

# YUGOSLAV SOCIALIST CHILDREN'S BOOKS #1

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antiquariat  
Daša Pahor



We are pleased to present a collection of Slovenian children's books from the post-World War II period until the mid-1960s. The books come from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house and most of them have never been used or read.

Most of the books were printed in larger quantities and are nowadays considered as classics, but most of the examples in private hands and institutions are in heavily used condition. Many of them would have been disposed of or replaced with later reprints.

The general characteristics of these children's books are:

- High-quality printing.
- High-quality illustrations made by academic artists.
- Many of the authors and artists were previously involved in the underground movement during WWII and were imprisoned in concentration camps.
- The books were made for the children to forget about the horrors of the war and look forward, to get a good education; they were encouraging them to read more and with pleasure.
- They often featured subtle Socialist propaganda.
- They were encouraging moral values such as modesty, hard work, education, respect for parents and older people.
- They were encouraging female emancipation, education and work, and what were the new values of the Socialist regime.
- They often involved motifs the natural world and encouraged children to take care of animals and plants.



## 1. Kaj je videl Mižek Figa [What Mižek Figa Saw].

**Author:** Ljudmila PRUNK, *nom de plume* UTVA (née MODIC, 1878—1947), author; Dušan PETRIČ (1916–1964).

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1951.

**Technique:** 4°. [12] with full page colour lithographed illustrations, illustrated wrappers, stapled (Mint, unused condition).

A funny poem for children by a female author Ljudmila Prunk tells a story about a lying boy Mižek Figa, who claims he travelled around the world and saw exotic animals doing things people do.

The text is accompanied by high-quality full-page illustrations, printed in vivid colours, for which the illustrator and painter Dušan Petrič (1916–1964) won a national award for best illustration of 1951.

The poems were written by a Slovenian author Ljudmila Prunk (1878-1947), with *nom de plume* Utva (Shelduck). An intelligent and self-educated woman, born in a poor family, Prunk moved to Trieste to work as a kindergarten teacher, when she first came in touch with books and libraries. She married a prominent lawyer and journalist, which allowed her to dedicate herself to writing. She was publishing under her *nom de plume* in newspapers and journals.

This first edition is very rare. The book was republished with different illustrations in 1957, 1981 and 1992. We could trace 9 examples in Slovenian libraries and two examples abroad (Koninklijke Bibliotheek and Slovene National and Study Library, Trieste).

**References:** OCLC 66027994 and 440691124. Koblar, France: Prunk, Ljudmila (1878–1947). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi472566/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (3. september 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 8. zv. Pregelj Ivan - Qualle*. Franc Ksaver Lukman Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1952.

€350.00



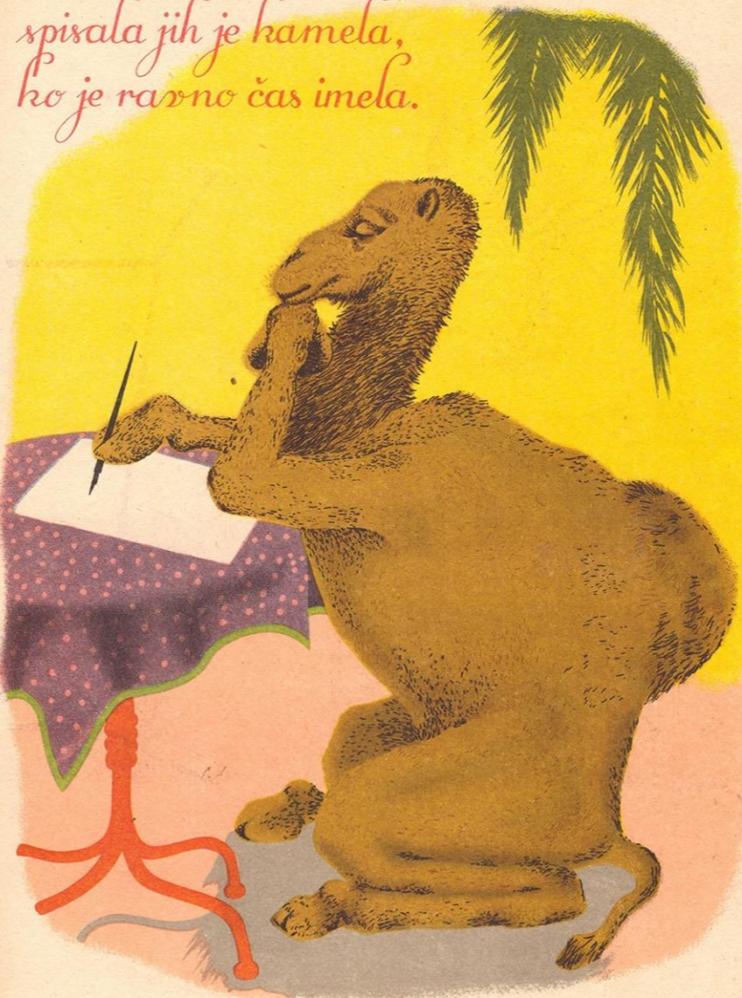


Čuki vse noči kvartali,  
vse imetje zaigrali,



Storklje kolo so plesale,  
sove so jih varovale.

spisala jih je kamela,  
ko je ravno čas imela.



Nosorog  
je žogo bil,

## 2. Otroške pesmi [Children's Poems].

**Author:** Ljudmila PRUNK, *nom de plume* UTVA (née MODIC, 1878—1947), author; Ksenja PRUNK (1905—1994), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska Knjiga 1951.

**Technique:** Large 4°. 33 pp. with colour illustrations within text and full page illustrations, [1] index, original card wrappers with illustrated cover, stapled (a tiny tear in the margin of the title page, a small rubber stamp and inventory number on the title page, wrappers slightly age-toned in margins and with tiny folds in corners, old removed paper stamp in the upper left corner, otherwise in a very good unused condition).

A beautifully illustrated high-quality poems for children were published shortly after WWII, printed elaborately on cheap post war paper. The poems, still widely popular today, include motives of play, animals, death, Christmas etc.

The poems were written by a Slovenian author Ljudmila Prunk (1878-1947), with *nom de plume* Utva (Shelduck). An intelligent and self-educated woman, born in a poor family, Prunk moved to Trieste to work as a kindergarten teacher, when she first came in touch with books and libraries. She married a prominent lawyer and journalist, which allowed her to dedicate herself to writing. She was publishing under her *nom de plume* in newspapers and journals.

This is the first separately issued publication of the work by Ljudmila Prunk, with her biography at the back.

The highly decorative illustrations in manner of late art-deco, were made by her daughter Ksenja Prunk, also an author and an illustrator.

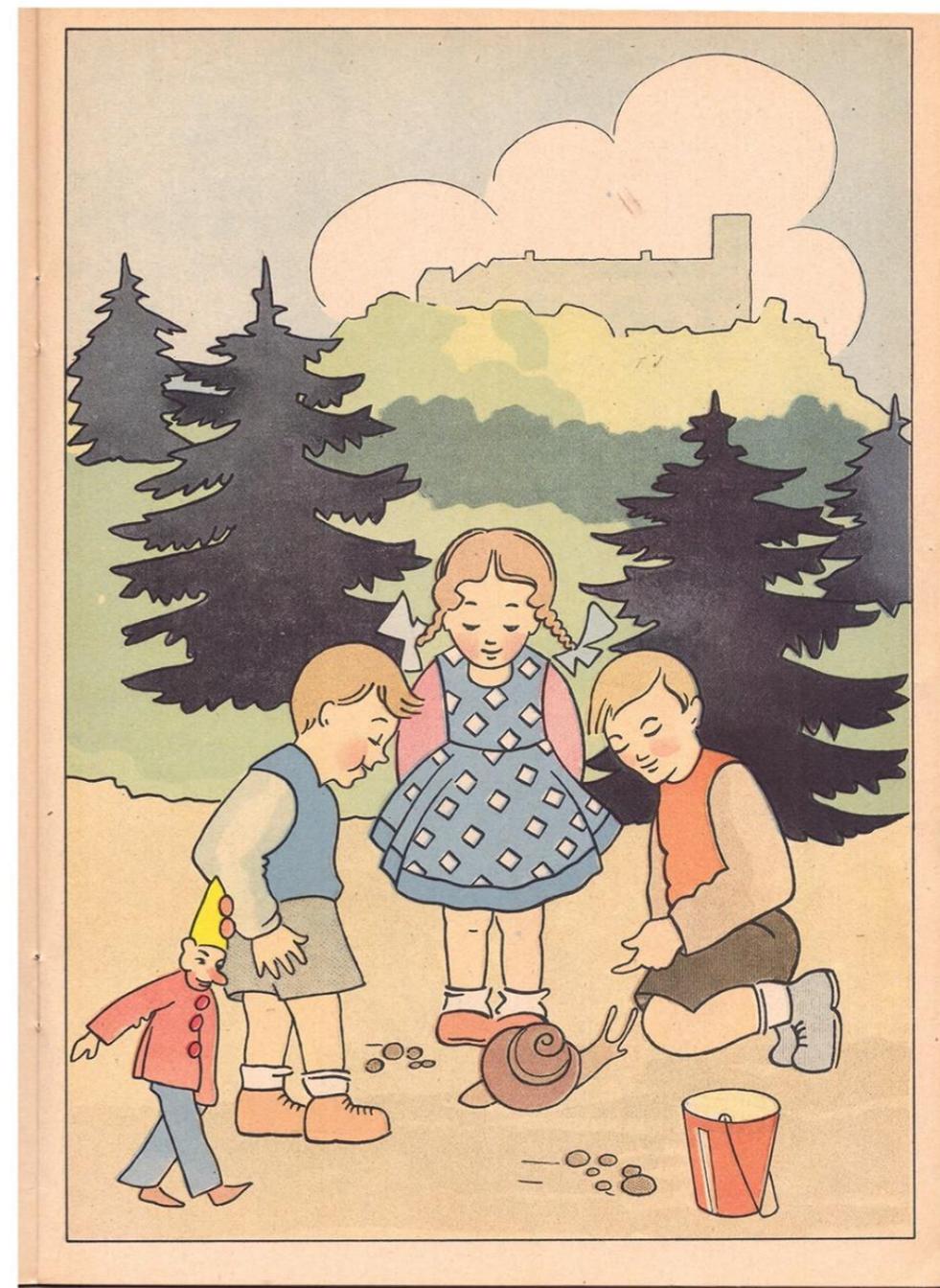
The book comes from a de-accessed library of a publishing house and is in nearly mint, unread condition.



We could only trace six examples in Slovenian institutes and one abroad (Slovene National and Study Library, Trieste).

**References:** Koblar, France: Prunk, Ljudmila (1878–1947). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi472566/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (3. september 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 8. zv. Pregelj Ivan - Qualle*. Franc Ksaver Lukman Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1952.

€280.00



### 3. O dečku nesrečku [About An Unhappy Boy]

**Author:** Vasa POPOVIĆ (1923 – 2007), author; Nataša TODOROVIĆ, illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1964.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page illustrations within text, stapled (Mint, unused condition).

A poem, accompanied by high-quality mid-century illustrations, was written under a Socialist regime of Yugoslavia and tells a story about too properly dressed boy, who was not allowed to play with other children. The moral of the story is, that children should be happy enjoy the childhood, although they're not well off.

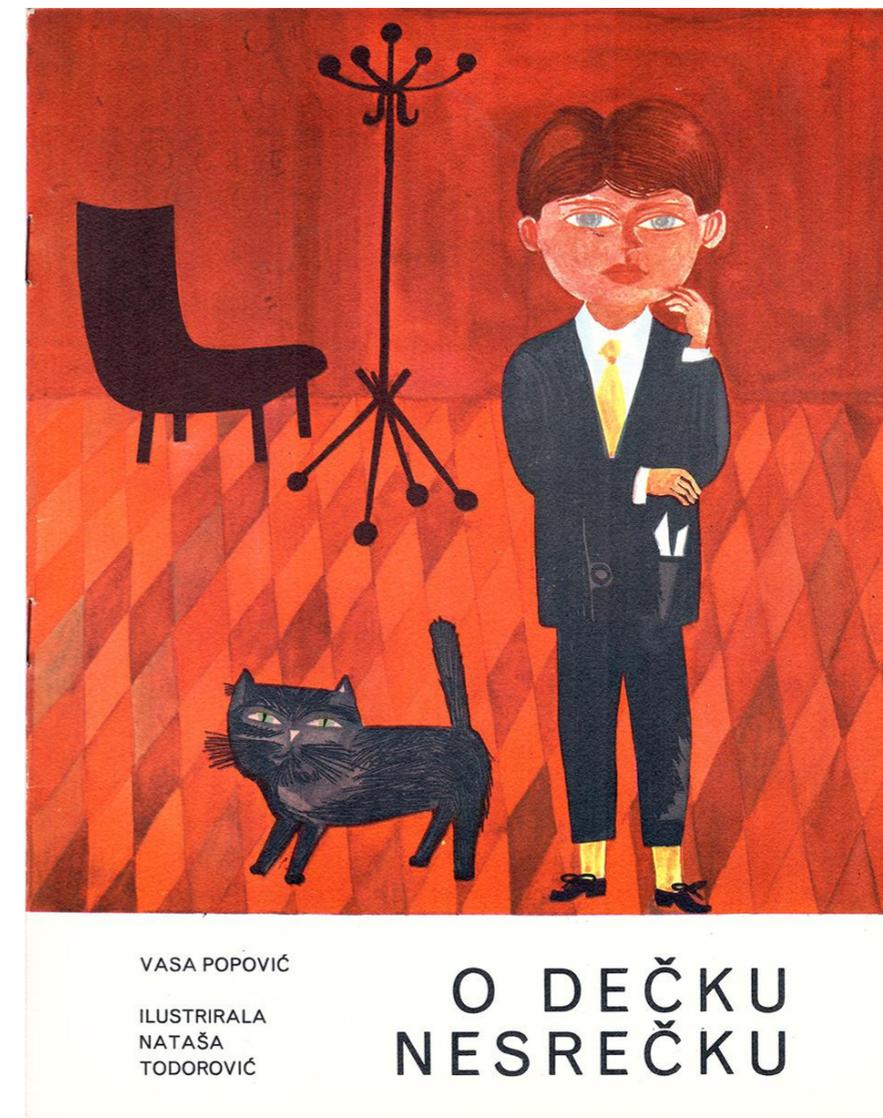
The author, Vasa Popović (1923 – 2007) was a Serbian writer of humorous stories. He was removed from the public life after writing a funny story *Bure* (Barrels) about the collapse of Yugoslavia, published shortly after Tito's death.

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

In a mint, unused condition.

**References:** OCLC 438797453 & 254542008.

€65.00



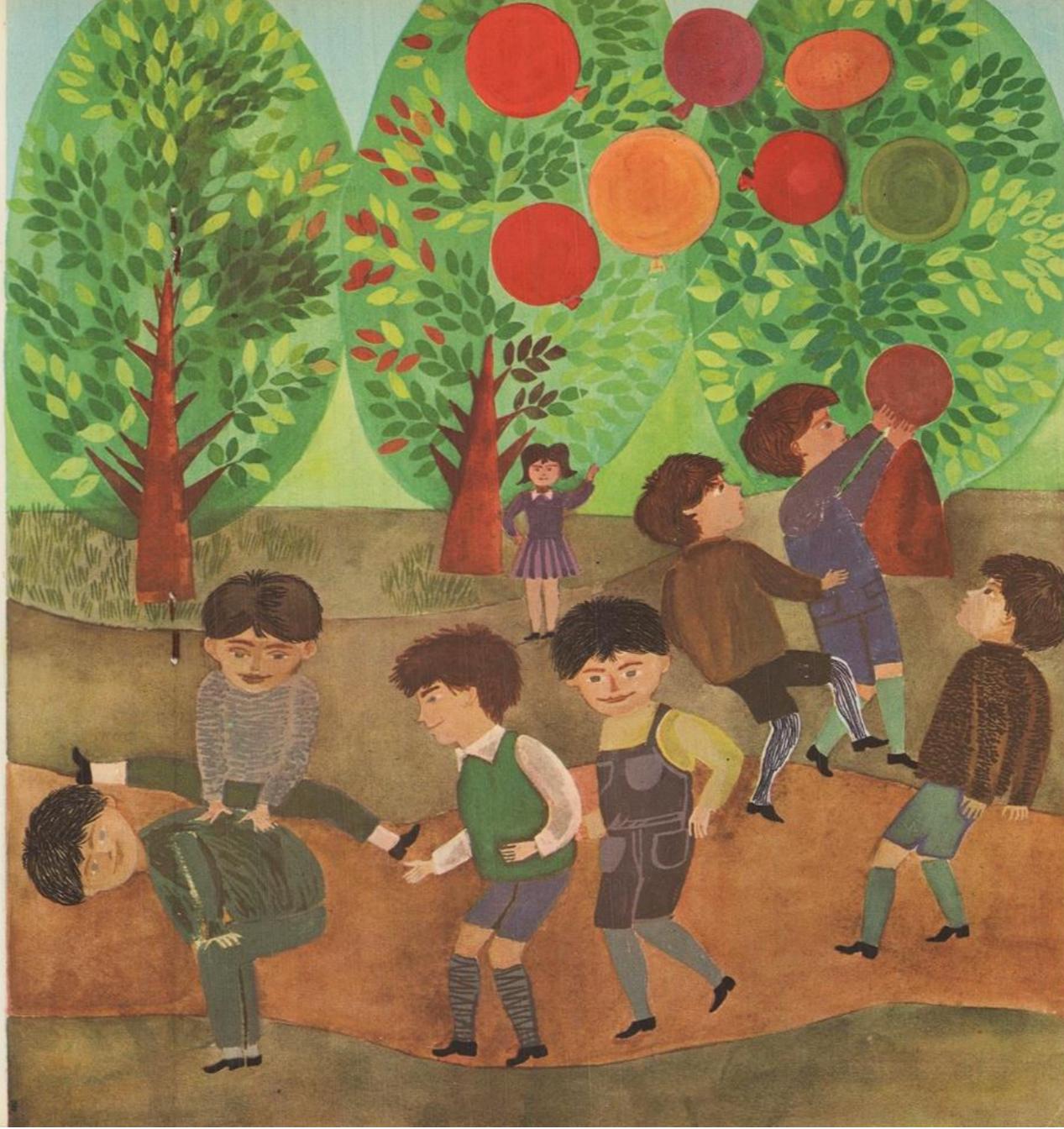


je obleka!

Kot je rekla  
in sklenila,  
to je tudi naredila...

Zdaj je sinko  
gizdalinko,  
le poglej ga,  
reč presneta:  
lutka prava,  
iz izložbe  
zdajci vzeta!...  
Ves je, revček,  
čist in zlikan,  
napomaden  
in paraden  
kakor pav,  
ki šopiri  
se bahav!  
Kar poglej ga,  
boš do solz se mu nasmejaj.  
Reci, prosim:  
ni težava?  
Napomaden  
in paraden  
do peta —  
kje naj revček se zabava,  
kje igra?  
Daj, povej!

No, kdor v parku ga opazi,  
naj jezika  
ne izplazi,  
ni sam kriv...  
On je živ,  
kakor ti:  
rad se žoga,  
poje, skače  
in lovi.  
Toda, joj,  
boji se mame:



## Šivilja in škarjice [The Seamstress and the Scissors].

**Author:** Dragotin KETTE (1876 – 1899), author; Jelka REICHMAN (born 1939), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1966.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page illustrations within text, stapled (two small library stamps in white corners and a paper label with hand-written number in the corner of the last page, otherwise in an unused condition).

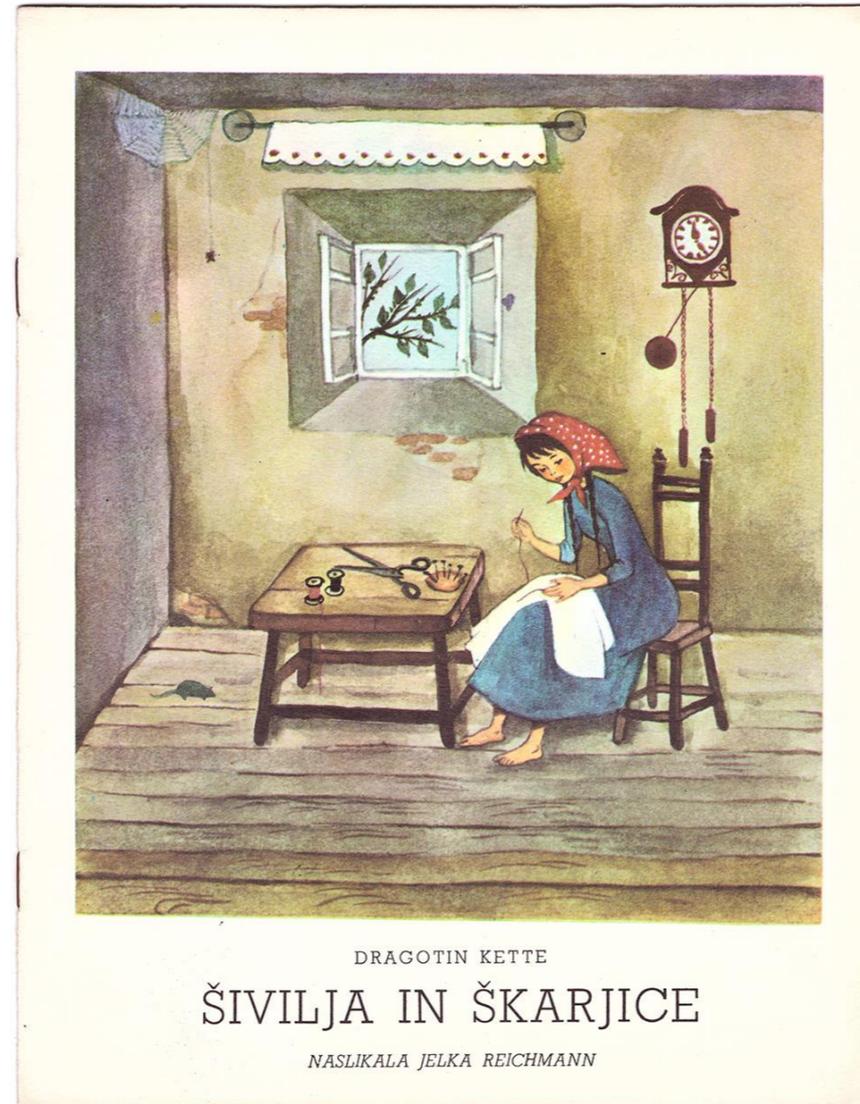
A short story for children talks about a young poor seamstress, who possesses magic scissors, which cut the material by themselves and shorten her work. The scissors are taken away by a greedy noble lady, who chases away the poor seamstress. After the scissors get out of control and cut to pieces the noble lady's clothing, they are returned to seamstress, who refuses money for saving the lady from the mad sharp object. The seamstress and the scissors continue working together and she becomes rich due to her hard work, but remains modest.

The story, published in Yugoslavia in 1966, encouraged female emancipation, hard labour and modesty. It also spoke to children, who after WWII grew up without their parents and had to start making their own living in their childhood.

The author Dragotin Kette (1876 – 1899), was a Slovenian writer and the founder of the Modernism, whose works were translated to many foreign languages. The story was written in 1896, but first published after the author's death.

This is seemingly the first separately published edition of the story, still widely popular today.

The illustrator Jelka Reichman (born 1939) is an academic artist and one of the most active Slovenian book illustrators of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

With exception of the library stamps in mint, unused condition.

**References:** OCLC 438826070.

€65.00

In precej so bile pri miru in so ležale lepo v kotu in niti ganile se niso.

»To pa to!« si je mislila Bogdanka vsa srečna in vesela. Kaj bi ne bila! Zdaj ji ne bo treba polovico toliko delati kot poprej. Ona je samo šivala, rezale pa so škarjice same.

Tudi grajska gospa je bila odslej dosti bolj zadovoljna z njo in kar načuditi se ni mogla, kako more Bogdanka obleko tako natančno in vendar hitro narediti.

Pride torej nekega dne k nji in ji reče: »Kako je to, ljuba moja Bogdanka, da zdaj vse tako natančno urežeš in tako hitro sešiješ, saj prej si potrebovala več časa.«

»Seveda sem ga,« ji je odgovorila deklica nedolžno, »saj prej pa tudi nisem imela takih škarjic.«

»Kakšnih škarjic?« jo vpraša sedaj gospa.

In Bogdanka ji vse pove po pravici, kako je prosila za take škarjice, ki bi same rezale, in kako jih je dobila. Nato hoče gospa videti škarjice, kako režejo. Ko jih je pa enkrat videla, jih hoče dobiti na vsak način od deklice. In ker jih ne more ni s hudo ni z lepa izprositi in Bogdanka nobenega denarja noče sprejeti zanje, tedaj jo gospa spodi z gradu, škarjice pa ji vzame.

Vsa žalostna in potrta je šla deklica z gradu in objokovala svojo nesrečo. Pot jo je peljala skozi temen gozd.

Ko tako hodi med visokim drevjem, zasliši nad seboj znano petje. Ozre se kvišku in koga zagleda? Na drobni vejici nad deklico se je zibala tista ptičica, ki se ji je bila nekdanj na oknu prikazala, otresala z glavico in potem tiho zapela:

»Oj Bogdanka,  
kar si izgubila,  
boš nazaj dobila!«

In kakor je to zapela, pa je že ni bilo več na drevesu. Deklica pa je šla nekoliko potolažena dalje po gozdu.

Medtem pa je šla grajska gospa vsa vesela v svojo sobo, kjer je imela nakopičenih vse polno lepih oblek pa tudi blaga zanje. Hitro vzame škarjice in jih postavi na mizo ter vzklikne:

»Škarjice hrustalke,  
po rumeni mizi bežite,  
jopico mi zrežite!«

Škarjice pa so takoj ubogale in začele rezati jopico. Ker je namreč gospa rekla »zrežite« namesto »urežite«, so škarjice rezale blago in obleko na drobne



kosce. To se je gospa prestrašila! Hitro je začela misliti, kaj naj reče, da bi jih ustavila, toda zastonj. Ni in ni se mogla tega domisliti. Škarje pa so le škrtale in rezale.

## 5. Zvezdni tolarji [The Star Money]

**Author:** The Brothers GRIMM (Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm), authors; Mara KRALJ (née JERAJ, 1909-2010), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1966.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page illustrations within text, stapled (Mint, unused condition).

The famous story by the Brothers Grimm about a poor orphaned girl, who gives away all her belongings to even poorer people, but is rewarded with a shower of gold money falling from the skies and the best linen shirt, and ends up getting rich.

The booklet, published in Yugoslavia in 1966, encouraged female emancipation, generosity and modesty. It also spoke to children, who after WWII grew up without their parents and had to start making their own living in their childhood.

The illustrations were made by Mara Kralj (1909-2010), a Slovenian female painter, illustrator and puppet designer. Born in Vienna, she was studying painting in Paris and puppet design in Prague. From 1928, Mara was married to Tone Kralj, a famous painter, sculptor and illustrator.

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

In a mint, unused condition.

References: OCLC 72340851 & 444877179.

€65.00





Nato je šla dalje. Naproti ji je prišel otrok, ki je jokal in dejal: »Tako me zebe v glavo, daj mi kaj, da se pokrijem.«  
Deklica je snela svojo čepico in mu jo dala.

In ko je še nekaj časa hodila, je prišel še neki otrok po poti. Na sebi ni imel majice in hudo ga je zeblo. Zato mu je



dala svojo majico. In nato je prišel še eden, ki jo je prosil krilca.  
Tudi svoje krilce je dala temu.

Nazadnje je prišla v gozd in bila je že tema. Tedaj je prišel še neki otrok, ki jo je prosil srajčke.

## 6. Ukradena Svetilka [The Stolen Lamp]

**Author:** Venceslav WINKLER (1907 – 1975), author; Ive ŠUBIC (1922 - 1989), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1964.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page illustrations within text, stapled (Mint, unused condition).

A short, well-illustrated booklet tells a story about a group of children, who chase a robber, who stole a golden lamp. They follow him on an ancient magic flying carpet, accompanied by a policeman. The double-page illustration in the middle offers a decorative view on Ljubljana.

The moral of the story is the children are capable of doing many heroic and adventurous things, but in legal things should consult a policeman, who is represented as a hero on the last page. In Yugoslavia, under the Socialism, children were taught to fear and obey the police (Militia), but also to ask them for help, when needed. Policemen visited schools and kindergartens on regularly bases to present their work.

The Slovenian author Venceslav Winkler (1907 – 1975) was active as an author of children's books before and after WWII. In WWII, he was a partisan and was caught and imprisoned in a concentration camp on the island Rab.

The illustrations were made by Ive Šubic (1922 - 1989). Šubic studied painting at the Zagreb Art Academy before WWII, but joined the resistance movement of the Partisans at the beginning of the war in 1941. During the war he was active as a Partisan soldier and illustrator of underground prints. After the war he graduated in 1948 and became one of the most prominent Yugoslavian painters, mural painters and book illustrators.

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav



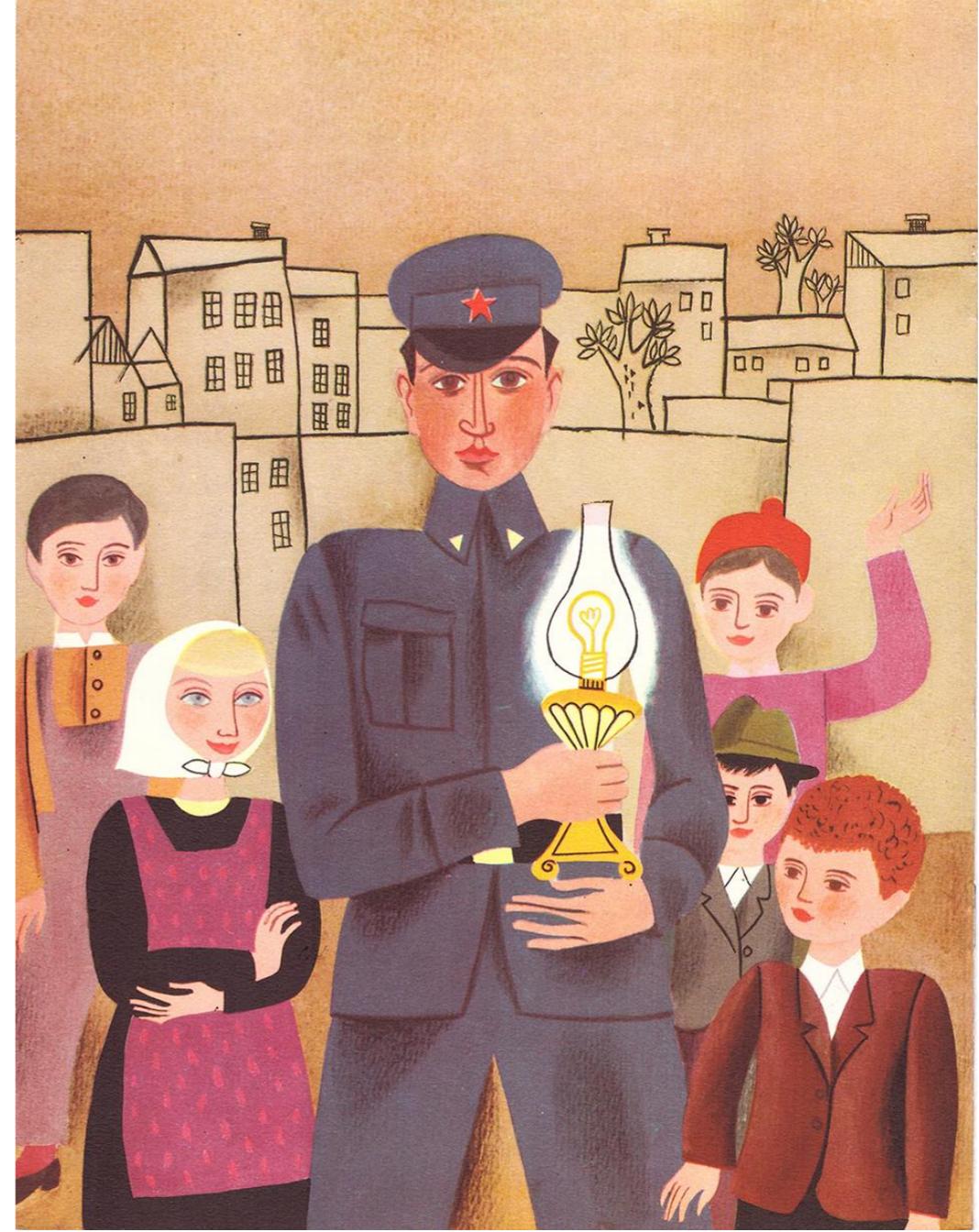


authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

In a mint, unused condition.

**References:** 781372283 & 439059323,

**€85.00**



## 7. Trije lažnivci (Three Liars).

**Author:** Branko RADIČEVIĆ, author; Dragan DIMITRIJEVIĆ - Evgenija DIMITRIJEVIĆ, illustrators.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1964.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page illustrations within text, stapled (Mint, unused condition).

A beautifully illustrated children's book in Slovenian language was translated from Serbian, and illustrated by Dragan Dimitrijevič and Evgenija Dimitrijevič.

The story is about three liars, who help to create an artificial, self-proclaimed emperor and convince the world he's real and important. The moral of the story is not to believe all the rumors. Printed in Yugoslavia under the Socialism it also bore a strong note against the pre-war royal government.

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

In a mint, unused condition.

**References:** OCLC 438733917.

€65.00





ta mrki možak hudo jeznorit in bi jim kaj lahko namesto obljubljenega plačila podaril batine. Lažnivci so se zahvalili dečkom. Potrti in v strahu pred srečanjem s cesarjem so odšli z njegovim dvorjanom, ki še malo ni bil videti veseljaški. Nasprotno, gledal je mrko kot njegov gospodar.

Pešačili so vso noč in šele zjutraj prispeli na cesarjevo posestvo. Sredi trate so zagledali staro bajto, okrog nje nekaj manjših s slamo kritih koč. V daljavi ob potoku mlin. In to je bilo vse.

Trije prijatelji niso zaman bili lažnivci. Občudovali so veličastnost in bogatijo cesarstva, potem pa vsi polni občudovanja

opekarjev, nekaj opankarjev in nekaj nočnih čuvajev, ukazal enemu svojih podložnikov, naj mu pripelje tri lažnivce, morda ga bodo lahko razvedrili.

Dečki so pospremili veseljake do konca vasi in jim zaželeli, naj do solz nasmejejo samozvanega cesarja, ker so slišali, da je

## 8. Ero z onega sveta [Ero s onoga svijeta / Ero the Joker, literally Ero from the Other World].

**Author:** Croatian national story. Cvijeta JOB (1924-1913), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1964.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page colour illustrations, stapled (Slightly rusty around the staples on the cover, otherwise in a mint, unused condition).

A short story in Slovenian language is an adaption of a Croatian national story *Ero s onoga svijeta* [*Ero the Joker, literally Ero from the Other World*]. The story is about a Turkish couple, who is robbed by a street thug Ero, who abuses the wife's superstition and the husband's restlessness.

The story is teaching the children not to trust strangers.

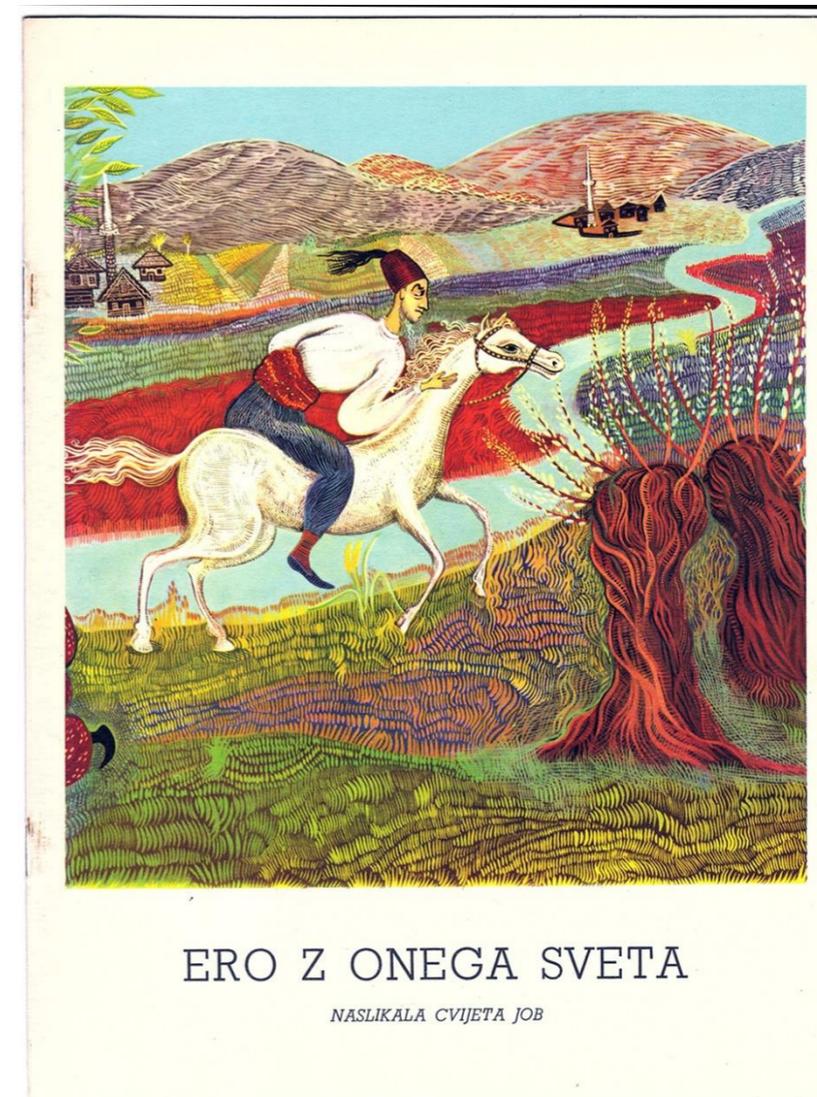
The beautiful illustrations in oriental style were made by a Croatian academic painter Cvijeta Job (1924-1913), a known artist, miniaturist and illustrator, and a daughter of a Dalmatian modernist painter Ignjat Job (1895 - 1936).

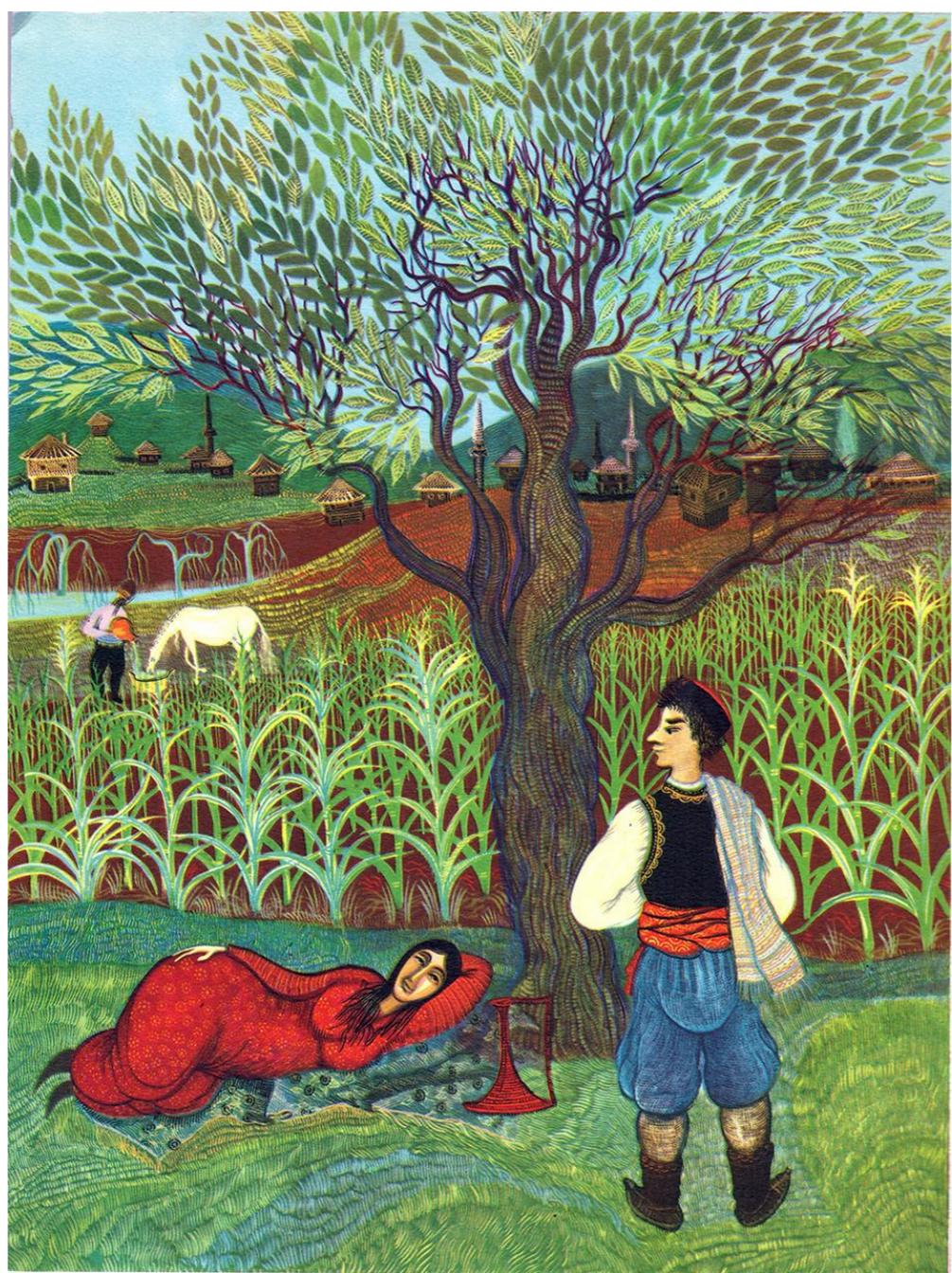
The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

In a seemingly unread condition, from the de-accessed archive of a publishing house.

**References:** OCLC 439845153.

€65.00





## 9. Cekin [The Coin].

**Author:** Jovan JOVANOVIĆ - Zmaj (1833-1904); author; Lily NOVY (born Elisabeta Haumeder, 1885 – 1958), translator;

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1954.

**Technique:** Small 4°. [8] with colour illustrations within text, card wrappers illustrated from inner and outer side, original illustrated dustjacket, stapled (Very Good, dustjacket slightly used on the corners and with tiny tears, otherwise in an unused condition).

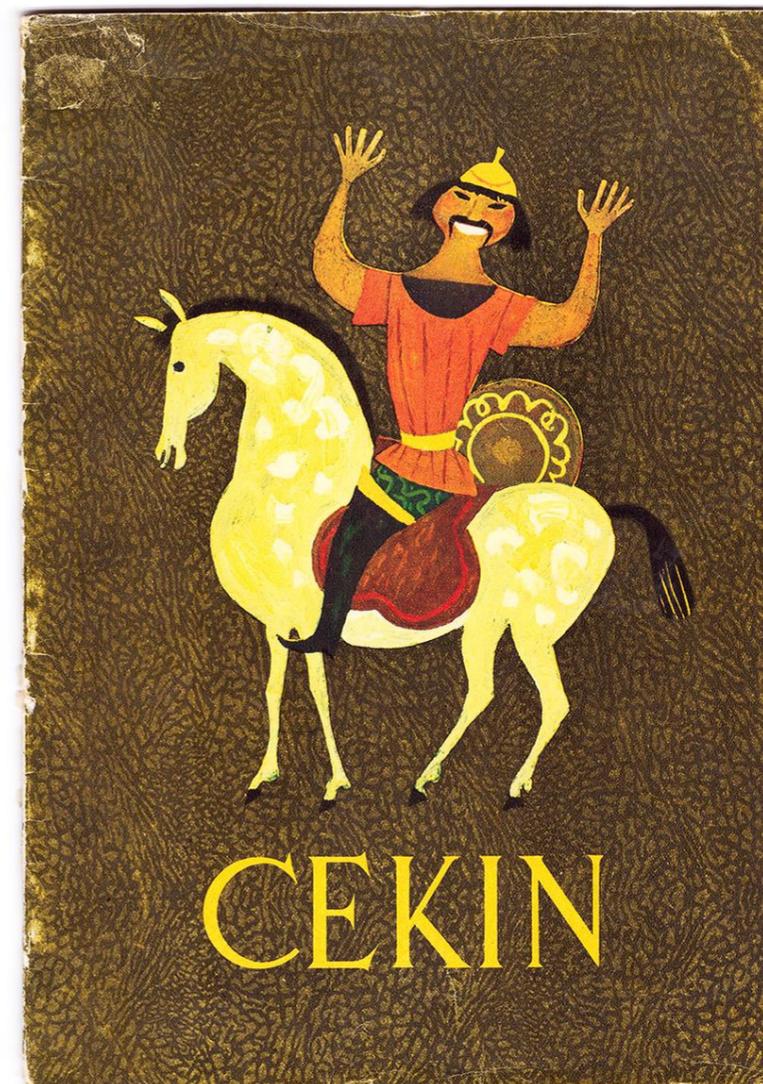
The poem for children about a Tatar emperor, who stole a coin was written by Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904), one of the best-known Serbian poets. This version was translated to Slovenian by an author Lily Novy, who is considered one of the most important Slovenian female poets.

The colourful illustrations were made by Slovenian academic painter Jože Ciuha, (1924 - 2015), who graduated from the Slovenian Art Academy and specialised in mural painting. In the late 1950s he continued his studies in Asia.

We could only trace only one copy in institutions outside Slovenia (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis).

**References:** OCLC 759602399.

€120.00





izleti kot blisk na prósto,  
se napóti h gospodinji,  
izroči ji vse darove. —  
To je stara pripovedka.«



## 10. Najdihojca

**Author:** Fran LEVSTIK (1831 - 1887), author; Marja BORŠTNIK (1906-1982), editor; Marija VOGELNIK (née GRAFENAUER) (1914-2008), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska Knjiga 1948.

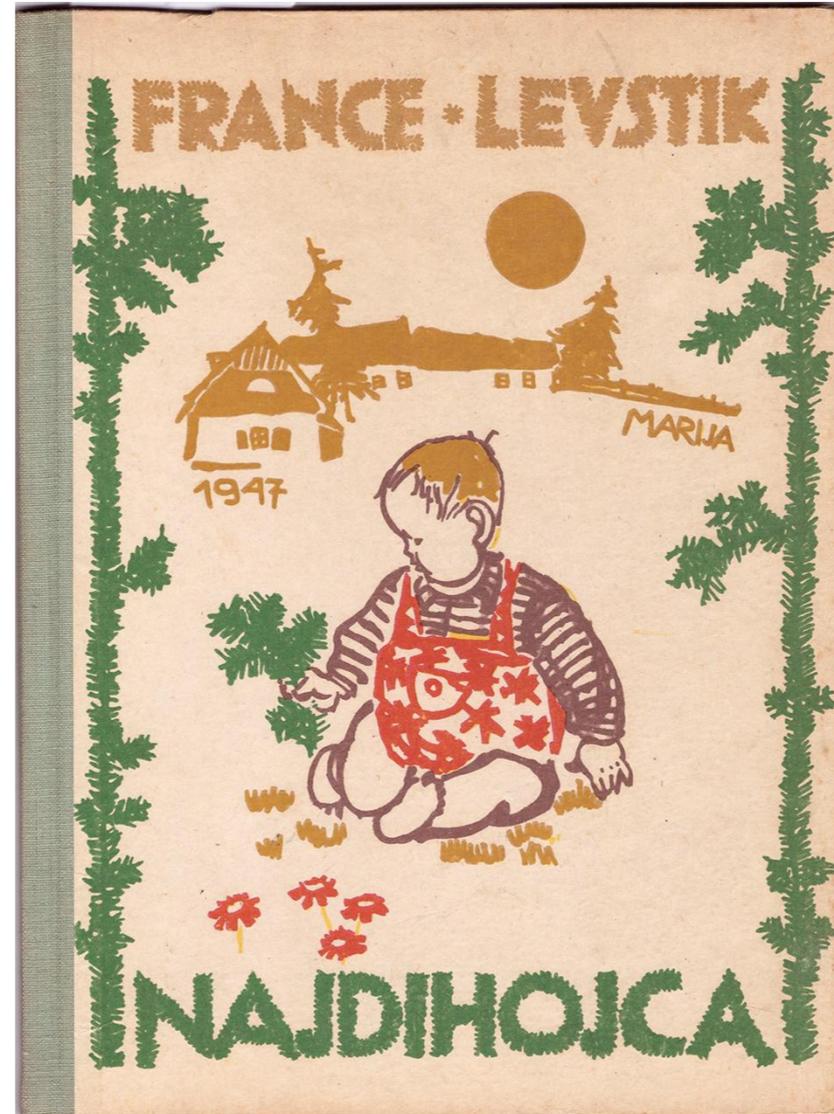
**Technique:** 4°. [21] with colour illustrations within text, hard card binding with illustrations on the cover and inner sides, green linen spine (Very Good, binding slightly age-toned and worn on corners, some paper with horizontal folds (paper deformation), otherwise in an unused condition).

This first post WWII edition of popular didactical poems for toddlers and very small children is accompanied high-quality illustrations. The text was adapted from the 19<sup>th</sup> century poetry by a versatile author Fran Levstik (1831-1887).

The name *Najdihojca* is an imaginative name for a curious toddler. Until today the book remains one of the children's classics and many kindergartens bear its name.

The book was edited by, Dr. Marja Borštnik, also called "the first lady of the Slovenian Slavistics". Borštnik was a professor at the university, the head of the Slavic department and author of over 100 articles on Slavistics.

The book was designed and illustrated with simple drawings for toddlers by an architect, dancer and graphic designer Marija Vogelник (1914 – 2008), who studied architecture under Jože Plečnik and painting and graphic design in Belgrade. Vogelник was one of the most active illustrators of children's books in Slovenia before and after WWII. In 1975 she wrote and designed a book on the modern dance from the late 19<sup>th</sup> until mid 1970s.



The book is a superb example of an innovative children's book, made in the time of rationing after WWII. Printed on unflashy tan paper, the illustrations in style of children's drawings were made by using five modest colours only: brown, blue, light brown, green and red.

The text was reprinted in many other editions and remains widely popular until today. This example book is seemingly in an unread condition.

**References:** OCLC 440033660. Ddr. Francka PREMČ in Dr. Eva PREMČ BOGATAJ, *Prof. Dr. Marja Borštnik*, 2017. Neubauer, Henrik: Vogelnik-Grafenauer, Marija (1914–2008). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi803931/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (15. julij 2018). Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 14. zv. Vode - Zdešar. Jože Munda et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 1986.

€160.00

## 11. Moje Veselje [My Joy].

**Author:** Mirko LEBEZ (Miroslav Anton Lebez; 1912 - 1992), illustrator; Kristina BRENK (1911-2009), editor.

**Place and Year: Ljubljana:** Mladinska knjiga [early 1950s].

**Technique:** 4°. [32] with black and white illustrations, colour illustrated wrappers, grey linen spine (Very Good, edges hardly noticeable scuffed, a small light stamp and inventory number on the inner side of the wrappers and in the upper corner of the back cover, otherwise in an unused almost mint condition).

A rare colour book with contemporary motives was printed in the early 1950s in Ljubljana.

The illustrator Mirko Lebez was art professor and author of several 1950s children's educational books. During WWII he was imprisoned in a Gonars concentration camp, where he produced a series of drawings.

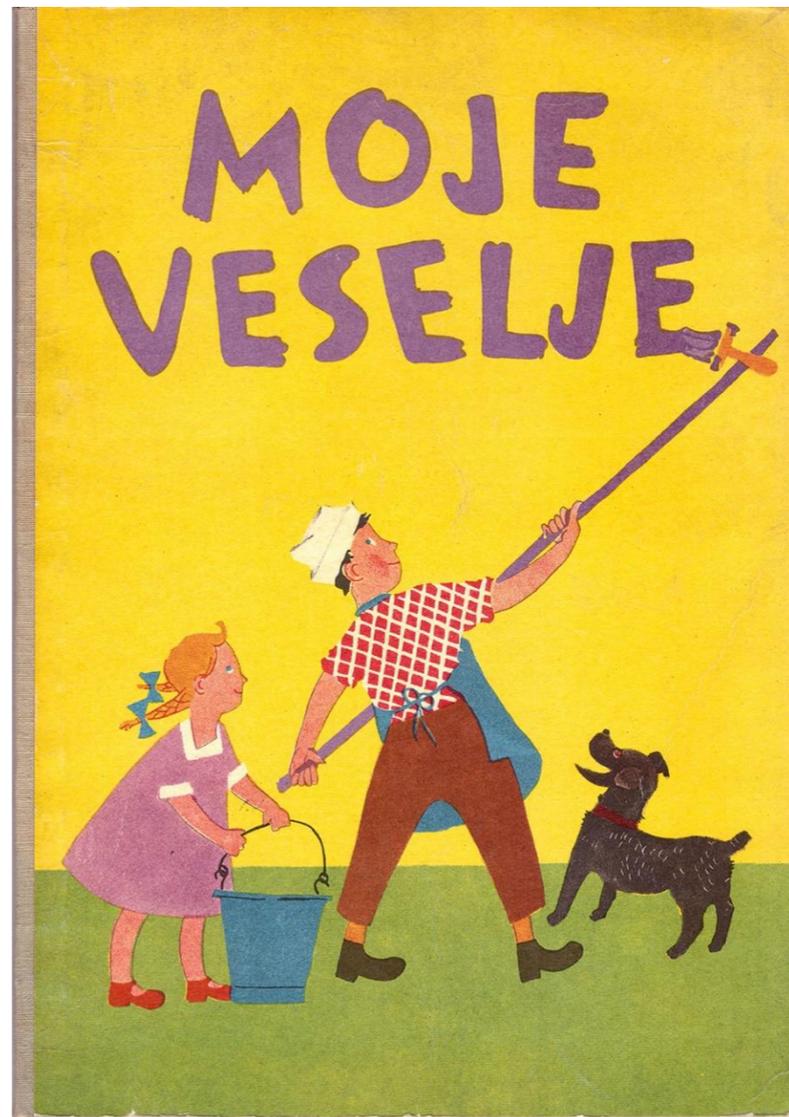
The book includes images of skiing, carnival, zoo, circus, woods, and holidays. Some motives are connected to Slovenia: they depict Ljubljana and Bled, as well as a Kurent, a version of the Krampus.

The book is seemingly in an unused condition. It comes from a deaccessed archive of a publishing house.

The survival rate of such colour books would be very rare, since most of them would be disposed of, after they were coloured. We could only find one example of this colour book in institutions worldwide (Mestna knjižnica Ljubljana / The City Library of Ljubljana).

**References:** OCLC 441122003.

€85.00



## 12. Štirje letni časi [Four Seasons].

**Author:** Mira MIHELICH (also Mira Kramer Puc, 1912 – 1985), author; France MIHELICH (1907-1998), illustrator.

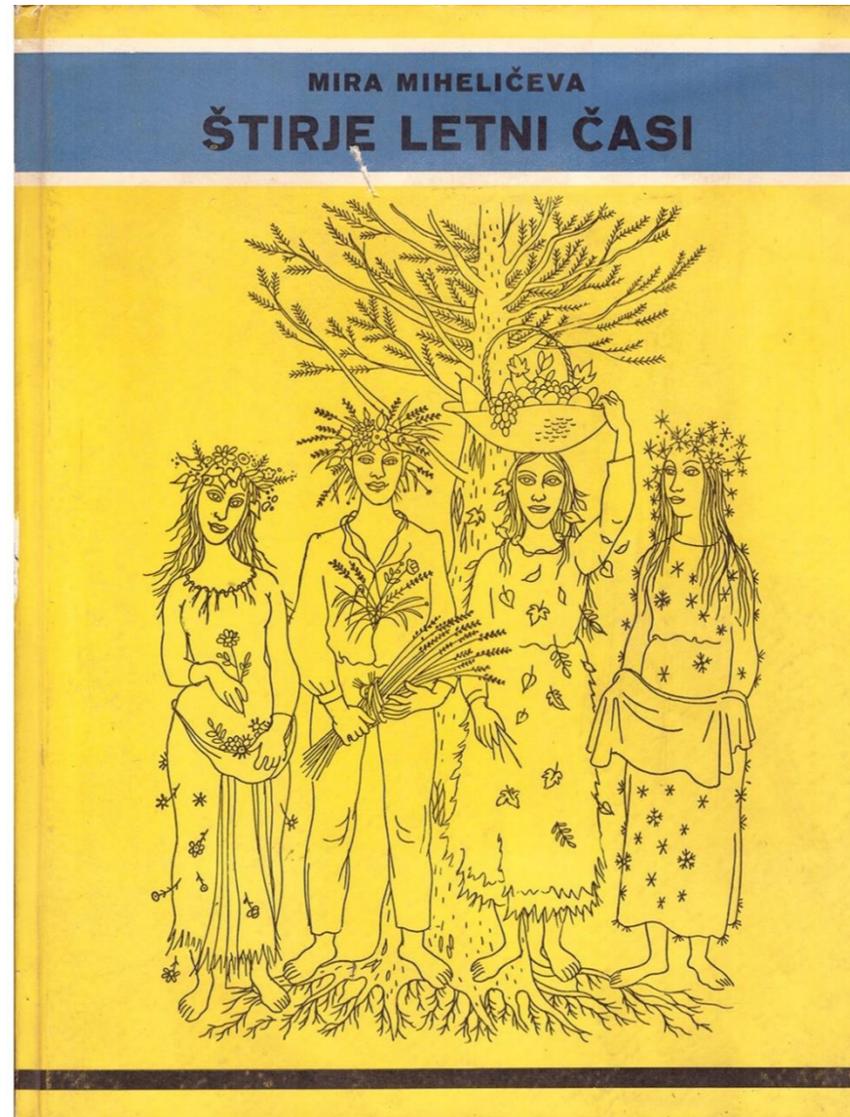
**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1956.

**Technique:** 4°. 83 pp. with black and white illustrations, 5 interleaved full-page green illustrations, original illustrated binding, illustrated endpapers (Very Good, binding slightly dusty with worn edges and some light scratches, otherwise a clean unread copy).

A high-quality collection of unique short stories for children, involving places and motives from their imaginary world, was made by a Slovenian female writer Mira Mihelič and her husband, the academic painter France Mihelič.

The author Mira Mihelič (née Kramer, 1912 – 1985) was a Slovenian author, the president of Slovenian Association of Writers between 1963 and 1966, and a president of the Slovenian PEN club between 1966 and 1975. She also won several national awards for her work. Mira Mihelič was born in Split, Croatia, to a Croatian mother and Slovenian father. She learned English, French and German in a Swiss boarding school, and started studying law upon her return to Slovenia. During WWII she joined the Partisan resistance and was imprisoned two times.

This work was made in cooperation with her second husband, a prominent academic painter and professor at the Art Academy of Ljubljana, France Mihelič (1907-1998).



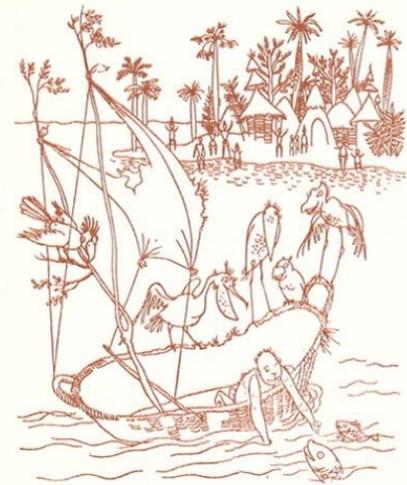
The illustrations were made in Mihelič's recognisable style and include his favourite motive of Kurent, a Slovenian version of the Krampus, accompanied by other figures of the carnival, here representing the spring or rebirth.

This is a rare first edition of the book. A more common reprint was made in 1987. We could trace two examples outside Slovenian institutions (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Haus Potsdamer Straße, Slovene National and Study Library in Trieste).

The book is seemingly in an unused condition. It comes from a deaccessed archive of a publishing house.

**References:** OCLC 254932099.

**€120.00**



### 13. Der Hirt. [The Shepard].

**Author:** Matija VALJAVEC (1831-1897) - Cene VIPOTNIK (1914-1972), authors; Dr. Else BYHAN, translator; Marlenka STUPICA (born 1927), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1958.

**Technique:** Oblong 4°: [8] with colour illustrations within text, original illustrated covers, red linen spine, illustrated endpapers, stapled (Very Good, corners slightly rubbed and scuffed, binding slightly dusty, old small pale cancelled library stamp and hand-written number).

A rare German translation of a Slovenian children's book *Pastir* (The Shepard) was printed in Yugoslavia for the German speaking children. The book is accompanied by high-quality illustrations by an academic artist Marlenka Stupica (born 17 December 1927), who was one of the most active Slovenian illustrators of children's literature of the 20th century.

The book comes from a deaccessed archive of a publishing house.

We could only find examples in Slovenian, German and Swiss institutions (OCLC 819863032 & 793009000).

€120.00





# DER HIRT



ebens und konnte ihn nicht finden, m damit das Schloß an seinen überen Platz zu versetzen und dem aiser die Tochter zurückzugeben. er erboste Kaiser warf ihn in den erker.

Das finstere Verlies war ohne cht, Gottes Sonne schien niemals nein, Tag und Nacht waren darin mer gleich. Der unglückliche rsche seufzte traurig, aber um ihn ren nur hartherzige Mauern und be Wände. Keine lebende Seele

leid um ihn, aber sie wußten nicht, wo sie ihn finden sollten. Sie suchten ihn überall, bis ihn der Hund endlich witterte. Aber wie in den Kerker gelangen, der weder Fenster noch Tür hatte? Der Kater kletterte aufs Dach, zwängte sich durch einen Spalt, und schlüpfte schließlich zu seinem Herrn, der grade eine Rinde trocknen Brotes kaute. Der Kater miaute kläglich: miau, miau!

»Mein Armer,« sagte der Bursche zu dem Kater. »wie kann ich...

kaiser, dies Ring gesto Meer davor du, Katercl gewinnen k wieder gut Worte und rück aufs wieder auf erzählte er fahren hatt Die beid

#### 14. Mihčeve pesmi [Little Michael's Poems].

**Author:** Vida BREST (i. e. Majda Peterlin, 1925 – 1985), author; France URŠIČ (1907-1979), illustrator; Kristina BRENK (1911-2009), editor.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1951.

**Technique:** 4°. [20] with title page printed in black and orange and orange illustrations within text, stapled, original card wrappers with illustrated cover (edges with minimal wear, otherwise in a mint, unread condition).

A collection of children's poems was written shortly after WWII by a Slovenian female poet and author Vida Brest. The thematic includes first days of school, children's games and post-war motives. The text is accompanied by playful drawings in orange colour.

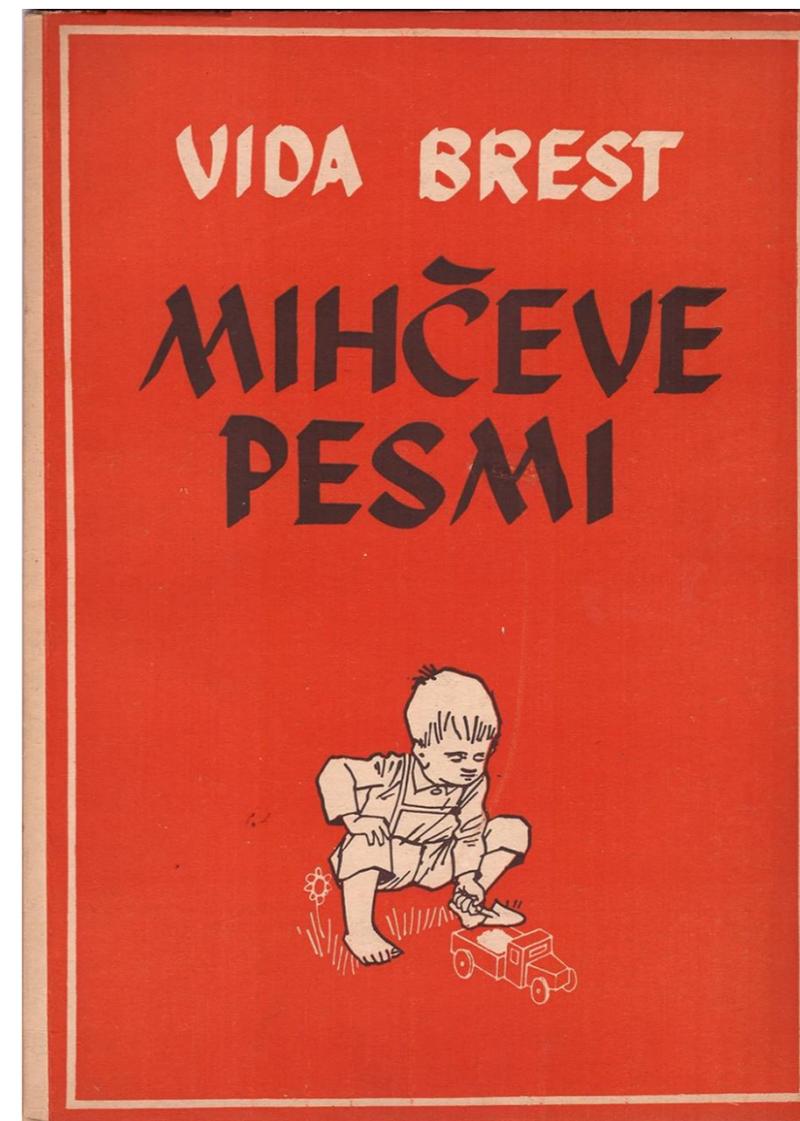
Vida Brest, with a real name Majda Peterlin, was a Slovenian author, who started publishing her poems in her late teens in the underground Partisan press during WWII under her *nom de guerre*, Vida Brest, which she continued using after the war. After the war, she was a member of a small group of authors, who were visiting schools and actively encouraged children to read.

The book was illustrated by France Uršič (1907-1979), a Slovenian artist, schooled in Zagreb. Uršič developed a sense for line and caricature during his days of study, when he was as a member of the illegal Communist movement, working as an illustrator of underground pamphlets and flyers, for what he was imprisoned. During WWII he joined the Partisan underground movement, where again he was working as an illustrator. He was caught by the Nazis and sent to the Dachau concentration camp in 1943, where he stayed until the liberation.

The book is seemingly in an unread condition. It comes from a deaccessed archive of a publishing house.

**References:** OCLC 438232591. Znidarčič, Asta: Uršič, France (1907–1979). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013.

€95.00



**15. Pravljica o mali Marjetici, zajčku, medvedu in zlati pomladi [The Story about Little Daisy, Rabbit, Bear and Golden Spring].**

**Author:** Vida BREST (i. e. Majda Peterlin, 1925 – 1985), author; Marlenka STUPICA (born 1927), illustrator; Kristina BRENK (1911-2009), editor.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1951.

**Technique:** Oblong 4°. [8] with colour illustrations, original illustrated card wrappers (Very Good, minimal war on the corners of the binding, small old paper label mounted in the upper left edge of the binding, old small rubber stamp and hand-written number on the title page, soft vertical folds on pp. 2-3).

A book for children, written in the form of a poem, tells a story about a little girl Daisy, who went to the forest together with her friends the Rabbit, Bear and Dwarf, to save the Spring, who was kidnapped by a wood monster.

Vida Brest, with a real name Majda Peterlin, was a Slovenian author, who started publishing her poems in her late teens in the underground Partisan press during WWII under her *nom de guerre*, Vida Brest, which she she continued using after the war. After the war, she was a member of a small group of authors, who were visiting schools and actively encouraged children to read.

The book is accompanied by high-quality illustrations by an academic artist Marlenka Stupica (born 17 December 1927), who was one of the most active Slovenian illustrators of children's literature of the 20th century.

The book comes from a deaccessed archive of a publishing house.

We could only trace four examples in Slovenian institutions and one example in Trieste (Slovene National and Study Library, Trieste).

**References:** OCLC 455928464.

**€95.00**





Cap, cap, kosmati stric,  
zajček, tek, tek, pa vštric,  
gozdnega šli so moža iskat.  
Gozd je vse bolj teman,  
gozd je vse bolj neznan,  
skala mogočna med drevjem štrli.  
»Tok, tok« — pa se odpre,  
droben možic iz nje  
plaho pokuka: »Kdo nas budi?«

Drobcena deklica,  
mala Marjetica,  
zajček pedajček in stric kosmatin:  
»Ali je gozdni mož,  
gozdni, grdi mož,  
Paček kazalček, v tej skali doma?«

»Kajpada, deklica,  
mala Marjetica,  
tu je doma in je pravkar zaspal.



## 16. Storia di un cavalluccio marino [A Story of a Seahorse].

**Author:** Rudolf SAKSIDA (1913-1984), illustrator; Anka PRINČIČ, text.

**Place and Year:** Capodistria (Koper): Primorska založba 1953.

**Description:** Oblong 4°. [6] card with title page and 5 card sheets printed from both sides with colour lithographs, bound with grey linen, original card illustrated covers, grey linen spine (Very Good, a small stamp on the title page, contemporary small paper label on the spine).

A beautifully illustrated rare book in Italian with an anti-Nazi WWII iconography was printed for Italian minority in Istria, in Koper in 1953.

This beautifully illustrated children's book in Italian language was printed in Koper in 1953 for the Italian minority. The story is about a little mischievous seahorse, who kills an octopus, which is terrorizing the ocean, with a help of a red fish and some other friends.

The iconography of the story was based on the symbolism of WWII. The terrorizing octopus was a symbol of Germany grabbing everything it could reach with its tentacles. The country was often presented on WWII propaganda maps as a greed aggressive octopus. The little seahorse is a smart innocent pupil from working class, with whom every Yugoslavian schoolchild could identify. After he's kidnapped by the octopus, his father, wearing a socialist cap, outsmarts and kills the octopus with a help of a red fish, symbolizing the Communism, and other allies. Among others, the flying fish, attack the octopus from above dropping sharp leaves on it (the Allied planes helped liberating the coastal area of Koper and surroundings during WWII). The maritime subject matter is sensible due to Koper's location on the coast.

The book was published in 1953, the year the relations between Yugoslavia and the communist countries started warming up again after Stalin's death. After WWII, Koper was located on a disputed territory of Istria and Trieste, with a mixture of Slovenian, Croatian and Italian population. The south part with Koper on the north was eventually given to Slovenian, as Trieste was annexed to Italy.



The illustrator Rudolf Saksida (1913-1984), born in Gorizia, was schooled in Italy in painting in futuristic style. His first public works were advertisements and poster. After the capitulation of Italy in 1943, Saksida joined the Yugoslav partisans and moved to Koper after the war, where he was designing posters and books and worked as art teacher. He was cooperating with the writer Boris Pahor, who wrote

The book was published in the same year in Croatian, Slovenian and Italian. Although this Italian version is mentioned in literature, we could not trace any copies in institutions worldwide.

**References:** Frelj, Majda: Saksida, Rudolf (1913–1984). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013.  
<http://www.slovenskabiografija.si/oseba/sbi532890/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (10. avgust 2018).  
Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 9. zv. Raab - Schmid. Alfonz Gspan et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1960; Zbornik. 1956, p. 98.

€190.00



Nei suoi artigli il Mostro nel frattempo  
Codino forte aveva incatenato.  
Ma il valoroso esercito alleato  
urlando contro l'Orco si è scagliato.

Volano frecce, punte, dardi e lance.  
La lotta infuria lungo tutto il campo.  
Pietre cadon giù dal cielo:  
La fin dell'Orco è senza scampo.

NARISAL TONE KRALJ  
Z A L O Ž I L A  
MLADINSKA KNJIGA  
1954  
NATISNILA TISKARNA  
LJUDSKE PRAVICE  
V LJUBLJANI

PRIŠLA JE MIŠKA  
IZ MIŠNICE,  
JE SNEDLA PŠENIČKO  
IZ PŠENIČNICE.  
MIŠ PŠENIČKO —  
POD GORO,  
POD TO GORO ZELENO!



### 17. Pod goró, pod to gôro zéleno [Under a Mountain, under a Green Mountain]

**Author:** Tone KRALJ (1900-1975).

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1954.

Description: 8°. [9] with colour folding plates between cm and cm (inches), original card wrappers with printed title (Very Good, old label on the cover).

A traditional Slovenian didactic children's poem is accompanied with high quality illustrations by a painter and sculptor Tone Kralj, who is known for his mural paintings with hidden anti-Fascist thematic, made in Slavic churches in Fascist Italy.

A traditional didactic children's poem about animals is accompanied by high quality illustrations by a painter and sculptor Tone Kralj. The book is about a mouse, which is caught by a cat, in the next verse a cat is caught by a rabbit, the rabbit is caught by a fox, the fox is caught by a wolf, the wolf is caught by a bear, the bear is caught by a

lion, and the lion is caught by a hunter. Each verse, adding a new animal, repeats the previous row of the food chain and forces the reader to remember the animals and how they follow.

The narrative, which escalates with each page and verse, is placed in juxtaposition to original folding illustrations, which follow the verses and become larger and larger with each chapter, always adding the new part of the story, but repeating the previous in the folding part.

The illustrations were made by a Slovenian painter and sculptor Tone Kralj (1900-1975), known for his mural paintings and sculptures, as well as for his book illustrations. Schooled at the academy in Prague as a sculptor between 1920-23, he continued his studies in Vienna, Paris and Venice.

Before and during WWII, Kralj lived on the area, belonging to the Fascist Italy (Gorizia and Trieste area), where he was painting large murals in Slovenian churches with a strong anti-Fascist iconography, which was never discovered or destroyed by the Italians. The characteristics of Kralj's art are monumental figures with heavy shadows, made in the tradition of art deco.

**References:** OCLC 439013609.

€380.00



## 18. Tartarin iz Tarascona [Tartarin of Tarascon / Tartarin de Tarascon]

**Author:** Alfonse DAUDET (1840-1897), author; Karel DOBIDA (1896-1964), translator; Veno PILON (1896 – 1970), illustrator.

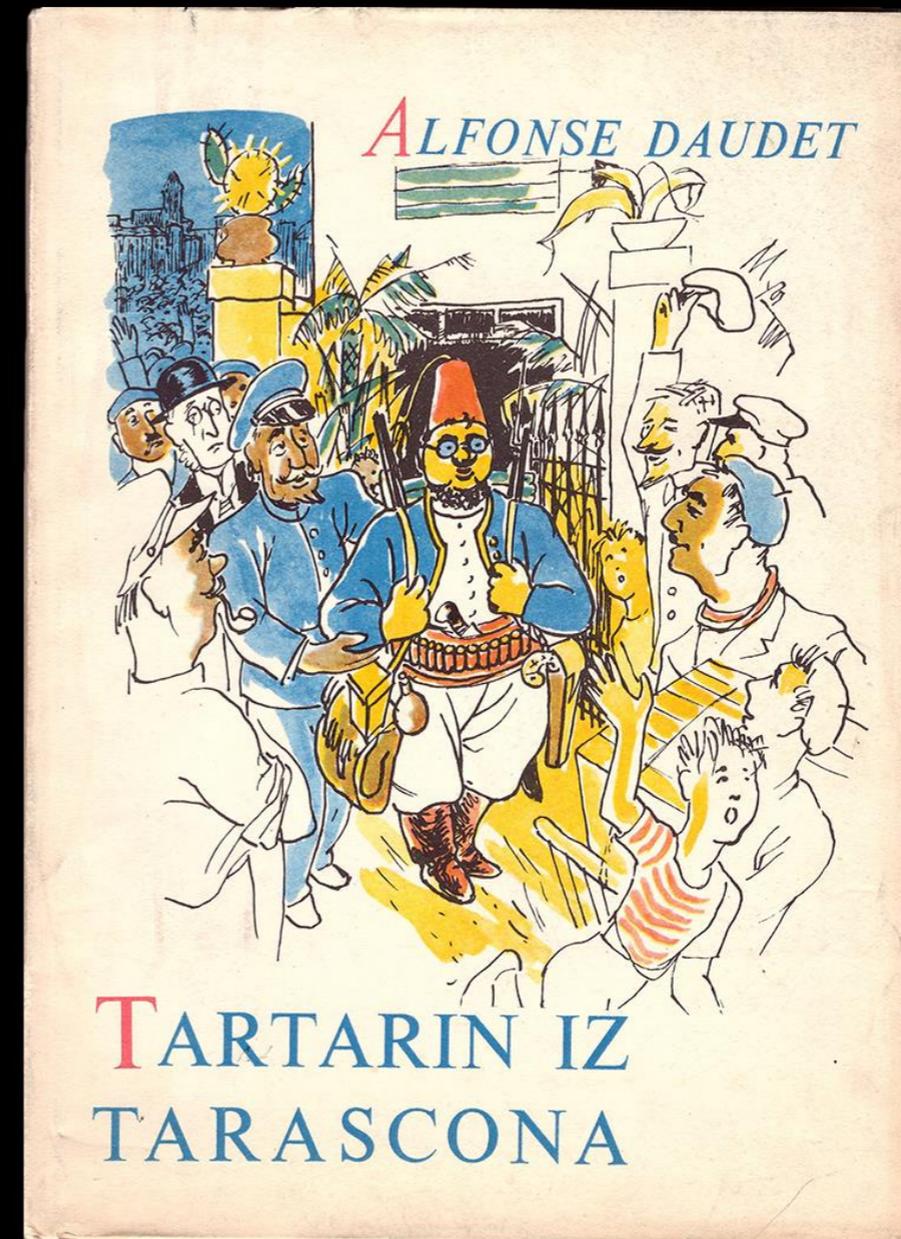
**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1955.

**Description:** 8°. 122 with black and with illustrations within text, full page colour illustrations and a full page black original linocut impression on the frontispiece, [3], original tan wrappers with illustrated cover and black title on the spine, original illustrated dustjacket (In a Mint Condition, hardly noticeable wear on the dust jacket).

A 1955 unread, mint copy of the Slovenian translation of an Alfonse Daudet's novel Tartarin de Tarascon is accompanied by mid-century illustrations and an original woodcut by an academic painter Veno Pilon, a Paris based Slovenian artist, famous for his expressionist period in the Slavic area under the Fascist Italian government.

A children's novel Tatarin of Tarascon, originally published in 1872 in French, was issued in Ljubljana in 1955 with colour and black and white illustrations by Veno Pilon, as well as with one original woodcut by the artist. The translator was Karel Dobida, the director of the Modern Gallery, which at the time organized an exhibition of Pilon's contemporary works.

Veno Pilon (1896 – 1970) was one of the most visible Slovenian artists of the 20th century. After imprisonment in Russia during WWI, he was studying art in Prague, Vienna and Florence. In the 1920s, he was involved in a proSlavic artist movement on the territory, annexed to Italy after WWI, and became one of the main figures of the modernist movement. In 1928, Pilon moved to Paris as a painter permanently, where he also started experimenting with art photography.



The translation was made by Karel Dobida (1896-1964), a lawyer, art critic and the director of the Modern Gallery of Ljubljana, from 1950 until his death. The Modern Gallery, under Dobida, organized Veno Pilon's exhibition a year before publication of this book.

The book comes from a warehouse of a publishing house and is in an unread mint condition.

**References:** OCLC 441779107.

**€150.00**



### 19. Vesela abeceda [The Happy ABC].

**Author:** Vera ALBREHT (also Albrecht, 1895-1971), author; Cita POTOKAR (1915-1993), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga [1955].

**Technique:** Oblong 8°. [32] with colour illustrations, colour illustrated card covers (Very Good, covers slightly worn on edges, some minor staining).

A beautifully designed ABC book is composed from short simple verses and high-quality illustrations, depicting animals, scenes from the village and city life, professions etc.

The author Vera Albreht (née Kessler, 1895-1971) was a known writer from an intellectual family. Born to a German mother and Slovenian father, she was studying in Vienna, but had to brake her studies due to WWI. Between the wars she was active in the women's league for peace. During WWII, Vera Albreht joined the resistance, working for an underground radio station and writing articles in underground newspapers. She was caught in 1944 and sent to the Ravensbrück concentration camp. After the war she worked as an author and was active in the PEN club.

The illustrations, printed in vivid flat colours, were made by an academic painter Cita Potokar (1915-1993). Potokar was known for her paintings, as well as for her book illustrations. Her motives in painting were often taken from the prison camp, where she was imprisoned during WWII after being arrested as a member of the resistance.

**References:** Buttolo, Franca: Albreht, Vera (1895–1971). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi1013830/#novi-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. september 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Novi Slovenski biografski leksikon: Spletna izd.*. Ur. Barbara Šterbenc Svetina et al. Ljubljana, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 2013.

€120.00





D  
d

Dež osveži vso zemljo,  
če ga dolgo ni bilo.

Dim se vije do oblaka,  
v hiši nas večerja čaka.

Dom je naš najljubši kraj,  
tja prihajamo nazaj.

E  
e

Elektrarno smo zgradili,  
da smo v vasi luč dobili.



S  
s

Srna sloka sredi jase  
v gozdu se z mladičkom pase.

Š  
š

Šem a hodi v pustnih dneh,  
kamor pride, tam je smeh.

## 20. Ciciban

**Author:** Oton ŽUPANČIČ (1878 – 1949), author; Nikolaj PIRNAT (1903-1948), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1961.

**Technique:** 4°. 77 pp. with black and white illustrations between text, [1] index, original illustrated card binding, blue linen spine (Very Good, unread copy, binding slightly dusty and stained).

Ciciban is one of the most popular 20<sup>th</sup> century Slovenian collections of poems for children, written by a poet Oton Župančič (1878 – 1949). They are still considered as one of the basics of children's literary education and the name Ciciban, an imaginative name for a toddler, mimicking their way of speaking, is a common name for many kindergartens and events.

The black and white illustrations were made by an academic sculptor Nikolaj Pirnat (1903-1948), who finished the Art Academy in Zagreb and schooling at Ivan Meštrović. He was mostly active as an illustrator and a caricaturist, and worked for the underground press during WWII.

The book is an adaption of the 1932 edition and was published after the death of Župančič and Pirnat, with the last illustration presenting the author juxtaposed to a poem "Goodbye".

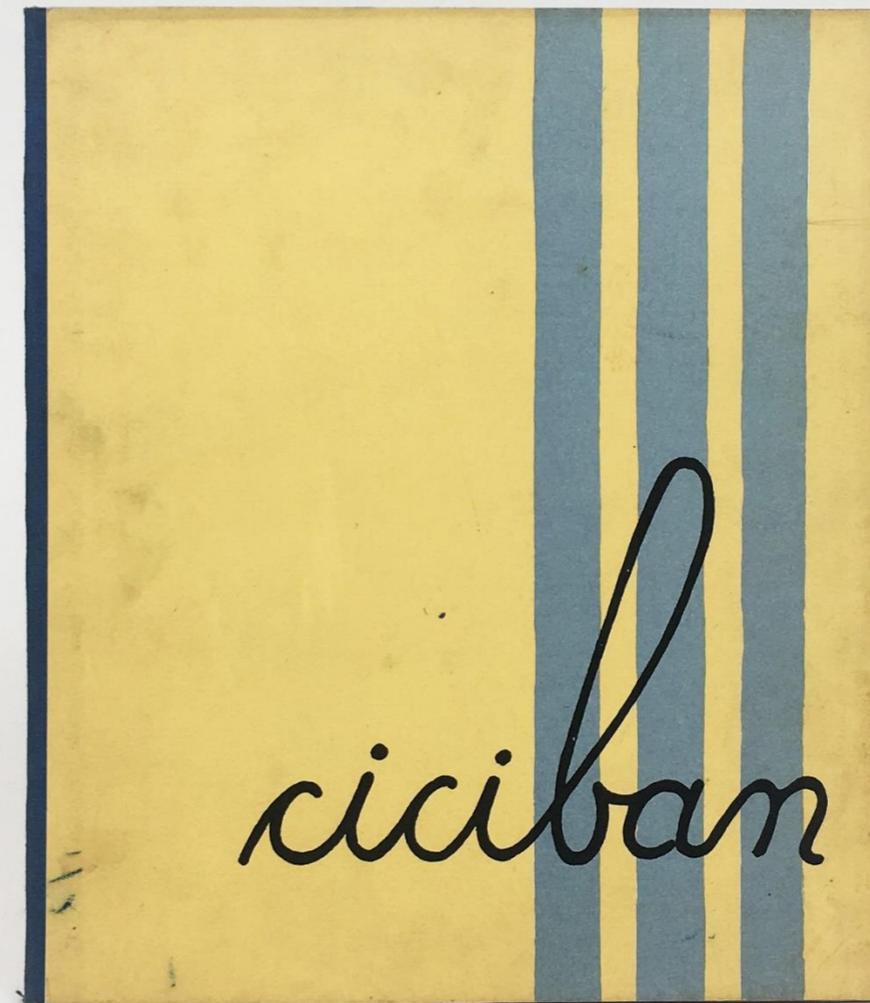
The book comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house and is seemingly unread.

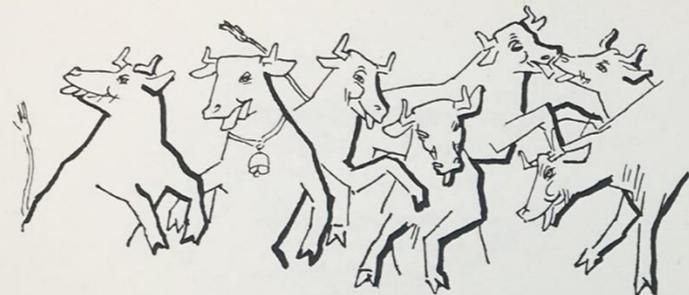
**References:** OCLC 438544888 ; Stelè, Francè: Pirnat, Niko (1903–1948). *Slovenska biografija*.

Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013.

<http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi429830/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (14. september 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 7. zv. Peterlin - Pregelj C.* France Kidrič et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1949.

€65.00





## PASTIRČKI

Biló je sedem hudih let,  
biló je sedem pustih paš,  
biló je sedem suhих krav.

Sedmero je pastirčkov nas,  
zdaj tolste krave gonimo,  
na polno pašo hodimo,  
okrogle pesmi piskamo.

Saj smo prebili sedem let,  
prebili sedem hudih let,  
prestali sedem pustih paš,  
prepasli sedem suhих krav,  
da ni nobeden »joj« dejal!

## 21. Čudežna skrinja [Magic Cascet].

**Author:** Vesna PARUN (1922-2010), author; France KOSMAČ (1922-1974), translator; Vesna BORČIĆ (born 1920), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1961.

**Technique:** 8°. 53 pp. With blue and black illustrations,[1] index, original illustrated colour binding (Very Good, seemingly unread example, binding slightly dusty and worn on edges).

This is a Slovenian translation of a Croatian fable for children, written by a popular Croatian poet and writer Vesna Parun (1922-2010). The text on p. 53 quotes Parun's biography and the text on the back cover explains the benefit of fables in children's education.

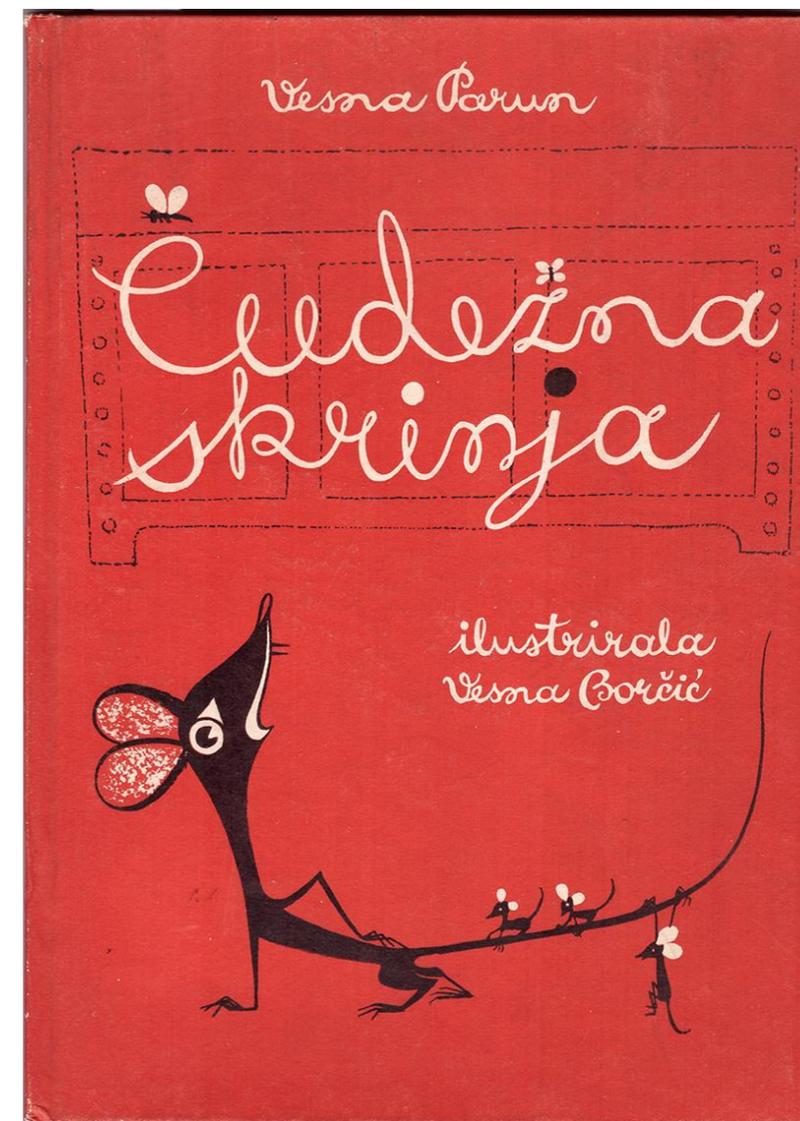
The vibrant mid-century illustrations in blue and black were made by a Croatian artist Vesna Borčić (born 1920), who graduated from the Zagreb Art Academy and specialized in illustration.

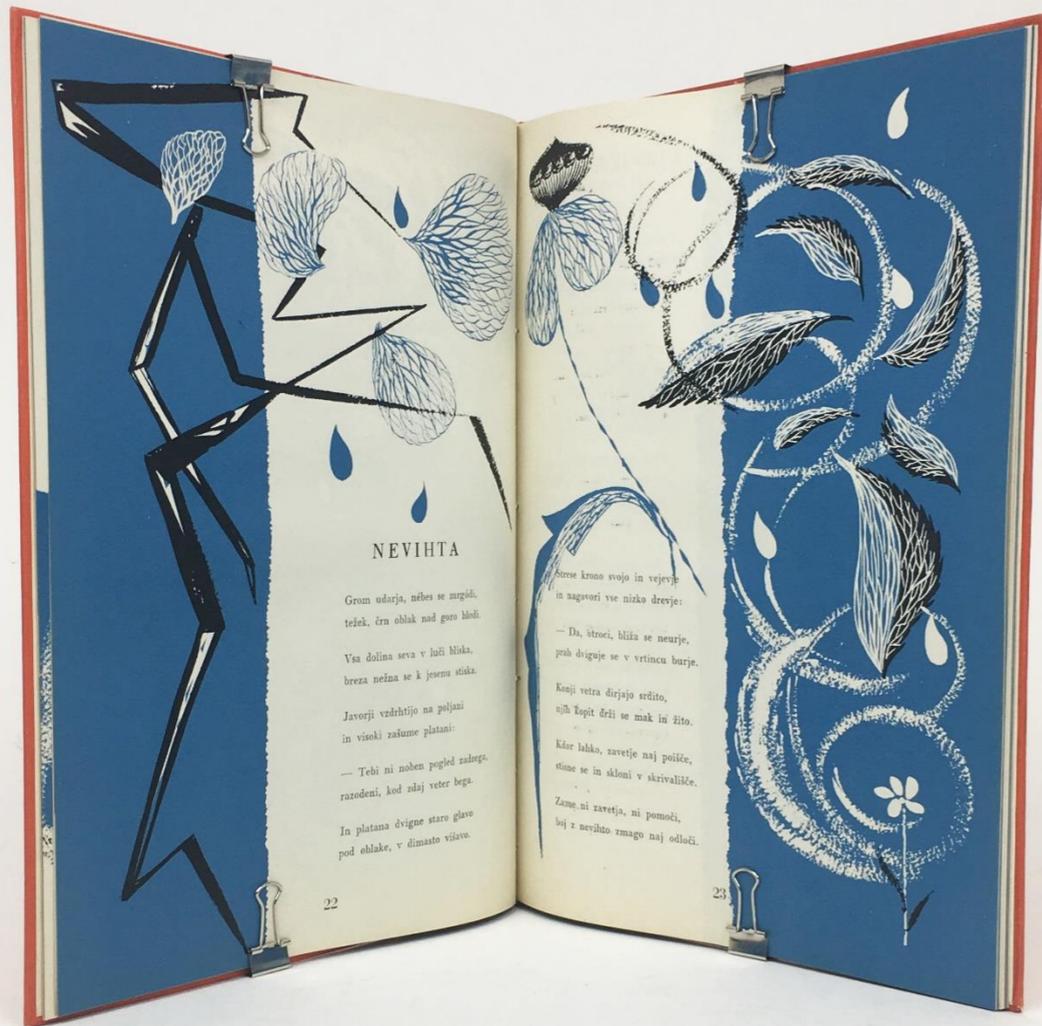
The book was translated by France Kosmač (1922-1974) who started writing during WWII, when he was a part of the resistance movement, and became a known movie director after the war.

The book comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house and is seemingly unread.

**References:** OCLC 438507419.

**€75.00**





**22. Zvonček na repu [The Little Bell on the Tail].**

**Author:** Gustav KRKLEC (1899-1977); Matej BOR (i. e. Vladimir PAVŠIČ, 1913-1993); Vesna BORČIĆ (born 1920), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1954.

**Technique:** 8°. [20] with purple and black illustrations, original illustrated card wrappers, stapled (Very Good, seemingly unread example, a small publisher's stamp and annotation on the p. 1].

A collection of fables in short poems for small children was written by a Croatian author Gustav Krklec (1899-1977) and translated to Slovenian by an author and screen writer Matej Bor (1913-1993). This is a first separately published collection of Krklec's fables, which were previously only published separately in magazines and newspapers.

The vibrant mid-century illustrations in blue and black were made by a Croatian artist Vesna Borčić (born 1920), who graduated from the Zagreb Art Academy and specialized in illustration.

The book comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house and is seemingly unread.

**References:** OCLC 438586560.

€75.00



## NASPROTNA NAČELA

V é čebela, kaj je red.  
Gre na pot — nabira med.  
S póstelje jo gleda trot,  
pa ji pravi: „ Srečno pot!”



## PREBRISANOST

Če lisica pravi: „Joj,  
lep si, mili možek moj!”  
si želi, naj seže v žep  
in ji kupi brž nov — rep.

**23. Juri-Muri v Afriki: (o fantu, ki se ni maral umivati) [Juri-Muri in Africa. About a Boy, Who Didn't Like Washing Himself].**

**Author:** Tone PAVČEK (1928-2011), author; Melita VOVK (born 1928), illustrations.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1962.

**Technique:** Oblong 4°. [16] with black and white and colour illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (Mint condition).

A funny moral story in verses about a boy, who didn't like washing himself and goes to warm Africa, where he meets animals, who mock him, and natives, who eventually clean him up and return him home, remains one of the classics of the ex-Yugoslavian literature for children. It has been reprinted until today and even exists in a form of songs.

Tone Pavček (1928-2011) was one of the most productive and popular Slovenian authors of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was also a politician, editor and director of a Youth theatre in Ljubljana.

The amusing colour and black and white illustrations were made by Melita Vovk (born 1928), who studied at the Academy for Design and Applied Arts in Ljubljana in 1950s. Her professors were famous painters and illustrators such as Maksim Sedej, Božidar Jakac, and Riko Debenjak. Vovk won many awards for her book illustration.

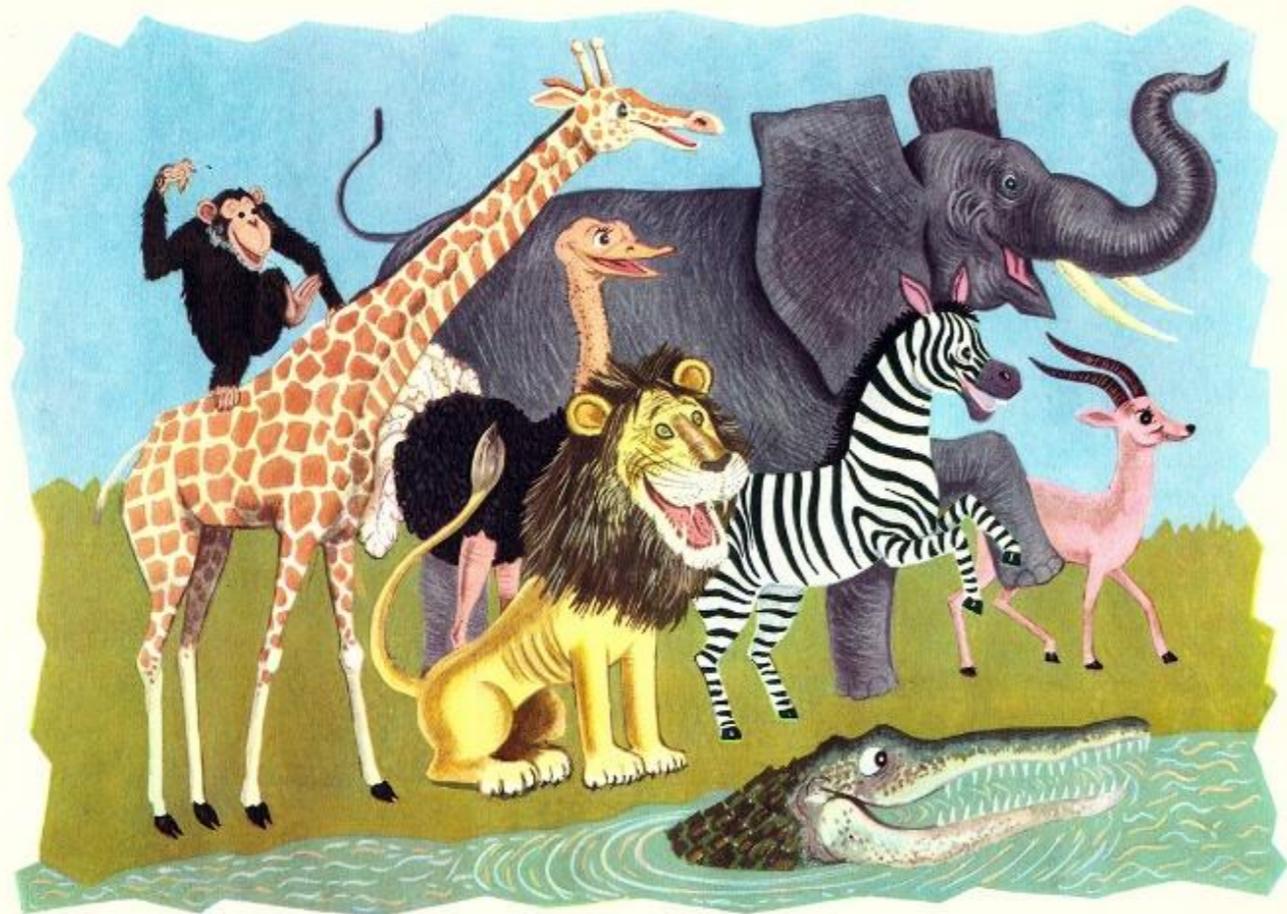
This is a second edition, reprinted from the 1958 version.

The book comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house and is seemingly unread and in a mint condition.

**References:** OCLC 456522620.

**€75.00**





PEŠ SKOZ AFRIKE PUŠČAVO!  
TO BILA JE STRAŠNA POT.  
MEČE OPICA NA GLAVO  
MU OREHE VSO TO POT,  
JURI PADA, VSTAJA, PADA,  
PESEK AFRIŠKI GA ZBADA,



#### 24. Radovanov dar [Radovan's Gift].

**Author:** Anđelka MARTIĆ (born 1924), author; Stevo Binički (1921-1983), illustrator; Jože Šmit. (1922-2004), translator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1965.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page colour illustrations, stapled (in a mint, seemingly unread condition).

A slightly disturbing story in Slovenian language by a Croatian author Anđelka Martić (born 1924) is about a boy Radovan, who receives a gun for a present. After his mother teaches him, that the people and animals he wants to shoot are all important individuals, whose death would cause a great sorrow, he decides to rather play with toys.

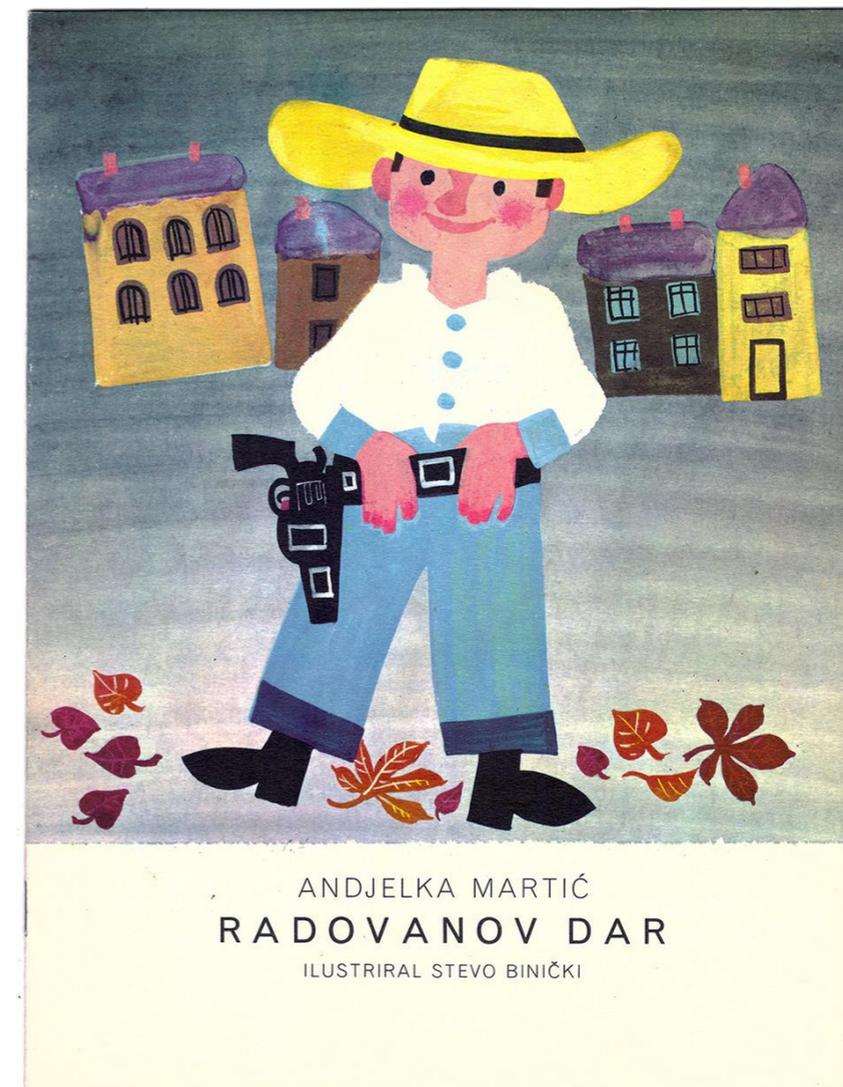
The childlike illustrations were made by a Croatian academic painter Stevo Binički (1921-1983), who finished the Art Academy in Zagreb in 1948. He was active as a painter, illustrator and stage designer.

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

The seemingly unread book in a mint condition comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house.

**References:** OCLC 7326724.

€55.00





Deček molči. Kaj naj tudi reče mami, ko pa ima prav, obrne pištolo drugam in začne iskati nov cilj.

Ulica je ob tem dnevnem času pusta. Vsi dečki in deklince se grejejo v toplih sobah. Oh, ko bi Goran vsaj katerega opazil, takoj bi stekel na ulico in se pobahal s svojo pištolo.

Goran oprezuje dalje. Njegovi prsti krepko stiskajo ročaj pištole. Nenadoma z nekega dvorišča priteče rumenkast pes. Maha z repom in glasno laja. Goran skozi zaprto okno

ne sliši njegovega laježa. A kako smešno stresa z glavo in zapira gobček!

— Glej, pes! Njega ustrelim! — vzklikne deček in že je črna odprtina cevi namerjena proti živali, ki ne sluti, kakšna nevarnost ji preti.

— To je Bobi, Zoranov pes. Zoran bi jokal za njim, — reče mama in Goran spet obrne pištolo drugam.

Nestrpno čaka, kdo mu bo prišel zdaj na muho. Izza ovinka se naglo prikaže velik, bel avtomobil.

## 25. Hvaležni medved [Grateful Bear].

**Author:** Carinthian national story, edited by Kristina BRENK (1911-2009); Jože CENTA (born 1934), illustrator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1961.

**Technique:** Small square 8°. [6] with colour illustrations printed on card, red linen spine (mint, in a seemingly unread condition)

The Carinthian story is about a mother with a small child, living in a house on the edge of the forest. One day a bear walks into the garden. The scared mother notices a large thorn in the bear's paw, which she removes with her sewing needle. To the mother's surprise, the bear walks to the child's cradle, throws the baby on the floor and walks away with a cradle into the forest. The bear reappears hours later with a cradle full of pears and gives it gratefully to the mother.

The story was teaching the children to help others, even strangers, and that good deeds are repaid in the future. As many other books, also this story encouraged love for animals and nature.

The story was edited by Kristina Brenk (1911-2009), a Slovenian female writer and editor, responsible for publications of large series of high-quality children's books after WWII.

The illustrator Jože Centa (born 1934) was educated as a painter at the Art Academy of Ljubljana.

The seemingly unread book in a mint condition comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house.

**References:** OCLC 452574350.

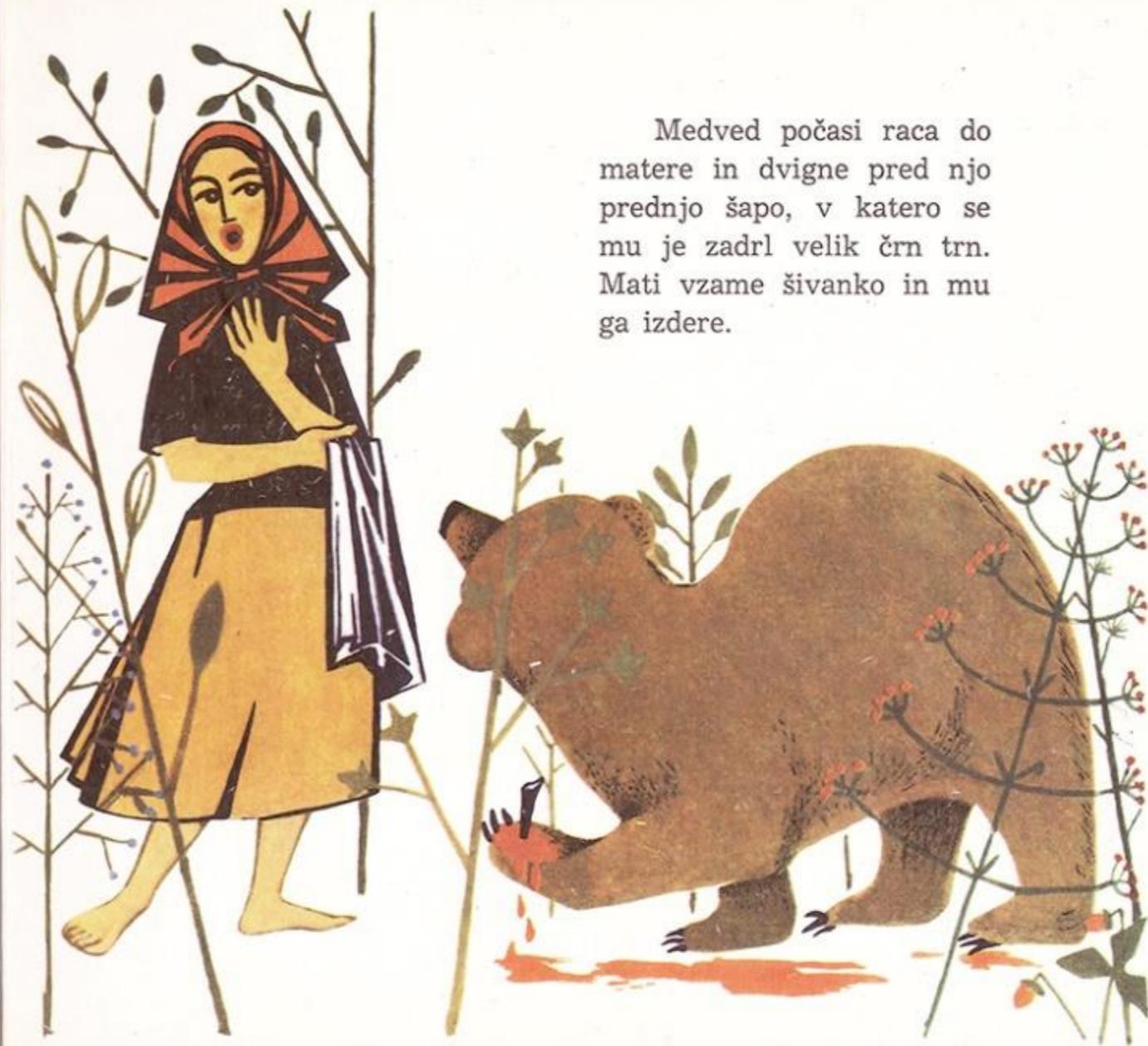
€55.00



Kar priraca iz gozda  
velik rjav medved. Mati se  
ustraši in pesem ji zastane  
v grlu. Prestrašeno gleda  
kosmatinca.



Medved počasi raca do  
matere in dvigne pred njo  
prednjo šapo, v katero se  
mu je zadril velik črn trn.  
Mati vzame šivanko in mu  
ga izdere.



## 26. Računar Rumenko [The Mathematician Yellow]

**Author:** Branko ĆOPIĆ (1915-1984), author; Slobodan MILIĆ (1938-2000), illustrator; Cvetko ZAGORSKI (1916-2006), translator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1965.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page colour illustrations, stapled (in a mint, seemingly unread condition).

A story of a popular Bosnian author of Serbian origins Branko Ćopić (1915-1984) tells a story about a dog, who learns how to count with animals on the field. The book also includes paragraphs on the metric system and time units.

The illustrations were made by a Serbian illustrator Slobodan Milić (1938-2000), known for his images for a popular Yugoslavian magazine *Politikin zabavnik*.

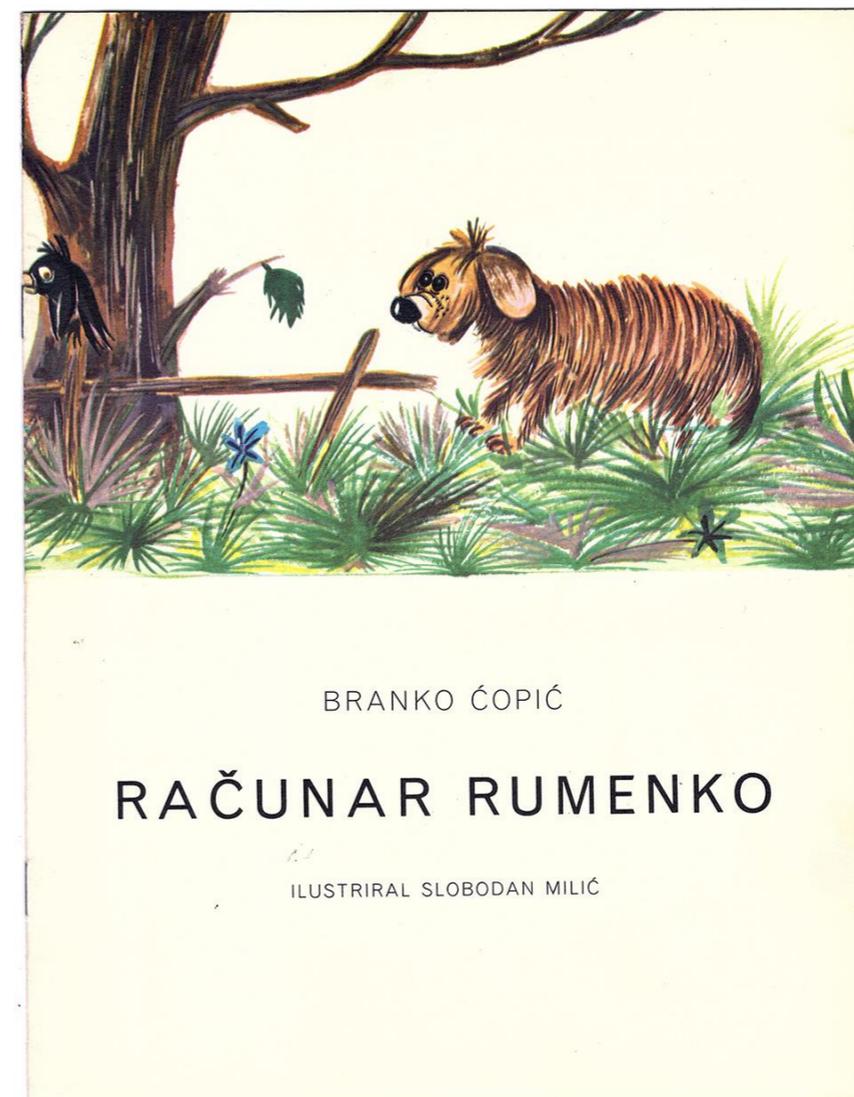
The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

This is a first edition. A reprint was published in 1977.

The seemingly unread book in a mint condition comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house.

**References:** OCLC 7355068.

€55.00





Veselega ovčarksega psa Rumenka so odpeljali v vinograd, da bi bil tam za čuvaja. V kotu vinograda, blizu poti, po kateri so hodili potepuhi in nepridipravi, so postavili pesjak, zraven zabili kol, na kol privezali verigo, na konec verige pa — Rumenka. V vinogradu ni ne ovc ne mačk ne drugih psov — ničesar, zato je bilo neznansko dolgočas. Da bi lajal na srake — pojdi no, česa takega spodobni ovčarski psi ne počno; da bi ponoči prešteval zvezde — bog ne daj; da bi cvlilil — saj ne bi nič pomagalo. Zares, prava smola.

Tako je sedel Rumenko pred hišico, gledal z enim očesom v nebo in potem opazoval z obema očesoma pot, da ne bi slučajno prineslo koga, ki bi rad kradel grozdje. Ampak kot nalašč se ni nič prikazalo ne na nebu ne na poti.

— Au-au, kdo bo živel takole sam, — je zazelhal od dolgega časa in zraven hlastnil po nesramni muhi. — Zares je hudo, če si takole sam.

— Niste sami, velešpoštovani, — zasliši za hrbtom droben in vljuden glasek. Presenečen se obrne. Na kupčku izrute prsti stoji mlad krt in ga začudeno gleda.

— Kdo pa si ti? — se Rumenko zveseli nenavadnega gosta. Še nikoli ni videl krta.

— Jaz sem, spoštovani prijatelj, krt, ki živi pod zemljo. Ime mi je Dvakrat Dve Je Pet.

— Dvakrat Dve Je Pet, — zamrmra začudeno Rumenko, ki zna sicer odlično računati. — Čudno ime, prijatelj, in povrh še napačno.

— Mogoče res, prizna krt skromno. — To ime mi je dal naš učitelj iz Velike Krtine,

— Aha, aha! — vzklikne Rumenko. — Zdaj razumem. Torej nekakšen nevaren računar.



— Res je, premodri. A kdo ste vi, če je dovoljeno vedeti? Še nikoli nisem videl tako velikega bitja.

— Jaz sem ovčarski pes, ime mi je pa Rumenko. Se čudiš, kako sem velik? Kaj bi šele rekel, ko bi videl mojega brata. Dolg je dvakrat toliko, kolikor je pol mene.

— Joj, joj, saj to ni mogoče, — kar onemi krt. — Saj mora biti prava pošast.

— Tako je, prijatelj, — se zasméje Rumenko dobre volje, ker se lahko norčuje iz slabega računarja.

## 27. Zlato srce [Golden Heart / Złota wutrobička]

**Author:** Dogmaja ŠTETINOVA, author; Ivan PETKOVIĆ, illustrator; Cvetko ZAGORSKI (1916-2006), translator.

**Place and Year:** Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1965.

**Technique:** 4°. [4] with full page colour illustrations, stapled (in a mint, seemingly unread condition).

A story written by a Polish writer Dogmaja Štetinova is about two girls: one is showing off with her possessions and the other one helps other people. Eventually they all discover she has a heart of gold.

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high-quality printing.

The same publishing house issued the book in Croatian and Polish.

The seemingly unread book in a mint condition comes from a de-accessed archive of a publishing house.

**References:** OCLC 440793380

€55.00





— Dovolite, dedek, vas bom jaz prepeljala.  
In Ganička je prijela starca za roko in ga počasi prepeljala na drugo stran ceste.  
— Hvala, dekletce, — je rekel starec. — Ti imaš zlato srce.  
Potem sta Suzanka in Ganička nadaljevali pot. Za oglom je bila branjarija in iz nje je prav takrat prišla upognjena starka, ki je nosila dva polna cekarja zelenjave.  
— Daj, pomagajva starki, — je predlagala Ganička.  
— Naj si mar novo krilo umažem! — je zamahnila Suzanka.

— Babica, dovolite, da vam pomagam, — je prosila Ganička.  
— Majhna si še, ne boš mogla, — je odgovorila starka.  
— Lahko. Tudi mami pomagam, — je rekla Ganička.  
Starka ji je dala cekar in skupaj sta odšli do bližnje hiše, kjer je starka stanovala. Tam je izročila Ganička starki cekar, ta pa je rekla:  
— Hvala ti, deklica, zlato srce imaš.

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