

Internationaler Nietzsche-Kongress in Naumburg in Zusammenarbeit mit der Stiftung Weimarer Klassik. Nach den guten Erfahrungen im Jubiläumsjahr haben wir uns entschlossen wieder eine größere Veranstaltung mit Plenum und Arbeitskreisen durchzuführen. Sie haben ab sofort die Möglichkeit sich für folgende Arbeitskreise zu bewerben (bitte abstact und vita beilegen):

- a) Naturwissenschaftliche Ethikdebatte
- b) Nietzsche-Rezeption
- c) Ethik und Politik
- d) Anthropologie des Körpers
- e) Ethik nach dem Tode Gottes

Wie alle zwei Jahre wird auch 2002 wieder der Friedrich-Nietzsche-Literaturpreis des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt auf unserem Kongress verliehen.

11.-14. September 2002

Nietzsches Menschliches-Allzumenschliches

Nietzsche-Werkstatt-Schulpforta

Bewerbungen sind ebenfalls ab sofort möglich. Im übrigen gehen die Philosophischen Abendgespräche in der Halleschen Galerie Marktschlösschen jeweils am letzten Mittwoch im Monat auch im nächsten Jahr weiter.

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Book Reviews

Greenberg, Marc L: *A Historical Phonology of the Slovene Language*. Carl Winter. Heidelberg. 2000. 199pp., 6 pl. (Hist. Phonol. of the Slavic Languages, 13) br. Euro 33,- ISBN 3-8253-1097-3

This compilation may be regarded as a primer on the evolution and derivation of the Slovene language, including its synchronic state and accentual history.

The text, in its construction of the history of the Slovene language, which is said to have as many as forty-eight variations, is remarkable. The Slovene language as speech territory is divided among the seven dialect areas as: Carinthian; Littoral, Upper Carniolan; Lower Carniolan; Styrian; Pannonian, and, Rovte. The dialect areas are said to contain a strong internal differentiation; yet, this variation becomes a valuable tool in following the development of the Slovene language.

The dialectology is based on heterogeneous criteria of traditional social and political boundaries as well as linguistic criteria. A list of dialect descriptions is provided, along with chronological and geographical delimitations of the Slovene language.

There is also an extensive indication of Slovene relationship to western South Slavic. Emphasized as well are the external influences on the development of Slovene, including Romance, German-Slavic, and Hungarian-Slavic contacts. Phonological processes for the Slavic dialect underlying Slovene at the time of settlement in the Eastern Alps follow, along with late common Slavic and general South Slavic developments as relate to Slovene. The text as replete with diacritical markings, vowel systems, con-

tractions, diphthong, syllabification and stress form illustrations is extensive and exhaustive.

Of import is the syllabic advance of the common Slavic falling tone in the Slovene. Dialectal disintegration of Slovene in its speech territories is traced. Appendices/Overviews of dialect differentiation in Slovene vowel systems are thoroughgoing and inclusive. A hierarchy of stress retractions from final syllables is provided; its organization is comprehensive.

Of great value are reference maps and indices of Slovene words, word forms and phrases, toponyms and hydronyms.

The reader-scholar is sure to be the recipient of historically relevant topical information in the evolution of the Slovene language and the problems and points of view inherent therein. Gaps in textual tradition are to be expected, given the great variation in Slovene dialects.

With the aid of the Greenberg Phonology, this reviewer, a descendant of people from the Bela Krajina region of Slovenia, was able to identify the distinct dialect of his parents, relatives and family as it relates and compares to the Slovene language in the main.

Moreover, it becomes apparent to the reviewer, that it should not be surprising that few of one's ancestral acquaintances speak precisely the same Slovene dialectic with which one became acquainted through birth, growth/language development and ancestral lineage, given the multiplicity of dialects within the Slovene language.

The author is to be commended for content and completeness of an exhaustive phonology which has no equal in the form of a concise compilation which so aptly characterizes the Slovene as a vibrant, living language.

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Rahel Varnhagen von Ense, »*Ich will noch leben, wenn man's liest*«. *Journalistische Beiträge aus den Jahren 1812-1829*. Ed. Lieselotte Kinskofer. *Forschungen zum Junghegelianismus*, Band 5. Bern: Peter Lang, 2001. 287 p. \$47.95.

The evidence is now more or less complete and Rahel Varnhagen rescued from the universe of *Toiletten- or Damenliteratur*. Rahel was not just one of those mythical feminine creatures whose fragmentary writings were never intended for a broader public, not even *conceived* so much as spewed out from an overwrought heart. The greater part of the romance of such literature was the notion that the very volumes that contained their writings were not meant for the public eye but peculiarly private, a kind of inner-diary of a passionate woman's experience. Yet, here we have undeniable proof that Rahel did intend her prose for publication.

In the romantic Rahel-myth the reader was granted the privilege of peering into this private world of passion only because of the work of an editorial intermediary who published as devoted widower or friend out of piety and sentiment the letters and diaries of the deceased. In Rahel's case that intermediary was her husband, K. A. Varnhagen von Ense. There is a sustained illusion in such *Toilettenliteratur* that the sensitive hand that held the pen cared only for her relation with her own genius, sharing her passions, if at all, with a special in-group of sympathetic correspondents. Never would such a writer have intended for her private correspondence and diary entries to come into hands as vulgar as belong to the general reading public. Varnhagen pioneered in exploiting the market for such works when, perhaps to his great