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southeastern EUROPE

A GUIDE TO BASIC PUBLICATIONS

paul l. horecky

EDITOR

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EUROPEAN AREA

2. GENERAL REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

3. GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE AREA

4. THE PEOPLE

5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

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preface

CONCEPT AND PURPOSE

In the summer of 1966 the Subcommittee on East Central and Southeast European Studies (American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council) initiated a two-pronged survey of language and area studies and of the corresponding bibliographic resources in the field. The first stage of this investigation has already come to a conclusion earlier this year with the publication of *Language and Area Studies: East Central and Southeastern Europe*, under the editorship of Charles Jelavich. The second stage was assigned to me, with a mandate for the compilation of two separate books containing a highly selective and judiciously evaluated inventory of the most important publications relating to these two areas. The present guide on Southeastern Europe and its companion volume on East Central Europe bring the entire survey to fruition.

This book deals with the peoples and countries of Southeastern Europe — Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Turkey, which since the end of World War I has had but a residual foothold on European soil, is rarely considered in the context of current Southeast European area studies and academic curricula and, consequently, remains outside the purview of our bibliographic survey. Of course, works dealing with the Ottoman period are included where relevant.

The bulk of the territory of Southeastern Europe is taken up by the Balkan Peninsula. Although Romania is situated to the north of the geographic borderline of this peninsula, the country is generally regarded as a component of Europe's Southeast. The whole region is inhabited by close to sixty million people of varied ethnic backgrounds, tongues, and creeds, who, in the course of their tangled and turbulent historical experience, have built up a record of noteworthy cultural and intellectual contributions. The factors of strategic location, absence of protective barriers of nature, and ethnic complexity have often turned this area into a battleground for the ambitions and rivalries of great powers and a target of recurrent foreign

interference and even extended occupation. Periods of peace and tranquillity have constituted only sporadic interludes in its history. Most of the nations in this part of the world spent a good deal of their historical past in the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman empires, and, while there exist vast differences in their discrete historical destinies, they share the marked impress on their national existence and society of centuries-long Turkish overlordship.

With the decline of Ottoman rule in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, various movements for cultural renaissance and political emancipation emerged and ultimately led the way to the establishment of national states. Yet the neighboring Austrian and Russian Empires found themselves only too ready to move into the vacuum created by Turkey's disintegration, and their power policies, spurred by divisiveness and the territorial aspirations of the Balkan nations themselves, brought new tensions and conflicts to the area and were instrumental in precipitating the outbreak of the First World War.

In the more recent past, the largely agricultural societies of this region have undergone profound institutional, economic, and social transformations in their quest for modernization and industrialization. World War II and its aftermath witnessed the extension of communist rule to four countries of Southeastern Europe, with concomitant revolutionary changes in the fabric of Balkan society. It was in Yugoslavia that the great schism in the communist world originated, and the manifestation of Titoism, postulating an independent and separate path toward socialism, ushered in the era of polycentrism within the communist camp. A wide spectrum of disparate and autochthonous forms of political and socioeconomic organizations are discernible on the contemporary scene of Southeastern Europe, ranging from Albania, Eastern Europe's outpost of Chinese communism, to reform-minded and neutralist Yugoslavia and to Western-oriented Greece groping for political and social stability. Obviously, then, this part of the world deserves close study and intimate understanding, and it is our hope that this present guide may contribute to such a goal.

The complexities and obvious limitations of an undertaking such as ours — which requires sifting the most essential writings on the present and past of a multinational and multilingual conglomerate — can be graphically illustrated by a few rough statistics. The aggregate book output for the past fifty years in and about the area under scrutiny may well be in excess of 600,000 titles. Suppose that a mere 20 percent of this total is of continuing research value, the agonizing problem still persists of selecting for this current guide some 5,000 out of a potential reservoir of at least 120,000 publications. The plethora of printed information available on the area can be illustrated by a few random figures just on certain types of publications which are limited to specific periods, events, or languages. Thus, Léon Savadjian's *Bibliographie balkanique* fills eight volumes, recording writings that were published in English, French, German, and Italian between 1920 and 1938. Similarly, *Bibliographie d'études balkaniques*, an annual recently

inaugurated by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, contains 1,951 listings of materials published on the area in 1966 alone and covering the period of up to 1939 only. The literature on the assassination in 1913 of the Austrian archduke in Sarajevo has reportedly grown to well over four thousand titles.

Inexorable limitations of time, manpower, and funds dictated that the essential record of knowledge of such enormous proportions be telescoped into one single volume. High selectivity was the obvious *modus operandi* toward that end. In facing the prospect, I found solace in an idea of the Spanish philosopher Ortega y Gasset, who some thirty years ago envisioned the role of the future librarian as that of a sensitive filter standing between man and the unending flood of print. When espousing such an assignment, the bibliographer must assume cheerfully — so to say as an occupational hazard — the task of navigating the perilous channel between the Scylla of too much and the Charybdis of too little — especially since such a voyage makes no provision for travel insurance against the slings and barbs of the critic who may doubt the wisdom of the course charted.

We profess candidly that we have not been able to conjure up either a magic formula for miniaturizing knowledge or a technique for a foolproof selection process. But, despite these reservations, we venture to hope that we did manage to come up with a relatively concentrated distillate of information which can be reconstituted into a panoramic and synoptic view of the area. This guide traces general contours, as would a large-scale map, the further exploitation of which is best served by reference to more detailed small-scale maps. To translate this thought into the present context, it would be very desirable if in the future the data of this bibliography could be expanded through a series of specialized subject bibliographies.

Keeping in mind the need of maximizing the informational potentiality of our guide, we have given generous coverage to bibliographic material, both in separate chapters and in the context of specific subjects. Such bibliographic sources should be regarded as a sort of master key to a wealth of other literature which could not be explicitly included here. Thus, with proper exploration, only very few targets of bibliographic search should, in the final analysis, remain *terra incognita*.

In a situation marked by an unprecedented proliferation of printed information and by the evolvement of the study of the area from a single discipline to a constantly widening complex of subspecialties, a far-reaching degree of multidisciplinary teamwork was the obvious answer to the problem posed by a selective approach. Thus, this work embodies the collective subject and area expertise of many specialists from this country and abroad. It was our common aim to base the selection of publications on scholarly and informational merits only and to reflect the character of the individual entries in thoughtful and restrained comment. The design and structure of the guide, including allocation of space by language and subject, as well as the overall direction of the project, were my responsibilities. Our editorial policy endeavored to preserve as much as possible the authentic style and format of the contributors' presentation, subject to the needs of biblio-

graphic consistency. When major alterations, expansions, or contractions appeared indicated for reasons of balanced coverage or topical coherence, I strove, circumstances permitting, to resolve such questions with the advice and consent of the contributor concerned.

This guide addresses itself to a multiple audience — the general reader, the researcher, the student, the teacher, and the librarian. It is our hope that it may serve several useful functions: as a study aid to those who wish to work on one or more aspects of the area; as a classroom tool for the more advanced investigation of the area; as a medium for the development of concentrated library collections at the growing number of educational institutions which are extending their programs in the field; and, finally, as a basis for determining important out-of-print material and identifying hitherto neglected domains of published research.

SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION

Scope. This volume records basic books, periodicals, and, occasionally articles of special pertinence, on the lands and peoples of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The subject coverage focuses on the political, socioeconomic, and intellectual life in the respective areas of Europe. The bibliography lists writings in languages indigenous to the countries concerned, as well as in other languages in which significant contributions to the knowledge of the area have been made. Among the latter, the emphasis is on English-language publications. In determining the relative language representation we were guided both by the relevance of the material and by the presumed linguistic capabilities of the book's potential reading public. In keeping with the intended function of this bibliography as an area research aid, its temporal reach spans primarily the more recent period of statehood of the various countries, but the background and general historical development leading up to the present are given consideration. Although we have aimed at maximum currency of coverage up to the production stage, we are reconciled to the idea that onrushing events and never-resting printing presses set distinct limitations to such a goal. As a rule, the latest imprints included are those which were available for physical inspection in 1968.

Methodological Approach. For each country the material is structured under eight or nine major sectors of knowledge, which are subdivided into more specialized categories as suggested by the particularities of the respective country. The availability of a substantial body of information offering a total view of the area or segments thereof counseled the inclusion of an introductory overview.

The intertwined and stratified character of knowledge, particularly in its application to the study of an area, renders the strict delineation of a discipline an arduous task. The Great Divide between political thought and history, philosophy, economics, jurisprudence, psychology, sociology, and international affairs is all too fluid and changeable. How can a precise