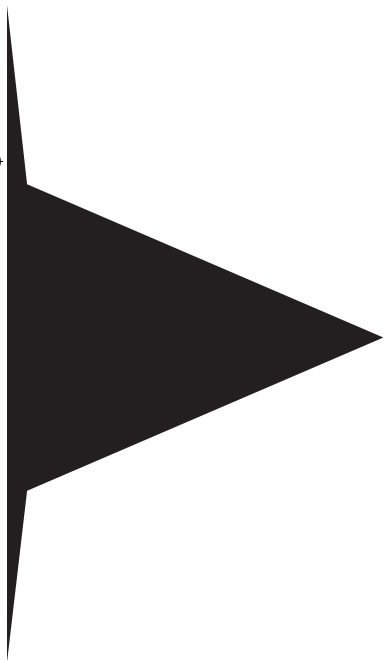




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AVTORSKI IZVLEČKI
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AUTHORS' ABSTRACTS





Tematski blok

ARHIVI SPOMINA

Tematski blok je razdeljen na tri dele. Prvi vsebuje taboriščni dnevnik Štefke Polak »Vesela žalost«, ki ga je pisala v koncentracijskem taborišču Belzig, podružnici bolj znanega taborišča Ravensbrück, in zajema čas od transporta iz Ljubljane 7. avgusta 1944 do prihoda v zbirni repatriacijski center v Zrenjaninu 8. julija 1945, ter spremno besedilo Rozine Švent. Drugi del je dokumentarni zapis Alenke Auersperger »Na Pajkežu«, v katerem avtorica obravnava zgodovinske, kulturne, politične in druge kontekste prizadevanja ostankov nekdanje nemške manjšine na Slovenskem, zlasti Kočevarjev, za uradno priznanje »nemške manjšine« ter za njeno kulturno in politično uveljavljanje. Zapis je del avtoričine nove knjige o tej problematiki z naslovom *Glas drugega*. Tretji del pa zajema izbor črtic Majde Mencinger, ki so kritična in intimna razmišljanja o dogajanju v družbi in zgodovini.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: *koncentracijsko taborišče Belzig, Štefka Polak, dnevnik, memoarska literatura, nemška manjšina, Pajkež, nacionalizem, vojna.*

Thematic section

THE ARCHIVES OF MEMORY

This thematic section is divided in three parts: the first one includes a diary "Merry Grief" written by Štefka Polak during her internment in the Nazi concentration camp of Belzig, a branch of the basis in Ravensbrück. It comprises the period of her internment between August 7th 1944 (deportation from Ljubljana) and July 8th 1945 (arrival to the repatriation camp in Zrenjanin, Yugoslavia). A foreword has been contributed by Rozina Švent, her daughter-in-law. The second part is a documentary essay "On Pajkež" written by Alenka Auersperger, dealing with the historical, cultural, political and other contexts of endeavours of the descendants of the former German minority in Slovenia, especially of the so-called "Kočevarji", in order to gain their formal recognition as a minority and its cultural and political reinforcement in Slovenia. The essay is part of author's new book *The Voice of the Other (Glas drugega)*. The third part is comprised of the selection of short stories written by Majda Mencinger, reflecting the society, history and current issues.

KEYWORDS: *Belzig concentration camp, Štefka Polak, diary, memoir literature, German minority, Pajkež, nationalism, war.*

MARTHA E. GIMÉNEZ

KAM GRE MARKSISTIČNI FEMINIZEM? NAZAJ K RAZREDU, STRAN OD TROJICE!

Ekonomske razsežnosti zatiranja so večinoma strukturni učinki razrednih odnosov, razumeti bi jih morali kot napad na življenjski standard in kakovost življenja delavcev in delavk. Če je osredotočanje na probleme, ki vplivajo na prebivalstvo, opredeljeno z identitetnimi kategorijami – ne le trojice spola, rase, etničnosti, temveč tudi starosti in zakonskega stanu –, fragmentira življenje ljudi in sproža konflikte med temi skupinami, medtem ko hkrati zakriva procese ekonomskega izključevanja in vztrajnega slabšanja življenjskega standarda delavskega razreda. Feministični boji bi torej morali biti povezani z delavskimi, ki potekajo neprekinjeno, čeprav niso vedno prepoznani kot taki. Načeloma bi morale kot marksistične feministke na abstraktni ravni produkcijskega načina teoretsko proučiti: pomen in učinke, ki jih imajo na delavske ženske razredne delitve in statusni antagonizmi med ženskami, ter koliko si delovanje produkcijskega načina podreja ter ogroža dnevno in fizično reprodukcijo zaposlenega in podzaposlenega prebivalstva, da je zaradi tega veliko ljudi potisnjenih v revščino ali na njen rob, medtem ko preostala večina, čeprav v boljšem položaju od tistih na dnu, kljub zaposlitvi še vedno živi napol prekarno in tvega revščino v starosti. Zmanjšanje obsega socialnih pravic in povečana privatizacija različnih oblik družbene reprodukcije povečuje količino neplačanega dela delavcev, še posebno žensk.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: *feminizem, marksizem, trojica spol – rasa – etničnost, razredni boj.*

MARTHA E. GIMÉNEZ

WHITHER MARXIST FEMINISM? BACK TO CLASS AND AWAY FROM THE TRILOGY!

The economic dimensions of oppression, I argue, are to a large extent the structural effect of class relations and can best be understood as attacks on the standard of living and quality of life of the working classes. A focus on the problems affecting population aggregates defined in terms of identity categories, not only gender, race and ethnicity but also age and marital status, fragments people's lives, instigates conflicts among these groups, while obscuring processes of economic exclusion, and relentless erosion in the standard of living of the working class. Feminist struggles, therefore, should be linked to class struggles, which go on continuously even though they might not be recognized as such. Theoretically, as Marxist feminists we need to theorize and examine, at the abstract level of the mode of production: 1. the significance and effects, on working class women, of the class divisions and status antagonisms among women; 2. the extent to which the functioning of the mode of production subordinates and undermines the daily and physical reproduction of the population, employed and underemployed, so that a large proportion is reduced to poverty and near poverty, while another substantial proportion is better off in relation to the bottom but nevertheless leads a semi-precarious existence while employed but faces the likelihood of old age poverty. The reduction in social services and increased privatization of various agencies of social reproduction increases the unpaid work load of workers, particularly women.

KEYWORDS: *feminism, Marxism, trilogy gender – race – ethnicity, class struggle.*

CINZIA ARRUZZA

NEVARNA RAZMERJA MED SPLOM IN RAZREDOM

Avtorica obravnava vprašanja odnosa med ženskim gibanjem ter delavskimi in družbenimi gibanji ter o povezavah med spolom in razredom. Namen je prikazati nekaj primerov in način, kako se je mogoče lotiti izredno zapletenega in še vedno odprtega vprašanja. Izhodišče k obravnavi določajo avtoričina teoretska stališča in cilji, zlasti tale dva: prvič, danes je nujneje kakor kdaj prej teoretsko raziskati odnos med spolnim zatiranjem in izkoriščanjem ter zlasti način, kako je kapitalizem integriral in globoko preoblikoval patriarhalne strukture; drugič, tako kot si moramo prizadevati za teoretsko razumevanje, se moramo tudi organizirati in politično ukrepati, da bi premostili vrzel med feminističnim gibanjem in razrednim bojem. Začeti moramo s preseganjem stare dialektike prioritet, po kateri je treba dialog in konfrontacijo med obema stranema rešiti bodisi tako, da zagovarjamo prednost razreda pred spolom, bodisi obratno. Vprašanje ni le teoretsko, temveč tudi organizacijsko in politično.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: *feminizem, spol, razred, izkoriščanje, zatiranje, marksizem, kapitalizem, socializem.*

CINZIA ARRUZZA

DANGEROUS LIAISONS BETWEEN GENDER AND CLASS

The paper deals with the relationship between women's movement and labour and social movements and of the links between gender and class. The aim is to put forward some examples and a way of accessing an extremely complicated and still open question. The starting point is determined by author's theoretical positions and some aims, amongst them the following two: firstly, more than ever it is urgent today to work out theoretically the relationship between gender oppression and exploitation and especially the way in which capitalism has integrated and profoundly modified patriarchal structures. Secondly, we must try to organize and politically intervene in order to bridge the gap between the feminist movement and the class struggle. We have to start by overcoming the old dialectic of priorities whereby dialogue and confrontation between the two sides has to be resolved either in asserting the priority of class over gender or vice-versa. This is not only a theoretical question but also an organizational and political one.

KEYWORDS: *feminism, gender, class, exploitation, oppression, Marxism, capitalism, socialism.*

MACA JOGAN

OB SLOVENSKEM PREVODU KNJIGE *NEVARNA RAZMERJA*

Prispevek na osnovi ocene zasnove knjige Cinzie Arruzza *Nevarna razmerja* (Založba Sophia, 2016) poda širšo zgodovinsko umestitev ženskih gibanj. Iskanje odgovorov na vprašanje medsebojne povezanosti različnih vrst neenakosti, zlasti razredne in spolne, zahteva poleg jasnih izhodišč tudi upoštevanje celote prepletenih pomembnih določilnic, ki opredeljujejo tako praktična gibanja kot tudi teoretične usmeritve feminističnih bojev, torej umestitev v konkretni prostor in čas. Na tej osnovi je podan kratek oris razvoja »emancipacijskega projekta« na Slovenskem, in sicer kot spodbuda k razmišljanju o tem, kje smo bile ali bili, kje smo in kam je treba usmeriti raznolika prizadevanja, da se zajezi retradicionalizacija spolno-razrednega reda.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: *feminizem, emancipacija, spol, razred, Cinzia Arruzza (knjiga Nevarna razmerja).*

MACA JOGAN

AN AFTERWORD TO THE SLOVENIAN TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK *DANGEROUS LIAISONS*

The paper presents a review of the theoretical and conceptual approach of Cinzia Arruzza's book *Dangerous Liaisons* (the Slovenian translation was published by Sophia in 2016) as well as a wider historical contextualisation of women's struggles. Every proper attempt of explaining the mutual connections among different ways of especially gender and class inequality should include not only clear starting positions but also an evaluation of the entire nexus of interconnected determinants significant for practical movements and theoretical orientations in feminist struggles, therefore, a precise historical contextualisation. This is also a basis for the following short overview of the "emancipatory project" in Slovenia. The aim is to encourage the reflection upon the past, present and future endeavours against the retraditionalisation of the class-gender order.

KEYWORDS: *feminism, emancipation, gender, class, Cinzia Arruzza (the book Dangerous Liaisons).*

BORIS BUDEN

ZA »ZDAJ« GRE, TOVARIŠI!

Prispevek je problemska recenzija knjige Gala Kirna *Partizanski prelomi in protislovja tržnega socializma v Jugoslaviji* (2014), v kateri zgodovini preteklost, čeprav je ta že izgubila stik z našo sedanjostjo, kaj šele s prihodnostjo. To zgodovinjeno zato še daleč ni bila preprosta naloga. Preteklosti nekdanje Jugoslavije si ne moremo predstavljati kot neprekinjenega, heterogenega časa, ki se je začel leta 1941, 1945 ali celo 1918 in končal leta 1990 ali 1991, ampak kot antagonistični soobstoj družbeno, politično, ideološko in zgodovinsko specifičnih časovnosti, ki v današnji kritični retrospektivi razkrivajo zgodovinsko dramo, ki bi se lahko zaključila drugače, kot se je, prav tako pa bi lahko njene emancipacijske vrednosti prenesli v današnji čas. Zato ne moremo trditi, da je Kirnova knjiga zgolj razprava o jugoslovanski preteklosti. Pravzaprav sploh ne govori o preteklosti, ampak o naši lastni zgodovinski sedanjosti in njeni radikalni odprtosti za različne možnosti prihodnosti. Še manj pa je knjiga o teoriji in praksi emancipacije, kajti naše poznavanje preteklosti osvobodi današnjih ideoloških spon; še več, našo politično domišljijo osvobodi njene pozgodovinske in popolitične spominske prtljage, a tudi moralističnega bremena protitotalitarizma in protikomunizma. Zato je knjiga o možnosti boljše prihodnosti. V tem pomenu naslavlja to, kar je Lenin nekoč poimenoval »zdajšnji trenutek«, Althusser pa »dejanska zgodovinska sedanjost«, in kar z vidika zgodovinske časovnosti razumemo kot čas politike.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: *historizacija, Jugoslavija, totalitarizem, komunizem, socializem, NOB, emancipacija, Louis Althusser, Fredric Jameson, Gal Kirn.*

BORIS BUDEN

IT IS ABOUT 'NOW', COMRADES

The paper is a wider review of Gal Kirn's book *Partizanski prelomi in protislovja tržnega socializma v Jugoslaviji* (*The Partisan Ruptures and the Contradictions of Market Socialism in Yugoslavia*, 2014), a book that historicises a past that has already lost any contact to our present, let alone to our future. This was far from an easy task. The past of former Yugoslavia cannot be conceived of in terms of a continuous, homogenous time that started in 1941, 1945 or even 1918 and ended in 1990 or 1991, but rather as a conflictual co-existence of socially, politically, ideologically and, finally, historically specific temporalities that, in today's critical retrospective, disclose a historical drama which could have ended differently than it actually did, but which at the same time could also be carried forward today in terms of its emancipatory stakes. This is why we cannot say that Gal Kirn's book is simply about the Yugoslav past. It is not about the past at all, but rather about our own historical present and its radical openness to different futures. It is even less a book about the theory and praxis of emancipation. Rather, it is a book that emancipates our knowledge about the past from today's ideological constraints; moreover, it emancipates our political imagination from its post-historical and post-political commemorative baggage as well as from the moralistic burdens of anti-totalitarianism and anti-communism. Simply put, it is a book about the possibility of a better future. In this sense, it addresses what Lenin once called the 'current moment', what Althusser conceptualised as the 'real historical present', and what we can understand in terms of historical temporality as the time of politics.

KEYWORDS: *historization, Yugoslavia, totalitarianism, communism, socialism, PLS (NOB), emancipation, Louis Althusser, Fredric Jameson, Gal Kirn.*

