

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

Abbreviations: DZ = Državna založba Slovenije; NUK = Narodna in Univerzitetna Knjižnica; PZ = Pomurska založba; SM = Slovenska matica; *SS* = *Slovene Studies*; ZL = Založba Lipa; ZO = Založba Obzorja.

HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

Concurrently with a recent cartographic exhibition at the Cankarjev Dom in Ljubljana, NUK published a slim attractive volume, *Slovenci v svetu: Slikovite predstavitve slovenskih dežel in sveta na starih zemljevidih* (Ljubljana, 1986, 33 pp.). In a short introductory essay Janko Dolar recalls travelers from the Slovene lands who participated in the extension of their contemporaries' horizons beyond the confines of Europe. Among them were Herman of Carinthia, a 12th century Arabist; Žiga Herberstein and Benedikt Kuripečič, 16th century diplomats in Moscow and Istanbul, respectively; and the 19th century missionaries Frederik Baraga and Ignacij Knoblehar (who described his journey to the source of the White Nile in *Potovanje po Béli reki*, Ljubljana, 1850.) The main part of *Slovenci po svetu* consists of a well organized survey of the history of cartography through the middle of the 18th century. Each section includes references to original maps, or to their later editions, that are preserved in the rich cartographic section of the NUK. Special attention is paid to detailed maps of Slovene and other South Slavic lands produced by Venetian, Dutch, French and Austrian cartographers. The oldest example of home-grown cartography is the map of Carniola by Janez Dizma Florjančič (Joannes Disma Floriantschitsch) de Grienfeld (Ljubljana, 1744), with its toponymy in local dialect forms. Omitted is any reference to Ottoman cartography, especially to the 17th century maps of the Adriatic coast by Sejjid Nûh (cf. the modern edition by Hans Joachim Kissling, *Der Seeatlas des Sejjid Nûh*, Munich: Trofenik, 1966). *Slovenci po svetu*, which is provided with German and English summaries, includes eight color plates of old maps, and a bibliography of the pertinent literature prepared by Metka Vobovnik-Avsenak. Among the items I note V. Bohinec, *Slovenske dežele na zemljevidih od 16. do 18. stoletja* (Ljubljana, 1969), a text which accompanies reproductions of eight maps in a large-format portfolio with the same title, and B. Korošec, *Naš prostor v času in projekciji: Oris razvoja zemljemerstva, kartografije in prostorskega urejanja na osrednjem Slovenskem* (Ljubljana, 1978).

Toussaint Hočevar

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The first volume of *Slovenska bibliografija* appeared in 1948; it covered the period 1945-1947 and contained 127 pages. Since then the annual volumes have grown in size, so much so that volume XXXI (covering titles published in 1977) had to be published in two parts. Part I, published 1984, 344 pp., includes a listing of serials; listings of books by author and by subject; maps, musical scores and audio recordings; and statistics on Slovene publications. Part II (1985, 550 pp.) lists titles of selected articles in newspapers, periodi-

cals, and essay collections. Beginning with volume XXXII listings of serials are being published separately also, viz.: Lidija Wagner et al., comp., *Slovenska bibliografija. XXXII-XXXIII. 1978-1979. A. Serijske publikacije*. (Ljubljana: NUK, 1985, 86 pp.) In 1985 NUK also began publishing a monthly, *Slovenska bibliografija: Knjige*, which lists current books by subject and includes an author index.—For inclusion in any of the publications mentioned in this section, titles must have at least one of the following: a Slovene author; a Slovene publishing house; and/or a Slovene-language text.

Toussaint Hočevar

MEMOIRS

Recently-published memoirs of two senior Slovene diplomats shed some light on the critical final two years of World War II, as well as on Yugoslav foreign relations during the postwar decades. For the first of these, Izidor Cankar's *Londonski dnevnik* (DZ/ZL, 1985), see *SS* 8/1 (1986) 84-85. The other, a more voluminous book, is Rudi Čačinovič, *Poslanstva in poslaništva: Od Rakičana do Madrida in nazaj* (Maribor/Murska Sobota: ZO/PZ, 1985, 553 pp.) Čačinovič, a native of Prekmurje, began his foreign service career in Budapest, where he was posted in May 1945. Later he held diplomatic posts in South America and Switzerland, and served as Yugoslav ambassador to West Germany and Spain. The easily flowing text reflects the author's journalistic background. Each chapter is furnished with biographic notes, and there are several pages of photographs.—Another book which should prove popular with readers of biographies is Peter Gresserov-Golovin, *Moja ljuba Slovenija: Spomini na moje delo v slovenskih operah od 1924 do 1951* (DZ, 1985, 191 pp.) The author, born in Moscow in 1894, was one of many talented Russians for whom Slovenia became a second home following the defeat of the White Army. Though he graduated in electrical engineering from the University of Ljubljana, he followed his avocation as a ballet dancer and became a full-time choreographer and ballet master at the Ljubljana State Opera in 1928. Later he also directed operatic productions for both the Ljubljana and Maribor opera companies. The book is about the operas and ballets in which he participated and about artists with whom he worked. In 1951 he emigrated with his family to Canada, and he died in Toronto in 1981. The book, translated from Russian by Henrik Neubauer, includes a chronology of Gresserov-Golovin's life, a list of the performances he participated in, and a person index; and there are 21 pages of photographs.

Toussaint Hočevar

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Issue 31-32 of 2000: *Časnik za mišljenje, umetnost, kulturna in religiozna vprašanja* (Ljubljana, 1986) contains 248 pages. Of these, 94 are taken up by a symposium entitled "The Slovene National Question Today" with contributions by six authors. The first is a posthumously-published essay by Edvard Kocbek, written in 1970 in response to theses published in *Problemi* 91-92 (Ljubljana, 1970).—Spomenka Hribar analyzes the dialogs in the novel *V labirintu* by the Trieste author Boris Pahor (SM, 1984) for their contemporary

historical content.—France Bučar examines how ‘scientific socialism’ affects small national entities. The mechanistic Cartesian-Newtonian paradigm, which provided the basis for industrial development under both ‘classical capitalism’ and ‘real socialism’, favored large national entities. This model has been surpassed by modern developments. Our informational age is better served by a holistic approach which finds its application in an open system, consisting of a multitude of freely formed social units at various levels of interdependence. The national entity is one such level. The slogan “More and Bigger” is replaced by “Small is Beautiful.” Integration is no longer predicated upon ‘destructuring;’ on the contrary, a high level of complexity grows out of interlinked elements.—Bučar’s insights find an echo in Viktor Blažič’s essay “Onkraj Mure,” for which the public debate on the planned string of hydro-electric plants on the Mura River serves as a point of departure. Given the ecological impact of such projects, the author proposes as a viable alternative the move to energy-saving technology, and a re-orientation of investment from energy-intensive industries such as aluminum and steel to high-technology industries. Adherence to processing and traditional manufacturing industries is consistent with the centralist philosophy of ‘real socialism.’ Should the current centralizing tendencies continue this could lead to a ‘Romanianization’ (*romunizacija*) of conditions, an apparent allusion to Ceausescu-style rule. Slovenia would be forced to abandon her efforts to keep pace with advanced technology; this would doom Yugoslavia to the stagnation observable in much of Eastern Europe.—Finally, Peter Kovačič-Peršin, in “Narodno vprašanje kot vprašanje kulture,” places the national question within the context of a purely European ‘culturization’. The national entity is seen as a primary form of cultural *udružbljanje*, viz., a means for the social identification and subjectivization of the individual. This is in contrast to socialization, which allows for interaction across the boundaries of the primary system. This kind of functionalist perspective is closer to the recent philosophical treatment of the national question by Urbančič than to the earlier Marxist interpretation by Pirjevec. It points to the continuous relevance of the national entity, beyond the historical confines of classical capitalism. In Blažič’s view, regionally differentiated levels of culturization within Yugoslavia prevent self-management (a typically European form of *udružbljanje*) from attaining its full potential. By the same token, these conditions limit the creative participation by Slovenes in the social and economic life of Yugoslavia. In part, the problem lies with the Slovenes themselves, because of their insufficient insistence on the implementation of constitutionally-guaranteed rights.—The papers of this symposium should prove stimulating for those interested in nationality questions within the Yugoslav context as well as within a broader one. The editors are planning to continue the discussion in subsequent issues, and invite submissions.

Another journal to take advantage of the relative freedom of expression now current is *Nova revija*. Issue 5/52-53 (1986) 1157-1536 includes an interview with Jože Penca, an economist, who joined the Osvobodilna Fronta as a member of the Christian Socialist group in 1941.—There is also the first instalment of Dušan Kermavner’s correspondence with Lojze Ude: the 1939 dialog between the two concerned Soviet foreign policy.—In the third instalment of “Iz zgodovine slovenske kulturne revialistike” Taras Kermauner discusses the monthlies *Perspektive* and *Revija 57*, both published in the immediate postwar period, and *Problemi* from the 1960s.—In an article entitled “Retro-kritika” Dimitrij Rupel attempts the periodization of Slovene literary criticism since 1945.—France Pibernik examines the early literary activity of France Balantič.—“Zastarelost jugoslovanstva” is the title of Aleš Debeljak’s paper, read at the round-table discussion “Ivan Cankar in jugoslovanstvo” in Cankarjev Dom in March 1986.—“Življenje v Srednji Evropi” is

another contribution by Dimitrij Rupel. He sees Slovenia in a historically shifting position, at the boundaries of his fourfold classification of Central European nations (contemporary Austria, West-Central, East-Central and Southeastern Europe.)—Two articles under the heading “O jugoslovanski krizi” are Jože Pučnik’s “Oligarhija ali infrastruktura?” and Rudi Supek’s “Domoljubje v železnem objemu rodoljubja.”—Alenka Puhar, in “Neznosna puhlost šolanja”, critically examines, on the basis of current textbooks, the teaching of natural and social sciences in the first four grades of Slovene elementary schools.—The gloss “Izza kongresa” by France Bučar bears on the recent congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists. The dilemma which is rooted in the inconsistency of Leninist party monopoly with free decision-making in a system of self-management has not yet been resolved.—This is far from being an exhaustive survey of the rich and varied contents of *Nova revija*, a monthly in the best traditions of Slovene *revialistika*.

Toussaint Hočevar