IV. ABSTRACTS

Albrecht, Catherine 1989: "Nationalism and municipal savings banks in Bohemia before 1914"

Regulations placed town governments in control of the banks; thus, the majority nationality of a town effectively controlled the bank. The minority nationality often formed its own independent credit cooperative. Larger, better financed German banks focused on strengthening existing banks and serving large businesses, while Czech leaders sought to establish more independent financial institutions to serve smaller Czech firms, entrepreneurs, and farmers.

Arnež, John A. 1989: "The economic thought of Dr. Janez Evangelist Krek"

A theologian by training, Krek based his economic thought on ethical principles. Focusing on distribution over production, he favored public ownership of land and non-agricultural businesses, although he opposed socialist calls for the complete abolition of private property. He proposed the founding of small savings and loan cooperatives to protect Slovene peasants and workers from the injustices of modern capitalism. Krek's inability to formulate a consistent economic solution is attributed to his superficial treatment of theoretical issues.

Austerlitz, Robert 1987: "Circum-Pannonian isoglosses: The absolute superlative"

Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Serbo-Croatian, Romanian, and Slovene are grouped on the basis of the origins of their forms of "very." Serbo-Croatian occupies a central position, as its five forms place it in groupings by *magnitudo* ("large"), *potestas* ("power/ability"), *quantitas* ("much"), and *crypto-deixis* (where the etymology is obscure). Slovene fits in none of the groups, pointing to the influence of Western contact.

Bačić, Jakov 1981: "On the etymology of *Beljak*"

An alternative to Bezlaj's etymology for this word, i.e., from the Celtic root for "happy, lively", is suggested, namely that it derives from the Celtic *bel- "white". The use of color terms to refer to compass points is involved.

Bačić, Jakov 1987: "Imre Boba: Forty years of scholarship"

A retrospective assessment of Boba's contribution to the early history of the Slavic peoples, and in particular of his extenive treatments of the place in that history of Greater Moravia.

Bačić, Jakov 1987: "*Slav*: The origin and meaning of the ethnonym"

Prevailing theories of Slavic migration from the north into the Balkans are rejected, and a southern/Pannonian theory of the origin of the Slavic peoples is preferred. The author then hypothesizes that the ethnonym *Slav* derived in the 9th-10th centuries from *Salaba/*Salava, a possible early name of the Zala River in modern Hungary.

Banac, Ivo 1985: "The national notation of Matthias Flacius Illyricus"

This articles illuminates the forgotten life and work of Matthias Illiricus (1520-1575), a Croatian Protestant Reformation scholar. He is presented as a father of hermeneutics and one of the first modern historians. Although he was aware of some peculiarities of Croatian (e.g., its unique liturgical status), he had a second-hand knowledge of topics such as the Cyrillo-Methodian ministry, and there are gaps in his knowledge of history.

Banac, Ivo 1987: "Croat-Magyar relations, 1904-1914: A new Jelačić or the 'New Course'?"

A discussion of the alienation between the Croats and Magyars at the beginning of this century. The intractability of Croat-Magyar relations is ascribed, among other factors, to a complete lack of interaction between the two groups' intellectual circles, and Frano Supilo's "New Course," a policy intended to lend Croat support to

Hungary's fight for increased rights but which instead increased political antagonism between Croats and Magyars.

Barker, Thomas M. 1989: "Partisan warfare in the bilingual region of Carinthia"

The resistance efforts of the Carinthian Slovene Partisans in World War II. Resistance forces in Carinthia never enjoyed great success: native German nationalism and support for National Socialism allowed the Nazis to mount a strong counterinsurgency effort; the Germans constructed an effective static defense network; Slovene headquarters often diverted troops to other fronts; and effective cooperation failed to develop between the partisans and British special operations agents.

Bennett, Linda A. 1987: "Slovene-Americans in Washington, D.C.: a case of optional ethnicity"

This community is an interesting case of ethnic identity preservation. The ethnic Slovenes are relatively small group (some 800-900 people), but are very well organized. Most of them migrated here after World War II. The organizational structure of the community is described. The preservation of Slovene ethnic identity is shown to be a matter of personal choice.

Bernik, France 1989: "The introduction of symbolism to Slovene literature."

Slovene symbolism was very different from the symbolism that appeared in the rest of Europe. Where most of Europe had a tradition of social realist literature which symbolism could naturally oppose, such social consciousness did not appear in Slovene literature until the end of the 19th century. Exemplified with works of Župančič and Cankar, symbolism developed simultaneously with and incorporated elements of realism and other turn-of-the-century styles in Slovene literature.

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Bernik, France 1994: "The national and the universal in Slovene literature"

The relationship between the national and the universal involves the special importance of language for a small nation. The author treats this relationship as it applies espcially to the work of Prešeren, and to the periods of symbolism, of expressionism, and other non-realist movements in Slovene literature. Slovenes did not invent any new literary styles, but did add a national flavor to general European forms.

Bethin, Christina Y. 1985: "Intonation and length in the Slovene genitive plural"

Length is analyzed as completely rule-derived. A morphologically conditioned rule in association with a phonological rule can explain length in Slovene more economically than paradigms requiring rules of stress-retraction or other metatony rules. This rule was not the sole marker of the genitive plural; Slovene was able to curtail it diachronically.

Biggins, Michael 1993: "Handke's Slovenia and Šalamun"s America: The literary uses of utopia"

In his *Abschied des Träumers* of 1991 Handke rejects all (and specifically Slovene) nationalism as dangerous, preferring a utopian vision of pre-independence Slovenia as a peaceful pastoral society. In direct contrast, in his poetry of the 1960s and 1970s Šalamun depicts America — in opposition to prevailing Yugoslav ideology — as an idealized, liberated space.

Birsa-Škofic, Irena 1988: "The development of a Slovene press in Australia: A short history of *Vestnik*, 1955-1987"

Vestnik began as the newsletter of the "Slovenski Klub Melbourne." Serving primarily to report club news, it originally printed no political news, and editors in the 1960s who attempted to do so were fired. The newsletter has always relied primarily on advertizing from Slovene-owned businesses and has played an important role in promoting club activities and support for Melbourne's Slovene cultural and recreational center.

Boba, Imre 1982: '"Caranthani Marahenses' and 'Moravi sive Karinthi'"

The author shows that certain controversial and often confused phrases in medieval texts make sense; the faulty editorial use of a comma is suggested as a source of confusion. There are enough arguments for a review of the history of Moravia and the activities of Constantine and Methodius; the evidence shows that all the important events affecting the history of the realms of Moimar, Rastislav and Svetopolk before 890 occurred in Pannonia.

Boh, Ivan 1992: "The philosophical contributions of Anton Erber (1695-1746)"

Erber, a Jesuit born in Slovenia, professor at Vienna and Graz Universities, was the author of *Institutiones dialecticae* and the 3-volume *Cursus philosophicus.* This article describes his contributions to the theory of supposition, the logic of propositions, and the general theory of consequence.

Bonazza, Sergio 1984: "Austro-Slavism as the motive of Kopitar's work"

Kopitar's role was that of the true founder of Austro-Slavism, a cultural program seeking to align, if not integrate, the Slavs with Austria to counter the expansionist tendencies of Russia. The author discusses Kopitar's use of his position as Court Librarian in Vienna, old Slavic manuscripts showing Austro-Slavic connections, and specific developments in the Catholic Church.

Bonazza, Sergio 1985: "The Protestant movement and the question of the Glagolitic alphabet in the South Slavic culture tradition"

Even if the Protestant movement was never able to take hold in Croatia, the Protestant Glagolitic activity in Urach had great influence on Croatian culture in a practical, ideological and theoretical sense. Protestantism kept literature in Glagolitic alive during a stagnant period. On the other hand the results

achieved by the Protestants were in large part due to the fate and development of Glagolitic writing.

Bonazza, Sergio 1987: "The correspondence between Josef Fesl and Augustin Theiner as a source for the biography of Jernej Kopitar"
The German text of three newly discovered letters from Austrian theologian Fesl to church historian Theiner. Beginning their correspondence after Kopitar's death, they addressed their feelings of loss by writing a great deal about Kopitar. Fesl's letters speak of the secrecy of Kopitar's mission to Rome, of his refusal to stand for a portrait, his loss of his savings, and Fesl's effort to keep Kopitar's personal library from being sent to Berlin after his death.

Borruso, Giacomo & Romeo Danielis 1988: "Recent trends in economic cooperation and development in the Alpe-Adria area"
The athors outline the areas of concern of the six commissions of the Alpe-Adria Community Organization. They then briefly describe the progress of the Commission on Economy's work on four topics: banking cooperation, the role of economic organisms within the Community, a common socio-economic data bank, and cooperation in technology and economic promotion.

Bracewell, C.W. 1985: "Marc' Antonio de Dominis: The making of a reformer"
A detailed survey of de Dominis' life and works. This little-studied cleric, who has been criticized for his wordly attitudes, was pronounced a heretic by the Inquisition in 1624 because of his denial of the supreme authority of the Pope and his insistence on the need to unite the divided Christian churches. His utopian vision and political writings and ideas can be seen as precursors of eirenic and ecumenical movements in the Catholic church.

Brooks, Maria Zagorska 1987: "The development and structure of writing in the Slavic languages"
The author first discusses the varying impact of diglossia on the Slavic languages. Its greatest influence occurred among the

Eastern Slavs where it obtained primarily between two Slavic languages. She then speaks of differences between written and spoken language, noting the primacy of the latter and the influence of writing on speech as the two forms grow closer.

Brozović, Dalibor 1989: "Contemporary Standard Slovene: A complex linguistic phenomenon"

The author discusses factors that make Slovene the most individual of Slavic languages with the most broadly differentiated system of dialects. He touches on its phonetic variety and orthographic difficulties, the effects of its formalization during the Reformation and the subsequent period of stagnation of the written language, its development within multilingual states, and the contrasts and similarities with other Slavic languages and language groups that define its uniqueness.

Buila, Theodore 1978: "Program issues in improving the quality of Slovene rural life"

The analysis is based on data obtained in interviewing farmers, agronomists and legislators. All agreed that the agricultural market should have priority among new extension services, and that farmers should be the prime audiences for new extension-type assistance activity. There were, however disagreements with respect to the specific actions which would contribute the most for improving the quality of Slovene rural life.

Carmichael, Catherine 1992: "Two gentleman travelers in the Slovene lands in 1737"

Jeremiah Milles and Richard Pococke described their joint journey through the Slovene lands in 1737 in two very different ways, the first in his *Description of the East*, the second in his letters to the Bishop of Waterford. Both reflect the great influence of Valvasor's descriptions on travelers of the period.

Cesar, Ivan 1985: "In the beginning was the sign: contemporary Slovene poetry"

A description of the general evolution and characteristics of Slovene poetry in the period from the appearance of Šalamun's "Poker" in 1966 to the end of 1980. The author discusses preceding forms in Slovene poetry (postwar socialist realism; the turning of poetic attention to the individual and existential questions beginning in 1953), then describes the "death of the word" brought on as Šalamun, Zagoričnik, Plamen, and M. Pogačnik created poems in which words stand stripped of their meanings.

Christian, Henry A. 1975: "From two homelands to one world: Louis Adamic's search for unity"

In his first significant literary works Adamic analyzed the evolving language and identity of Yugoslav immigrants and reflected on the nature of the American "Melting Pot." His books, including *The Native's Return* and the *Nation of Nations* series, helped him and millions of other immigrants make some sense of their identity as people with two homelands. Adamic's idea of "unity in diversity" resulted naturally from his experience as an immigrant and a student of American society.

Christian, Henry A. 1983: "A brief survey of archival sources concerning Louis Adamic"

The author lists the various archival sources both in the U.S.A. and in Europe. The largest single collection is at Princeton; smaller collections are in Chicago, Cleveland, and other locations. In Slovenia the largest holding is in Ljubljana; the museum in Adamic's birthplace, Praproče; two locations in Croatia; and other holdings in Ljubljana are also mentioned.

Conrad, Joseph L. 1985: "Rituals and customs along the Kolpa (Bela Krajina)"

Three aspects of the folklore in the Gorski Kotar area along the Kolpa River are described: beliefs about village witches and rituals to ward them off; beliefs concerning the future, fertility, and death; and traditional rituals and festivities associated

with major holidays. The rituals are all connected with important dates on the Christian calendar, showing an important combination of Christian tradition with folk customs. Only vestiges of the customs discussed remain active.

Conrad, Joseph L. 1991: "Slovene oral incantations: Topics, texts, and rituals"
Noting that Slovene charms have not yet been discussed in English, the author provides an introduction to oral incantations and associated rituals used to for everything from curing disease to warding off snakes, witches, the Evil Eye, and hail. He lists Common Slavic roots occurring in terminology related to incantations and provides texts in Slovene and English. The incantations commonly use reverse-counting formulae, scatalogical references, and a mixture of pagan and Christian elements.

Cooper, Henry R. Jr. 1977: "Tasso and Prešeren's *Krst pri Savici*"
An analysis of the influence of Torquato Tasso on Prešeren's poem. While many East European writers of the 17th and 18th century wrote epic poems copying Tasso's famous "Gerusalemme Liberata," Prešeren was among 19th century authors who reexamined Tassonian themes in more original works. Noting Matija Čop's influence in this respect, the author argues that "Krst pri Savici" marks the high point of Prešeren's reliance on Tasso, citing parallels between it and the "Liberata."

Cooper, Henry R. Jr. 1981: "Prešeren's erotic poetry"
Erotic materials comprise only a small part of Prešeren's love poetry corpus. The eroticism is usually simply suggestive; it is presented more in tragic than in joyful colors, corresponding to Prešeren's personal experience. The mysterious event which overtook the poet at the age of ten was, perhaps, not alcoholic (as believed) but indeed sexual in nature. Thus, his erotic poetry may shed light on some obscure facets of Prešeren's personality.

Cooper, Henry R. Jr. 1981: "Five new publications concerning problems in Slovene literature"

A review of (1) F. Kidrič, *Izbrani spisi*, 1978; (2) F. Bernik, *Problemi slovenske književnosti*, 1980; (3) B. Paternu et al., eds., *Obdobje razsvetljenstva v slovenskem jeziku, književnosti in kulturi*, 1980; (4) J. Pogačnik, eds., *Starejše slovensko slovstvo*, 1980; and (5) R. Neuhäuser et al., eds., *Na zeleni strehi vetra*, 1980.

Cooper, Henry R. Jr. 1981: "The case for a Slovene reader "

This excerpt from a longer paper presented at Columbia University in 1978 discusses the contents of a proposed Slovene reader for foreigners, with special regard to their language requirements. An English speaking reader would benefit from the presentation of basic grammatical facts. The textbook should also have a glossary.

Cooper, Henry R. Jr. 1985: "Primož Trubar and Slovene literature of the sixteenth century"

The author gives a brief sketch of the effects of the Reformation, the Counter-Reformation, and the Turkish threat on Slovene culture, and details of Trubar's life. His greatest achievements include his translation of the New Testament, his hymnals, his involvement in founding Ljubljana's Slovene Latin School, and his maintenance of doctrinal peace in Slovene Protestant communities. The author emphasizes the contrast between Trubar's tolerant, humanist bent and the rigid Lutheranism of the following generation of Slovene Protestants.

Cooper, Henry R. Jr. 1987: "The Bible in South and East Slavic lands: A preliminary investigation"

Significant events include the first Slavic translations by Constantine and Methodius, the diglossia introduced by the Turnovo school, the 1499 Gennadij Bible, and the modern Russian translation of 1876. The author also identifies a neglect, especially among Soviet historians, of the investigation of translations of the Bible into Slavic languages and a general

failure in contemporary criticism to address the role of Scripture in Slavic literatures.

Cooper, Henry R. Jr. 1992: "Oton Župančič and Slovene modernism"
Although the Slovene Moderna was not fully congruent with international modernism, it did fulfil similar functions. After a brief glance at Kette, Murn and Cankar, the author analyzes Župančič's works. His use of the first person singular invites a comparison with Whitman. Most typical of modernism is Župančič's promotion of patriotism as a source of tolerance and understanding of alien cultures.

Cox, John K. 1993: "German views on the Yugoslav disaster"
A review of four books: J. Furkes & K-H. Schlarp, eds., *Jugoslawien: Ein Staat zerfällt*, 1991; W. Libal, *Das Ende Jugoslawiens*, 1991; D. Gräfin Razumovsky, *Chaos Jugoslawien*, 1991; and J.G. Reißmüller, *Der Krieg vor unserer Haustür*, 1992.

Croci, Osvaldo 1992: "Search for parity: Italian and Yugoslav attitudes toward the question of Trieste"
Attitudes during the so-called 'dynamic' phase of the conflict are examined. The author emphasizes the effects of Italy's tendency to craft foreign policy to suit domestic political needs, Italy's use of membership in international organizations as leverage with other member nations, and Yugoslavia's demand for equal treatment among nations from the great powers on the process of negotiations. The 1954 agreement came about only because it played positively into all three of these factors.

Cukjati, Katica 1987: "Perspectives on Slovene migration to Argentina"
The author's goal is to make predictions about the future of the Slovene community in Argentina. There are three main periods in their migration history: the 19th century, the interwar period, and the postwar period. Education is a significant factor in the maintenance of ethnicity. The author predicts a gradually decrease in Slovene Argentinians, although, since Argentine

society suffers problems and lack of perspectives, Argentinization progresses relatively slowly.

Cutter, Paul F. 1977: "Notes on the secular music of Jacobus Gallus"
While Gallus's work consisted mostly of sacred compositions, this article focuses on six examples from a collection of 100 moralia, secular songs written at the urging of friends. The article describes Gallus's efforts to make musical accents match language accents, his creative and attentive use of rhythm and texture to create musical imagery, and his use of different vocal parts to provide contrast.

Cvirn, Janez 1995: "The Slovenes from the German perspective (1848-1918)"
The attitudes of the Germans living in the Slovene lands to the Slovenes were conditioned by certain beliefs: that the Germans were culturally superior; that the Slovene lands belonged to the German cultural territory; that the Slovenes were too few and their language was too unimportant for them to develop a nationality. The views of Count Auersperg, who mostly shared these beliefs, and of Professor Gumplowicz (Graz University), who did not, are contrasted.

Čebulj-Sajko, Breda 1994: "The religious life of SLovenes in Australia"
Slovene emigration to Australia became significant only after 1945. In Slovene religious life the Franciscans have been a driving force since 1951, working also in social and educational areas; their monthly *Misli* was instrumental in the founding of Slovene associations. More recent generations are becoming Australianized and less associated with the Church.

Černič, Barbara 1989: "The role of Dr. Janez Evangelist Krek in the Slovene Cooperative movement"
The author identifies several factors which sparked the cooperative movement in Slovenia in the last half of the 1800s: control of financial institutions and capital by non-Slovenes, high

interest rates, language barriers, enormous debts that led to a high number of farm foreclosures, and farm holdings too small to be profitable. She offers a brief sketch of Krek's education, then addresses his promotion and moral support of cooperatives.

Čuješ, Rudolf 1989: "Workers' Cooperatives — A means to humanize the economy"

The author advocates workers' cooperatives as a means to restore the original unity of ownership and labor, reduce conflicts between capital and labor, and subordinate the economy to high human values. Cooperatives are an alternative to both capitalism and socialism. They also demand that workers understand both production and management principles and that management relinquish its authoritarian control. Their establishment would require a radical reorientation of culture away from competition and toward cooperation.

Davison, Milena 1981: "The waste land in a state of siege: comments on the contemporary Slovene novel"

World War Two still remains a major theme in the contemporary Slovene novel. Slovene authors see their world as a "waste land in a state of siege." To demonstrate this viewpoint, the author describes Andrej Hieng's *Orfeum*, Miha Remec's *Sončni obrat*, Rudi Šeligo's *Triptih Agate Schwarzkobler* and Dimitrij Rupel's *Čaj in puške ob štirih*.

Debeljak, Aleš 1988: "Literature against the politics of oblivion"

Identifying the literature of documentation as the literary form that most efficiently defies power, Debeljak discusses the elements of Vitomil Zupan's prison novel *Levitan* that stand most strongly against socialist authoritarianism. Zupan does not directly criticize the revolution, but, in brutally clear, unaffected language shows the mechanism of its terror; he uses the homosexuality of the prisoners and other erotic elements to portray the shame of passiveness on which socialist authoritarianism relies.

Debeljak, Aleš 1993: "Writers and politics: A necessary divorce in the wake of independence"

The author describes his return to Slovenia in 1992 to find, among many changes, an indifference to cultural affairs and literature. This emphasizes the fact that Slovene *literati* now have a new role to play: instead of being the privileged guardians of Slovene identity, they must now write about the human condition without reference to politics.

Derbyshire, William W. 1977: "Some comments on the origin of homonymy in Slovene"

Homonymy is viewed as an inadequately studied aspect of Slovene. The author offers examples of partial homophones, and homographs that vary by accent and by vowel quality, and offers many examples of partial and full homonyms, some the result of foreign borrowing, but the majority of pure Slavic origin.

Derbyshire, William W. 1981: "The Case for a Slovene language textbook"

This, an excerpt from a longer paper presented at Columbia University in 1978, discusses the composition of a new pedagogical aid for the teaching of Slovene to English speakers. The proposed book outlines the basic structure of Slovene grammar, including both a theoretical and a practical part. The format of the proposed textbook, to be mastered in one academic semester, is smaller than is traditional.

Derbyshire, William W. 1987: "Towards the study of Slovene"

There are several reasons for the dearth of anglophones studying Slovene: Slovenia's small population and subsumption in a larger federation, Slovenes' competition with larger minorities for ethnographers' attentions, and scholars' preference for mainstream fields that promise greater financial and professional reward than pedagogical work in a minority language. The publication of Slovene-English/English-Slovene dictionaries and elementary Slovene grammars oriented toward broad anglophone audiences is encouraged.

Devetak, Silvo 1987: "Aspects of linguistic equality in Slovenia"
The author described the legal and practical aspects of language rights and functions in Slovenia, including the minority Hungarian and Italian areas, as they apply to government, to administration, to the courts of law, to civil defense and to religious life.

Devetak, Silvo 1988: "The Alpe-Adria as a multinational region"
Cultural, technological, and economic cooperation will promote communication among different nationalities and between minorities and the countries of their "mother nationality." Ethnic awareness, in turn, can encourage such cooperation, but only when it finds a way to overcome the "us-them" mindset and reach out toward the national majority and the mother nation.

Drnovšek, Marjan 1994: "The attitude of the Slovene Catholic Church to emigration to the United States of America before 1914"
Before 1914 the Austrian authorities neither prevented mass emigration, nor assisted emigrants with their travel. Only the Catholic Church was active in both respects: at four different Congresses emigration was discouraged, because of the supposed dangers and risks; but also, the Church arranged for care for emigrants through the Slovene Raphael Society. Most of the individual details depended on the work of parish priests.

Dunatov, Rasio 1987: "A note on the nature and the status of the Standard Serbo-Croatian in Bosnia-Hercegovina"
The Bosnian-Hercegovinian [BiH] form of standard Serbo-Croatian meets Brozović's and Janković's definitions of a variant. Despite some neutralizations of oppositions between Eastern and Western forms, BiH speakers use both kinds of variant with little if any awareness of their origin; and there is no correspondence to ethnicity. BiH Serbo-Croatian thus constitutes a separate (if not yet formally established) norm of usage and performs for its speakers the same functions as the Eastern and Western variants do for theirs.

Dyck, Robert G. 1978: "Health care planning in Slovenia"

A discussion of the regionalization of health care and of unified regional health insurance for farmers and workers, and their implications for planning elsewhere in Yugoslavia. Conclusions: there was considerable progress in health conditions in Slovenia in the last 20 years; the regionalization of preventive health, including environmental protection, is not yet as well developed as is health care; more people will have better insurance coverage with the unified type than under the dual system.

Feldstein, Ronald F. 1982: "The relative chronology of the Slovene progressive stress shift"

The approaches of Ramovš, Jaksche and Stankiewicz to the Slovene progressive stress shift are analyzed: each proposed a different chronology. The author concludes that the Slovene lengthening of non-rising vowels in the syllables which were closed after the loss of jers, and the progressive stress shift, provide more evidence of the existence of short-vowel pitch in Early Slovene; and that the progressive stress shift proves the elimination of the latter.

Feldstein, Ronald F. 1987: "Regular properties of Old Church Slavonic verbs"

The author offers an analysis by which a number of OCS verbs with jer-vowel alternations that are usually listed as irregular may be regularized. Front-jer mutation is conditioned by the addition of a vocalic ending to an a-stem verb, and of an obstruent ending to a non-suffixed verb. In both situations, the consonant following the jer dictates the resulting mutated vowel. Also noted are implications of this scheme for the study of aorist formations, as well as some exceptions to the analysis.

Fischer, Jasna 1989: "The population in handicrafts and industry in Slovenia from the mid-nineteenth century until the First World War"

Austrian statistical data service illuminate the beginning of the shift from agriculture to handicrafts and industry in ethnic Slovene lands. The number of Slovenes working in handicrafts and industry grew faster than the general population, with the highest employment in mining and smelting, the metal industry, building, timber, the food industry, and clothing. Despite this growth, a large majority of the Slovene population remained agrarian through 1910.

Flanik, Rudolph 1982: "Trubar and his biographers"

A review article of three books: M. Rupel, *Primož Trubar, življenje in delo*, 1962; J. Javoršek, *Primož Trubar*, 1977; and J. Humar, *Primož Trubar, rodoljub ilirski*, 1980.

Fräss-Ehrfeld, Claudia 1986: "The role of the United States of America and the Carinthian question 1918-1920"

The author discusses the two opposing views of the 'Carinthian Problem' held in 1919-1920: the 'ethnographic' (population-based, pro-Yugoslav) one, and the 'economic' (pro-Austrian) one. The view that the major powers favored an anti-Yugoslav policy to make reparations to either Austria or Italy is rejected. The U.S. President did not have a preconcieved decision, but his view was decisive, and was guided by the 'economic' principle.

Friš, Darko 1994: "A brief survey of the activities of the Catholic Church among Slovene immigrants in the U.S.A. (1871-1941)"

Among the first Slovene immigrants to North America were missionaries. The article summarizes developments between the given dates, with an emphasis on the shortage of priests; on the role played by the parishes in the education and cultural life of immigrants; on the work of bishops, priests and monks; on the different Catholic organizatioins; and on the Catholic Press.

Fryščák, Milan 1987: "A chapter from the history of research on Constantine-Cyril and Methodius"

The author emphasizes the value of Jozef Dobrovsky!'s research on Cyril and Methodius. There were shortcomings in this research: Dobrovsky! fluctuates between brilliant insight and displays of hypercriticism and intellectual inflexibility; subsequent research has invalidated some of his conclusions. Nonetheless, this research was central to Dobrovsky! and reveals much about his development as a scholar and his strengths and limitations.

Gadányi, Károly 1994: "From the history of Slovene 19th-century lexicography"

The article treats the development of the intellectualization of the Slovene Literary Language, especially in the period between the dictionaries by Anton Murk (1832-33) and Maks Pleteršnik (1894-95). Numerous new words and new formations were introduced on the Czech model, and many have survived.

Galton, Herbert 1979: "Some peculiarities of verbal aspect in Slovene"

This article addresses the use of the perfective to express the "present of coincidence." This phenomenon occurs much more frequently in Slovene than elsewhere in Slavic. Certain expressions seem to express an action simultaneous with the speaker's utterance but actually express their intention to effect an action by the utterance; this situation calls for the perfective. The author rejects suggestions that this usage arose from German influence and proposes a preservation from Old Church Slavonic.

Galton, Herbert, 1981: "The specific position of Slovene in the Slavic verbal aspect"

Slovene verbal aspect has a particular position among the Slavic languages. One the one hand it has retained the future function of the perfective present, unlike other South Slavic languages; on the other, it has remodeled the old future perfect as a general future in both aspects, which recalls the North Slavic type.

Several of the functions of the perfective present are explained and exemplified.

Galton, Herbert 1985: "Imperfective and perfective past tense in Slovene: A definitely non-binary approach."

The perfective-imperfective opposition is not a matter of the perfective carrying a specific feature that the imperfective leaves completely indeterminate; rather, both the perfective and imperfective define precise views of situations. Galton offers several examples of aspectual usage in Cankar to illustrate the contradictory opposition between the two aspects.

Genorio, Rado 1987: "The Slovene immigrant community in Argentina between the two world wars"

Immigration to South America was insignificant before World War One, increased dramatically between 1926 and 1934, and slowed again during the Depression. Many later migrants were forced to leave Europe by Fascism, and felt like refugees rather than emigrants. In the 1920s the Argentine Slovenes developed their own cultural organizations and institutions. By the war 1930 the community was divided into three major camps because of ideological differences.

Glušič, Helga 1987: "The prose and poetry of Edvard Kocbek (1904 - 1981)"

In this descriptive account of Kocbek's work, the author discusses his fundamental conceptual and esthetic views as they appear in his writings. She describes the significance of his reminiscences and novels for the development of contemporary Slovene prose, and emphasizes the importance of his poetry, which embodies his artistic world view. Finally, she touches on his influence on political as well as literary developments.

Golden, Marija 1992: "Transformational-generative approaches to Slovene syntax"

A survey of research in Slovenia that reflects Chomskyan-inspired approaches to syntactic analysis, divided into

investigations in general linguistic theory and in structuralist descriptions of Slovene.

Golush, Ruth A. 1977: "The origin of vowel reduction in Slovene"
The author traces the loss of short accented vowels in different kinds of syllables. She compares the approaches of Toporišič, Jaksche, Isačenko and Jakobson, and cites the direction of historical changes and the development of vowel reduction as evidence of Jaksche's being the correct approach. She argues that a loss of distinctive quantity was followed by a deductive shortening of unaccented vowels and then an abductive reinterpretation of those shortened vowels.

Gorup, Radmila 1982: "Slovene and Serbo-Croatian place systems"
The article compares Slovene and Serbo-Croatian case forms which, when combined with prepositions, denote different place relationships. The article is concerned with the functions of particular combinations of case and preposition. There are some similarities and some differences between the two languages.

Gorup, Radmila 1987: "Verbs of double government in Serbo-Croatian"
The author presents a semantic solution to the problem why some Serbo-Croatian verbs can take both the accusative and dative cases as their direct object. She formulates a hierarchy in which cases reveal the extent of control their referents have over an event, from the nominative through the instrumental and the dative to the accusative. She exemplifies the dative-accusative distinction with an analysis of excerpts from texts.

Gosar, Anton 1991: "Some characteristics of tourism in Slovenia"
Tourism remains an underdeveloped industry in comparison to the rest of Yugoslavia and Austrian Carinthia. The Slovene tourism industry is greatly fragmented, with many small tourist enterprises that share no unified marketing approach. A lack of appropriate accommodations and recreational facilities, lack of a quality workforce, and geographical disadvantages also

contribute to Slovenia's status as a tourism transit area rather than a tourist destination.

Gosar, Anton 1995: "Geography in Slovenia"
A historical and descriptive survey of the discipline of geography in the Slovene lands, from Valvasor to today. Highlights include the work of Anton Melik and the establishment of departments and institutes of geography. The different subdisciplines of geography in which Slovene grograhers excel are described, as are the numerous inernational links which now obtain.

Granda, Stane 1989: "Reflections on the *Gründerboom* and the Stock Exchange crash of 1873 among Slovenes"
Challenging the popular belief that the 1873 crash had little effect on Slovenes, the author shows a Slovenia busily expanding its domestic activity in the 1860s and early 1870s. This "Gründerboom," a Slovene economic revival, involved much foreign economic activity, to which Slovenes responded with intense investment and the formation of joint-stock companies. However, a lack of experience and money and opposition from the state led to the failure of many of these Gründerboom enterprises.

Greenberg, Marc 1994: "Circmflex advancement in Prekmurje and beyond"
The article treats the forward shift of Proto-Slavic circumflex accents in the Slovene dialects of Prekmurje and Prlekija and in Kajkavian dialects of Serbo-Croatian. It is concluded that the weak jers were still present at the time of this shift; that syllable weight was a decisive factor; and that this dynamic process occurred in a chronologically ordered fashion, failing to be fully implemented as it reached Northeast Slovene dialects.

Gribble, Charles E. 1987: "On the change of Jat' to E after Jot"
A treatment of the question whether jat' changed to /e/ after jot in early Russian. Several factors complicate the question, including the rarity of the jot-jat' combination due to phonetic,

orthographic, and grammatical limitations. Durnovo offers a reasonable affirmative position regarding the coalescence, but i t is argued that more evidence is needed to confirm Durnovo's position. The author cites what he claims is a hyperform in the *Mstislavova gramota* (circa 1130) as corroboration of the change.

Groen, Ben M. 1987: "The vocalic system in Jan Baudouin de Courtenay's *Opyt fonetiki rez'janskix govorov"*

The Resian vocalic system is established on the basis of Baudouin de Courtenay [BdC]'s work. In a series of tables, the author lists minimal and almost minimal pairs, accentual variation, groupings of sub-dialects according to accent variations, and some vowel variations. He calls for further research to determine whether this vocalic system is consistent with the system that would be found in BdC's later work on Resian.

Grzinić, Marina 1995: "Neue Slowenische Kunst (NSK): The art groups Laibach, IRWIN, and Noordung Cosmokinetical Theater Cabinet — New strategies in the nineties"

The art groups listed in the title are presented. The basic motif is a journey from the Ljubljana subculture of the 1980s into the "utopian NSK State in Time," within the social, cultural, artistic and political environments of the period.

Gvozdanović, Jadranka 1987: "Remarks on the development of Resian vowels"

A preliminary analysis of the development of the distinction between clear and dark vowels in Resian. Basing her analysis on Baudouin de Courtenay's 1875 description of the dialect and comparing the results of 20th-C. studies, the author determines that the distinction arose from the tense-lax distinction found in Friulian loans, but that the dark vowels became phonemes in Resian only after the dialect lost its phonological length distinctions.

Hamp, Eric P. 1979: "Toward the history of Slavic scholarship"
The first volume of France Bezlaj's *Etimološki slovar* furnishes Slavists with confirmation for the reconstruction of Proto-Slavic *adati "search out."

Hamp, Eric P. 1988: "Indo-European o-grade deverbal thematics in Slovene"
Even the best Indo-European handbooks of complete compilations of surviving formations lack listings of o-grade deverbal thematics. Brugmann, Meillet, and Erhart provide only a handful of examples. The author then presents a list of 87 such surviving formations in Slovene with, where possible, synchronic cognates or base forms.

Hamp, Eric P. 1989: "On the survival of Slovene o-grade deverbal thematics in Resian"
Following his earlier work (see Hamp 1988), the author presents the portion of the list of such Slovene nouns for which he has found Resian cognates. He notes that this list is much shorter than his original Slovene noun list because the latter comes from his reading of Pleteršnik while his Resian data comes from a single native speaker.

Hamp, Eric P. 1989: "Chronological marriage patterns in Resia"
A brief analysis of the materials in Giovanni Rotta's article "La stagionalità dei matrimoni nella Valle di Resia (Udine)" of 1987.

Harkins, William E. 1977: "Minor Slavic literatures: The case of Slovene"
The author discusses the role of language and literature in a small nation's sense of identity and argues that each nation can produce literature that is "equally profound and significant." The neglect of Slovene language and literature in the West is linked to the relatively recent development of Slovene literature and the difficulty of adequately translating poetry, the field in which Slovenes have most excelled. More text books,

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dictionaries, and literary anthologies are required, and the establishment of a Slovene Studies Institute is advocated.

Hladnik, Miran 1985: "Slovene popular novels about emigration in the nineteenth century"

The author identifies a widespread negative attitude toward America and emigration in 19th-C. Slovene literature. Many works reflect the conflict between the traditional Slovene ideal of self-denial and the promise of opportunity, democracy, and social change represented by emigration. The literary bias against emigration stemmed from anxiety among the middle class about a loss of laborers in the domestic economy as well as rivalry with generally more optimistic German literature about emigration to America.

Hladnik, Miran 1993: "Regionalism in Slovene rural prose"

The regional novel is a sub-type of the Slovene rural novel, and flourished in the 1920s and 1930s, representing the less known and/or marginal regions of Primorsko, Koroško and Prekmurje. The links between regionalism in literature and political events are examined, and the short life of regional literature thereby explained: regionalism did not mean fragmentation, but was a means of identifying a particular cultural interest.

Hočevar, Toussaint 1975: "Economic determinants in the development of the Slovene national system"

The author describes the settlement of Slovenia and the development of towns, trade, and the wealthy class. He then describes the relationships between economic development through the 19th and into the 20th centuries and the growth of the intellectual class, education, and the development of a Slovene national consciousness. Finally, he discusses the adaptations the Slovene system made under the centralized planning of the Yugoslav state and the subsequent period of decentralization.

Hočevar, Toussaint 1981: "An American visitor to the Idrija mercury mine in 1866"

Following the technology transfer from Slovenia to the U.S.A. in the 1850s of a mercury extraction furnace, American interest in the Idrija mine continued; this is shown by docments referring to a visit to Idrija in 1866 by Mr. C.E. Hawley, director of the California Quicksilver Works.

Hočevar, Toussaint 1985: "A comparison of economic and social conditions in Slovene and Croatian lands during the Reformation"

In the 16th C. Eastern Europe began to export agrarian products to the West in exchange for manufactured goods and fine fabrics. The Slovene lands occupied a strategic position; trade was mainly on a barter basis. The position of Slovenia determined her specialization in re-export trade and transportation services, and led also to complementary trade between Slovenia and the adjoining regions. Protestantism was accepted first in the cities and later by the nobility.

Hočevar, Toussaint 1986: "Financial intermediation in a multilingual state: the case of Slovene corporate banking in Austria, 1900-1912 "

An analysis of the emergence of ethnically specific financial institutions, based on a study of Slovene corporate banking, which was initiated in 1900 due to the Slovenes' need for their own financial institutions. Slovene banking extended its services to an ethnic market that German-Austrian banks had failed to develop. The Slovene corporate banks represented the foundation upon which a comprehensive system of financial intermediaries could be built during the 1920s.

Hočevar, Toussaint 1987: "Mary Molek: Author, editor, curator (1909-1982)"

A short biography of this remarkable woman is presented. Throughout her life she participated in many civic and educational activities and contributed much to Slovene studies. She published poems, short sorties and sketches; collected and

translated her husband's posthumous writings; and, as a curator of Immigrant Archives of the University of Minnesota, added many ethnic materials to the archive collection.

Howes, Geoffrey C. 1993: "Austria between the EC and Central Europe"

Although not yet a member of the EC, Austria is still part of Western Europe, in spite of all its links to the South and East. The 1990s will be a time for major decisions about future identification and cooperation, decisions which are now being debated in Austria. The author focuses on the concept of "Central Europe" and on the links between Austria and Slovenia.

Jerman, Frane 1992: "The history of philosophy in Slovenia: A brief sketch"

A survey of writings on philosophy by Slovenes and in Slovenia, in Latin, German and Slovene, from medieval manuscripts housed in monasteries through our own times. The most eminent names include Matija Hvale, Anton Erber, Jožef Likavec, Franc Gmeiner, France Veber, and Aleš Ušeničnik.

Jurak, Mirko 1994: "Jack Tomšič's poetry: The spiritual, ethnic, acculturational and social functions of literature"

Slovenes in the first wave of emigration to the U.S.A. valued the emotional, ethnic and social roles of literature in their native language above its aesthetic contributions. The poetry of Tomšič (1897-1994), which was influenced by Vilhar and Gregorčič, fulfilled these functions. Finally, the author stresses that work of Slovene émigré writers has been underestimated in Slovenia.

Kadić, Ante 1982: "'Death of a Villager' by J. Kersnik: a reflection on death in literature"

A discussion of how three Slovene writers approach the theme of death in their works. In *Kmetska smrt* by Kersnik the peasants meet death as a natural end and without fear. This is compared with Jože Javoršek's autobiographical *Kako je mogoče*, in which

his son's suicide is explored with feelings of desperation; and with Edvard Kocbek's poem *Groza*.

Kadić, Ante 1985: "Rebula's vision of Trieste"

A description of Alojz Rebula's novel *Senčni ples* (1960) and the way in which it evokes life for Slovenes on the karst plateau, from Bazovina to Nabrežina, and in the city of Trst. Emphasis is placed on the treatment of Slovenes by the Allies; on ethnic assimilation; and the cultural atomsphere in Trst and the surrounding area.

Klemenčič, Matjaž 1987: "Research on Slovene immigration to the United States: Past achievements and future directions"

The author outlines stages in the history of Slovene immigration to the U.S.A, and surveys works on Slovene immigration, including bibliographies, books about Slovene missionaries, extensive research reports and historical documents. In the 1960s the Institute for Slovene Emigration was established. Research will be needed in the history of the cultural activity of American Slovenes, their activities in building churches and establishing National Homes, and Slovene entrepreneurship.

Klemenčič, Matjaž 1994: "Slovenia at the cross roads of the nineties: From the first multiparty elections and declaration of independence to membership in the Council of Europe"

A survey of political developments during the period April 1990 — May 1993, with details of political parties, parliamentary and presidential election results, the composition of governments, and the constitution of 1992.

Kobav, Jana 1992: "The case of Slovene in Koprščina"

A description of the role and functions of the Slovene language in the bilingual territory of the Slovene Littoral. The checkered history of the region, the role of Italian, and the language of immigrants from the South are highlighted. It is concluded that notwithstanding the various kinds of pressure from Italian, and

the consequent relatively poor knowledge of Slovene, there is a growing self-awareness among Slovenes.

Kocijančič, Nike 1995: "On Louis Adamič's translation of Cankar's *Hlapec Jernej in njegova pravica"*

Cankar's work is characterized by a biblical style of language; Louis Adamič's translation does not capture this style. It is argued, on textual grounds, that this should not be explained by Adamič's weak command of English, but as a deliberate attempt to produce a socialist work, close in tone to a political pamphlet.

Kodrič, Sandi 1995: "VP constituency and clause structure in Slovene"

An analysis of the structure of word order and the composition of verb phrases in Slovene within the framework of Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar, a non-transformational approach. It is shown that a significant amount of word-order variation can be accounted for without resorting to transformational analysis.

Kovacic, Erik A. 1987: "Franc Pirc as peacemaker during the Sioux uprising of 1862"

The article begins with a short biography of the Slovene missionary Franc Pirc (1795-1880). In 1852 Father Pirc traveled to Minnesota, where he assumed a role of a peacemaker and mediator in ethnic conflicts. During the 1862 Sioux uprising, Pirc managed to prevent the Chippewa from participating, and thus saved them from the grim consequences that befell the Sioux.

Kristen, Samo 1992: "Robert Murphy's mission to Belgrade, September 1954 — The decisive step towards the final solution of the Trieste Crisis: The evidence of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry Archives, Belgrade."

The author illuminates the diplomatic talks that led to the October 8 agreement on Trieste with personal impressions recorded in Murphy's memoirs and in archival documents. Minimizing the role of the promise of wheat by the U.S.A. to Yugoslavia, Kristen focuses on Murphy's smooth and simple

talking style and personal acquaintance with Tito as keys to the success of the mission.

Krueger, Karl Konopatzki 1985: "A Windish Protestant community in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania"

The Winds, a small Slovene immigrant group, formed the congregation of the St. John's Windish Church and were associated with the larger Lutheran community in Bethlehem. After World War Two half of the Parish Bulletin appeared in English. Later St. John's united itself with the Lutheran Church in America. Although the majority of Windish-Americans speak English, their Windish roots are still evident, especially in their church.

Lavrač, Ivo 1989: "Input-output relationships in the Slovene economy in 1986"

The athor explains the layout, contents and usage of input-output tables to summarize and reveal relationships in economic data. He provides portions of an input-output table for Slovenia in 1986 which illustrates the flow of five groups of commodities. Finally, he describes present and potential uses of input-output tables in economic analysis.

Leeming, Henry 1987: "An eighteenth-century Slovene version of Komensky!'s animal alphabet: Some observations"

A comparison of the pedagogical value of the Slovene alphabet with similar ones in Latin, German, English and Russian. Within each, the author assigns a certain number of points to each letter based on how often the letter appears in the associated animal name or call verb. Summing these values, he obtains numerical estimates of the aptness of each animal alphabet. The Slovene alphabet receives a score second only to Komensky!'s version.

Lencek, Lena M. 1977: "Selected themes of Slovene folk ballads"

The themes, cultural backgrounds, and variants of five Slovene folk tales are examined; each ballad is translated into English. The author points out distinctly Slavic and Slovene

characteristics of the ballads, as well as parallels to international traditions. Bibliographic notes and literature references for each ballad are also provided.

Lencek, Rado L. 1975: "On Slavic heritage in Slovene culture"

The author, focusing on the role of language in defining the Slovenes, argues that the development of their literary language in the 19th century is uncharacteristic of, and even contradictory to, the general course of the development of Slovene identity. While Slovene language and culture are Slavic in origin, Western influences have dominated in their development. By various means, intellectuals imposed a Slavicization that would not have occurred naturally.

Lencek, Rado L. 1977: "The case of 'minor' Slavic literatures (Theses)"

The author points out the dangers of academics labeling Slovene and other Slavic languages and literatures as "minor." Currently the label is applied because of the small size and population of the nations, the relatively small number of well-known authors, and even the small ranks of Slovene teachers and programs in Western universities. Outside observers can justify their use of the term "minor" in describing other nations' literatures only after studying the quality of the literature itself.

Lencek, Rado L. 1977: "A new version of the ballad 'Kralj Matjaž rescues his captive wife' in Baudouin de Courtenay's collections"

The article provides transcripts of and commentary on a new version of this ballad, found in Baudouin de Courtenay's papers in the Academy of Sciences archives in Leningrad. The original text comes from ethnographic materials recorded in 1872. Citing the vowel reflexes and the phonemic neutralization of /v/ and /b/ in the text, the author argues that this text is a Carinthian version of the ballad, perhaps from the Kanalska dolina.

Lencek, Rado L. 1979: "On the options of the poetry of a small nation"

The challenges small nations face in creating poetry with worldwide appeal involve a paradox: poetry is necessarily connected to the poet's provincial language, yet its worldwide appeal rests on the poet's ability to overcome provincialism. The author cites the constructive utilitarianism of modern Slovene poetry as a form of provincialism that limited its appeal, as did, also, experimental poetry. We can best appreciate a small nation's poetry in the context of its full tradition.

Lencek, Rado L. 1980: "Recent interest in Slovene studies in the Soviet Union"

The paucity of Soviet research hitherto into Slovene langage, literature and cultural history has recently been corrected; this article surveys valuable publications of the 1970s by scholars such as I.V. Čurkina, M.I. Ryžova, and O.S. Plotnikova.

Lencek, Rado L. 1981: "The language revolution in Slovene romantic poetry"

A sociolinguistic discussion of the Kopitar-Čop-Prešeren debate on the Slovene language question. Emphasis is on the main problem of the debate, the need for adoption both of a standard idiom for an essentially urban culture and a common language of literature for the Slovenes. The conflict was essentially in Čop's and Prešeren's preocupation with the prestige function of the poetic language, which was not a concern of the pragmatic Kopitar.

Lencek, Rado L. 1981: "A Fragment from Jernej Kopitar's correspondence with Talvj"

This article brings to light a "Letter to the Editor" written by Kopitar and published in the American journal *The Biblical Repository* in 1832. The clue to its existence was found in a footnote in Talvj. In order to prove Kopitar's authorship, the author compared his signatures and cites the documented correspondence between him and Talvj.

Lencek, Rado L. 1981: "In the margin of Slavic historiography"
The author comments on the recent introduction of the concept of a 'Velika Karantanija' by Bogo Grafenauer. Greater rigor is needed with respect to historical sources. As known from primary sources, the maximal extent of the Duchy of Karantania, during the 17-year period of its existence, warrants greater cautiousness than is suggested by the adjective 'Velika'.

Lencek, Rado L. 1982: "At the roots of the Slovene intellectual disassociation from the Illyrian movement"
Prompted by the publication (1981) of an abridged Slovene translation of Anton Tomaž Linhart's *Versuch einer Geschichte von Krain* of 1788-91, which was one of the most important sources of the concept of the modern Slovene nation, the author comments on the new publication; describes Linhart's refutation of the term *Illyrian*; and offers a translation into English of the most significant parts of the Introduction to Linhart's second volume.

Lencek, Rado L. 1984: "From the correspondence between Stanislav Škrabec and Jan Baudouin de Courtenay"
The author provides the Slovene text of fifteen letters from the Slovene linguist and priest to the Polish linguist, as well as two fragments of responses from the latter. The letters, which cover a period from 1894 to 1903, are predominantly personal, but also discuss various linguistic points. There are also brief biographical notes on both men.

Lencek, Rado L. 1985: "A paradigm of Slavic national evolution: Bible - grammar - poet"
The article presents sociocultural and sociolinguistic observations. The three supreme cultural events in the philological history of a nationality are: the translation of the Bible into its specific language; the creation of a Grammar in this language; and the appearance of a national poet. In terms of the Slovene cultural paradigm, these events are Jurij Dalmatin's Bible, Adam Bohorič's Grammar and France Prešeren's poetry.

Lencek, Rado L. 1985: "Janko Lavrin"

A brief biobibliography of one of the most important contemporary interpreters of Russian and Slovene literature in the English-speaking world.

Lencek, Rado L. 1987: "From correspondence with Janko Lavrin"

The text of two cards and four letters written in 1984 and 1985 by Janko Lavrin to Rado L. Lencek.

Lencek, Rado L. 1987: "Slovene language and literature at Columbia University"

A note on the reintroduction of Slovene language teaching to Columbia University. Slovene was previously offered in the periods 1922-25, 1936-37, and 1970-71.

Lencek, Rado L. 1989: "On literature in diasporas and the life span of their medium."

A sociolinguistic interpretation of why an ethnic community in emigration shifts from producing literature in its native language to the majority language by the second generation. Only the primary language of a community undergoes the everyday reinforcement, adaptation, and creative production that enable writers to express themselves adequately. Second generation immigrants who become writers are separated from that reinforcement of their native language and find their voices in the majority language.

Lencek, Rado L. 1989: "Toussaint S. Hočevar (1927-1987): A portrait"

This short biography of Toussaint Hočevar gives the basic facts of his life, traces his scholarly career, describes the main focuses of his research, and relates his contributions to international activities and to the Society for Slovene Studies.

Lencek, Rado L. 1989: "The concept and role of language in the formation of national intelligentsia in Slavic societies in the 18th and 19th centuries"

Slavic élites in the 18th and 19th centuries believed that the spoken language of an illiterate society could at any time be developed into a written language and generate a literary tradition. The intelligentsia believed that separate Slavic languages might naturally evolve into a shared written language. The prestige function of each nation's language took precedence, and the efforts to create Slavic literary traditions promoted linguistic individuality that hindered integration.

Lencek, Rado L. 1991: "The linguistic premises of Matej Bor's Slovene-Venetic theory"

A critique of Bor's treatment of the purely linguistic evidence for his theory of an ethnic link between the Veneti and the Slovenes, this article compares details of Bor's exposition with accepted scholarly analyses, and demonstrates the amateurishness of the former.

Lencek, Rado L. 1991: "The terms *Wende - Winde, Wendisch Windisch* in the historiographic tradition of the Slovene lands"

The author traces the function of these terms from the 7th through the 19th centuries. Competing terms in both German and Slovene historiography for "Slav" and for "Slovene" are adduced to show the changes in usage over time.

Lencek, Rado L. 1992: "The dimensions of sociolinguistic language attitudes"

The author contrasts three facets of speakers' attitudes toward language — language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm — as they apply to three populations of Slovenes: those within Slovenia; those living in Italy, Austria and Hungary; and Slovenes in emigration.

Lencek, Rado L. 1995: "Carantania"

This extensive note is a correction to maps 3 and 4, and the commentaries thereto, in P.R. Magocsi's *Historical Atlas of East Central Europe* (1993), from which Carantania was excluded.

Lokar, Aleš 1989: "The design quality of products: A method of pursuing innovation"

A distinction is made between invention and innovation: invention is strictly technological, while innovation involves both technological advance and market success. Innovation is a high-risk procedure, as producers cannot predict whether a new idea is technologically feasible or, if realized, whether the new idea will meet consumer needs and make money. The improvement of design quality can reduce innovation risks; means for effecting this are described.

Lokar, Aleš 1994: "Modernization and ethnic problems in Carinthia"

The population growth since 1846 in Carinthia as a whole, in the town of Borovlje and in the village of Sele are contrasted, using the *life-cycle curve* model from marketing analysis. This is followed by an analysis of the 'modernization effect', whereby members of the minority were attracted differently to the German and the Slovene poles, with consequences involving mobility and demography.

Lokar, Aleš and Marko Oblak 1986: "The Slovene minority in Italy from an economic perspective"

A brief historical survey of the Slovene minority is presented; problems due to lack of specific data are mentioned. Slovene economic activity is relatively more dynamic then the overall activity of the region. Italian-YugoslavBorder trade is facilitated by preferential agreements. Reasons for the advanced position of the Slovenes are suggested. The minority role has evolved from a completely marginal to a more relevant one.

Lokar, Aleš and Lee Thomas 1978: "Socioeconomic structure of the Slovene population in Italy"

The article discusses the ethnic structure of Friuli-Venezia-Giulia and the consequences of historical changes on its structure. Socioeconomic development and the use of Slovene in public institutions are closely associated. The non-use of Slovene in those institutions correlates with the fact that the Slovenes figure much less than the Italians in public and administrative professions. Statistical analysis shows the relationships between ethnic and socioeconomic structure in the region.

Ložar, Rajko & Peter Morrin 1980: "The letters of Dr. Rajko Ložar and Mr. Peter Morrin"

The text of letters November 1978 through June 1979, providing additional information on the Slovene artist and teacher Anton Ažbè, cf. Morrin's article in SS 1/1. The letters were slightly revised by their authors; there are annotations by Ložar.

Luckmann, Thomas 1989: "Prolegomena to a social theory of communicative genres"

Communicative genres are defined as the rigid models of language that society requires its members to follow in certain communicative situations. Such genres usually crystallize around the types of social interaction most important for the maintenance of social order. Communicative genres are neither fixed nor necessarily universal across cultures. An accounting of the continuities and changes in communicative genres can provide valuable information about corresponding social changes.

Lukan, Walter 1989: "The second phase of Slovene cooperativism (1894-1918)"

The second phase strove primarily to save small and mid-sized farms from ruin and reform and strengthen Slovene society. Krek's three-step program called for the creation of cooperative credit unions, the creation of agricultural cooperatives, and the organization of the peasantry to compete with large capitalist firms. With Krek's support, cooperatives eliminated much usury

and promote more modern agricultural methods; however, they gradually lost the autonomy that Krek believed was essential.

Magner, Thomas F. 1987: "The last will and testament of Ivan Velat"

Velat was a peasant who lived near Split. The author sketches some details of Velat's life, of peasant life in Dalmatia during the 1820's, and of language usage among ordinary people. The will includes features which reflect the immigration into Split from Bosnia and Zagorje. It also shows mixed usage of Standard Croatian and the Split variant along with Italian loans. The first part of Velat's will and several smaller excerpts in Croatian and English translation are included.

Maurer-Lausegger, Herta 1995: "Situationally-motivated speaking habits among Carinthian Slovenes"

The author describes the dynamic character of the sociolinguistic position in Carinthia. She then focuses her attention on the linguistic situation in small towns and villages; language acquisition in bilingual families; research on linguistic behavior; linguistic behavior in selected localities; and code-switching.

Maver, Igor 1992: "The question of literary transmission and mediation: Aesthetic, social and linguistic aspects of Slovene translations from American verse until 1945"

An attempt to answer the question why Slovene verse translators and poets have seemed susceptible to the influence of American poetry. The choice of texts for translation and the actual translations are analyzed in order that the process of transmission can be properly described. Louis Adamič's visit to Slovenia in 1932 had especial importance.

Maver, Igor 1994: "The art of Janko N. Rogelj's fiction and poetry"

The literary work of Rogelj (1895-1974) has not been accorded the attention it deserves. It was not only popular among the older generations of American Slovenes, and reflects the major events and cultural activities in the Slovene diaspora, but is marked by

a strong if unobstrusive social tone; a fine sense of humor; a deep sympathy for the plight of children in Slovenia and the U.S.A.; and an existential view of human destiny.

Micklesen, Lew R. 1980: "Analogy in the accentological history of Conservative Slovene"

Analogy has been a powerful force in the evolution of Slovene intonation and explains certain changes in the language better than other models. Examples of analogic change are: the retraction of stress to long or laryngealized syllables and to the initial morae of words; the advancement of stress from initial accented morae; the parallel retraction resulting from the loss of jers and the rise of the neo-acute; and the retraction from final short syllables to preceding long vowels.

Micklesen, Lew R. 1983: "The circumflex accent: A confrontation of accentological classes as documented in Slovene"

The circumflex accent in Slovene arose from a confrontation of old oxytonic and final-columnar stress patterns. Comparing documented accent patterns of certain pre-Slavic declensions with modern Slovene forms, the author concludes that tensions between oxytonic and final-columnar patterns shifted the stress of oxytonic words from the end to the beginning of such words, producing the circumflex accent.

Micklesen, Lew R. 1985: "Suprasegmental signals in the Dalmatin Bible"

It is argued that that the acute and the grave accents in the Dalmatin Bible had a phonetic significance. Both signals are used inconsistently. It is hypothesized that the acute accent had both a qualitative and accentual value, and that the grave accent had only a qualitative value. At the very least, it is certain that the acute accent denoted stress and the grave accent the schwa sound.

Micklesen, Lew R. 1987: "The main features of South Slavic accentology"

An overview of the accentological development of Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian. Numerous changes are described in their chronological order. The author includes a table of barytonic, final-columnar, and mobile-stress nouns and verbs and adjectives in Common Slavic and their descendant forms in the South Slavic languages along with many other examples in the text.

Miller, Raymond 1991: "Form and function in the peripheral cases in Slovene dialects: Some preliminary observations"

Studies of Slovene dialects in twenty-one provide evidence of syncretism between dative, locative, and instrumental and of the elimination of syncretism between the nominative-accusative-genitive group and the dative-locative-instrumental group; this supports Jakobson's classification of the former as central and the latter as peripheral. This syncretism takes different forms in the according to number, and data suggest syncretism in the dual and the plural may be mutually exclusive.

Minnich, Robert 1981: "The symbolic dimension of West Haloze peasant technology"

Some major symbolic themes in West Haloze pigsticking (*furež*) customs. During butchering and sausage making, perverse joking occurs, and the roles of guests and hosts are reversed. The moral joking and the inversion of roles culminate at the beginning of a large feast; soon the participants resume their normal roles in the household. The ceremony stands out as a demonstration of peasant identity and is full of metaphorical meaning.

Minnich, Robert 1989: "Speaking Slovene — Being Slovene. Verbal codes and collective self-images: Some correlations between Kanalska Dolina and Ziljska Dolina."

An analysis of differences in self-identification in Zahomec-Bistrica (Austria) and Ukve (Italy). Geographical, historical, economic, and educational factors have affected villagers' use of

Slovene, German, and Italian and their sense of ethnic and national identity. Patterns of language usage in Zahomec-Bistrica indicate villagers' more extensive identification with supra-local institutions, while distinctions in Ukljani language usage indicate an intensely local identity separate from larger institutions.

Minnich, Robert G. 1989: "Tradition in the face of modernization: Cultural continuity and 'deagrarization' in the village of Ukve"
The Ukljani of the Kanalska dolina have maintained their "culture core" in the face of modernization pressures through an adaptive, dynamic conservatism that does not fit the standard definition of "deagrarization." The village's cultural integrity is evidenced by its continued reliance on highland resources and resistance of economic pressures. At the same time the Ukljani adapted to modernization in constructing a dairy cooperative, incorporating wage-work into their livelihood, and using the political system to lobby for the community's advantage.

Mitrović, Marija 1987: "Possibilities of a comparative Yugoslav literature"
An advocacy of the comparative method to compose a Yugoslav literary history. Unlike the few extant surveys of Yugoslav literature, which present the different nationalities' literatures without any attempt at comparison, a good survey should present the various literatures in a frame directed toward an understanding of the whole. Such a survey would deal with features common to each component of Yugoslav literature.

Modic, John L. 1983: "Laughing in the Jungle: The writer as a hero"
The article contrasts descriptions of student demonstrations in fiction and reality: by Adamic, as described by Michael Novak in *The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics*, and by Adamic himself in his autobiography *Laughing in the Jungle*; and also the demonstration described by Ivan Lah in *Knjiga spominov*. The many similarities are listed. Adamic's reworking, or manipulation, of facts are put in their literary context.

Morrin, Peter 1979: "Some remarks on recent Ažbè scholarship"
The article aims to draw attention to a new book on the role of Munich in the history of art, and to point out misconceptions in the treatment in a recent catalog of Anton Ažbè, the most gifted art teacher in Munich at the end of the 19th century. Particular attention is paid to Ažbè's role as a pedagogical innovator.

Moritsch, Andreas 1986: "German nationalism and the Slovenes in Austria between the two world wars"
The large decrease in census statistics for the Slovene minority in Carinthia between 1910 and 1934 demonstrates the results of energetic Germanization after the 1920 plebiscite, a policy which was aimed at decreasing potential Yugoslav demands for territory. The Germanization process involved political, educational, and economic measures; above all, the development of the 'Windisch' ideology was a very potent instrument.

Moritsch, Andreas 1988: "Historical constants in political, social and economic cooperation in the Alpe-Adria area"
There are numerous precedents for cooperation in the Alpe-Adria area. The peoples at this "crossroads of history" have a tradition of interdependence and a series of political unions reaching back to the kingdom of Noricum and including mutual defence pacts in the Middle Ages. Rising national consciousness only began dividing these provinces in the 19th C.. The position of the territories at the fringes of their respective nations and growing environmental dangers may overcome current national divisions and restore the Alpe-Adria tradition of cooperation.

Naylor, Kenneth E. 1985: "The Protestant Reformation in Croatia: Remarks on its influence on the literary language"
There was little influence from the Reformation movement in Croatia on the development of a unified Croatian literary language. The acceptance of Protestant ideas was hindered by the dialect diversity in Croatia, by political and cultural differences, and by the diverse orthographic systems used.

Naylor, Kenneth E. 1987: "Yugoslav languages and literatures in the United Sates, 1900-1945: A survey"

1900-1945 was a period of neglect of Yugoslav languages and literatures. Slavic studies were in their infancy; while a number of 19th and 20th C. writers' works were available (mostly in academic journals) few grammars and dictionaries were available, and few American scholars could produce serious literary scholarship on Yugoslav works. World War II brought an American contact with Yugoslav languages that helped spur the growth of Slavistics in the second half of the century.

Nećak-Lük, Albina and Dušan Nećak 1992: "Slovene as a minority language: Historical background and sociolinguistic prospects"

The authors discuss the status of Slovene in the ethnically Slovene territories in Austria, Hungary, and Italy. In each nation Slovene and its speakers have experienced assimilation pressures. There were some successes in the promotion of Slovene in minority areas, particularly the Slovene school law in Gorizia and Trieste, but the maintenance of Slovene in all three areas is endangered by a continuing lack of equality with the majority languages that dominate the public spheres.

Nedeljković, Olga 1985: "Illyrian humanist ideas in the works of the South Slavic Protestant publishers in Urach"

In contrast to Croatian (Illyrian-Italian) humanism, the Slovenes adopted North European humanism: this is seen in the emphasis in the Slovene Protestant literature of didactic ideas, particularly in the prefaces to their publications; and in their local patriotism. In the centuries that followed, for example in the 19th-C. Illyrian Revival, these differences between the Slovene and the other South Slavs could not be bridged.

Nedeljković, Olga 1986: "The two divergent ideological concepts underlying the language concepts of Croatian and Slovene Protestant writers"

In Medieval times the population of the Adriatic coast uses two languages and three alphabets. There were two different concepts involved in the linguistic development of the Croatian and the Slovene Protestant writers. The Croatian Protestants adopted their own language and adapted it to contemporary needs. The Slovene Protestant writers were more inclined to develop a common religious language, adopting the Protestant idea of the vernacular as the medium of communication.

Nedeljković, Olga 1987: "The Troy legend in Bohorič's 'Praefatiuncula' to *Arcticae Horulae* (1584) and comparable writings of the Medieval and Renaissance periods"

The author traces a common thread in the works of Italian, French, and Germanic historiographers from the Middle Ages through the Renaissance and Reformation: the use of the Troy legend "to prove an ancient and noble origin of their respective peoples." Emphasizing Bohorič's connection to Protestant and German humanist philology, she describes his that the Slavs fought alongside the Greeks against Troy and that the Slavic language originated in ancient Mysia in Asia Minor.

Nemec, Krešimir 1984: "The beginnings of modern Slovene literary scholarship"

The author defines the work of literary scholars of the Slovene *Moderna* (1899-1918), particularly Ivan Prijatelj, as the foundation of modern Slovene literary scholarship. He outlines the "pre-scholarly" history of Slovene literary studies preceding this period, then discusses Murko's Europeanizing influence and, more extensively, Prijatelj's modernization and systematization of the field. Prijatelj's dichotomous rational and essayistic approach to literary history is also described.

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Novak, Bogdan C. 1975: "At the roots of Slovene national individuality"

The author summarizes the ethnic origins and geographical and political history of the Slovenes, then focuses on the development of the Slovene language, from the work of Trubar to Pohlin's grammar in 1768, and through the following Slovene cultural awakening. The author shows the importance of the efforts of the "awakeners" and their efforts to educate the peasants through literature, newspapers, and journals in arousing in the general population a sense of Slovene identity.

Novak, Bogdan C. 1978: "American policy toward the Slovenes in Trieste, 1941-1974"

The author reviews the Yugoslav claims, related events following the Axis' conquest of Yugoslavia, and the great powers' responses to the claims, and then discusses the reasons behind the inimical American policy toward them. Different stages in American policy are described. Possible explanations for U.S. policy: anti-Communism; American familiarity with Italian civilization and ignorance of the Slavic one; American unfamiliarity with the European concept of nation; and the unresponsiveness of the Slovenes toward the American Military Government.

Novak, Bogdan C. 1983: "The controversy about the Kosezi in Slovene historiography"

A discussion of theories about the identity of the *kosezi* or *Edlinger*, a social group in the medieval Slovene lands. The 'Croat' theory of Ljudmil Hauptmann is strongly criticized; Josip Mal's competing theories are more reliable but he is sometimes speculative. The origin and role of the *kosezi* remain a mystery.

Novak, Bogdan C. 1989: "Why Adamic shifted his support from Mihailović to Tito"

The article discusses how much Adamic was influenced by the U.S. Communist Party and the Comintern to declare his support for Tito during World War II. Adamic's views, especially those

from his 1932 visit to Yugoslavia, would have been consistent with a switch from Mihailović to Tito on his own initiative. There is evidence, however, from Communist Party members that the party actively worked to persuade Adamic to back Tito and made use of his influence among Slovene-Americans.

Oražem, Frank 1989: "Agriculture under socialism"
Restraints that socialism places on agriculture are identified. Centrally planned economies interrupt the natural economic evolution of agriculture toward investment in technology and the freeing up of more labor for non-agricultural industry, impede the innovative drive of farmers, remove incentives, and reduce overall production. While Yugoslavia allows private farming, the system still treats private farmers as outsiders, a group that socialism will eventually eliminate.

Ostojić, Branislav 1987: "The semantic value of the lexemes *ličiti se* and *posobiti* in the language of Petar I Petrović"
Data from Yugoslav dictionaries and literature are used to explain the usage and fate in the contemporary standard language of these verbs. Usages of both verbs in Petar I Petrović differ significantly from the cited dictionary definitions, indicating the verbs previously had broader ranges of meanings.

Ožbalt, Irma M. 1981: "Ivan Cankar and Morley Callaghan: a study in contrastive parallelism"
This article analyzes parallels between two writers from very different backgrounds. Still there are more similarities than dissimilarities. Three types of parallels are drawn: at the biographical level, in outlook, and in literary characters. The similarities at the latter level are found to be the most striking. The similarities are traced to their common European heritage and similar lifestyles and temperaments.

Ožbalt, Irma M. 1981: "The theme of the unwed mother in Slovene literature"

The article deals with the motif of the unmarried mother and her illegitimate child. Three different types of unwed mother are presented, relating to different periods in Slovene history: the romantic; the frightened, semi-insane; and the healthy and brave. Examples are, respectively, from Prešeren, Cankar, and Prežihov Voranc. All three authors witnessed the persecution of unwed mothers, victims in the society of their time, and sympathized with them.

Ožbalt, Irma M. 1983: "Emigrants in Ivan Cankar's fiction"

The article discusses Cankar's compassionate treatment of Slovene emigrants to North America, and Czech immigrants in Vienna. An emigrant in his understanding is a wretched wanderer with no real homeland; a destroyed person in an adopted land, always poor. Both the selfish adopted society and the poor native land are responsible for the emigrant's tragedy. In Cankar, it is always a mistake for one to leave one's own land, no matter how poor it is.

Ožbalt, Irma M. 1985: "'Evangelini:' the Protestant intermezzo in Žužemberk"

The major source for this article is a manuscript written by Alojz Zupanc.The small town of Žužemberk was affected by the consequences of the Reformation; since then the inhabitants have been polarized into two camps. In the 16th C. the camps were Catholic and Lutheran, but the division persisted, taking on political overtones.

Ožbalt, Irma M. 1987: "Stubble fields in purple: Impressionism in Prežihov Voranc's stories"

The author identifies impressionism as an essential element of Voranc's "simple stories of simple folk." Previous critics labeled Voranc a social realist, considering his descriptions of nature as frames for socio-political messages rather than as the cores of his stories. Ožbalt uses examples from Voranc's stories "Levi devžej,"

"Prvi maj," and "Ajdovo strnišče" to show impressionistic and symbolistic devices that dominate social themes.

Parpulova-Gribble, Lyubomira 1987: *"Gistorija o rossijskom matrosse Vassilii Koriotskom* **and the Russian folktale"**

The author compares the morphology of *Gistorija* to that of the standard fairy tale to determine the interrelationship. While *Gistorija* parallels both the standard morphological formula and seven-character system of the fairy tale, the absence of any supernatural element points to adventure stories as the direct source of folktale influence. Also noted is the connection between the *Gistorija*'s themes, the political and social goals of Peter the Great, and attitudes of the time toward old and new.

Paternost, Joseph 1979: "Sociolinguistic aspects of the Slovene spoken in America"

Several promising areas of study of the changes Slovene has undergone in America are suggested: the Slovenization of vowels in words borrowed from English by American Slovene speakers; differences among American Slovene speakers' morphology and syntax; varieties of loanword; changes in word order; the influence of other Slavic languages on American Slovene; changes in Slovene surnames; and differences in body language.

Paternost, Joseph 1981: "Aspects of name changes among American Slovenes"

Several linguistic and extra-linguistic factors affected the name changes of Slovene immigrants to America. Among the former, orthographic problems are highlighted, especially the problem of word-final "j". A large group of Slovene names had an apostrophe added after an initial "O," reflecting the influence of Irish immigrants. The author also relates two unusual name changes, Krašavec to Wilson and Žnideršič to Tagler, which arose from the whims of officials and superiors.

Paternost, Joseph 1984: "Problems in language contact and the social meaning of language among American Slovenes"

The author studies phonological, morphosyntactic, and lexical difficulties that arise in the interaction of American English and Slovene, as well as the social meaning involved in transferences between the two languages. Pronunciation, declension, and loanword-loanblend problems among non-native speakers of English and Slovene are described. The use of Slovene in American English contexts is characterized as a family bond, a secret language, and a vehicle for entertainment.

Paternost, Joseph 1985: "A sociolinguistic tug of war between Slovene and Serbo-Croatian in Slovenia today"

This paper deals with several realms of Slovene-Serbo-Croatian language contact, with emphasis on the Slovenes' attitudes toward their own language. On the one hand the Slovene language supports national consolidation; on the other there are linguistic practices which work in the opposite direction. Serbo-Croatian is becoming an "official" language in more and more domains of Yugoslav public life, and is perceived abroad as the "Yugoslav language".

Paternost, Joseph 1987: "Metaphors of mediation in Slovene epitaphs"

A discussion of the use of metaphor in Slovene epitaphs to soften, neutralize, and overcome the impact of death. The author concentrates on the frequent appearance of natural images — flowers, gardens, valleys, mountains, and stars — and the common usage of the *happy:up::sad:down* metaphoric formula. Many of the epitaphs mediate death by portraying it as positive, as either a release from earthly suffering or a passage to heaven.

Paternost, Joseph 1994: "Symbols, slogans and identity in the Slovene search for sovereignty"

The article aims to identify the usage of some important linguistic symbols used by Slovenes between 1987 and 1991 in their search for their 'true' identity. Emphasis is on (1) geographical

orientation (e.g., *Evropa, Srboslavija; Triglav, Alpe, sever, jug*) and (2) sociocultural aspects of change (e.g., variations on *proletarci vseh dežel, združite se,* and references to economics and language*)*. It is concluded that symbols of this kind are almost essential and are 'pliable.'

Paternu, Boris 1985: "Protestantism and the emergence of Slovene literature"

The literary language of the Slovene Protestants had one great consequence: the emergence of the modern literature in the late 18th and early 19th CC. The language was already established when Prešeren's mature poetry of the 1830s appeared; and it was 16th C. Protestantism which made this possible. During the next two periods after Prešeren, Romanticism and Symbolism, the language continued to increase its horizon of expressions in practical and philological terms.

Petrič, Jerneja 1992: "The myth of America in Slovene literature up to the Second World War"

The way in which America was portrayed in Slovene literature is described, from Janez Cigler's ignorant *Sreča v nesreči* (1836) through Jakob Alešovec's cautionary *Ne v Ameriko!* (1883) and Fran Erjavec's *Zamorjeni cvet* (1888), in which America is a strange but idyllic land, and various other variations on both the myth and anti-myth, to Ivan Tanc's *Ženin iz Amerike* (1938). The development of the (anti-)myth from a reflection of what was actually believed to a literary device is described.

Petrič, Jerneja 1994: "A poet in search of her roots: Rose Mary Prosen's *Apples*"

An analysis of the progression in content and in form of Prosen's poetry, from her collections of the 1970s which were typically associative and abstract to her *Apples* of 1980, in which the imagery is more familar but there has been a development in expression, involving metaphor, unusual word combinations and instrumentation. The theme of *Apples* is the major trauma of searching for one's roots.

Petrič, Jerneja 1995: "Far and away: The agony of emigration in Frank Mlakar's novel *He, the Father*"

Mlakar's little-known novel, published in 1950, is one of the major achievements of Slovene American literature. The plot is presented in detail. This psychological novel echoes Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* and Rølvaag's *Giants in the Earth*, but has its own interesting structure and symbolism, evoking both biblical and mythic scenes. The novel is free of the generalizations which typify Slovene immigrant writing.

Pirjevec, Jože 1995: "Italian policy toward the Slovenes from 1915 to 1994"

A chronological description of official Italian policy toward Slovenia and Slovenes, with an emphasis on the events of 1920; the wartime period after 1941; the military occupation; and the period since the Treaty of Ossimo of 1975. The negative attitude towards Slovene struggle for independence since the late 1980s is thus seen in its historical context.

Plut-Pregelj, Leopoldina 1993: "Slovenia's education in the process of change: Legal aspects"

After the first democratic elections in Slovenia the whole social infrastructure, including that of education, had to be changed. The article treats the changes that were introduced and their legal bases, and discusses the social and governmental structures that will be required for successful innovations, and the values that underlie the educational policies.

Pogacar, Timothy 1989: "Childhood in the works of Ivan Tavčar: A comparison of the early works and the novel *Visoška kronika*."

The author identifies the consistent portrayal in Tavčar's early works of family conflict, place, and nature as important elements of childhood, then seeks the development of similar themes in *Visoška Kronika*. He emphasizes the passivity *of Visoška Kronika*'s main character Izidor, Izidor's conflict with his

father, and the importance of Izidor's childhood home in motivating his actions.

Pogačnik, Jože 1985: "The cultural significance of the Protestant Reformation in the genesis of the South Slavic nations"
The article emphasizes the importance of several developments: the fertile conditions for the genesis of the Slovene nation and for the integration of its culture; the adoption of the colloquial language of Ljubljana as the basis for the Slovene literary language and the imitation of this model in the codification of Literary Croatian; and the appearance of the first Slovene and Croatian books, innovations in schooling and regional literature, and developments in science and culture.

Pogačnik, Jože 1987: "Literary terms and history"
There is a limit to the precision and stability that can be imposed upon literary terms; the author supports this thesis by tracing the change in meaning of *kvanta*. Meaning "lyric poem" in the 18th C., it assumed a negative meaning during the mid-19th C. in the opposition between the forms of Prešeren and Koseski. The Slovene literary public swung toward social and political activity and pragmatic art. *Kvanta* thus came to mean "morally lax or inappropriate talk."

Potrč, Marjetica 1995: "Slovene sculpture and America: Places and objects"
A comparison of some aspects of modernism in American and Slovene sculpture, with especial reference to the *genius loci* and the meanings of space and of belonging to a place. The work of Carl Andre, Neue Slowenische Kunst, Tadej Pogačar, and Marko Kovačič receives particular attention.

Potrč, Matjaž 1992: "The sensory basis of content in Veber"
The philosopher France Veber attempted to represent all kinds of sensory perception and their relation to the world of objects. The author describes the development of this approach from Alexius

Meinong, and Veber's dualist viewpoint of the mental world and the physical world and their interrelations.

Priestly, Tom M.S. 1977: "Consonant alternations in the dialect of Sele Fara"

The typologically unusual consonantal alternations (reflexes of 'velar' and 'dental' alternations) in this dialect and their historical origins are described. Several diachronic problems remain; synchronically, it is suggested that the productivity of the alternations — about which data are lacking — is of vital interest.

Priestly, Tom M.S. 1981: "Variation on an alternation: The fate of the 'kasna palatalizacija' in Sele Fara, Carinthia"

The alternations vary along several parameters. Analysis of fieldwork data illustrates the importance of the geographic and age factors; the former is best defined as "place of longest residence as measured from the Church." A variable rule, based on these factors, is devised. Several other factors, including the culturo-political, the educational and the socio-economic, are suggested.

Priestly, Tom M.S. 1985: "Slovene Protestants in Carinthia"

The history of Slovene Protestantism on the territory of contemporary Carinthia is reviewed: its institution; the long period of secret maintenance; the Time of Tolerance; the publication of *Kristianske bukvice*; and survival into our own times. Today, the community (in Zagoriče and Sovče) is small and mostly German-speaking, at least for religious purposes. Attempts to find Protestant Slovene-speakers who still prayed using Dalmatin's language were unsuccessful.

Priestly, Tom M.S. 1987: "Verb-productivity: Evidence from three varieties of Slovene"

Three examples of the lexicon of Slovene are analyzed with respect to the conjugational classes of borrowed words: the language of 1592, as recorded by Megiser; Literary Slovene; and

the Carinthian dialect of Sele. The preponderance of *-irati* verbs in the literary language is paralleled in neither Megiser nor selščina. This tentative analysis illustrates the way in which a language can favor one type of grammatical class.

Priestly, Tom M.S. 1992: "Surrender to symbolic domination, or resistance: Patterns of language-use among Slovene-speakers in two Carinthian communities"

Language-use in the village of Sele and the town of Borovlje is contrasted, with reference to demographic, economic, historical, political, educational, administrative and cultural factors. The maintenance of Slovene in Sele, and its relatively rapid loss in Borovlje, are thus seen in context. The author adopts the framework whereby the use of one or another language is a form of social deviance to help explain the differences between the two localities.

Priestly, Tom M.S. 1992: "The case of the Slovene minority in Austria"

Four aspects of the sociolinguistic situation are stressed: the harmful legacy of Habsburg policies; the extreme complexity of the current situation; the irrationality of many of the arguments advanced for the maintenance of Slovene; and the extremes of variation in personal and communal 'ethnic consciousness' among Carinthian Slovenes. Finally, the author emphasizes the enormous importance of the Carinthian dialects for the maintenance of any kind of Slovene in the province.

Rajhman, Jože 1985: "Jurij Dalmatin and his Bible in the light of literary history and theology"

The Bible from a literary-historical viewpoint was a normative factor in the 16th century, with a lasting influence on later Slovene prose and poetry. From the theological point of view the Bible was an important unifying factor: Dalmatin put it in the hands of all the Slovenes, and the Slovene nation was formed with its help. The Bible endowed the Slovene Reformation

writers with a dual role: they belonged to the European Reformation, but also to the general Slavic ethnic community.

Reindl, Donald F. 1995: "Evidence for the Germanic origin of some Slovene month names""

Several Slovene month names, standard and dialectal, are of uncertain origin. Of these, some have a structure similar to German month-names. Given that names of this nature more probably originated in one source rather than arising independently, a detailed analysis of semantic roots in Slovene and other Slavic languages leads to the conclusion that, indeed, some were translations of German originals.

Ribnikar, Ivan 1989: "Money and finance in Yugoslavia"

The author describes Yugoslavia's financial system, where interest rates are negative and loans are best characterized as "compulsory grants." Businesses take on debt, then must raise prices to repay that debt. However, all producers raise their prices, generating inflation that squeezes out savings that could repay the debt. Aware that a strict monetary policy could cause bankruptcies, unemployment, and social unrest, politicians allow loans and cover up losses with book-keeping tricks.

Rogel, Carole 1975: "Slovenia today: A comment"

The author summarizes and responds to papers by Velikonja, Hočevar, and Novak. She describes Velikonja's thesis that the cultural network is more important in defining Slovene national identity than administrative territorial boundaries as "provocative but romantic." She agrees with Hočevar's and Novak's emphasis on the importance of Slovene efforts to create a literate populace. One important topic missing from all three papers is Slovene political development, which the author discusses briefly.

Rogel, Carole, 1981: "Some preliminary thoughts on writing about the career of Edward Kardelj"

This article presents the author's reflections on Kardelj's political and social career. Critical writings on Kardelj are surveyed. During the four decades of his career he contributed to both domestic and foreign policy. The necessary research on his understanding of the Slovene national question are now under way.

Rogel, Carole 1985: "A Marxist looks at the sixteenth century: Edvard Kardelj's view of the Slovene Reformation"

The basic sources for *Razvoj slovenskega narodnega vprašanja*, which presents Kardelj's view of the 16th C., are not archival but secondary works by Slovene historians. For Kardelj, the most important events of the period were the Slovene peasant wars; following Marxist theory, he saw that period as the turning point between feudalism and commercial capitalism. He has very little praise for Slovene religious reformers. Like his mentor Friedrich Engels, he idealizes the peasants and their rebellions.

Rogel, Carole 1989: "The education of a Slovene Marxist: Edvard Kardelj 1924-1934"

The author charts Kardelj's growth from the son of unlearned, working-class parents to a well-read Marxist ideologist. Crucial were Kardelj's three years in prison, when he established connections with the Yugoslav underground and read extensively. His imprisonment spurred him to write numerous works ranging from an article defending women's rights to a children's primer on economic history. He came to view the nationality question as a waste of time, as socialism would sweep away national divisions.

Rupel, Dimitrij 1987: "The maintenance of national languages in a socialist setting: Slovene in Yugoslavia"

Language maintenance is defined as maintaining the language's "use-value." During their 1200-years history Slovenes have preserved their language, however much else they have sacrificed. The author then analyzes the current linguistic

situation, and the meaning of "bilingualism," which is far from being equal: Serbo-Croatian has assumed some of the functions which Slovene should legally have. The importance of maintaining Slovene in all the relevant functions is emphasized.

Rupel, Dimitrij 1988: "The heresy of Edvard Kocbek"

Rupel discusses what he refers to as Kocbek's three "heresies": his 1937 criticism of the Catholic Church's involvement with the Fascist side in the Spanish Civil War; his 1951 book *Strah in pogum*, which broke from Socialist Realism and the dogma of the time; and his 1974 exposure of the execution of the *domobranci*. The second and third "heresies" were paradigmatic acts of opposition to an authoritarian political situation; his first "heresy" against the Catholic Church paralleled his later acts against the similarly dogmatic Communist Party.

Scherber, Peter 1993: "Regionalism versus Europeanism as leading concepts in the works of Srečko Kosovel"

Some of the views on regionalism in Europe expressed by Kosovel in the 1920s are valid today. This article, which is based on Kosovel's textual corpus, analyzes the concept of regionalism as he applied it to the Karst; the 'intermediate space' represented by Ljubljana; and the outside world — for Kosovel, Yugoslavia and Europe. The whole of Kosovel's cultural and literary-critical activity seems to be anchored in one spatial concept; he anticipates a European and universal humane society.

Singleton, Fred 1988: "The Triglav National Park in the 1980s"

The author describes the physical geography, flora and fauna, and history of the Park, and the efforts of park authorities and the area's inhabitants to reach an acceptable balance between preserving the park's natural beauty and promoting economic development. A significant part of this balance is the division of the park into a Central Zone where building, hunting, and fertilizers and pesticides are forbidden, and a Peripheral Zone where limited economic activities are permitted.

Sirc, Ljubo 1989: "Internal wealth transfers and balance of payment statistics"

The author analyzes Slovenia's apparent trade surplus with other Yugoslav republics; he questions the value of current Slovene balance calculations and also the validity of analogies to international trade surpluses, as Slovenia cannot use its dinar surplus the way other nations use foreign currency surpluses to control imports and exports. In this analysis, even differences in wages and productivity between Slovenia and other republics cannot sufficiently explain Slovenia's exchange of real wealth for relatively high dinar balances.

Slak, Stefan 1977: "Informational analysis of the consonant-vowel sequence in Slovene"

The mathematical techniques of information theory are applied to analyze the nature and limitations of Slovene consonant-vowel sequences. The data for average information per phoneme and redundancy for English and Slovene are compared; and information-theoretical data about consonant clusters in Slovene are explained and interpreted. Information theory is a useful tool that can provide exact, quantifiable data.

Snoj, Jože 1989: "A twofold commitment to language"

The author writes of "the frustration of a writer belonging to a small nation." Every writer experiences a commitment to language, in that language reenacts divine creation and must continually be used as a stand against silence. A small nation's poet feels that commitment all the more intensely due to his acute awareness of how close his language is to being silenced forever by the major languages, and strives to preserve the endangered language and the ethnic identity it defines.

Stanojčić, Živojin 1987: "On a type of impersonal construction in Serbo-Croatian"

The author analyzes Momčilo Nastasijević's unusually heavy use of impersonal constructions in his narratives. This concentration of impersonal constructions indicate both a linguistic

intensification and the writer's effort to restore folklore elements in his prose.

Stanonik, Janez 1987: "Captain John Smith in Slovenia"
The author discusses Smith's travels in Slovenia as reported in his 1630 account of his adventures and as supported by other historical evidence. Smith traveled through Ljubljana and Graz, where he met Baron Khissl, a military commander and of a family closely connected with the Protestant movement in Slovenia. Smith helped Khissl break the siege of a town Smith called "Olumpagh," which scholars have not yet been able to identify; Stanonik suggests "Olumpagh" may be Mureck.

Steenwijk, Han 1991: "The nominal declension of Friulian loans in the Slovene dialect of Val Resia"
The author compares the declension of nouns and adjectives borrowed into Resian Slovene from Friulian with the declension of native Resian words. Friulian nouns fit well into the three-class declension framework applied to Slovene, while all Friulian adjectival loans have remained indeclinable. Steenwijk also addresses the voiceless/voiced alternation, the infix /-n/, and the as-yet-unexplained origin of the class of masculine nouns with the nominative singular ending in /-i/.

Stermole, David F. 1978: "Some factors affecting the maintenance of bilingualism in Carinthia"
A review of the trend toward assimilation of the Slovene-speaking population and the factors affecting the maintenance of bilingualism. Negative factors include: German nationalism; its support by Slovene 'renegades'; divisions within the minority; the political system of Slovenia; the various levels of Austrian government; discrimination; the lack of Slovene owned industry. The Church is both a positive and a negative factor. Among the positive factors: Slovene cultural institutions, banks and farmers' co-operatives; the Slovenska Zvezna Gimnazija.

Stermole, David F. 1987: "Some rapid grammatical changes in Carinthian Slovene"

The author presents evidence of linguistic simplification in two bilingual villages. Differences between older and younger speakers' Slovene show a trend toward neutralization of peripheral case-ending distinctions. Tentative explanations for this trend include possible interference from German, the relatively infrequent use of the affected constructions, increased exposure to television decreasing the exposure young people have to the Slovene speech of parents and grandparents, and greater community insistence on the correct usage of German than Slovene.

Stone, Gerald 1977: "Matija Čop's correspondence with English friends"

Biographical details of Čop's life are illustrated through his correspondence during the 1820s with acquaintances Moses Mossington, Charles Thomas Hill, and Edward Smallwood. The letters record his unsuccessful marriage proposal to Mossington's younger sister, his feelings of isolation while living in Lwów, and the development of his skills in the English language. Transcripts of eighteen letters are included, among them a letter from the British Consul at Fiume certifying Čop's ability to teach English.

Stone, Gerald 1981: "On Kopitar's visit to Oxford"

A review of the scanty evidence concerning Kopitar's visit. He did visit the Bodelian Library, but very little else is known.

Stone, Gerald 1991: "J. W. Valvasor's *Ehre des Herzogtums Krain* (1689): A source for the history of the Slovene language"

Valvasor's work is valuable as a source on Slovene language in the seventeenth century, a period that is comparatively lacking in useful texts. *Die Ehre* includes a forty-line prefatory poem in Slovene; extensive vocabulary items, place names, phrases and sentences; a discussion of the distribution of languages in Carniola; and an account of the Slovene language which, while

not remarkably detailed, shows Valvasor's knowledge of Bohorič and his disapproval of the prevalence of German borrowings.

Susel, Rudolph M. 1978: "Aspects of the Slovene community in Cleveland, Ohio"

A discussion of the overall responses of the early Slovene immigrants to the new environment; they had to make only minor changes to adjust. The Slovenes in Cleveland lived in an autonomous community rather than integrate and accept the 'American way of doing things'. In the period 1900-1940 they provided almost every necessary service. There was no attempt to Americanize them; they could keep their original culture and to absorb the best from American culture.

Susel, Rudolph M. 1981: "A Slovene text for non-Slavists"

This, an excerpt from a longer paper presented at a meeting at Columbia University in 1978, deals with problems of composing a Slovene grammar for non-Slavic learners, especially potential non-philology students. The author of such a textbook should consider the place of such a course in the university schedule, its intensity, its length, etc.. A multidisciplinary approach is need when dealing with such a project.

Sussi, Emidio 1988: "Commentary: The Borusso-Danielis and Devetak papers"

The author identifies the value of the Alpe-Adria Community as a unifying factor in Europe as a common theme of the two papers. Economic unity will develop more quickly than socio-cultural unity, due primarily to the influence of nationalism. Sussi suggests that in this context the preservation of ethnic minority groups may not be feasible, and that the minorities of the Alpe-Adria region are moving toward a totally symbolic ethnicity.

Susič, Emidij [Sussi, Emidio] 1992: "The case of the Slovene minority in Italy"

This exhaustive analysis of language attitudes and language use in Friuli-Venezia Giulia is based on extensive psycholinguistic

and soicolinguistic research by several scholars. The relationship between language attitudes and use is discussed.

Šabec, Nada 1988: "Functional and structural constraints on Slovene-English code-switching"

The data for this article were collected mostly in Cleveland in a study of Slovene Americans of three generations. The author identifies participant characteristics as the most significant factor; setting had some effect, while topic of conversation produced no significant effect. Her data show predominantly intersentential code-switching; a possible adherence to the free-morpheme constraint; and numerous violations of the equivalence constraint.

Šabec, Nada 1995: "Language maintenance among Slovene immigrants in the U.S.A."

This fieldwork-based article briefly describes the linguistic situation in Cleveland and attempts to determine the degree of Slovene language maintenance in the second generation. Factors are identified that advance or hinder maintenance. The situation is one of transitional bilingualism, with language-loss accelerating. Prospects of future Slovene language maintenance are practically non-existent.

Tancig, Peter 1991: "Computational linguistics in Slovenia: A short overview"

The survey covers the development of the discipline in Slovenia; describes the Laboratory for Natural Language Understanding at the Jožef Stefan Institute, its staff, its projects and research areas; relevant conferences and seminars; and other active institutions in Slovenia.

Thomas, George 1987: "The Slavization of the Slovene and Croatian lexicons: Problems in their interrelationship in the nineteenth century"

A description of the mutual inflence between the Slovene and Croatian vocabularies during the 19th C., with specific attention

to about 150 key words associated with the Illyrian Movement. Words that entered Slovene directly from Croatian and entered the two languages from other Slavic languages simultaneously far outnumber those that entered Croatian through Slovene, indicating that the cooperative effort at lexical development turned during this period to enrichment in one direction.

Tollefson, James W. 1985: "Slovenia from the perspective of language planning theory"

Language problems in Slovenia involve four areas delineated by language planning theory: the relationship between economic factors and other social and political factors in determining which language is dominant; the relationships among competing minority languages; efforts at international language planning; and uncertainties about the status of a spoken standard.

Tollefson, James F. 1987: "Factors favoring Slovene language maintenance"

Demographic statistics are used to argue that Slovene, although under pressure from economically motivated immigration, remains secure as the dominant language of Slovenia. While the proportion of Slovene speakers has decreased and contact with Serbo-Croatian speakers has dropped in the last 30 years, Slovene has not been replaced in certain domains; this indicates Slovene's continued vitality. External pressures and the fear of the decline of Slovene have operated to help maintain the language over the last 400 years.

Toporišič, Jože 1985: "The social situation of the Slovene literary language in 1584 and 1984"

The situation of literary Slovene in 1584 and its situation in 1984 are very similar. Slovene has always been used among a very small group within the larger context. In terms of its functions, Slovene does not prevail in basic governmental structures nowadays, just as in the past. Quotations by 16th C. authors transposed to the present situation illustrate the author's thesis.

Toporišič, Jože 1987: "Lexical Germanisms in Trubar's *Catechismus*"
98 German roots, bases, and stems that appear in the first part of Trubar's *Catechismus* are classifies into "common-civilizational" and "religio-moral" vocabulary domains. The author then discusses Bishop Hren's replacement of Trubar's borrowings with native or Slavic words and some grammatical aspects of the adaptation of borrowings. He concludes that Trubar's Germanisms reflect his direction of his work toward the urban populace, while Hren's work was a declaration of Slovene's independence from German linguistic colonization.

Vahčič, Aleš & Tea Petrin 1991: "Restructuring the Yugoslav economy through development of entrepreneurship, and the role of the financial system"
A market structure consisting of medium- and large-sized enterprises is a cause of economic stagnation and inefficiency and an obstacle to any effective market reforms in Yugoslavia. The authors argue for radical systemic reform of the Yugoslav economy involving a reassessment of all enterprises' assets, leasing arrangements that would allow each enterprise to operate freely, and new institutions to finance the creation of small enterprises.

Vaillancourt, François 1989: "The economics of language: An empirical validation of some theoretical predictions"
The author presents three predictions on the interaction of economic forces and language acquisition and usage: (1) that an increase in a language's status leads to an increase in its use; (2) that the language of work varies according to the employers, their markets, and the labor force's language(s); and (3) that the language of consumption varies with the market power of language groups. He presents economic data from Québec from 1971 to 1986 that supports each of these predictions.

Velikonja, Joseph 1975: "Slovene identity in contemporary Europe"
If the Slovene national identity is defined in terms of territorial and administrative contiguity, a distorted picture of the Slovenes

emerges, due to their complicated history and the existence of "cultural nodes" outside Europe. The national identity is better understood in terms of the non-institutionalized network of communication and commercial ties that link all Slovenes. Maintaining and augmenting that network is more important in preserving the Slovene identity than gathering the Slovenes into one contiguous, ethnically homogenous territory.

Velikonja, Joseph 1985: "Slovene and Croatian lands in the sixteenth Century (A geographical framework)"
Slovene and Croatian lands were only marginally affected by the most recent developments. Each was under several different controlling powers and had varied infrastructures; neither was an integrated cohesive entity. The inhabitants were divided into those who lived in self-sufficient communities and those in regions which were politically and economically dependent on external bodies. Farming was undeveloped. City populations were small. Protestantism had spread mainly in the cities.

Velikonja, Joseph 1989: "Landscapes of Slovenia"
The author describes the landscapes of Slovenia as "composites of minute details." He finds an absence of broad vistas like those of North America and compares a trip through Slovenia to a glance at a museum wall crowded with paintings. The dominance of the city is also noticeable, as roads and summer cottages reach farther into the country. The landscapes are unlike any others, but all somehow small, like a pictures on a postcard.

Vodopivec, Peter 1986: "Commentary: The 1920 Carinthian plebiscite"
The article contrasts Yugoslav and Austrian historians' views on the 1920 plebiscite. The former hold that the plebiscite question was misleading: the Carinthian Slovenes had voted 'for Austria' in the belief that their ethnicity was not threatened; and this was shown to be untrue. There are further comments on the papers of Claudia Fräss-Ehrfeld and Andreas Moritsch.

Vodopivec, Peter 1988: "Commentary: The historical background of Alpe-Adria cooperation"

A discssion of the motives behind various plans for Alpe-Adria economic cooperation in the 19th century. While plans like Karl Ludwig von Bruck's proposal for a unified customs and commercial area in Central Europe had political and ethnic motives, most cooperation proposals were motivated by a desire for rapid modernization like that taking place in Britain and Western Europe. Nationalist parties hindered economic cooperation. Inter-regional cooperation can succeed under certain conditions.

Vodopivec, Peter 1995: "The Serbs and Croats: Their images from a Slovene perspective"

Slovene attitudes to Croats and Serbs before World War One, between the wars, and after World War Two are described. The alleged 'historical animosities' did not exist; rather, there were similar political feelings for federalism in Slovenia and Croatia, but a preference for a French-style state in Serbia; these similarities and differences lie at the base of antagonisms in the 1990s.

Vovko, Andrej 1989: "The foundation of the Yugoslav Emergency Council in New York"

The Yugoslav Emergency Council was a group formed by émigrés in response to the April 1941 Axis invasion of Yugoslavia. Based on the minutes of YEC proceedings, this article presents administrative details of the organization, and points discussed at meetings, including disagreements over language, leadership, and political aims. The author also notes the YEC's by-laws, which expressed both the émigrés' commitment to helping their homeland gain its freedom and their loyalty to the USA.

Vovko Andrej 1992: "The myth of America and the Society of St. Raphael"

The two forms of the myth are expressed biblically — "The Promised Land" versus "Sodom and Gomorrah." The history and operation of the Ljubljana-based Society of St. Raphael for the

protection of Slovene emigrants are briefly described. The Society expressed both versions of the myth in the information it oprovided for potential emigrants.

Wallfield, J. 1988: "Slovene *oglje* 'charcoal' and English *ingle* 'fire'"

The Slavic and Baltic cognates of *oglje* are well-known; less well-known is the Celtic root, from which derives *ingle*.

Wallfield, J. 1989: "Hamlet's 'bare bodkin' and Slovene *bodalo*"

A connection is posited between English *bodkin* and the Slavic root **bod-* 'to pierce'.

Winner, Irene Portis 1978: "Ethnicity among urban Slovene villagers in Cleveland, Ohio"

Factors of identification and self-evaluation of ethnicity and immigrant culture in American society, in particular Slovene immigrants from the village of Žerovnica. Maintenance of ties with the country of origin, in relation to, e.g., land inheritance models. Whether returning home with money or staying in America, immigrants maintained a fertile relation with the home country. This is considered in relation to survival of the village; type of corporate kin groups; inheritance rules and their effects.

Winner, Irene Portis 1978: "The question of cultural point of view in determining the boundaries of ethnic units: Slovene villagers in the Cleveland, Ohio area"

An analysis of the relationship of the villagers of Žerovnica with a community of their migrant relatives in the New World. A semiotic definition of culture is applied in this consideration of what constitutes a minimal culture unit; this unit is related to identities in the hierarchy of cultural (sub)systems in both communities. The determination of ethnic boundaries is based on the assumption that the cross-cutting interpersonal bonds are causally connected with the action of people and the institutions they construct.

Winner, Irene Portis 1983: "Ethnicity and communication"

The author discusses the concept of ethnic culture texts and the importance of oppositions in defining them. This applies not only to static, written texts, but to any version of any message, transmitted by any means, that is capable of transmitting meaning and specific characteristics of the "speaker's" ethnic group. To illustrate her definition, the author offers the example of a Slovene housewife importing Slovene etiquette to an American immigrant community.

Winner, Irene Portis 1987: "Metonymic metaphors and ethnicity: Slovenes in Cleveland"

The author focuses on metaphors appearing in the stories told by Slovene immigrants in Cleveland, which represent the juxtaposition of the present- and future-oriented American worldview and the past-oriented worldview imported from the homeland. In this interpretation, the Slovene immigrants' stories of poverty and music, of working long hours and singing with the Cleveland Slovene singing society, and even physical objects shown to her by a storyteller, are elements of metonymic metaphors expressing the ethnic culture.

Zabel, Igor 1995: "Ground and its loss : Landscape in Slovene modern and contemporary art (four examples)"

Landscape, a common motif in modern Slovene art, is often connected with the idea of ground (home, identity) or with the lack of ground (homelessness, difference). The examples are Rihard Jakopič; OHO land art; Emerik Bernard; and Marjetica Potrč.

Zajc, Dane 1981: "Proximity and distance between image and word"

What is the real world: the one seen or the one imagined? Attempts to write a poem about a picture are related to the early stages of the development of one's own style. Pictures in white can be considered poems without words; those in gray present a world without beauty. If painters escape from the real world in their

pictures, the pictures then live the life of the painters. The rhythm of the poem as well as the rhythm of the picture contain coded explanations of how individual people experience life.

Zapp, Kenneth 1995: "Privatization and market reforms in Slovenia"

The aims of the article are first to explain two turning-points in the Slovene economy: the reversal in decline in real output per person and the implementation of its privatization law, and second to analyze their importance for the future of the country. The privatization process is assessed as fair, flexible and free from maniplation, features which should enable Slovenia to enjoy economic stability and attract more foreign investment.

Žebot, Cyril A. 1989: "Slovenia between liberalization and — Democratization?"

Against the backdrop of glasnost and perestroika in the USSR, the author discusses the difference between, history of and prospects for liberalization and democracy in Slovenia. While the Communists have allowed more liberalization than other republics, they have refused to take the defining step toward democratization, the opening of the political process to genuine organized opposition. Even more important, however, than democratization for securing Slovenia's future is the sovereignty which it has always been denied.

Žitnik, Janja 1992: "Louis Adamic's image of America as it has been presented to the Slovene reading public"

A description of the development of Adamic's images of America as presented in Slovene translations of his work, from the very negative pictures of the 1930s through the much more optimistic portrayal of 1949 and then the disillusioned view of 1951, the last-named unpublished. Adamic's contribution to the "myth of America" was not substantial, although he did reinforce some aspects of that myth.

Žitnik, Janja 1994: "The American reception of Louis Adamic's last book on Yugoslavia"

The Eagle and the Roots received contradictory reactions: in the U.S.A. it was largely rejected because of what was seen as unjustified criticism of U.S. domestic policy and an idealization of Yugoslav conditions; in Yugoslavia it was ignored because it did not sufficiently criticize the U.S.A. and becase it was too critical of Yugoslav political life. Recently, U.S. and Slovene assessments have come closer together.