-compact /o e/. Not only would this solution be somewhat at odds with the phonetic facts, however (and it is the phonetic facts that form the basis for the article in question), but in addition /a/ would have to be non-predictably specified as -grave, -acute to distinguish it, in turn, from /ɔ ε /. Of the solutions, the one involving tenseness (or a similar feature) is probably closer to the phonetic data; the choice of solution depends of course on the linguist's aim and on his theoretical standpoint.

These few criticisms are not to be considered in any way serious ones. Toporišič's book is eloquent proof of his contributions to the phonetics, phonology and morphophonology of Slovene over the twenty years in question. To conclude, I can do no better than quote from his own <u>Slovenska slovnica</u> of 1976 (p. 5): "Slovenski jezikoslovje je lahko tvorno le kot del vsega drugega jezikoslovja: vsi smo v tem enem." <u>Glasovna in naglasna podoba slovenskega</u> jezika only emphasizes the truth of the statement.

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Materialien zum Curriculum der West- und Südslawischen Linguistik Nr. 3: Texte zur Geschichte der serbokroatischen und slowenischen Sprache, ed. G. Freidhof (Frankfurt am Main: Kubon und Sagner, 1979)(Slovene section, pp. 111-167).

This is a reprint of pp. 7-68 from <u>Srednjeveško slov-</u> stvo (Jože Pogačnik, ed., <u>Izbrano delo</u> [Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1972]); the only difference is that Pogačnik's translation of the Freising Fragments into Modern Slovene has been omitted. For the historical linguist, and for instructors of courses dealing with medieval texts, this is a great disappointment, since the texts in Pogačnik's collection are all in a normalized transcription: the necessity, the interest (and the fun) of reading the texts in the original spellings is thus lost. (Freidhof follows no consistent plan in these <u>Materialien</u>: half of his Polish texts are in their original spelling, virtually none of his Czech ones, and about one-third of his Serbo-Croatian ones).

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