

nations, but for all peoples and for all times. Veber may have been the philosophical forerunner of Edvard Kardelj, the social theorist of Yugoslav socialism, inasmuch as he was among the first thinkers to propose an economic order that was neither based on the individual (capitalism) nor on the state (socialism), but rather on self-defined groupings in society. Veber stressed that these groupings would naturally, and should, have both economic and social functions, as Čuješ documents was the case for many of the credit unions.

The book is brief and highly readable. One cannot expect a complete account of the implications of historical developments in such a brief work. However, there are several issues which are discussed in an unsettling manner, or which seem to have been avoided. The principal one of these, in my view, relates to worker cooperatives: i.e., cooperatives based on ownership by those who work in them as opposed to those who consume their services. While the Rochdale pioneers, founders of the cooperative movement in England, were originally interested in consumer cooperatives, many thousands of worker cooperatives have been founded in the West based on the principle of one-person-one-vote. Moreover, Slovenia now finds itself to be an integral republic of a country whose economy is based on the concept of labor management. It is curious that in the book there is no mention of Krek's, the church's or other involved persons' attitudes toward worker management.

Also, from a purely analytical point of view, one wonders what might have accounted for the obvious imperfections in Austrian capital markets in the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth, which would have led to the necessity for such a boot-strap approach to finance. It is clear why the Slovenes were interested in establishing credit unions: they could not obtain adequate financing. The question that I have in mind is: why was it not to the advantage of at least some German banks to loan to Slovenes?

In spite of these questions, this book adopts a sound and scholarly approach to its subject matter, and is worthwhile reading for students of Slavic history and of the history of cooperation.

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Aleksandra L. Ceferin, *Slovensko slovstvo-Berilo: Slovenian Literary Reader*. Melbourne: Slovenian Library "Baraga House," 1984. 242 pp.

With the dearth of pedagogical materials available for the study of Slovene language and literature, it is a particular pleasure to have this new reader by Ms. Ceferin. Her anthology is one of the very few works to which the student of the Slovene language can turn once he or she has mastered the essentials of Slovene grammar and has acquired a basic working vocabulary of the language. Its breadth of coverage is outstanding, and the selections have been chosen carefully.

The author approached her work with excellent credentials, the most important of which is an extensive career in the field of foreign language teaching. Ms. Ceferin was born in Slovenia and settled in Australia in 1950. Her teaching experience was initially in the fields of German and Comparative Literature, and she currently teaches English at the secondary level. She has been active in promoting the study of Slovene in Australia and in establishing professional organizations in that country for the

furthering of Slovene language and culture. Australia, like Canada and the United States, seems to have turned its serious attention to nurturing “ethnics”, and Ms. Ceferin has been at the forefront of that movement.

According to its author, *SSB* is aimed at the senior secondary level. Appropriate levels of use in North America would be for young adults in whose families there has been Slovene language maintenance supplemented by formal schooling. In addition, adults at the university level and beyond who have undertaken a study of Slovene will find this reader valuable. The author was guided by a philosophy of not duplicating certain of the more commonly available readers, most of which contain samples of writing pre-dating World War II. As a result, there is a heavy emphasis on modern and contemporary literature, and Ms. Ceferin states that some of the best known texts are omitted. Despite her disclaimers, *SSB* proves to be very comprehensive, with virtually every writer of note represented in this anthology.

In addition to a brief foreword and index, *SSB* is divided into eleven sections: *Ljudsko pesništvo* with 27 poems (7-18); *Ljudsko pripovedništvo* with 11 tales (19-33); *Srednjeveško pisemstvo* including excerpts of three of the most important monuments of early Slovene writing (34-36); *Protestantsko slovstvo* including samples of writing by Trubar, Krelj, Dalmatin, Bohorič and Megiser (38-46); *Katoliško slovstvo* represented by Kastelec, Svetokriški and Valvasor (47-54); *Razsvetljenstvo* with samples of writing by Pohlin, Vodnik, Linhart and Kopitar (55-60); *Romantika* with several poems by Prešeren and excerpts of works by Čop, Koseski, Slomšek and Vraz (61-70); *Od romantike k realizmu* represented by ten authors (71-88); *Moderna in njeni sodobniki* excerpting eight authors, most extensively Cankar (89-127); *Slovstvo med vojnama* with samples of seventeen authors (128-167); and *Sodobno slovstvo* including the writings of thirty-eight authors (168-236). Ms. Ceferin provides no commentary or bibliographical information on the writers whom she has chosen to include, except for dates of birth and death. All of the works included have been xeroxed or photo-offset from existing books.

This reviewer has no quarrel with either the selection of authors or works included. There are names missing, particularly among émigré writers. The interested reader can however always seek out such works. There are several points which need to be drawn to the attention of the potential user: these are not meant as criticism, but rather as points of information. Ms. Ceferin has assembled an excellent group of selections representing every period in Slovene literature. As such, her anthology serves as an introduction to its authors, their works and style from the earliest to the most modern times. The book is not meant to be, nor is it, a history of Slovene literature *per se*. Further, with the fewest of exceptions (e.g., the poem *Pevcu* by Prešeren, 61), accent marks are not included. This was probably a wise decision on the author's part, since her work is presumably not intended for reading aloud, although there is nothing to prevent that under the guidance of a teacher at a more advanced level of language learning. Finally, there is no vocabulary provided at the end of the work. Those with native ability but restricted vocabulary, and advanced learners of the language, will be forced to turn to Slovene-English dictionaries such as the one by Anton Grad; but any serious student of Slovene will own one anyway.

In sum, Ms. Ceferin's reader is a welcome addition to the slowly-growing number of works available to the serious student of Slovene. It fills an important gap, and one hopes that it will be available for some time to come.

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France Papež. *Dva svetova*. Buenos Aires: Slovenska kulturna akcija, 1985. Layout, illustrations and introductory essay by France Papež. 98 pp. [= Slovenska kulturna akcija, vol. 122].

The "two worlds" of France Papež's title are the old and the new, the former homeland and the new homeland(s), Slovenia and the Americas, and all those things that define them: language, poetry, history, houses, lands, family. Each of his sixty-seven very brief lyrics, and all four of his illustrations, deal in a very direct way with some aspect of his homesickness. For those who may share this feeling, *Dva svetova* will be an appealing book.

The poetry, as poetry, is of the most basic kind: unrhymed, unmetered, it consists of lines of varying length held together by syntax and by very simple images or equally uncomplicated thoughts. The vocabulary is limited, there are no tricks of style or technique (at least, as far as I could perceive them). In many ways Papež's verse is the very antithesis of poetic practice in Slovenia these days, and is quite divorced from any modern school in general. If it lacks mystery or profundity, however, his verse has at least the virtue of clarity. It should appeal to those readers who dislike the ironic tones of today's poetry but enjoy in their literary fare apparent sincerity and limpid expressiveness.

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Stanislaus Hafner and Erich Prunč, comp., *Thesaurus der slowenischen Volkssprache in Kärnten*, Band 1: A- bis B-. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1982. 221 pp.

Stanislaus Hafner and Erich Prunč, comp., *Schlüssel zum "Thesaurus der slowenischen Volkssprache in Kärnten"*. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1982. 111 pp. + map.

The *Arbeitsgruppe für Slowenistik* at the University of Graz has for many years now been toiling away at a number of projects involving the Slovene dialects spoken in Carinthia. In 1980, they published a preliminary study, *Lexikalische Inventarisierung der slowenischen Volkssprache in Kärnten*, which laid out all their plans in this research area (cf. my review in *Folia Slavica* 6/1-2 (1983) 83-92); much of that publication is repeated in the *Schlüssel* reviewed here, with corrections and the necessary up-dating (e.g., another 10 publications were added to the corpus).

If and when it is complete (see below), the *Thesaurus* will bring together in one multi-volume series all the published information available about the Carinthian dialects of Slovene, from the earliest sources (Primic, Jarnik) through 1981. This is not only a valuable undertaking, but also an ambitious one (the list of sources comprises 96 items), and called for a great deal of linguistic expertise. Fortunately, this was not lacking: I find both the *Schlüssel* and the first volume of the *Thesaurus* difficult to fault.

The *Schlüssel* is absolutely indispensable for anyone who wishes to use the *Thesaurus*. So many critical decisions had to be made with respect to methods of standardizing the information from the various sources and of transliterating these sources' heterogeneous orthographies, that a close reading of these sections is