Jenny Hagemann: On the Wendish Cry of Distress and the Sorbian Cultural Strongholds. The Harnessing and Appropriation of Cultural Heritage in the Protest Movements in Wendland and Lusatia

The socio-cultural process of cultural heritage is always linked to power dynamics and participation, according to the findings of contemporary heritage studies. Because cultural heritage represents an extremely influential discourse, in which our perception and reception of the past is negotiated, particular importance is attributed to the negotiation of collective 'identities'. It can be and is used to achieve political participation. This article examines how cultural heritage is used as a means of bringing about civil protest and which historical, and contemporary, circumstances influence this harnessing of the heritage. Using selected examples from anti-nuclear protests in the Wendland and those against the destruction of villages because of open-cast mining for lignite in Lusatia, comparisons are made as to how much strategic value is put on the Slavic history of both regions.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, lignite, anti-nuclear movement, regionalism, Lusatia, Wendland, protest, resistance, social movements

Zdeněk Valenta: The Sorbian and Czech Correspondence in the Estate of Josip Milaković

Josip Milaković (1861–1921) was a Croatian poet, journalist, collector of folk songs and translator working in Sarajevo, Bosnia. He popularized Czech and Sorbian poetry among the southern Slavs. He corresponded with important personalities of Czech and Sorbian cultural life. One of the most important Czech personalities was the promoter of Slavic reciprocity, Adolf Černý (1864–1952), who met J. Milaković in person during his visit to Sarajevo on March 14, 1899. A. Černý also excited Milaković's interest in the Sorbs and later mediated, albeit only through his letters, contact with the most prominent figure of the Sorbian national movement, the linguist Arnošt Muka (1854–1932). All this correspondence is preserved in the literary estate of Josip Milaković in the Sarajevo Historical Archives.

Keywords: Josip Milaković, Sarajevo, magazine Nada, Adolf Černý, periodical Slovanský přehled, Arnošt Muka, Lusatia, Sorbs

Karlheinz Hengst: On the Value of the Interdisciplinary Approach when Researching Language and History. Presented Using the Form of Names in the Work of Thietmar von Merseburg

Bishop Thietmar von Merseburg mentioned many times in his chronicle the name of a castle, *Cziczani*, the last time was with respect to the year 1018, in connection with the battles between Emperor Heinrich II and the Polish Regent, Bolesław Chrobry. The different texts are analysed linguistically and historically in this article, and the graphic differences are explained. Older attempts to link this Old Sorbian name for a fortification to a place name in Lusatia are examined critically. After a detailed consideration of grapheme-phoneme relations in the forms, which have been handed down, the linguistic-historical results are compared with previous archeological and historical findings. It becomes noticeable that an original settlement was fortified somewhat later, and, be-

cause of its geographical situation, was able to offer particular protection. This interdisciplinary study shows furthermore that the original Slavonic name was already abandoned in the Middle Ages and replaced by a German toponym.

Keywords: Settlement name, localization, comparative name, grapheme, phoneme, transsumpt, transponate

Lenka Šołćic: Relative Pronouns in Standard and Colloquial Upper Sorbian

The article concentrates on attributive relative clauses introduced by the relative pronoun *kotryž* from *kotry* 'which', competing with the relative particle *kiž*. The third relativiser *štóž* from *štó* 'who', is restricted to animate reference in the singular and will be considered only marginally.

The relative pronoun *kotryž* is fully inflected for case, number, and gender, whereas *kiž* is completely indeclinable. The article focuses on the different rules for their mutual replacement in the two Upper Sorbian varieties in question. Relevant factors are, among other things, the subgenders [+animate/human] and several syntactic functions like subject or direct-object position, the role of possessive pronouns and genitive objects.

The prescriptive rules of standard Upper Sorbian are compared with the actual usage in the everyday vernacular, with the most evident difference being found in the distribution of *kotryž* and *kiž*. In addition, the colloquial usage of the special relativiser *štož*, derived from *što* 'what', is dealt with, by comparing it with the role of German *was* as a relative marker in the German regional variety.

Keywords: Relative pronouns, Upper Sorbian, vernacular speech, standard language

Hauke Bartels: Learning Sorbian Digitally: Language Resources on the Internet. Ten years of the Language Portal niedersorbisch.de

Lower Sorbian is a Western Slavonic minority language under great threat. Current attempts to revitalize the language are strained to their limits by continuing falls in the number of speakers, as well as by a lack of well-trained teachers. Hope of maintaining the language therefore rests on a growing number of engaged individuals who are willing to learn, whether as teachers or new learners of the language, by helping them to create their own programme for improving their knowledge of the language and thereby reach a high linguistic level enabling them to communicate in everyday life. Against this background, the article describes the digital linguistic resources which have been created in the last ten years and made accessible on the Internet, above all with the intention of enabling independent language learning, as well as of promoting the active use of Lower Sorbian. To do this, the Lower Sorbian language portal, www.dolnoserbski.de, provides the main resource.

Keywords: Sorbian, Lower Sorbian, Upper Sorbian, language portal, digitalisation, Sorbian studies, independent language learning

Piotr Pałys: The Lusatian Castellany. A Memorandum by Bohdan Gębarski, May 1946

Bohdan Gębarski was already actively involved in the Lusatian cause because of his work for the Polish state in the Polish underground. In the spring of 1946, he sent a memorandum to the Deputy Prime Minister, Władysław Gomułka, in which he proposed the setting-up of an autonomous territory of Lusatia on the Polish western frontier along the river Oder and the Lusatian Neiße river to secure the western frontier of Poland. The creation of an administrative territory under the name "Lusatian Castellany" was intended to represent the first step towards achieving independence for Lusatia. This territory would stretch eastwards of the Lusatian Neiße and would be placed directly under the administration of the Polish Ministry for the Reclaimed Territories. This territory was intended to provide a refuge for Sorbian patriots and to act as a centre for education and propaganda, while at that same time continuing to be under Polish jurisdiction. The creation of the castellany was meant to represent the beginning of the actual process leading to the liberation of Lusatia, whose frontiers, according to Gębarski, were intended to run along the watersheds of the three most important Sorbian rivers, the Schwarze Elster, the Spree and the Lusatian Neiße. Such plans had no chance of achieving greater prominence in the political realities of 1946. The Polish government had no intention of going beyond the political stance of the Soviet Union regarding Lusatia.

Keywords: Bohdan Gębarski, Lusatia, Poland, Bober, Queis, Lusatian Neiße, Lusatian castellany

Thomas Widera: The Project "Sorbian Policy in the GDR". Structures, Players, and Interests between 1968 and 1989

The structure of the project under discussion is described using several research questions as a basis. The project targets the area of tension between the central guidelines laid down by the socialist party (SED) and their implementation in the context of local conditions in the bilingual area. The intention of the SED was to integrate the Sorbs into the construction of socialism in the GDR. The central question concerned how people from two different cultures came together. The research interest is directed at the implementation of a policy, which officially supported the "preservation of the rights of the Sorbian population", but in practice had the effect of causing a dramatic loss to the Sorbian way of life. Progressive urbanization, a lack of investment in the villages, the sealing-off of large areas of the countryside and the destruction of eco-systems added to the industrialization of Lusatia. Aspects of Sorbian culture disappeared from everyday life because of the bulldozing of Sorbian villages and experiences of discrimination against individual Sorbs. Finally, initial findings from an examination of the forced correction of the research concepts for a study of Sorbian history are considered, which was imposed by the SED leadership in 1968.

Keywords: Domowina, industrialization, Church, Lusatia, Marxist-Leninist ideology, nationalities policy, Sorbian historiography, Sorbian culture, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), bilingual area

Walter Wenzel: The Name *Čech* ‚Czech'

This essay about the name *Čech* has been written in response to the explanation of this ethnonym in the latest Czech etymological dictionary by J. Rejzek. This author offers several possible explanations, but none of them seems to be convincing. The only one that might be correct is the derivation from a full name *Česlav* from Proto-Slavic **Čьstьslavъ*, where the initial open syllable *Če-* was supplemented by the hypocoristic suffix *-ch*.

Keywords: Ethnonym, tribe names, etymology of the name "Czech", etymological dictionaries of Czech