



Slavic Studies

A Guide to Bibliographies,
Encyclopedias, and Handbooks



Volume 1

Compiled and
Edited by

Murlin Croucher



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ABOUT THE EDITOR

Murlin Croucher studied at the Eastman School of Music, the University of Rochester, the University of Chicago, Université de Montréal, the University of Utah, the Army Language School at Monterey, the National Security Agency, the Sorbonne, Harvard, and Arizona State University, from which he finally received a bachelor of arts degree. Afterward he stayed long enough at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to earn a master of arts in Slavics and a masters in library science.

He was Slavic cataloger and bibliographer at the University of North Carolina Library for ten years and is presently Slavic studies area specialist at Indiana University. During his stay at Indiana, he has made several trips to Eastern Europe and Russia to purchase materials, establish library exchanges, and prepare this handbook. Previously he worked as a compiler for the MLA bibliography, taught Russian and Czech at the University of North Carolina, taught Slavic bibliography at Indiana University, translated several articles from Russian, and coauthored a book on the history of Czech publishing. He has participated in numerous Slavic conferences.

Slavic

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INTRODUCTION

Slavic Studies: A Guide to Bibliographies, Encyclopedias, and Handbooks is intended to serve as a basic tool for research in the humanities and social sciences for East European and Slavic studies. It contains only reference works that, arranged by subject, allow researchers to find materials in their areas of interest without having to know the author or title of any specific work.

The citations are limited to separately published monographs, sets, and bibliographic journals. The guide attempts to list major reference materials for Slavic studies in English, German, French, and in any of the Slavic languages. Books with less than fifty pages have not been included, although a few exceptions have been made for unique materials. *Slavic Studies* does not pretend to be complete. This is especially true for regional and émigré publications.

The arrangement of the citations is always from the general to the specific, and works in the same subject category are listed chronologically, from the earlier to the most recent. Priority in this classification scheme is geographic. The first section, "Area Studies," includes reference works concerning the former European COMECON countries and Yugoslavia; that is, the geographic area that was commonly referred to as Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The second section, "Eastern Europe and the Balkans," does not include materials for Russian or Soviet research. In the remaining sections, materials are listed country by country in alphabetical order.

Sections on Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia have subject categories that subdivide by specific republics. For example, under Yugoslavia, the subject heading for biographical dictionaries for all of Yugoslavia is found under such listings as "Biography" or "Biography-1928." (The latter indicates that the work is a biographical reference for people living in Yugoslavia in 1928, for the date is attached to the subject by a hyphen.) These general area works are filed before more specific references such as "Biography-Serbia-19th Century." Thus, for Yugoslavia, the subject treatment is considered first and then subdivided by the individual republics under that subject. However, in the case of the Soviet Union, the republic generally comes first and is then subdivided by subject. For example, the heading "Biography-1958" would imply that the title under this rubric is a Soviet biographical dictionary for the year 1958. For a full listing of Soviet biographical dictionaries, it also would be necessary to search under "Kazakhstan-Biography," "Ukraine-Biography," etc. Czechoslovakia presents a particularly difficult problem because it not only divides into Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia but also the term "Czech writings" usually means Bohemia and Moravia, which is herein referred to as "Czech lands." This comprises a fourth geographic subdivision.

The geographic term "Soviet Union" has been maintained because it was the term in effect during the publication of most of the materials mentioned in this book. That is, a bibliography published in 1980, which covers the Soviet Union, will include the Baltic States, Soviet Central Asia, and the Caucasuses as well as Russia, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine. There will not be another Soviet Union. "Former Yugoslavia" has been used because there is still a Yugoslavia, but it refers to a different geographical region now. Thus, the former Yugoslavia pertains to all of the republics.

The final "General References" section is an addendum to remind readers of those reference tools that cover all disciplines. These references are often overlooked in the search for specialized bibliographies and handbooks.

In each of the chapters, bibliographies of bibliographies are listed first, followed by general bibliographies that cover several subject disciplines for that chapter. Specific subject bibliographies are listed in alphabetical order, in a manner similar to the Besterman bibliography, *A World Bibliography of Bibliographies* . . . (Lausanne, 1965–1966). However, the present bibliography does not contain listings for specific individuals, except for Cyril-Methodian studies, which is considered to be a "discipline" rather than a "personalia" listing.

The first element of each citation is a subject heading. These headings are modified forms of the two-volume *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, 10th edition (Washington, DC, 1986). Most of the headings are self-explanatory. Rather than give each book several subject headings, so that it could be found in various appropriate subject areas, I have attempted to list each work only once. Although this limits access, it was necessary to restrict the size of the guide.

Although much could be written about the subject headings, I will make only a few introductory remarks. Almost all the citations are for bibliographies, unless stated as being a variant type of reference, such as a "Dictionary," "Encyclopedia," "Biographical dictionary," etc. It should be noted that an encyclopedia is considered to be a reference work that is universal in scope. Thus, the *Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia*, which covers world topics in a manner like the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, is an "Encyclopedia." Works limited to a specific subject or topic are referred to as "handbooks." For example, the *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije*, a multivolume work almost exclusively about Yugoslavia, is designated as a "Handbook."

Three types of dates are employed in subject headings. The most general is a date in parentheses, which indicates the date of publication. This date indicates the most recent entry possible in each work. A more informative date, which is placed after the subject heading without a dash, delineates the years of publication of the citations in each work. The most specific form of information is given with dates attached to the subject heading with a hyphen, thereby indicating that the dates are part of the subject heading. This is how the following subject headings in the Bulgarian section of the manual should be interpreted:

HISTORY (1968). Indicates that this work is a general bibliography of probably all of Bulgarian history. The only specific information given is that it cannot contain any materials published after 1968.

HISTORY 1944–1978. Indicates that this work is a general bibliography of Bulgarian history but is limited to works that were published between 1944 and 1978.

HISTORY 1877–1878 (1978). Indicates that all of the publications in this bibliography concern the historical events of 1877 through 1878 and probably include works published up to a period close to the 1978 publication date.

This system of dates can be used in many ways. For example, under "Poland," a bibliography with the subject heading "History 1920–1939" will be of prime importance for anyone interested in Polish publications between the wars. In like manner, anyone researching the current state of

Germans in Czechoslovakia will not want to use the bibliography headed "Minorities (1969)." This dating system lists all works from the general to the more specific within each subject category.

The second element is the author statement. Generally, specifying the "author" of a reference work is often arbitrary. In most cases, I have assigned the principal compiler as the author. Consequently, the title index is more authoritative than the author index in searching for a specific reference work. When possible, the complete title of each work has been given, for subtitles usually add valuable information. For this same reason the complete form of pagination is used. Many series statements have been omitted when they are simply generic in nature and not numbered. The transliteration used in all cases is that of the Library of Congress. Although this is not the system used in literary journals, it is the system employed by all research libraries in the United States. Thus, the citations as they appear here are in the form used both at each research library and in the form for the RLIN and OCLC national computer networks.

The line below the imprint will usually contain a call number. This is the classification number for the Indiana University Library. Call numbers in brackets indicate the classification given by the Library of Congress and point out that the book is not part of the Indiana library holdings. A series of numbers following the call number represents the LC card number and can be used as a searching point in the OCLC system. Occasionally, the brackets will contain the OCLC initials of another library, such as [NYP], indicating that although no holding was found at the Library of Congress, the title is known to be at another location; in this case, at the New York Public Library. The final element of each entry is the annotation, which attempts to give a concise description of the work.

The reference works in this manual have been culled from many sources. Their bibliographic sophistication has varied greatly. Enormous efforts have been made to verify the accuracy of each citation, and several hundred items have had to be deleted because of the lack of acceptable verification. The only accurate method of bibliographic description is description "de visu," which, in many cases, has not been possible. Consequently, this manual contains numerous incomplete bibliographic citations. Over the next few years I hope to fill in many of these lacunae and to rectify any errors.

One of the most difficult problems, which I have not been able to resolve, is the inclusion of non-Russian-language sources for the Soviet Union. One seeming solution was to exclude any materials that did not have a title entry in Russian, Ukrainian, or Byelorussian. Yet, when I was able to see some of these references with titles in Kirghiz, Uzbek, or other non-Slavic languages it was obvious that some 80 percent of the citations were in Russian and of great value to a Slavist in this area of research.

Dating serials is difficult. For bibliographic serials, there are two dates to obtain: first, the date of the publications covered by the bibliography; and second, the date when the bibliographic serial was published. Many bibliographic citations do not always make this distinction. Another problem concerns serial title changes. I hope that the use of dates in the subject entries and notes in the annotations will clear up many of these difficulties.

This work was started several years ago on a typewriter, with brief author-title entries, and was used as handouts for various tours and lectures. Later it was entered on a bibliography database. Only recently have databases and word processors been capable of handling more than West European accent marks, and therefore the handbook lacks diacritic markings. The next edition should have these added to the citations and notes.

This bibliography has omitted, except for a few side remarks, the enormous world of electronic sources for Slavic studies. These sources range from university on-line catalogs, OCLC and RLIN national bibliographic databases, ROM disks of bibliographies such as the *MLA International Bibliography*, *Historical Abstracts*, and the *Social Sciences Index*, to actual on-line text such as the *Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty Reports*, *Balt-L*, and dozen of other networked information services. Alan Pollard, the Slavic bibliographer at the University of Michigan, is presently working on a major survey of electronic on-line sources pertinent to Slavic studies. Molly Molloy and Michael Markiw are also collecting information about these systems. A second edition of this handbook will include such sources.

The editor hopes that these years of research and computer frustrations have produced a product that will be of some aid to Slavic researchers.