



DOI: 10.22363/2313-2272-2019-19-2-192-202

80th anniversary of the journal *Sociološki Pregled/Serbian Sociological Review**

J. Trkulja

University of Belgrade
Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra, 67, Beograd, Serbia, 11000
(e-mail: trkulja@ius.bg.ac.rs)

Abstract. In 2018, the journal *Sociološki Pregled/Sociological Review* celebrated its 80th anniversary. The first Serbian sociological journal *Društveni Život/ Social Life* was published in Belgrade in 1920 and 1921, and then renewed in 1930 in Novi Sad. The editor-in-chief and publisher of this journal was Mirko Kosić, a professor at the Faculty of Law in Subotica. After establishing Society for Legal Philosophy and Sociology in 1935 and Society for Sociology and Social Sciences in 1938, a new sociological journal — *Sociological Review*, edited by a professor from the Faculty of Law in Belgrade, Đorđe Tasić — began to be published. Thematically it covered various sociological disciplines and other social sciences for sociology is a multidisciplinary science. The work of the Sociological Society and the journal was interrupted by the II World War, in which Đorđe Tasić was killed. Other members of the Society for Sociology and Social Sciences and associates of *Sociološki Pregled* were no longer interested in sociology and sociological topics. *Sociološki Pregled* was renewed in 1961 by the Serbian Sociological Society, first as a collection of papers and then as a journal in 1964. Since then, the journal has been an active participant of scientific and academic life in this region providing an overview of current trends in sociology in the world and in our country. The intellectual elite of Serbia has participated in its publishing both directly and indirectly, both its oldest and prominent members and the youngest ones. About 200 issues of *Sociološki Pregled* with more than 30,000 pages were published from 1938 to 2018 and present a valuable material for sociological life and an irreplaceable information manual on decades of contemporary history of Serbia and Yugoslavia. Such a role could not have been played by any other journal. *Sociološki Pregled* is a theoretical journal, a manual, an informative newsletter, a reminder, a witness, an informer — all at the same time. That is why it is necessary to consider the journal in both historical and contemporary perspectives.

Key words: periodicals; sociology; Mirko Kosić; Đorđe Tasić; Radomir Lukić; *Društveni Život/ Social Life*; *Sociološki Pregled/Sociological Review*; Serbian Sociological Society

First sociological journals in Serbia appeared relatively late. The journal *Društveni Život/Social Life* was established in 1920 and *Sociološki Pregled/Sociological Review* — in 1938. Before that papers on sociology were published in literary and law journals. In some literary journals such as *Letopis Matice Srpske/Chronicle of Matica Srpska*, *Brankovo Kolo/Branko's Round Dance*, *Srpski Književni Glasnik/Serbian Literary Magazine*, *Delo/Labour*, *Savremenik/The Contemporary*, etc., considered some sociological questions.

The period between two World Wars was marked by the rise of Serbian periodicals: a number of high-quality journals were published in various fields of science, culture

* © J. Trkulja, 2019

The article was submitted on 31.01.2019.

and art, gathered many collaborators and were printed in thousand copies. At that time, many scholars who studied at prestigious European universities worked at Serbian universities and other institutions of science, education and culture. They tried to set up the highest standards of periodicals in terms of concept, editing, frequency of publication, and so on. Besides traditional research, scientific, information and pedagogical missions, these journals contributed to the development of new scientific and university disciplines following the example of France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

In this historical, ideological and theoretical context, a group of professors from the Faculty of Law in Belgrade and in Subotica contributed to the institutionalization of sociology and its disciplines: Mirko Kosić, Đorđe Tasić and Mihailo Ilić. With the support of distinguished professors and academicians Slobodan Jovanović, Živojin Perić, Toma Živanović and younger colleagues, they founded first sociological journals and libraries that published sociological papers and discussed topics of general sociology, sociology of law, rural sociology, political sociology, etc.

The first Serbian sociological journal *Social Life* was founded by Mirko Kosić (1892—1956). He was the first to explain the most important epistemological issues of the sociological method relying on Max Weber works and on the basic principles of the positivist method of Émile Durkheim [9. P. 154]. He is the author of the first textbook and monographic studies in Serbian sociology [17. P. 476]. In August 1920, in Belgrade, Kosić founded the journal *Social Life — Social Scientific Journal for Politics, Economy, Legislation and Social Sciences* — as the first step on the path to the establishment of the Sociological Society in Belgrade, which had already existed in Zagreb since 1919. This was the first sociological journal in Serbia that met the highest standards of European periodicals of the time, and Kosić, as its editor and contributing author, created its conception [20. P. 343]. The journal aimed at presenting the debates and views of national and foreign scholars. Kosić was the editor of the journal from its first to the last issues, its publisher and financier; Đorđe Tasić was a member of the Editorial Board, and Fedor Nikić — its secretary [10. P. 139]. The journal *Social Life* followed the pattern of German journals on social sciences, thus, having permanent sections: Discussions and Articles, Reviews and Impressions, Political Review, Economic Review, Legal Review, Book Review, Journal Review, Bibliography, Notes, Marginals.

Besides Kosić, Tasić and Nikić, the authors of articles were the most distinguished academicians, university professors and public figures. The journal published articles and studies on sociology and social sciences; current cultural, educational, social and economic issues were discussed and solutions offered (for example, on agrarian reform, educational policy and many others). The journal published translations of foreign works, critical reviews of books and journals on “sociology, social psychology, ethno-psychology, national economy, history, cultural history, public administration, law, politics, religion. The most frequent topics for book reviews were: current economic and political issues (the United States, European cooperation and customs policy, principles of free trade in the post-war world and trade policy of the Baltic states), political systems (fascism, bolshevism, crisis of democracy and parliamentarianism). There was a particularly large number of reviews on the critique of Marxism and the Bolshevik social order” [20. P. 335].

After the fourth volume, the journal *Social Life* ceased to exist in 1921. Kosić found it increasingly difficult to finance it. In 1930 in Novi Sad, with Mihail Konstantinović, a professor at the Faculty of Law in Subotica, Mirko Kosić renewed the journal. Beside Mirko Kosić, there were other associates working on the renewed journal in 1930: Miloš Milošević, Slavko Stanić, Vladislav Stanić, Mihailo Konstantinović, Danilo Danić. The journal was to be published monthly, and six issues were published — in February, March, April, May, June and July. The seventh issue, announced for October 1930, was never printed. Thus, the history of the first Serbian sociological journal ended. *Social Life* was the first and only sociological journal of this type in Serbia. It filled a gap in the professional literature of the time and brought together the most famous social and cultural workers to systematically study social life and cultural policies [15. P. 28]. Thus, the journal was a pioneer of sociological periodicals in Serbia.

In the mid-1930s, sociology in Serbia entered a new stage by turning into a university discipline. Slobodan Jovanović was the first to focus on social topics within his courses on state law. In 1938, his two books were published: *Sociology of Religion* and *Formal Sociology*. This started the process of institutionalization of sociology as a scientific and academic discipline, primarily at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade, where many professors systematically worked on the social recognition of sociology (Živojin Perić, Đorđe Tasić, Mihailo Ilić, Božidar Marković, Jovan Đorđević). The Department of Sociology was founded at the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade in 1935, and the course on rural sociology was introduced in 1938 by Sreten Vukosavljević.

Although activities for founding the Sociological Society in 1920—1921 were successful, it was not created. This did not discourage Đorđe Tasić who continued to prepare conditions for the Sociological Society and a new sociological journal. He managed to establish the Society for Legal Philosophy and Sociology in 1935. In 1936—1937, Tasić went to Paris and Brussels to study the work of the Solvay Institute of Sociology in Brussels and participated in several sociological conferences. After returning to Serbia, Tasić sought to establish principles and methods of the Solvay Institute in Serbia and renamed the Society for Legal Philosophy and Sociology into Society for Sociology and Social Sciences since 1938 [2. P. 10].

According to its first members and associates, the Society was the main initiator and supporter of the development of sociology in Serbia: “In the mid-1930s, sociological waves flooded our environment, so most of our younger members and associates were interested in sociology at that time. There was a change of the name of our Society and it became the Society for Sociology and Social Sciences” [5. P. 17]. Besides theoretical work, it also contributed to the serious research work in sociology, for instance in rural sociology and peasant studies. The initiator of the study was Tasić in cooperation with Sreten Vukosavljević, who headed the field research [5. P. 8].

Within the Society, in 1938, Tasić founded the journal *Sociološki Pregled* [13]. Unlike *Social Life* that followed the standards of German journals, *Sociološki Pregled* was under the strong influence of French periodicals, especially of the Durkheim’s school. The journal was very professional and published articles on sociology and its disciplines. The first issue was a thematical collection of papers of 436 pages aimed

at contributing to the development of a new social science in Serbia — sociology: its promotion, explaining its theoretical foundations, and applying sociological knowledge to the study of contemporary society. Society for Sociology and Social Sciences began to publish *Sociološki Pregled* so as “to contribute, by the power of its members and according to the possibilities of work in our country, to the progress of social sciences in our country. It did not come to ruin authority or proclaim truths that are unknown. It has a modest ambition to take a step further in studying social life from the current point and to introduce the methods of work that have already won the world. In particular, sociology in our country is represented as in rarely any country. It was literally only yesterday that it became a separate course at our universities” [16. P. 3].

The journal’s associates were the most distinguished lawyers, academicians and university professors — philosophers, historians, biologists, psychologists and, as the Editorial Board emphasized, “as a rule”, everyone who worked in their profession: “If an exception was made, we were confident in the knowledge and ability of our associate” [16. P. 5]. In the articles, they discussed key issues of sociological science: its subject, tasks, and relationship with other social sciences. They advocated the interpretation of sociology as a synthetic and general social science. Some authors pointed out that it was very difficult to make clear boundaries between general sociology and the so-called ‘special sociology’ due to their close relationships.

Besides analytical character, the articles in the first issue had a program character. It was clearly indicated that the journal “will primarily be interested in such issues as: the attitude of the nation to the state and of various social forces to political forms, the position of certain social groups, classes and professions in the society”. Their studies with the ‘social-economic background’ were to reveal illusory character of all romantic, nationalistic and racist ideas based on the theories that one should simply “want and be aware of one’s psychic and moral singularity” [16. P. 4]. Thus, the Editorial Board and authors choose issues that were urgent, theoretically and methodologically relevant and scientifically founded.

Đorđe Tasić (1892—1943), a professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade, played a decisive role in the formation of the Sociological Society and, which would not have been possible without the support of the leading professors — Slobodan Jovanović, Živojin Perić, Toma Živanović, Mihailo Ilić, Božidar Marković, and younger colleagues — Sreten Vukosavljević and Radomir Lukić [1. P. 267]. They supported the young sociological science and its institutionalization in Serbia. Due to their support, Tasić had prerequisites and grounds to establish the Sociological Society and the journal. Therefore, everything undertaken to make sociology a university and a scientific discipline in Serbia from 1935 to 1941 was connected to him.

The first issue of the journal was dedicated to the relationship between sociology and social sciences. The journal opened with an Introduction, usually written by the Editor-in-Chief, Đorđe Tasić, and signed by the Editorial Board. The Introduction informed that with the journal the Society declared a new task — to “publish the works of members and associates (friends) of the Society and also some reports from the meetings” [16. P. 3]. These meetings of the Society were held at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade,

first in the old building in Kosančićev Venac, and later in the new one. The editorial introduction was followed by four thematic sections. The first “Sociology and Social Sciences” consisted of articles by Slobodan Jovanović, Đorđe Tasić, Borivoje Milojević, Siniša Stanković, Nikola Vučo, Slobodan Popović, Dušan Popović, Jovan Đorđević, Radomir Živković, Borivoje Panjevac, Slobodan Drašković, Dragoslav Todorović, Ljubomir Dukanac, Božidar S. Marković, Branislav Nedeljković. In the second section “Development and Contemporary State of Sociology”, there were papers by Mihailo Avramović, Nikola Vučo, Aurel Pampu, Ivan Esih, Đorđe Tasić and Mihailo Konstantinović. In the third section “Resources and Teaching”, the authors tried to transfer their experience in methods to teaching sociology (Jovan Đorđević, Dragoslav Janković, Đorđe Tasić, Nikola Mirković). At the end of the issue, there was the section “Critical Book Review”: 20 authors reviewed 128 books on 90 pages! Finally, there was the Introduction and Summary in French.

The authors discussed key issues of sociology and advocated a definition of sociology as a synthetic and general social science that “renounced its former” imperialist ambitions “and emphasized the principle of mutual cooperation between all sciences about man and society”. The ideas of many authors of the first issue of *Sociološki Pregled* were avant-garde for that time and partly even for today, many ideas were beyond the borders that were later established between social sciences. The first Editorial Board of *Sociološki Pregled* supported “cooperation of all social sciences” within a multidisciplinary approach for “if there is a biological moment, there is also a social one: if there is psychological one, there are also the other two — biological and social” [16. P. 7]. Almost six decades later, the Gulbenkian Commission headed by Immanuel Wallerstein declared almost the same: “To be historical is not an exclusive purview of persons called historians. To be sociological is not an exclusive purview of persons called sociologists. It is an obligation of all social scientists. ... In short, we do not believe that there are monopolies of wisdom or zones of knowledge reserved to persons with particular university degrees” [11. P. 123].

Moreover, since its first issue, *Sociološki Pregled* has always had a social dimension besides the scientific one: in terms of popularization of sociology as a science that was only developing in our country, and in terms of professional education of the members of the Society for Sociology and Social Sciences [9. P. 115]. Thus, in the first issue, about 150 reviews were published — of the most important books (foreign and Serbian) on sociology. This tradition of ‘enlightenment’ has been kept for a long time until it was ended by the scientometry and then renewed by the current Editorial Board. Unfortunately, the work of the Sociological Society and the journal was interrupted by the II World War, in which Đorđe Tasić was killed, and after the war most members of the Society for Sociology and Social Sciences and associates of *Sociološki Pregled* were no longer interested in sociology and sociological topics.

At the time, besides *Sociološki Pregled*, there were other journals that united some members of the Sociological Society and published papers on sociology. First, there was the journal *Pravna Misao/Legal Thought* published in Belgrade from 1935 to 1945. There were sociological journals *Društveni Pregled/Social Review* (Belgrade, 1937) and

Arhiv za Sociologiju i Književnost/Archives of Sociology and Literature (Belgrade, 1939), but they did not work for long. Then sociological papers were published in *Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke/Archives for Legal and Social Sciences*, in the library “Politika i društvo”/“Politics and Society” and in the literary newspapers *Srpski Književni Glasnik/Serbian Literary Magazine*, *Delo/Labour*, *Danas/Today*, etc.

After the II World War and immediately after the liberation of the country, the development of sociology and sociological periodicals stopped. In 1946, the authoritarian political system of one dominant party with its rigid ideology was established, which affected sociology and made sociology of law still marginalized and undeveloped. Sociology was declared a “bourgeois and false science, from which it is impossible to learn anything” [6. P. 110], “a typical expression of the ideology of civil society, and an overall non-scientific and conservative way of thought” [8. P. 646], which stopped the development of sociology and sociological periodicals in Serbia.

Radomir Lukić, who contributed greatly to the development of sociology in Serbia, opposed this general trend and followed the path set by Đorđe Tasić. After the II World War, when dogmatic Marxism and official politics rejected sociology as a “bourgeois science”, Lukić bravely and decisively followed Tasić’s path. At the beginning of 1954, he publicly advocated sociology as a compulsory course at law faculties. He participated in the founding of the Yugoslav Society for Sociology in October 1954. Subsequently, on his initiative, on December 28, a section for Serbia was established within the Society, soon named the Serbian Sociological Society. In 1954—1956, Lukić was the first President of the Serbian Sociological Society, wrote the first university textbook on sociology (1957), contributed to the introduction of sociology as a compulsory university course (1958), initiated the establishment of the Sociological Institute and the Sociology Group at the Faculty of Philosophy in the University of Belgrade. Finally, he made every effort to renew *Sociološki Pregled* in 1961. Thus, grounds for the institutionalization of sociology as a scientific and university discipline in Serbia were created at the University of Belgrade. Thus, Lukić contributed to the liberation from ideological dogmas and rigid canons, development of sociology, and creating bridges with sociological heritage (Valtazar Bogišić, Vladimir Karić, Milan Milićević, Jovan Cvijić, Slobodan Jovanović, Đorđe Tasić, Mirko Kosić, Dragoljub Jovanović, Sreten Vukosavljević and others).

A Yugoslav journal for philosophy and sociology was established within the Yugoslav Society for Sociology in 1957 and published in 1957—1958 as *Filozofija-Sociologija/Philosophy-Sociology*. However, in 1959, two disciplines were separated and journals *Sociology* and *Philosophy* began to be published separately. The journal *Sociology* was published from 1959: Editors-in-Chief were Rudi Supek and Ilija Stanojčić. The journal *Philosophy* ended in 1973, while the journal *Sociology* is still a scientific journal that publishes theoretical, empirical and methodological papers on sociology, social psychology and social anthropology.

In 1961, the journal *Sociološki Pregled* was appeared as a periodical collection of papers of the Serbian Sociological Society at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Belgrade. The Editor-in-Chief was Mihailo Popović, Radomir Lukić, Vojin Milić

and Dragoljub Mićunović were members of the Editorial Board, Dragan Glintić was the Technical Editor. The journal aimed at “satisfying the indisputable need for permanent publications on sociology in our Republic... The journal *Sociology* of the Yugoslav Sociological Society united a considerable number of associates over a short period of its existence and gained a reputation. But the increasing number of people working in this scientific field and a steady increase of interest in sociology in general determined the need and also the possibility of launching a review, which, at least once a year, will present papers on a variety of sociological issues ranging from general theoretical discussions to empirical research on interesting topics from our social reality” [11. P. 3].

The first issue of the revised *Sociološki Pregled* was a modest 126-page collection of papers written by members of the Serbian Sociological Society: Mihailo Popović, Mihailo Đurić, Rudi Supek, Dragoljub Tasić, Dušan Breznik and Krsto Kilibarda (the Contents and Summary were also published in French). Due to financial difficulties, this issue was much smaller than the Editorial Board planned. However, the Board believed that “the next issue of the *Review* in 1962 will have more papers and will be published on time”. The next issue was published in 1962 as a volume of 143 pages. The Editorial Board invited two new members — Zagorka Pešić Golubović and Yugoslav Stanković. The papers in this issue were written by Mihailo Popović, Igor Leandrov, Midorag Ranković, Miladin Životić and Miroslav Ahtik. After the papers, there were reviews of discussions at the professional meeting on “The Social Structure of the Yugoslav Society” (the majority of participants were sociologists from the Faculty of Law and the Institute of Social Sciences). The Editorial Board and its associates in this issue reflected a gradual generational shift — a new generation of sociologists led by Mihail Popović entered the scene.

Sociološki Pregled was not published in 1963 for the Society made serious efforts to publish the journal three times a year. In 1964, Slobodan Bosnić became the Editor-in-Chief, the Editorial Board invited Miroslav Ahtik, Ljubica Blagojević, Marija Kaljević (Bogdanović), Kamenko Bugarski, Ruža Petrović and Jelena Špadijer-Džinić, and the seat of the journal moved from the Faculty of Philosophy to the Institute of Social Sciences. Soon a third issue of the 157-page renewed *Sociološki Pregled* was published with the Editorial saying that “*Sociološki Pregled* aims at informing researchers in the field of sociology... The journal itself is a call for cooperation of all engaged in sociological research and in the study of issues relevant to sociological theory... By widening the circle of associates, the journal strives to create its own image and to become a double mediator — between those engaged in sociological research and societies” [12. P. 1]. The authors of this issue were Đuro Šušnjić, Manojlo Gluščević, Ely Chiony, Kamenko Bugarski, Esad Ćimić, Zdravko Mlinar, Ruža Petrović, Miroslav Ahtik, Ljubinka Bročić, Sonja Mičić, Jovan Rals, Srećko Pandurović and Milica Ković-Lučić.

From 1964 to 1978, the journal was published three times a year. However, due to the lack of financial assistance from the Community for Science (the Ministry of Science at that time), *Sociološki Pregled* was not published in 1966, 1967 and 1969 [4. P. 209].

From 1977, the Center for Sociological Research of the Institute of Social Sciences in Belgrade was a co-publisher of *Sociološki Pregled*. From 1988 to 2008, the publisher of the journal was the Serbian Sociological Society in cooperation with the Institute of Social Sciences and the Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research (Belgrade). From 1964 to 1978, *Sociološki Pregled* was published three times a year, and from 1979 until now — four times a year. It was not published in 1963, 1966, 1967, and 1969. By the end of 2018, there are 52 publication years, 201 printed issues in 148 volumes — 103 issues, 39 double issues, 1 triple issue and 5 quadruple issues. A special issue of *Sociološki pregled* “Paths of Social Development” was published in 1978 to present the papers of the Yugoslav participants in the World Congress of Sociology in Uppsala (Sweden, 1978); and also there were four issues in three volumes of the special edition of *Sociološki Pregled* — “A Hundred Years of Sociology in Serbia” (2012).

From 1961 to 2018, the Editors-in-Chief of *Sociološki Pregled* were distinguished university professors and scientific researchers: Mihailo Popović (1961—1962), Slobodan Bosnić (1964), Živan Tanić (1965), Milosav Janićijević (1968—1970), Trivo Inđić (1971—1973), Slobodan Bakić (1971—1973, 1974—1975), Đorđije Uskoković (1975—1976), Slobodan Bakić (1977—1981), Borisav Đuverović (1981—1983), Anđelka Milić (1981—1983), Aljoša Mimica (1983—1985), Uglješa Zvekić (1983—1985), Sreten Vujović (1985—1987), Stjepan Gredelj (1987—1988), Trivo Inđić (1989—1991), Milena Davidović (1992—1993), Slobodan Vuković (1994—1996), Milan Brdar (1997—1998), Zoran Avramović (1999—2000), Slobodan Vuković (2000—2003), Gordana Tripković (2004—2006), Slobodan Antonić (2006—2008), Žolt Lazar (2009—2013), Radmila Nakarada (2013—2015), Dušan Marinković (2015—2017), and Uroš Šuvaković (2017—). By 2018, 681 authors published their papers in the journal including: Slobodan Jovanović, Đorđe Tasić, Jovan Đorđević, Radomir Lukić, Mihailo Konstatinović, Mihailo Popović, Mihalo Đurić, Rudi Supek, Esad Ćimić, Jože Goričar, Miloš Ilić, Marija Bogdanović, Slobodan Bakić, Zagorka Golubović, Cvetko Kostić, Milosav Janićijević, Ljubomir Tadić, Dobrica Ćosić, Vojin Milić, Đuro Šušnjić, Miodrag Ranković, Danilo Marković, Mihailo Marković, Brian Betlay, Remond Mullen, Leonard Sizer, Joel Martin Halpern, Đerđ Rapi, Jean-Louis Leville, Wilbert Moore, Honorina Kazaku, Hilde von Balusek, Robert Hayden, Donald Cressey, Beverly Burris, Kurt Volf, Máté Szabó, Helena Koyakiewicz, Gousgounis Nikos, Adam Burgess, Alfred Rubin, Olga Nechiporenko, Vsevolod Samsonov, Irina Trotsuk, etc. So far, three bibliographies of the journal were published: by Dobrilo Aranitović [3] and Bojana Vukotić [18; 19].

In 2018, to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of *Sociološki Pregled*, the Editorial Board published a phototype edition of that issue prepared by me and Uroš Šuvaković [14]. Thus, the tradition of the journal was shown in its full glory for the first issue of *Sociološki Pregled* illuminated the whole scientific sky of Yugoslavia in such a way that this light still illuminates sociology today for the founders and authors of *Sociološki Pregled* played an important role in the popularization and institutionalization of sociology [14. P. IX].

The journal *Sociološki Pregled* appeared in the golden age of Serbian periodicals in 1938 as a professional edition contributing to the development of a new social science — sociology. The journal's associates were Serbian and Yugoslav prominent intellectuals, academicians and university professors that discussed key issues of sociology in their relation to other social sciences and advocated sociology as a synthetic and general social science. *Sociological Review* in 1938 represented “the pinnacle of the development of sociology in Serbia between the two world wars and, at the same time, the basis for the successful development of sociology in Serbia after the II World War” [2. P. 7]. Under the influence of the authors and associates of the journal, an array of researchers and teachers at the University of Belgrade started to work systematically in the field of rural sociology, sociology of law, political sociology, etc. [7].

Thanks to Radomir Lukić, *Sociološki Pregled* was renewed as a journal of the Serbian Sociological Society in 1961 to maintain the tradition of the pre-war journal and follow the principles of work of its founders. In terms of its structure, choice of topics, authors and associates, frequency of publication and availability to interested readers *Sociološki Pregled* has been one of the most successful journals in the history of Serbian periodicals. The editors of the journal succeeded in something few have succeeded in Serbia — they united colleagues with different theoretical and political orientations; thus, the intellectual elites of Serbia have directly or indirectly participated in the life of *Sociološki Pregled*.

About two hundred issues of *Sociološki Pregled* from 1938 to 2018 present a valuable material on decades of history of Serbia and Yugoslavia. It is well-known that respecting the past is the most reliable foundation for the future. The 80th anniversary of *Sociološki Pregled* makes us believe that it is a part of scientific and cultural heritage of the Serbian people.

References

- [1] Antonić S. Radomir D. Lukić as the founder of the Serbian Sociological Society. Basta D.N., Avramović S. (Eds.). *Legacy Of Radomir D. Lukić in Social Sciences*. Beograd; 2015 (In Serbian).
- [2] Antonić S.Č. The foundation of *Sociološki Pregled/ Sociological Review* in 1938. *Sociološki Pregled*. 2018; 52 (4).
- [3] Aranitović D. Bibliography of *Sociološki Pregled/Sociological Review* 1938—1988. *Sociološki Pregled* 1988; 22 (4) (In Serbian).
- [4] Bakić S. Sociology in Serbia 1964—1974 (ten years of *Sociološki Pregled/Sociological Review*). *Sociološki Pregled*. 1974; 8 (2—3) (In Serbian).
- [5] Bakić S., Miljković A.A., Janićijević M. Memories of the first collaborators of *Sociološki Pregled* (Jovan Đorđević, Mihailo Konstantinović, Nikola Vučo, Dragoslav Janković, Božidar S. Marković). *Sociološki Pregled*. 1978; XII (3) (In Serbian).
- [6] Lukić R.D. Social conditions of the development of sociology in Yugoslavia. *Sociologija*. 1959; 2—3.
- [7] Miljković A.A. Pluralism in Serbian sociology. *Sociološki Pregled*. 1988; 22 (3) (In Serbian).
- [8] Mitrović M. Sociology in Yugoslavia. Lukić R.D., Pečujlić M. (Eds.). *Sociological Lexicon*. Beograd; 1992.
- [9] Mitrović M. *Yugoslav Pre-War Sociology*. Beograd; 1982 (In Serbian).

- [10] Nikić F. *Works*. Vol. I. Beograd; 1981 (In Serbian).
- [11] Redakcija. Instead of a preface. *Sociološki Pregled*; 1961 (1) (In Serbian).
- [12] Redakcioni odbor. *Sociološki Pregled*; 1964 (1) (In Serbian).
- [13] Tasić Đ. (Ed. in chief). *Sociološki Pregled*. 1938; 1 (1) (In Serbian).
- [14] Trkulja J., Šuvaković U. (Eds.). *Sociološki Pregled/Sociological Review No. 1/1938*. Beograd; 2018 (In Serbian).
- [15] Trkulja J.D. Genesis of sociological periodicals in Serbia: Faculties of law in Belgrade and Subotica professors' contribution to the establishment of sociological periodicals between the two World Wars. *Sociološki Pregled*. 2018; 52 (4).
- [16] Uređivački odbor. Introduction. *Sociološki Pregled*. 1938; 1 (1) (In Serbian).
- [17] Vojnović Ž., Bogdanović M. Bibliography of works by Mirko Kosića. Trkulja J. (Ed.). *Mirko M. Kosić: Personality and Work*. Beograd; 2013 (In Serbian).
- [18] Vukotić B. Bibliography of *Sociološki Pregled/ Sociological Review* 1988—1997. *Sociološki Pregled*. 1998; 32 (1) (In Serbian).
- [19] Vukotić B. Bibliography of *Sociološki Pregled/ Sociological Review* 1998—2008. *Sociološki Pregled*. 2008; 42 (4) (In Serbian).
- [20] Vukotić B. Mirko M. Kosić as an editor and collaborator of the journal *Društveni Život*. Trkulja J. (Ed.). *Mirko M. Kosić: Personality and Work*. Beograd; 2013 (In Serbian).
- [21] Wallerstein I. (Chairman) *Opening Social Sciences: Report of the Gulbenkian Commission on the Restructuring of Social Sciences: Final Versin*. Podgorica; 1997 (In Serbian).

DOI: 10.22363/2313-2272-2019-19-2-192-202

80-летний юбилей журнала «Сербское социологическое обозрение»*

Й. Тркуля

Белградский университет
бульвар короля Александра, 67, Белград, Сербия, 11000
(e-mail: trkulja@ius.bg.ac.rs)

В 2018 году журнал «Сербское социологическое обозрение» (по-сербски его название звучит как «Социологишки преглед») отметил свой 80-летний юбилей. Первым сербским социологическим журналом была «Социальная жизнь» (по-сербски «Друштвени живот»), которая издавалась в Белграде в 1920 и 1921 годы, а затем была восстановлена в 1930 году и печаталась в Нови-Саде. Главным редактором и издателем журнала был Мирко Косич, профессор факультета права в Университете Суботицы. После создания Общества философии права и социологии в 1935 году, а также Общества социологии и социальных наук в 1938 году, начал издаваться новый социологический журнал — «Социологическое обозрение», главным редактором которого стал профессор факультета права Белградского университета Джордже Тасич. Тематика журнала охватывала вопросы разных социологических дисциплин, а также смежных социальных наук, поскольку социология определялась редколлективом журнала как мультидисциплинарная наука. Работа Социологического общества и журнала была прервана Второй мировой войной, во время которой погиб Джордже Тасич. После ее окончания многие члены Общества социологии и социальных наук и сотрудники «Социологи-

* © Тркуля Й., 2019.

Статья поступила в редакцию 31.01.2019.

ческого обозрения» прекратили социологические исследования и отошли от социологии. Журнал «Социологическое обозрение» был возрожден в 1961 году силами Сербского социологического общества — сначала в формате сборника статей, а с 1964 года как периодическое научное издание. С тех пор журнал активно участвует в научной и академической жизни, стремясь отражать на своих страницах новые тенденции в развитии мировой и сербской социологии. Интеллектуальная элита Сербии всегда принимала прямое и опосредованное участие в издании журнала, что включило в его работу как старейших ее представителей, так и самые молодые поколения. С 1938 по 2018 год было опубликовано около 200 номеров и свыше 30 тысяч страниц, что позволяет считать журнал «Социологическое обозрение» ценным источником сведений о развитии социологии и незаменимым справочником по современной истории Сербии и Югославии. Такую роль вряд ли сможет играть какой-либо иной сербский журнал. «Социологическое обозрение» — теоретический журнал, справочник, информационный бюллетень, свидетель и живое напоминание об истории социологии — и все это одновременно, поэтому необходимо рассматривать данное издание одновременно с исторической и аналитической точек зрения.

Ключевые слова: периодические издания; Мирко Косич; Джордже Тасич; Радомир Лукич; «Социальная жизнь»; «Социологическое обозрение»; Сербское социологическое общество