RUSSIAN ENCYCLOPEDIAS
1944–1974

an annotated bibliography

by J. Lyons
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BORÅS
1976
CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 4

II. TRANSLITERATION 5

III. ABBREVIATIONS 6

IV. GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS 8

V. SUBJECT ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARIES 14

VI. INDEX 38
I Introduction

This bibliography lists the Russian-language encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries published in the Soviet Union during the period 1944-1974. It does not claim to be complete, however, because the distinction between a dictionary and an encyclopedic dictionary is often exceedingly difficult to make, and works belonging to the latter category may well have slipped through the compiler's net. The majority of the works included here are accompanied by annotations, and it is hoped that these will provide all who are interested, and particularly those having little or no knowledge of Russian, with a good idea of what the works in question have to offer in the way of information and how they may most easily be used. Moreover, a number of the annotations are followed by references to critical reviews, some of them in Russian but most of them in English, German, and French. These generally carry a brief note summing up the reviewer's opinion of the work or a part of the work under review. It will be obvious, especially from the limited number of Russian-language reviews, that a large-scale search for review articles was not made.

The bibliography contains 112 entries, including earlier editions of some works. It has been found convenient to put the general encyclopedias into one section (IV) and the subject encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries into another (V). All of the works are listed by title. The entries are arranged alphabetically within each section, but the numbering of entries is consecutive throughout. The names of author-compilers, compilers, and editors are given in the Index (Section VI), which also contains entries under title and subject. The index references are to item numbers.

The system of transliteration employed here (Section II) follows very closely the system currently in use among slavists. The reader accustomed to other systems (e.g., that of the Library of Congress) is advised to give it more than just a passing glance.

The bibliographic description of the works listed here is based on the ISBD(M)—International standard bibliographic description for monographic publications (London, 1974), and contains the work's title(s), a statement of authorship, an edition statement, the place of publication, the name of the publisher, the date of publication, the pagination and/or number of volumes, an illustration statement, series and sub-series statements, and various notes (including a translation of the title). A number of abbreviations will be encountered in the descriptions of entries. The full Russian terms, followed by their equivalents in English, are found in Section III.

This work is submitted to the Swedish College of Librarianship in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Librarian. For valuable advice and useful information in the course of compiling it, I would like to express my thanks to my teachers and to N. Zaremba, Head of the Foreign Department of the "Sovetskaja Enciklopedija" Publishing House. I am also indebted to the Uppsala University Library, the Royal Library, Stockholm, and the Library of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, where I had the opportunity to examine a great many of the works included in the bibliography.

J.L.
This system departs from the system used by slavists in that Russian \( \check{\text{X}} \) is transliterated \( \text{kh} \) rather than \( \check{\text{x}} \).
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avt.-sost.</td>
<td>avtor-sostavitel’/avtory-sostaviteli (author-compiler/s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dop.</td>
<td>dopolnennoe /izdanie/ (enlarged /edition/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gidrometeoizdat</td>
<td>Naučno-tekničeskoe gidrometeorologičeskoe izdatel’svto (Scientific and Technical Publishing House for Hydrometeorological Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glav. red.</td>
<td>glavnyj redaktor (chief editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosgeoltekhizdat</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe naučno-tekničeskoe izdatel’stvo literatury po geologii, geodezii i okhrane nedr (State Scientific and Technical Publishing House for Literature on Geology, Geodesy, and Mineral Resources)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosjurizdat</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe izdatel’stvo juridicheskoy literatury (State Publishing House for Legal Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gossel’khozizdat</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe izdatel’stvo sel’skohozjajstvennoy literatury USSR (State Publishing House for Agricultural Literature of the Ukrainian SSR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gostekhizdat</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe izdatel’stvo tehnicheskoj literatury (State Publishing House for Technical and Theoretical Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gostorgizdat</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe izdatel’stvo torgovoj literatury (State Publishing House for Trade Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ispr.</td>
<td>ispravlennoe /izdanie/ (corrected /edition/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>izd.</td>
<td>izdanie (edition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>izdat.</td>
<td>izdatel’stvo (publishing house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mašgiz</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe naučno-tekničeskoe izdatel’stvo mašinostroitel’noy literatury (State Scientific and Technical Publishing House for Mechanical Engineering Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medgiz</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe izdatel’stvo medicinskoy literatury (State Publishing House for Medical Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nauč. red.</td>
<td>naučnyj redaktor (science editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otv. red.</td>
<td>otvetstvennyj redaktor (chief editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pererab.</td>
<td>pererabotannoe /izdanie/ (revised /edition/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Term</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pod obšč. red.</td>
<td>under the general editorship of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pod red.</td>
<td>under the editorship of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politizdat</td>
<td>Izdatel'stvo politicheskoy literatury (Publishing House for Political Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red.</td>
<td>redaktor (editor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red. koll.</td>
<td>redakcionnaya collegija (editorial board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sel'khozgiz</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo sel'skokhozajstvennoy literatury (State Publishing House for Agricultural Literature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sost.</td>
<td>sostavitel' (compiler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sov. ėnciklopedija</td>
<td>Izdatel'stvo &quot;Sovetskaja ėnciklopedija&quot; (&quot;Sovetskaja ėnciklopedija&quot; Publishing House)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sov. kompozitor</td>
<td>Izdatel'stvo &quot;Sovetskij kompozitor&quot; (&quot;Sovetskij Kompozitor&quot; Publishing House)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vneštorgizdat</td>
<td>Izdatel'stvo dlja vnešnej torgovli (Foreign Trade Publishing House)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voenizdat</td>
<td>Voennoe izdatel'stvo Ministerstva oborony SSSR (Military Publishing House of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zav. red.</td>
<td>zavedujuščij redaktor (chief editor)</td>
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General encyclopedias


The greater part of this first edition of BŠĖ, which contains about 65,000 articles, roughly 12,000 illustrations, over 1,000 maps and numerous bibliographies, was published before the starting point of this bibliography. The work is now dated in many respects but contains biographical, historical and gazetteer information not found in subsequent editions. It was completed during and just after World War II with the publication of volumes 50 to 55 and the supplementary volume Sojuz Sovetskikh Socialističeskikh Respublik, but by then some portions of it were out of date and others ideologically unacceptable. In 1949 the State Scientific Institute "Sovetskaja Ėnčiklopedija" was reorganized into the State Scientific Publishing House "Bol’šaja sovet-skaja Ėnčiklopedija" and given the task of preparing a new edition of BŠĖ.


The first volume of Kaufman’s planned two-volume bibliography of Russian and Soviet encyclopedias is devoted to general encyclopedias, among them five post-Revolutionary works. The first edition of BŠĖ is described on pages 81–86.


The second, completely revised edition of BŠĖ contains about 96,000 (mostly unsigned) articles, more than 40,000 illustrations, and roughly 2,400 colored and black-and-white maps. The set is more handsomely bound and printed on better paper than its predecessor. Certain topics are covered quite extensively (e.g., the Union republics), but in general the articles are brief. There
is a greater emphasis in this edition on science and technology, and there are many biographies. About two-fifths of the articles carry bibliographies, but the number of foreign titles referred to is relatively small. The illustrative material and maps are of good quality. The general supplement (vol. 51) includes new and updated biographical information, reference tables (weights and measures), an alphabetical index of foreign names, and a list of authors and consultants. An illustrated yearbook, Энциклопедический словарь советского народа, has been appearing since 1957 (see item 012).

Thesis (M.L.S.) — Univ. of Washington.


The author scrutinizes the 97-page article on the United States in vol. 39 and finds it lacking in objectivity.


An appraisal of the second edition by three members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.


The author determines the extent to which the works included in Kaufman’s above-mentioned bibliography are represented in the Slavic collections of thirty major Western European and American libraries. Includes brief annotations.

When completed, the third edition of EBRE will be the most comprehensive source of general information about the Soviet Union. It will devote considerable attention to the sciences and roughly one quarter of all articles will be biographical. It will also provide good coverage of countries having close political and/or economical ties with the Soviet Union. Thanks to the use of a three-column page and eight-point type, it will be possible for the publishers to reduce the size of the edition to 30 volumes, i.e. to nearly half the size of the second edition. The number of articles will be slightly increased, to about 100,000. The volumes published to date (latest: Vol. 21: Proba—Remensy. — 1975. — 639 p.: ill., maps, ports) are attractively bound, the paper and printing good. The articles are signed (contributions to the second edition were for the most part unsigned) and many carry bibliographies. The illustrations and maps are of high quality. A 33/4 r.p.m. recording of Lenin's speeches accompanies vol. 14.

Macmillan began publishing an abridged translation of the third edition in 1970. It is not illustrated, but omissions are noted and all bibliographies appearing in the original are included. There is some updating. A code number is used at the end of each article to indicate the location of the article in the original.

Lit.: L(AJER), E.: Bol'shaja sovetskaja entsiklopedija. —
An early, rather brief review.

MATICH, V.: Comparing the three editions of the Large Soviet encyclopedia. — California librarian, 33 (1972),
p. 169-179.
An evaluation of the first six volumes of the third edition. Matich compares the presentation of various subjects (e.g., libraries in the United States) and well-known persons (e.g., Gandhi, Babel', Bulgakov) with the treatment given them in earlier editions, and finds less bias and generally more information in the latest edition.
Title translated: Children’s encyclopedia: for the junior and senior age groups.

An advanced children’s encyclopedia, intended for pupils between the ages of about 12 and 17 or 18. The material is arranged topically—e.g., “Plants and animals” (vol. 4), “Man” (vol. 6), “Literature and art” (vol. 10). There is a brief dictionary-index at the end of each volume, containing the names of prominent artists, scientists, writers, and politicians as well as the names of objects and phenomena and definitions of difficult terms.

At head of title: Akademija pedagogičeskikh nauk SSSR.
Title translated: Children’s encyclopedia: for the junior and senior age groups.

An updated version of the preceding work, with each volume devoted to a specific topic and provided with a dictionary-index. Both editions have been superseded by the following item.


Title translated: Children’s encyclopedia: for the junior and senior age groups.

The third edition of Detskaja Ėnciklopedija is being published through the combined efforts of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR and the "Pedagogika" publishing house, which was established in 1969 and specializes in the publication of pedagogical literature. More than 900 Soviet specialists have contributed articles to this edition which, when completed, will be about the same size as the second edition but more richly illustrated, with approximately 7,000 color photos, drawings, and maps. As in the previous editions, the material is arranged thematically. Vol. 5 (Tekhnika i proizvodstvo. — 1974. — 527 p. : ill.), for example, is devoted to technology and production, and contains a short bibliography (p. 504-512: Čto bitat po tekhnike / V. I. Kaplan) as well as a dictionary-index that includes both names and definitions of terms.

Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary.

Only the first volume (A—K. — 1948. — 2303 p. : ill.) of this proposed two-volume general encyclopedic dictionary appeared in print. The materials included in the first part were later used in the three-volume Ėnciklopediĉeskij slovar' (SEE the following item).
A three-column general encyclopedic dictionary. Its c. 40,000 articles emphasize Russian and Soviet historical events, biography, scientific and technical terms, and geographical names. Brief, descriptive articles predominate, but some subjects of a broader nature are dealt with at length—e.g., the Russian Revolution (v. 1, p. 270-274), Marxism-Leninism (v. 2, p. 334-336), World War II (v. 1, p. 274-278, including two full-page maps and a chronology), the Soviet Union (v. 3, p. 274-294, including colored maps and a chronology), the Communist Party (v. 2, p. 118-131) and China (v. 2, p. 80-84). The biographies of Lenin, Stalin, Marx, and Engels average about six pages, and are accompanied by full plate portraits. There is no index, but the entries are arranged alphabetically and many of them contain cross-references. The articles are not signed and bibliographies are not included. There are approximately 2,000 illustrations and 150 maps, and at the end of vol. 3 there is a 48-column list of foreign words and expressions and their Russian equivalents.

Through the use of a smaller typeface the publishers were able to produce a two-volume work containing a slightly greater number of entries (c. 41,000) than the above-mentioned three-volume encyclopedic dictionary. The set contains information on all branches of knowledge, but the emphasis is on Soviet history, economics, biography, and place-names. The material was updated to include current political and scientific terminology. The articles are unsigned and, for the most part, short. There are about 3,400 illustrations and 400 maps. There is some updating of biographical data in the supplement found at p. 731-736 of vol. 2.

An illustrated annual supplement to the BSЭ, containing information on the events and achievements of the previous year in such fields as politics, economics, the arts and sciences, and sports. The material is arranged by country, with numerous topical subheadings under each country. The main emphasis, of course, is on the Soviet Union and its constituent republics, but a fair amount of space is devoted to foreign countries and international organizations. Brief biographies of prominent Soviet and foreign personalities and the names of the holders of important Soviet and international prizes are given at the end of the book. There is a detailed table of contents but no index.
In the first edition of this one-volume general encyclopedia (1943. — 1872 col. : ill., maps) considerable emphasis was placed on military, political, and historical events connected with the Soviet war effort. The second edition was thoroughly revised and updated.

The first edition of this medium-sized universal encyclopedia (1928—1931. — 10 v.) was in many respects a "popular" version of the 65-volume first edition of Bol'šaja Sovetskaja Ėnciklopedija. The second edition (1933—1947. — 11 v.) was broader in scope, but contained only a slightly larger number of articles, about 31,000. The third edition is greatly enlarged, and contains about 48,000 new or thoroughly revised articles, most of which are brief and roughly half of which deal with science and technology. Politics and history are also heavily emphasized. About one-tenth of the material is biographical and approximately one-quarter of all the articles carry bibliographies. The entries are unsigned, but the authors of major articles are listed at the end of each volume. There are more than 12,000 illustrations and 170 colored maps; an index to maps is found at the end of each volume. The size of the edition—290,000 sets—is more than three times the size of the previous edition.

The index contains 165,000 headings, including the names of articles, but the total number of volume and page references is more than 300,000. The geographical names found on the maps that accompany articles may be looked up in the index, and at the end of the volume there is a list of all the maps appearing in the encyclopedia.
V Subject encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries

Title translated: Africa: an encyclopedic handbook.

Published in cooperation with the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Vol. 1 is divided into two parts. The first (p. 11-194) is a general survey of Africa’s physical features, natural resources, history, population, economic structure, literature and music, art and architecture. There is a table of contents on p. 9. An encyclopedic dictionary occupies the remainder of vol. 1 (p. 197-474) and the whole of vol. 2. Its more than 2,400 alphabetically arranged articles contain concise information about the peoples, places, and languages of Africa as well as objects of geographical, historical, economic and cultural importance. There is also a great deal of biographical information. The longer articles in the survey portion of vol. 1 are accompanied by fairly extensive bibliographies, listing both Soviet and foreign sources. Bibliographies following the dictionary articles, when given, are short. The two volumes include over 500 illustrations and more than 100 maps. The quality of the illustrations varies considerably. The article on African culture (v. 1, p. 161-194), with its judicious mixture of drawings, diagrams and plates, is perhaps the best-illustrated article in the set. At p. 364-376 of vol. 2 there is a useful index of peoples, languages, and geographical objects about which there are no separate articles. Moreover, at the end of each volume there is a list of major articles and a list of maps.

Title translated: Automation of production and industrial electronics.

The articles are signed and generally accompanied by references to both Soviet and foreign titles. Cross references are used extensively and numerous diagrams and tables help to clarify the text. Entry words and expressions are followed by their English, French, and German equivalents, and synonyms are amply indicated, as illustrated by the following entry: "Avtomatizacija proizvodstva (automation, process control; automatisation industrielle; automatisation des processus industriels, automatisation des processus de fabrication, automatisation de production; industrielle Automatisierung, Automatisierung der Fertigungsvorgänge, Automatisierung der Fabrikationsgänge, Automatisierung der Produktionsabläufe)—". The article in question runs six double-column pages and carries thirty-nine lines of bibliography.

Title translated: Large encyclopedia of medicine.

Until the third edition of BMI is completed (SEE item 021) this remains the most comprehensive Soviet medical reference work available. It contains over 13,500 articles, the longer of which are signed and carry bibliographies. A generous amount of biographical information is included and there are over 24,000 illustrations—some stereoscopic. Six-inch recordings of sounds connected with pathological processes are appended to several of the volumes. An annual supplement to BMI began appearing in 1968 (see item ).

Title translated: Large encyclopedia of medicine.

The subject index (vol. 1) contains about 400 pages of entries in Russian and 150 pages of Latin terms. Vol. 2 includes a thematic index and an index of names.

Title translated: Large encyclopedia of medicine.

30 volumes are planned. They will contain about 13,000 illustrations (including maps describing the spread of various diseases) and more than 15,000 articles reflecting recent developments in such areas as molecular biology, medical and physiological cybernetics, clinical biochemistry, molecular genetics, medical electronics and space medicine as well as providing information on Soviet medical history and organization. Bibliographies will be lengthy and there will be a subject index containing over 100,000 terms. The publishers intend to include updated information on various topics in every fifth volume.

Title translated: Circus: a small encyclopedia.

The first work of its kind in any language. The introductory article traces the origins and general development of the circus, but on the whole this small-scale encyclopedia is devoted to the circus of pre-Revolutionary Russia and the Soviet Union. Topics covered include the more important types of circuses, circus acts, performances, the training of circus artists. The vocabulary of the circus receives special attention. The work contains the biographies of many famous circus performers and a comprehensive bibliography. There is also an index of names (real and professional) and a subject index.


Title translated: Diplomatic dictionary.

An encyclopedic dictionary that gives prominence to the foreign policy and diplomacy of the Soviet Union but also contains historical information. The user will find summaries of the contents of treaties, conventions and other diplomatic acts, information about international congresses and conferences, definitions of basic concepts of international law, and brief biographies of diplomats and prominent government officials. The articles are not signed, but at the beginning of each volume there is a list of authors as well as a list of articles arranged by country. Cross references are used and some articles carry bibliographies. The article on Soviet foreign policy (v. 2, col. 650-693), for example, includes three columns of bibliography. SEE the following item.


Title translated: Diplomatic dictionary.

In addition to updating the material of the previous edition, the second edition of Diplomatíčeskij slovar' offers a post-Stalinist interpretation of events. The entries are not signed, but many of them are accompanied by short bibliographies. The emphasis is on modern diplomacy and contemporary personalities. The biography of Peter the Great, for example, is limited to three pages (v. 2, p. 535-538), while Khrushčëv is given ten (v. 3, p. 436-446). There are several indices at the end of vol. 3: a subject index, alphabetically arranged by country; a list of treaties, agreements, conventions, declarations, international congresses, conferences, and organizations; references to articles dealing with international law and diplomacy, an index of names, and a list of the authors of major articles.
Title translated: Diplomatic dictionary.

A comprehensive dictionary of diplomacy and international relations in recent times, especially strong in its treatment of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union since its establishment. The entries are arranged alphabetically, and some of them include references, but seldom more than a few lines. There is an appendix at p. 637-652 of vol. 3. It contains, among others, lists of Soviet ambassadors and diplomats, members of the foreign diplomatic corps in the USSR, and permanent representatives of the Soviet Union in international organizations such as the U.N. A topical index follows (p. 653-696) in which the items are grouped, in alphabetical order, under the names of countries. This section also includes various shorter lists—of treaties, agreements, and conventions; of declarations, statements, addresses, and communiques; of international organizations, and of various subjects under the heading "International law and diplomatic practice". Pages 697-716 contain an index of names. The volume ends with a list of the authors of the dictionary's main articles.

(Ēnciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Encyclopedia of economics : political economy.

This work is being published in cooperation with the Economics Section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and will contain about 3,000 articles, in four volumes (latest: Vol. 2 : Indi—Mjurdal'. — 1975. — 500 p.), dealing with such topics as the history of Soviet economic theory, the development of socialist systems of economy, the growth of industrial production and the standard of living of the USSR, the Soviet financial system, and the economic and mathematical techniques currently being applied in Soviet planning and management.

Title translated: Encyclopedia of economics : industry and construction.

Includes index.

Superseded by the following item.
Gives the dates of, and the sources for dating, the principal economic events that took place in the Soviet Union during the years 1917—1950 (vol. 1) and 1951—1965 (vol. 2). There is a 35-page index of names and subjects at the end of vol. 2.

An encyclopedic dictionary of international trade terms. The articles include descriptions of several thousand types of consumer goods. The entry words are translated into eleven of the world's major languages. Includes brief bibliographies. Well illustrated. A separate Russian-Chinese glossary and a classified index are provided at the end of vol. 3.

A dictionary containing short definitions and encyclopedic-type articles dealing mainly, but not exclusively, with the musical culture of pre-Revolutionary and Soviet Russia. Many of the entries are abbreviated, updated versions of articles appearing in the second edition of Bol'saja sovetskaja enciklopedija. The dictionary also provides otherwise difficult-to-find biographical information about older Russian and Soviet composers, librettists, performers, and teachers. Bibliographies are included, and there is a list of foreign music terms and their Russian equivalents at the end of the volume. The work has been superseded by the following item.

With c. 7,000 new and revised entries (including cross references), the second edition of EMS is nearly twice as large as the first, and more encyclopedic. It remains particularly strong in its treatment of the musical culture of Soviet and pre-Soviet Russia, providing information about the musical life of the various Union republics and such subjects as folk music, native musical instruments, socialist realism in music, older Russian and contemporary songs. Foreign countries are covered in a series of survey articles, and there are entries devoted to well-known
foreign works of music, the musical instruments of various
countries, and the music history of ancient cultures.
References accompany most articles and include newer titles
in several languages. The biographical material from the
previous edition has been updated and new information about
contemporary musical personalities, Soviet as well as foreign,
has been added. This edition is more fully illustrated, with
black-and-white photographs and drawings in the margins and
musical examples inserted into the text. The list of foreign
music terms and their Russian equivalents (p. 613-628)
contains more than 3,100 items.

Lit.: LEHMANN, D.: Enzyklopädisches Musiklexikon. — Musik

An informative review.

LEHMANN, D.: Enzyklopädisches Musiklexikon. — Beiträge

A somewhat expanded version of the preceding review.

PIČUGIN, P.: Ėnciklopediĉeskij muzykal'nyj slovar'. —

033 ĖNCIKLOPEDIĈESKIJ SEL’SKOHOZJAJSTVENNYJ SLOVAR’-SPRAVOĈNIK :
1023 p. : ill.
Title translated: Concise encyclopedic dictionary-handbook of
agriculture.

Contains more than 5,000 items. The emphasis is on agricultural
terminology, but terms used in forestry, veterinary medicine, and
other areas of activity connected with agriculture are also
included. There is a list of editors and an alphabetical list
of contributors at the beginning of the volume.

034 ĖNCIKLOPEDIĈESKIJ SLOVAR’ APTEĈNOGO RABOTNIKA / red. koll.: V. P.
Kalašnikov ... . — Moskva : Medgiz, 1960.
599 p. : ill.
Title translated: Pharmacist’s encyclopedic dictionary.

035 ĖNCIKLOPEDIĈESKIJ SLOVAR’ GEOGRAFIĈESKIH NAZVAJ J / glav. red.
806 p.
Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of geographical names.

Contains articles on the countries and cities of the world; on
continents, oceans, rivers, mountains, lakes, etc.; on the
geological structure of the earth and the distribution of
mineral resources. About 4,000 articles deal with the Soviet
Union and roughly 5,000 cover foreign countries, including most
of the newly formed independent states.

036 ĖNCIKLOPEDIĈESKIJ SLOVAR’ GEOGRAFIĈESKIH TERMINOV / glav. red.
440 p. : ill.
Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of geographical terms.

Gives fairly detailed definitions of about 4,200 terms.
037 ENCIKLOPEDIESKIJ SLOVAR’ LEKARSTVENNYKH, EFIRNOMASLICHNYKH I JADOVITYKH RASTENIJ / sost. G. S. Ogolovec; nauč. red. V. V. Vil’jams. — Moskva : Sel’khozgiz, 1951. 487 p. : ill.
Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of medicinal, essential-oil, and poisonous plants.
The entries are alphabetically arranged according to the Russian names of the plants. There is a subject index and an index of Latin names.

Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of physical culture and sports.

Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of legal knowledge: (Soviet law).
The dictionary contains more than 1,000 alphabetically-arranged articles covering the various branches of Soviet law. It is strongest in its treatment of the Soviet judicial system, the functions of the procuracy, and criminal law. Labor law receives less attention (See, instead, item 109). Although the emphasis is on Soviet law, there are articles dealing with international law (p. 221-222), the United Nations (p. 284-286), the World Court (p. 224-225), and other subjects of an international nature. Many articles contain references to pertinent legislation and there are also cross-references to other entries. A large number of articles are signed and carry bibliographies.

Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of military medicine.
The first five volumes contain more than 1,700 signed articles. The articles are long, for the most part, and often carry bibliographies. Vol. 6 contains an index of terms (in Russian and Latin), a thematical index, and an index of names.

Title translated: Concise encyclopedic dictionary-handbook of livestock-breeding.
Gives the definitions of about 2,000 terms.
An alphabetical encyclopedia covering the chemistry and physics of polymers as well as the production, testing, and uses of polymer substances (plastics, rubbers, glues, paints, varnishes, etc.). The articles in the volumes that have appeared (latest: Vol. 2: L-P. — 1974. — 1032 col.: ill.) are concise but informative, and many of them are highlighted by figures and tables. Most articles include some bibliography (both Russian and foreign titles). The titles of all articles are accompanied by their equivalents in English, German, and French, and vol. 3 will contain subject indices in these languages. There are numerous cross references.


The author reviews vol. 1 and recommends the encyclopedia to polymer scientists able to read Russian.


A brief review of vol. 2.

Covers the previous year's developments in the various fields of medicine. International in scope.

Produced in cooperation with the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, this encyclopedia covers, from a Marxist-Leninist point of view, the fundamental questions of philosophy. It contains about 4,500 alphabetically arranged articles—e.g., surveys of the history of philosophy and social thought in various countries, articles on the more important works of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, definitions of philosophical concepts and terms, articles discussing philosophical movements and methodology, and a great deal of biographical information. Most entries are signed and many include extensive bibliographies, though only the Russian titles would appear to be uniformly up to date. There is a detailed index at the end of vol. 5.

Lit.: DE GEORGE, R. T.: The new Soviet "Philosophical encyclo-

In its treatment of the problems of ethics Filosofskaja enciklopedija is found to compare favorably with four other encyclopedias of philosophy published during the sixties.


The author considers the encyclopedia's approach to the problems of aesthetics to be more objective than previous Soviet reference-book treatments.


544 p.
Title translated: Philosophical dictionary.

A new edition of Rozental' and Judin's Kratkij filosofskij slovar' (SEE items 070-072). Although the qualifier kratkij (concise) has been dropped from the title, it is actually shorter than previous editions. Stalin's presence is no longer felt and there is a greater emphasis on logic, logical positivism, and linguistic philosophy. 400,000 copies were printed. An English-language version, entitled A dictionary of philosophy, appeared in 1967 (Moskva : Progress publishers. — 494 p.). It was translated and edited by Richard R. Dixon and Murat Saifulin.


432 p.
Title translated: Philosophical dictionary.


495 p.
Title translated: Philosophical dictionary.


5 v. (664, 608, 624, 592, 576 p.) : ill., tables. — (Ėnciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of physics.

Contains about 6,500 survey and short reference articles but no
biographical information. The arrangement is alphabetical and most entries are signed. There are numerous diagrams, figures, and tables. The lists of references following articles vary in length from a few lines to several dozen—the article on biophysics (v. 1, p. 190), for example, carries 31 lines of bibliography. The work lacks an index, but this is largely compensated for by the generous use of cross-references. There is a list of abbreviations at the beginning of vol. 1 and a list of corrections at the end of vol. 5.

2 v. (403, 446 p.): tables.
Title translated: Dictionary of geology.

Includes more than 12,000 alphabetically-arranged articles. The entries are unsigned and generally under a column in length, but longer articles occur, e.g. the article on silicates ("Silikaty", v. 2), which runs two pages. Synonyms are found at the end of many articles and cross-references are used extensively. Biographies are not included.

10 v.
Title translated: Mining : an encyclopedic handbook.

051 ISKUSSTVO STRAN I NARODOV MIRA : arkhitektura, živopis', skul'ptura, grafika, dekorativnoe iskusstvo / B. V. Ioganson (glav. red.). — Moskva : Sov. ènciklopedija, 1962—.
(Kratkaja khudožestvennaja ènciklopedija) (Ènciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Art of the countries and peoples of the world : architecture, painting, sculpture, graphics, decorative art.

This encyclopedia of art through the ages is to be in 5 volumes. The articles are arranged alphabetically and include, in general, an historical survey followed by the names of prominent painters and architects, schools of art, architectural monuments, museums, art journals, etc. Vol. 3 (1971. — 768 p. : ill.) is the latest volume, and contains, among much else of interest, a good survey of the arts and crafts of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. The volumes published so far boast about 7,000 illustrations and roughly 150 maps.

781 p.
Title translated: Law dictionary.

An encyclopedic dictionary of government and law, containing over 1,520 alphabetically-arranged articles dealing mainly with basic Soviet legal concepts and institutions but also with questions of international law. The articles are not signed, but there is a list of contributors at the beginning of the
volume. There are numerous cross references. A list of 177
Latin legal terms and dicta is found at p. 777-781.

2 v. (678, 663 p.)
Title translated: Law dictionary.

The dictionary is organized along the lines of the first
edition. The articles are detailed and frequently include
references to statutes.

3 v.
Title translated: Encyclopedic handbook of refrigeration
engineering.

2 v. (976, 1424 col.): ill., ports. — (Ěnciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Film dictionary.

A profusely-illustrated encyclopedic dictionary of the film
(the first in Russian), with over 800 text illustrations and
numerous plates. It contains both essay-type and short reference
articles, often accompanied by bibliographies, on all aspects
of Soviet cinematography. The dictionary also covers, but to a
much lesser extent, the film history and movie industries of
various foreign countries, particularly the countries of
Eastern Europe. There is an alphabetical, briefly-annotated
index of films at the end of vol. 2 as well as a list of
Russian expressions frequently encountered in film literature.
The latter are accompanied by their equivalents in English,
French, German, and Italian.

2 v.
Title translated: Collective farm production encyclopedia.

2 v.
Title translated: Collective farm production encyclopedia.

3 v. (416, 408, 527 p.): ill. — (Ċnciklopedija sovremennoj
tekhniki) (Ċnciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Construction materials.
A small-scale encyclopedia of space science and technology, covering such topics as the history of Soviet rocketry, spacecraft, various aspects of space flight (e.g., flight-control and navigation, communications, and life-support systems), space medicine, and space law. Biographies are included. Both survey articles and brief reference articles are used, and all entries are arranged in alphabetical order. The articles are unsigned and carry no references, but there is a detailed bibliography of Soviet and foreign titles published after 1957 at p. 500-516. At the end of the volume the user will also find the names of lunar features on the far side of the moon, data on Soviet manned space flights and unmanned probes, and a classified index of subjects. There is a list of abbreviations at the beginning of the book. There is an English-language version of this work entitled The Soviet encyclopedia of space flight (Moskva: Mir, 1969. — 619 p. : ill.).

An enlarged edition of the preceding item (SEE the annotation). It has a comprehensive bibliography at p. 566-579. The work has been translated into French (Moskva : Mir, 1971).
Contains alphabetically-arranged articles covering the basic concepts of atomic energy and dealing with the uses of atomic power. There is a popular essay entitled "Atomic energy" on p. 36-47. The titles of articles are printed in boldface and generally followed by synonyms, while cross-references in the text are given in italics. There is a list of abbreviations at the beginning of the volume and a brief list of journals dealing with the subject of atomic energy on p. 555. A detailed, but not exhaustive, bibliography (compiled by V. M. Pimenova) follows. It includes Russian and foreign monographs, handbooks, dictionaries, etc.—some 2,000 items in all. An index to the articles begins on p. 598 and there is a list of contributors and editors following it. A table of isotopes is appended.

It is well illustrated and has a detailed index. 574,000 sets were issued—an unusually large edition even by Soviet standards. SEE the following item.

This edition is revised and greatly expanded, but limited to 100,000 sets.

A one-volume edition of the preceding work. SEE the following item.

An alphabetical encyclopedia covering such subjects as raising children, planning a home library, hygiene, and first aid; buying home appliances, cameras, televisions and radios; cooking, sewing, and knitting; interior decorating and gardening; hunting and fishing, games and sports. The article on toys runs
eight columns (not including two unnumbered color plates) and
carries eleven lines of bibliography, but most articles are
shorter and not accompanied by references. A few articles are
exceptionally long, e.g. the article on knitting, which fills
seventy-two columns and includes dozens of illustrations of
knitting patterns. The articles are unsigned. The volume contains
hundreds of text illustrations and over thirty black-and-white
and color plates. There are numerous cross-references. The
alphabetical index at the end of the volume (col. 1269-1308)
lists the titles of the (c. 1,100) articles and approximately
4,000 terms and expressions encountered in the text. It is
followed by a list of the unnumbered illustrations. This work
should be of interest to anyone curious about the more domestic,
less publicized aspects of Soviet living.

066 KRATKAJA GEOGRAFIČESKAJA ĖNCIKLOPEDIJA / glav. red. A. A. Grigor’ev.
5 v. (563, 592, 580, 448, 544 p.): ill., maps, tables. — (Ėnciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Concise encyclopedia of geography.

The encyclopedia contains about 18,000 entries, the bulk of
which provide brief descriptions of places or physical features
in the Soviet Union and foreign countries and definitions of
basic geographical terms. The remaining entries are, for the most
part, encyclopedic-type essays on the various fields of geography.
The articles carry relatively little bibliography. Vol. 5
includes a biographical directory of explorers and geographers
(older Russian and Soviet), geographical tables, and a list
of the peoples of the world. The illustrations (c. 1,360) are of
uneven quality. The maps are better, especially the 140 or so
that are in color.

Lit.: HARRIS, C. D.: Kratkaya geograficheskaya entsiklopediya
— Short geographical encyclopedia. — Geographical review,
An excellent summary of the contents of the encyclopedia.

067 KRATKAJA KHIMIEESKAJA ĖNCIKLOPEDIJA / I. L. Knunjanc (glav. red.).
5 v. (1262, 1086, 1112, 1182, 1184 col.): ill. — (Ėnciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Concise encyclopedia of chemistry.

An alphabetically-arranged encyclopedia covering the various
branches of chemistry and the chemical industry but omitting
biographical information. It includes signed articles with
(mostly brief) bibliographies. There is a detailed subject index
at the end of vol. 5.

068 KRATKAJA LITERATURNAJA ĖNCIKLOPEDIJA / glav. red. A. A. Surkov.
8 v.: ill., ports. — (Ėnciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Concise encyclopedia of literature.

International in scope, this encyclopedia contains about 16,500
articles dealing with pre-Revolutionary and contemporary Russian
writers and their works, the literature of Soviet minority
groups, and the literatures of many foreign countries, modern
and ancient. Also included are articles on language (e.g., the
late V. V. Vinogradov’s article on the Russian language) and
literary journals. Bibliographies accompany the articles. The work is fully, if not always handsomely, illustrated.

Title translated: Concise encyclopedia of medicine : (for medium-level medical personnel)

Prepared in cooperation with the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, this compact encyclopedia contains over 4,000 entries on such topics as diagnostics, the treating and prevention of various diseases, nursing, the combating of epidemics, and the establishing and carrying out of sanitary measures. 600 of the encyclopedia’s more than 3,000 illustrations are in color. There is a detailed subject index in the last volume.

Title translated: Concise dictionary of philosophy.

A revision of the 1939 edition, which was the first philosophical reference work written from a Marxist-Leninist point of view. The articles cover the history of ancient and modern philosophy and provide definitions of basic philosophical terms and concepts. An English version, translated and reduced to 128 pages by H. Selsam, appeared in 1949 (New York : International publishers).

Title translated: Concise dictionary of philosophy.

A revised and enlarged edition of the preceding item.


Title translated: Concise dictionary of philosophy.

An expanded and corrected version of the foregoing item. 1,500,000 copies were printed. A new edition of the work, published under a slightly altered title, appeared in 1963 (SEE items 045-047).

Title translated: Concise law dictionary and handbook for the population.
An encyclopedic dictionary-handbook covering the various aspects of Soviet law. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order and many of them include references to relevant legislation.

1136 p. : ill.
Title translated: Concise polytechnical dictionary.

A well-illustrated dictionary of science and technology, containing encyclopedic-type articles and concise definitions of terms. The articles are not signed, but there is a list of contributors at the beginning of the volume.

432 p. : ill. — (Malen'kie Ėnciklopedii : istorija—nauka—tehnika—kul'tura—žizn')
Title translated: Quantum electronics: a small encyclopedia.

A combination of dictionary and encyclopedia, this work is intended for engineers, technicians, teachers and students of physics, medical specialists, and others who might be interested in the basic ideas and problems of quantum electronics as well as its practical applications. The first of the volume's two sections occupies pages 11-152 and includes five survey articles — "Quantum electronics", "Quantum standards of frequency", "Quantum amplifier", "Laser" and "Non-linear optics". The articles are signed, illustrated with numerous diagrams, and accompanied by brief bibliographies that include monographs and scientific articles as well as popularizations. The second section (p. 153-431) is an encyclopedic dictionary with about 260 alphabetically-arranged entries of varying length—definitions that include references to longer articles, descriptions of physical phenomena needed for an understanding of the survey articles, and discussions of the practical applications of quantum electronics in the field of physics and in other branches of science and technology (e.g., the article "Lasers in medicine"). The longer articles in this section are signed and include references. There are 16 unnumbered colored plates at the end of the volume; a list of them is given on p. 432.

** LENINGRAD : Ėnciklopediačeskij spravočnik / pod obšč. red. L. S. Saumjana. — Moskva ; Leningrad : Bol'šaja sov. Ėnciklopedija, 1957.**
806 p. : ill., maps, ports.
Title translated: Leningrad: an encyclopedic handbook.

A two-part reference work on the city of Leningrad. The first part contains 13 chapters dealing with history (p. 19-142) and economics (p. 143-169) as well as science, literature and the arts, sports, education, press and radio, health and welfare, etc. (p. 171-321). Most chapters carry bibliographies and almost all are illustrated. There are numerous historical maps, some in color. Chapter 12 is a chronology of the history of Leningrad and the following chapter chronicles the worker's movement in St. Petersburg during the period 1870-1917. Part 2 (p. 407-805)
is entitled "Concise encyclopedic dictionary". It includes short articles on important events and personalities in the history of Leningrad and on the city's theaters, museums, institutions of higher learning, monuments, etc. There are (some) bibliographies and numerous portraits and other illustrations. The contributors of articles to both parts of the encyclopedia are named in the table of contents found on p. 806.


A small-scale medical encyclopedia (cf. items 019 and 021) with about 6,000 well-illustrated articles. Vol. 12 contains indices and addenda. 14 records accompany the set.


"This work consists of 15 volumes and is divided into six main subjects: 1. planning and building (v. 1-2), 2. machine building materials (v. 3-4), 3. machine production technology (v. 5-7), 4. machine construction (v. 8-13), 5. planning of machine building plants and organization of production (v. 14), 6. organization and economics of the machine building industry (v. 15)." (K. Maichel, Guide to Russian reference books, v. 5, Stanford 1967, p. 176.) Includes references. There is a separate 376-page index volume.


A comprehensive dictionary with about 12,000 terms relating to naval organization and administration, shipbuilding, ship equipment and mechanisms, navigation, radar, and communications. Some historical terms are included. The arrangement is alphabetical. Synonyms are often given and the titles of most articles are followed by their equivalents in English. Cross-references are used. At the end of vol. 2 there are 8 color plates illustrating the placement of signal lights on various types of ships, followed by the points of the compass in a dozen languages, including Turkish and Chinese. There is also a list of conventional letter symbols frequently encountered in naval literature and a few pages of corrections in the Russian and English texts.
When completed, the encyclopedia will consist of 5 volumes (latest: Vol. 2: Gondol’era—Korgov. — 1974. — 960 col. : ill.) and contain about 7,000 entries on the music of many countries and all periods. The articles will deal with music theory, styles, schools of music, musicians, composers, conductors, instruments and instrument-making. The articles that have appeared are richly illustrated with music, photos, and drawings, and include references to Soviet and foreign literature.

A well-illustrated encyclopedic dictionary with definitions and explanations of terms relating to fossil animals and plants. The titles of articles are accompanied by their equivalents in English, French, and German. There is a list of the foreign terms and their Russian equivalents at the end of the volume.

An encyclopedic dictionary covering the origins, organization, development, philosophy and objectives of the Soviet educational system. It has been superseded by the following item.

The dictionary is based on Kvjakovskij’s Slovar’ poëtičeskikh terminov (Dictionary of poetical terms) of 1940, which gives brief definitions of 543 terms. This version covers a not much greater number of terms (670, including cross-references), but is expanded to more than three times the size of its predecessor. The entries deal mainly with the theory of poetry, and
The volume deals entirely with the Soviet Union and covers such topics as geography, population, history, politics and government, economics, science and technology, and the arts. The articles are unsigned, but brief bibliographies are included. Over 800 illustrations and more than 50 maps highlight the text. A chronology of historical events from the paleolithic period to 1955 is found on p. 693-734. It is followed by an index of names (p. 735-761), a list of abbreviations, and a list of maps. The table of contents is at the beginning of the volume. There is an (updated) English version of this work entitled Information U.S.S.R.: an authoritative encyclopedia about the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Robert Maxwell, ed. - Oxford; New York: Pergamon press, 1962. - 982 p.: ill., maps, ports).

A revised and updated version of the preceding work. It is to be in 6 volumes (latest: Vol. 4: Molokomer—Pripusk. - 1974. - 1376 col.: ill., maps).

A supplement to the first edition of Bol'saja sovetskaja enciklopedija. (SEE item 001). It has a classified arrangement, with
a long section on history (col. 273-742) and shorter sections on such subjects as economics, science, literature and the arts. The volume contains numerous text illustrations and over 50 historical, political, and economic maps. The historical maps are all in color and show, for example, the revolutionary movements in Russia during the years 1861-1894 and the peasant revolts before and after the reforms of 1861. There is no index, but a table of contents is given at the beginning of the volume. The addenda include a chronology (col. i-xl) and a bibliography (col. xl-lxxx). The German translation of the work (Enzyklopädie der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjet-republiken / hrsg. unter der Redaktion von S. I. Wawilov ... . — Berlin : Kultur und Fortschritt, 1950. — 2 v. : ill.) is provided with an index of names.


A review of the German translation of Sojuz Sovetskikh Socialističeskikh Respublik.


648 p. : ill., maps.

Provides basic information on every aspect of the Soviet Union—the land (physical features, climate, soils and vegetation, mineral resources, etc.), nationalities, the Union republics (p. 459-636), history, economics, politics and government, cultural and intellectual life, science and technology. A bibliography is found at p. 637-647.


Title translated: Soviet encyclopedia of history.

The encyclopedia is the result of the combined efforts of the publisher and the Department of Historical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. When completed (latest volume: Vol. 15: Fellakhi—Čžalajnor, 1974. — 1006 col. : ill., maps), it will contain about 25,000 articles by 3,000 experts and a detailed catchword index. The emphasis is on modern Russian history, and particularly on the events of the period prior to and since the Revolution of 1917, but about 40% of the articles deal with the history of foreign countries, including the developing countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. The articles are signed and accompanied by bibliographies (some lengthy), portraits, maps, and chronologies. They include material on archeology, ethnography, historical geography, numismatics, and other related disciplines. There is a list of maps at the end of each volume.
An encyclopedic dictionary of Russian regional and standard as well as frequently-used foreign terms relating to the strata of the earth's crust. It contains roughly 4,000 brief, signed articles. The headings of the articles include information on stratigraphical category (e.g., thickness), the section of the geological system to which a term belongs (e.g., Ordovician), and, whenever possible, the origin of the term. Also provided are the name of the person who coined the term in question, the year in which it was minted, and the name of the publication in which it first appeared in print. Synonyms are given at the end of many headings along with the name of the author of the article. Terms pertaining to the European part of the USSR are preceded by the letter "E", those relating to the Asian part by an "A"; both letters are placed before universally-used terms. The definitions explain the meaning of the terms and also provide information regarding thickness, stratigraphical location, lithological composition, etc. References to pertinent literature are found in the text and/or at the end of articles. There are numerous cross-references. The volume contains an index of cited literature (p. 1132-1247—publications in Russian; p. 1248-1255—foreign works), a systematic index of stratigraphical terms, and a list of contributors. There is a separate map of the USSR (1:15,000,000) showing regions frequently referred to in the texts.
The encyclopedia deals with the history and theory of the theater, particularly the Soviet and pre-Revolutionary theater but also the theater of Western Europe and the United States, and is the first comprehensive reference work on the subject in the Russian language. It covers the fields of drama, ballet, musical comedy, opera, children’s theater, puppet theater, and to some extent even the circus (see, however, item 1), providing information in reference-article and essay form on the forms and styles of dramatic art, acting, stage directing and production, choreography, sound and lighting, stage properties, education and training, professional journals, and a great deal more. Definitions of technical terms are given, and there are numerous biographies, most of them brief. The entries are initialed (a key is provided at the end of each volume) and carry bibliographies—the article on Strindberg (v. 4, col. 1113-1115), for example, includes a list of his works, a portrait, and 21 lines of bibliography in various languages. Cross-references and abbreviations are used extensively; a list of the latter is given at the end of vol. I. The supplementary volume contains new biographical and bibliographical information (e.g., the article "Bibliografija teatral’naja") as well as a detailed classified index (col. 207-296) to the set.

3 v. (544, 472, 591 p.) : ill. — (Čenciklopedija sovremennoj tekhniki) (Čenciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki)
Title translated: Construction.

9 v. : ill., maps, tables.
Title translated: Commodity dictionary.

The dictionary covers a wide range of consumer goods, many of which are described at considerable length and accompanied by bibliographies and attractive illustrations. There is a general index at the end of the last volume.

512 p.
Title translated: Labor law : an encyclopedic dictionary.

576 p.
Title translated: Labor law : an encyclopedic dictionary.

592 p.
Title translated: Labor law : an encyclopedic dictionary.
Title translated: Great October socialist revolution.

Title translated: Encyclopedia of veterinary medicine.

This encyclopedia covers the history and organization of veterinary medicine in the Soviet Union and other countries and gives definitions and explanations of the terminology of the profession. The articles include material on biology, biochemistry, and genetics. The work is to be in six volumes (latest: Vol. 5: Podkovyvanie—Tokskologičeskij analiz. — 1975. — 1087 p. : ill., tables). When completed, it will contain about 9,000 articles.

Title translated: Encyclopedic dictionary of veterinary medicine.

Gives definitions of terms relating to all aspects of veterinary medicine. Vol. 2 contains an index to Russian terms (p. 617-673) and an index to Latin terms (p. 674-691). The work is being superseded by the preceding item.
VI  Index

Includes authors, compilers, editors, titles, and subjects. Reference is to item number. The entries are arranged alphabetically, with no attention paid to diacritical marks. Users are advised to look at the transliteration table on page five before consulting the index.

Africa: ěnciklopedišskij spravočnik 016
Agriculture 033, 056, 057, 096, 097
ANDRIANOV, K. A. (ed.) 082
Animal husbandry 041
Architecture 051
Art 051
Astronautics 059, 060
Athletics 038, 082
Atomic energy 061
"Atomnaja energija" — SEE Kratkaja ěnciklopedija "Atomnaja energija" 061
Automation 017
Avtomatizacija proizvodstva i promyšlennaja elektronika 017
Avtomobil': ëkspluatacija i remont: ěnciklopedišskij slovar'-spravočnik 018
Automobiles 018

BAKULEV, A. N. (ed.) 019, 020, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092
Ballet 104
BARDIN, P. I. (ed.) 073
BERG, A. I. (ed.) 017
BEZNOSOVA, G. A. (ed.) 083
Bol'šaja medicinskaja ěnciklopedija 019, 021, 091
Bol'šaja medicinskaja ěnciklopedija: ukazateli ko vtoromu izdaniju 020
Bol'šaja sovetskaja ěnciklopedija 001, 002, 004, 014, 031, 095, 098
Bol'šaja sovetskaja ěnciklopedija: alfavitnyj ukazatel' ko vtoromu izdaniju 003
BRATUS', S. N. (ed.) 052
Building 027, 105

Chemistry 042, 067
Children 005, 006, 007, 008
Circus 022, 104
Cirk: malen'kaja ěnciklopedija 022

ČKHIVADZE, V. M. (ed.) 039
Consumer goods 106
Construction 027, 105
Construction materials 058
Čto takoe? Kto takoe?: sputnik ljuboznatel'nykh dlja škol'nikov 3—4-go klassa 005
ČUDAKOV, E. A. (ed.) 078

Decorative art 051
DENISOV, A. I. (ed.) 107, 108
Detskaja ěnciklopedija 006, 007, 008
Diplomacy 023, 024, 025
Diplomatičeskij slovar' 023, 024, 025
DMITRIEV, Ju. A. (ed.) 022
Drugs 034

Economics 026, 027, 028, 029
Education 084, 085
EFIMOV, A. N. (ed.) 027
Ekonomičeskaja ěnciklopedija: političeskaja ěkonomaija 026
Ekonomičeskaja ěnciklopedija: promyšlennost' i stroitel'stvo 027
Ekonomičeskaja žizn' SSSR: khronika sobytij i fakтов, 1917—1959 028
Ekonomičeskaja žizn' SSSR: khronika sobytij i fakтов, 1917—1965 029
Ėksportno-importnyj slovar' 030
EMEL'JANOV, V. S. (ed.) 061
Ěnciklopediščeskij muzykal'nyj slovar' 031, 032
Ěnciklopediščeskij sel'skokhozajstvennyj slovar'-spravočnik : (kratkij) 033
Ěnciklopediščeskij slovar': aptečnogo rabotnika 034
Ěnciklopediščeskij slovar': geografičeskikh nazvanij 035
Enciklopedičeskij slovar' geograficheskikh terminov 036
Enciklopedičeskij slovar' lekarstvennykh, čërnomaslënných i jadovitykh rastenij 037
Enciklopedičeskij slovar' po fizičeskoi kul'ture i sportu 038
Enciklopedičeskij slovar' pravovykh znanij: (sovetskoe pravo) 039
Enciklopedičeskij slovar' sovremennoj mediciny 040
Enciklopedičeskij slovar': spravočnik po životnovodstvu: (kratkij) 041
Enciklopedii, slovari, spravočniki (=series) 016, 017, 026, 027, 028, 029, 042, 048, 051, 055, 058, 066, 067, 068, 085, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 100, 104, 105, 111
Enciklopedija domашnego khozjajstva — SEE Kratkaja enciklopedija domashnego khozjajstva 062, 063, 064, 065
Enciklopedija polimerov 042
Enciklopedija sovremennoj tehniki (=series) 017, 058, 105
Engineering 054, 078
Ežegodnik bol'šoj medicinskoi enciklopedii 019, 043
Ežegodnik bol'šoj sovetskoi enciklopedii 002, 012

FADEEV, V. G. (ed.)
Film 055
Filosofskaja enciklopedija 044
Filosofskij slovar' 045, 046, 047, 072
Fizičeskij enciklopedičeskij slovar' 048
Foreign Relations 023, 024, 025
Foreign Trade 030

GAL'MINAS, V. A. (ed.) 015
Geologičeskij slovar' 049
Geology 049, 103
Geographical Names 036
Geography 035, 056, 066
GLUSKO, V. P. (ed.) 060
GOLIKOV, G. N. (ed.) 110
GOLUNSKIJ, S. A. (ed.) 024

Gornoe delo: enciklopedičeskij spravočnik 050
Graphics 051
GRIGOR'EV, A. A. (ed.) 066
GROMYKO, A. A. (ed.) 024, 025

History 100, 110
Home Economics 062, 063, 064, 065

Industry 017, 027
International Relations 023, 024, 025
International Trade 030
IODANSON, B. V. (ed.) 051
Iskusstvo stran i narodov mira: arkhitektura, živopis', skul'ptura, grafika, dekorativnoe iskusstvo 051
IVANOV, S. A. (ed.) 109

JAMPOL'SKIJ, I. M. (author-compiler) 031, 032
JUDIN, P. F. (ed.) 045, 046, 070, 071, 072
Juridičeskij slovar' 052, 053
JUTKEVIČ, S. I. (ed.) 055

KAIROV, A. I. (ed.) 085
KALAŠNIKOV, V. P. (ed.) 034
KALESNIK, S. V. (ed.) 035, 036
KANTOR, I. M. (ed.) 084
KAPLAN, V. I. (compiler) 008 (annotation)
KARAIAEV, G. A. (ed.) 105
KARGIN, V. A. (ed.) 042
KELDIJ, Ju. V. (ed.) 081
KHAVIN, V. N. (author-compiler) 082

Kholodil'naja tehnika: enciklopedičeskij spravočnik 054
KHROMOV, S. P. (ed.) 079
KVOSTOV, V. M. (ed.) 024, 025
Kinoslovar': v dvukh tomakh 055

KNUNJANC, I. L. (ed.) 067
KOBULAŠVILI, S. (ed.) 054
Kolkhoznaja proizvodstvennaja enciklopedija 056, 057
KOLPAKOVA, B. T. (ed.) 030
KONSTANTINOVA, F. V. (ed.) 044
Konstrukcionnye materialy 058
Kosmonavтика: malen'kaja enciklopedija 059, 060
Polymers 042
PONOMAREV, B. N. (ed.) 087
Popularnaja medicinskaja enciclopedija 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094
POTEKHIN, I. I. (ed.) 016
Process control 017
PROKHOROV, A. M. (ed.) 004
PUGACEV, I. A. (ed.) 106
Quantum electronics 075
Refrigeration engineering 054
REVIN, A. I. (ed.) 062, 063, 064, 065
ROZENTAL', M. M. (ed.) 045, 046, 047, 070, 071, 072
RUBIN, V. L. (editor-compiler) 005
RUMJANCEV, A. M. (ed.) 026
Russian Revolution 110
SSSR : otdel'nyj vypusk 50-go toma vtorogo izdaniya BSE 002, 095
SABANOV, A. N. (ed.) 069
SAPIRO, A. Ja. (compiler-editor) 112
SAUMJAN, L. S. (ed.) 003, 012, 076, 110
Sel'skokhozjajstvennaja enciclopedija 096, 097
Science and technology 074
Sculpture 051
SKRJABIN, K. I. (ed.) 111
SLAVSKIJ, R. E. (author-compiler) 022
ŠMIDT, O. Ju. (ed.) 001
SMIRNOV, G. I. (ed.) 040
ŠNEER, A. Ja. (author-compiler) 022
Sozuz Sovetskikh Socialističeskikh Respulk 001, 098
Sozuz Sovetskikh Socialističeskikh Respulk, 1917—1967 : enciclopedičeskij spravočnik 099
Sovetskaja istoričeskaja enciclopedija 100
Soviet Union 095, 098, 099
Space flight 059, 060
SPIVAK, M. S. (ed.) 056, 057
SPIŽARSKIJ, T. N. (ed.) 049
Sports 038, 082
Suplitnik muzykanta : enciclopedičeskij karmannyj slovar' spravočnik 101, 102
ŠTEJNPRESS, B. S. (author-compiler) 031, 032
STEPANOV, Ju. A. (ed.) 074
Stratigrafičeskij slovar' 103
Stroitel'ство 105
STRUMILIN, S. G. (ed.) 028, 029
SURKOV, A. A. (ed.) 068
Teatral'naja enciclopedija 104
TERPIGOEV, A. M. (ed.) 050
Theater 104
Tovarnyj slovar' 106
TRAPEZNIKOV, V. A. (ed.) 017
Trudovoe pravo : enciclopedičeskij slovar' 107, 108, 109
TUMANOV, A. T. (ed.) 058
VASELENKO, V. Kh. (ed.) 077
VAVILOV, S. I. (ed.) 002, 013, 098
Velikaja Oktjabr'skaja socialištėskaja revolucija : malen'kaja enciclopedija 110
Veterinarnaja enciclopedija 111
Veterinaričeskij slovar' 112
Veterinary medicine 111, 112
VVEDENSKIJ, B. A. (ed.) 002, 010, 011, 012, 014, 048, 095, 099
VIL'JAMS, V. V. (ed.) 037
VYŠINSKIJ, A. Ja. (ed.) 023
ŽABOTINSKIJ, M. E. (ed.) 075
ZEMSKOV, I. N. (ed.) 025
ŽUKOV, E. M. (ed.) 100
ŽURAVLEVA, F. A. (ed.) 083


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