

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

*Language and Linguistics*

The Državna Založba Slovenije and SAZU in Ljubljana have just published the third volume of the Dictionary of the Slovene literary language, covering the entries from Ne to Pren: Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika, Tretja knjiga (Ljubljana: Izdala SAZU, Inštitut za slovenski jezik; Založila DZS, 1980 [1080 pages]). The first volume of this Dictionary appeared in 1970, the second in 1975, the next is scheduled for 1985, the fifth and the last for 1990. The dictionary represents the first lexical inventory of the Slovene literary language, one which is different in its scope and design from the Slovensko-nemški slovar of Maks Pleteršnik (two volumes; Ljubljana, 1894-95). The SSKJ is being prepared and edited by a team of linguists at the Institute of the Slovene Language of SAZU in Ljubljana, and represents the greatest and the best investment of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts' efforts since 1945.

Michigan Slavic Publications has published a volume of Studies in Slavic Morphophonemics and Accentology (Ann Arbor, 1979; XI + 266 pp.), a collection of essays by Edward Stankiewicz, the leading Slavic linguist in the United States. The volume contains among other studies two essays on different aspects of the Slovene language which were published earlier: "The Vocalic System of Modern Standard Slovenian" (originally printed in the International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics, 1-2, 1959, pp. 70-76); "The Common Slavic Prosodic Pattern and its Evolution in Slovenian" (IJSLP, 10, 1966, 29-38); and a new and revised version of his "Accentual Pattern of the Slovenian Declension," which for the first time appeared in Zbornik za filologiju i lingvistiku, 11 (Novi Sad, 1968), pp. 257-266. We will return to this publication in one of our next issues.

RLL

*Literature and Literary Criticism*

In honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Oton Župančič (1878-1949) a symposium was held in Ljubljana at which about forty people took part. In the volume Oton Župančič: Simpozij 1978 (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1978) the editor France Bernik has published all this material in tripartite form. The first section contains studies analyzing Župančič's poetic and dramatic works, the second is dedicated to comparative themes and deals with the poet's place in Slovene, Yugoslav and European literatures, while the third section speaks of Župančič's translation work and the reception accorded his writing in other Yugoslav literatures.

Only one other work of a literary-critical nature was published by Slovene firms in the second half of 1979. In the long-lived series Zbrana dela slovenskih pesnikov in pisateljev (Državna Založba Slovenije), the volumes of Zbrano delo Frana Saleškega Finžgarja have begun to appear. The first volume, edited by Jože Šifrer, contains Finžgar's prose works to 1899, the year when the Slovene Moderna, and especially Cankar's artistry, began visibly to affect Finžgar's realistic orientation. The series will eventually offer all that Finžgar wrote with the exception of his purely theological works.

An interesting contribution to cultural history is the collection Stokrat na zdravje: Slovenske ljudske napitnice in zdravice z notami in ploščama (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1979). The editor, Radovan Gobec, has collected and arranged 111 folk and four art songs to be sung while drinking. Along with the texts are musical scores and explanations of how the songs can be sung in chorus and with musical accompaniment.

In his latest book Obrazi (Ljubljana: DZS, 1979), Josip Vidmar has published some twenty literary portraits of famous figures of the Slovene past. The author recalls his own personal meetings with people over a great span of time, from the period of Ivan Cankar and the first decades of this century to his last meetings with Edvard Kardelj a year ago. The book has literary historical value and is also of interest as a self-portrait, for in depicting others Vidmar opens the doors of his own personal life.

The personal touch, the expression of an individual point of view and the depiction of esthetic, cultural, political and dramatic events are also present in the book by Bojan Štih, Pridite, predstava je (Ljubljana: Mestno gledališče ljubljansko (1979).

Dramatic texts are rarely published in book form, more often they are to be found on the pages of journals. The Založba Obzorja in Maribor, however, has recently (1979) published two volumes of plays. The events of the last days of the life of France Prešeren are the subject of a drama by Bratko Kreft, V ječi življenja. The play is accompanied by the author's extensive study (100 pages) which provides much new information about the poet and his circle. The book Mladi junak by Marko Švabić contains three plays: "Odrska pripoved o Mladem junaku," "Kritično poročilo," and "Zapisovalec svetlobe." In all three plays Mladi junak reveals its relationship (associations, allusions, demystifications) with traditional myths, heroes and fairy tale scenes.

In prose the memoir and the autobiography predominate. With various intentions and from various points of view writers are returning in their memories to the days of their youth: Taras Kermauner, Staja pod Poncami: Avtobiografska proza (Ljubljana: DZS, 1979); Anton Ingolič, Zgodba mojega jutra: Spomini na otroštvo in mladost (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1979). The book Ljubezen by Marjan Rozanec (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1979) is in the form of a novel in the first person and has as its subjects the author's childhood experiences (from 11 to 15 years of age) and his meetings with the theater world on the eve of World War II and during the first war years. The war and its events are the subject of a string of recollections by eyewitnesses of the period. A few of these are: Sergej Vošnjak, Bomo ostali taki? (Ljubljana: Partizanska knjiga, 1979), with memories collected in brief prose passages; Janez Vipotnik, Petinštirideseto (Ljubljana: Partizanska knjiga, 1979), an autobiography; and the authentically memoiristic prose of Radko Polič, Čudežna pomlad (Ljubljana: Borec, 1979), which is in its second edition. Documentaries, but not without literary ambitions, are the books Utrinki iz podzemlja by Anton Ožbalt (Ljubljana: Borec, 1979) (on the illegal printing presses run by the Communists during the war) and Radio Osvobodilna fronta by Jože Javoršek (Ljubljana: Partizanska knjiga, 1979). Traditionally a large number of Slovene readers are interested in memoirs of

nature experiences and trips over hill and dale. Such is Pavel Kunaver's Moje steze (Maribor: Obzorje, 1979), which is also in its second edition.

Of recent novels perhaps the most interesting thematically is Bele noči in nekoliko črni dnevi (Ljubljana: DZS, 1979), by the new novelist Vladimir Kovačič. The place is Leningrad, the subject--its intellectual and artistic circles seen through the eyes of a witty and ironic observer.

Among the poets the highest places in publishing spheres have been attained by those whom critics usually call the 'loners,' 'the isolated writers pushed to the edge of events.' Such are Valentin Cundrič, Vrči, zajetje luči in teme, Tone Kuntner, V lesu ogenj (both from Mladinska knjiga in Ljubljana, 1979), and Rudi Miškot, Živa podoba tvoja (Maribor: Obzorje, 1979). Only one representative of the so-called "poetic generation," Denis Poniž, has a new publication, his collection Desetnice (Ljubljana: DZS, 1979).

Last we must mention a new and interesting kind of book which is a mixture of essays, travel stories, reflections and short stories. Two such mixes of genres have been put out by Beno Župančič, Zlati prah, and Dimitrij Rupel, Prijazno življenje (both from Mladinska knjiga in Ljubljana, 1979).

MLM

### *History and Economics*

As very little research has been done on the southern parts of Slovene Styria, we can warmly welcome the Laški zbornik, which actually is a special number of Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje (Maribor: Univerza v Mariboru in Zgodovinsko društvo v Mariboru, vol. 47 [new series 12], no. 2 [1976, printed 1978]). The symposium is dedicated to the 750th anniversary of the first mention of Laško as a trg or "town" (in foro nostro Tyuer). The document referring to this matter was issued in Maribor (Marchburch) by Leopold VI of Babenberg, duke of Austria and Styria, on November 7, 1227. In the Laški zbornik several authors describe the history of the Laško region as well as the history of

town (or today, the city) of Laško. Though all of the articles represent an important contribution to the history of this little known region, one must, because of the paucity of previous historical research, greet with the greatest enthusiasm the ones dealing with Laško's early history.

Tone Knez in his contribution "Arheološke najdbe iz Laškega" surveys the archeological finds at Laško, concentrating on the Roman period. Laško and its environment were populated in prehistoric times but gained real importance only during Roman rule, when the Romans utilized the hot springs of Laško and the nearby Rimske toplice. Laško was part of the Roman municipality of Claudia Celeia (today Celje) and belonged to the province of Noricum. When the Slavs came to these parts in the late sixth century they evidently found here remnants of the Roman population, a fact many Slovene geographical names seem to confirm. Laško itself means the place of Lahi or the place where the Roman (Romanesque) people live.

Laško, situated on the lower part of the Savinja, was evidently not the oldest Slovene name of this place. Tyuer was an older name recorded in a document from 1182. According to Jože Koropec (p. 245) Tyuer or Tyver came from the old-Slovene name Deber, meaning river narrows. From this form later evolved the German name Tüffer. Laško, the new Slovene form referred to as Lasca in the record, was mentioned for the first time only in 1483.

Laško was the economic and administrative center of one of the largest estates in Slovenia during the High Middle Ages. The beginnings of this estate went back to the year 1016 when Emperor Henry II gave all the land between the rivers of Sava, Savinja, Sotla, and Mirna in allodium (absolute ownership) to Wilhelm II, count of the Savinja Mark. After his death, his widow St. Ema (Hema) donated large parts of her family's property in Carinthia (Krško [Gurk] and Breže [Friesach]) as well as the eastern part of the Laško allodium to the archbishops of Salzburg. What was left of the land donated by Henry formed the large Laško estate, which remained in the hands of Ema's relatives for some hundred years. Around 1106, as a consequence of the struggle for investiture, Ema's relatives finally lost the Laško estate. It was taken over together with other family possessions and fiefs by Bernhard Spanheim, who was the leader of the victorious papal party, while Ema's relatives, supporting the emperor, lost. Since then the estate

began to pass from one noble family to the other until it was inherited, in 1192, by the Babenbergs, the dukes of Austria and Styria.

The short rule of this family, during which the Laško estate prospered, especially under Leopold VI (1198-1230), is described by two researchers. Miloš Rybár in his contribution "Laško gospostvo v dobi Babenberžanov," points out that the Laško estate became an important link or bridge for the extension of the family's power toward the south, into Carniola. For that purpose, the Babenbergs built a stone bridge over the Sava river. Since then the place has been referred to in medieval Latin sources as in ponte murato, and it is still today called Zidani most.

Leopold VI also restored the Carthusian monastery Jurklošter (Gyrio, Gairach) and built a new church there. The town of Laško became the seat of local administration for the entire estate, and even had its own law court. The churches built during this period were characterized by a special "Babenberg" or "Laško" type of Romanesque architecture. The second researcher dealing with this period, the noted Latin scholar at Ljubljana University, Kajetan Gantar, has translated into Slovene a Latin song written by the Carthusian monk Seifried praising Leopold VI as the founder of the monastery ("Sifridova pesem o vojvodu Leopoldu VI. - Gesta ducis Leupoldi").

After the death of the last Babenberg in 1246, the struggle for his heritage broke out; toward the end of the century Laško passed into the hands of the Habsburg family. Though it remained an important estate, it never recovered its strategic and cultural prominence. With the rise of the counts, later dukes, of Celje (Cilli), the northwestern neighbors of Laško, their seat at Celje surpassed Laško in importance, the more so as the Celje family administered also the Laško estate from 1336 until the family's downfall in 1456. The counts of Celje demolished the stone bridge over the Sava and later during the Reformation the Carthusian monks abandoned the Jurklošter monastery. The history of the administrative organization and the manorial economy of the Laško estate during the Middle Ages is to be found in "Laško gospostvo v srednjem veku," written by Jože Koropec. His analysis, based on urbaria (manorial record books) and on other original sources, extends beyond the Middle Ages and includes also the mining experimentation during the seventeenth century.

By checking the registers of the University of Vienna, Anton Ožinger has identified 44 students from Laško (Tiffer, Tiuer, Tyfer, Tyuer, Tiefer, Tiwer, Triffer and other versions of the name) who studied at that university from 1387 until 1572. Ožinger's contribution "Dunajski študenti iz Laškega od 14. do 16. stoletja" consists of a table with student names and dues which is followed by a short description of the most outstanding students. So we learn that Michael Türgk de Tiffar (alias Tiffernus) was one of the illustrious humanists of the 16th century. Born in 1488 in Kranj or its surroundings he was captured by the raiding Turks but escaped near Laško. This is why he was called Türgk. Stich, a well-to-do inhabitant of Laško, adopted him and later sent him to Vienna University. Türgk lectured at Vienna. During the siege of the city by the Turks in 1529 he met Duke Christopher of Württemberg, who invited him to become an educator at his court. While employed by Duke Christopher, Türgk also was a professor at the universities of Württemberg and Tübingen and became renowned and esteemed all over Europe. During the Reformation he remained neutral; by siding neither with the Protestants nor with Catholics he was respected by both. Before his death in 1555 he established a scholarship for students from Carniola.

The same author, Anton Ožinger, describes the development of parish organization in his second article "Oblikovanje župnij v prafari Laško," and Božo Otorepec discusses in "Grb trga Laško" the history of the town's coat-of-arms, three silver lilies on a blue field.

The following articles deal with the modern period of Laško. Emilijan Cevc talks about late Renaissance and Baroque tombstones in Laško, Sergej Vrišer evaluates a few works of the Baroque sculptor Janez Gregor Božič, who lived in Laško between 1675 and 1724, Jože Curk writes about the nineteenth century buildings of Laško; and Jože Maček describes the uprising of the serfs against the Jurklošter manor. During the nineteenth century, the Laško region retained some of its former importance. With the introduction of modern techniques mining was modernized and became an important source of income. The town got a brewery and became known for its beer, while the hot mineral springs in Laško and in nearby Rimske toplice transformed the area into a health resort. When Laško celebrated its 700th anniversary in 1927, the Yugoslav government proclaimed it a city. From the contributions dealing with the most recent

period, "Pregled razvoja zdravstva v Laškem in njegovem okolišu," by Eman Pertl, depicts the history of the Laško health service which has, because of the mineral springs, an old tradition dating back to 1420, when the first hospital was established. For the nineteenth century Pertl uses the unpublished memoirs of Dr. Anton Čede, which cover the period from 1838 until 1945.

All the contributions in Laški zbornik include the bibliographical data and have a summary in a foreign language. Most of the authors use German, two English, while Ožinger gives summaries of his two articles in Latin. In addition each article is preceded by a short synopsis in Slovene and in English.

Closely connected with Babenberg rule over the Slovene lands of Styria are two works published in German in Austria on the occasion of the thousandth anniversary of the beginning of Babenberg dominion. Karl Lechner has written for this significant event an excellent monograph, Die Babenberger, Markgrafen und Herzoge von Österreich 976-1246 part of the series: Veröffentlichungen des Institutes für österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Vol. 23 [Vienna: Böhlau, 1976]. The second work, 1000 Jahre Babenberger in Österreich (Niederösterreichische Jubiläumaustellung [Vienna: Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, 1976; 774 pp.], Katalog des Niederösterreichischen Landesmuseums, N.F. 66), is a collection of articles covering political, social, economic, ecclesiastical and cultural aspects of Babenberg rule in Austria as well as in Styria, including the Slovene part of the latter.

The maritime activity of Piran during the late medieval period has been described by the noted Slovene historian Ferdo Gestrin in his Pomorstvo srednjeveškega Pirana (Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1978 [printed 1979]; 146 pp.). Basing himself on the sources available in Piran, he has established that maritime activity, including sea trade, shipbuilding, salt-works and fishing, was one of the most important economic enterprises of medieval Piran. However this activity depended to a large degree on trade with the hinterland, which Gestrin ably illustrates.

The late Middle Ages and the early Modern period are also of concern in the study "Humanism in the Slovene Lands"



by Rado L. Lencek in Nationalities Papers (vol. 7, no. 2 [Fall 1979], pp. 155-170). A preliminary version was presented as a paper in 1977. In the same year (1979) Primož Simoniti also published his book Humanizem na Slovenskem in slovenski humanisti do srede XVI. stoletja (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1979; 296 pp.).

In the same number of Nationalities Papers there is also a symposium on the Carinthian Slovenes; it includes the following articles: "The Carinthian Slovene Question in the Light of Recent German Austrian Scholarship," by Thomas M. Barker; "Minorities: Methodological Questions in Relation to Slovenes in Carinthia," by Rudolf P. Čuješ; and "History Teaching in Austria and Carinthia: A Slovene Perspective," by Andreas Moritsch, a Carinthian Slovene who teaches history at Vienna University.

Turning from early Slovene history to works on economic history, one has first to mention a new book which does not strictly speaking deal with the Slovene economy, but rather with a broader topic, the social development of the Slovene people, as the title indicates. This book, Slovenski družbeni razvoj: Izbrane razprave (New Orleans: Založba Prometej, 1979; 191 pp.) written by Toussaint Hočevar, a well-known Slovene-American economist, is a collection of his previously published articles in various languages, mostly English. He has now published them in Slovene and organized them into three major groups. The first, "Pot k naciji," analyzes the cultural and economic factors which have determined the development of Slovene people toward their national identity. The second group, "Sodobna Slovenija," discusses present problems, including such economic topics as the working of a socialist economy, as well as problems in connection with the Slovene language, the liberation of women, and the international industrial zone in Trieste. The third group, entitled "Zamejstvo in zdomstvo," deals with the national minority problems regarding Slovenes in Italy, and with the ethnicity problems of Slovene immigrants in the United States. The great diversity of the topics is tied together by the author's warm sympathy and love for the Slovene people, his concern for their national identity, their future at home in Slovenia and the Slovene heritage abroad. A summary in English of each article is to be found at the end of the book and will be helpful to everyone who cannot read Slovene.

The same author has also published a booklet, The Economic History of Slovenia, 1828-1918: A Bibliography with Subject Index (New York: Society for Slovene Studies [Documentation Series, 4], 1978; 48 pp.) The work has 234 entries including books and articles and each Slovene title has an English translation. For this meticulous work, too, should Hočevar be congratulated.

Žitna trgovina na Kranjskem in ljubljanske žitne cene od srede 17. stoletja do prve svetovne vojne (Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti [Razred za zgodovinske in družbene vede, Razprave, X/4], 1977; 213 pp.), written by Vlado Valenčič, is a significant contribution to the economic history of Slovenia. The author has made use of the archival material available in Ljubljana to prepare tables of grain prices at the Ljubljana market for the years 1650-1914. He admits that these data could be complemented by additional sources in Vienna, Trieste, and other Adriatic towns, which he was unable to check. In his tables are included prices for wheat, buckwheat, oats, rye, barley and millet. The last two do not appear in the tables from 1901 on, but by the end of the eighteenth century maize (corn) is listed as a new grain. The study of grain prices is important in determining the well-being of agriculturists (peasants and nobles), as well as the standard of living of the city consumers. From the study one learns that Carniola until the middle of the seventeenth century evidently produced enough grain to cover its needs, and could still export a small quantity. However, thereafter the picture began to change. By the beginning of the eighteenth century Carniola regularly imported grain, first from southern Styria and by the middle of the century from Croatia and Hungary. For one hundred years this importation of grain (mainly wheat) brought prosperity to Ljubljana and made a few merchant families rich. The grain came to Ljubljana by water transport on the Sava and Ljubljanica Rivers. In Ljubljana it was unloaded, part of it was sold to satisfy local needs, while the rest was stored in warehouses to be transported by land to the Adriatic cities, mostly Trieste. With the advent of the railroads, when the last link between Ljubljana and Trieste was constructed in 1857, the prosperity of the grain trade came to an end. Railroads brought two additional changes. First, grain was now transported directly from Hungary to the Adriatic cities--without stopping in Ljubljana. Such direct transportation

was also encouraged by the railroad tariffs. Secondly, the transportation of grain was replaced by flour as wheat was ground in Hungarian mills. Consequently 1899 was the last year when grain was sold on the open market in Ljubljana. This is a thorough study resulting from an original research and hence it is regrettable that it does not have a bibliography or an index. However, an extensive summary (17 pages long) in German is appended.

A further important work on economic history, Problemi in dosežki rudarjenja na Slovenskem (Maribor, Založba Obzorja, 1978; 2 vols.: vol. 1, 281 pp.; vol. 2, 320 pp.) by Ivan Mohorič, describes all possible aspects of the mining industry until its socialization in 1948. It begins with the search for mineral deposits, their discovery and first primitive exploitation, and it continues with the formation of modern mining societies, their acquisition of mining rights, further prospecting, mining techniques, production achievements, and the companies' relations toward the working class. While describing and analyzing the activities of the mining industry Mohorič also pays specific attention to the working class. He presents the development of social welfare from its first form of self help by fraternal associations to its more modern forms of accident insurance, sick leave, and old age insurance. He gives data about workers' wages, describes their strikes, depicts their housing problems and their style of life. The two volumes are richly illustrated including photographs, documents, diagrams and tables.

The last new work dealing with economic history describes agricultural activities. Kmečko gospodarstvo na Slovenskem (Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga, 1978; 296 pp.) written by Marija Makarovič belongs, to be precise, to the ethnographic field describing peasant activities, peasant tools and dishes, and changing methods of production. In this regard Makarovič's book is also an important contribution to Slovene agricultural history. She has organized her work according to different branches of agriculture, including farming, horticulture, viticulture, fruit-growing, hop-growing, cattle raising, hog raising, poultry raising, bee-keeping, and sericulture. Added to this agricultural material are forestry, floating of wood (splavarstvo), charcoal-burning, hunting and gathering of wild fruits. The rendering

of popular terminology for the different tools, dishes, performances of work and forms of cultivation, which she collected on her field trips, still further increases the value of the book, the more so as these old tools and modes of production are fast disappearing and with them the terminology. The book is enriched with many drawings by F. Golob. Though the book was written primarily for popular consumption, a list of source materials and a bibliography would have enhanced it for scholars.

BCN

### *Statistics*

Zavod SR Slovenije za statistiko, Ljubljana, serves as the central agency for the collection and dissemination of statistics in Slovenia. Among its regular publications, the statistical annual Statistični letopis SR Slovenije appears as the most useful for scholarly purposes. It contains data on physical geography, administration, demography, and economy, including national income and balance of trade accounts. Other sections cover education, cultural activities, public health, and justice. Some data are shown by counties (občine) and principal data for Slovenia are compared with those for other Yugoslav republics.

Monthly series are available in Mesečni statistični pregled SR Slovenije (YU ISSN 0543-5471). Current data are analyzed in another monthly, Družbeni razvoj SR Slovenije--kratka analiza podatkov. More extensive analyses of selected topics can be found in Prikazi in študije (YU ISSN 0032-8227). Contributions in volumes 1-15 of this publication have been indexed and summarized in vol. 15, no. 8-9 (March 1970). Five double-number issues per year appear on the average.

In addition to the aforementioned periodicals special publications appear frequently, e.g., Ida Berložnik, Sistem družbenih računov SR Slovenije za leto 1976, 1978, 96 pp., which contains financial data not appearing in regular publications. Also, Martina Golob and V. Ferfila, Družbeni proizvod in narodni dohodek v SRS 1977, 1979, 74 pp.; Stane Marn, Letni pregled industrije 1978, 1979, 163 pp.; Primož Pečnik, Investicije v osnovna sredstva in sredstva skupne

porabe 1973-1977, 1979 408 pp.; M. Šircelj et al., Upravna statistika 1972-1979. Demografska statistika 1972-1978, 1979, 120 pp. A complete bibliography of publications of Zavod SR Slovenije za statistiko for the period between 1945 and August 1, 1977 appeared in Statistični letopis SR Slovenije 1977, pp. 595-616.

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*Library Science*

The proceedings of the last two meetings of the Association of Librarians of Slovenia have appeared in two volumes: Društvo bibliotekarjev Slovenije: Strokovno posvetovanje Društva bibliotekarjev Slovenije, Maribor, 5.-7. okt. 1978, Maribor, Obzorja, 1978, 117 pp. and Društvo bibliotekarjev Slovenije: Strokovno posvetovanje in XXIV. občni zbor Društva bibliotekarjev Slovenije, Bled 4.-6. okt. 1979, 1979, 114 pp.

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