

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Papers on Slovene Topics

"Jan Baudouin de Courtenay and Linguistic Contacts in the Eastern Alpine Area: An International Conference Dedicated to the Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Death of Jan Baudouin de Courtenay," The Institute on East Central Europe of Columbia University in the City of New York and the Società Filologica Friulana, Udine (Italy), September 23-24, 1979, Prato di Resia (Ravnca) in Val Resia, Udine, Italy.

The Conference took place in a linguistic area to which Baudouin de Courtenay devoted a considerable part of his scholarly research, and was devoted to problems of Slovene-Friulian-Italian-German linguistic contacts. It is well known that the multilingual dialects of the Eastern Alpine area occupied a special place in Jan Baudouin de Courtenay's search for new theoretical positions in modern linguistics. His primary concern was the maximally exposed Slavic dialects of the extreme west of the Slavic linguistic territory in Northeastern Friuli in Italy, i.e., the dialects of the Resia (Reziya), Torre (Ter), and Natisone (Nadiža) valleys, wedged between the Germanic and Romance worlds. These dialects, simultaneously exposed to Italian, Friulian, and German influences, and, together with these languages, exposed to the same geographic, historical, and cultural pressures through centuries, represented to Baudouin de Courtenay a unique opportunity for an investigation of a language area group. It was Baudouin de Courtenay who introduced into modern linguistics the concepts of "language area" and "mixing" of languages in contact, and directed linguists' attention to this singular convergence point of four unrelated languages, mutually influencing one another to a degree which still remains to be determined.

The Prato di Resia Conference was conceived as a scholarly tribute to Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, a factual contribution to the linguistic research of the Eastern Alpine Area, and, ultimately, as an opportunity for promoting closer scientific cooperation between Columbia University and the universities of the area.

The Conference consisted of an opening session, a scholarly program of three sessions, an exhibition of

documents and manuscripts pertaining to Val Resia, an evening of traditional song and dance presented by the Gruppo Folkloristico "Val Resia" and the Coro Maschile "Monte Canin," and an excursion to the old Roman settlement of Aquilea in Friuli-Venezia Giulia. The conference and exhibition took place in the Centro Comunitario di Prato di Resia, Val Resia.

The opening session, which was explicitly dedicated to the memory of Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, took place on Sunday morning, September 23. The dedication of the Conference was given by Professor Rado L. Lencek and by the representative of the Società Filologica Friulana, Dr. Luigi Ciceri. Two messages to the Conference were presented at this occasion: one by Professor Dr. Mieczysław Szymczak, President of the Organization Committee of the International Conference on Jan Baudouin de Courtenay and World Linguistics which took place in Warsaw, Poland, September 4-7, 1979; the other by Professor Harold B. Segel, Director of the Institute on East Central Europe, Columbia University. The other welcoming addresses which followed were by the President of the Commune di Val Resia, Mr. Pericle Beltrame; by the Director of the Office for Cultural Affairs of the Regione Autonoma del Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Ing. Diego Carpenedo; by the President of the Comunità Montana del Canal del Ferro e Val Canale, Dr. Leonardo Forabosco; and by Mr. Renato Quaglia, a poet and resident of Val Resia, who welcomed the participants of the Conference in the dialect of Resia.

The scholarly program of the Conference consisted of three sessions which met on Sunday and Monday, September 23 and 24. The sessions were chaired by Professor Rado L. Lencek. The papers presented included:

Sunday, September 23 (Morning Session): Roberto Gusmani (Università di Udine), "Considerazioni tipologiche su alcuni calchi tedeschi in sloveno e serbocroato"; Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago), "On Contact Innovations in túw Bíle (S. Giorgio)"; Hanna Orzechowska (Uniwersytet Warszawski), "Les annotations de J. Baudouin de Courtenay dans quelques livres de sa bibliothèque."

Sunday, September 23 (Afternoon Session): Giovanni Frau (Università di Udine), "Un testo nuovo del Sloveno Goriziano de 1900"; Sergio Bonazza (Università di Napoli), "Jan Baudouin de Courtenay e il problema di čakavismi dei

dialetti sloveni occidentali"; Mario Doria (Università di Trieste), "Considerazioni sugli slavismi del dialetto triestino giunti per intermediazione friulana"; Neva Godini (Università di Udine), "Prestiti veneti nel lessico marinarresco dei pescatori sloveni di Aurisina (Trieste)"; Pavle Merku (Radio Televisione Italiana), "Relitti veteroslavi e archaismi sloveni nel dialetto del Torre"; Giovanni M. Rotta (Val Resia), "Resia: Movimento migratorio dal 1934 al 1978."

Monday, September 24 (Morning Session): Cornelio C. Desinan (Università di Udine), "Storia e morfologia toponomastica nell'area di confine friulana-slovena"; Maria di Salvo (Università di Pavia), "I dialetti resiani e la fonologia di Baudouin de Courtenay"; Rado L. Lencek (Columbia University), "Baudouin's Theory on Geolinguistic Diffusion and Its Application to the Dialects of Benečija"; Arturo Longhino-Archet (Grassau, FDR), "Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, la Valle di Resia e i dialetti resiani"; Milko Matičetov (SAZU, Ljubljana), "Te skryte baside -- Il linguaggio segreto del Resiani"; Mitja Skubic (University of Ljubljana), "On Non-Italian Linguistic Elements in the Istrian Venetian Dialect."

The papers resulting from the Conference are being collected for publication.

"Topics in Slovene Poetry," Midwestern American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, May 6, 1979, Minneapolis, MN. Chair: Henry R. Cooper, Jr., Northwestern University.

Rado L. Lencek, Columbia University, "On the Poetic Tradition of a Small Nation"

(A somewhat altered version of this paper was published in *Slovene Studies* 1:1 [1979], 4-13.)

Marija A. I. Ozbalt, PSC Language Training Centre, Montreal, "The Poetry of Ivan Cankar"

In her study on Cankar's poetry the author claims that Ivan Cankar's poetry has been downplayed by literary historians and critics. Although meticulously collected and filed, it has not been analyzed. All commentators seem to agree that Cankar did nothing more than imitate domestic and foreign models in his period of literary apprenticeship,

i.e., before he decided that his real medium was prose. Ozbalt on the other hand proposed the following: Cankar's poetry is a valuable part of his work; the poet had rejected the outdated model of formalism in late 19th century Slovene poetry long before he encountered the philosophy and poetry of the European fin-de-siècle in Vienna; he reached the peak of his poetic achievement after the publication of Erotika (1898).

In her paper Ozbalt presented only one chapter from her study, dealing with the poems Cankar wrote to the central love of his life, Helena Pehani. The best of them, collected in the cycle "Helena," were published in Ljubljanski Zvon in 1896, and then edited and reprinted in both editions of Erotika (1898 and 1902). Metaphors, images, atmosphere, as well as the form of this poetry indicate Cankar's new romanticism and decadence even before he left Ljubljana for Vienna. Sensuality, romanticism, despair, irony, self-mockery and doubt--the trademarks of his future style--are already present in these poems. Their form is simple, regular, but clearly represents his breach with tradition: the stilted meter has been replaced by the natural rhythm of spoken Slovene, the verses flow naturally, melodiously.

Ozbalt claims that Cankar is a poet whose unique contribution to the renaissance of Slovene poetry at the turn of the century has been unjustly overshadowed not only by his great contemporaries (Kette, Murn, Župančič), but, ironically, by his own masterpieces in prose and drama.

"Slovene Immigration in the USA," American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, October 10, 1979, New Haven, CT. Chair: Bogdan C. Novak, University of Toledo. Discussant: Arthur J. Vidich, New School for Social Research.

Joseph Velikonja, University of Washington, "Immigration of in the State of Colorado"

Professor Joseph Velikonja, working from the broader framework of the American westward movement, established that Slovenes were among the last immigrants to come to Colorado. Though some individual Slovenes may have participated in earlier migrations, the largest Slovene immigration to Colorado began only after the railroads were built. Moreover, the Slovene immigrants who came by the railroads were recruited as a working force for the newly

developed mines and industrial enterprises. Only a relatively small part of the Slovene immigrants settled as farmers on the land sold to them by the railroads. The Slovene migration to Colorado began in the mid-1880's and lasted for some twenty-five years; it was never to be reinforced in any substantial number, not even after World War II.

Joseph Paternost, The Pennsylvania State University, "Slovenes in Pennsylvania: Some Sociolinguistic Observations"

Professor Joseph Paternost's paper derived from a questionnaire he had distributed to Slovene immigrants in Pennsylvania. The 265 responses illustrate many pertinent problems, for example, that the older generation still identifies itself as Windish, Krainish, Grainish or Grainer, rather than as Slovene. We also learn that most of the respondents read the newspaper Prosveta (124), fewer Amerikanski Slovenec (55) and only twelve Ameriška Domovina. The reaction to children marrying out of Slovene ethnic group was as follows: 88 approved, 96 were indifferent, while only 40 disapproved.

Mary Molek, Dover, DE, "Slovene Immigrant History, 1900-1950"

In her paper Mary Molek described the life of Slovene immigrants in America as depicted in her husband's memoirs and his other materials (articles, literary works, photographs, letters, etc.), which he had systematically collected during his forty years as a journalist and editor of Prosveta in Chicago. Mrs. Molek pointed out the difficulty of establishing the number of Slovene immigrants in the U.S., as Slovenes use for their identification different names, such as the name of the province from which they came (Krainger, Kranjec, or Krainish), or the name of the country from which they came (before World War I Austria, after the war, Yugoslavia). Mrs. Molek indicated that the great majority of Slovene immigrants came to the U.S. intending to earn enough money and then return home to buy a farm in Slovenia. She also described how Prosveta readers divided into two fractions during World War I: one pro-Austrian, the other pro-Yugoslav. A similar split occurred among Slovene immigrants during World War II into a pro-Tito and a pro-Mihailović group. She indicated the role Louis Adamic played in the victory of the pro-Tito forces.

"Topics in Slovene Linguistics," The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, October 11, 1979, New Haven, CT. Chair: William W. Derbyshire, Rutgers University. Discussant: Rado L. Lencek, Columbia University.

Herbert Galton, University of Kansas, "Some Peculiarities of the Verbal Aspect in Slovene"

In outlining some general considerations about aspect in the Slavic languages, Professor Galton undertook a specific investigation of the use of verbal aspect, particularly the perfective present in Slovene. (See also p. 52ff.)

Lew Micklesen, University of Washington, "Analogy in the History of Slovene Accentology"

Professor Mickesen argued that certain features of stress and vowel length are not predictable in traditional phonological terms, but that they must be treated within a theory of analogic attraction.

David Stermole, Indiana University, "On the Treatment of Enclitics in Carinthian Slovene"

Professor Stermole compared word order for enclitics in standard Slovene with word order accepted in various Carinthian dialects. He adduced numerous examples of enclitic usage he had gathered in the field, and analyzed them based on enclitic arrangements in Slavic and non-Slavic languages.

*Tom M. S. Priestly, The University of Alberta, "Variations on an Alternation: The Fate of the *kasna palatalizacija* in Sele Fara, Carinthia"*

The *kasna palatalizacija* gave rise to three consonant alternations, which are exemplified (inter alia) in the stems of some 60 feminine nouns. Field research shows considerable variation with respect to these alternations: some speakers have palatal alternants in most of the 60 nouns while others have them in only a few. Further, speakers vary as to which grammatical cases show the palatal alternants. Preliminary results of the analysis of fieldwork data, involving computerization and one kind of cartography, suggest that there has been a significant decrease in the

productivity of these alternations over recent generations, and that the central part of Sele Fara, namely the group of houses, etc., at Sele Cerkev, has been the hub from which these innovations have spread. It may be possible to predict the approximate number of words in which a given speaker will use a palatal alternant, given his age and place of residence. It may also be possible to predict in which words any such speaker will have the palatal alternant, and in which grammatical cases this alternant will occur.

"The History of Slavic Literary Languages," The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies," October 12, 1979, New Haven, CT.

Rado L. Lencek, Columbia University, "The Parnisgráha Rule in the Evolution of Slavic Literary Languages."

Professor Lencek's paper dealt with one of the sociolinguistic functions a literary standard performs in its speech community, the so-called separating function. Usually a standard has a unifying function, which arises as a consequence of the fact that it unites several dialectical areas into one speech community. In Lencek's paper, however, he considers the separating role of the standard, where one literary standard is opposed to other standard languages. A literary standard thus can serve as a powerful symbol of separate national identity.

In his communication Lencek defined this function in the frame of other sociolinguistic functions of modern Slavic standards, discussed a few of its manifestations in the evolution of Slavic literary standards (in particular the Ukrainian and the Slovene), and proposed that this function be given a name, derived from the old Hindu, the parnisgráha rule.

There are essentially two kinds of manifestations which can be subsumed under the label of separating function. One is related to the search for and selection of the dialect in a language continuum which would serve as the dialectal basis for a new literary language; the other to the reactions of the individualizing, defensive and self-protective tactics and strategies used against the encroachment of genetically related, parent, or simply neighboring literary standards.

This situation resembles an ancient rule of conduct regulating the attraction and repulsion of societies, formulated in the fourth century B.C. by the Hindu poet, statesman and philosopher Kautilya. It is in Kautilya Arthaśāstra, a sociopolitical treatise in prose (śāstra--science, artha--the earth inhabited by men), that Kautilya among other things defined also one of the basic insights into relations between tribal societies in terms applicable to our "separating" tendencies in the evolution of Slavic languages: in the system of societies surrounding a king or a state, this theory claims, the closest neighbor is always a potential enemy (an ari), and immediately behind him is to be found a political ally, a friend (a mitra). One ari may become a "heel-catcher" (parnisgrāha), the unfriendly neighbor on the heels of the king, the competitor whose immediate intention is the expansion of his own interests. It is therefore better to rely on mitra than on ari, on a distant friend and ally, than on the king nearby. This is Kautilya's parnisgrāha wisdom, which Lencek calls the parnisgrāha rule.

By American scholars the phenomenon outlined in Lencek's paper has been very often called the "Macedonian syndrome," and in modern sociolinguistics used as a sociolinguistic relation exemplifying the so-called "separatist" or "separating" function of literary standards. While the first term is not fair to the Macedonian sociolinguistic tradition, the latter is at least ambiguous if not equivocal. Hence, the author's proposition to name it after Kautilya the parnisgrāha rule.

"The Economic Systems of Southeastern Europe," The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, October 13, 1979, New Haven, CT. Chair: Toussaint Hočevar, University of New Orleans. Discussants: Karl Bonutti, Cleveland State University; Deborah D. Milenkovitch, Barnard College of Columbia University.

Alessio Lokar, University of Urbino, "Economic and Trade Cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia"

The speaker first compared the Yugoslav and Italian economies by means of standard performance measures: while the per capita gross domestic product of Italy was more than double that of Yugoslavia, in 1977, during the preceding five years Yugoslavia's growth rate (5.7%) was nearly double that of Italy.

A comparison of relative shares of principal current account entries showed much higher merchandise balance deficits for Yugoslavia than for Italy, comparable positive balances on service accounts, and a significantly higher positive balance for Yugoslavia on workers' remittances. Yugoslav imports from Italy have generally followed changes in Yugoslav exports to Italy, although with a lag. The structure of commodity trade has changed little over the years, with Italy exporting manufactured goods in exchange for primary products. In the structure of Yugoslav trade with the rest of the world, exports of manufactures represent a larger share than in her trade with Italy. Lokar explained the phenomenon by pointing out that both countries have comparative advantages in a number of the same labor intensive industries. The fact that Yugoslavia is a late-comer in the production and marketing of these products has so far prevented a change in the structure of the Italo-Yugoslav trade. The speaker touched briefly upon preferential border-zone trade in the areas of Trieste and Gorizia, upon joint ventures, and upon the controversial proposed Italo-Yugoslav industrial zone in the Trieste area.

Ivan Ribnikar, University of Ljubljana, "The Yugoslav Monetary System"

Following a brief introduction in which the speaker related changes in the Yugoslav monetary and banking institutions to major changes in the economic and social system, he outlined the present three-level structure of the monetary system: (1) the central bank (i.e., the National Bank of Yugoslavia) and the central banks of the republics and autonomous regions, (2) basic banks (temeljne banke), which replaced the former business banks (poslovne banke), and (3) the new internal banks. United banks (združene banke) are associations of basic banks whose main purpose is the equalization of reserves.

The central bank issues primary money when it extends credit to the federal government, to certain semi-governmental institutions, and to banks, to the latter mainly for specific purposes. Purchases of foreign exchange by the central bank are another source of primary money. During the past few years planned monetary targets and monetary stability have been sacrificed to credit exigencies of the federal government and certain segments of the economy. Moreover, balance of payments surpluses, as in 1976, have contributed to monetary expansion, while balance of payments

deficits, as in 1974, have had the opposite effect. Tight reserve requirements and various forms of required deposits have resulted in a low value of the monetary multiplier, but the data provided in the paper showed that since 1972 its value has been on the increase. Internal banks function as financial intermediaries for groups of basic organizations of associated labor (TOZD). Deposits in internal banks represent a new kind of "money," the use of which is limited to transactions between members of each internal bank. Since 1976 open-account trade credit has been replaced to a large extent by credit evidenced through bills of exchange (the use of the latter has been made mandatory for any payments over 15 days). However, according to Ribnikar this has not solved the problem of illiquidity, because in periods of restrictive monetary policy bills are being held by sellers or by banks beyond maturity.

"Topics in Slovene Literature," The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, October 13, 1979, New Haven, CT. Chair: Carole Rogel, The Ohio State University. Discussant: Frank F. Bukvic, Fairfield University.

Ante Kadic, Indiana University, "Death of a Villager, by J. Kersnik"

Marija A. I. Ozbal, PSC Language Training Centre, Montreal, "The Motif of the Unwed Mother in Slovene Literature"

Since unwed motherhood has been a universal social, economic and moral problem, and the fate of unwed mothers full of drama, tragedy and even horror, it has offered material to writers all over the world. In her paper the author examines the echoes of this theme in Slovene literature. She analyzes three portrayals of unmarried mothers, each by a different author, representing a different era in Slovene literature and social consciousness. The first two show the unmarried mother more as a type than as an individual, although the two portraits differ sharply. In Prešeren's poem "Nezakonska mati" the girl-mother embodies the universal idea of motherhood: in spite of her suffering, she is sweet and loving, a smiling Madonna. In Cankar's stories and sketches ("Polikarp," "Smrt in pogreb Jakoba Nesreče," "Aleš iz Razora," "Jure") on the other hand, she appears as a nameless, faceless, frightened, semi-insane woman, who in her despair tries to kill her child, curses and abandons him, or who dies young and alone. The third face of the unwed

mother, created by Prežihov Voranc is distinctly individual. It is created with all the brutality of the realistic detail and with passionate exposition of an outrageous social injustice. The author believes that the tortured heroine, the proud mother of nine bastards from the backwoods of the Carinthian mountains, makes a statement surpassing the immediacy of its geographic and historic limitations. In writing about this sensitive subject, each of the three authors consciously defied the taboos of a hypocritical society and displayed moral courage worthy of his genius.

Henry R. Cooper, Jr., Northwestern University, "Kopitar and the Beginning of Bulgarian Studies: A Preliminary Report"

In reviewing the scholarship he has uncovered to date on Kopitar's role in the early investigation of the modern Bulgarian language and the Bulgarians, Professor Cooper notes that both Kopitar himself and N. M. Petrovskij, one of his earliest biographers, claim that Kopitar played the crucial role in initiating modern Bulgarian studies. This idea has been disregarded in later scholarship, however, and Cooper seeks in his paper to reaffirm it, especially in connection with five areas of Kopitar's activities: neo-Bulgarian linguistic investigations and the collection of neo-Bulgarian written materials (both with the help of Vuk Karadžić), the development of the Pannonian theory of Old Church Slavonic, the development of Balkan studies, and the scholarly disagreement with J. Dobrovský over modern Bulgarian. Cooper closes his paper with a report on a first edition of Dobrovský's Institutiones linguae slavicae veteris dialecti in the Ljubljana National and University Library. This may be Dobrovský's own personal volume, which he himself annotated for a revised edition (which, however, never appeared).

Future Conference

May 1980. A conference is being organized to commemorate the two-hundredth birthday of Jernej Kopitar (1780-1844). It will be held at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago in conjunction with the University of Chicago's Second Biannual South Slavic Conference. Institutions supporting this conference are: Northwestern University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois/Chicago Circle Campus, and Columbia University. For further information,

contact Professor Henry R. Cooper, Jr., Conference Organizer,
Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures, Northwestern
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