

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

Language and Linguistics

Sergio Bonazza's Bartholomäus Kopitar: Italien und der Vatikan, published as volume 16 of Rudolf Trofenik's series "Geschichte, Kultur und Geisteswelt der Slowenen" (Munich, 1980; 376 pages), is a major contribution to Kopitariana generated by the remembrance of Jernej Kopitar's two-hundredth birthday in 1980. Bonazza's book consists of two parts: its first part represents his study of Kopitar's contacts with Italy and with its scholars of the time (see in particular chapters: "Die Beziehungen Kopitars zu den italienischen Gelehrten," "Kopitar und der Vatikan," "Kopitar und die Entstehung der italienischen Slawistik"), its second part brings a long overdue publication of all available correspondence of Kopitar's Italian connection (with F. M. Appendini, P. Bettio, C. O. Castiglioni, P. Cloz, A. Mai, G. Secchi, P. Solaric among others). Bonazza's Introduction to the volume and his essays are well written and thoroughly documented; they conclusively establish an aspect of Kopitar's philological interests which has been little known and even underrated in the treatment of Kopitar as Slavist in the literature so far. The publication of Kopitar's correspondence with Italian scholars once again underlines the central role Kopitar the philologist played in the evolution of Slavic studies during the first half of the nineteenth century.

The 1981 volume Obdobje romantike v slovenskem jeziku, književnosti in kulturi (tipološka problematika ob jugoslovanskem in širšem evropskem kontekstu), edited by Boris Paternu and published by the XVth Seminar on Slovene Language, Literature and Culture of the University of Ljubljana, brings contributions to an International Symposium on the Period of Romanticism in Slovene Literature, which took place in Ljubljana, June 26-28, 1980. In the main, the published papers deal with literature (among them is the paper "The Baptism on the Savica as Romantic Program," by Henry R. Cooper, Jr.), a smaller number of contributions also with language and linguistic topics. Three papers in the volume are devoted to Jernej Kopitar: F. Jakopin, "Kopitar in slovanska filologija"; J. Toporišič, "Kopitar - Prešeren - Čop"; and H. Orzechowska, "Składnia między wierszami grammatyki B. Kopitara"; and six papers on

random language topics. Among these we mention the paper by M. Orožen discussing the stabilization process of the Slovene literary norm during the first half of the nineteenth century ("Slovenski knjižni jezik in zaton pokrajinskih različic v prvi polovici 19. stoletja"); M. Kravar's paper on Prešeren's selection of the quantity and stress system in his versification ("Prešernov izbor izmedju metra i ritma"); T. Pretnar's article on Prešeren and Vraz's iambic pentameter ("Prešernov in Vrazov jambski enajsterec"); S. Suhadolnik's paper on Andrej Smole's edition of T. Linhart's "Veseli dan ali Matiček se ženi" ("Linhartov Matiček v izdaji 1840"); B. Oczkova's paper on Slovenisms in the young Vraz's Croatian poetry ("Slovenizmi v zgodnjem Vrazovem hrvatskem pesništvu"); and J. Vončina's discussion of Danica Ilirska's conception of a Croatian scholarly terminology ("Konceptcija Danice Ilirske o jeziku znanosti").

Also in 1980 the Slovenska Matica in Ljubljana published a volume of papers by one of the most interesting Slovene philologists and folklorists of the first half of this century, Ivan Grafenauer (1880-1964) to be welcomed by all who are interested in the Slovene language and linguistics topics. The volume, Literarno-zgodovinski spisi Ivana Grafenauerja (Ljubljana: Slovenska Matica, 1980; 711 pages), prepared by Jože Pogačnik, offers a series of Grafenauer's most important short studies devoted to the problems of Slovene medieval literature, a number of essays related to discussion of a few contributions of Carinthian-Slovene scholars to Slovene culture, and five papers concerned with Grafenauer's intellectual and aesthetic evaluation of phenomena in the contemporary evolution of Slovene culture. In addition, the volume contains Jože Pogačnik's introductory essay on "Ivan Grafenauer and Literary History," Ivan Grafenauer's biography (Življenjepis) and his bibliography, both prepared by his son, the well known Slovene historian, Bogo Grafenauer.

The very last issue of Slavistična revija (number 4 of volume 28) which reached us only lately, is dedicated to the seventieth birthday of Professor France Bezlaj. The issue contains five articles on language: one is devoted to the scholarly profile of France Bezlaj (Alenka Šivic-Dular: "The Span of France Bezlaj's Scholarly Interests"), two to Jernej Kopitar (Jože Toporišič: "Kopitar's Grammar-

Morphology," and William R. Schmalstieg: "Kopitar's Work from a Contemporary Viewpoint"), one to etymology (Alenka Šivic-Dular: "The Semantics and Etymology of Slavic ganati"), and one to a Slovene orthographical dictionary prepared in 1945 (Velimir Gjurin: "The Slovenski Pravopis of 1945"). In the Reviews and Notes section of the same issue there appear Jože Toporišič's report on the "Studies in Slavic Morphophonemics and Accentology," by Edward Stankiewicz, and Eric P. Hamp's note on the Režijan jist "polenta."

Among language-linguistics papers which appeared in issues 4 to 8 of Jezi in slovstvo (Year XXVI, 1980-81), the following contributions deserve to be mentioned: Velimir Gjurin's study "Sopomenskost besed cilj, namen in smoter" (issue no. 4), Rudolf Neuhäuser's essay "K vlogi glasovne instrumentacije in glasovne metafore v lirski pesmi romantike" (issue no. 5), and Jože Toporišič's paper "Dinamika razvoja slovenskega knjižnega jezika" (issue no. 6).

Rado L. Lencek

History

The double number (1-2) of Volume 34 of Zgodovinski časopis (Ljubljana, 1980) includes eight articles which differ in length and importance. The longest (70 pp.) and probably the most valuable for Slovene history is the one by Janko Pleterski, Professor of History at Ljubljana University, in which he analyses how the union came about between the Vseslovenska ljudska stranka (VLS) (the All-Slovene People's Party) and the Hrvatska stranka prava (HSP) (the Croat Party of [State] Rights) during the years 1911-1913. With thorough documentation Pleterski refutes the assertions advanced during 1960-1973 by the Croat historian Mirjana Gross in her nine articles according to which the union between the VLS and the HSP came about on the suggestion and with the support of Great-Austrian circles close to Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand. On the contrary, this friendly union came into being, stresses Pleterski,

because of Slovene and Croat national self-interest in the need to defend Slovene and Croat political and cultural individuality. Moreover the most important consequence of this union was the formation of the Croat-Slovene Parliamentary Club--the so-called Jugoslovanski klub--in the Viennese Parliament which played an important role in Yugoslav unification during World War I.

The second article (39 pp.), written in Serbo-Croatian by Petko Luković, describes the Slovene struggle for a "Zedinjena Slovenija" (Unified Slovenia) at the end of the Great Eastern crises--from March until November 1878--and underlines the importance of the tabori (open-air public manifestations) in Kojsko (March 31), Kobarid (April 7) and in Dolina near Trieste (October 27), which were directed against Italian irredentist demands upon the Western parts of Slovene territory. He also indicates that the Slovene struggle for both a unified Slovenia and closer political cooperation between Slovenes and Croats had been sympathetically greeted by the Serbian press in the Serbian principality as well as by the Vojvodina Serbs living in Austria-Hungary. In the third long article (36 pp.) Jože Žontar, the director of historical archives in Ljubljana, describes the formation of administrative districts in Slovenia. In Styria, Carniola and Carinthia they gradually developed from the conscription districts (formed from 1777 on) while in the County of Gorica (Görz) they evolved out of the judicial districts. At the end of the article he attaches a list of all the administrative districts with the dates of their foundation.

Among the shorter articles are Vasko Simoniti's analysis of Turkish incursions into Croatia between 1576 and 1579 and the help coming from Slovene lands, and Anton Svetina's contribution to the history of Skočidol, a parish in Carinthia which belonged to the Ljubljana diocese from 1461 to 1787. Svetina points out that the Slovene name for Skočidol was originally Kačji dol: according to the Carinthian linguist Josip Scheinigg it was later corrupted into Skočidol as documented by written sources between 1360 and 1461 (Schotidol [1360], Gottzidol [1370], Chozdeall [1403], Gozededall [1406], Götschidol [1430] and Skozidall [1431]). For the years 1461-1787 the name is given in the Ljubljana archives as Khozenthall, Chozenthall and Gozenthall. Only toward the end of the eighteenth century and in the

beginning of the nineteenth the present German form Gottestall appeared. Professor Toussaint Hočevar (University of New Orleans) compares and analyses data on persons listed as Slovene speaking in the U.S. censuses of 1940 and 1970. Two of the articles do not deal with Slovene history: Ignacij Voje describes the private business books of Dubrovnik merchants from the fourteenth century, while Lujo Margetič writes in Serbo-Croatian about precapitalistic forms of ownership as described by the young Marx in his Grundrisse.

As usual this issue includes reports about historical congresses, new books received by the main libraries and news items regarding the Historical Society for Slovenia. Among the book reviews one has to mention the laudatory review of Toussaint Hočevar's book Slovenski družbeni razvoj by Stane Granda.

B. C. Novak

History of Science and Technology

From the fact that a nation is taking systematic interest in the history of science and technology one can infer that it has attained a respectable level of economic development. Viewed in this light the periodical Zbornik za zgodovino naravoslovja in tehnike, published by Slovenska Matica in Ljubljana, represents an important landmark in Slovene social development. The 1979 volume, discussed here, is the fourth in a series which has been appearing since 1971. In format, it is similar to previous volumes: a hard bound book of 266 pages, with each of the four major contributions provided with an English summary.

Janko Pučnik surveys the history of meteorology with special reference to Slovenia. Although systematic meteorological observations in the Slovene lands are known to have begun during the 1780's, the earliest preserved records date from the year 1850. Following World War I the functions formerly performed under the auspices of the Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics in Vienna were taken over by a similar institute in Ljubljana, which

was founded by the noted climatologist F. Siedl, the author of Das Klima in Krain (Ljubljana, 1902). By 1940 Yugoslav Slovenia had a network of 276 weather stations. During World War II the only stations which remained operative were those in major cities. It is of interest to note that as early as the summer of 1944 four American meteorologists were engaged in training Slovene Partisans in Črnomelj for meteorological service at temporary landing strips used by Allied planes flying out of Bari.

In addition to meteorological services, Pučnik covers the Slovene climatological literature and the programs in meteorology at the University of Ljubljana. Also included are some 300 folk weather forecasting rules, e.g., "Matija [Feb. 24] led razbija, če ga ni, ga pa naredi." Certain of these sayings have predictive value, but since the latter is generally limited to a particular region, migrating population tends to transfer such folk wisdom to areas where it no longer applies. The author suggests the possibility of such transfer by Slovene immigrants to America--perhaps a challenging topic for ethnic field research.

Two essays are concerned with Ivan Žiga Popovič (1705-1774). In the first, the late Zmago Bufon takes a critical view of France Kidrič's ungenerous assessment of Popovič's contribution to the Slovene Enlightenment. A widely traveled Renaissance man, Popovič, who taught German philology at the University of Vienna, was possessed by the ambition of wedding natural sciences to linguistics. Although he had spent much of his life outside of Slovenia, he noted with pride his Slovene origin, used Slovene profusely in his linguistic comparisons, and pointed out the importance of topographic names for Slovene historiography (e.g., Ostrowitz, Warschneg, Windischgärsten, all in Upper Austria). His gradivo for a Slovene-German dictionary reflects his expertise in taxonomy, especially in the field of botany, an accomplishment which did not escape the enlightened Žiga Zois.

In the second essay on Popovič, Karel Bajc of the A. M. Slomšek Teachers' College in Trieste evaluates him as an early oceanographer by analyzing the theories contained in Popovič's Untersuchungen vom Meere (Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1750). Bajc finds that five of Popovič's theses, all

of which were new for his period, agree with modern findings in physical and dynamic oceanography. However, there are other theses which are completely erroneous because of "his choice of the qualitative, verbal treatment of the subject and his search for the support by old authorities instead of adopting quantitative-numerical methods based on his own and others' measurements."

Finally, there is a contribution on the history of sawmills in Slovenia by Franjo Sevnik. The earliest traditional mechanical sawmill, a so-called venecijanka, is documented to have operated in the area of Škofja Loka in 1358. It is estimated that by 1850 the number of these sawmills reached 1,500. At this point in time the exploitation of forests increased due to both the abolition of feudal land tenancy and the introduction of the railroads. By 1910 there were 2,150 water powered and 102 steam powered sawmills. The backward linkages associated with the lumber industry included the machine-building industry: since the 1850's woodworking machines and water turbines were being built in Ljubljana. During the prosperous 1920's the machine-building industry expanded, contributing to the modernization of sawmills, but the ensuing Depression forced the largest machine-building firm Strojne Tovarne in Livarne in Ljubljana to close. The machine-building tradition was revived after World War II with the establishment of a large new firm Litostroj in Ljubljana. However, their line of woodworking machines was subsequently discontinued, so that new industrial sawmills are now equipped with imported machinery, including the sawmill in Koper which has been processing exotic woods since 1971. Public policy vis-à-vis the remaining private sawmills has not been such as to encourage their development. The essay contains technical drawings and a photograph of the traditional venecijanka in operation within the complex of the Tehniški Muzej in Bistra near Ljubljana.

Toussaint Hočevar

Ethnology and Ethnic Heritage Studies

Since reorganization of the Slovensko etnološko društvo in 1975 its publishing activity has greatly increased. At this time the society's regular publication, Glasnik slovenskega etnološkega društva (Glasnik SED) was given its current form and title, replacing the previous Glasnik slovenskega etnografskega društva. This new quarterly "bulletin," which since 1980 has included a several page English summary of its contents, serves diverse purposes for the society: it is a professional journal, newsletter and vehicle for presenting the proceedings of conferences involving society members. While individual issues of the bulletin vary considerably, sometimes presenting only the proceedings of a particular meeting, each annual volume of the publication reflects a balanced combination of professional articles, literature reviews and a running comprehensive bibliography of current student and professional writing by Slovene ethnologists. The bulletin presents a good deal of material from students and is also noteworthy for its concerted attempt to advance a multi-disciplinary view of ethnology as a science which integrates and depends upon the theoretical and methodological insights of a broad range of related academic disciplines--a role assumed traditionally in North America and Great Britain by journals of social and cultural anthropology. The bulletin regularly solicits contributions from what the society considers to be sub-disciplines of ethnology (i.e., ethnography, folklore, ethnomusicology, social and cultural anthropology and museum science) as well as from the fields of history, Slavic languages and literatures, and the social sciences.

The remainder of this survey will very briefly outline the content of recent special issues of the society's bulletin and its irregularly appearing publications. Since 1980 this special literature has been made a part of the series entitled: Knjižnica glasnika SED. The address of the bulletin's editorial office is: Glasnik SED, Filozofska fakulteta, Aškerčeva 12, 61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

I

Recent issues of the Bulletin of the Slovene Ethnological Society presenting the proceedings of meetings and conferences (by date of publication):

1978 Etnologija in sodobna slovenska družba (Glasnik SED Leto 18/1978 St. 2, 29pp.) The Third Conference of the Slovene Ethnological Society held at the Posavski Museum in Brežice, June 7-8, 1978, was dedicated to the theme "Ethnology and Contemporary Slovene Society." While the papers given at this conference are presented in a special publication produced by the society in cooperation with the Posavski Museum (outlined below), this issue of the bulletin contains a lengthy transcription of the discussions held in reference to formal presentations.

1979 Zbornik 24 kongresa jugoslovanskih folkloristov (Glasnik SED Leto 17/1977 St. 5, 365pp.) This collection of papers presented to the 24th Congress of Yugoslav Folklorists held in Piran, 1977, is arranged according to the following themes:

- I. Osebnost tovariša Tita v ljudski ustvarjalnosti (13 papers)
- II. Ljudska ustvarjalnost slovenskega krasa (4 papers)
- III. Odsev socialnih razmer v ljudski ustvarjalnosti (33 papers)
- IV. Razmerje med folkloristiko in etnologijo (3 papers)
- V. Etnomuzijološka in etnokoreološka sekcija (5 papers)

The generally short papers compiled here, which are too numerous to list by title, are accompanied by summaries in English, French, German, Russian or Slovene.

1980 Etnologija-Slavistika (Glasnik SED Leto 20/1980 St. 2, 81pp.) Upon the initiative of the Slovensko etnološko društvo, the Slavistično društvo Slovenije joined in organizing a conference on Ethnology and the Study of Slavonic Languages which was held in Ljubljana, Feb. 15, 1980. The papers presented at this meeting are grouped in the following categories: 1) The Development of the Relationship between Ethnology and the Study of Slovene Language and Literature (2 papers). 2) Oral Tradition as the Subject of Literary Science, Ethnology and Folklore (8 papers). 3) Ethnology in Public Schools (1 paper). 4) Oral Tradition as the Basis of

Literature (6 papers). 5) Language Variations in selected Life Situations and specific Social Surroundings (2 papers). These papers are accompanied by a résumé of formal discussions. And the English summary of the conference in this issue of the bulletin focuses significantly upon issues raised in Slavko Kremenšek's initial address, H genezi razmerja med etnologijo in slavistikjo, which concerns the intellectual history underlying the theoretical orientation in Slovenia of ethnology, folklore and literary science.

II

Special individual publications of the Slovene Ethnological Society which since 1980 are part of the series: Knjižnica glasnika SED (by date of publication):

1978 Etnologija in sodobna slovenska družba (Ljubljana: SED, Brežice: Posavski muzej - knjiga 5, 124pp.). In effect this book is the proceedings of the Third Conference of the Slovene Ethnological Society mentioned above. Participation in this meeting was quite broad including ethnologists, ethnographers, an ethnomusicologist, museum personnel, journalists, an architect and a representative from the Institute for the Preservation of Historical Monuments. The role of ethnology in contemporary Slovene society was formally discussed in relation to: 1) The National War of Liberation, 2) Public Opinion, 3) Public Education, 4) Research on European and Non-European Cultures, 5) Ethnomusicology, 6) Contemporary Public Taste, 7) Museums, 8) The Preservation of Historical Monuments, 9) Theater and Film, 10) Urban and Rural Planning, 11) General Social Planning, and 12) Tourism, especially Village Tourism. All contributions to this volume are summarized in English.

1980 Način življenja Slovencev 20. stoletja - zasnova preučevanja, dosedanje raziskave in problemi (Ljubljana: SED - knjižnica glasnika SED/1 114pp.) This first issue in the Slovene Ethnological Society's "library series" contains the proceedings of the society's conference held in Nova Gorica, June 6, 1980, which was dedicated to discussion of the research project, The Life-Style of the Slovenes in the 20th Century. This very ambitious project, which is described in Slavko Kremenšek's initial article in this volume, is envisioned as a framework

for much of the ethnological research to be conducted in Slovenia over the next 15 years; it is an attempt to integrate previously piecemeal ethnological research activity into a coordinated study of the cultural development of Slovene ethnic territory in the twentieth century and involves eventually the selection of 60 to 80 locations for serious monographic study. In the other contributions to this volume, the above research project is discussed in relation to: museum collections, electronic data processing, material culture, and social groups and stratification as central components of life-style studies. There are also additional papers on ethnology as an applied science, ethnological monuments in the Postojna Commune, Marriage Customs in Vitanje, Musicological Research in Vitanje in the Framework of a Monograph. The volume concludes with an analysis of graduate theses and other writing of students at the Department of Ethnology at the Philosophical Faculty during the period: 1953-80.

1980 Slavko Kremenšek, Uvod v etnološko preučevanje Ljubljane novejšje dobe (Ljubljana: SED - knjižnica glasnika SED/2 - 87pp.) This study which was written in 1966 is intended as an ethnological topography of Ljubljana which can be useful for current and future research of the life-styles manifest in Slovenia's major city; it is envisioned as integral to the research project outlined above.

1980 Janez Trdina - Etnolog (Ljubljana: SED - knjižnica glasnika SED/3 - 119pp.) Upon the 150th anniversary of the birth of Janez Trdina, May 29, 1980, the Slovene Ethnological Society sponsored in cooperation with the Občinska konferenca Zveze socialistične mladine Slovenije v Novem Mestu and Dolenjski muzej v Novem Mestu, a conference on this famous Slovene author's role as an ethnologist. These proceedings include the following articles: Janez Logar--Janez Trdina and his Work as Folklorist/Ethnographer; Slavko Kremenšek--The Place of Janez Trdina in the Development of Slovene Ethnological Thought; Angelos Baš--Folk Costume in the Writing of Janez Trdina; Janez Bogataj--Trdina's Field Notes: a Source for the Study of Sexual Life in Dolenjsko and Bela Krajina during the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century; Milan Dolenc--Ethno-Veterinary Science in the Works of Janez Trdina; Pavla Štrukelj--Dolenjsko Gypsies in the Collected Works of Janez Trdina; Aleksandra Muraj--Janez Trdina on Croatian

Peasants; Marko Terseglav--The Oral Tradition in Trdina's Work as an Ethnological Problem; Joža Koruza--From Trdina to Prežih following the Path of Slovene Plays of the Nineteenth Century; Martina Orožen--"Kresna noč" by Janez Trdina.

1980 Poglavja iz metodike etnološkega raziskovanja (Ljubljana: SED - knjižnica glasnika SED/4 - 149pp.) In this initial volume on ethnological research method the following articles are presented: Franči Šarf--On the Study of the Culture of Housing; Tone Cevc--Alpine Buildings as a Subject of Ethnological Research; Ivan Sedej--Ethnological Historical Monuments and Ethnology; Valens Vodušek--On European Ethnomusicology; Zmaga Kumer--The Method and Meaning of Research on the Text of Folk Songs; Mirko Ramovš--The Methods and Goals of Research on Slovene Dance Traditions; Marko Terseglav--Song Repertoires and Their Propagators; Ema Umek--Archives and Ethnology; Janez Bogataj--The Citation of Sources, Literature and Notes; Branka Berce-Bratko--The Use of Electronic Data Processing in Ethnology.

Robert Minnich

Recently revived interest in ethnic heritage studies has engaged the interest of a good number of SSS members and other scholars and yielded research documentation in printed form as well as in the form of scholarly papers at professional meetings and symposia.

The Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups, edited by Stephan Thernstrom and published by Harvard University Press in 1980, gives special credit to Louis Adamic as the initiator of this work over forty years ago. Rudolph M. Susel contributed for the volume a comprehensive article on the Slovenes (pp. 934-942). Susel has also written a series of articles on various problems regarding American Slovenes for Ameriška Domovina (Cleveland, OH). For the International Symposium on L. Adamic in Minnesota in May 1981, he presented a report on "The Slovenian Immigration to America." At the same symposium, Rose Mary Prosen (Cuyahoga Community College) read a paper on "Louis Adamic: Romantic Sentinel," and Bogdan Novak

(University of Toledo) gave an exhaustive analysis of Adamic's relations with Slovene Catholics during World War II, under the title, "The Slovene Catholic Response, 1941-1945."

Joseph Dwyer (Hoover Institute) and M. Czerwonka are the authors of the bibliography on Slovenes in the United States and Canada, published in 1981 by the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, with a preface by Joseph Velikonja (University of Washington). The volume is the first such bibliography and is a major contribution to the study of Slovene immigration history.

Velikonja has also written articles on Slovene migration for newspapers and magazines, among them Huerfano World (Walsenburg, CO), May 15 and 22 ("They Came and Stayed"); Ameriška Domovina, July 24 and 31, 1981 ("Louis Adamic and His Significance"); Mladika (Trieste, Italy), June 1981 ("John Gornick - A Portrait").

Toussaint Hočevár's (University of New Orleans) study on "Geographical Distribution, Age Structure, and Comparative Identity Awareness of Persons of Slovene Language in the U.S." was published in Zgodovinski časopis (Ljubljana), v. 34 (1980), pp. 215-225. The study appeared originally as No. 3 of the SSS Documentation Series and as a chapter in Hočevár's monograph Slovenski družbeni razvoj: Izbrane razprave (New Orleans: Založba Prometj, 1979).

The first volume of Slovenian Heritage, edited by Edward G. Gobetz, was recently published by the Slovenian Research Center (Willoughby Hills, 1981); it has already been reviewed by Mirko Javornik in Ameriška Domovina (Aug. 14-Sept. 15, 1981).

The literature on Slovene immigration has been further enriched by the publication of the memoirs of Vatroslav Gril, Ana Krasna-Praček, a revised edition of Marie Prislant's book, From Slovenia - to America, Irene Odorizzi's Footsteps Through Time, Ivan Molek's Slovene

Immigrant History, and Andrew Kobal's two volumes, Svetovni potnik pripoveduje, which includes references concerning Slovene American history.

Joseph Velikonja

Art and Art History

Control Data Publishing, a subsidiary of the Minneapolis based computer firm, is marketing several English language editions of Slovene art books. Just published are the albums on two contemporary artists: Jože Tisnikar (ISBN 0-89893-118-5) and France Slana (ISBN 0-89893-082-0), both by Janez Mesesnel. Titles of other books are: Slovene Impressionists (ISBN 0-89893-107-X), compiled and introduced by France Stelè; Janez Bernik (ISBN 0-89893-113-4) by Zoran Kržišnik and Jure Mikuž; and Rihard Jakopič (ISBN 0-89893-170-3) by Zoran Kržišnik. In a separate category is the illustrated volume Lipizzaner: The Story of the Horses of Lipica (ISBN 0-89893-172-X) by Milan Dolenc, a book which should be of special interest to hippologists.

Toussaint Hočevar