1939*] (Prague: Academia, 1977). This book examines the bibliography of Slavistic theory, institutions

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Western critics of Soviet bibliographical and reference work were justifiably quick in pointing out that Soviet reference and bibliographic scholarship was often tendentious, ignoring emigré and Western-language scholarship on specific themes or personages. Yet despite these shortcomings, during the last three decades, reference and bibliographical scholarship of importance was assembled in the former Soviet Union. The importance of this cannot be overemphasized, as the economic chaos in the Commonwealth of Independent States virtually guarantees that the significant government subsidies that supported so many such projects are unlikely to return any time soon. This is perhaps the underlying significance of the work published below.

Slavianovedenie v SSSR: Izuchenie iuzhnykh i zapadnykh slavian. Biobibliograficheskii slovar' [*Slavic Studies in the USSR: Studies on the Western and Southern Slavs. A Biobibliographical Dictionary*] is a work which might well be termed "itogovaia" ["final" or "conclusive"]. It summarizes and brings to a conclusion more than 70 years in the history of Slavic studies in the former Soviet Union.

The *Slovar'* is also a work whose recent history exemplifies the present difficulties in humanistic scholarship--and, most especially, humanistic bibliography--in Russia. Earlier this year, Leonid Gorizontov, a researcher at the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies in Moscow, alerted one of the present editors to the existence of a set of page proofs of the *Slovar'*.⁴ Although publication of the *Slovar'*

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devoted to its study, periodical publications, and the application of theory to the study of linguistics, literary criticism, folklore and the historical disciplines. This complements the earlier work by the same compilers, *Československé práce o jazyce, dějinách a kultuře slovanských národů od r. 1760. Biograficko-bibliografický slovník* [*Czechoslovak Studies on the Language, History, and Culture of the Slavic Peoples from 1760*] (Prague: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1972).

For a biobibliography of Soviet Polonists, see B. Bialokozowicz, *Polonistyka radziecka: literaturaoznawstwo* [*Soviet Studies of Poland: Literary Scholarship*] (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1985).

4. The editor-in-chief of the dictionary is Vladimir A. D'iakov, a leading specialist in the field of 19th-century Russian and Polish history and Slavic historiography. Among his contributions to the Slavic biobibliographical field is a dictionary for the pre-1917 period entitled *Slavianovedenie v dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii, Biobibliograficheskii slovar'* [*Slavic Studies in Pre-revolutionary Russia, Biobibliographic Dictionary*], Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1979, Editor-in-chief, V.A. D'iakov, deputy editor, A.I. Goriainov, and his fundamental work on independence movements of participants in the Kingdom of Poland, 1832-55, prepared with colleagues in Poland in 1990. Deputy editor-in-chief Andrei Goriainov is considered to be one of the most distinguished Slavic bibliographers in Russia. Leonid Gorizontov is a specialist in 19th-century Russian and Polish history and Slavic historiography and served as one of the editors of *Shkola molodykh slavistov i balkanistov* [*School of Younger Slavists and Balkanists*] (Moscow: Akademiia nauk, 1990).

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was planned for 1991, the financial difficulties of the "Nauka" Publishing House made it impossible without considerable financial subventions from the Institute, an organization itself undergoing reorganization and painful economic problems of its own. At this point, Norman Ross Publishing agreed to publish this work for the Institute. The fact that a work of this importance for Slavic scholarship could not be published in the homeland is testimony to the present difficulties not only facing the academic community in Russia, but also, by extension, facing the scholarly community in the West as well.

Structure of the Work

The *Slovar'* is introduced by a lengthy essay of almost 50 pages. This richly researched essay gives what the authors state is a brief overview of the four stages in the history of Slavic studies. They identify four chronological periods: 1917-41, 1941-45, 1945-65, and 1965-85. This essay possesses several striking features: it is very honest in its assessment of the ideological limitations placed on Slavic studies as they developed in the Soviet Union, most especially during the second and third periods in their history.⁵ However, one is struck by the fact that in spite of these constraints, Soviet scholars still made many important contributions, even in the midst of the Stalin years. The emphasis of many scholarly works published during the Soviet period was on such essential areas as sources, textology, and archaeography. The broad institutional and personal linkages which existed among Soviet Slavists led to the compilation and writing of substantive works that will endure beyond the present crisis in Slavic humanistic scholarship.

The *Slovar'* contains biographical and bibliographical information on more than 1,500 humanists and social scientists in the USSR who have devoted their work to Western and Southern Slavic studies--that is, individuals who have studied any aspect of the cultures of the Polish, Czech, Slovak, Serbian, Croatian, Macedonian, Slovenian, Sorbian, Bulgarian, etc., peoples. More specifically, the biobibliography includes humanists and social scientists active through 1987 who published not less than one book or five scholarly articles. In addition to including Soviet citizens, the *Slovar'* includes works of political immigrants from foreign countries who published in the Soviet Union. The compilers also included the earlier works of scholars from those areas which became part of the Soviet Union only after 1939, i.e., the Baltic,

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containing the proceedings of the first conference, held in Zvenigorod in September 1988, and *Aktual'nye zadachi izucheniia istorii Pol'shi, rossiisko-pol'skikh i sovetsko-pol'skikh otnoshenii* [*Current Problems in the Study of the History of Poland, Russo-Polish and Soviet-Polish Relations*] (Kalinin: 1989)

5. See p. 30.

the Trans-Carpathian area, Western Ukraine, Bukovina, Western Byelorus' and Moldova. As the title indicates, the *Slovar'* includes only scholars who studied the Southern and Western Slavs. Those who studied the Eastern Slavs (*i.e.*, Soviet scholars who studied Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian culture), are included in the *Slovar'* only insofar as they dealt with this geographical area in a comparative framework (*i.e.* touching on the Western and Southern Slavs).

The work was compiled by more than 80 researchers based in the historiography Department of the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies, under the direction of Vladimir A. D'iakov and Andrei I. Goriainov.⁶ Biographical information on each scholar was based on questionnaires sent throughout the Soviet Union, as well as on extensive archival materials and extant reference works. A star next to an entry indicates that the "bio-gram" was actually approved by the subject. The biographies contain the following categories of information, insofar as it was obtainable for each individual: education, degrees, research or pedagogical work, and Slavic studies research.

The bibliographical portion of the entry contains references to the most important research publications by each scholar, but in no instance are more than 20 titles listed. In addition, many entries contain references to the most important works *about* a scholar.

Five examples of data drawn from the rich "bio-grams" should suffice to give the reader an idea of entry format and content:

Stepan Khuseinovich Aleksandrovich (p. 55) was born in the Minsk district on 15 December 1921 and died in Minsk on 1 May 1986. A member of the Writers' Union of the USSR from 1955, he is described as a literary critic, writer, historian of culture and war veteran. Aleksandrovich graduated from the philological faculty of the Byelorussian State University in 1950 while teaching at a technical college (1945-58). In 1958 he defended his candidate's dissertation on the Byelorussian *literatus* Ianka Kupala as a master translator of belles-lettres, at the Institute of Literature named in honor of Ianka Kupala, in Minsk. Aleksandrovich received his doctorate in philology in 1971 on the topic of the development of Byelorussian literature and publishing from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th. His work is characterized as the study of Byelorussian pre-Revolutionary literature, including Byelorussian-Polish literature and its socio-political connections. He also studied Czech book printing of the first half of the 16th century. A list of his works ("*Sochineniia*"), and of a number of encyclopedia articles ("*Literatura*") about him follow the entry.

Iaroslav Dmitrievich Isaevich (p. 61) was born on 7 March 1936 in Verba, near Dubnov and is described as a historian and historian of culture. A 1957 graduate of L'viv State University, his Masters essay, defended in 1961, concerned Drohobych in the 16th through 18th centuries. His doctoral dissertation, "A History of Book Printing in Ukraine and Its Role in Inter-Slav Cultural Contacts (16th and first half of the 17th century)," was defended at Moscow State University in 1978. From 1958-65 he was a junior researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences at L'viv, becoming a senior researcher and later Head of Department in 1984.

Isaevich's studies concern the history and historical culture of the Slavic peoples from the 16th through 18th centuries, including the history of Slavic book culture. A lengthy list of his publications, 1964-1982, follows, and one citation of a work containing information about him--an entry in the one-volume encyclopedia, *Knigovedenie* [*Book Studies*].

Vladimir Antonovich Dybo (p. 171-172) was born in the Sumskoi Region on 30 April 1931. He graduated from the historical philology faculty of Gor'kii State University in 1954 and defended his candidate's dissertation on Slavic and Baltic *accentology* in 1961 at the Institute of Slavic Studies. He received his doctorate in philology there in 1979.

Dybo's basic field of interest is historico-comparative *accentology* and the reconstruction of ancient Slavic languages. He advanced the theory of a tonological origin of Indo-European and a number of non-Indo-European accent systems. An extensive list of his works follows, as well as a number of articles about him.

Irina Vasil'evna Pozdeeva (p. 360-61) was born in Volokolamsk in Moscow District on 1 February 1934. She is described as a historian. She graduated from the historical faculty at Moscow State University in 1955, becoming a graduate student in the Department of Ancient History at the University in 1958. In 1962 she defended her candidate's dissertation on the Foreign and Domestic Politics of Athens in the first half of the 4th century. From 1958-71 Pozdeeva served as Senior Librarian of the Research Library at Moscow State University and joined the faculty of its Department of Historical Source Studies as a senior researcher in 1971.

Pozdeeva's studies concern questions in the history of Slavic-Russian book studies of the 15th to 17th centuries; Old Ritualist book culture and book printing of the 18th century; and, from 1966, has led the University's archeographic field expeditions. Four of her later works on Slavic book culture--dating from 1981 to 1986--are listed in the bibliographic section of the entry.

6. In 1991 the name of this sector was changed to *Sektor istorii slavistiki i balkanistiki*.

Nikita Il'ich Tolstoi (p. 436-438) was born 15 April 1923 in Vršac, Yugoslavia [Serbia]. He graduated from the philological faculty of Moscow State University in 1950, and defended his dissertation, "Short and Long Adjectives in Old Church Slavonic," there in 1954. He received his doctorate in philology from Leningrad State University in 1972.

Tolstoi became an Academician of both the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Serbian Academy of Sciences in 1987. Since 1979 he has been a corresponding member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. He has been the editor-in-chief (since 1979) of the Journal "Slavic and Baltic Folklore," and served as the deputy editor-in-chief of "Contemporary Slavic Studies" from 1965-1987.

Tolstoi's fields of scholarly research are concerned with the history of Slavic literary languages, comparative Slavic lexicology and semiotics, dialectology, Old Church Slavonic, comparative grammar of Slavic languages, ethno-linguistics, and the history of Slavic studies.

A list of his works, works about him and bibliography follow the text of the entry.

All of the articles are signed with initials; alphabetical lists of authors' names, and abbreviations and acronyms used in the entries, are provided at the end of the volume.

Thematically, the *Slovar'* is closely related to a whole host of other biobibliographical works on the West and South, some of which are enumerated in the excellent notes to the introduction.⁷

7. See p. 44, fn 2.

Among these, the following compilations stand out as particularly important, for the geographic/linguistic traditions indicated:

On *slavianovedenie* abroad in general terms, see A.A. Zaitseva and M.V. Ryzhova, *Sovetskoe literaturovedenie o literaturakh zarubezhnykh slavian* [*Soviet Literary Criticism Concerning the Literature of Non-Eastern Slavs*] (vyp. 1-2, Moscow: 1963). This bibliography overlaps with I.A. Kaloeva's extensive series concerning Soviet-period Russian-language studies of the non-Russian Slavic countries. Her compilations appeared in the following sequence: *Sovetskoe slavianovedenie; literatura o zarubezhnykh slavianskikh stranakh na russkom iazyke* [*Soviet Slavic Studies; Literature in Russian Concerning the Non-Eastern Slavs*] 1918-1960 (Moscow: Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1963); and for subsequent years with the subtitle *Ukazatel' literatury o zarubezhnykh slavianskikh stranakh na russkom iazyke...*: for the years 1961-62 (Moscow: FBON, 1963); 1963-68 (Moscow: INION, 1973-74, vyp. 1-7); 1969-73 (Moscow: INION, 1976, vyp. 1-7); 1974-77 (Moscow: INION, 1977-78, vyp. 1-8); and 1978-82 (Moscow: Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1983-1987, vyp. 1-7) 1983-1987 (Moscow: INION, 1988-90, vyp. 1-8).

Bibliographical indexes of literature on Slavistics published in the USSR were issued as *Slavianskoe iazykoznanie, Bibliograficheskie ukazateli literatury, izdannoi v SSSR iz 1918 po 1960*

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gg. [*Slavic Linguistics, Bibliographical Indexes of Literature Published in the USSR From 1918-1960*] (Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1963) which cover the works of Slavists, 1918-1960.

S.I. Sidel'nikov and G.I. Cherniavskii, Compilers, *Istoriki-slavisty SSSR; bibliograficheskii spravocnik* [*Historians-Slavists of the USSR; Bibliographic Handbook*], published in Kharkov in 1969 on the occasion of the Fifth All-Union Students' Conference of Historian-Slavists, and in an expanded version bearing the subtitle *Biobibliograficheskii slovar'-spravocnik* [*Biobibliographical Dictionary-Handbook*] (Moscow: "Nauka", 1981).

In 1979, Moscow University published the compilation *Istoriki-slavisty Moskovskogo universiteta* by V.P. Gudkov and A.E. Moskalenko (comps.) [*Historian-Slavists of Moscow University*] (Moscow: MGU).