

THE DYNAMICS OF GERMAN TRANSLATIONS OF TEXTS BY CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS FROM TITO'S YUGOSLAVIA

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Abstract. *The subject of this paper is the book market in the four German speaking countries (FRG, Occ. Germany, Switzerland and Austria) during the period of Tito's Yugoslavia (1945–1980) based on the bibliography Serbo-Croatian writers in German translation (1776–1993) by Reinhard Lauer (1995). In chronological order the titles of books by contemporary writers translated from Serbo-Croatian into German are listed whereby the focus is directed to publishers. The label "Serbo-Croatian" as the name of the language spoken and written by several ethnic communities in former Yugoslavia as the source language from which the books were translated into the target language German has become a contested label ever since. The national affiliation of the respective author of a book overruled the aspect of adherence to a common language. The disentanglement of this literary cosmos has been at stake ever since the collapse of Yugoslavia; the label "Serbo-Croatian writer" has become obsolete.*

Keywords: Serbo-Croatian writers in German translation 1945–1980; book market in the four German speaking countries (FRG, Occ. Germany, Switzerland and Austria); list of titles; focus on publishers.

INTRODUCTION

Literary texts in translation are most visible as books published in the countries where the target language is spoken. This was the case in four countries during the Tito era: publishing houses in the German Democratic Republic (DDR), the Federal Republic of Germany (BRD), Switzerland (CH), and Austria (A) would include translations whose source language was then called Serbo-Croatian.

In order to assess the scope, nature, and dynamics of literary transfer from Yugoslavia to the German-speaking countries up until 1980 I suggest focusing on publishers. This will allow us to gain an impression of what was published in the four countries concerned and which publishers were involved in this business. A list of the books published in chronological order will show us the products. We will focus not on translators¹ or plots but on the book market.

1 Names of meritorious translators and editors are only partially included.

THE LAUER-BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SERBO-CROATIAN WRITERS
IN TRANSLATION

My contribution consists of an evaluation of the period of Tito-Yugoslavia as represented in the two-volume work edited by Reinhard Lauer, *Serbo-Croatian Writers in German Translation: Biographical Material (1776–1993)*; Part I: *Chronological Catalogue*; part II: *Indexes*.²

Apart from books, literary translations can be published in literary magazines, journals, periodicals, or even newspapers. Last but not least, anthologies comprising literary texts with a certain thematic focus are sometimes targeted towards internationalism, and thus also provide a space where translations from our source language Serbo-Croatian can be found. The bibliography in question located translations in all these media.

First of all, I will explain how the material is organized by Lauer: The title *Serbo-Croatian Writers* indicates that Slovenian, Albanian, and Macedonian writers are not included.

This painstakingly compiled bibliography consists of several indexes:

- 1) An index of authors with index of works;
- 2) An index of the German titles;
- 3) An index of original titles;
- 4) An index of translators' names;
- 5) An index of the newspapers and journals in which translations of Serbo-Croatian authors were published;
- 6) An index of publishing houses and printers;
- 7) An index of bibliographical sources; and finally
- 8) An index of locations of books in libraries.

Furthermore, it should be noted that we are given not only the translated and original titles of the translated books and works, and the names of translators and editors, but also in the case of anthologies with the titles of the works collected in the respective monographs, journals, magazines or newspapers. Following this method the part covering the period 1945–1980 comprises 380 pages in the bibliography. In an introductory analysis Reinhard Lauer provides an evaluation of the reception of translations of Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian writers in the German-speaking countries for the long period 1776–1993.

2 Reinhard Lauer, *Serbokroatische Autoren in deutscher Übersetzung: Bibliographische Materialien (1776–1993)*, vol. 1: *Chronologischer Katalog* (1069 pages); vol. 2: *Register* (366 pages) (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 1995 = Opera Slavica, NF 27).

METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS

In order to extrapolate the dynamics of literary transfer using the data collected in the bibliography in question, a few methodological remarks are in order.

- 1) Books by earlier authors that were reissued during the Tito era are not taken into consideration.³
- 2) Scholarly editions are not included in the following list.⁴
- 3) Children's books in translation are not included in the following list (with one exception).
- 4) Typewritten translations of theatre plays (*Büchmanuskripte*) quoted by Lauer are not considered.
- 5) Since the book markets in the German-speaking countries were divided, with West Germany, Switzerland, and Austria on the one hand and the GDR on the other, this division will be taken into consideration.
- 6) The years of publication of the original titles and the dates of birth and death of the authors are not given in the bibliography, but were collected and added in this paper.
- 7) The bibliography proceeds chronologically and does not dwell on ethnic identities. As targeted towards the field of literary history, all we can expect and get is a survey of translations of single literary works of authors written in Serbo-Croatian, and we are told where and how frequently they were published. Today it is outdated to label these writers simply as Serbo-Croatian, and the ethnic affiliations of the authors in question have been supplied where possible.
- 8) The following list of published translations of literature year by year is presented *grosso modo* in chronological order. However, in order to show the success of a writer on the German book market, the translated titles will be listed under the year when his first book came out in translation. Small script will be used for references to later editions of single books or other works in translation by the respective author. That is why the years in the list are given in parentheses. In order to give an idea of the ranking of translated writers and books, the most successful ones will adhere to a chronological order.

3 For the titles of these books see Lauer, 579, 583, 586, 590, 593, 594, 600, 611, 613, 618, 620, 632, 683, 716, 891, 896.

4 For the titles of these editions see Lauer, 590, 600, 614, 666, 823, 846, 856, 874.

FINAL REMARKS

There existed a Yugoslav citizenship and also a Yugoslav identity. But what about a Yugoslav literature? Why is it so difficult to answer this question?

The various historical regions finally merging into a common state together with Serbia following the collapse of the two empires, namely Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire after World War I, with terrible losses as a legacy of this *Gehenna*, found a common identity only slowly when the unification could be negotiated on the political level. The consensus reached on a common language called Serbo-Croatian or Croatian-Serbian was probably barely acceptable if applied to a common literature. Probably it should be regarded as a “new frontier” when during the interwar period Gerhard Gesemann,⁵ a professor of Slavic Studies, literary studies, and ethnology at the German University in Prague, called his handbook on the subject: *Die serbo-kroatische Literatur* (1930).⁶

The fact that in 1977 the German title given to the translation of a history of literature written by the distinguished Croatian literary historian Antun Barac (1894–1955) was *Die Geschichte der jugoslawischen Literaturen von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart* (History of Yugoslav Literatures from the Beginning to the Present), thereby differing from the original programmatic title which was *Jugoslavenska književnost*⁷ (Yugoslav Literature), may be regarded as a symptom that the politics of unification were doomed to fail. The concept of a supranational literature, regarded as a progressive project in 1954 when the book came out, was abandoned and rejected, a development which went along with the failure of the system of worker’s councils developed in Tito’s Yugoslavia which was expected to implement a new model of economic participation and ownership of public capital as a “third way” between the Soviet communist and capitalistic economic systems.⁸

5 Gesemann spent World War I in Belgrade teaching German language and civilization at a high school. After the war he joined the Serbian army as an orderly on their retreat through Albania. In 1935 he wrote a book about this experience entitled *Die Flucht: Aus einem serbischen Tagebuch 1915 und 1916* (Munich: Verlag Albert Langen and Georg Müller, 1935). Klaas-Hinrich Ehlers; “Gerhard Gesemann (1888–1948) Slawist”, in *Prager Professoren 1938–1948. Zwischen Wissenschaft und Politik*, eds. Monika Glettler and Alena Miškova (Essen: Klartext Verlag, 2001), 351–377.

6 Gerhard Gesemann, *Die serbo-kroatische Literatur* (Potsdam: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Athenaion m.b.H., 1930 = Reihe Literaturen der slavischen Völker Wildpark).

7 Antun Barac, *Jugoslavenska književnost* (Zagreb: Matica Hrvatska, 1954).

8 See Goran Musić, “Yugoslavia: Worker’s Self-Management as State Paradigm”, in *Ours to Master and to Own: Workers’ Control From the Commune to the Present*, eds. Immanuel Ness and Dario Azzellini (Chicago: Haymarket Books, 2009), 172–191; for a German translation of the paper by Monika Mokre, see Goran Musić, “Jugoslawien: Arbeiterselbstverwaltung als staatliches Prinzip”, in *Die endlich entdeckte politische Form. Fabrikate und Selbstverwaltung von der Russischen Revolution bis heute*, eds. Dario Azzellini and Immanuel Ness (Cologne etc.: ISP, 2012), 216–238.

Seen from outside, the publishers and translators applied the label ‘Yugoslav’ to contemporary writers and the literature produced in a country by the name of Yugoslavia. From this perspective there existed a ‘Yugoslav’ literature. The disentanglement of this literary cosmos has been at stake ever since the collapse of the country and the political decision to suspend negotiations concerning a common language and the loss of a unifying culture in the spirit of socialist ideals and modernization.⁹

9 Per Jakobson, “Who’s Whose? The Balkan Literary Context”, in *Studi Slavistici* 5 (2008): 267–279; Sjetlan Lacko Vidulić, “Jugoslawische Literatur: Kurzer Abriss zur langen Geschichte eines produktiven Phantoms”, in *Traumata der Transition: Erfahrung und Reflexion des jugoslawischen Zerfalls*, eds. Boris Previšić and Sjetlan Lacko Vidulić (Tübingen: Francke Verlag, 2015), 161–182.

APPENDIX:
TRANSLATED BOOKS BY CONTEMPORARY WRITERS, 1946–1980

1946

[A / Occ. Germany / CH]: The newly-founded Drei Eulen-Verlag in Düsseldorf publishes *Kaja, die Kleinmagd* (*Kajin put*, 1934), a familiar and successful Serbian novel from the interwar period by Milka Žicina (1902–1984), with social-realistic subject matter. A second edition of a collection of short stories by the Croatian writer Danko Angjelinović (1891–1963) is brought out by Alster Verlag Curt Brauns in Wedel.

1947

[A / Occ. Germany / CH]: The obscure Austrian publisher Zeitschriften- und Bücherverlag Heute (in Dornbirn) releases a three-volume anthology entitled *Das Land der Serben erzählt*. The Graz publishing house Kristall adds to its list a collection of stories, *Die Mutter aus Drvar* (*Majka Drvarčanka*, 1945), by the Serbian writer Branko Ćopić (1915–1984), with a second edition following in 1957.¹⁰ In 1960 Volk und Welt will publish a collection of stories, *Die ungewöhnlichen Abenteuer des Nikola Bursac* (*Doživljaji Nikoline Bursaca*, 1957), which go through a number of editions (e.g., 1971); it is also published in Vienna in 1961. In 1964 the Aufbau-Verlag will publish a translation of Ćopić's novel *Prolom* (1952) entitled *Freunde, Fremde und Verräter*. In 1968 Aufbau-Verlag will issue his novel *Sei nicht traurig, eherner Wachtposten* (*Ne tuguj bronzana stražo*, 1958), with a second edition in 1970.

1948

[A / Occ. Germany / CH]: The only book translated from Serbo-Croatian this year is a collection of poems by the Serbian modernist Jovan Dučić (1871–1943): *Die blauen Legenden* (*Plave legende*, 1930), published by the Viennese publisher Siebenberg.

10 For the fate of the publisher as a victim, see Josef Martin Presterl, "Ein Grazer Spanienkämpfer, Schriftsteller und Verleger als Oper Titoistischer Säuberungen", in *Clio*, 10 April 2008, <http://www.kpoe-steiermark.at/josef-martin-presterl.phtml>; accessed 3 September 2019.

1949

[A / FRG / CH]: In the year of the Croatian writer Vladimir Nazor's death (1876–1949) the Verlag Paul Zsolnay in Vienna publishes his principal work, the novel *Der Hirte Loda: Abenteuer eines Fauns auf der Insel Brač* (*Pastir Loda*, 1938).

1950

[SFRY]: Two political analyses by Milovan Djilas (1911–1995) appear from the Belgrade publisher Jugoslovenska knjiga in German translation: *Lenin über die Beziehungen zwischen sozialistischen Staaten* (*Lenjin o odnosima među socijalističkim državama*), and *Auf neuen Wegen des Sozialismus*, an address to Belgrade students.¹¹ Milovan Djilas was one of four senior members of Tito's government until his expulsion from the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1954 and eventual imprisonment on political charges, with exile to follow.

1951

[A / FRG / CH]: The Verlag Leykam in Graz releases a translated book *Die Hochzeit des Imbra Futač* (*Ženitba Imbre Futača*, 1951) by the Croatian writer Slavko Kolar (1891–1963). In 1964 the book will be reprinted by the Buchgemeinde Alpenland in Klagenfurt. Suhrkamp puts on its list of newcomers in 1966 *Narrenhaus* (*Luda kuća*, 1958) by the same author.

1952

[GDR]: The only independent work this year is released by Verlag Adam und Sohn in Dresden, namely the libretto *Ero, der Schelm: Ein Schelm ist vom Himmel gefallen* (*Ero s onoga svijeta*, 1936) after a folktale retold by the distinguished Croatian playwright Milovan Begović (1876–1948) and set to music by Jakov Gotovac.¹² This was accomplished under license from Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig, who had published the book in 1938. In 1955 Universal-Edition, Vienna, republished this work. The piece will be performed a number of times.

11 See Lauer, 561.

12 Ibid., 568.

1953

[A / FRG / CH]: The Büchergilde Gutenberg in Zürich is the first to publish a translation of the best-known literary work by a Yugoslav writer, *Die Brücke über die Drina: Eine Wischegrader Chronik* (*Na Drini ćuprija: Višegradska hronika*, 1945), by Ivo Andrić (1892–1975) *The Bridge on the Drina* is highly successful and is published in the following years by Europa-Verlag in Stuttgart, by Aufbau-Verlag in Berlin-East, by the Frankfurt Suhrkamp-Verlag, in Munich by C. Hanser-Verlag (five printings), by the Büchergilde Gutenberg in Frankfurt am Main, the Berlin Buchklub, the Deutsche Buch-Gemeinschaft (Berlin-Darmstadt-Vienna), and the Geneva Editio-Service. The Ullstein Verlag in Berlin issues a translation of a Tito biography by the Serbian politician and historian Vladimir Dedijer (1914–1990): *Tito* (*Josip Broz Tito*, 1952), based on an English translation.¹³ Another book by Dedijer is released by Europa-Verlag in 1970: *Stalins verlorene Schlacht: Erinnerungen 1948 bis 1953* (*Iz gublena bitka Josifa Visarionoviča Staljina*, 1969).

[SFRY]: The Belgrade publishing house Jugoslavija brings out a timely work by Đilas on the death of Stalin: *Der Anfang vom Ende und vom Anfang, oder: Zu den Ereignissen in der Sphäre der Sowjets nach Stalins Tod* (*Početak kraja i početka, ili o događajima u 'sovjetskoj' sferi poslije Staljinove smrti*, 1953).

1954

[A / FRG / CH]: *The Bridge on the Drina* is released by Europa-Verlag Stuttgart.

1955

[A / FRG / CH]: Kohlhammer-Verlag, Stuttgart, releases *Jugoslawien, kleines Land zwischen den Welten* by the Serbian art historian Oto Bihalji-Merin (1904–1993), which will be reprinted ten years later.

1956

[A / FRG / CH]: Verlag Der Karlsruher Bote publishes a thin volume of poems, *Der erleuchtete Weg* (*Osvijetleni put*, 1953), containing translations of poems by the important Croatian poet Dobriša Cesarić (1902–1980).

13 Ibid., 574.

1957

[A / FRG / CH]: Suhrkamp publishes a novella by Andrić, *Der verdammte Hof* (*Prokleta avlija*, 1954): by 1966 the book went through five editions. Aufbau, Berlin-Weimar, releases this book in 1975. A political analysis is released this year by Kindler in Munich and will go through three editions (1958, 1963) and become famous: *Die neue Klasse: Eine Analyse des kommunistischen Systems* (*Nova klasa i anatomija jednog morala*, 1957), by Milovan Djilas. This year the Hamburg Agentur des Rauhen Hauses begins publishing short stories by older authors in the series 'Die stille Stunde,' which includes *Die Brücke über die Žepa* (*Most na Žepi*, 1925) by Ivo Andrić.

[GDR]: Volk und Welt, Berlin, issues a translation of the first novel by the Serbian novelist Dobrica Ćosić (*1921): *Die Sonne ist fern* (*Daleko je sunce*, 1951). In 1958 another work by this writer will be resleased by the same publisher: *Der Herd wird verlöschen* (*Koreni*, 1954). Aufbau-Verlag publishes the Montenegrin author Ćamil Sijarić (1913–1989): *Die Frauen des Hadschi* (*Bihorci*, 1955). Another title by this author is brought out in 1966: *Im Schatten des Urahnensbaums* (*Kuću kućom čine lastavice*, 1962). *The Bridge on the Drina* is added to the list of Aufbau-Verlag as well.

1958

[A / FRG / CH]: Kiepenheuer & Witsch (Köln, Berlin) brings out another work by Djilas: *Land ohne Recht* (*Zemlja bez prave*, 1958).

[GDR]: Aufbau-Verlag publishes another significant work by Andrić, *Das Fräulein* (*Gospođica*, 1945). There will be eleven editions of this novel by 1983. The same publisher issues partisan songs edited and translated by Ina Jun-Broda: *Du schwarze Erde: Lieder jugoslawischer Partisanen* (*Zemljo crna: Pjesme jugoslavenskih partizana*). With Oskar Davičko (1909–1989), a Jewish Serbian surrealist writer, and his novel *Die Libelle* (*Pesma*, 1952) the Aufbau-Verlag adds another Yugoslav writer to its list. In 1965 Suhrkamp, Frankfurt am Main, publishes *Gedichte*; and the Verlag Neues Leben in Berlin will also take up this author in 1976, placing him in the series 'Poesiealbum.' Rütten und Loening, in Berlin-East, releases a well-known work by the Bosnian author Humo Hamza (1895–1970): *Trunkener Sommer* (*Grozdanin kikut*, 1927). It is also released by Suhrkamp in 1961 and in 1962 and republished in 1966 by Aufbau-Verlag, which at that time was merged with the publishing house Rütten und Loening.

1959

[A / FRG / CH]: Hohwacht-Verlag, Bad Godesberg, publishes a book on the assassination of King Alexander I, the ruler of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in Marseille on 9 October 1934: *Der Königsmord von Marseille: Das Verbrechen und die Hintergründe*. The author is an ambivalent figure, the spy and eyewitness Vladeta Milićević (1898–1969/70).

[SFRY]: In Zagreb the Lykos-Verlag issues an anthology of new Croatian and Serbian poetry: *Ewiges Flimmern*.

1960

[A / FRG / CH]: Verlag Steingrüben, Stuttgart, publishes a collection of novellas by Andrić, which is reprinted twice (1961, 1962): *Die Geliebte des Veli Pascha (Mara milosnica, 1926)*. Under the same title, Ex Libris in Zurich will bring out a collection of eleven novellas. The first novel of the Montenegrin author Miodrag Bulatović (1930–1991) enters the German book market via C. Hanser: *Der rote Hahn fliegt himmelwärts (Crveno peteo leti prema nebu, 1959)*.¹⁴ This book will be republished in 1978 by Heyne in Munich. Kümmerley und Frey in Bern issued a collection of prose under the title: *Jugoslawien: Teppich Europas (Yugoslavia: Carpet of Europe)*.

[GDR]: The Dietz-Verlag in Berlin releases *Tal der Kindheit (Dolina djetinstva, 1955, 1956)*, the only book by the Croatian writer Josip Barković (1918–2011) translated into German during the period in question.

1961

[A / FRG / CH]: Ivo Andrić receives the Nobel Prize for Literature. As a result of this event the publishing houses reintroduce previously translated novels by Andrić to the market. C. Hanser in Munich comes out with *Wesire und Konsuln (Travnička hronika, 1945)*. The book is released this year and in subsequent years in three editions by C. Hanser-Verlag, in three editions by Aufbau-Verlag, in two editions by dtv, and also by the Deutscher Bücherbund Stuttgart, the Büchergilde Gutenberg, and the Zurich Coron-Verlag.¹⁵ A new Djilas is available in German at Verlag Roven (Olten, Munich): *Anatomie einer Moral: Eine Analyse in Streitschriften (Anatomija jednog morala, 1959)*. This year Suhrkamp publishes a book by the emi-

14 Bulatović would become one of the most frequently translated Yugoslavian authors. His reputation appears to have been damaged in later life due to his involvement in various nationalistic controversies.

15 Before the German translation the novel had already been published in Russian and Czech.

nent Croatian writer Miroslav Krleža (1893–1981): *Die Rückkehr des Filip Latinovicz* (*Povratak Filipa Latinovicza*, 1932). This work will subsequently be published by Berlin Volk & Welt, the Büchergilde Gutenberg, Verlag Langewiesche, Fischer-Taschenbuchverlag, Aufbau-Verlag, and in the Berlin Buchklub. And there is another significant poet published in German this year: Vasko Popa (1922–1991), whose poems (*Gedichte*) appear in a volume by Langewiesche-Brandt (Ebenhausen bei München). Popa, born in the Province of Vojvodina with a Romanian background, will become one of the most frequently translated Serbo-Croatian poets of the time. The Verlag Steingrüben in Stuttgart publishes a collection of stories entitled *Hände* (*Ruke*, 1953) by the Croatian author Ranko Marinković (1913–2001); this work is subsequently republished by the Residenz-Verlag in Salzburg in 1989 and again in 2008 in a new translation by the Austrian Wieser-Verlag, Klagenfurt. In 1973 Volk und Welt in Berlin-East publishes *Karneval* (*Karneval*, 1964), a collection of stories by the same author. The relatively unknown publisher Hyperion, in Freiburg im Breisgau, introduces a new Serbian author, Grozdana Olujić (*1934), with *Ein Ausflug in den Himmel* (*Izlet u nebo*, 1957). Hoffmann und Campe in Hamburg decide to launch this writer in 1966 with *Liebe ist wie ein frischer Apfel* (*Glasam za ljubav*, 1962); in 1969 the book is published by Rowohlt as a rororo-Taschenbuch. The Eremiten-Presse, Stierstadt im Taunes, issues a volume of young Yugoslav poetry: *Junge jugoslawische Lyrik*.

[GDR]: The Aufbau-Verlag publishes *Travnička hronika*, the Nobel prize-winning novel by Andrić, under a title different from that used by Western publishers: *Audienz beim Wesir*. Also in stock is Andrić's *Die Männer von Veletovo* (*Veletovci i priča o kmetu Simanu*, 1955) (2nd ed. 1968.)

[SFRY]: A booklet called *Ohrid* by Miodrag Pavlović (*1928) and Cvetan Grozdanov (*1936) is brought out in German translation by Publističko-izdavački zavod Jugoslavija in Belgrade .

1962

[A / FRG / CH]: The German-language book market is “flooded” with sixteen new or reprinted titles by Ivo Andrić. Ten editions of *Na Drini ćuprija* are available simultaneously. – C. Hanser, for example, offers a complete collection of stories: *Sämtliche Erzählungen*. A small monograph about Andrić by Marko S. Marković entitled *Tausendundeine Nacht des Ivo Andrić* (*Hiljadu i jedna noć Ive Indrića*) is the contribution of Otto Sagner in Munich to the Nobel prize-winner's publicity. Works by Bulatović are again translated: his collection of stories *Die Liebenden* (*Djavori dolaze*, 1956) by dtv in Munich, and *Wolf und Glocke* (*Vuk i zvono*, 1958) again by

C. Hanser. S. Fischer (Frankfurt am Main) publishes *Gespräche mit Stalin* (*Susreti sa Staljinom*, 1962) by Miroslav Djilas. Kindler (Munich) releases a novel by the Serbian writer Mladen Oljača (1926–1994), *Das Vermächtnis* (*Molitva za moju braću*, 1957), and a second edition follows in 1966. Rowohlt (Stuttgart) publishes a play by Jovan Hristić (1933–2002), a Serbian poet and playwright: *Reine Hände* (*Čiste Ruke*, 1960); it was premiered in Graz.¹⁶ In 1965 the Bühnenverlag Fritz Molden (Vienna) releases his drama in two parts: *Savonarola und seine Freunde* (*Svonarola i njegovi prijatelji*, 1965). The Verlag Stiasny in Graz-Wien publishes: *Kinder Gottes* (*Djeca božja*, 1946), by the Croatian writer Petar Šegedin (1909–1998), and *Ohne mich* (*Na rubu pameti*, 1938) by Miroslav Krleža. This book will be reissued by Rowohlt in 1966 and by Volk und Welt in Berlin in 1967 under license from Stiasny. A collection of tales by contemporary prose writers entitled *Jugoslawische Erzähler der Gegenwart* is issued by Philipp Reclam, jun., in Stuttgart, with a second edition in 1966.

[GDR]: The Aufbau-Verlag keeps *Travnička hronika* in print. Volk und Welt issues *Zeit der Besinnung* (Raspust, 1954), the translation of a work by Aleksandar Vučo (1897–1985), a Serbian surrealist.

[SFRY]: Matica hrvatska, Zagreb, releases a translation of the poem *Jama* (1944) by the Croatian Jewish writer Ivan Goran Kovačić (1913–1943) entitled: *Das Massengrab*.

1963

[A / FRG / CH]: All works by Ivo Andrić appear in new editions. C. Hanser issues a new work by Miodrag Bulatović, *Der Schwarze* (*Crni, iz: Đavoli dolaze*, 1955).¹⁷ Stiasny publishes Miroslav Krleža's *Bankett in Blitwien* (*Banket u Plitvi*, 1939–1956) and the play *Die Glemboys* (*Glembajevi*, 1932), which Volk und Welt (Berlin-East) reissues in 1972, Universal-Edition (Vienna) in 1973, and Thomas Sessler (Vienna) in 1974. In 1970 Volk und Welt obtains license from Stiasny for *Banket u Plitvi*, as does Athenäum (Königstein im Taunus) in 1984. The Insel-Bücherei (Frankfurt am Main) also publishes two volumes by Krleža: *Der Großmeister aller Schurken* and *In extremis* (*Veliki meštar sviju hulja*, 1917, 1934; *In extremis*, 1955) – The small firm E. Hunna (Vienna-Munich) launches a collection of Serbian satires titled *Genosse Sokrates*, edited by Milo Dor (1923–2005), an important Austrian writer of Serbian origin. The Kurt Desch-Verlag (Vienne-Munich-Basel) comes out with the novel *Panduren* (*Seobe*, 1929) by the eminent Serbian writer Miloš Crnjanski (1893–1977).

16 The source is a catalogue card made accessible by the Steiermärkische Landesbibliothek: http://webapp.uibk.ac.at/alo_cat/card.jsp?id=12593152; accessed 9 October 2019.

17 See Živojin Boškov, ed., *Leksikon pisaca Jugoslavije*, vol. 1 (Novi Sad: Matica srpska, 1972), 383–385.

[GDR]: Philipp Reclam in Leipzig publishes a volume of Andrić's novellas: *Der Elefant des Wesirs* (*Priča o vezirom slonu*, 1947), with a second edition following in 1969.

[SFRY]: Jugoslavija (Belgrade) publishes in German translation *Jugoslawien ein langer Sommer* by the Serbian Czech-born author (born Hajek) Jara Ribnikar (1912–2007). More of her books in translation will be published by C. Hanser: in 1964 *Die Kupferne* (*Bakaruša*, 1961); and in 1969 *Ich und Du, Geschichte von der Liebe* (*Ja, ti, mi*, 1967). That same year the Berlin Verlag Neues Leben issues *Duell an der Drina* (*Pobeda i poraz*, 1963). In 1971 Volk und Welt publishes her novel *Die Berufung: Das Leben des Pianisten Jan Nepomuk* (*Jan Nepomucki*, 1969), and in 1982 her autobiography: *Leben und Legende* (*Život i priča*, 1979).

1964

[A / FRG / CH]: More new editions of Andrić come out this year, for example a third volume of his collected stories by C. Hanser (Munich). This year also sees the publication of two anthologies: *Jugoslawien erzählt* by Fischer (Frankfurt am Main), and *Jugoslawische Lyrik der Gegenwart*, with Sigbert Mohn in Gütersloh. The Verlag Claasen in Hamburg bets on the Serbian writer Erih Koš (1923–2010) with *Die Spatzen von Van Pe* (*Vrapci Van Pea*, 1962). In 1965 will follow his novel *Wal-Rummel* (*Čudnovata povest o Kitu Velikom takođe Veliki Mak*, 1956); in 1967 *Montenegro, Montenegro* (*Il tifo*, 1958); and in 1970 *Eis* (*Sneg i led*, 1961). A volume of stories by Vladen Desnica (1905–1967), a Croatian lawyer and writer, finds a publisher in Zurich with Fretz & Wasmuth: *Die Geschichte vom Mönch mit dem grünen Bart* (*Fratar sa zelenom bradom*, 1959). The Verlag Horst Erdmann is a small publisher in Hochalb/Schwarzwald where Milo Dor could place a book with radio plays written by Yugoslav contemporary writers, *Der Flug des Ikaros: Jugoslawische Autoren von heute*. Suhrkamp issues the first German edition of *Beisetzung in Theresienburg* (*Sprovod u Teresienburgu*, 1945) by Miroslav Krleža, and this work will be reissued by the Insel-Verlag (Leipzig) in 1977. Stiasny publishes *Europäisches Alphabet: Aus den kulturgeschichtlichen Essays* (*Alfabetar evropskih ličnosti*) by the same author, a collection of essays chosen by himself for translation.¹⁸ Stiasny also publishes more translations of Krleža: *Der kroatische Gott Mars* (*Hrvatski bog Mars*, 1922); *Die Glembays* as a stage manuscript; the play *In Agonie* (*U agonji*, 1931), and the comedy *Leda: Komödie einer Karnevalsnacht in vier Akten* (*Leda*, 1930). *Bankett in Blitwien* is also republished. The Viennese (Communist) Globus-Verlag issues *Das geschenkte Leben* (*Krv nije sve*, 1961) by Aleksandar Vojnović (1922–1999).

18 See Lauer, 703f.

[GDR]: This last translation is also published by Verlag der Nationen in Berlin. In 1970 *Minen und Wölfe (Prognanin, 1967)* will follow. The author is considered a Yugoslav national hero who describes in his works the suffering of the partisans interned in Austrian concentration camps.

1965

[A / FRG / CH]: The Schweizerische Ost-Institut in Bern puts out a political book *Moskauer Sommer 1964 (Ljeto Moskovsko, 1965)* by the dissident Mihailo Mihailov (1934–2010). C. Hanser in Munich publishes Bulatović's *Der Held auf dem Rücken des Esels (Heroj na magarcu, 1964)*. This book was highly successful; it went through four editions and was also published by the Büchergilde Gutenberg (1967), dtv (1967), the Deutscher Bücherbund (1969), and by Heyne in Munich (1980). Milo Dor publishes the anthology *Ein Orden für Argil: Jugoslawien in Erzählungen seiner besten zeitgenössischen Autoren* in the series "Geistige Begegnungen des Instituts für Auslandsbeziehungen." A self-published book by the Croatian-born Swiss book-binder and writer Josef Veselić (1888–1976) is made available in Zurich: *Südslawische Novellen und anderes*.

[GDR]: The Verlag Neues Leben publishes the novel *Die tanzende Sonne (Divota prašine, 1954)* by the Croatian writer Vjekoslav Kaleb (1905–1996); the work is released in Vienna the same year by the Buch-Gemeinde. The publishing-house Insel (Leipzig) offers its readers a collection of stories by Ivo Andrić entitled *Der Weg des Alija Džerzelez und andere Erzählungen (Put Alije Đerzeleza [i druge priče])*. A drama titled *Harlekin und Mädchen (Pijesak i pjena, 1958)* by the Croatian literary historian and writer Jure Kaštelan (1919–1990), finds a publisher in the Wassilius Verlagsgesellschaft in Berlin.

[SFRY]: A German translation of a pamphlet on the Yugoslavian economic model by Croatian historian Dušan Bilandžić (*1924) entitled *Die gesellschaftliche Verwaltung (Društveno upravljanje)* is published in Belgrade.

1966

[A / FRG / CH]: Three books by Miodrag Bulatović are republished along with a new release by C. Hanser: *Godot ist gekommen: Variationen über ein sehr altes Thema (Godot je došao, 1965)*. Suhrkamp issues *Staatsexamen: Aphorismen (Piši kao što čutiš, 1965; second edition 1967)* by the Serbian author Brana Crnčević (1933–2011). Piper (Munich) publishes *Die Exekution und andere Erzählungen (Gubavac i druge priče, Serbo-Croatian 1989, English 1964)* by Milovan Djilas; in 1968 dtv and the Darm-

stadt Moderner Buch-Club will publish this book as well. The Verlag Steingrüben (Stuttgart) issues the novel *Das Schlüsselloch* (*Bela žena*, 1955) by the Serbian author Branko V. Radičić (1925–2001). C. Hanser (Munich) publishes a story by the Croatian author Antun Šoljan (1932–1993): *Der kurze Ausflug* (*Kratki izlet*, 1965). The Scherz-Verlag (Bern-Munich-Vienna) issues a novel by the Bosnian author Derviš Sušić (1925–1990): *Danilo und die Weltgeschichte* (*Ja, Danilo*, 1960) which is also translated into other foreign languages this year. With *Tausendundein Tod* (*Hiljadu i jedna smrt*, 1933) Stiasny in Graz publishes a collection of nine texts by Miroslav Krleža as a new release. A slim volume of poems (*Gedichte*) by the Croatian poet Drago Ulama (1936–2011) is brought out by the Verlag Sigbert Mohn in Gütersloh.

[GDR]: The Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung in Leipzig publishes an anthology of Yugoslav narrative writers: *Jugoslawische Erzähler von Lazarević bis Andrić*, edited by Manfred Jähnichen (second edition in 1976).

[1967]

[A / FRG / CH]: Five works by Ivo Andrić are reprinted. Dtv (Munich) releases a volume of stories by Ivo Andrić called *Die Frau auf dem Stein* (*Žena na kamenu*), as does the Verlag Paulus (Recklinghausen) under the title *Jelena: Erzählungen* (*Jenena, žena koje nema*). The novel *Für Tote Eintritt verboten* (*Mrtvacima ulaz zabranjen*, 1960) by the Croatian author Nenad Brixxy (1924–1984) is included in the 'Kronenkrimi' series published by Eulenspiegel (Berlin). This piece of light fiction is released under the pseudonym Timothy Tatcher, and there is also an Aufbau edition. In 1969 it will be relaunched by Eulenspiegel and also printed by Tipograf in Rijeka; and in 1972 Eulenspiegel will also publish Brixxy's *Hollywood gegen mich* (*Hollywood protiv mene*, 1964). Works by Bulatović are republished by Rowohlt, dtv, and the Büchergilde Gutenberg. Rowohlt issues a translation of a new work by Bulatović, *Die Geschichte vom Glück und Unglück* (*Priča o sreći i nesreći*, [1998]). Suhrkamp's list includes *Kommentare zu 'Ithaka'* (*Itaka i komentari*, 1959)¹⁹ by Miloš Crnjanski, and also the novel *Meine Schwester Elida* (*Moja sestra Elida*, 1965) by the writer Mirko Kovač (1938–2013). In an obituary this Montenegrin author who spent his life in Belgrade and Rovinj is described as a postmodernist.²⁰ The Verlag E. Hoffmann (Heidenheim) publishes a writer for young people, Vladimir Carin (*1913), who will find success on the German book market; *Ferien in Lipizza* is his most successful book,

19 This work was reprinted again in 2011.

20 D. Vlatković and M. M. Vulin, "Mirko Kovač", in *Leksikon pisaca Jugoslavije*, vol. 2, ed. Živojin Bošković (Novi Sad: Matica srpska, 1987), 329–331.

with a new edition in 1971 and other works to follow. Stiasny issues *Politisches Alphabet* (*Politički alfabetar*) by Miroslav Krleža, a collection of clippings from various essays.²¹ Stiasny also brings out *Der Berg der Klagen* (*Lelejska gora*, 1957) by Mihailo Lalić (1914–1992), a Montenegrin-Serbian author. In 1972 his work *Die Hochzeit* (*Svadba*, 1950) is published by the Deutscher Militärverlag in Berlin.

[GDR]: Volk und Welt adds new editions of Andrić and Krleža to its list.

[SFRY]: Tipograf (Rijeka) launches a new series for vacationers, the “Ferien-Bibliothek,” with Milan Begović’s *Zwei weiße Brote* (*Dva bijela hljeba*).

[1968]

[A / FRG / CH]: The Coron-Verlag in Zurich publishes works by authors who have won the Nobel Prize in a series of eighty-three volumes; Andrić’s *Travnička hronika* appears as the fifty-sixth volume in this series. C. Hanser publishes a new novel by Miodrag Bulatović, *Der Krieg war besser* (*Rat je bio bolji*, 1968), which the Fischer Bücherei in Hamburg will also publish in 1970. Suhrkamp releases the first collection of stories by the Serbian prose writer Bora Ćosić (*1932), *Wie unsere Klaviere repariert wurden* (*Priče o zanatima*, 1966), translated by Peter Urban. A small volume with poems by the Serbian writer Miodrag Pavlović (1928–2014) appears in 1968 in Stuttgart by an unnamed publisher, while Suhrkamp publishes an extensive collection (*Gedichte*) that same year. Insel-Verlag (Frankfurt am Main) is the first publisher to bring out a translation of a work by Danilo Kiš (1935–1989): *Garten, Asche* (*Bašta, pepeo*, 1965). A new collection of stories by Miroslav Krleža is released by R. Piper & Co. (Munich): *Requiem für Habsburg* (*Rekvijem za Habsburg*).²² Universal Edition (Vienna) publishes, *Das Gesicht. Ein Traburles mit mehreren Unbekannten* (*Lice*) in two parts, by Aleksandar Obrenović (1928–2005), a Serbian author and film script writer. The Verlag Fritz Molden in Vienna takes a chance with Milovan Djilas’s study, *Njegoš oder Dichter zwischen Kirche und Staat* (*Njegoš*, 1966).

[SFRY]: Tipograf (Rijeka) issues Yugoslav love stories in the series “Ferien-Bibliothek”: *Fünf jugoslawische Liebesgeschichten*.

21 See Lauer, 749.

22 The title of this collection was actually drawn from a story that Božena Begović had translated into German already in 1948. This information is given in the book in question. This title does not appear in Tomislav Brlek, “Krleža, Miroslav”, in *Hrvatski biografski leksikon* for 2013: <http://hbl.lzmk.hr/clanak.aspx?id=6990>; accessed 9 October 2019.

1969

[A / FRG / CH]: The Verlag der Autoren in Frankfurt am Main comes out with a text on Che Guevara by the Serbian playwright and children's book author Dušan Radović (1922–1984): *Che: Tragödie, die andauert* (*Če, tragedija koja traje*, 1969). C. Hanser adds a volume of verse to its publishing program: *Nebenhimmel* (*Sporedno nebo*, 1968), by Vasko Popa. The Europa-Verlag (Frankfurt am Main and Zurich), comes out with *Tito: Der Weg des Josip Broz (Životnom stazom Josipa Broza*, 1968) by Vilko Vinterhalter (1809–1970), and an English translation will follow in 1972. Suhrkamp publishes the book *Mensch und Geschichte* (*Čovjek i historija*, 1966) by the Marxist philosophy professor Predrag Vranicki (1922–2002). A special edition of the Dortmund cultural journal *Hier* includes a volume of poems from Montenegro: *Widerstand als Zuflucht: Lyrik aus Montenegro*. The Verlag Fritz Molden (Vienna) comes up with a new book by Milovan Djilas: *Die unvollendete Gesellschaft: Jenseits der neuen Klasse* (*Nesavršeno društvo i dalje o 'Nove klase,'* English 1957). In 1971 the Büchergilde Gutenberg disseminates this work, as does Rowohlt, and also Ullstein in 1980.

[GDR]: Works by Ivo Andrić are reissued by the Aufbau-Verlag and by Philipp Reclam (Leipzig). Volk und Welt releases a collection of prose, *Moderne jugoslawische Prosa*. The Aufbau-Verlag publishes *Der Derwisch und der Tod* (*Derviš i smrt*, 1966) by the Bosnian-Serbian author Meša Selimović (1910–1982). This novel is republished in 1972 by Otto Müller (Salzburg) and in 1974, 1975, and 1980 by Volk und Welt.

[SFRY]: An anthology of new Croatian poetry (*Anthologie neuerer kroatischer Lyrik*) is published in German translation by the literary journal *Most* in Zagreb.

1970

[A / FRG / CH]: Books by Andrić and Krleža are also reprinted in this year. The catalogue for the exhibition of the MEDIALA group of Yugoslav artists in the "Junge Generation" gallery in Vienna includes poetry by Vasko Popa.

[GDR]: As already mentioned, the Verlag der Nationen comes out with a novel by Aleksandar Vojnović.

1971

[A / FRG / CH]: A work by the Serbian playwright Velimir Lukić (1936–1997), *Die Affaire der unschuldigen Annabella* (*Afera nedužne Anabele*, 1969), is published by Ahn & Simrock in Munich. The Universal-Edition in Vienna releases the play

Galizien: Stück in drei Akten (Galicija, 1922) by Miroslav Krleža. Fritz Molden in Vienna adds to his list of newcomers a historical novel by Milovan Djilas, *Verlorene Schlacht (Izgnublene bitke* [1994]). (The Rowohlt-Taschenbuchverlag [Reinbek bei Hamburg] will also publish this book in 1974.)

[GDR]: A work by Berislav Kosier (1930–2002), a dissident Serbian writer, is published by Aufbau-Verlag entitled *Baum und Adlerkralle (Drvo i orlova kandža*, 1958).²³ Volk und Welt publishes a translation of Krleža's *Glembajevi*.

[SFRY]: Oslobodenje (Sarajevo) brings out an edition of Andrić's *Die Brücke über die Žepa (Most na Žepi*, 1925) in German translation.

1972

[A / FRG / CH]: Djilas's *The Bridge on the Drina* is privileged to be chosen as one of the "most beautiful novels of the 20th century" in Geneva's Edition-Service-Reihe "Die schönsten Romane des 20. Jahrhunderts." An anthology of young poets from Yugoslavia entitled *Himbeeren sind Himbeeren sage ich*, published and translated by Peter Urban, is released in Regensburg (Regensburger Hefte). Suhrkamp issues an essay by the Jewish Croatian economist Branko Horvat (1936–1997), *Die jugoslawische Gesellschaft (Ogled o Jugoslavenskom društvu*, 1969). Reihe Fischer (Frankfurt am Main) releases *Als die Kürbisse blühten (Kad su cvetale tikve*, 1968), a novel by the Serbian author Dragoslav Mihailović (*1930) that was controversial at the time. C. Hanser publishes a translation of a work by a member of the Belgrade Circle of intellectuals (Praxis Gruppe), the later dissident Miladin Životić (1930–1997): *Proletarischer Humanismus: Studien über Mensch, Wert und Freiheit (Čovek i vrednost*, 1969). The Drei-Eichen-Verlag in Munich adds to its list of newcomers a how-to-do work that was apparently highly successful: Petar J. Stanković, *Medicina divina: Die Heilkunst im Lichte der weißen Magie, der Philosophie, und göttlichen Schöpfung (Božanstvena medicina: veština lečenja u svetlosti magije, filosofije i božanskog stvaranja*, 1941).

[GDR]: Manfred Jähnichen publishes with Philipp Reclam jun. (Leipzig) an anthology of stories from Yugoslavia: *Petres Lied: Jugoslawische Erzählungen*.

[SFRY]: Liber in Zagreb brings out a multilingual edition of Miroslav Krleža's *Balladen des Peter Kerempuch (Balade Petrice Kerempuha. Prepjevi na česki, francuski, madžarski, njemački, ruski)*.

23 The digitalized inventory of the Aufbau archive even makes it possible to follow the appraisal process in this GDR publishing house prior to printing works. Before this work was accepted for printing, it was evaluated by Udo Birckholz, Manfred Jähnichen, Astrid Philippsen. See Das Bundesarchiv, http://startext.net-build.de:8080/barch/MidosaSEARCH/dr1_druck/index.htm?kid=f67c910a-b47d-45b7-9441-5f3ee7b9b3aa; accessed 11 October 2013.

1973

[A / FRG / CH]: Books by Ivo Andrić are republished by the Munich publishing houses König and Goldmann. The Viennese publisher Fritz Molden releases a new collection of essays by Milovan Djilas, *Der Wolf in der Falle (Kamen i ljubičice, 1971/1972)*. Rowohlt will publish a paperback edition of this book in 1976. The Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft (Munich) honors Miroslav Krleža with an anthology for his eightieth birthday: *Miroslav Krleža zum 80. Geburtstag*.

1974

[A / FRG / CH]: Djilas's *The Bridge on the Drina* is [re]published by three publishing houses along with more of Krleža.

[GDR]: Volk und Welt releases a volume by Krleža, *Essays*.

1975

[A / FRG / CH]: More Andrić reprints. C. Bertelsmann (Munich) publishes the new novel by Miodrag Bulatović, *Die Daumenlosen (Ljudi sa četiri prsta, 1973)*. *Verleugnet Hegel nicht* is the title of parts I & II of a trilogy (*Neko je oklevetao Hegela; U Andima Hegelovo telo, 1971*) by the Serbian writer and translator Radomir Smiljanić (*1934) published by the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt in Stuttgart. Part III, *Hegels Flucht nach Helgoland (Begstvo na Helgoland)*, will be released in 1977, and a further edition in 1979. The Thomas Sessler-Verlag (Vienna) publishes a stage play, *Die Marathonläufer laufen die Ehrenrunde (Maratonci trče počasni krug, 1973)*; the author is the Serbian playwright, director, and diplomat Dušan Kovačević (*1948). The Europa-Verlag in Vienna releases an important book by the Austrian-born Karlo Štajner (1902–1992): *7000 Tage in Sibiren (7000 dana u Sibiru, 1971)*.

[GDR]. A newcomer to the Aufbau-Verlag is Isak Samokovlija (1889–1955), a Bosnian-Sephardic writer and physician, with a collection of short stories: *Die rote Dahlie (Davokova priča o živoj istini, 1951)*, which is reprinted in 1977.

1976

[A / FRG / CH]: Three works by Andrić are republished. The autobiography of Ivan Generalić (1914–1992), the prominent representative of naïf painting, finds a publisher in the Verlag Langewiesche; it will be re-launched in 1977 under license from the List-Verlag (Munich). The formerly popular Viennese publishing house Jugend und Volk releases a verse anthology edited by Ina Jun Broda: *Beschwingter*

Stein: Gedichte zeitgenössischer Dichter aus Jugoslawien. Fritz Molden in Vienna publishes Milovan Djilas's memoirs, *Der junge Revolutionär: Memoiren 1929–1941 (Uspomene revolucionara)*, translated from the English version, *Memoir of a Revolutionary* (1973).

[GDR]: A newcomer to Volk und Welt is the historical novel *Kaiser Diokletian (Dioklecijan)*, 1973). An edition of this book is also published by the Buchclub Berlin, with a second edition following in 1977, a third in 1981, and a fourth in 1985. This is the first book in German translation (with more to follow) by Ivan Ivanji (*1929), a Serbian journalist, writer, translator, and diplomat with a Jewish background.

1977

[A / FRG / CH]: More Krleža-reprints. – *Die Geschichte der jugoslawischen Literaturen von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart* is issued by Otto Harrassowitz (Wiesbaden) as a translation of *Jugoslovenska književnost* (1954) by Antun Barac (1894–1955). The Sessler-Verlag in Vienna comes out with a new translation of a play by Krleža: *Die Wolfsschlucht (Vučjak)*, 1923).

[GDR]: The Aufbau-Verlag reissues Krleža and publishes *Die Festung (Tvrđava)*, 1970), a novel by Meša Selimović.

1978

[A / FRG / CH]: Two works by Ivo Andrić and one by Miodrag Bulatović are reprinted. Edition Neue Wege releases *Jedem das Seine oder auch nicht*, a book of poems by the Croatian poet Zvonko Plepelić (*1945), a bilingual writer.²⁴ Part II of *Jedem das Seine oder auch nicht* appears with the Oberbaumverlag (Berlin) along with another book of poetry by Plepelić, *Du kommen um sieben*, with two graphics by Christoph Meckel. Both works will be hailed as newcomers in 1980. The Edition Molden adds to its list the second volume of Djilas's memoirs, *Der Krieg der Partisanen: Memoiren 1941–1945 (Revolucionarni rat)*, 1977). Another representative of naïf painting finds attention as the Verlag Langewiesche publishes a book by Nebojša Tomašević on Jože Tisnikar (1928–1998).

[GDR]: Volk und Welt adds to its list *Szenen aus der Jugend eines Starreporters (Provincijalac)*, 1976), by Momo Kapor (1937–2009), a well-known Serbian writer, painter, and actor.

24 See Lauer, 891. This edition includes mostly poems written in German.

1979

[A / FRG / CH]: C. Hanser in Munich comes out with a verse collection by Vasko Popa, *Wolfserde* (*Vučja so*, 1975), translated by Milo Dor.

[GDR]: The Aufbau-Verlag publishes a new book by Andrić: *Omer-Pascha Latas: Der Marschall des Sultans* (*Omerpaša Latas*, 1977), republished by C. Hanser in 1980. Volk und Welt releases an anthology of prose edited by Barbara Antkowiak: *Erkundungen: 28 jugoslawische Erzählungen*.

1980

[A / FRG / CH]: Two books by Ivo Andrić, one by Miodrag Bulatović, and two works by Milovan Djilas are republished. A volume of poems by Vasko Popa is published by Heyne in Munich: *Nebenhimmel* (*Sporedno nebo*, 1968), translated by Karl Dedecius. Fritz Molden in Vienna launches a second edition of Djilas's *Tito. Eine kritische Biographie* (*Druženje s Titom*, 1980).²⁵

[GDR]: Aufbau publishes a third edition of *Derviš i smrt*, by Meša Selimović.

25 Lauer's bibliography provides no information about the first edition (905), which could have been released the same year.

