

should be in the forefront of efforts aimed at restructuring the Yugoslav economy. First, full employment within Slovenia makes the transition to technology-intensive production not only feasible, but necessary as well. Second, because of a lack of her own natural resources Slovenia must rely on the quality of her labor and on technological know-how. Moreover, of all the Yugoslav republics, Slovenia has come closest to those general economic and social conditions (per capita income, productive capacity, work discipline, and the technological and developmental base) which permit a qualitative restructuring. She thus represents a realistic base from which modern growth could spread to all of Yugoslavia.

Sočan's book abounds in statistical data as well as in various qualitative observations drawn from the Slovene and Yugoslav experience. The author refers to very recent literature and technical papers in the field, materials which have been collected during his research at such centers as the OECD Development Center, the European Economic Commission, Institut für Weltwirtschaft, and the Development Center of Japan. All in all, the study merits the attention of academic economists and practitioners alike.

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Jože Stabéj. *Kruh ubogih: Kulturnozgodovinski in jezikovni začetki zgodovine krompirja na Slovenskem*. Ljubljana: Slovenska Akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1977. 96 pp. + German summary.

This is a rather interesting work not only because of its somewhat unusual subject matter (the history of the potato in Slovenia), but also and especially because of its presentation of that subject in a readable yet scholarly way, with extensive and thorough documentation.

Potatoes were brought to Europe (Spain) from America about 1555, and to Slovenia in the 1730's. The first written account about potatoes in Slovenia is from 1767. Stabéj has collected some 135 different forms of the word for 'potato' in Slovene. About half of these are really different spelling variants of the same word. Nevertheless, the 'potato lexicon' is very large. If we take a 'structural look' at these 135 lexical forms we see that some 89 of them are simplex lexemes,

e.g., bob 'broad bean,' brnica, čompe, jabuka 'apple,' kartofelj, kostanj 'chestnut,' korun, krompir (the standard form), papeščak, podzemljica, turkinja and 46 are complex (binomial) terms, e.g., laška repa 'Italian turnip,' podzemeljska hruška 'underground pear,' podzemeljska jabolka, podzemeljski kostanj, turška repa. As for the grammatical gender and number, 72 forms are feminine, 55 masculine, and 8 neuter while 102 forms are in the singular and 33 in the plural.

We learn, for example, that krompir comes from the German Grundbirn and that turkinja or turška repa are not to be thought of as coming from Turkey, but rather from outside of Slovenia, because turški 'Turkish' generally meant 'foreign' or 'overseas' in the sixteenth century. Most interesting and entertaining is the chapter on the 'linguistic quarrel' around 1845 as to whether korun could or should be used instead of krompir. There is also a chapter on 'the potato in Slovene literature,' including sayings like Brez krompirja ni kosila 'There is no dinner (lunch) without potatoes.' Finally, it is also amusing that just as Slovenes were somewhat reluctant to cultivate potatoes at first, so also it took Stabéj over 20 years to convince at least one publisher (in Slovenia) to publish this entertaining scholarly jewel of a potato.

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Jože Toporišič. "A Language of A Small Nationality in a Multilingual State," *Sociolinguistic Problems in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia*. Edited by William R. Schmalstieg and Thomas F. Magner. Columbus, OH: Slavica Publishers, Inc., 1978 (=Folia Slavica, Volume 1, Number 3), pp. 480-86.

Toporišič's paper--one of the contributions to the conference on Sociolinguistics in Eastern Europe, which was held at the Pennsylvania State University, October 24-26, 1976--speaks clearly of the author's deep concern about the sociolinguistic status of Slovene in Slovenia today, and the potential long-range consequences of an incipient Slovene-Serbo-Croatian bilingualism in the historically Slovene speech territory. Toporišič's statement is crystal-clear and unequivocal; it corroborates the logic of sociolinguistic evolution in multilingual states and concurs with J. Skerlič's