

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

Language and Linguistics

We have received the third issue of Vol. 28 (1980) of Slavistična revija. The issue is almost entirely devoted to the problems of literature. One paper on a linguistic topic may interest linguists: Medstava v luči besediloslovja in stilistike (given in English as "Inter-insert in the light of text grammar and stylistics"). The paper deals with the classification of parenthetical clauses in Slovene prose, publicistic and literary; its point of departure is modern textology. Among the Reports in this issue of the journal, Jože Toporišič and Jakob Rigler continue their "Commentary on the Projected Rules of the Slovene Orthographical Dictionary"; one book review in this issue may interest our readers: Janez Stanonik of the Filozofska fakulteta v Ljubljani, reports on the Slovene Studies, I (1979).

Of the two recent issues of Jezik in slovstvo, No. 1 (1980-1981), is dedicated to the seventieth birthday of France Bezlaj. We find here as well one of his own mini-studies in Slavic etymology ("Nekaj opomb ob željno pričakovanih knjigah"); this time a critical review article on two volumes of Slova gramatičká a zájmena (Brno: ČAV, 1975-1978), prepared by the Brno etymological team (F. Kopečný, V. Šaur, V. Polák). In No. 3 of the same journal, another etymological note appears: Janez Orešnik's article "Rečno ime Laibach 'Ljubljana'," offers his hypothesis on the origin of the river name Laibach 'Ljubljana'.

Finally we note the book review by William W. Derbyshire of Milena Gobetz and Breda Loncar, Slovenian Language Manual, Vol. 2, in the Slavic and East European Journal 24/4 (1980), 457-8.

RLL

Literature and Literary Criticism

In the course of the past few years Slovene literary historians have been devoting special attention to literary beginnings, that is, the early phases of Slovene literary activity from before Prešeren. This work is now bearing much fruit. First and foremost there are the two anthologies of early texts which substantially fill out and enrich our knowledge of the oldest periods of Slovene literacy: the Slovenska

matica has published Cvetnik slovenske vezane besede, Vol. I (1978) and Vol. II (1979), by Alfonz Gspan and, when in the course of this enormous labor he died, by Anton Slodnjak, who finished editing the collection and provided the annotations. The anthology contains only so-called "artistic" poetry, therefore neither folk works nor prose. Jože Pogačnik's book, Starejše slovensko slovstvo, which appeared as the twenty-second volume in the series "Iz slovenske kulturne zakladnice" from the Založba Obzorja in Maribor, contains a selection from both the literary and oral traditions, as well as foreign (German, Latin) literature which was composed on Slovene territory. An enormous (some 90 pages) and informative preface by Pogačnik opens the book; an abridged version of the work has also appeared in Serbo-Croatian (entitled Začinjavci, translated by Božidar Bagola, Novi Sad: Matica srpska, 1979).

The eighteenth century in Slovenia, the age of the enlightenment, was the theme of the international conference held in Ljubljana in July 1979, "Obdobje razsvetljenstva v slovenskem jeziku, književnosti in kulturi." The volume containing the papers of this conference has just been published by the Edvard Kardelj University of Ljubljana. It is edited by Boris Paternu with the assistance of Breda Pogorelec and Jože Koruza.

With fewer scholarly ambitions, but nonetheless also quite interesting and popular is the monograph Primož Trubar, rodoljub ilirski by Jožek Humar, published by Lipa, in Koper. The author, a lawyer by profession, has made use of new documents and reveals many heretofore unknown facts about Trubar's character and activities.

The Cankarjeva založba of Ljubljana has undertaken a project which is particularly important for the study of Slovene folklore. It has published a facsimile edition of the most complete collection of Slovene oral poetry, which originally came out at the beginning of this century. These are the four books entitled Slovenske narodne pesmi compiled by Dr. Karel Štreklj.

Two newly reprinted books are also worthy of attention: in 1949 France Kidrič (1880-1950), one of the greatest Prešeren scholars, published on the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of France Prešeren (1800-1849) an album containing tremendously rich pictorial and documentary material about the poet, his life and work. When it first appeared, this volume, which contains portraits of Prešeren by almost every famous Slovene painter of the late nineteenth and early

twentieth century, sold out almost immediately, so that the Državna založba Slovenije has had to publish again Kidrič's well known Prešernov album.

The popularity of the poet Simon Gregorčič (1844-1906) must have been very great at the beginning of the century for it was then that the Mohorjeva družba published his Izbrane poezije (selected by Anton Medved) in 85,000 copies. The same publisher announced a new selection of Gregorčič's poems in 1961, with an introduction by France Koblar. And now the 1961 edition has been reissued, but with illustrations and vignettes taken from the large tirage edition of 1908.

Etbjn Rojc's book, Pregovori in reki na Slovenskem (Državna založba Slovenije, 1980) is eloquent testimony to the method of thought and centuries-long art of the Slovene folk. Already into a second edition, this book contains more than 8,000 sayings and proverbs drawn from various areas of human life and work.

In a Mladinska knjiga publication from Ljubljana (1980) Vladimir Osolnik has produced an illustrated biography of the poet Josip Murn Aleksandrov, in which he brings together the most significant facts from the poet's life, outlines his poetic works and the time in which he lived (1879-1901).

The Založba Obzorja in Maribor has begun a new series, "Slovenski znanstveniki," in which short but lively biographies of Slovene scientists will appear. Peter Likar, the editor of the series, has already issued three items: on Srečko Brodar, Lojze Ude and Lev Milčinski.

The Cankarjeva založba in Ljubljana has been particularly outstanding in the publishing of works concerning the theater and theater life. In 1980 the following books have appeared: Dušan Moravec, Slovensko gledališče od vojne do vojne (590 pages of extensive documentation and penetrating analyses); Filip Kalan (1910-), Hvalnica igri (subtitled "Esejistični triptih o velikih igralcih," about Ivan Levar, Marija Nablocka and Vladimir Skrbinšek), and a second volume with essays about on-stage activities in Slovenia and all of Yugoslavia; and a study by Primož Kozak (1929-), entitled Temeljni konflikt Cankarjevih dram.

Vitomil Zupan (1914-) has been particularly active in the belle-lettristic field. In 1980 the second printing of his novel Menuet za kitaro (na petindvajset strlov) appeared; from it the director Živojin Pavličić has made a film entitled "Dovidjenje u sledećem ratu," which was shown at the

Yugoslav Film Festival in Pula this year. The novel has also been translated into Serbo-Croatian by Tanja Detiček (Narodna knjiga, Belgrade). The same author has also recently published a huge autobiography under the title Komedija človeškega tkiva I-II, with the Cankarjeva založba (1980).

MLM

History

Most of Nos. 2 and 3 of Volume 33 of Zgodovinski časopis (Ljubljana, 1979) are filled with the papers presented at the nineteenth meeting of Slovene historians in Maribor from September 27 to October 1, 1978. This meeting was held to honor the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Slovene Historical Society in Maribor.

The first four papers published in No. 2 discuss Slovene political activities during the decade preceding World War I (1904-1914): Janko Pleterski describes the position of the Slovene Social Democratic party regarding the solution of the Slovene national question; Vasilij Melik deals with the electoral reform of 1907 which had introduced general male suffrage and evaluates its meaning for the Slovenes; Avguštin Malle depicts the political activities of the Slovenes, of the German nationalists, and of the Social-Democratic party in southern Carinthia; and finally Boris Gombač describes the struggle for Slovene political affirmation in Trieste by analyzing the relative roles played by the Slovene National (Liberal) and the Slovene Socialist parties. Two papers deal with the second topic, Beneška Slovenija (Venetian Slovenia): Karel Šiškovič, director of the Slovene Research Institute in Trieste, describes the history of Venetian Slovenia and Resia from 1866 to 1918; and Jaromir Beran, a retired professor of the Law School in Ljubljana, discusses the Italian plebiscite of 1866 and the role the Venetian Slovenes played therein. Following the above two topics are two individual papers, one dealing with the history of the protection of the natural environment presented by Jože Maček, professor of the Biochemical Faculty in Ljubljana, and the other discussing the teaching of history in a socialist society, prepared by Štefan Trojar, professor on the Faculty of Philosophy in Ljubljana.

No. 3 opens with the talk in honor of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Slovene Historical Society in Maribor delivered by Sergej Vrišer, the director of the

Regional Museum in Maribor, and a professor at the University of Ljubljana; and concludes with the paper by Iskra V. Čurkina describing Russo-Slovene relations during the second half of the 19th century. Čurkina is a member of the Institute for Slavic and Balkan Studies in Moscow and a Soviet expert on modern Slovene history. Between these two unrelated topics three papers are inserted which deal with the establishment of the new Slovene-Austrian border after World War I: Professor Bogo Grafenauer presents the most important historical factors which shaped the Slovene-Austrian ethnic line in southern Styria and thereby contributed to the awarding of the district of Maribor to Yugoslavia; Franc Rozman, a collaborator of the Institute for the History of the Workers' Movement, surveys the historical development of the Social-Democratic party in Maribor from 1890 to 1914 with an eye to the Slovene-German relationship; and Elio Aph, professor at the University of Trieste, talks about the struggle of Trieste's merchants for the retention of a direct railroad line with Austria, involving the Trieste-Tarvisio-Villach connection, and about their request for Italian military intervention in case Yugoslavia should occupy that part of the land and thereby cut the railroad line. Among the above papers two articles are also inserted which deal with the related topics, namely, with Maribor and the new Slovene-Austrian border: Miroslav Pahor, director of the Nautical Museum in Piran, depicts Maribor as the city which gave many seamen, among them three admirals of the Empiral Austrian and two of the Yugoslav navy, while Lojze Ude describes the fight for the Jesenice triangle (Jesenice-Tarvisio-Villach) in 1918. Ude's article was originally a talk delivered at Jesenice on Nov. 11, 1978, on the occasion of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the struggles there.

Most of No. 4 of Vol. 33 (1979) of Zgodovinski časopis is dedicated to Edvard Kardelj. On March 2, 1979, the Historical Society for Slovenia held an extraordinary meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary since Kardelj (using the pseudonym Sperans) published his book Razvoj slovenskega narodnega vprašanja (The Development of the Slovene National Question) (Ljubljana, 1939), which gave a Marxist interpretation to Slovene history. No. 4 includes the proceedings and the talks delivered at this meeting. Ignacij Voje, as the president of the Historical Society, opened and closed the extraordinary meeting and read a proclamation making Kardelj an honorary member of the society; Janko Pleterski analyzed the historiographical activity of Slovene Communists during 1932-1941; Metod Mikuž depicted the political situation in Slovenia, in Yugoslavia and the world at the time Kardelj's

book was published in January 1939; France Filipič described when, how, and under what circumstances Kardelj wrote this book; Bogo Grafenauer discussed the revisions suggested by him and accepted--but some also refused--by Kardelj for the later editions of the book; Miroslav Stiplovšek described the circumstances surrounding the printing and the distributing of Kardelj's book while Branko Marušič wrote about the first reviews.

Following these talks are two articles dealing with the formation of Yugoslavia: the first, Momčilo Zečević's contribution, written in Serbo-Croatian, discusses some historiographical questions related to the unification of the Southern Slavs, and the second, the article written by Janko Prunk, depicts Slovene-Croat relations during 1914-18. The last article written by Mavricij Zgonik continues with the discussion of how to teach history in a socialist society.

In addition, in Vol. 33 of Zgodovinski časopis obituaries of three Slovene historians who have recently died are published: Josip Mal (1884-1978), Ernest Turk (1895-1979), and Bogo Teply (1900-1979). To each obituary is added a list of the author's publications. We also learn that two recognized Slovene historians, Viktor Korošec and Ivo Juvančič, celebrated their 80th birthdays, while two others, Metod Mikuž and France Škerl, celebrated their 70th. Moreover at the meeting in Maribor on September 28, 1978, three Slovene historians--Pavle Blaznik, France Škerl, and Bogo Teply--were honored as outstanding members of the Historical Society for Slovenia. We add our congratulations to them all.

BCN

Geography

Academic geography in Slovenia is carried out at two principal institutions: the Geographical Institute of the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Geographical Institute of the University of Ljubljana. Both institutions carry out significant research which is documented in various volumes of their regular and special publications.

Geographical research on Slovenia and related regions continues to impress observers by the volume of publications as well as by their high quality.

The most established regular periodical, Geografski vestnik, reached its fiftieth volume in 1978 (published in

1979). The fifty-first volume for 1979 summarizes the achievements of Slovene geography and geographical institutions (ref. two articles). The Vestnik began its life shortly after the establishment of the University in Ljubljana. Valter Bohinec, one of the founders, is still active as a scientific contributor to the Geographical Institute of the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences. Academic geography is today well established in Ljubljana, in Maribor and at the Institute for the study of Karst in Postojna.

Ten years ago the Geographical Institute of the University began publication of an international series, Geographica Slovenica. Each of the ten volumes focuses on special topics of modern geography and their reference to Slovenia with studies and contributions authored by Slovene as well as numerous foreign geographers. The most recent volumes deal with "Socio-Geographical Problems of Suburban and Frontier Zones" (8 [1978]); "Geographical Problems of Human Environment" (9 [1979]); "Urban and Industrial Geography" (10[1980])."

A new international geographical periodical, Geographica Jugoslavica, appeared recently in Ljubljana (1978) with Igor Vrišer as its editor.

The Geographical Institute of the University, under the directorship of Professor Vladimir Klemenčič, has established close cooperative arrangements with geographical institutions elsewhere in Yugoslavia and abroad. The results of such efforts are joint research projects with the University of Munich and with the University of Udine. The cooperative 1974 research of German, Macedonian and Slovene teams in Macedonia was published in 1980 under the editorship of Professor Karl Ruppert: "Räumliche Struktur und Prozessmuster in der SR Makedonien," 20 [1980], Münchner Studien zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeographie. Slovene geographers have been active participants at international conferences on tourism (Ljubljana, 1978), on migration (Pordenone, 1978), on speleology (Sheffield, 1977), and took an active part at two recent world geographical congresses in Moscow in 1976 and in Tokyo in 1980.

The Geographical Institute of the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences under the directorship of Professor Svetozar Ilešič, continues the publishing of Geografski zbornik. The most recent volumes (17, published in 1978, and 18, published in 1979) contain comprehensive studies of flood areas and the assessment of 1976 earthquake damage in Slovenia.

Two additional series complete the list: Geografska bibliografija Slovenije is published annually and provides a comprehensive inventory of Slovene geographical studies regardless of the place of publication. Geografski obzornik is published regularly by the Geographical Society of Slovenia and aimed at secondary school teachers.

The total scholarly work shows an amazing growth in the sixty years of Slovene academic geography. From a few practitioners in the early interwar period (Melik, Bohinec, Ilešič), it has expanded in the postwar years by quality and breadth to the level of scholarly endeavors elsewhere in Europe and overseas. Though the early generation of geographers has in recent years lost a substantive number of very active practitioners (Planina, Kranjec, Medved), the new generation of trained professionals is taking their places and has achieved a remarkable international recognition (Klemenčič, Vojvoda, Gosar, Kokole, Vrišer).

Both principal geographical institutions, the Geographical Institute of the University under the leadership of Vladimir Klemenčič and the Geographical Institute of the Slovene Academy under the guidance of Svetozar Ilešič, are engaged in extensive research, occasionally competing for attention. The University Institute is most productive in studies of socio-economic problems, analyses of the structural reorganization of Slovene areas, the assessment of tourism on the Slovene economy and society, and the impact of boundaries. The studies are aligned with similar concerns evident among German, Austrian and Italian geographers. The Institute of the Academy, on the other hand, has concentrated on the study of environmental alterations due to natural hazards (floods, earthquakes) and studies of land utilization.

A recently published volume, Pogledi na geografijo, by Svetozar Ilešič (Partizanska knjiga, 1979), is a refreshing summary of fifty years of Slovene geography as it appears through the voluminous work of one of its principal advocates. The contributions, originally published in various, often less accessible, outlets, trace the consistent pathway of modern geography, with a cautious guidance and advice provided by the author. The book deserves its place side by side with major theoretical summaries in international geography.

Igor Vrišer, a prolific writer, is the primary advocate of modern quantitative analyses in Slovene geography. His continuous pursuit of studies of urban transformation and analysis of systems is evident in his report on the Yugoslav National Settlement System (1980) prepared for the International Geographical Union.

At the same time as Slovene geographers find their studies published abroad, the Slovene area continues to be the object of scholarly investigation by non-Slovene authors. Frank Carter (London) reviewed the status of geography in Yugoslav universities ("Between East and West: Geography in Higher Education in Yugoslavia," Journal of Geography in Higher Education, 4/2 [Autumn 1980], 43-53); Colin Thomas (New University of Ulster) continues his documented studies of Slovene population ("Population Mobility in Frontier Communities: Examples from the Julian March, 1931-45," - Transactions, Institute of British Geographers, 1 [1979], 44-61); Giorgio Valussi (Udine) contributed numerous studies of Slovene-Italian border area and associated problems (Minoranza a confronto, Udine: Istituto di Geografia [Pubblicazione No. 3], 1978); Guido Marrese explores boundary setting after World War II ("Impiego del personale dell'Istituto Geografico Militare sul confine Italo-Jugoslavo dalla fine della seconda guerra mondiale ad oggi," L'Universo, 60/5 [1980], 833-856).

Meetings of Slovene geographers are documented in the publications of proceedings. The tenth meeting in 1974 was dedicated to the Upper Soča Valley (Zgornje Posočje. Zbornik, Ljubljana, 1978), and the eleventh to the Maribor region (Mariborsko Podravje, ed. Božidar Kert. Geografsko Društvo Slovenije, Maribor, 1979).

Slovene geographers continue to publish in foreign geographical publications. Such studies include: Svetozar Ilešič's "The Regions of Slovenia" in Geographia Polonica, 36 [1977]; Anton Gosar, "The Urban Growth and the Spatial Problems of Recreation in Slovenia, Yugoslavia," Wiener geographische Schriften (1979); J. Maier and A. Gosar, "Gemeindetypisierung als Ausdruckform regional differenzierter Struktur- und Prozessmuster in Slowenien: das Beispiel eines factoreanalytischen Ansatzes," Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in München, 62 (1977), 133-144.

Slovene geography has achieved an enviable maturity. It is hoped that it will proceed on the same tracks in forthcoming decades.

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