


<p><b>LIFE AND WORK OF ZLATA PIRNAT COGNARD AND CHILDREN'S LITERATURE</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Literature</b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Zlata Pirnat Cognard, children's literature, literary archive, Yugoslavia, France, Slovenia, Croatia, bibliography, scientific research, Angela Vode, Kristina Brenk, correspondence, Sorbonne, youth literature, doctoral thesis.</p>
---	--	---

<p><b>Milena Mileva Blazic</b></p>	<p>Faculty of Education. University of Ljubljana. Ljubljana, Slovenia</p>
<p><b>Arburim Iseni</b></p>	<p>Faculty of Philology. University of Tetova. Tetova, North Macedonia</p>

**Abstract**

This study examines the life and literary legacy of Zlata Pirnat Cognard, a remarkable luminary in the field of children's literature. It meticulously traces her life from her birth in Trsat, Croatia, in 1912 to her later migration to Ljubljana and France, where she studied history, sociology and her deep interest in children's literature. Cognard's academic work was characterized by extensive research on Yugoslav women writers, which resulted in seminal works such as the Bibliography of Slovene Women Writers (1936) and her doctoral thesis completed at Sorbonne in 1975. Her meticulous compilation of bibliographies and her astute critical analyses serve to illuminate the literary output of Slovene and Croatian women writers and thus secure them a place in academic discourse. Outside of academia, Cognard works as a journalist and writer, contributing to the literary landscape with original works and translations. In addition, her interaction with prominent figures emphasizes her important role as a catalyst for cultural exchange. This contribution emphasizes the value of Cognard's literary archive, which is kept in the National and University Library of Ljubljana, and makes it an indispensable resource for future research. Through a careful examination of her lasting legacy and its impact on Slovenian, Croatian and French literature, this study seeks to shed light on Cognard's lasting influence on children's literature and academic research.

**INTRODUCTION**



Zlata Anđela Pirnat, née Cognard (1912-2009), was born in Trsat, Sušak, Croatia, to her father Franjo Pirnat and mother Zora Kovačič on 10 November 1912. She moved to Ljubljana in 1929 and to France in 1938. On 12 June 1940, in Paris, she married Jean (Alexandre Joseph) Cognard, a French agronomic engineer (1911-1991). She lived in France for the remainder of her life, and after retirement, she moved from Paris to Avrille. She had four children: Jacques Cognard (1941-2011, chemical engineer), Anni Cognard (1943, teacher), Marriane Cognard (1945, laboratory technician), and Sylvie Cognard (1953, doctor). She lived with her daughter Sylvie in the family house in Avrille, on the Loire River, from her retirement in Paris until her death (29 December 2009). They buried her at Chateau Querayas, a family holiday home in southern France. She was fluent in French, Croatian, Italian, German, and Slovenian. She started writing fairy tales at 13, and her love of youth literature lasted throughout her life.

### Study in SLOVENIA (1929-1938)

In 1935, she graduated from the Faculty of Arts of King Aleksander I University, in Ljubljana (11 February 1935). She studied A (main subject: national history), B (minor subject: general history), and C (minor subject: Serbo-Croatian language, South Slavic literature, and minor historical science). In 1936, she published in Ljubljana a bibliography of works by Slovenian women writers up to the end of 1935, which presents the authors (writers, translators, and musicians) alphabetically, thematically, and chronologically, along with original and translated works. She also considered children's literature, for example, the translation of The Grail Tale (Lea Fatur, Anka Nikolič, 1927), the works of Ljudmila Prunk—Utva... In the case of thematic overviews and original fiction, she introduced a special category—youth writings—where she listed the authors: Anica Černež, Marijana Grasselli, Marija Grošelj, Kristina Hafner, Vida Jeraj, Marijana Kokalj Željeznov, Manica Koman, Luiza Pesjak, Ljuba Prenner, Ljudmila Prunk, Minka Sever, Ilka Vašte Burger, Marija Wrigler, and Anica Žemlja. In the case of literary scholars, she took into account Marjo Borštnik and Silva Trdina.



Figure 1. Enrollment in the first year

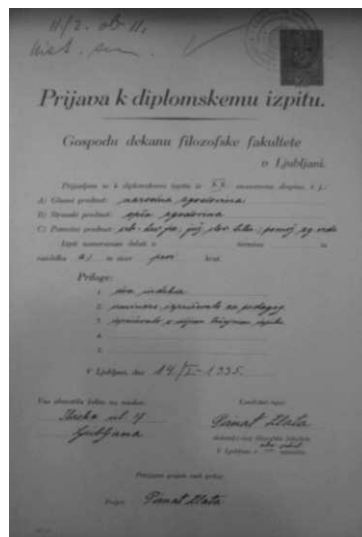


Figure 2. Registration for the Bachelor's degree (winter semester, 1930/1931)<sup>1</sup> examination (1935)

### Bibliography of books by WOMEN writers in YUGOSLAVIA (1936)

A detailed list of all the books written by Slovene women up to the end of 1935 was put together by Zlata Pirnat and published in 1936 by the Association of University-educated Women in Yugoslavia (Udruženje univezitetiski obrazovanih žena u Jugoslaviji). She structured the monograph into an introduction, an alphabetical overview (newspapers, magazines, and collections; original works, translations, and holdings), a peer review (original works and translations), and a publication timeline. Finally, there is a detailed alphabetical index, which is a source of valuable information relevant to Croatian, Slovenian, and Serbian writers, translators, and scholars up to 1936.

<sup>1</sup> University of Ljubljana, University Archives: [https://www.uni-lj.si/univerzitetni\\_arhiv/](https://www.uni-lj.si/univerzitetni_arhiv/). Archive Fund 1919-1980. Name of the fonds. Fund number: I.

It is called Bibliografija knjiga ženskih pisaca štampanih u Hrvatskoj, Slavonia, Dalmatia, i Bosnia and Herzegovina do svršetka godine 1935, and it lists all the books written by women that were printed in those places until the end of 1935. It was put together by Branka Dizdarević and Jelka Mišič Jambrišak. Based on their extensive bibliography in the former Yugoslavia (1936), Zlata Pirnat published a separate bibliography entitled Bibliography of the Works of Slovenian Women Writers up to the End of 1935 (1936). In connection with the bibliography and general awareness-raising in the field of women authors, illustrators, and translators, an exhibition of Slovenian women's books was organized in 1937.

“Slovene woman” (686 books).



Figure 3. Bibliography of works by Slovenian women writers up to the end of 1935 (1936)

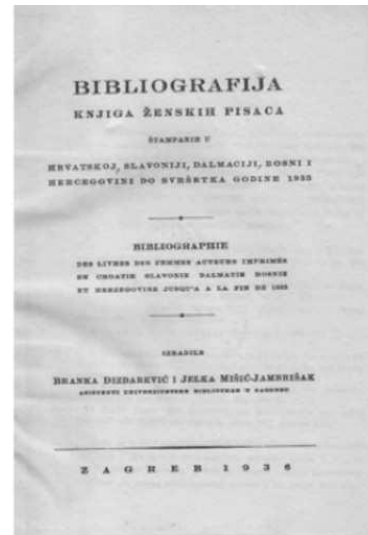


Figure 4. Bibliography of books by women writers from Croatia, Slovenia, Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina up to the beginning of 1935 (1936)

In 1937, the General Women’s Association in Ljubljana organized the first self-chronological exhibition in the hall of the Trade House, which was decorated with portraits of women writers and illustrators, to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the development of women's authorship, from the beginning to translation. The monthly magazine Slovenka catalyzed this movement:

*Newsletter of the Slovene women's movement (1897-1902)* edited by Marica Nadlišek, which was published as a supplement to the magazine Edinost: newsletter of the Slovene political association of the Tržaška area (1876-1928). Similar exhibitions of Yugoslav women's books were also held elsewhere, such as the Exhibition of Croatian Women’s Books in Dubrovnik (1937), which Pirnatova attended as part of the International Women’s Congress in Dubrovnik. Zlata was also appointed a Slovenian delegate to the World Congress for Peace “La Femme dans l’Action Mondiale” (1938).

### France Novšak: *Boys* - a novel from a boarding school (1938)

Interestingly, in 1939, she wrote a review, published in *Sodobnost*, on a book, according to the sources found thus far, about a same-sex relationship between two boys by the journalist and writer František Novšak (1916-1991), entitled *Dečki / The Boys* (1938; 1970). The writer set his problem-oriented youth novel in a Catholic boarding school, Saint Mary's Institute, and the main literary characters are the boys Nani Papali and Zdenko Castelli. Novšak, whose life and work were connected with Croatia and Serbia and who was a journalist in Belgrade, wrote in his import Introitus that the basis for the youth novel was the diary of a "recently deceased classmate", Nani Papali.

In the Epilogue, Novšak wrote:

As then, so even still, life continues at Saint Mary's.

In the chapel, incense rises toward the painted ceiling, but the inmates fold their hands in prayer.

They grow, they love and hate each other, and they hold hands and kiss the lips that are offered to them.

Cut off from life, they forget its pace and ignore the sages' debates on morality; hiding deep inside a strong will to live that wants to assert itself, even in a way that the world curses.

However, all this does not matter when we think that life, the eternal clown, often makes fun of all of us when it chooses, oblivious to selfish human laws, to amuse its own heart by sending them, such as Nania Papalia and Zdenka Castelli, on the longest journey. The End (Novšak 1938: 26)

The novel by Franček Novšak deserves special attention because of its subject matter, the time of its creation and the response it has provoked.

### STUDY, LIFE AND WORK IN FRANCE (1938-2009)

She traveled to France, or Paris, in 1938 to study sociology. She enrolled at the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales* and the *Ecoles Sociale et de Journalisme* (1938-1940) to study sociology and journalism, respectively. In 1940, she started working as a journalist at French radio (Office de Radiodiffusion Television Française), where she remained until 1968. She worked on cultural programmes. She later published in Slovene: *Teta Ljuba* (1962), *A Visit in the Big City* (1968), *Maček Peregrin* (1970), *Vrtoglavi škrjanček* (1982); she published translations of Slovenian youth literature in French - Fran Milčinski: *La dixieme sœur*<sup>1</sup> (1966, 1971), *Nouvelles slovènes*<sup>2</sup> (1969); Ela Peroci: *Le parapluie volant*<sup>3</sup> (1969), *Les lunettes magiques* (1971), *Les cubes enchantés*<sup>4</sup> (1971);

---

<sup>1</sup> Tithe

<sup>2</sup> Slovenian News

<sup>3</sup> My umbrella can be a balloon

<sup>4</sup> House made of cubes

Kristina Brenk: *Grand-mère raconte, contes populaires slovènes*<sup>5</sup> (1969), *La petite fille emportée par la lune* (1971); Marija Cerkovnik: *Le petit jardin; Les quatre flèches*<sup>6</sup> (1971); Lojze Kovačič: *Le petit garçon sur un nuage*<sup>7</sup> (1971); Matija Valjavec: *L'anneau de Vania*<sup>8</sup> (1971); Henri Pourrat: *Le trésor des contes*<sup>9</sup> (1971) and professional articles (Zlata Cognard: *From France*, 1979, in the magazine *Child and Book*) and radio programmes.

In 1975, Zlata Pirnat Cognard obtained her PhD at Sorbonne in Paris, Department of Slavonic Studies, on the subject of Youth Literature of the Yugoslav Nations from 1945-1968.

### DOCTORATE AT THE SORBONNE (1975)

As a result of her many years of research, she successfully defended her doctoral thesis at the University of Paris in 1975, entitled *Youth Literatures of the Yugoslav Nations (1945-1968)*, which is her main research work. The scientific monograph is extensive, with 478 pages, which are first divided according to literary genres and then according to the four cultures or nationalities:

Poetry: Serbian, Bosnian-Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Croatia, Macedonian, Slovenian.

Fairy tales, stories and other short prose: Serbian, Bosnian-Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Croatia, Macedonian, Slovenian.

Youth short stories and other longer prose: Serbian, Bosnian-Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Croatia, Macedonian, Slovenian.

The monograph concludes with final conclusions, notes, detailed biographical data and a bibliography of youth fiction from 1945-1968, as well as a bibliography of works for the monograph.

When discussing Slovenian youth literature from 1945-1968, Zlata Pirnat Cognard also wrote a short literary-historical introduction (she mentions Fran Levstik, Josip Stritar, Dragotin Kette, Oton Župančič and Sreček Kosovel). She emphasizes the original literary characters of the authors, such as Najdihojca and Cicibana. In the chapter on shorter prose, he mentions translations (Christoph von Schmidt), Anton Martin Slomšek. The author evaluated Slovenian youth literature as original and discussed it in detail. The chapter *Biographical data on the writers mentioned in the study*, where she discusses more than 400 youth authors, is valuable. She also details the sources or primary literature or youth fiction from 1945-1968 by literary type (1. Poems; 2. Fairy tales, tales, stories and other shorter prose; 3. Short stories and other longer prose).

---

<sup>5</sup> Grandmother Tells: Slovenian folk tales

<sup>6</sup> Morning and afternoon children

<sup>7</sup> The boy on the cloud

<sup>8</sup> Pastir

<sup>9</sup> Treasure of fairy tales: French fairy tales

About Kristina Brenk, she wrote:

Brenk, Kristina, born Vrhovc (1911-). Slovenian writer. She studied pedagogy at the University of Ljubljana and PhD. After the war, she was, for many years, a diligent editor of several children's book collections at Mladinska knjiga in Ljubljana. She has written extensively for young people, with the exception of her dissertation. She is a creative writer, has written several children's plays, and is also an important translator and essayist. The content of her work is drawn from her childhood, from the life of her family and children, from the NOB. Only in her most recent works (post-1968) does her imagination also run wild. Her prose works are distinguished by a crystal-clear, exquisite language and a lyrical style that is characteristic only of her. In her plays, she draws most heavily on folkloric motifs, where the struggle between good and evil comes to the fore.

Poetry: *sing, sing, tiny birds: Slovene folk songs for fathers* (1971).

Prose: *Pigeons, Anchor and Fountain* (1960), *The Long Way* (1963), *When You Were Small* (1963), *Daily Reports* (1965), *Bread* (1968), *Grandmother in the Circus* (1970), *First Homeland* (1973), *The Girl Delfina and the Fox with the Whistle* (1972).

Plays: *the Stepmother and the Stepdaughter* (1951), *The Rich Man and the Healing Stone* (1955), *The Most Beautiful Flower* (1954), *The Magic Wand* (1957), *A Blue Rose for the Princess* (1962).

Dissertation: Fran Milčinski, educator (1938) (Pirnat Cognard 1980: 352).

The bibliography is also detailed (A Professional, B Periodicals, C Papers and articles in foreign languages, D Papers and articles in domestic journals and newspapers). Under the heading 'domestic journals', it lists the journals in Yugoslavia at the time. In the bibliography, she lists fiction and nonfiction items that are less well known to today's professional readers but are extremely valuable. The author defined herself as follows:

Pirnat, Zlata (née Cognard, 1912-), Slovenian writer from Hrvaško, living in France. She graduated from the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana. At the age of 62, she obtained her doctorate at Sorbonne in Paris on the subject of Yugoslav youth literature. While still a student, she worked as a journalist and published mainly in women's newspapers. She writes essays, stories and novels for young people in Slovene and French. Translator.

Prose in Slovene: *Teta Ljuba* (1965), *A Visit to the Big City* (1968), *Peregrin the Cat* (1970).

Prose in French: *Un petit verre qui se engut tui grand* (1971), *Comme une source* (1971), *La train a vendre* (1972), *Un hospital tou blanc* (1973).

Dissertation: *La literature de jeunesse des pays yougoslaves de 1945 a 1968* (1975) (Pirnat Cognard 1980: 394).

Her greatest contribution is in fact a survey monograph of the youth literature of the Yugoslav people (1945-1968). On the basis of what she has written and the bibliography, which she has carefully written, today's researchers can find interesting biobibliographical data that may seem irrelevant, but which, on reading, we realize are sources and literature that we may have inadvertently overlooked.

About the Croatian storyteller Ivana Brlić Mažuranić, she wrote:

Brlić Mažuranić, Ivana (1874-1938), a Croatian writer, was one of the founders of modern Croatian youth fiction. She studied privately and mastered several foreign languages. She was the first woman to become a member of the Yugoslav Academy in Zagreb (1937). A good essayist and translator. She drew her material from Slavic mythology. From the lives of children, from the history of the Croats and from her own imagination. Her prose is distinguished by its extremely beautiful language, excellent, lively expression, genuine style and sense of humor.

Poetry: *paintings* (1912), *Škola i prazniki* (1905, poems and stories). Prose: *Valjani i nevaljani* (1901), *Škola i praznici* (1903), *Pride from the past* (1916), *Čudnovate zgrade šegrta Hlapića* (1913), *Knjiga omladini* (1923), *Jaša Dalmatin* (1937) (Pirnat Cognard, 1980: 353).

### **ZLATA PIRNAT COGNARD LITERARY ARCHIVE**

The author of the present article used the monograph or doctoral dissertation of Zlata Pirnat Cognard, *A Review of the Youth Literature of the Yugoslav Nations (1945-1968)*, from 1975, in her scientific research. It was translated into Slovene in 1980 by Dr. Bara Šega, PhD in Classical Philology, employed at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana. Her father, Milan Šega (1915-1998), corresponded with Zlata Pirnat Cognard and helped her publish the monograph in Slovenia. The author of this article contacted the translator Barbara Šega, who provided her with the contact details of Zlata's daughter Sylvia Cognard. She mentioned that she kept her mother's literary archive in Avrille, and in August 2014, the author visited her in Avrille, where she received a great deal of material from Sylvie. On her return to Ljubljana, the author looked through the literary archive and handed it over in its entirety to the National and University Library of Ljubljana and the Manuscripts Department. Marijan Rupert.

It would be appropriate to research the literary archive, to place the author on the literary continuum of Slovenian and/or Croatian youth literature, and to distribute her manuscripts and archives for further research. Let the present article be initial research and a motivation for further intercultural research.

The literary archive contains newspaper clippings, photographs, book covers (in French, Croatian, and Slovenian), correspondence, small correspondence, a monograph from 1980, personal documents, an illustration by Lidija Osterc, fragments of manuscripts in French, Croatian and Slovenian, and some general documents.

## REVERBERATIONS IN THE SLOVENIAN PUBLIC

There are few references to the life and work of Zlata Pirnat Cognard in the Croatian, French and Slovene producers (her life has been written about by Peter Božič: *Slovenka v Parizu* (*Slovenka v Parizu*, 1970)). In her manuscript letter to Zlata in the context of XIII. Zlatna, in the context of the Dragon Children's Games, wrote about the resonance of her two books in the former Yugoslavia and in Novi Sad.

In Slovenia, Zlata's book was reviewed by Marjana Kobe, the first doctor of science in the field of youth literature, in her *criticism of the Youth Literature of the Yugoslav Nations (1945-1968)*, published in *Jezik in Slovnstvo*.<sup>10</sup> Another important publication was Igor Gedrih's *Pioneering Work on Youth Literature (1981)* in the journal *Sodobnost*. It is occasionally quoted by Slovenian youth literature scholars (Igor Saksida, Dragica Haramija), and an important paragraph about the author is also included in the discussion, *Reception of Slovenian youth literature at home and abroad* (2014), by the author of this article in Slovenian, Croatian and in the monograph *Branja mladinske književnosti (Readings in youth literature)*.

Marjan Dolgan produced a radio programme entitled *From the Book Market* (1981) in connection with the monograph, a short chapter in the book *Slovene Literature* (1996), and an article in the *Encyclopaedia of Slovenia*, vol. 16; supplement A-Z (2002), page 158 by Igor Saksida. In 2002, Alenka Puhar wrote an article in the newspaper *Delo* in the supplement *Književni listi*: (27 May 2002) entitled *What is the Homeland: Zlata Pirnat Cognard*.

In the case of Alenka Puhar, Zlata Pirnat corresponded with the well-known Slovenian intellectual Angela Vode (1892-1985) as early as Ljubljana. There are various ideological debates in Slovenia about Angela Vode, including a redefinition of the Nagodet trial of 1947, which is beyond the scope of this article. She had been in prison for six years. Angela Vode was one of the people imprisoned because she was against clerical and communist ideology.

Unfortunately, her life, even posthumously, is the source of various interpretations. The script for the film about the life and work of Angela Vode, written by Alenka Puha and directed by Maja Weiss, must also be placed in a historical context and objectively examined, as Mirjam Milharčič Hladnik, for example, has done.

She was posthumously rehabilitated in 1991, which overturned the Supreme Court's 1947 ruling. Angela's memoirs were also published posthumously in 2004 and were made into a feature film.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH ANGELA VODE (1939-1984)

Angela Vode (1892-1985) corresponded with Zlata Pirnat from 31 January 1939 to 9 December 1984, and 118 letters were preserved, which are valuable sources of information for authentic researchers.

---

<sup>10</sup> Kobe 1981.



Zlata Pirnat Cognard considered Angela Vode, 20 years her senior, a kind of spiritual mother, which she also wrote in one of her letters. This friendship needs to be objectively investigated in more detail. Angela Vode was an extremely interesting educator, feminist and human rights activist who was persecuted by communists and Christians. She spent many years (1947-1953) in prison for her conflict with the Communist Party, the OF and the Slovene Church. For the rest of her life, she lived on the margins of society. Her letters to Zlata Pirnat before and after the war differ significantly, are double-coded and are clearly interesting for further research. Vode wrote a diary that was published posthumously as *Hidden Memories*;<sup>11</sup> her life was also the subject of a film, *Hidden Memories of Angela Voda*, directed by Maja Weis. In Slovenia, there is another perspective, a scholarly monograph by Mirjam Miharčič Hladnik, which argues for a different view and the so-called “noble humanity” of Angela Voda in the monographs *Gender and Resistance*.<sup>12</sup> For this reason, the author of the present article has handed over all of Angela Voda’s letters and the entire literary archive to the National and University Library in Ljubljana for further scholarly research. The death of her spiritual mother, called Angela Vode, was reported to Pirnat-Cognard-dova by Angela Vode’s niece Mojca Prinčič (26 May 1985).

The legacy of Zlata Pirnat Cognard, which has been in the Manuscripts Department of the National and University Library since 2014, includes a detailed 13-pages autobiography of Angela Voda, written in the first person singular. First, the publicist work (independent publications) is presented, where a special place is given to Angela’s two monographs, *Gender and Fate 1* (1938) and *Gender and Fate 2* (1939). Pirnat-Cognardova mentioned in a short presentation the attack of the “clericals” and the epilogue before the court, she presented dramatic events from Angela Vode’s life and work, including a small list of her articles, which she wrote anonymously (1929-1939) because of politics. Angela Vode also wrote reviews of books and plays.

She was involved in the women’s movement, which was just starting, and was therefore stigmatized, both by the “left” and the “right”. Pirnat-Cognardova, who knew Vode personally, in her *Bibliography of Angela Voda*, which is in typescript, also lists other activities in detail, namely, activities with organisations and associations, which clearly need to be examined and placed in a supra-political context (both were also members of the Women’s Society from 1934), lectures on health pedagogy, and campaigns and courses. The autobiography is a concise account of the social activities of the extremely important and courageous Angela Vode, with whom Pirnat-Cognardova corresponded for 45 years, noting that the style of the prewar letters differs from that of the postwar letters when Vode was in prison and under surveillance by one and the other.

---

<sup>11</sup> Letter to Alenka Puhar, 15 November 2004, regarding the publication of the book *Hidden Memories*.

<sup>12</sup> Miharčič Hladnik 1999.

## **CORRESPONDENCE WITH KRISTINA BRENK (1940-2005)**

Throughout her life, Zlata Pirnat Cognard corresponded with Slovenian friends Draga Ahačič, Kristina Brenk, Milena Kos, Danica Lovrenčič, Milica Potisek, Mojca Prinčič, Alenka Puhar, Barbara Šega, Draga Šega, Vida Tomšič, Angela Vode, and Katja Vodopivec. Correspondence with others was more personal and less literary in nature, with the most extensive being literary correspondence with the Slovenian youth writer Kristina Brenk.

Zlata Pirnat Cognard and Kristina Vrhovec, née Brenk (1911-2009), knew each other in Ljubljana before the Second World War. Their friendship was genuine; they had lived for more than 65 years; they talked about youth literature, translations, life and work in Slovenia and France; and they deserve special attention and scholarly consideration.

Kristina Brenk was born on 22 October 1911 in Horjul. She studied psychology and pedagogy in Ljubljana, and in 1938, she received her doctorate with the dissertation *Fran Milčinski - The Educator*. After the end of World War II, or from 1949 until her retirement in 1973, she was an editor at the Mladinska knjiga publishing house in Ljubljana. Her long-standing commitment helped make youth literature a subject of literary science and, in time, a subject of teaching at four universities and faculties in Slovenia, and she contributed directly to the development of the original Slovenian youth literature. Her Survey of Slovenian Youth Literature remains in the manuscript and typescript.

## **CORRESPONDENCE IN CROATIAN**

A search of the Zlata Pirnat Cognard literary archive also revealed correspondence in Croatian, albeit a small part. In her literary archive, one can find clippings from Croatian newspapers, which, according to her daughter Sylvie, meant a great deal to her. Throughout her life, she felt a Croatian–Slovenian belonging, often visiting Slovenia and her friends and relatives in Croatia. According to the information found thus far, she corresponds with Croatian relatives, friends and acquaintances; unfortunately, most of them do not have surnames, such as Branka and Milan (1), Darinka (4), Mira (5), (sister) Vera Pirnat Balenović (5), Guna Miletić (1), and Jadranka Hrvačanin (two books by Zlata Pirnat, 1), but this part of her literary legacy is still awaiting scholarly consideration.

## **MA YUGOSLAVIE A MOI (1993)**

This autobiographical book about her Yugoslavia is the work of a mature author who moved from Croatia to Slovenia after the First World War, from Slovenia to France before the Second World War, and who, for the rest of her life, saw Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslavia as her homeland. In 1994, she received the French Ministry of Education Prize.

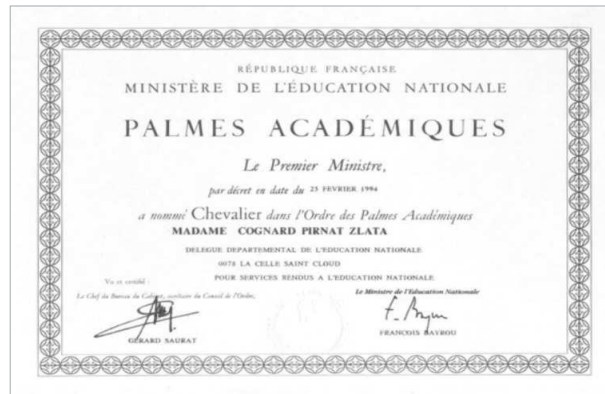


Figure 5. Palmes Académiques, award of the French Ministry of Education (1994)

## Literature and Resources

- Cognard, Z. (1936). *Bibliografija del Slovenije pisateljic do koniec 1935/Bibliographie des œuvres des écrivains féminins Slovènes jusqu'à la fin de 1935*. Ljubljana.
- Dular, A. (2009). Rozalija Eger - an important but little known Ljubljana printer. *Chronicle*, 57 (In golden letters in history: discussions in memory of Olga Janša-Zorn, ed. Preinfalk, M.), 401-412.
- Glazer, A. (1991). The share of fiction in Slovene youth newspapers. *Language and Literature*, 14(7), 220-224.
- Glazer, A., & Križman, M. (1998). On Stritar's youth work. *Otrok in knjiga*, 25(46), 22-30.
- Glazer, A. (1991). Slovene children's song in the 19th century. *Otrok in knjiga*, 18(31), 43-51.
- Glazer, A. (2011). The question of periodization of Slovenian youth literature. *Child and Book*, 38(82), 6-21.
- Glušič, H. (1995). Mladinski pisatelj Mirko Kunčič (1899-1984). In M. Jurak & I. Mislej (Eds.), *Kulturno creativity Slovencev v Južni Ameriki* (pp. 177-182). Ljubljana.
- Glušič, H. (1993). Oblikovne značilnosti slovenske mladinske proze. In M. Hladnik (Ed.), *Zbornik leavanj* (pp. 191-197). Ljubljana.
- Haramija, D. (1999). *Slovenian realistic adventurous youth prose* (Doctoral dissertation). Ljubljana.
- Kobe, M. (1992). *Mladinsko slovstvo na Slovenskem od jeho poczqtku do srede 19. century. The History and Beginnings of Artificial Youth Literature with Secular Content* (Doctoral dissertation). Ljubljana.
- Kobe, M., & Avguštin, M. (1997). Under the motto: Slikanica. In M. Javornik, D. Voglar, & A. Dermastia (Eds.), *Enciklopedija Slovenije, Vol. 11: savs-slovenska m* (p. 133). Ljubljana.
- Kobe, M. (1993). Under the motto: Youth Literature. In M. Javornik, D. Voglar, & A. Dermastia (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Slovenia, Vol. 7: marin-mad* (pp. 172-174). Ljubljana.
- Kobe, M. (1993). Under the motto: Mladinsko časopisje. In M. Javornik, D. Voglar, & A. Dermastia (Eds.), *Enciklopedija Slovenije, Vol. 7: marin-nor* (pp. 177-179). Ljubljana.
- Kobe, M. (2004). *Vedež in pradki secular junior slovstva na Slovenskem: 1778-1850*. Maribor.

- Pirnat Cognard, Z. (1980). *Review of Youth Literature of the Yugoslav Nations (1945-1968)*. Ljubljana.
- Saksida, I. (2001). Mladinska književnost (Youth Literature). In T. Logar et al. (Eds.), *Slovene Literature III* (pp. [403]-468). 1st ed. Ljubljana.
- Šircelj, M., Kobe, M., & Gerlovič, A. (1972). *The Hour of Fairy Tales*. Ljubljana.
- Šircelj, M. (1963). The Pioneer Library in Ljubljana and Youth Librarianship in Slovenia. *Knjižnica*, 7(1/2), 29-33.