

only a few minutes later he said loudly: "Imagine, what power the unification of all slavs in one entity could produce? No one would dare to look at us askance" (p. 175).

On the whole *Na raskrsnici '41* is well-prepared book. Djordjević's effort is remarkable because he consulted all available sources and combined them with his own experience which gives a new insight to the problem of March 27, 1941. His writing is lucid and concise and his interpretation of events highly logical. *Na raskrsnici '41* is an important contribution to the Balkan historiography. All those interested in modern East European history, particularly the Balkans, will find it interesting and very informative.

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South Slavic Folk Culture: A Bibliography of Literature in English, German, and French on Bosnian-Herzegovinian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Montenegrin, and Serbian Folk Culture, compiled and edited by Klaus Roth and Gabriele Wolf with the co-operation of Tomislav Helebrant, Slavica Publishers, Columbus, Ohio, 1994, pp. 553.

The successful American publishing house Slavica Publishers has produced a bibliography relating to south Slavonic folk culture. The Munich *Institut für deutsche und vergleichende Volkskunde* undertook to compile and edit the entries. As the title states, the bibliography chiefly covers the area of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, FYROM, Montenegro, and Serbia. It also includes studies relating to neighbouring areas, as also to south Slavonic demographic groups and émigrés outside these countries. It is a bilingual English-German publication comprising monographs, collective works, and articles written in the three principal western languages, English, French, and German.

The bibliography comprises sixteen sections, each divided into the relevant subsections. It covers the following subjects: Balkan peoples, national and ethnic groups, regions and cultural areas, culture and cartography, folkloristics, ethnography, ethnology, anthropology, folk culture in general, material folk culture, social folk culture, folk religion, folk medicine, folklore in general, folk narrative, folk and epic songs, folk music, balkan studies, cultural and intellectual history, history, geography, place-names, itineraries, and travel reports. The bibliography contains a total of 7,654 titles.

It goes without saying that any attempt to compile a bibliography on any

subject is welcome and does much to assist a scientific approach to the subject in question. In a case like this, in which the object of inquiry is the culture of such a geographically and historically "difficult" area as the Balkans, the value of such a bibliographical guide is all the greater. In the context of the efforts towards a united Europe and the promotion of difference as one of the components of European culture, it is imperative that we should all know something about the "other" cultures. Furthermore, as the editors observe in their Foreword, it is impossible for most scholars interested in Balkan-related subjects to have a working knowledge of all the local languages. This bibliographical guide attempts to compensate for this disadvantage to a certain extent by collecting relevant material in the three languages common to most of the scholarly community, English, French, and German. Balkan researchers, for their part, now have better access to these languages and will thus be able to read their foreign colleagues' work.

It is also pointed out in the Foreword that, although geographical and linguistic restrictions were applied to the compiling and classifying of the material, no limitations were placed on the definition of the term "folklore". The editors have applied the widest possible interpretation and included works on history, sociology, anthropology, social anthropology, and even international relations. They thus increase the opportunities for a better approach to the subject; but also make it more likely that valuable studies will be overlooked. Since, as the editors tell us, they intend to continue updating the bibliography and eventually to republish it, it is suggested that the following works be included in a subsequent edition.

1. Gustav Weigand, *Die Sprache der Olymp-Wallachen nebst einer Einleitung über Land und Leute*, Leipzig 1888.
2. John C. Campbell, *Honour, Family, and Patronage: A Study of Institutional and Moral Values in a Greek Mountain Community*, Oxford University 1964, pp. 393.
3. C. A. Bratter, *Die kutzowalachische Frage*, Hamburg 1907, pp. 189.
4. Georgi Barbolov, "La question aroumaine et la politique de la Roumanie durant les années 1859-1885", in: *Bulgarian Historical Review* (1991), 61-74.
5. Andrew Rossos, "The Macedonians of Aegean Macedonia: A British Officer's Report", in: *The Slavonic and East European Review* (1991), 282-309.
6. Nicholas Balamaci, "Can the Vlachs Write their Own History?", in: *Journal of Hellenic Diaspora* (1991), 9-36.

7. Heinz Kramer, "Türken und Pomaken in Bulgarien", in: *Südosteuropa-Mitteilungen* (1992), 141-51.
8. Irena Reuter-Heindrichs, "Minderheitenkonflikte im Kontext zwischenstaatlicher Beziehungen auf dem Balkan", in: *Südosteuropa-Mitteilungen* (1991), 184-91.
9. Hugh Poulton, *The Balkans: Minorities and States in Conflict*, London Minority Rights Group 1991, pp. 244.
10. Huey Louis Kostanick, "Macedonia: A Study in Political Geography", Dissertation, Clark University, Worcester, MA, 1942, pp. 202.
11. *Les Aroumains*, Centre d'étude des civilisations de l'Europe centrale et du sud-est, Cahiers No. 8, INALCO, Paris 1989, pp. 186.
12. Rupprecht Rohr, *Die Aromunen: Sprache-Geschichte-Geographie*, Hamburg 1987, pp. 177.