

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

Language and Linguistics

The 1979 volume Obdobje razsvetljenstva v slovenskem jeziku, književnosti in kulturi, published by the XVth Seminar on Slovene Language, Literature and Culture of the University of Ljubljana, reached us only in Summer 1980. From twenty-five contributions to this International Conference on the Slovene eighteenth century, six papers are dedicated to Slovene language, viz.: "Typologiczny aspekt postulatów slawizacyjnych B. Kopitara," by Hanna Orzechowska; "Uradovalna slovenščina v drugi polovici 18. stoletja," by Martina Orožen; "O jeziku prvega slovenskega časnika," by Janez Dular; "Slovenska jezikovna misel na Koroškem v 18. stoletju," by Teodor Domej; "Prispevek k poznavanju virov za Gutsmanov slovar," by Erich Prunč; and "Naloge in dosežki panonske leksikografije," by Janko Jurančič.

The yearly Zbornik Predavanj of the XVth Seminar on Slovene Language, Literature and Culture (Ljubljana, 1980), this year contains seven short articles on the problems of language. Two are dedicated to Jernej Kopitar: Jože Toporišič speaks of "Kopitar as Grammarian," and Franc Jakopin of "Kopitar's Heritage in Miklosich's Work." Both papers were originally prepared for and read in English at the North-western University Conference "To Honor Jernej Kopitar, 1780-1980" (May 1980). It is regrettable that the Slovene published versions of these papers do not give this reference. Breda Pogorelec contributed to the Zbornik a short note on "Pomenoslovna skladnja v besedilni slovnici" (pp. 23-24), a note very much condensed and unnecessarily entangled in terminological neologisms. Martina Orožen speaks on "Word-formational Semantic Categories in Early 19th Century Texts," Jaka Müller on "Semantic Groups and the Semantic Structure of Substantives," Vatroslav Kalenić on "Semantic Differences in Slovene and Serbo-Croatian Words of the Same Origin," and Alenka Šivic-Dular on "The Role of Semantics in Etymological Research."

Issues one and two of Volume 28 (1980) of Slavistična revija, published by the Slavistično društvo Slovenije in Ljubljana, offer several linguistic studies of special interest, particularly "A Theory of the Word-formation Algorithm," by Jože Toporišič (2:141-151), and a contrastive

study "The Noun Gender in Slovene and in East Slavic Languages," by Nina Mečkovska (Minsk) (2:199-211). The latter contains several generalizations on grammatical gender of interest to Slavic contrastive linguists. Jakob Rigler's "Notes on the Phonemic Characterization of the Dialects of the Upper Savinja Valley" (1:21-34), suggests some corrections to France Ramovš's classification of these dialects along the Upper Savinja River (Ramovš, *Dialekti*, 1935). It was T. Logar (1954) who first noticed the need for a revision of Ramovš's grouping of these dialects; Rigler's report on his own fieldwork in the village of Luče now brings the documentary data for such a revision. Another short article by J. Rigler: "A Note on the Syllable-final Rising Accent in Slovene" (2:219-222), points to neutralization of rising pitch in word-final syllables in South Slavic languages, and observed in some dialects of Dolenjsko, Notranjsko, and marginally in one of the dialects of Rovte. Interesting as well is Anton Grad's "A Contribution Towards the Etymology of the Toponyms Ljubljana, Lubiana, Laibach" (1:47-63) in which the author, a well-known philologist of Romance languages, advances a hypothesis of the derivation: Germ. Laibach < Romance Lubiana, a hypothesis which would deserve a close reading by a Slavic and German linguist. Eric Hamp's article "The Slovene koteri, kateri and saus-; Freising Slovene v uzmaži and smag-," short as it is (1:97-101), is a valuable contribution to the Slovene etymological dictionary. Hamp's stress on the value of Slovene lexical testimony for the Indo-European evolution of semantic nuclei *kwo-tero- and suggestions for a better understanding of the Common Slavic base smag-, are well taken. It is a pity that the published Slovene translation of this article in the journal is rather poor.

The second volume of the Münchener Zeitschrift für Balkankunde (Munich: Trofenik, 1979), has published a cultural-historical essay on "Die westliche Ausdehnung der glagolitischen Schrift," by Sergio Bonazza (pp. 1-77 + 6 reproductions), which supersedes his earlier survey and discussion of the texts and inscriptions in Glagolitic script preserved in the Western Slovene speech areas of Trieste, Gorizia, and Cividale (see Slovene Studies 1:2 [1979], 72-73). This time this reviewer cannot but agree with the author's conclusions, (1) that the Glagolitic texts found in the Western Slovene speech areas, are limited to a specific historical time (from the second half of the 16th century through the first years of the 17th century), and (2) that the carriers of the Glagolitic tradition in this area "waren jedoch nicht die dort

ansässigen Slowenen selbst, sondern die aus Istrien und Norddalmatien gekommenen kroatischen Glagoljaši" (page 17). The author's thesis that during the attested period (which corresponds to the most intensive Protestant activity in the Slovene lands), the Glagoljaši from Istria and Dalmatia must have played an important role in the defense of the Roman Catholic church in the Western Slovene speech area against the Protestant movement in the cities, is plausible and well-taken. Less happily does Bonazza interpret Alasia da Sommaripa's remark on the alphabet of "la lingua Schiuaua," which by the way does not refer to the local dialect of Devin (It. Duino) but to the Slavic language in general (similarly as in Adam Bohorič, 1584). Bonazza's interpretation of Sommaripa's "lettera detta chieru," "come sarebbe in chiereulie, clichat e mogoch" (page 8 of the Vocabolario, 1607) as "hjer" representing the Glagolitic letter h, however, is simply a lapsus to be corrected in the text from a rather dubious deduction: "Und dass Alasia da Sommaripa es für nötig fand zu unterstreichen, dass die Slowenen diesen Laut besassen, ist keineswegs ein Zufall, denn im italienischen gibt es einen solchen nicht" (p. 13).

Another article in German by the Italian Slavist S. Bonazza: "Der Glagolita Clozianus - ein altslawischer Codex aus Tiroler Boden," appeared in Der Schlern, Vol. 54 (Bolzano, 1980), pp. 203-211 (with two facsimile reproductions). Bonazza's essay deals with the known fragments in Glagolitic (named after Count Paris Cloz of Trent, Italy), a part of which has been demonstrated to be a sermon composed by St. Methodius. The value of Bonazza's article, which is based on a new examination of the twelve folia of the OCS monument now in the Museo Civico di Trento, is more in a comprehensive story of the manuscript, its fate in the Cloz family and in the hands of Jernej Kopitar (Kopitar published it in his Glagolita Clozianus in 1836), than with its language and provenience.

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History and Economics

Four new books describe the Slovene minority in Italy and its cultural activity.

The first two works are written by Catholic priests and depict the persecutions and prosecutions of Slovene priests in Italy during the Fascist regime. Primorska duhovščina pod fašizmom (Gorica: Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1978) was written by Rudi Klinec, a Slovene priest who was active in the Slovene Littoral and died recently in Gorica. The second book Moja leta v Istri pod fašizmom (Ljubljana: Družina, 1978; 103 pp.) was written by Leopold Jurca, a Croatian priest and well-known cultural worker among Croats and Slovenes in Istria. The work was edited and partly translated into Slovene by Vladimír Klemenčič. As Jurca closely worked with the Slovene priests in the Slovene Littoral his memoirs are an important complement of Klinec's work, as both depict the tragic years of Fascist rule, when most Slovene intellectuals escaped to Yugoslavia and the Catholic priests were for the most part the only ones which remained with the Slovene and Croatian peasants and workers to keep alive their religious faith as well as their Slovene or Croatian language.

Two works written in Italian have also appeared recently. Aleksander Rojc in his Cultura musicale degli Sloveni a Trieste dal 1848 all'avvento del fascismo (Trieste: Editoriale stampa triestina, 1978) depicts in a condensed form the development of Slovene musical activity from 1848 until it was repressed by Fascism. It is a description of Slovene composers and their musical creations, Slovene musical societies, secular and church choirs and their performances. As the work was first written as a doctoral dissertation it is understandable that it has an exceptionally rich bibliography.

The second book in Italian, Disciplina giuridica delle istituzioni scolastiche a Trieste e Gorizia (Giuffrè Editore, 1979; 610 pp.) was written by Daniele Bonamore, a former counselor of the educational board in Trieste and presently a professor at the Law School in Trieste. In his work he discusses, among other questions, the problem of Slovene schools in Italy especially since World War II. His account uses official documents and illustrates well the policies of the Italian government toward the Slovene minority in Trieste, Gorizia and Udine provinces. That the author presents the

problem of Slovene minority in an objective and dispassionate manner gives additional value to the book. The work has a rich bibliography of primary and secondary sources.

Regarding the Slovenes in America, three works should be mentioned.

The Slovene Immigrant History 1900-1950, Autobiographical Sketches (Dover, Delaware: M. Molek Inc., 1979; 537 pp., and 82 photographs) by Ivan Molek was prepared for publication by his wife Mary Molek, and has already been mentioned in the Journal.

The second book, Med dvema svetovoma (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1979; 608 pp.) by Vatroslav Grill, was also published posthumously, and was prepared for print by Jerneja Petrič. Grill's work is at the same time two things, his memoirs and a part of the history of the Slovenes living in the United States. About himself he tells us that he came to the United States in 1913, when he was fourteen years old. He spent most of his life in Cleveland, Ohio, where he edited the newspaper Edinost for twenty years. While working for Edinost he also went to school, graduating with a law degree. Though an attorney and public prosecutor, he remained closely connected with the Slovene community. He was active among the radical liberals and socialists and it should not be surprising that during World War II he became a member of the Slovensko-Ameriški narodni svet (SANS) which supported Tito's partisans. In his memoirs the author also talks about the history of Slovenes in America which he divided into four periods. The first (1830-1880) was the period of Bishop Friderik Baraga and the other Slovene missionaries who worked among the American Indians. It ended with Josip Buh, who was, according to the author, the last true missionary. The second period (1880-1924) was characterized by a mass immigration of Slovenes. They continued to come to America until Congress changed the immigration laws in 1924. During this time the Slovene settlements were formed, the Slovene fraternal, social, and cultural organizations came into being, and Slovenes became divided ideologically into clerical (pro-Catholic), liberal, and socialist groups, as in Slovenia. The third period (1924-1955) Grill denoted as the Slovene cultural renaissance. However, despite the great social and cultural progress, the Slovene settlements began slowly to disintegrate. The children and the grandchildren of immigrants began to leave their settlements in order to be better accepted by "true Americans" and to obtain a better economic

and social status. The fourth period, since 1955, is characterized by these cosmopolitan trends. The grandchildren, who have intermarried or who themselves were children of ethnically mixed marriages, now regarding themselves as "true Americans" with a higher education and better economic positions, became again interested in their Slovene "roots." Though this book is written from an anti-clerical, liberal, pro-socialist and pro-Tito viewpoint, it nevertheless is a significant contribution, as books like Grill's, Molek's and other biographical literature represent an important step toward the final version of a history about the Slovenes in the United States.

The third item, written by Toussaint Hočevar, Geographical Distribution, Age Structure, and Comparative Language Maintenance of Persons of Slovene Language in the United States (New York: Society for Slovene Studies [Documentation Series, 3], 1978; 21 pp.) deals with the same subject, the Slovenes in the United States. The author uses the official U. S. censuses of 1940 and 1970 to determine the geographical distribution of Slovenes. By comparing both censuses he tries to establish the degree of ethnic awareness among Slovene Americans of different age groups, as well as their age structure. The booklet is a reprint of the author's paper, which was presented at a conference at Columbia University in March 1978.

Since our last remarks on Zgodovinski časopis (Slovene Studies, 1 [1979]:42) we have received three additional numbers of this most important Slovene historical review published by Zgodovinsko društvo za Slovenijo in Ljubljana.

Among the more significant articles dealing with Slovene history in Zgodovinski časopis, vol. 32, no. 3 (1978, printed 1979), we must mention the results of Peter Petru's research on the continuity or discontinuity of settlements during the transition period from late Antiquity to the early Middle Ages involving specifically the period of Migration of Nations until the settling of the Slavs. Jože Šorn gives a survey of iron works for the Slovene parts of Styria and Carinthia for the hundred years since 1760. Milica Kacin-Wohinz evaluates from a Marxist-Leninist point of view the position of the Italian Communist party in regard to the national question of the Slovene and Croatian minorities living in Italy during the Fascist regime between the wars. Dušan Nečak deals with a quite contemporary problem, more political than historical, when writing about the election of the Carinthian

Board of Agriculture in Austria on November 21, 1976.

In the next number of *Zgodovinski časopis* (vol. 32, no. 4 [1978, printed 1979]) Andrej Pleterski uses the Brixen estate at Bled as an example of how archeological finds and written sources can complement each other to obtain a clearer picture of a sparsely documented early period of Slovene history. Anton Svetina discusses those Carinthian parishes of the Beljak (Villach) region which once belonged under the jurisdiction of Ljubljana diocese. The Russian expert on Slovenia and a member of the Institute for Slavic and Balkan Languages and Cultures in Moscow, Iskra V. Čurkina, discusses Russo-Slovene social relations at the end of the sixties and at the beginnings of the seventies of the 19th century. The material which she took from the Russian archives, not yet previously investigated, throws new light on the origins of Slovene Panslavic sentiments. Andrej Vovko describes two émigré organizations formed by Slovenes and Croats who escaped from Italy during its Fascist regime and formed their organizations in Yugoslavia. This was formerly the first part of Vovko's thesis, presented here in somewhat condensed version. Finally Dušan Biber discusses, based on British sources, the Yugoslav-British disagreements about Carinthia during 1944-1945. Biber's contribution was originally a paper delivered at the conference entitled "Yugoslavia in the Final Stages of the Second World War," which met in Belgrade in December 1975.

In *Zgodovinski časopis* (vol. 33, no. 1 [1979]), three articles again deal with the problem of the Yugoslav-Austrian border. Two of them were papers discussing Yugoslav-British relations during World War II at the conference of Yugoslav and British historians and experts at Kupari near Dubrovnik in September 1978. (The conference was the continuation of the first one, mentioned above, which met in Belgrade in 1975.) The first of the two papers written by Dušan Biber is this time based on non-British, mainly Yugoslav sources while the second, William Deakin's paper, represents the British point of view and is based on recently released British documents. The third article, written by Fran Zwitter, complements the first two and analyzes the entire international situation from World War II until the signing of the Austrian peace treaty in 1955. Among other contributions to be mentioned is Jože Šorn's article describing the traditional textile manufactories from 1724 until the appearance of modern factories in the first half of the 19th century. Vasilij Melik describes the activity of Slovene

members of the Austrian Parliament (Reichsrat) for the years 1893-1904 based on the official shorthand records and on the newspaper articles, and Andrej Vovko continues with the second part of his thesis analyzing the Slovene and Croat émigrés from Italy, this time concentrating on their main organization in Yugoslavia "Zveza jugoslovanskih emigrantov iz Julijske krajine." An important new contribution to Slovene history is the report of Vančo Boškov and Jasna Šamić about the manumission of five Slovene slaves (four female and one male) in Ottoman Bosnia in 1556 and 1557. Each of the five documents is presented in the Turkish original (facsimile), the Latin transliteration, and the Serbo-Croatian translation.

Each number of Zgodovinski časopis has relevant book reviews and book reports, news about historical congresses and professional activities, and pertinent information about the Historical Society of Slovenia.

BCN

Matija Kovačič, a member of the Kmetijski Inštitut, Ljubljana, has written a monograph on Socialist agricultural cooperation in Slovenia (Sozialistische landwirtschaftliche Kooperation in Slovenien, Berlin: In Kommission bei Duncker & Humboldt, 1980). Kovačič's seven chapters encompass the main characteristics of the Yugoslav economic and social systems, the agrarian economic structure, as well as the development, workings and status of Slovene agricultural cooperatives. The author discusses differences in objectives and operations between Slovene cooperatives and those in West Germany. The differences stem largely from different socio-economic systems which affect the objectives and the relationships between the cooperatives and their members.

The bulk of the data and conclusions reached with respect to the problems and viability of present Slovene cooperatives and their future development are based on empirical findings. In an extensive survey the author reports on farmers' attitudes and experiences with the cooperative organization. He cites the strengths and weaknesses of cooperative organizations. The results are statistically analyzed and are presented in both written and tabular forms. In addition, this well researched work is supplemented by over one hundred references. This publication should be of interest to students of Yugoslav economic system in general and to those who follow Slovene agricultural development in particular.

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Scholarship on the Slovenes of Carinthia finds a new publication outlet in the monograph series Disertacije in razprave -- Dissertationen und Abhandlungen, edited by Slovenski znanstveni inštitut -- Slowenisches wissenschaftliches Institut of Klagenfurt/Celovec (Bahnhofstrasse 38). Four volumes have appeared to date: Vida Obid, Die slowenische Literatur in Kärnten seit 1945, 1979, 64 pp.; Fran Zwitter, Die Kärntner Frage, 1979, 62 pp.; Avguštin Malle, Die slowenische Presse in Kärnten 1848-1900, 1979, 240 pp.; and Mirko Messner, Prežihov Voranc und die Bauern, 1980, 224 pp. The first of these volumes is a seminar paper which was originally written in Slovene in the Slavic Department of the University of Vienna. Zwitter's work contains a demographic treatise he published in Slovene in 1937 and a 1970 conference paper on the national consciousness of the Carinthian Slovenes from a historical perspective. The works by Malle and Messner are dissertations defended at the University of Vienna in 1972 and 1976.

Another series of publications is the product of research financed by the Austrian Ministry for Science and Research in the wake of demonstrations against what was perceived as the Government's failure to fully implement the provisions of Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty, guaranteeing the linguistic rights of Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria. The last of the three volumes appearing in this series is Ludwig Flaschberger and Albert F. Reiterer, Der tägliche Abwehrkampf: Erscheinungsformen und Strategien der ethnischen Assimilation bei den Kärntner Slowenen (Ethnos, 20), Vienna, Wilhelm Braumüller Universitäts-Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1980, 123 pp.

Finally, Razprave in gradivo, vol. 9-10 (1979), Ljubljana, Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja, treats Austrian legislation concerning the Carinthian Slovenes for the period 1972-1977.

Prospective reviewers can receive the volumes listed above by writing to the editor.

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Geography

The fifty-first volume of the Geografski vestnik, Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Slovenia (Ljubljana, 1979), has published a few fieldwork reports and studies of interest to American geographers doing research on the problems of contemporary Slovenia. Darko Radinja discusses "Landscape Characteristics and River Pollution in Slovenia"; Rado Genorio, "Geography of the Slovene Immigration in Canada"; Milan Natek, "The Significance of the Frazian Land-Register for Agrarian Geographical Research."

The tenth volume of the Geographica Slovenica (Ljubljana: 1980), a series which publishes papers read by geographers at Slovene and Yugoslav national and international conferences and symposia since 1969, brings the proceedings of the Yugoslav Geographical Symposium on Urban and Industrial Geography, which took place in Ljubljana, November 8-10, 1979. Among the most interesting published papers of this Symposium are: "Industrialization in Slovenia, the Social Causes and Consequences of its Effect in the Area," by V. Klemenčič; "Methodology of Evaluating the Exploitation of Urban Space, using the Example of Ljubljana," by R. Genorio, A. Sajovic, and T. Zakotnik, and "Functional Differentiation of the Central Settlements SAP of Kosovo," by R. Čavoli.

OTV

Geografski zbornik, 18, 1978 (Ljubljana, 1979), published by the "Anton Melik Institute for Geography" of the SAZU in Ljubljana, brings two studies from the areas of long-range research topics of the Institute; one by M. Natek: "Areas Exposed to Inundations in the Lower Savinja Valley," and one by M. Orožen Adamič: "The Consequences of the Earthquakes in 1976 in SR of Slovenija."

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