

*Slava. Debatni list*. Občasni organ Debatnega krožka slavistov Filozofske fakultete v Ljubljani. Urejajo krožkarji (Ljubljana, 1987 —). 1 [= 1/1], 1/2 (1987).

The first issue of this new journal, which is supported by Kardelj University, demonstrates work in progress by the younger generation of scholars in the Slavists' Debating Club. There are both individual project reports and group discussions. The Club—not a group of editors—selects the most interesting material presented at its meetings, and each author is responsible for providing reproducible copy. The journal's areas of interest are broadly described in the second issue as Slavic and non-Slavic literatures; but articles on textual analysis and lexical problems are specifically promised (194).

The least amount of space in the journal is devoted to poetry. Tone Pretnar and Božena Ostromecka write on translating Vojeslav Molè into Polish (1/2: 138-51); Tone Pretnar also describes the poetry of Dušan Ludvik (1: 68-70) and Gregor Strniša (1/2: 190-93). Pretnar's article on the limerick (1: 63-67) is the only example of a non-Continental topic. It contains an incomplete definition of the form (viz., four stresses in the first, second and fifth lines and three stresses in the third and fourth, instead of the correct three and two stresses, respectively; no mention of the predominantly anapestic meter), which results in Slovene examples that do not sound at all like limericks (1: 67). These objections aside, Pretnar's work is a good example of the fresh and adventuresome spirit of *Slava*. In two other articles on poetry Vlado Nartnik as it were very cleverly uncovers and explains, first, an acrostic in the form of Triglav in the first sonnet of Prešeren's "Sonetni venec" (1/2: 75-84), and second, an anagram of Matija Čop's names in Prešeren's "Pevce" (1/2: 85-92).

The articles on prose define the individual scholar's problems and approach. Methodology is emphasized in the literary criticism, while new information is considered more important in the historical articles. The centerpiece of the first issue consists of five interpretations of Ivan Cankar's "Ponesrečen feljton," with respective emphasis on: the use of irony (Miran Hladnik), framing technique (Marko Juvan), genre (Rajko Korošec), narration (Erica Križišnik), and motif (Vlado Nartnik). All five articles seem to reflect one discussion of how the ideal and the ordinary, the fictional and the real are formalized and manipulated in the narrative.

The last lines of Vlado Nartnik's observations contain an unexpected interpretation. Basing his conclusion on its date of publication, he interprets Cankar's work as a commentary on the Social Democrats' Tivoli Conference of 1909, which effected a "suicidal melding of the Yugoslav peoples into one supra-people without regard to faith, language, name or cultural autonomy" (1: 26). National cultural concerns are secondary to the journal's goal of promoting individual scholarship. Nevertheless, the issue of protecting Slovene cultural identity surfaces in many oblique ways. The chief aim of Peter Weiss's article on Benedikt Kuripečič's *Potopis* seems to be to correct previous Yugoslav references to the sixteenth century translator's illustrations, and to preserve the integrity of a famous Slovene identity. Similarly, Vlado Nartnik tells the fascinating story of how Herman of Carinthia became known as Herman Dalmatinec because of his astrological interest in correlating letters of the alphabet with celestial bodies (1: 38-48; 1/2: 110-114). In linguistics, Marko Juvan discusses foreign literary terminology and Slovene equivalents (1/2: 115-130); Miran Hladnik and Primož Jakopin raise the question of a Slovene computer language (1/2: 182-183). A decidedly Western European and West Slavic intellectual orientation—perhaps a function of the Slovene lecturers' program—is also evident in the journal.

There is a variety of other articles on linguistics and literary terminology. Rosana Čop



contributes lively narratives on dialects and folk etymology (1: 57-61), and on Slovene words for the concept 'forest' (1/2: 152-156); Milan Butina considers plasticity as a category of language and its possible role in art (1/2: 184-187); Miran Hladnik offers a definition of the *kmečka povest* (1/2: 134-146) as an example of an entry in the Club's planned literary dictionary; and Boža Krakar-Vogel reviews the connection between literary theory and the development of teaching methods and materials for the schools (1/2: 163-173).

The different fonts and systems of annotation may disturb some readers, but they are part of *Slava*'s slightly anarchic character. The contents and the redesigned cover for number 2/1 confirm this judgment. The journal has established a new place among Slovene scholarly publications, and its contributors will hopefully continue and strengthen their endeavor.

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*Slava. Debatni list*. Občasni organ Debatnega krožka . . . *Vukova Slava*, posebna številka [October 1987]; 2/1 (1987-88) [December 1987].

The October 1987 issue of *Slava* is devoted not only to the bicentennial of the birth of Vuk Stefanović Karadžić, but also to the eighty-fifth birthday of Janko Jurančič, doyen of Slovene Slavists. All the contributions in this issue are by the instructors and students of the Slavic Department's Serbo-Croatian Division. Thus, for instance, among others Janko Rotar contributed the essay "Slovene Writers' Attitudes toward the Štokavian Dialect and the Neo-Štokavian Literary Standard;" Alojz Jembrih, "Vuk's Share in Matija Valjavec's Work and in Works by some Illyrian Grammarians" (in Serbo-Croatian); Vladimir Osolnik, "Vuk and the Slovenes;" and Vesna Požgaj-Hadži, "Vuk in Slovene Elementary and Middle School Readers, Formerly and Now" (also in Serbo-Croatian).

The December 1987 issue of *Slava* is—as the acrostic of its versified dedication spells out: "BRED A POGORELEC GRE ČAS IN SLAVA"—dedicated to Dr. Pogorelec, Professor of the Slovene Literary Language at the Filozofska Fakulteta in Ljubljana. Among the best contributions here are, in particular, essays by Janez Dular, "Two Orthographic Solos;" Alojz Jembrih, "The Love of My Mother Tongue;" Tine Kuret, "Number in Slovene Literature;" and those by Boža Krakar-Vogel, Albinca Lipovec, Marjeta Lubej, Vlado Nartnik, Božena Ostromecka-Fraczak, and Tone Pretnar.

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Miran Hladnik and Toussaint Hočevar, *Slovene for Travelers/Slovenščina za popotnike: Conversational Phrases, Cultural Information, Travel Tips*. Ljubljana: Center za ekonomsko in turistično propagando pri Gospodarski zbornici Slovenije, 1988. 150 pp.

This review will deal with three aspects regarding *Slovene for Travelers*: the tourist information it contains; language questions; and general matters such as appearance and durability.