

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

Language and Linguistics

A new volume of *Kopitariana* recently appeared in Rudolf Trofenik's series dedicated to *History, Culture and Intellectual Life of Slovenes*: Joseph Hahn's *Bartholomäus Kopitar und seine Beziehungen zu München* (= *Geschichte, Kultur und Geisteswelt der Slowenen*, 17), Munich: Rudolf Trofenik, 1982; pp. viii, 1-139, 14 tables. The new volume contains four essays researched by one of the best known German scholars on Jernej Kopitar today. The essay "Briefe von und an Kopitar" brings together the correspondence of Kopitar with his associates in Munich, e.g. with J. B. Bernhart, F. Thiersch, F. Beck, J. G. Krabinger, J. A. Schmeller, J. B. Docen, J. von Scherer, in 51 letters, 26 of which are Kopitar's, written between 1812 and 1841.—In the essay "Kopitar's Aufnahme in die Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften" are published the records of an 1836 proposal for the election of Jernej Kopitar as a corresponding member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. The paper "Cod. Slav. 14 der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek" deals with Kopitar's interest in a Church Slavonic inscription on an icon found in the Benedictine Monastery of Holy Cross in Donauwörth. The note "Der Entdecker der Freisinger Denkmäler" finally clarifies the fact that the *Freising fragments*, the oldest datable Slavic manuscript (975-1025), was discovered by J. B. Docen, Librarian of the Manuscript Collection of the Munich Imperial Court Library, already in 1806, one year earlier than reported in P. I. Keppen's *Sobranie slovenskix pamjatnikov naxodjaščixsja vne Rossii* (1827).—As a whole, the Hahn volume is a valuable contribution to our better understanding of Kopitar, in particular of his Munich connection, until now so little documented in his biography.

To Honor Jernej Kopitar, 1780-1980, edited by Rado L. Lencek and Henry R. Cooper, Jr. (= *Papers in Slavic Philology*, 2), Ann Arbor: Michigan Slavic Publications, 1982, is the title of a volume of papers presented at the conference dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Jernej Kopitar in the USA. The conference, which was organized by American Slavists, was sponsored by the Slavic Department of Northwestern University and Columbia University in the City of New York, and by the Center for Balkan and Slavic Studies of the University of Chicago; it took place at Northwestern University

in Evanston, Illinois, on May 14-15, 1980. The volume of 256 pages, containing a Preface by Henry R. Cooper, twelve papers and two Appendices, does indeed, as pointed out by Henry Cooper in the Preface, represent the most serious reassessment of Kopitar's work in Slavic studies to date. The individual papers of the volume are: "Kopitar's Share in the Evolution of Slavic Philology," by Rado L. Lencek; "Jernej Kopitar and the Issue of Austro-Slavism," by Jože Pogačnik; "Kopitar and Dobrovský," by Milan Fryšćák; "Kopitar and the Beginning of Bulgarian Studies," by Henry R. Cooper, Jr.; "Kopitar as Slavist: An Appreciation," by Kenneth E. Naylor; "Jernej Kopitar's Influence on Contemporary Grammars of the Slavic Languages," by Hanna Orzechowska; "Kopitar's Grammar," by Jože Toporišič; "Kopitar and the Evolution of Vuk Karadžić's Views on the Serbian Literary Language," by Pavle Ivić; "Jernej Kopitar and South Slavic Folklore," by Thomas Butler; "New Perspectives on the Collaboration between Maksimilijan Vrhovac and Jernej Kopitar," by Olga Nedeljković; "Kopitar and Vuk: An Assessment of Their Roles in the Rise of the New Serbian Literary Language," by Benjamin Stolz; "Kopitar's Share in the Work of F. Miklošič," by Franc Jakopin; and "Jernej Kopitar—His Place in Slovene Cultural History," by Sergio Bonazza. Appendix One of the volume is the program of "The Conference to Honor Jernej Kopitar" as it took place at Northwestern University; Appendix Two contains "Three Editions of Jernej Kopitar's 'Patriotische Phantasien eines Slaven,' with an English Translation of its 1810 Version," by Rado L. Lencek and Miriam J. Levy, with a facsimile copy of the three original editions of this document of early Slavic studies of 1810 and 1813.

Studies in South Slavic Dialectology, by Willem R. Vermeer, a "Proefschrift ter Verkrijging van de Graad van Doctor in de Letteren an de Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden" (Leiden 1982), has appeared as a dissertation recently defended at the University of Leiden. The volume is impressive (218 pages) and consists of eight chapters, all in English, originally written as independent articles devoted to various aspects of the historical dialectology of the western South Slavic languages, Serbo-Croatian and Slovene. Conceived in the conviction, widely accepted today, that on the level of the dialects, both languages, Serbo-Croatian and Slovene, exist as a continuum, the individual chapters deal with a number of Slovene language topics integrated into this dialectal chain. Three themes dominate the author's concern with Slovene: the problems of the neo-circumflex, the evolution of the Common Slavic **u* in Slovene, and the reconstruction of the history of the Slovene vowel system. These three topics are discussed in the following papers: "On the Quantity and

the Thematic Vowel in the Slavonic Present Tense"; "On the Principal Sources for the Study of Čakavian Dialects with Neo-circumflex in Adjectives and *e*- Presents," a paper published previously in *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics* 2 (Amsterdam, 1982); "Proto-Slavonic **u* in Kajkavian," previously published in *Zbornik za filologiju i lingvistiku* 22/1 (Novi Sad, 1979); and "Raising of **ě* and Loss of the Nasal Feature in Slovene." In the last paper W. Vermeer discusses some apparently controversial aspects of the well known "Pregled osnovnih razvojnih etap v slovenskem vokalizmu," by Jakob Rigler (1963).

Two recent festschrifts in Slavic and Balkan linguistics include a few essays dealing with Slovene language problems. "A Note on the *-m* > *-n* Change in South Slavic Dialects," by Rado L. Lencek, appears in *Studies in Balkan Linguistics to Honor Eric P. Hamp on His Sixtieth Birthday*, ed. H. I. Aronson and B. J. Darden (= *Folia Slavica* 4:2-3; Columbus, Ohio: Slavica, 1981). Three such contributions appear in *Slavic Linguistics and Poetics, Studies for Edward Stankiewicz on His 60th Birthday*, ed. K. E. Naylor *et al.* (= *IJSLP* 25/26, 198 Columbus, Ohio: Slavica, 1982): "The Accentology of Slavic Verbs in *-i*," by Lew R. Micklesen; "The Lexico-Phraseological Development in the Slovenian Literary Language in the 18th Century," by Martina Orožen; and "Structural and Semantic Aspects of Slovenian Place Names," by Joseph Paternost.

Two papers on South Slavic languages, one on "Some Phonological Characteristics of 'Schwa' in Balkan Languages," by Kenneth E. Naylor, in *Balkanistica* 6, 1980 (Columbus, Ohio: Slavica, 1982), and one on "Serbo-Croatian Verbs of the Type *krenuti-krenem*," by Asim Peco, in *IJSLP* 25/26 (Columbus, Ohio: Slavica, 1982), discuss features and isoglosses which do concern the dialectal chain of the western South Slavic dialects including Slovene dialects, and may be relevant to Slovene linguists.

In *Bŭlgarski ezik: Journal of the Institute on Bulgarian Language of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences* 32:4 (Sofia, 1982), appeared an essay "On Functions of the Auxiliary Word *da* in Literary Slovene (in Comparison with Bulgarian)," by Marija Dejanova, a leading Bulgarian Slovenist. Two earlier studies on the use of the infinitive in Slovene by Marija Dejanova should be mentioned here: one in *Slavjanska filologija* 15 (Sofia, 1978) on "Functional Limitations of the Infinitive in the Literary Slovene through 19-20 Centuries (in Comparison with other Slavic Languages)," and one in *Slavističen zbornik* (Sofia, 1978) on "The Slovene Infinitive in Syntagms with Reciprocal Dependence."

Issue No. 3 of *Slavistična revija: Journal for Linguistics and Literary Sciences*, 30 (Maribor, 1982), has three articles which may

be of some interest to our readers: "The Genitive of Negation," by M. Kaučič-Baša; "Phraseology in the Slovene-SerboCroatian Dictionary," by Matej Rode; and "The Lexemic Level of a Work of Art," a posthumous essay by the late Vatroslav Kalenić, a lector of the Serbo-Croatian language at the University of Ljubljana.

In the first two issues of the 1982/83 volume of *Jezik in Slovestvo* (*JiS* 28), only one mini-study in Slovene lexicology by Francè Bezljaj has appeared so far. His study "Iz slovenske leksike" deals with the Balto-Slavic root **g₁nb-* in Slovene, as it appears in such Slovene words as *ozîn*, *zîmec* ('nightmare').

Rado L. Lencek

History

The books listed below, all recently published, cover a wide range of Slovene history, beginning with the late medieval period and extending to recent times.

Nada Klaić, a noted professor of Croat medieval history at the University of Zagreb, has written about the powerful princely family of Celje, commonly known as "Celjski grofje." In her work, *Zadnji knežičceljski v deželah sv. krone* (Celje: Kulturna skupnost, 1982; 130 pp.; translated by Matej Rode and published as a special edition of *Celjski zbornik* 1980), she analyzes the political and administrative activities of the family in the Croatian-Hungarian lands during the first part of the 15th century. Klaić's book is an important contribution to Slovene history, since it reinterprets the historical role of this important family which, in the past, has been depicted quite one-sidedly, if not outright prejudicially, by the pro-Habsburg historians and consequently also by some Slovene writers.

John Arnez, the industrious Slovene researcher and director of Studia Slovenica, has written a detailed study of the Slovene economic development during the third quarter of the 19th century entitled *Slovenian Lands and Their Economies, 1848-1873* (New York & Washington, DC: Studia Slovenica, 1983; 321 pp.). This meticulous scholarly work deals with the important historical period when the modern foundations of the Slovene nation were laid down.

From the 16th century until 1919, when in December of that year the first lectures began at the University of Ljubljana, the Slovenes struggled for a university. Ana Benedetič describes this struggle in her book *Pot do slovenske univerze* (Ljubljana: Založba

Partizanska knjiga, 1981; 104 pp.), which was originally published in serial form in the daily *Delo* (Ljubljana, December 11-26, 1979). The author recounts the early efforts and then concentrates on the struggle for a Slovene university during the second part of the 19th and the first part of the 20th centuries. The book, written for the general public, is richly illustrated.

Janko Pleterski's *Študije o slovenski zgodovini in narodnem vprašanju* (Documenta et studia historiae recentioris, no. 2) (Maribor: Založba Obzorja, 1981; 439 pp.) is a collection of articles previously published in various journals. Common to all these articles is the complex question of how did—and how do—the socialists explain what a nation is (an ethnic group). The collection nicely depicts the evolution of this question from Karl Marx, Lenin and Stalin to the present Soviet and Yugoslav interpretations. Pleterski does not discuss these theories in an abstract form but applies them concretely to two periods of Slovene history: first, the Slovene national awakening during the second part of the 19th century until the Slovene separation from the Habsburg Empire; and second, the socialist revolution during and after World War II.

The next four books discuss the recent history of the Slovene Littoral.

Alfred Connor Bowman, the American military administrator of Zone A of Venezia Giulia from 1945 to 1947, has published his *Zones of Strain: A Memoir of the Early Cold War* (Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, 1982; 175 pp.). His memoirs include his training for a military administrator, his first function in Emilia, Italy, his public and private activities as military "governor" of Zone A during the most crucial years after World War II, and finally his talk with Jan Masaryk, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, in July 1947 regarding the Marshall Plan. Without doubt, the book is a valuable addition to the meager number of documents and first-hand accounts dealing with the immediate post-war years of the Trieste-Gorizia region, which were so important for the recognition of the Slovene national rights there. The book is also illustrated with many historically valuable photos.

Janez Kramar, the former director of the Provincial Museum in Koper, has written a history of Marezige, a small town in Northwestern Istria, which became known because of its uprising against the Italians in 1921. The author divided his work, *Marezige, trdnjava slovenstva v Istri, 1861-1930* (Koper: Založba Lipa, 1982; 400 pp.), into three parts. The first describes the struggle for national and linguistic equality from 1861 to 1918; the second examines the Italian occupation since World War I; and the third discusses the uprising of 1921. In addition, the third part includes the preparation

of the Slovenes for the Italian parliamentary elections on May 15, 1921, the terrorization of the population by the fascist squadrons, the Slovene rebellion, and finally the sentencing, almost ten years later, of the rebels by a Special Fascist Tribunal in 1930. The work is richly documented, since the author is the first scholar to be permitted the use of pertinent archives in Rome and Trieste.

Branko Babič, the noted leader of the pro-Tito Communist Party in Trieste, has published the second book of his memoirs, *Primorska ni klonila, Spomini na vojna leta* (Koper and Trst: Založba Lipa and Založništvo tržaškega tiska, 1982; 412 pp.). Babič's name became known when he took over the leadership of the Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste (FTT) at the time of the split between Tito and Stalin. At the same time the Italian, Vittorio Vidali, became the head of the pro-Russian or Cominform Communist Party of the FTT and Babič's chief rival. During the first part of World War II, Babič fought with the Partisans in Bosnia where he participated in the battle of Kozara. Afterwards he returned to Slovenia. In his first book Babič narrated his struggles in Bosnia, while in his second work, *Primorska ni klonila*, he describes his activities in the Slovene Littoral during the second part of the war and during the immediate post-war years. Babič's second book is a very important addition to Vidali's memoirs, published earlier. The two works together give us a clearer insight into the activities and rivalries between the Italian and Yugoslav Communist Parties regarding the Trieste problem. (According to *Naši razgledi*, of October 22, 1982, p. 587, Babič's book was also published in Ljubljana, by Borec in 1982.)

Roman Firmani describes the economic, social and cultural decline of the Slovenes living in the valley of Nadiza (Natisone) in *Beneška Slovenija in Zadnja dolina* (Trst: Založništvo tržaškega tiska, 1981). He indicates that the present situation is the result of the Italian policy of assimilation, pressed upon the Slovenes of this valley for over a hundred years. The book was translated from the Italian by Magda Jevnikar.

The next two books are Slovene contributions to the already numerous literature on German concentration camps.

Dachau (Ljubljana: Založba Borec, 1981; 536 pp.) is a collection of memoirs written by Slovenes about their experiences in this camp. The first effort for such a collection was made by the novelist Ludvik Mrzel, himself a victim of Dachau, who urged all the surviving members to collect pictures, blueprints, drawings, and all other pertinent material and send it to him together with accounts of their personal experiences. However, most of the material already gathered was lost after the death of Mrzel in 1948. Not before 1960 was a new

attempt made to collect such material under the direction of editor Vekoslav Mlekuž. The result is the above-mentioned book, which covers three major subjects. To the first belong such details as the organization of Dachau, the enumeration of the Yugoslav prisoners in the camp, and the activities of the Yugoslav communists there. The most original is the second part, which includes over thirty testimonies of Slovenes who spent part of their lives in the camp. The third part consists of pictures, sketches and other documents which support the testimonies given.

The second book, *Auschwitz-Birkenau* (Maribor: Založba Obzorja, 1982; 582 pp.), is a similar collection of memoirs pertaining to the Slovene survivors of this most feared extermination camp. The book was edited by Marija Kovač-Zupančič and Linka Kselaj. The latter also wrote a general introduction to Auschwitz, dealing with its beginnings, organization, administration and the systematic extermination of its prisoners. The second part contains some fifty recollections written by Slovene survivors and, in addition, ten testimonies which were submitted by them to the Frankfurt Court when it prosecuted the SS guards of Auschwitz. The collection is an account of slave labor, mass murder, the struggle to survive; it is also a document of human courage, endurance and kindness among the prisoners. The gruesome stories are illustrated by pictures taken by the Nazis themselves and supported by other documents which are preserved in different museums, most of them in Oświęcim (Auschwitz) in Poland and some in Maribor and Ljubljana. The book concludes with a list of Slovene prisoners of this camp.

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