YUGOSLAVIA the SOCIETY

Joel Halpern

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SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

A GUIDE TO BASIC PUBLICATIONS

Paul L. Horecky, Editor
This annotated area guide presents a judicious evaluation of those writings which are particularly relevant to the contemporary political, socioeconomic, and intellectual life of Southeastern Europe. Specifically, the focus is on the lands and peoples of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

More than fifty distinguished scholars and specialists have contributed to this undertaking. Selecting from an abundant corpus of published information, they have produced an annotated list of those books and articles which expert opinion finds both topical and essential to an understanding of the complexities of Southeastern Europe. More than 3,000 bibliographic entries are presented, together with additional citations for collateral reading. The entries include basic publications in the languages indigenous to the respective areas as well as sources in Russian and in the major Western languages, particularly English. A selection of publications which offer a panoramic view of the area as a whole is presented in the opening part. This new reference work will be of value to area specialists, researchers, and librarians.

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southeastern europe

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EDITOR

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A. OVERVIEW


Account of social conditions in Yugoslavia in the '30s, after a return visit by a Slovene immigrant to America, with interesting observations on the impact of the depression in Slovenia and on the growth of Belgrade.


Brings together valuable sources on rural life, including previously unpublished archival data. Together with Jozo Tomasevich's Peasants, Politics, and Economic Change in Yugoslavia (Stanford, 1955), provides basic historical information for understanding Yugoslavia's socio-economic structure.


Information on the social life of Slovenes, Croats, and Dalmatians

* See also chapter 46, section B.
in their home setting and their subsequent adaptation in the United States early in the 20th century.


Attempts to isolate social variables associated with low productivity and low investment in agriculture in Yugoslavia. See also Alexander Vucinich’s “Rural Yugoslavia” in Rural Sociology, v. 12, 1947, no. 3: 237-245, for an assessment of the agrarian reforms in the immediate postwar period.


Limited to Serbo-Croat materials in the postwar period. The Institut društvenih nauka, Centar za istraživanje javnog mnenja, in Belgrade, published between 1964 and 1966 a series of monographs on public opinion surveys of such topics as standard of living, work conditions, impact of mass communications, and economic reforms.


A perceptive description of Yugoslav society by a writer who spent over 30 years in close association with the area.


These two related studies form part of an international survey on happiness and consider the relationships among factors of economic position, health, and social status and how they influence personal and national aspirations of individuals. Nationality differences are discussed. Brief English summary. The data are also discussed in Hadley Cantril’s The Pattern of Human Concerns (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1965, 427 p.).

A valuable biographical account particularly useful for insights into the Hercegovinian society from which the author stems.

   A fine general account by a writer who lived in Yugoslavia more than 15 years. Contains a useful annotated bibliography of general works.

   A valuable historical account of contemporary social conditions, by the distinguished archaeologist.

   A primary concern in this useful survey is the origins ("ethnogenesis") of the South Slavs. An excellent annotated bibliography lists 232 items. The subject is treated in a somewhat different perspective in Etnologija naroda Jugoslavije. Materijalna kultura (Ethnology of Yugoslavia's peoples. The material culture) by Petar Vlahović (Beograd, Filozofski fakultet, 1968, 192 p., bibliographies).

   The viewpoint of a Yugoslav sociologist who is also an administrator is expressed in Anton Vratuša's "The Sociologists and the Policy Makers in Yugoslavia" in Transactions of the Fifth World Congress of Sociology (Washington, D.C., September 1962), v. 1: 45-58. Additional discussions of Yugoslav society by Yugoslav social scientists can be found in the journal Socialist Thought and Practice (Belgrade); e.g., in articles such as "Socialism and Class Change" by Miroslav Pečulić (v. 27, 1967: 3-37), and "Revaluation of Intellectual Work" by Dušan Popović (v. 27, 1967: 38-53).

Jarrold and Sons, 1944-1945. 3 v. (Its Geographical Handbook Series)

Useful background materials in volume two on the people (ch. 3), social conditions (ch. 4), and public health (ch. 7), and in volume three on growth and distribution of population (ch. 1).


Considers Yugoslavia and especially Serbia from the point of view of the human geographer and architect. Concerned with types of structures and settlement patterns in their overall socio-economic context. Many excellent diagrams, including plans for the future. The author's earlier Stara gradska i seoska arhitektura u Srbiji (Old urban and village architecture in Serbia) (Beograd, Prosveta, 1949, 190 p.) deals with the 18th and 19th centuries, with diagrammatic presentation of changing styles.


Study of Dalmatian house types, settlement patterns, and home industries. Many illustrations and diagrams.


An émigré Croat sociologist's view of Yugoslav nationality questions. Useful annotated bibliography.


See also entry no. 2184.

An account by an American writer who worked as translator for a Belgrade publishing firm in the early ’60s, with interesting information on aspects of urban living conditions and on the operation of Workers' Councils in different kinds of enterprises.


See also entry no. 2185.

The classic travel account of Yugoslavia in the interwar period, politically biased but sensitive and perceptive. Contains a short but useful bibliography.


A general discussion with articles by Yugoslav social scientists. For an analytical appraisal viewing the commune as a device for resolving regional interests see Jack C. Fisher's “The Yugoslav Com-

**B. RURAL LIFE AND PROBLEMS**


2669. Kostić, Cvetko. Seljaci industrijski radnici (Peasants as industrial workers). Beograd, Rad, 1955. 250 p. Surveys the historical background of peasant involvement with industry, the reasons for earlier resistance to off-farm work, and the conflicts involved in residing in the village while working in a
factory. A summary of these views appears in English in the author's "Peasant Industrial Workers in Yugoslavia," in *Man in India*, v. 39: 221-234. Also, the July-September 1953 issue (v. 1) of *Sociologija sela* is a valuable source for articles on the socioeconomic transformation of village life under the impact of industrialization.


The standard English-language source on Yugoslav peasant life in the interwar period.


*See also* entry no. 2246.

Sees a gradual enlargement of the social sector in agriculture and increasing peasant involvement with the market and social sector. Extensive use of statistical data. English summary.


Useful list of pertinent materials, with both Serbo-Croat and Western language sources.


A collection of articles by professors and politicians, mainly on Serbia but also dealing with many other areas. A good reflection of the general status of the peasantry and the state of knowledge of village society at this time. Also discusses government plans for rural improvements.


*See also* entry no. 2535.

Provides much helpful background information although the interpretations are somewhat journalistic.


Concerned mainly with landed property and its inheritance, from an historical and legal viewpoint. The role of village level institutions and their relationship to the national state is a principal theme. Based on field data. A subsequent volume (Posebna izdanja, 390,
deals with the physical dimensions of village life: settlement patterns, household units, architecture, and relationships to the local agricultural economy. French summaries.

C. URBAN LIFE AND PROBLEMS

Relates the urban evolution of several hundred Yugoslav towns, in many cases beginning in medieval times. There is a detailed section on Belgrade and a consideration of future planning. Profuse illustrations.

An historical case study, including a discussion of current city planning in Zagreb.

See also entry no. 2208.

A basic study on geographic and occupational mobility in the postwar period. The sample included some 5,000 workers from all the republics. English summary, p. 395-406. For a more recent overview see Vojin Milić’s “General Trends in Social Mobility in Yugoslavia” in Acta Sociologica, v. 9, 1965: 116-136.

Observations based on a 1959 study of two factories in the vicinity of Belgrade.

A unique sociological study of an urban community of peasant origin, maintaining that railroad men, somewhat better off than other groups of workers, had more of a sense of community.

2682. Maksimović, Branko. Urbanizam u Srbiji, osnivanje i rekonstruk-

Documents the efforts at planning during the period of the emergence of the Serbian state when a new urban society was created. English summary, p. 189-192.


A general description with detailed bibliography. For more detail see chapter four of Adolf Sturmthal’s Workers’ Councils; a Study of Workplace Organization (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1964, 217 p.), which deals with Yugoslavia.

D. FAMILY, WOMEN, YOUTH


Maintains that the extent of communications through kin links brings a wider variety of bilateral kin and affines into day-to-day contact than when kin group, work group, and local community largely coincided.


Presents data to support the conclusion that the higher the social position of the husband, the lower his traditional authority in the family, and the more advanced his education, the lower the wife’s satisfaction with marriage. See also Olivera Buric’s “Attitudes Regarding the Status of Women in Yugoslavia” in International Social Science Journal, v. 14, 1962, no. 1: 166-174.


A useful prewar survey of family relationships, based on material collected from village teachers; substantially a translation of the author’s Porodica u transformaciji (Family in transition) (Zagreb, Naprijed, 1964, 490 p.). See also Raymond E. Crist’s “The Peasant
Problem in Yugoslavia” in Scientific Monthly, May, 1940: 385-402, for economic background on roughly the same period.

Considers the role of nonrelatives in the formation of household units in the culturally different regions of Yugoslavia.

Treats a form of ritual kinship in which an individual substitutes for a deceased person in assuming fictive bonds of kinship with the family of the latter.

Considers institutional forms whereby barren women can conceive by men other than their husbands.

Collates terminology from 10 sources (informants and literature) on Serbia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

Identifies three regional zadruga types.

See also entry no. 225.
A very useful introduction to the South Slav extended family.

Relates historical and legal factors to aspects of contemporary changes.

Concerned mainly with infant and maternal mortality, with data based on visits to individual villages.

2697. Rašević, Miroslav. Regionalno poreklo studenata Jugoslavije u

Correlates students' places of permanent residence and their place of education. English summary. A related work, also with English summary is Vojin Milić's "Socijalno poreklo učenika srednjih škola i studenata" (Social origins of secondary school pupils and university students) in Statistička revija, no. 1/2, 1959: 43-87.


An Englishwoman's account of life in a village near Belgrade during the German occupation.


The most comprehensive study of the zadruga available, with a wealth of field observations and detailed historical data. The author worked in Yugoslavia from 1935 to 1941, returning after the war to prepare a second volume dealing with both urban and rural family groups: Problèmes familiaux chez les Slaves du sud (Paris, Éditions familiales de France, 1947, 207 p.). He also considers the zadruga in Serbian fiction in his La zadruga dans la littérature Serbe, 1850-1912 (Paris, Éditions Ophrys, 1943, 137 p.).


Deals mainly with illegitimacy and divorce. See also the author's empirical studies of court records relating to divorce, "Razvod braka na području okružnog suda u Dubrovniku" (Divorce in the area served by the Dubrovnik District Court) in Godišnjak pravnog fakulteta, v. 10, 1962: 33-58; and "Neka pitanja iz brako-razvodne prakse okružnog suda u Sarajevu" (Some questions relating to divorce practices in the Sarajevo District Court) in Godišnjak pravnog fakulteta, v. 2, 1954: 149-168.

For a statistical analysis of marriage and divorce on a national level in 1953 see Vojin Milić's "Sklapanje i razvod braka prema zanimanju" (Marriage and divorce correlated with occupation) in Statistička Revija, v. 7, Mar. 1957: 19-44, with English summary.


See also entry no. 2715.

Analyzes the behavior of the voluntary youth brigades in sum-
mer road construction projects, based in part on a questionnaire survey. French summary, p. 333-344.

E. SPECIAL ASPECTS


Interesting comparisons, emphasizing the ways in which school texts present the history of their own country and virtually ignore that of the neighboring nation.


Interesting comparisons are made between the Chinese and Yugoslav experiences (p. 156-175).


Compares a group of colonists who migrated after the war from Montenegro to Vojvodina with others who remained in their place of origin. English summary. For specific studies of individual immigrant communities in Vojvodina see the several monographs published by Matica srpska (Novi Sad) and written by Branislav Bukovar (1957), by Branislav Rusić (1958), by Jovan Trifunoski (1958), by Milorad Vasović (1959); and for a general statement see Milenko S. Filipović's Proučavanje naseljavanja Vojvodine (Investigations of the settling of Vojvodina) (1958, 20 p.).


An early public health study notable for its emphasis on village nutrition and peasant budgets. In the same series and by the same author are: Rasprod rednog vremena u jednoj seoskoj porodici u Rušnju (Arrangement of work schedules in a Rušanj peasant family) (v. 14, 1934, 41 p.), and Rakovica, Socijalno-zdravstvene i higijenske prilike (v. 2, 1939, 169 p.). The latter is similar to the Banjane study but includes a useful new section on the medical and social-psychological problems of peasant women.


Presents statistical data on the distribution and economic status of Gypsy groups in Yugoslavia in 1948 and 1953, based largely on census materials.