

weather and calendar expressions (275-306); upbringing and education (307-315); woman and man (317-324); life and death (325-333); and life's trials (335-356). Each section is provided with an introductory list of sub-topics contained in it, and there is an index (357-404) of key words indicating the page numbers where they are to be found.

Bojc notes that almost one third of the sayings are rimed, but he stops short of any analysis of the corpus as such. Nor does he provide an indication of which proverbs may be shared with Slavic or other languages. For example, there is no suggestion as to which proverbs are homegrown and which may be translations from Classical Greek and Latin, German, Italian or other sources. In short, the collection has no scholarly apparatus other than a brief bibliography of his sources (17-21). While the anthology is intended for the intelligent, non-professional folklorist or literary scholar, its scope and the large number of entries will facilitate future, critical examination of Slovene proverbs, their origin, structure, prosody, and other aspects of interest to paroemilogs. In other words, Bojc has provided the basis for further study, and as he says in the introduction: "Pričujoča zbirka naj bi služila le kot odskočna deska k znanstveni izdaji naših pregovorov" (14).

*Joseph L. Conrad, The University of Kansas*

Nadja Magajna, *Trieste 1945-1949: Nascita del movimento politico autonomo sloveno*, Trieste: Krožek za družbena vprašanja "Virgil Šček," 1980. 267 pp.

This was originally a doctoral thesis (*tesi di laurea*) which Mrs. Magajna-Jevnikar defended at the University of Trieste in November 1979 with highest honors. Quite understandably it was written in Italian though the author is a Slovene living in Trieste. The next year she obtained for it the "Dr. Frane Tončič Award," and the Krožek za družbena vprašanja (Via Machiavelli 22, Trieste) reproduced it in a soft-bound edition.

Basing herself on archival material and on articles from the contemporary press, the author describes the formation and the activities of two Slovene non-Communist political parties, the Liberal *Slovenska demokratska zveza* (SDZ) and the Catholic *Slovenska krščansko socialna zveza* (SKSZ) in Trieste, or better in Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste (FTT), which came into existence in

September 1947. With the description of the first administrative elections in June 1949, the narrative comes to an end. Until the formation of the FTT, she includes in her description also the Gorizia (Gorica) region, which was administered, like Trieste, by the British-U.S. Allied Military Government (AMG). It was in Gorizia that the SDZ was formed in January 1947; almost a year passed before it was organized also in Trieste. The author explains the causes of this delay very well: in Gorizia, which was the political domain of the Catholic group, the SDZ was organized as a coalition party with Catholics and Liberals equally represented in its Executive Committee. In Trieste the situation was different. Trieste was historically the stronghold of the Liberals, and they were not prepared to give up their leading position. Hence, the coalition was a weak one from the beginning, a fact which did not satisfy the Catholics. They obtained only one-third of the representatives in the Executive Committee, and also played a subordinate role in other aspects. As disagreements continued, the Catholics decided to reorganize and form their own political party, the SKSZ, in August 1948.

Magajna's main contribution lies in her analysis of the *Neodvisni Slovenci*, a leftist group active in Trieste. Having access to the archives of this group she has been able to document the great tensions pulling apart the powerful Communist bloc composed of Italian and Slovene Communists with their mass organizations, including the Slovene Liberation Front. This entire Communist bloc was represented by an umbrella organization, the *Slovensko-italijanska antifašistična unija—Unione antifascista italo-slovena* (SIAU-UAIS). The leaders of the *Neodvisni Slovenci*, who represented their group in the Executive Committee of the SIAU-UAIS, were not Communists but supported Tito's Partisan movement both during and after World War II. With the passage of time, however, the *Neodvisni Slovenci* became more and more disenchanted with the SIAU-UAIS policies. They condemned the terror used by the Communists against their Slovene political opponents, i.e. the kidnapping on August 31, 1947, and the subsequent disappearance of Dr. Andrej-Slavko Uršič, the editor of *Demokracija*, the official organ of the SDZ in Gorizia. They regarded the obstructionist policy of the Communist bloc toward the AMG as detrimental to Slovene national interests in Zone A. For the same reason they objected to the "fratellanza" or Slovene-Italian "fraternization" propagated by SIAU-UAIS, which weakened the national consciousness of Slovene workers. Until the Spring of 1948, the dispute was an internal affair of the SIAU-UAIS's leadership and unknown to its own members. Then the *Neodvisni Slovenci* were publicly condemned by the SIAU-UAIS press and the break became final. While some of these tensions were

previously known, Magajna has now substantiated them with documents. She has also indicated that the above complaints were the same as the ones which caused the Liberals and the Catholics to break with the Slovene Liberation Front some two years earlier.

Among other activities of the SDZ, the SKSZ, and the *Neodvisni Slovenci* which Magajna describes are their efforts for the defense of the FTT and their demands for the recognition of Slovene national rights as guaranteed in the Permanent Statute of the FTT. While the SDZ and the SKSZ presented the Slovene National List, supported by both parties for the elections of 1949, the *Neodvisni Slovenci* remained uncommitted though in sympathy with the *Slovenska narodna lista*.

Many valuable data are to be found in numerous and extended footnotes. The bibliography and an index of personal names also come in handy.

Magajna must be congratulated for her detailed research, critical analysis of the archival material, and an objective presentation of a very complicated and sensitive subject.

*Bogdan C. Novak, University of Toledo*

France Novak, *Poslovni in uradovalni jezik*. Ljubljana: ČGP Delo—TOZD Gospodarski vestnik, 1980. 135 pp. 240 Dinars.

This book on the Slovene language is the first systematic attempt to present a business and official style of contemporary Slovene. The purpose of the book is "to improve [the use of] the language . . . in business and administrative activity" (5) and that "activity" certainly covers a lot of ground, from different economic enterprises to various sociopolitical and cultural organizations and societies.

In the first part of the book (7-15), F. Novak defines the "business and administrative language" (*poslovni in uradovalni jezik*) as the "use of the literary language" in human activities. The adjectival form, *uradovalen*, is of a fairly recent derivational vintage (*urad* "office, bureau," *uradovati* "to work, be on duty [in an office]") and its meaning is easily recognizable as is that of *posloven* (*posel* "business," etc.) which has been in use for a long time. The author also suggests an even more descriptive term for such language style, namely, *uradni delovni jezik* "an official (standard) language [used] at work" (8), "work" indicating here any formal or official human