

important than arriving, for more words to be said, for more verses to be written, for more discoveries to be made.

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Alenka Šivic-Dular, ed. *Vatroslav Oblak, Mednarodni simpozij Obdobja*. Ljubljana, 12–13 December 1996. Ljubljana: Center za slovenščino kot drugi/tuj jezik pri Oddelku za slovanske jezike in književnosti Filozofke fakultete, 1998. [*Obdobja* 17]. 303 pp. (paper).

This collection of scholarly papers is dedicated to the memory of Vatroslav Oblak (1864–96), a Slovene Slavist and Slavic philologist, a student of Vatroslav Jagić at the University of Vienna, where he graduated in 1891, a docent for South Slavic philology at the University of Graz during the period 1893–96, and a nominee for associate professor (at the same university) in 1896, several months before his death. The volume is edited by Šivic-Dular, a member of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, and includes twenty-seven papers presented at the seventeenth international symposium *Obdobja*.

As Šivic-Dular's introduction explains, the symposium program consisted of twenty-six contributions, sixteen by Slovene scholars and eleven from abroad: two each from Bohemia and Croatia and one each from Belarus, Bulgaria, Italy, Macedonia, Germany, Russia, and the U.S. According to the symposium organizers, the conference achieved its central purpose: a critical presentation of a series of questions (a) from the history of the Slovene language; (b) of Slovene, South Slavic, and Slavic dialectology; (c) about Oblak's philological treatment of the works of Church Slavonic literature; and (d) about his contributions to the history of Slavic philology, to South Slavic dialectology, and to the history of Slovene.

The individual Slavic scholars' contributions presented in Ljubljana deal with the following topics:

Mirek Čejka's (Masaryková universita, Brno) paper, "Prvky strukturního pojetí jazka u Vatroslava Oblaka" (1–12), deals with Oblak's early Neo-Grammarians structural orientation and with his later

approach to Jan Baudouin de Courtenay's concepts of sounds, phonemes, and language systems, and his approach to the Kazan School's theoretical and methodological analogues to taxonomic structuralism.

L.V. Kurkina (Institut russkogo iazyka, Moscow), in her "Pannonskaia problematika v trudakh V. Oblaka" (13–21), surveys Kopitar and Miklošič's Pannonian-Carantanian theory of the origin of OCS. Kurkina's paper analyses Oblak's questions about and arguments with the data used in contemporary scholarship.

The remaining papers include: Lora Taseva and Marija Jovčeva: "Izsledvaneto na Vatroslav Oblak varxu Apokalipsisa i proučvaneto na rannite slavianski prevodi na proročeskite knigi (Kniga na prorok Iezekiil)" (23–33); Eva Pallasová: "Přínos Vatroslava Oblaka k lingvistické analýze Kyjevských listů a Pražských zlomků hlaholských" (35–42); Zvonko Kovač: "Slavenska filologija i slavenske filologije v Jagićevo doba" (43–52); Franc Jakopin: "Vatroslav Oblak kot kritik v Jagićevem Archivu" (53–61); Jože Toporišič: "Jezikoslovno v Skrabčevih pismih Oblaku" (63–72); I.V. Churkina: "Vatroslav Oblak i russkie uchenye" (85–93); Barbara Kunzmann-Müller: "Beobachtungen zu Besonderheiten der Sprache V. Oblaks in der Korrespondenz mit J. Baudouin de Courtenay" (85–93); Zuzanna Topolińska: "Okolu 'Macedonische Studien' od Vatroslav Oblak" (95–100); Mark L. Greenberg: "Vatroslav Oblak and Early Innovations in the South Slavic Vocalic Systems" (101–10); Kosta Peev: "Prilog kon diialektnata slika na Makedonskite sela Vatilak I Gradobor (Solunsko) dadena od V. Oblak" (111–20); Inessa Kurjan: "Tezis Oblaka o iazykovom dualizme i vopros o pervom pis'mennom svidetel'stve proizvedeniia slavianskogo tverdogo *l* kak *u*" (131–44); Carmen Kenda-Jež: "Cerkljansko narečje v luči raziskav. Jana Baudouina de Courtenayja" (145–52); Vera Smole: "Razvoj dolgega polglasnika po gradivu za Slovenski lingvistični atlas (SLA)" (153–60). Peter Weiss: "Jezikoslovno delo Franca Lekšeta" (161–65); Jožica Narat: "Oznaka Ogr. v Pleteršnikovem Slovensko-nemškem slovarju (Ob Oblakovi opazki v Archivu 1893)" (167–81); Irena Orel: "Oblakov oblikoslovni in skladenjski prispevek v obravnavi starejših slovenskih besedil" (183–94); Martina Orožen: "Stapletonov in Skalarjev rokopis v zgodovini slovenskega knjižnega jezika (Oblakova analiza in vrednotenje besedil)" (195–204); Jožica Škofic: "Vatroslav Oblak o Skalarjevem rokopisu" (205–15); Majda Merše: "Primerjava besedja Kreljeve in

Juričičeve Postile” (217–31); France Novak: “Besedje Trubarjevega dela Catehismus z dveima izlagama iz 1.1575” (233–49); Rada Cossutta (Univerza v Trstu): “Oblak in Alasijev Italijansko-slovenski slovar: Nemške izposojenke” (251–57); Metka Furlan (ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana): “Alasijevi glosi *oghniške* in *pluca* (K refleksu šk in k za psl. *šč in *t v slovenščini)” (259–72); Marko Jesenšek (Univerza v Mariboru): “Deležniško-deležijski skladi na -č in -ši v slovenskih prevodih evangelijev” (273–86); and Alenka Šivic-Dular: “Slovenska pridevniška sklanjatev v luči razlage S. Škrabca in V. Oblaka” (287–303).

In general, this volume presents two scholarly propositions: (a) A call to revive our consciousness of Oblak’s scholarly work and of his scholarly image—that is, to return to a new systematic analysis of questions he discussed, to his research material, and to the methodology and scholarly views that guided him; and (b) in the context of the century-long evolution of Slavic studies, a call once again to examine and reevaluate Oblak’s scholarly solutions in the fields of the history and dialectology of Slovene, of comparative South Slavic studies, and of Old Church Slavonic studies.

Šivic-Dular’s collection of scholarly papers is an excellent array of well-investigated essays that provide us, students and teachers alike, with an indispensable source for the study and research of the history of Slavic languages and their dialects (specifically, South Slavic), the history and dialectology of Slovene, and comparative South Slavic and Old Church Slavonic.

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Radmila J. Gorup and Nadežda Obradović, eds. *The Prince of Fire: An Anthology of Contemporary Serbian Short Stories*. Foreword by Charles Simić. Pitt Series of Slavic and East European Studies. Pittsburgh: U Pittsburgh P, 1998. xvi + 371 pp., \$50.00 (cloth). ISBN 0-8229-4058-2. \$19.95 (paper). ISBN 0-8229-5661-6.

The Prince of Fire aims at presenting selected pieces of short literature by contemporary Serbian writers born between around 1930 and 1960. The older writers of this group, as explained in Gorup’s introduction, include those who appeared on the literary scene in the 1960s and become well known, nationally and internationally, in the 1980s. The younger