

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

Language and Linguistics

Volume 26 of Slavistična revija, published by the "Slavistično društvo Slovenije" in Ljubljana, appeared during 1978 in four issues, one of which is dedicated to Boris Merhar, and one to Lino Legiša, on their seventieth birthdays. In addition a special issue of the journal was dedicated to the Eighth International Congress of Slavists in Zagreb (see Slovene Studies I:1[1979], 38). Among the linguistic articles of volume 26, two should be noted in particular: Jakob Rigler's analysis of the accentuation of the so-called long infinitive of the *i* (*ni*) verbs in Slovene ("Akcentske variante, III," pp. 365-374), and Jože Toporišič's attempt to account for the participation of the substantives in the category of definite/indefinite in Slovene, involving the question of the presence or absence of the article in the Slovene literary language. Pointing to Stanislav Škrabec's earlier interpretation of this problem, Toporišič suggests that with adjectives the article denotes definiteness, while with substantives it can denote only indefiniteness; this represents in Slovene an independent line of development, unrelated to German ("Imenska določnost v slovenskem knjižnem jeziku," pp. 287-304). Another article dealing with language learning in Slovenia, by James W. Tollefson ("Jezikovni stik in učenje jezikov v Sloveniji," pp. 277-286), deserves the special attention of linguists interested in problems of languages in contact and of multilingualism in Slovenia. Among minor contributions in the journal, three book-reviews merit attention: Stefan Barbarič's report on V. Novak's Izbor prekmurskega slovstva (Ljubljana, 1976) ("Priročni pregled prekmurskega slovstva," pp. 73-75); Janez Dular's review of J. Toporišič's grammar (Maribor, 1976) ("Nova slovenska slovnica," pp. 45-55); and Stane Suhadolnik's review of P. Scherber's Slovar Prešernovega pesniškega jezika (Maribor, 1977, pp. 305-313).

In volume 24 of Jezik in slovstvo (1978-9), a pedagogically oriented journal on the problems of Slovene language and literature, also published by the "Slavistično društvo Slovenije" in Ljubljana, a number of linguistic articles are of special interest: France Bezljaj's etymological mini-studies on "Slovensko kremuc in bolgarsko kremuš 'alliar

officinalis'" (pp. 5-7); on "Slovensko, Kajkavsko in čakavsko kača 'serpens'" (pp. 65-67); on "Slovensko kos biti komu 'parem esse, superari'" (pp. 193-195); Olga Gnamuš's "Prispevek tvorbo-pretvorbne slovnice k didaktiki" (pp. 155-162); Tjaša Miklič's "Dovršniki in nedovršniki v slovenščini v primerjavi s perfektom in imperfektom v italijanščini" (pp. 202-208); Martina Orožen's study "Adverbializacija prislovnih določil in odvisnikov v slovenski diahroniji" (pp. 33-39); and Jože Toporišič's essay "O osebnih zaimkih v SSKJ" (pp. 297-301). A very valuable novelty of the 1978 volume is the publication of the bibliographic survey "Slovenistika v letu 1978," prepared by M. Kranjec, A. Logar-Pleško, and A. Sollner-Perdih (pp. 213-227).

Volume 18 of Linguistica (1978), a journal dedicated to general linguistics, published by the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Ljubljana, contains among thirteen papers and three book reviews, several items which relate to the problems of Slovene language and linguistics, in particular: "Jan Baudouin de Courtenay's Concept of Mixed Languages," by Rado L. Lencek (pp. 3-28); a correction to footnote 18 (p. 15) should be made, and I wish to make it here: Slovene dialectology recently investigated the dialect of Nemški Rut, to which Baudouin devoted his attention as early as 1872. It was Tine Logar who reported on his and his students' field work in Rut, Podbrdo, Porezen and other villages where the slovenization of German settlers took place. See his contribution to the Vth International Congress of Slavists in Prague, "Glasovne in morfološke posebnosti v govorici sloveniziranih Nemcev," published in Slavistična revija 16 (1968), 159-168. Also in Linguistica see "O grafiki prve prekmurske knjige," by Vilko Novak (pp. 31-46); and Mitja Skubic's review of G. B. Pellegrini's Studi di dialettologia e filologia veneta (Pisa, 1977) (pp. 265-268).

Goriški letnik 4/5 (1977-1978), a "Miscellany of the Gorica Museum" (Nova Gorica, 1978), contains among a number of scholarly contributions dedicated to the area three papers of particular interest: "Bibliografija Simona Rutarja", the noted Slovene historian (1852-1903), by Boža Pleničar; a commemorative study, "I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay and the Slovenes" by Iskra V. Čurkina; and a study on "Glagolica na Tržaškem, Goriškem in Čedadjskem" by Sergio Bonazza. Bonazza gives an up-to-date survey of the texts and inscriptions in Glagolitic script preserved in these three Slovene speech territories. His thesis as summarized in the resumé of his

article is that "diese altslawische Schrift auch von den Slowenen...nich nur von den Kroaten...verwendet wurde," and that "die Westgrenze der glagolitischen Schrift nicht wie allgemein angenommen mit der kroatisch-slowenischen Sprachgrenze in Istrien übereinstimmt, sondern mit der slowenisch-italienischen im Gebiet von Triest, Görz und Cividale." It is difficult to agree with this conclusion, however: the Glagolitic texts from Slovene territory record nothing more than the presence of Croatian Glagolitic priests, who had sought refuge among the Slovenes.

RLL

Literature and Literary Criticism

In the first half of 1979 the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences (SAZU) published a number of interesting works of particular importance for literary studies. Darko Dolinar, representative of the youngest generation of Slovene literary historians, has selected and annotated, as well as provided an introduction for, the *Izbrani spisi* of France Kidrič (1880-1950). The collection offers the less accessible writings, articles and studies which for the most part appeared in periodicals. The material is arranged by theme and includes: Reformation and Counter-Reformation (Book I), The First and Second Period of the National Revival (Book II), and Prešeren's Life (Book III).

The *Literarni leksikon* has begun to appear from the Državna Založba Slovenije (DZS) and the Inštitut za slovensko literaturo in literarno vedo of SAZU. Individual issues devoted to particular topics of literary theory will ultimately be bound together in one volume. Whether the issues are devoted to general theoretical problems (included in the first series are: Anton Ocvirk, "Literarna teorija," and Janko Kos, "Literatura"), or to individual historical phenomena or periods (Kajetan Gantar, "Helenizem," Dušan Ludvik, "Srednjeveške in staronemške verzne oblike," Darko Dolinar, "Pozitivizem v literarni vedi"), the material is treated from a general European and international point of view, as well as from the view of the Slovene literary tradition.

The document of a particular time and place is Ivan Škafar's Bibliografije prekmurskih tiskov od 1715 do 1919 (Ljubljana: SAZU, 1979, with the date 1978). It includes books, calendars, and the printed word in general in the Prekmurian dialect. The items he lists played an extraordinarily important role, for they comprised at the time the only writing of the Slovene minority in Hungary.

A new book has appeared in the series Korespondenca znamenitih ljudi, edited by Dušan Moravec and dedicated to Fran Govekar's letters (Ljubljana: SAZU, 1979). Govekar, less an important author than a lively and omnipresent cultural worker, corresponded with many famous people of his time, including Cankar, Eller, Vidic and others; the first volume, containing almost 200 letters, is to be followed by two more.

The popular series Znameniti Slovenci (Partizanska knjiga) has in a very short time published the biographies of eleven giants of Slovene culture. In addition to works on Trubar, Kopitar, the brothers Šubic, Cankar, Župančič, Kette, and Murn, three more books have been printed: Filip Kalan's Anton Tomaž Linhart, Janko Kos' Matija Čop (see below), and France Bernik's Simon Jenko. Each author has a long-standing familiarity with the works of his subject; the style of each book is lively and appealing.

The novel Najbogatejši Slovenec by Tita Kovač (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1979), also reaches into the Slovene literary and historical past. It describes the life of Žiga Zois, maecenas, mentor, and central figure in the Slovene enlightenment.

A most representative document about Slovenia is the book Zakladi Slovenije (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1979), which in photographs and words presents the natural, archaeological, historical, artistic, architectural, ethnologic, literary and musical treasures of Slovenia. The book has become an immediate best-seller.

Of great scholarly interest are two books by Anton Ocvirk and Dušan Pirjevec, each entitled Evropski roman (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1978 and 1979 respectively). For a number of years the Cankarjeva založba has been

publishing a series called Sto romanov, each with an extensive introduction by one of these scholars. Their introductions have now been gathered together, permitting a clear view of the theories about the novel held by Ocvirk and Pirjevec.

In the realm of drama criticism, a most significant and inspired collection of works by Andrej Inkret has appeared, Milo za drago (Ljubljana: Mestno gledališče ljubljansko, 1979, with the year 1978), zvezek 76. It contains over 120 texts of theater criticism, notices and short essays from the period 1971-8.

At the moment in the field of belles-lettres reprints and excerpts from already famous authors seem to predominate over new works or new names. The poet Janez Menart has published items from six of his works (Statve življenja [Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1979]). Venko Taufer has also anthologized under the title Sonetje (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1979) some of his poems of the past twenty years. In addition he has published a new collection, Ravnaje žebļjev in druge pesmi (Ljubljana: DZS, 1979). A jubilee book of his poems, Pesmi (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1979), has just been released for Josip Murn (1879-1901), one of the four giants of the Slovene "moderna," in honor of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. It also contains the famous essay by Murn's schoolmate and later famous literary historian, Ivan Prijatelj, and an afterword by Dušan Pirjevec. From the one surviving copy of the collection Pesmi by Matej Bor, the Cankarjeva založba has produced a facsimile edition; the book was first published by a clandestine partisan printing press in 1944.

MLM

Janko Kos's Matija Čop (Ljubljana: Partizanska knjiga, 1979), published in the series Znameniti Slovenci, is the first book-length biography of Čop ever published. It is written in a popular style without references and concentrates on the personal details of Čop's life. But it will be of value to literary specialists interested in his role as intermediary between the European romantic movement and Slovene writers (particularly Prešeren). It is 200 pages long and includes illustrations, a bibliography and index.

Dr. Kos is a noted expert on Prešeren and the Romantic era.

GCS

Three notes have also been received regarding Slovene-related publications in the United States. One is Rosemary Prosen's article, "Slovenian-American Literature: Louis Adamic's Grandsons and Frank Mlakar's He, The Father," Melus 5:4 (1978), 52-62. The second is the translation by Mary Molek of Ivan Molek's Slovene Immigrant History, 1900-1950 (Dover, DE: Molek, Inc., 1979). In addition to the text itself, the book contains two supplements: "Folklore and Tales of Old Slovenia," and "Growing up in Old Slovenia." The third is a book review by Toussaint Hocevar (University of New Orleans) of SEV v mednarodni menjavi (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1978) by Vladimir Kenda. The review appeared in the Journal of Economic Literature XVII (1979), 124-5.

HRC

History

Two surveys of Slovene history have been published recently, one in Carinthia, the other in Slovenia proper. The first, Zgodovina Slovencev: Od začetkov do 1918 (Celovec-Klagenfurt: Družba sv. Mohorja, 1978; 160 pp.) by Professor Valentin Inzko, is a textbook for the Slovene high school in Celovec. It is the first volume of a two volume set dealing with Slovene history up to 1918. The second, Zgodovina Slovencev (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1979; 964 pp.), a monumental work prepared by many authors, provides a popular version of all of Slovene history in one volume. In the latter work, Bogo Grafenauer covers the medieval and the early modern period (from the sixth until the end of the eighteenth century); Ferdo Gestrin and Vasilij Melik the nineteenth century up through World War I; and Metod Mikuž the inter-war period including World War II. Prefacing this volume is a description of the pre-Slovene history of the Eastern Alps by Peter Petru; at the end of the book are the contributions of several authors analysing the socialist

post-war period. The destiny of Slovenes living abroad is also treated by specialists: Milica Kacin-Wohinz and Janko Jeri deal with Slovensko Primorje (Slovene Littoral); Tone Zorn with Carinthia; and Dušan Nečak with the Porabski Slovenci (the Slovene minority in Hungary). The richly printed book (with over 550 photographs, many in color, some 60 multicolored maps, as well as over 60 charts, tables and diagrams) represents the first Marxist synthesis of all of Slovene history. The book has also a selected bibliography and an index.

Two historical monographs also deserve to be mentioned. Marijan Zadnikar, a recognized authority on medieval monastic architecture and author of some ten books, has published Stična in zgodnja arhitektura cistercijanov (Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1977; 287 pp.). Stična belongs among the oldest Slovene as well as Cistercian monasteries. It was established in 1132, that is to say, during the life of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, the great monastic reformer and the founder of the Cistercian order. Zadnikar's book contains three major parts: the first describes the Cistercian rules governing monastic architecture; the second gives a description of the reconstructed blueprint of the romanesque church and the monastery of Stična; and the third compares Stična with other early Cistercian monasteries in Europe. From this material Zadnikar draws three important conclusions. Michael ("Mihael natione latinus"), the builder of Stična, came directly from Burgundy, the heartland of the Cistercian reform movement. Second, Stična was constructed before the new Cistercian style came into use. Hence it was built in the old Benedictine style but with the application of St. Bernard's call for simplicity. And third, Stična stands out as a rare and valuable monument of European interest, as it helps to establish the early, pre-Bernardine Cistercian architectural style. The book is printed on deluxe paper and the narrative is illustrated with many blueprints, photographs, sketches and other visual aids. At the end are a short bibliography and two indexes, one for place, the other for personal names.

The second monograph, Od ranocelništva do začetkov znanstvene kirurgije na Slovenskem (Ljubljana: Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti [Razred za medicinske vede, Dela 1], 1977; 339 pp.) by Peter Borisov, describes the history of surgery in Slovenia from the ninth century until the 1930's. The first part traces the activity of folk doctors,

quacks, military surgeons and monastic doctors until the eighteenth century. The body of the text focuses on the period since the middle of the last century. Borisov points out that the beginnings of modern surgery go back to the time when the school for the study of anatomy was formed in Ljubljana in the middle of the eighteenth century and to the time when the first medical school was established there during Napoleon's Illyria. The great breakthrough came, however, with the introduction of antiseptic surgery in the second part of the nineteenth century. Borisov has written a first class scholarly work, but presented it in a language easily understood by the non-professional. The work has a summary in English, an index, but no bibliography.

For historians concerned with the Protestant movement in Slovenia the small book, Protestantske gibanje panonskih Slovencev (Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba, 1977; 118 pp.), written by Franc Šebjančič may be of interest. The author describes the Lutheran movement in Prekmurje from its beginnings in the sixteenth century until the establishment of the Dual Monarchy in 1866. Šebjančič uses besides Slovene and German also Hungarian sources, which provide some useful new information.

The following three books deal with World War I and its immediate aftermath. Ernest Turk has written Dobrovoljci proti Avstro-Ogrski med prvo svetovno vojno, 1914-1918 (Ljubljana: Založba Borec, 1978; 193 pp.), describing the Slovene volunteers in the armies of Serbia and the other Entente powers. In ten chapters he discusses the Yugoslav volunteers in Serbia and Russia, the formation of a separate Volunteer Corps for Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Odessa, the volunteers in Italy, volunteers from America, the final assault on Austria-Hungary, and the role played by the Volunteer Corps. This popularly written book includes some interesting photographs, has a few footnotes at the end, but no bibliography and no index.

Lojze Ude describes the struggle over the establishment of a Slovene border with Austria and Hungary at the end of World War I in his Boj za severno slovensko mejo, 1918-1919 (Maribor: Založba Obzorja, 1977; 298 pp.). He focuses on the struggle for Maribor with the Styrian Drava basin, the fight for Carinthia, and the struggle for Prekmurje. The book is filled with photographs, maps, has a summary in

English, but no bibliography, and no index. The third book, Murska republika, 1919 (Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba, 1970; 150 pp.), written by Julij Titl describes the Bolshevik regime in Prekmurje in 1919. The Republic of Mura was an offshoot of the Hungarian Bolshevik experiment, but had its own particular aspects in ethnically Slovene Prekmurje. The paperback is illustrated and has footnotes at the end of the text and a summary in German, but again no bibliography or index.

The next three works talk about the Slovene minority in Italy since World War I. The well known specialist Milica Kacin-Wohinz continues her history of the Littoral Slovenes in her new two-volume work Narodnoobrambno gibanje primorskih Slovencev, 1921-1928 (Ljubljana, 1977; 561 pp.). (These two volumes form part of the Zgodovina Slovencev, 1918-1945, sponsored by the Inštitut za zgodovino delavskega gibanja in Ljubljana, which was published jointly by Založba Lipa in Koper and Založništvo tržaškega tiska in Trieste.) The author describes the activities of the Slovene political parties and their struggle for Slovene minority rights during the Fascist period from 1921 until 1928. Her work is based on Italian and Slovene official documents, memoirs, and other published works. Both volumes have many photocopies of important documents. Moreover, this scholarly work is equipped with footnotes and an index of personal names.

Closely connected with Kacin-Wohinz's work is the posthumous edition of Dušan Kermauner's Temeljni problemi primorske politične zgodovine, zlasti v letih 1918-1921 (Ljubljana: Partizanska knjiga, 1978; 123 pp.) The author's manuscript was prepared for printing by his friend France Klopčič. Kermauner, a noted Marxist theoretician, sharply criticizes Kacin-Wohinz's first work, Primorski Slovenci pod italijansko zasedbo, 1918-1921, accusing her of being under the influence of bourgeois historiography. Kermauner's criticism has triggered sharp rebukes in Slovene periodical literature in favor of Kacin-Wohinz, however.

Tone Ferenc, the noted historian of the national liberation movement of World War II, has published the history of the terrorist organization TIGR, which was composed mainly of Slovene emigres from Fascist Italy who received material support from the English and French intelligence services. His scholarly work, Akcije organizacije TIGR v Avstriji in

Italiji spomladi 1940 (Ljubljana: Založba Borec, 1978; 281 pp.), analyzes the terrorists' actions against the German and Italian railroads and the counter-measures taken against the terrorists by both states. The narrative is based primarily on German and Italian official sources. The book has many photographs, an essay on bibliographical material, footnotes and an index of personal names.

BCN

Proceedings of three symposia held in Trieste have appeared within the span of the past three years. The first of these symposia (September 1975) treated educational topics. The second (January 1977) concerned socio-economic and environmental problems affecting the Slovenes in Italy, while the third (May 1977), sponsored by the Universities of Ljubljana and Trieste, discussed the theme "The Socialist Movement during the Period of Henrik Tuma (1905-1918)."

Posvet o slovenskem šolstvu v Italiji: Referati, prispevki in razprave (Trieste: Slovenski raziskovalni inštitut--Založništvo tržaškega tiska, 1976; 251 pp.). Despite its title, some papers in this volume reach beyond the confines of the Slovene-inhabited territory of Italy, and treat educational reform in Yugoslavia (Boris Lipužič), bilingual schooling in Austrian Carinthia (Avguštin Malle), and Slovene textbooks used in the schools of Porabje area of Hungary (Andrej Šavli). Other papers focus on prospects for Slovene education in the Province of Udine (Pavel Petricig), Slovene programs at the University of Trieste (Marija Pirjevec), the legal status of Slovene schools (Karel Šiškovič), educational statistics (Pavel Stranj), social structure of students (Sergij Lipovec), a case study of the Slovene secondary school in the central city of Trieste (Nadja Filipčič et al.), statistics on the graduates from the Gorizia Slovene lyceum and the teachers' college (Verena Koršič), curriculum (Aljoša Volčič), and musical education (Žarko Hrvatič).

Atti del Simposio sui problemi socioeconomici e ambientali degli Sloveni in Italia, 2 volumes (Trieste: Slovenski raziskovalni inštitut--Editoriale Stampa Triestina, 1978; 269 and 102 pp.). Socio-economic and environmental problems are covered in papers by Vladimir Klemenčič and Karel Šiškovič, Aleš Lokar, Darij Cupin, et al., Darko Bratina, Jože

Cej, et al., Danilo Sedmak, Emidij Susič, Valentino Z. Simonitti, Feruccio Clavora, Mario Gariup, Viljem Černo, and Marino Vetrovec. The proposed Italo-Yugoslav industrial zone is treated in papers by Marija Ambrožič-Počkar, Toussaint Hočevar, Marjan Klemenčič, et al., and Marjan Ravbar. The problems of the border truck terminal are dealt with by Mitja Race, marketing by Mirko Pak, consequences of the Osimo Treaty by Ivan Bratina, demography of Trieste suburbs by Boris Race, and ethnic politics by Gazmet Zajmi. The papers have been published in Italian translations with the apparent intent of bringing problems of the Slovene minority in Italy to the attention of the Italian public.

Slovenski in italijanski socialisti na Primorskem, 1900-1918, reprinted from Prispevki za zgodovino delavskega gibanja, 17/1-2 (Ljubljana and Trieste: Partizanska knjiga --Založništvo tržaškega tiska, 1979; 178 pp.). The focal point for the papers collected in this volume is the personality of Henrik Tuma (1858-1935), who was active in Trieste and Gorizia as jurist, politician, and organizer of cooperatives. Janko Pleterski analyzes the Slovene political thought concerning Trieste before 1918. Aleš Lokar looks into the work of Tuma in the light of the socio-economic status of Slovenes in Trieste and Gorizia. The relations between Italian and Slovene socialists in the area are the object of research by Elio Apih, while Milica Kacin-Wohinz investigates the role of Slovene socialists in 1918. The book is provided with Italian translations and English summaries.

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