Reference Books of 2010–2011: A Selection

Laurence H. Miller

Slavic and east European specialists at the University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign have contributed to this annual column. This year's contributors are Kit Condill, Joseph Lenkart, Helen Sullivan, Dmitry Tartakovsky, and Laurence Miller.

Croatia

Hrvatska književna enciklopedija. Chief ed. Velimir Visković. Zagreb: Leksikografski Zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2010– . Vols. 1–3 (each 608 pp.)

This attractively designed and illustrated scholarly encyclopedia provides thorough coverage by Croatian experts of all aspects of Croatian literature with signed articles on individual authors (about 3,000) and individual works (some 800), including books, documents, periodicals, newspapers, poems, and plays. Broad subjects like philosophy and psychoanalysis are covered along with literary movements, institutions, genres, regional literatures, and Croatian literature's connections to other national literatures. The chief emphasis is of course on Croatian writers, but major figures in world literature and culture are also treated in terms of their reception in Croatia, and lists of the major Croatian translations of their works are provided. This valuable reference work is an unabashedly nationalistic production, and, except for the works of Croatian Latinists, the original and critical works cited are in Croatian.—LM

Czech Republic

Bibliografie české knižní sociologické literatury (do roku 2009). By Nela Hesová, Lumír Gatnar, Eva Mikolašová, and Radka Taucová. Prague: Scriptorium, 2010. 232 pp.

This unannotated registrative bibliography of Czech sociological books, book reviews, and articles is divided into three sections: publications up to 1948 (30 pages); the communist period from 1949 to 1989 (69 pages); and the postcommunist period from 1990 to 2009 (99 pages). Intended for students and scholars seeking orientation in the history of Czech sociology, this work fulfills that purpose admirably. The index of personal names covers all three sections.—LM

Kazakhstan

Bol'shoi atlas Kazakhstana. Chief ed. M. Zh. Zhurinov. Moscow: IPTS "Dizain. Informatsiia. Kartografiia"; Almaty: Feoriia, 2011. 888 pp.

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This lavishly produced atlas contains more than 400 modern and historical maps, as well as 2,000 illustrations on Kazakh and world history, ethnography, and the geography of the Kazakh Republic. The work consists of four parts: Kazakhstan today, Nature, History, and Ethnography. The history section is divided into seven subsections, highlighting the Iranian, Turkic, and Mongolian cultures and empires of the Eurasian steppe. The Soviet period is significantly compressed to emphasize contemporary and modern Kazakh history in its cultural affiliation with the Turkic historical narrative. The ethnography section is a rich source of information on Kazakh culture, folk art, cuisine, folklore, and the ethnic groups that have shaped modern Kazakhstan. The contributions of Tatars, Cossacks, and other ethnic groups are presented in the context of the development of the Kazakh Republic. A unique feature is the small section on Koreans in Kazakhstan.—JL

Qazaq adebi tilining sozdigi: On bes tomdyk. Ed. Akhmedi Ysqaqov and Nurgeldi Uali. Almaty: "Arys," 2006–2011. 15 vols.

This recently completed Kazakh-to-Kazakh dictionary by the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan's A. Baitursynuly Institute of Linguistics contains more than 150,000 entries, with nearly 600,000 supporting quotations drawn from thousands of individual sources. This represents a significant increase (rich in new, post-independence borrowings and neologisms) over its celebrated predecessor, Akhmedi Ysqaqov's ten-volume *Qazaq tilining tusindirme sozdigi* (1974–1986). This dictionary of the Kazakh literary language includes terminology from all disciplines, time periods, and sociolinguistic registers. Major sources include the rich Kazakh oral poetic tradition (including transcriptions of Kazakh epics from the eighteenth century forward), influential Kazakh-language periodicals such as *Aiqap* (Troitsk, 1911–1915), the works of seminal figures such as Abai Qunanbaiuly, Mukhtar Auezov, and Mustafa Shoqai, and the works of Kazakhstan's current president. Material is also drawn from a wide range of other sources (dictionaries of sports, obstetrics-gynecology, and banking, for example). The list of sources occupies more than 40 densely printed pages, and itself constitutes a bibliography of virtually every significant work in the Kazakh language. Words of Arabic, French, Latin, and Greek origin are given in the original, usually without acknowledgement of the role of Russian (if any) in transmitting them to Kazakh. The entries can be quite elaborate, as can be seen in the 15 pages devoted to *saiasat* (politics) and its derivatives (*aleumettik saiasat* [social policy], *saiasatshyldyq* [political intrigue], and so on). With its lengthy introduction and afterword, this is one of the most impressive publications in the massive "Madeni mura" series of Kazakh reference books. While the corpus of extant Kazakh-language material is obviously smaller, *Qazaq adebi tilining sozdigi* is reminiscent of the *Oxford English Dictionary* in its ambition, scope, and methodology. As such, it may stand as the definitive record of the Kazakh language for years to come—although according to press releases, an expanded 20-volume edition is already being planned.—KC

Lithuania

Lietuvos etnologijos ir antropolgijos enciklopedija. Ed. Vida Savoniakaitė. Vilnius: Lietuvos Istorijos Instituto leidykla, 2011. 516 pp.

This encyclopedia examines questions of ethnology and anthropology specifically as they have developed in Lithuania. The signed entries are arranged in traditional encyclopedia format and cover a broad range of topics from traditional architecture to kinship structure. The entries are intended for a broad audience, which is reflected in the supporting bibliographies of both Lithuanian and foreign publications. For example, the entry on medical anthropology includes citations that range from *The Dictionary of Anthropology* to Trimakas Ramunas 2008 work, *Lietuviu liaudies medicina: Etnografiniai ir folk-*

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loristiniai aspektai. The volume includes a section of biographical entries for Lithuanian ethnographers and anthropologists, as well as indexes of personal names, subjects, and place-names. The online version of this work, identitetas.mch.mii.lt/index.asp (last accessed 6 June 2012), includes some video clips illustrating traditional folk and religious customs.—HS

Moldova

Neamul Cantemireştilor: Bibliografie. Comp. Andrei Eşanu. Chişinaŭ: Pontos, 2010. 387 pp.

Andrei Eşanu, a historian of Moldovan early modern culture and religion, has assembled this extensive bibliographic guide to books and articles primarily on the life and work of Dimitrie Cantemir, a central national figure for the Moldovan historical establishment. Entries are numbered (1–3882) and organized in chapters by subject (early life, work in Russia, and so forth). Illustrations of title pages, original manuscripts, and portraits appear throughout the book. As a work about all the Cantemirs, the guide concerns itself not only with Dimitrie but also with his family. An index of personal names follows the entries.—DT

Russia

Bibliografiia. Bibliografovedenie: Ukazatel' literatury, izdannoi v Rossiiskoi Federatsii na russkom iazyke v 1992–2000 gg. Moscow: Pashkov Dom, 2010. Vol. 1. 346 pp.

This work continues a series first published by the Russian State Library in 1993. The bibliographic entries trace the methodological development of bibliography in Russia. Initial coverage was from 1959 to 1984, and the current two-volume set brings the series up to 2000. All aspects of bibliography are covered: theory, history, methodology, technology, and more. There are also extensive sections on bibliographic developments outside the Russian Federation and on individual bibliographers abroad. Entries are generally not annotated.—HS

F. M. Dostoevskii: Ukazatel' proizvedenii F. M. Dostoevskogo i literatury o nem na russkom iazyke, 1844–2004. Comp. Sergei Vladimirovich Belov. St. Petersburg: Rossiiskaia Natsional'naia Biblioteka, 2011. 755 pp.

With approximately 21,664 entries, this bibliographic index to the works of F. M. Dostoevskii is an outstanding research companion for students and Dostoevskii scholars alike. The compiler's monumental work reflects his own prolific contributions to Dostoevskii studies: 300 articles and 18 books. This impressive guide covers 160 years of published materials. It is divided into fourteen sections including Dostoevskii and art, Dostoevskii and music, and related film, television, and radio plays; titles are arranged chronologically. There are nine indexes as well as lists of abbreviations, newspapers, and journals. Ten pages list dissertation abstracts and a 17-page section of reference and bibliographic works is also included.—JL

Inostrannye professora rossiiskikh universitetov (vtoraia polovina XVIII–pervaia tret' XIX v.): Biograficheskii slovar'. Ed. A. Iu. Andreev. Comp A. M. Feofanov. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Rossiiskaia Politicheskaia Entsiklopediia" (ROSSPEN), 2011. 207 pp.

A majority of these 104 foreign professors who taught at Kazan', Khar'kov, Moscow, and St. Petersburg universities were from German universities; collectively they exercised a strong influence on the development of higher education in Russia. This work is a prod-

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uct of the German Historical Institute in Moscow and includes signed bio-bibliographies arranged in alphabetical order with useful and occasionally quite detailed references to archival sources. The book's total lack of indexes or supplementary lists by nationality and ethnicity, institution, and the like limits its reference value.—LM

Komanduiushchie frontami i armiiami v gody Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny: Nauchno-populiarnyi ocherk. By E. I. Malashenko. Moscow: Biblos konsalting, 2010. 254 pp.

The primary focus of this patriotic work, written by a lieutenant general, is to celebrate, on the sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the "Great Patriotic War," the lives of Red Army marshals, generals, lieutenant generals, and major generals who commanded Soviet troops on all fronts during World War II. In emotional language reminiscent of Soviet national-patriotic works celebrating the war, this work is indicative of a current trend in Russian historiography to return to a patriotic narrative and reject historically critical approaches. Long stories of individual heroism from high-ranking members of the Red Army are interspersed with photos of these heroes taken later in life in full military regalia. Long tables of biographical data in the form of service records of high-ranking Red Army officers are included. The few bibliographic references are military studies in Russian. An index of personal names follows the final chapter: brief biographies of mid-high-level officers.—DT

Pushkiniana 1993–2009: Bibliografiia literatury ob A. S. Pushkine. Comp. Oleg Trunov. Moscow: Minuvshee, 2011. 607 pp.

The compiler of this bibliography of Pushkin criticism has assembled his bibliographical lists from *Knizhnoe obozrenie* 1993–2010 to create a year-by-year list (pp. 8–322) and a cumulated alphabetical list (pp. 323–607) limited to books and pamphlets about Pushkin and his era. The coverage is primarily of Russian books published in the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States.—LM

Religiozno-filosofskaia mysl' russkogo zarubezh'ia pervoi poloviny XX veka: Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Comp. L. G. Filonova. Moscow: "Pashkov dom," 2011. 238 pp.

The works of thirty-four men and one woman (Zinaida Gippius) identified as major Russian émigré religious philosophers are included in this bibliography along with critical works about them. Most of the citations are in Russian, either from the impressive corpus of reprints of their works or from original works about them published in the past twenty years in Russia. In addition to the bibliographies of individuals, there are sections on sources, general monographs and collected works, periodicals, textbooks, anthologies, reference works, and a list of nineteen Internet sites and online journals on the history of religious philosophy and Russian émigré culture. The bibliographic descriptions provide titles and pagination of book chapters and essays in collections; a comprehensive personal name index is included.—LM

Staroobriadchestvo: Istoriia i kul'tura. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Knigi i stat'i na russkom i inostrannykh iazykakh (1900–2009). Moscow: "Pashkov Dom," 2011. 461 pp.

Some 5,400 entries citing books, scholarly collections, dissertations, articles, and conference proceedings, in Russian and other languages are included in this volume. Materials selected cover a broad range of topics on the Old Believers: history, law, ethnomusicology, and much more. The second part of the volume is arranged by regions with titles grouped according to their geographic focus. This latter section includes a subsection on Old Believers outside Russia. Although most entries are not annotated, a few do include brief descriptive notes. For example, the entry on V. V. Lepakhin's "Znatok ikon i ikonopisi: Istorik, etnograf, ikonoved i pisatel' P. I. Mel'nikov-Pecherskii," in *Ikona v russkoi khudozhestvennoi literature: Ikona i ikonopochitanie, ikonopis' i ikonopistsy* (Moscow, 2002), 217–42 (entry number 3712, p. 260) includes a note explaining that Lepakhin's article discusses the relationship between particular writings of Mel'nikov-Pecherskii ("Pisem o raskole" and "Ocherkov popovshchiny") and the iconography of the Old Believers and includes ex-

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cerpts from "V lesakh." Compiled from the resources of the Russian State Library, Moscow University, the State Historical Library, and subject specific bibliographies compiled by the social science branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, INION, this work is intended for a scholarly audience.—HS

Tajikistan

Ensiklopediiai millii Tojik. The National Encyclopedia of Tajikistan. Ed. A. Qurbonov. Dushanbe: Sarredaksiiai ilmii Ensiklopediiai Millii Tojik, 2011– . Vol. 1, *A–Asos.* 607 pp.

Although the costly civil war in Tajikistan (1992–1997) hindered the development of a consistent publishing infrastructure, this publisher has been able to produce several encyclopedic guides to Tajikistan. Most of the entries in this first volume of this national encyclopedia are signed and include short bibliographies. These informative articles will be useful for students of Tajik culture and language. Lists of abbreviations are also included.—JL

Kitobhoi Jumhurii Tojikiston: Fehrasti bibliografi, 1991–2010. Comp. Dilafruz Avazova. Ed. Mirzobadal Karimzoda. Dushanbe: "Khonai Kitob," 2011. 680 pp.

This is the latest in a long line of retrospective monographic bibliographies published by the former Book Chamber of Tajikistan (now the "Khonai Kitob," or House of Books). Containing nearly 5,000 total entries, the bibliography is divided chronologically into three sections (for works published 1991–1995, 1996–2005, and 2006–2010, respectively), each with its own separate index of personal names. Within each section, the material is organized according to a detailed subject scheme, and within each subject category, Tajik-language works are indexed first, followed by those in Russian. Although the division of the material into discrete chronological units and the lack of additional indexes might be seen as drawbacks, the entries are quite complete (different editions and individual volumes of sets are listed separately, for example) and the overall level of bibliographic access is far preferable to what existed previously, when the only major bibliographic sources for Tajikistan's troubled last two decades were scattered issues of *Solnomai matbuoti Jumhurii Tojikiston/Letopis' pechati Respubliki Tadzhikistan* and the National Library of Russia's card catalog of its pre-1998 Tajik-language holdings. Those more familiar with Russian than Tajik will also appreciate the translations of the subject category headings and the titles of Tajik-language works from the early 1990s into Russian. This indispensable new resource will be welcomed by all scholars and librarians who are concerned with Tajikistan during the post-Soviet period.—KC

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