

BAY OF PIRAN OR BAY OF SAVUDRIJA? AN EXAMPLE OF PROBLEMATIC TREATMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

PIRANSKI ZALIV ALI SAYUDRIJSKA VALA? PRIMER PROBLEMATICNEGA RAVNANJA Z ZEMLJEPISNIMI IMENI

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Part of the Joannes Janssonius map of Istria from 1646.
Del zemljevida Istre Joannesa Janssoniusa iz leta 1646.

Bay of Piran or Bay of Savudrija? An example of problematic treatment of geographical names

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ABSTRACT: The established geographical name *Bay of Piran* refers to the largest bay in the Gulf of Trieste at the extreme north end of the Adriatic Sea. After the collapse of Yugoslavia and the emergence of independent countries demarcated along the borders of the former Yugoslav republics, the previously undemarcated body of water between Slovenia and Croatia became the focus of a border dispute between the two countries. One of the basic principles of proper treatment of geographical names is not to change established and widely used names. The name 'Bay of Piran' (Sln. *Piranski zaliv*, Cro. *Piranski zaljev*) is derived from the Italian name *Vallone di Pirano* 'Bay of Piran', which replaced the Italian name *Valle di Siccirole* 'Bay of Sečovlje' (as well as Ital. *Valle di Sicirole*, Sln. *Sečoveljski zaliv*) a century and half ago. This in turn was established towards the end of the 18th century, replacing the Italian name *Largon* 'Broad' or *Golfo Largone* 'Broad Bay'. Since 2000 there have been Croatian attempts to establish the completely new name 'Bay of Savudrija' (Cro. *Savudrijska vala*, Sln. *Savudrijski zaliv*).

KEY WORDS: geography, geographical names, sea name, border conflict, state border, Piranski zaliv, Piranski zaljev, Savudrijska vala, Tržaški zaliv, Slovenia.

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Contents

1	Introduction	59
2	Sea of Japan vs. East Sea vs. Sea of Korea: the most infamous example of a disputed sea name	59
3	Geographic characteristics of the Bay of Piran	61
4	Historical framework	62
4.1	The role of salt production	63
5	The border dispute in the bay area and its historical background	65
6	Names of the bay through time	67
7	Bay of Savudrija (<i>Savudrijska vala</i>) vs. Bay of Piran (<i>Piranski zaliv/Piranski zaljev</i>)	73
8	Media analysis of the most recent geographical names	75
9	Conclusion	77
10	References	78

1 Introduction

Geographical names for regions, bodies of water, relief forms, parcels of land, administrative units, and local features that form the basis for the names of inhabitants are unique spiritual, cultural, social, historical, and political indicators. They attest to many historical features of the natural environment, society, and local character, as well as present features of particular inhabited or uninhabited parts of our planet (Kladnik 2007, 11).

Every geographical name is linked to a strictly defined geographical object. It arises at a specific point in time and in a precisely defined linguistic territory (Šivic - Dular 1988, 55).

Problems in the use of geographical names point, among other things, to the embeddedness of a particular nation or language community in world events and to various developmental aspects, including linguistic ones. Especially in the past, psychological battles for the appropriation of space have taken place through geographical names, whether for colonial or physical appropriation, or for ideological appropriation (Cohen and Kliot 1992; Myers 1996; Harley 2001).

The use of geographical names can be extremely sensitive and politically ticklish. Slovenians are well acquainted with the many years of lack of success regarding bilingual place-name signs in Austrian Carinthia. The name of the Republic of Macedonia is a very illustrative example; because of Greek rejection of this name, it has only been able to enter the world of diplomacy under the English name Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (or FYROM). The Republic of Moldova is also ardently striving for consistent use of the name *Moldova* (rather than *Moldavia*) in an effort to dissociate itself from the former Soviet Union; intentionally or not, this persistence is encroaching on the linguistic autonomy of users of target languages (Kladnik and Perko 2007, 90–92). The dispute between Iran and Arab countries over the name of the oil-rich Persian Gulf (or Arabian Gulf) has also received global attention; partially because of this, the widespread short designation *the Gulf* has been established.

In extreme cases, a geographical name can also be explosive. This is shown by the case of the archipelago east of Argentina that the British call the Falkland Islands, for which Argentina would like to establish the name *Islas Malvinas* ‘Malvina Islands’.

All of these and many other less familiar disputes are vigilantly followed by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), whose decades of efforts have greatly contributed to the standardized use of geographical names throughout the world. Because its role is indispensable, and the group's guidelines on appropriate use are worth following as the best-considered and most professionally substantiated, it is further presented in detail in Slovenian professional literature (Kladnik 2007).

Not only geographers actively participate in the UNGEGN, but also geodesists, linguists, historians, lawyers, and other experts, and therefore their recommendations are not the unilateral product of a particular profession, but instead represent the broadest possible consensus among the views of various disciplines and, perhaps even more so, the complicated political relations in the modern world. This scholarly breadth itself is certainly the main reason for the principle of international respect being increasingly established in this group (Kadmon 2000). Geographical names in different languages, originally recorded in various scripts, are being recorded in an increasingly harmonized, uniform, and phonologically consistent manner. As part of this process, names in the original languages of local inhabitants are being reestablished after having been (too) long overlooked due to colonialism.

The Slovenian government Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names standardized the Slovenian name *Piranski zaliv* ‘Bay of Piran’ in 2006 as one among several thousand names on the 1 : 250,000 National Index Map of the Republic of Slovenia (Državna ... 2008). This map standardizes all Slovenian geographical names within Slovenia as well as in neighboring Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Croatia.

For Slovenia, the names *Savudrijska vala*, *Uvala Savudrija*, and *Savudrijski zaliv* ‘Bay of Savudrija’ refer to a small inlet that cuts into the extreme northwest part of the Savudrija Peninsula, south of Cape Savudrija. This sea name appears written in various forms in Italian and Croatian on many older and modern detailed maps of the area under discussion.

2 Sea of Japan vs. East Sea vs. Sea of Korea: the most infamous example of a disputed sea name

Recently, a battle has flared up over the »correct« or »proper« name for the sea between Japan and Korea. In modern times, the majority of the world has recognized this as the Sea of Japan; however, the Koreans



Figure 1: How to write the hydronym *Sea of Japan/East Sea* is becoming an increasingly sensitive political decision (Kladnik and Perko 2005).

have fervently and systematically tried to show that it ought to be called the East Sea or even the Sea of Korea. In connection with this, representatives of the Korean embassy in Vienna sent a letter regarding the name *Sea of Japan/Sea of Korea/East Sea* after the eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 2002 in Berlin and paid a visit to the chairman of the Slovenian government Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names, headquartered at the ZRC SAZU Anton Melik Geographical Institute. In 2004 an international conference was held on this subject in Paris, for which a richly documented and attractively outfitted Korean publication (Lee et al. 2004) was issued, seeking to convince readers of the unsuitability of the name *Sea of Japan* through reproductions of numerous old maps and statistical analyses. Of course, the Japanese did not simply stand by and in a number of articles persistently demonstrated the illegitimacy of the Korean claims (e.g., Hishiyama and Nagaoka 2003; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 2006). Matters have gone so far that the editors of geographical names in atlases and on world maps (e.g., Kladnik and Perko 2005) have been forced into an unpleasant position and are exposed to pressure from one or both sides, no matter whether they choose one or even both of the names in an attempt to simultaneously give equal weight to both names.

At a meeting on 7 October 2002, the Slovenian government Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names adopted a position that, as long as the international community does not take a position regarding the issue, it will continue to use the traditional Slovenian name *Japonsko morje* 'Sea of Japan', which has been in continual use, although it also allows the use of both of the other names: either *Vzhodno morje* 'East Sea' or *Korejsko morje* 'Sea of Korea'.

If we are surprised by the passion of the efforts by both East Asian countries involved over a suitable name for the sea separating them, this matter can be easily explained in conjunction with another disputed name involving the Liancourt Rocks – two territorially contested uninhabited volcanic islands and surrounding reefs measuring a total of 0.23 km² in the middle of the southern Sea of Japan. The Japanese are striving for international standardization of their name *Takeshima*, and the Koreans for their name *Dokdo* (10 Issues ... 2008). This apparently incomprehensible dispute is explained by taking into account their strategic location. Ownership by one of the two countries and the resulting delimitation of terri-

rial waters would have a decisive impact on the territorial division of the sea, where both embittered countries conjecture that undreamed-of natural resources are hidden beneath the seafloor.

3 Geographic characteristics of the Bay of Piran

The Bay of Piran is a distinct indentation in the northern part of the Adriatic Sea, recessed into the north-west part of the Istrian Peninsula. It is part of the Gulf of Trieste, the northernmost part of the Gulf of Venice, which comprises the northwestern part of the Adriatic Sea. It lies between the flysch, semi-permeable, and quite hilly Piran Peninsula to the north and the limestone, karstified, and flat Savudrija Peninsula to the south. As a submerged river valley, it was formed by a rise in sea level following the last ice age. Because of its adjacent salt works, which are among the largest and most northerly in the Adriatic Sea, the bay continues into the interior from the coast as a low, relatively recently reshaped alluvial plain (Radinja 1994). Further into the interior it continues as the fertile alluvial plain of the Dragonja River.

The natural flow of the Dragonja has been regulated in its lower course due to salt making, which created many artificial canals draining into the sea between individual sections of the Sečovlje Salt Pans. On maps from the 19th century, the natural course of the Dragonja emptied into the sea north of today's Portorož Airport, and the Josephinian military map from the end of the 18th century shows artificial canals between the salt ponds, including a canal at the site of today's Blessed Odoric Canal, running just below the Istrian karst corrosion plain.

The Bay of Piran has the shape of an equilateral triangle. It has an area of 18.8 km², which represents 3.4% of the area of the Gulf of Trieste. Its breadth at its mouth between Cape Madona to the north and Cape Savudrija to the south is 4.9 km, and its length is 5.4 km. Like the entire northern part of the Adriatic Sea, the Bay of Piran is shallow. 77% of its seabed is deeper than 10 m, but its depth slightly exceeds 20 m only at the extreme outer part of the bay. The average August temperature is 23 °C, and the average February



Figure 2: The Bay of Piran lies between the flysch semi-permeable Slovenian coast (foreground) and the flat karstified Croatian coast of the Savudrija Peninsula (background). The extensive and partially still active Sečovlje salt pans lie at the mouth of the Dragonja River.

temperature is 8 °C; the actual temperature ranges a few degrees higher or lower. Its salinity is between 34 and 38‰, which is above average for the northern part of the Adriatic.

The bay's population and economic activity is concentrated on its north side, where, in addition to the medieval town of Piran (Ital. *Pirano*; first attested in written sources from the first decade of the 7th century), major settlements include Portorož (*Portorose*), Lucija (*Lucia*), Seča (*Sezza*), and Sečovlje (*Sicciole*). Portorož is Slovenia's leading tourism center. Lucija is primarily a bedroom community and Seča and Sečovlje still preserve the character of rural settlements. Until recently, the only settlement on the Croatian side of the bay was the old village of Savudrija (Ital. *Salvore*), but after 1970 the vacation camps of Kanegra (*Canegra*), Lavra (*Laura*), and Crveni Vrh (*Monterosso*) came into existence with the development of tourism. These bilingual names indicate that this is an area where the Slovenian and Croatian population is intermingled with an indigenous Italian population. The actual ethnic composition and its changes are significantly more complex, and these have changed significantly in recent times. According to the census in 2002 Piran had 4,143 inhabitants whereas according to the census in 2001 Savudrija had 241 inhabitants. It is interesting to note that in 1910 Piran (which reached its peak population in the 20th century) had 7,491 inhabitants, and Savudrija had 56 following the 1953 exodus of ethnic Italians.

The chief activities in the Bay of Piran area are tourism, nautical activities (a marina), fishing (seasonal mullet harvest), mariculture (farming shellfish and high-quality fish), salt production (despite their significant decline, the largest salt works along the northern Adriatic coast are located here), service industries in places along the coast, and in the countryside agriculture with an emphasis on early vegetables, olives, citrus, figs, peaches, and wine. The airport in Sečovlje, which is one of Slovenia's three international airports, has a significant influence on tourism and its opportunities for further development.

Since 1990, a 200-meter band of coastal sea and seafloor in the Bay of Piran area along Cape Madona in Piran has been protected as a natural monument and the Sečovlje Salt Pans together with the Seča Peninsula, which are a very important area for birds, have been protected as a nature park. In 1993 the salt pans became the first area in Slovenia to be protected under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

4 Historical framework

In the second half of the 8th century Piran, like all of Istria, passed from Byzantine to Frankish control. In the middle of the 9th century Istria came under Italian rule, and in the middle of the 10th century it was included in the Holy Roman Empire as part of the Friulian March (Mihelič 1994). During that time the coastal towns in Istria began intensively developing crafts, maritime trade, and salt making. Over time, particularly salt making had a significant influence on social and economic conditions. The salt trade played a decisive role in the development of Trieste, Muggia, Koper, Izola, and Piran (Žagar and Mihelič 1998). Because of the importance of these activities, the Republic of Venice gradually assumed control over these towns.

The Istrian towns had already periodically felt the influence of Venice from about AD 970 onwards, but they (including Piran) nonetheless continued to develop independently. One could even say that Piran »grew on salt« (Bonin F. 1992). After 1209 the Patriarch of Aquileia held the status of an Istrian margrave. In 1274 Piran received a charter, and in 1283 it was the last independent Istrian town to come under the control of Venice. It remained under until the fall of the Republic of Venice in 1797, when Austria received the Venetian territories.

French troops occupied Venetian Istria in 1806. The entire area became part of the Kingdom of Italy, and from 1809 to 1813 it was part of the Illyrian Provinces, with Ljubljana as its capital. In 1814 the area returned to Habsburg control. The Habsburg Monarchy (later, the Austro-Hungarian Empire) continued to control this area until the end of the First World War, when it was awarded to Italy in 1918 (Požeš 1995).

After the Second World War it became part of Zone B of the Free Territory of Trieste for a few years and, after the signing of the London Memorandum in 1954, it became part of the former Yugoslavia, as part of its constituent People's Republic of Slovenia (Mihelič 1994). With the breakup of Yugoslavia, in 1991 the area became part of the newly created Republic of Slovenia. The transformation of the former internal Yugoslav borders into state borders, and the creation of the independent Republic of Croatia resulted in the area lying immediately on a national border. The ongoing failure to agree on the state border between Slovenia and Croatia has also marked the present character of the Bay of Piran and had a direct influence on contemporary attempts to rename it, or at least to introduce the allonym Bay of Savudrija.



MARIJAN GARBĀJS

Figure 3: The historically most important settlement by far on the coast of the bay is the picturesque medieval town of Piran.

4.1 The role of salt production

The history of salt making in the Piran area has roots stretching back to antiquity. The Sečovlje salt pans, together with those in Lucija and Strunjan, were part of the Piran salt works. The earliest written sources mention them in the 13th century. From the 14th century onwards, improved methods increased salt production, and so this »white gold« began to be sold not only in the broader surrounding area, but also throughout Europe and even in the Middle East. Brisk trading activity developed. The salt trade was especially active after 1578 when, due to a new economic dispute with the Habsburg Monarchy, the Venetians demolished the salt works in Trieste, which were finally abandoned in 1617.

Salt has always had great strategic importance. The Venetians supervised both its production and its trade. The Venetians gradually began to limit salt production at the Piran salt works. The state bought up the majority of the annual production; one-seventh was allotted to the municipality and the salt works were allowed to retain one-fifth for sale to merchants from the countryside.

Because of this monopolistic economic policy and the low purchase prices for salt, the people of Piran also smuggled salt. Smuggling was typical for the entire period that the salt works existed. It especially increased at the end of the 14th century, when purer salt started being produced, and at the very beginning of the 16th century, during the war with the Turks and the League of Cambrai (Bonin M. 2002). Due to the unsettled political circumstances, there was also much smuggling at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century.

Because of trade in cheaper salt from Dalmatia and the southern Adriatic, and because of the rise of nearby Trieste, the salt works in Piran started to experience a crisis at the end of the 17th century and especially in the 18th century. Salt production decreased considerably, accompanied by the abandonment of crystallization ponds. In 1761 the Dragonja River broke through its embankments and flooded the Piran salt pans, which caused the situation to further deteriorate (Bonin F. 1992). Following the fall of the Republic of Venice, the Austrian authorities started to revive the salt works.

The French introduced a complete state monopoly on salt throughout the Illyrian Provinces. Because the French authorities forbade the sale of salt to Austrian lands, the market significantly decreased. There



JOSIP ROSIVAL (Archive of the »Sergej Mašera« Maritime Museum, Piran)

Figure 4: Piran salt-makers around 1962.

was also no opportunity to export salt by ship because the seas were guarded by British naval vessels. Trade could only take place with Lombardy and Friuli; however, cheaper French salt was already sold in these areas. Nonetheless, even though the salt warehouses were full, the price of salt remained unchanged (Bonin M. 2002).

With the return to Austrian authority, the position of the salt industry slowly started improving. By 1827, a state monopoly on salt was reintroduced everywhere in the Habsburg Monarchy and it remained in place until the beginning of the 20th century (Gestrin 1998). Because of its high quality, salt was sold to Turkey, and some merchants even sold salt to North and South America, India, and Scandinavia (Bonin F. 1992).

In 1904 the salt works came under state control and the monopoly on salt was also officially taken over by Austria. Until that time the salt works had been owned by wealthy merchant families, churches, monasteries, and charitable institutions (Žagar and Mihelič 1998). For centuries, salt had been produced at the Sečovlje salt pans by inhabitants of Piran, who were primarily ethnically Italian. Every April, around the Feast of St. George, the patron saint of Piran, they and their families would move out to the salt pans for several months during the production season. Although they only rented parts of the salt pans and received a share of the salt produced as payment, they were able to earn enough for the entire family to survive for a whole year. It was only at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century that farmers from the immediate environment (i. e., from ethnically mixed areas) started working as helpers and later as actual salt-makers, followed by the rural population from the neighboring, primarily ethnically Slovenian territory in the nearby countryside (Orožen Adamič 1998).

5 The border dispute in the bay area and its historical background

The ethnic composition of the population in the Bay of Piran area and the Dragonja River basin was very complex in the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. Italians predominated in the towns throughout the entire area to the Mirna River, Slovenians lived in the countryside on the right side of the Dragonja

River, and the villages on the left side were predominantly Croats, although Slovenians also lived on the Savudrija Peninsula. The Dragonja River was cited as a linguistic and otherwise general border between the Slovenian and Croatian populations in geographical and linguistic descriptions from the second half of the 19th century onwards (Darovec and Gosar 2004).

Representatives of the Slovenian Liberation Front and the Croatian Liberation Movement decided the same after the second AVNOJ meeting in the Bosnian town of Jajce at the end of 1943, when they agreed that cadastral communes of Savudrija and Kaštel should be parted from the Municipality of Piran (Repe 2004).

During the Second World War, the Slovenian Scientific Institute at SNOS (Slovenian National Liberation Council) was dealing with several studies of post war borders of Slovenia. At several sessions, where the question of the border with Croatia as the least problematic one was left aside, prevailed the position that Slovenian-Croatian border in Istria should follow the Dragonja River valley (Mihelič 2007).

After the Second World War, the borders between the Yugoslav republics were not adopted or confirmed in the republic-level assemblies or the federal assembly. The first map was published in 1945, but without commentary on how these borders had been defined and without mutual agreement between the neighboring Yugoslav republics. The borders were also not marked on the ground. The existing border disagreements between Slovenia and Croatia were already settled in 1945 by a special Slovenian-Croatian committee led by interior ministers Ivan Maček (a. k. a. »Matija«) and Ivan Krajačić (a. k. a. »Stevo«). In 1956 the committee resolved the last disagreement, by which several villages in the upper course of the Dragonja River were transferred by agreement from the Commune of Buje (in the District of Pula) to the People's Republic of Slovenia.

The border between the Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia was not precisely defined everywhere. The territory between the Blessed Odoric Canal (the southernmost channel of the Dragonja River) and the southern border of the cadastral district of Piran, which precisely follows the line between the alluvial plain of the Dragonja River and the corrosion plain slope of the Buje karst region, is an area that was covered by two record systems: it belonged to the Slovenian cadastral system on one hand and the Croatian administrative system on the other. Discussions over the border flared up considerably after both countries declared independence on 25 June 1991.

There are many theories regarding the border between Slovenia and Croatia in the Bay of Piran area, but most of them refer to the borders of cadastral districts, especially to the cadastral border of the Municipality of Piran from 1910. The former importance of Piran is underlined by the fact that the later Slovenian cadastral district of Sečovlje also included the northern part of the Savudrija Peninsula south of the Blessed Odoric Canal. The Slovenians consider this situation unchanged, whereas after independence Croatia unilaterally included this area in the Croatian cadastral district of Kaštel, part of the Municipality of Buje. Croatia then undertook additional minor unilateral actions that always placed Slovenia in the position of a rather passive observer of the policy carried out.

The ethnic borders, which are based on various historical periods, are also important. The cadastral boundaries were in Slovenia's favor during some periods, and in Croatia's favor at other times. Based on the *Odlok o razdelitvi Istrskega okrožja na okraje in občine* (Decree on the Division of the County of Istria into Districts and Communes) of September 1947, the villages of Mlini and Škrile along the lower course of the Dragonja were assigned to the Commune of Kaštel in the District of Buje (Odlok ... 1947); however, following the *Sklepa Istrskega okrožnega ljudskega odbora* (Decisions of Regional People's Committee of Istria) of 1948 and 1949, this area was reassigned to the Commune of Piran (Zapisnik V ... 1948; Zapisnik VIII ... 1950; Bela knjiga ... 2006, 179–180). Based on ethnic criteria, some theories state that the Slovenian border should follow the Mirna River, under which the Savudrija Peninsula and the town of Novigrad would belong to Slovenia. Although a significant number of Slovenians lived there in the past, a critical judgment can no longer support this.

Nonetheless, all of the waters of the Bay of Piran have belonged to the town of Piran both economically and administratively since at least the 13th century, when it was under the authority of Venice (Mihelič 2007). The land border between Slovenia and Croatia is indirectly significant for the course of the border at sea. The maritime border between two former Yugoslav republics was never defined because the Adriatic Sea was jointly owned at the state level (Gosar and Klemenčič 2000).

The Slovenian-Croatian disagreement regarding the definition of the maritime border is especially important for Slovenia from the perspective of efforts to ensure undisturbed access to the open sea, which is hindered or even prevented by the narrow Gulf of Trieste and Slovenia's short coastline (Klemenčič and

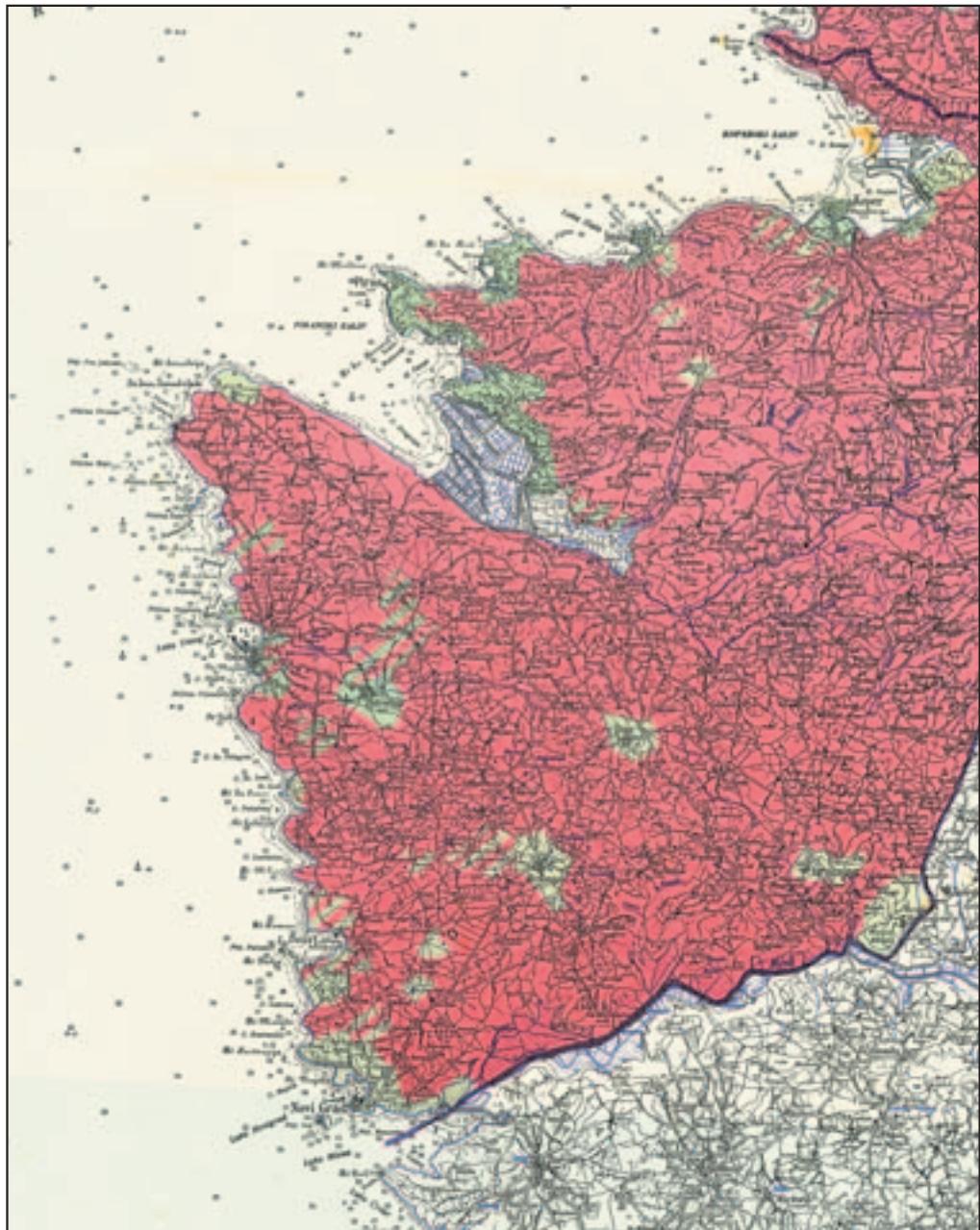


Figure 5: Map of the ethnic structure in the Bay of Piran area (green – Italian, red – Slovenian and Croatian; Geografski institut Jugoslavenske narodne armije 1953).

Schofield 1995; Blake in Topalović 1996). From this point of view, the 2001 agreement between Croatian Prime Minister Ivica Račan and Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Drnovšek was significant because it assigned the greater part of the bay to Slovenia and a smaller part along the coast of the Savudrija Peninsula to Croatia; the disputed settlements on the left bank of the lower course of the Dragonja were to become Croatian. The Slovenian parliament ratified this agreement, but the Croatian parliament did not.



Figure 6: The territory of the municipality of Piran in the 1880s (Piano topografico ... 1882).

Later the maritime border also became important to Croatia from the perspective of implementing its ecological and fisheries protection zone, which was unilaterally adopted in 2006 despite the opposition of Italy and Slovenia. However, at the beginning of 2008 Croatia was compelled to halt its implementation in order to continue accession negotiations with the European Union. When Croatia becomes a European Union member state, the provisions of its ecological and fisheries protection zone will in any case cease to apply to all other EU member states.

The Bay of Piran has thus found itself at the core of the unresolved border issues along the entire Slovenian-Croatian border. Because the countries are practically unable to agree on anything any longer (including whether they should resolve individual points of contention or all the issues at once, or whether the same demarcation criteria should apply everywhere, because each country favors only those criteria that are in its favor for each individual section), international arbitration appears to be the realistic possibility.

It should also be mentioned that the Slovenian side has so far strictly avoided representing the course of the unresolved national maritime border on maps, in contrast to the Croatian side, which generally draws this border through the center of the Bay of Piran, which corresponds to its maximum negotiating position.

6 Names of the bay through time

Over time, the name of the Bay of Piran has changed more than is usual for the names of bodies of water of similar size. Even the majority of Slovenians are unaware and surprised that the bay has had different



Figure 7: The oldest name of the bay (Largon) on a map appears on a map of Istria produced in 1525 by the Venetian cartographer Pietro Coppedè (Kozličić 1995).



Figure 8: Ortelius' map shows the first recorded combination of the generic term *Golfo* and the proper noun element *Largon* (Kozličić 1995).

names in the past. Specifically, the name ‘Bay of Piran’ is so strongly rooted among Slovenians that the majority of people take it as a matter of course, especially because it is connected with what has been the only historically significant town on its coast since time immemorial, or at least since the middle ages.

A careful analysis of cartographic material demonstrates that this is, of course, not the case. The analysis for this article relied on the map collections of the Geographical Museum of the ZRC SAZU Anton Melik Geographical Institute and the National and University Library in Ljubljana, as well as books that comprehensively discuss old cartographic depictions of the world and parts of it (Lago and Rossit 2006), the Adriatic Sea (Kozličić 1995; Lago 1996), and the Istrian Peninsula (Lago and Rossit 1981). A number of atlases and other print resources describing the name were also examined. Emphasis was placed on modern Croatian atlases (*Satelitski atlas Hrvatske* – Croatian Satellite Atlas 2001; *Veliki atlas Hrvatske* – Great Croatian Atlas 2002) and reference works (*Pomorska enciklopedija* – Nautical Encyclopedia 1960; *Pomorski leksikon* – Nautical Encyclopedia 1990). We also included names on certain maps that were not found in any book or in either of the thoroughly examined map collections (Švagelj 2007; *Pomorski muzej 'Sergej Mašera' Piran*).

We included all maps and other sources in which the bay is clearly named in the collection with the overview of names. This list totaled 75 different sources that we arranged in chronological order, which helped us determine how the name had changed and which time period a particular name had appeared in. There are 8 cartographic sources from the 16th century, 22 from the 17th century, 16 from the 18th century, 13 from the 19th century, 13 (including written sources) from the 20th century, and 3 from the 21st century. We are aware that this list of sources is incomplete, but it nonetheless offers a sufficiently comprehensive overview of the topic at hand. We plan to expand this list in the future.

The oldest known map naming this bay was created by the Venetian cartographer Pietro Coppo (1470–1556), who was born in Venice but married in Izola, where he also died. On it he used the name



Figure 9: A number of hydronyms appear on the Josephinian military map; the main ones are *La Rada* for the outer part of the Bay of Piran and *Valle di Sicole* for its inner part (Baiša and Trpinj 1997).

Largon ‘Broad’, which continued to be used until the beginning of the 16th century. On a later map by Coppo from 1540, the sea name *Sizol* also appears in the interior of the bay; this obviously became the basis for the later name ‘Bay of Sečovlje’.

Table 1: Chronology of names for the bay.

Name of the bay	Language	Slovenian gloss	English gloss	Period
<i>Largon</i>	Italian	‘Široki’	‘Broad’	1525–1605
<i>Golfo Largone</i>	Italian	‘Široki zaliv’	‘Broad Bay’	1573–1799
<i>Valle di Sic(c)iole</i>	Italian	‘Sečoveljski zaliv’	‘Bay of Sečovlje’	1753–1943
<i>La Rada</i>	Italian	‘Sidrišče’	‘Roadstead’	1785
<i>Rade de Pirano</i>	French	‘Piransko sidrišče’	‘Piran Roadstead’	1806
<i>Valle delle Rose</i>	Italian	‘Portoroški zaliv’	‘Bay of Portorož’	1820
<i>Rada di Pirano</i>	Italian	‘Piransko sidrišče’	‘Piran Roadstead’	1847
<i>Vallone di Pirano</i>	Italian	‘Piranski zaliv’	‘Bay of Piran’	1898
<i>Piranski zaliv</i>	Slovenian	—	‘Bay of Piran’	1921–
<i>Piranski zaljev</i>	Croatian	‘Piranski zaliv’	‘Bay of Piran’	1960–
<i>Savudrijska vala</i>	Croatian	‘Savudrijski zaliv’	‘Bay of Savudrija’	2007–

On the basis of Coppo’s map, the renowned Dutch cartographer Abraham Ortelius produced an updated map in 1573 on which he used the generic term *Golfo* with the proper noun element *Largon* – that is, *Golfo Largon* ‘Broad Bay’. A 1620 map by Giovanni Antonio Magini has the name *Golfo Largone* with the same meaning. This form, together with the variants *Golfo di Largone* and *Golfo di Largon*, appeared on all maps until the mid-18th century, and completely disappeared by the end of the 18th century, when the Republic of Venice fell.

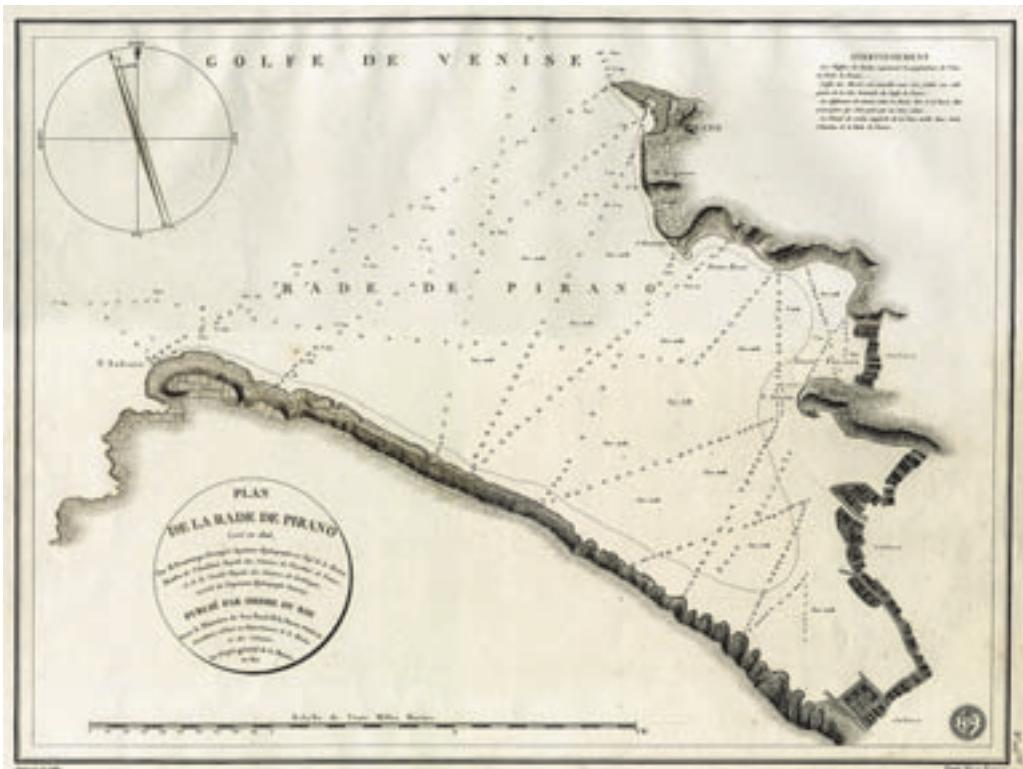


Figure 10: A name akin to ‘Bay of Piran’ first appeared on a French map from 1806 (Map collection of the National and University Library).



Figure 11: The name *Piranski zaliv* first appeared on a map of Slovenian territory from 1921 (Map collection of the Geographical Museum of the ZRC SAZU Anton Melik Geographical Institute).

The name *Valle Siziole* or *Valle Seziole* ‘Bay of Sečovlje’ appeared even before this on maps by Giovanni Salmon (1753) and Pietro Santini (1780), as well as *Porto delle Rose* ‘Bay of Portorož’. A few years later the variant *Valle di Siciole* appeared, and the name *Porto delle Rose* clearly began to denote its northern part. After this the name *Valle di Siciole* began to disappear, although it continues to appear on individual maps throughout the entire 19th century, the last time as *Vallone Sicciole* on a German military map from 1943 produced on the basis of an Italian model.

The political change occasioned by the fall of the Republic of Venice also dictated a change in the name of the bay. This was when the first instance of naming the bay after Piran appeared. A detailed plan from the brief history of the Illyrian Provinces, produced by the French navy hydrographer M. Beautemps-Beaupré in 1806, includes the name *Rade de Pirano* ‘Piran Roadstead’.

Even before it came into general use, the name *Valle delle Rose* ‘Bay of Portorož’ appeared on the *General Post- & Strassenkarte des Königreichs Illyrien* (General Postal and Road Map of the Kingdom of Illyria) for the entire bay. A similar solution in the form of *Hafen della Roso* ‘Portorož Harbor’ is used on the map *Nieder und Ober-Österreich, Steiermark, Kärnten, Krain und Küstenland* (Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Littoral) from the mid-19th century.

The Italian version of a name based on Piran first appeared in the form *Rada di Pirano* ‘Piran Roadstead’ on an 1847 map of the ecclesiastical division of northwest Istria into deaneries and parishes. The form *Vallone do Pirano* ‘Bay of Piran’ is attested from 1870, and ten years later the form *Vallone di Pirano*. During the First World War the map *Neue Generalkarte des Südwestlichen Kriegschauplatzes* (New General Map of the Southwest Theater of War) was published in Vienna, on which the entire bay is named *Bai von Pirano* ‘Bay of Piran’ in German, while the interior part is named *Valle Sizziole* ‘Bay of Sečovlje’ in corrupted Italian.



Figure 12: A Croatian map from 2002 still shows the traditional Slovenian and Croatian names for the bay written bilingually next to each other (Veliki atlas Hrvatske 2002).

The Slovenian name *Piranski zaliv* ‘Bay of Piran’ did not appear until 1921 on the *Zemljevid slovenskega ozemlja* (Map of Slovenian Territory) issued by the Slovenian Society (*Matica Slovenska*). It must be taken into account that during the interwar period this bay, the inner part of which was labeled *Sičolski zaliv* ‘Bay of Sečovljé’, belonged to Italy.

The name *Piranski zaliv* came into full use in Slovenia and in other parts of the former Yugoslavia both on maps and in other printed matter. The name was also written identically in Serbian, and so it is not surprising that it also appeared in this form on all Yugoslav military topographic maps after the Second World War.

The Croatian form of the name is *Piranski zaljev* and it is attested on all Croatian military, nautical, tourism, and general maps, as well as on detailed maps in both modern atlases (*Satelitski atlas Hrvatske* 2001; *Veliki atlas Hrvatske* 2002); the second atlas also has the Slovenian name *Piranski zaliv* written alongside the Croatian name.

Overlooking the thematic maps included as supplements to the Croatian official gazette (*Narodne novine*), the recently created name *Savudrijska vala* ‘Bay of Savudrija’ has so far appeared on only one map (*Topografska karta Umag* 2007), which was published by the private firm Mateus, based in Funtana near the tourist resort of Vrsar, as one section of a project for mapping Istria.

In any case, the sea name for the exclusively Croatian Bay of Savudrija, which cuts into the extreme northwest part of the Savudrija Peninsula, south of Cape Savudrija, is recorded in Italian and Croatian in various forms on many older and contemporary maps of the area in question. It was first recorded as



Figure 13: The name *Savudrijska vala* 'Bay of Savudrija' first appeared on a topographic map in 2007 (Topografska karta Umag 2007).

Porto di Salvore 'Port of Savudrija' on a Josephinian military map (Rajšp and Trpin 1997), although it does not appear as a completely clear hydronym. In the guidebook and atlas *Jadran* (Adriatic 1975) the hydronym *Savudrija* clearly appears in blue on the map, and the label *U.* (*uvala* 'bay') *Savudrija* is written on the map of the Hydrographic Institute of the Yugoslav Navy. The hydronym *L.* (*luka* 'port') *Savudrija* also appears in the same place on the topographic map of Umag published by the Mateus company of Funtana in 2007.

7 Bay of Savudrija (*Savudrijska vala*) vs. Bay of Piran (*Piranski zaliv/Piranski zaljev*)

The name 'Bay of Savudrija' was invented by Croatian fishermen in 2002. After this, it started to be used by Croatian right-wing politicians, and then by experts in international law, and finally by Ivo Sanader – the head of Croatia's ruling political party, the HDZ – in the role of prime minister. The name is also being changed by journalists and editors. The main motive for this renaming of the Bay of Piran is probably diplomatic taunting of Ljubljana and linguistic appropriation of part of the sea, likely in order to demonstrate Croatia's ownership of this part of the bay.

Although it is clear that historically this bay was never named the 'Bay of Savudrija', it must nonetheless be recognized that more frequent use of the new geographical name in Croatian circles shows the tendency of its international enforcement.

Unsuitable dealing with geographical names in Croatian circles should be noted as well as the unusual practice of Croatianising names of certain prominent persons, including the name of the cartographer Pietro Coppo. Although he certainly had no dealings with Croatian or Slovenian people during his lifetime, in the Croatian translation of the book *Imago Adriae* (Lago 1996) the translator Srđa Orbanić has systematically referred to him as *Petar Kopić*. When less educated readers repeatedly read this, they receive the mistaken impression that he was a Croatian, and not a Venetian.

Alongside the use of the name 'Bay of Savudrija', many politicians have made a pretense of ignorance. For example, after Croatia adopted new regulations on the borders of its maritime fishing zone (Pra-vilnik ... 2005), Slovenia sent a protest to Croatia in which Ambassador Milan Orožen Adamič observed that the Slovenian side did not understand what the expression 'Bay of Savudrija' referred to. A number of Croatian politicians responded to this position. Mate Granič, who served as Croatian foreign minister for many years, stated among other things that in diplomatic discussions he always used both expressions (i. e., 'Bay of Savudrija' and 'Bay of Piran') because both were in use. He also asserted that the Croatian side had always referred to the Bay of Piran as the 'Bay of Savudrija', and that in discussions the Slovenian ministers always used the expression 'Bay of Piran' and he used 'Bay of Savudrija', and they understood one another perfectly. A member of parliament from the Croatian Party of Rights (HSP), Tonči Tadić, stated that he did not know when the expression 'Bay of Savudrija' started being used, although it was obvious that it had been used long enough for everyone to refer to the bay that way – but he did not know what 'Bay of Piran' was supposed to refer to (Šuligoj 2005).

19
KARTA ADRIJANSKOG ZALJEVA (CARTA DEL GOLFO ADRIAN) PETRA KOPICA

Ovaj otisak iz drvoreza koji nosi ime Petra Kopića ima se smatrati, kako se čini po posebnostima u crtežu, nautičkim dokumentom Jadran skog mora. Radi se o jedinom sačuvanom primjerku iz zbirke od petnaest karata otisnutih iz drvoreza, datiranih između 1524. i 1526. godine, koje su pridodane rukopisnom kodeksu naslovijenom *Petri Coppo De Sumynthia totius orbis* (Pregled cijelog svijeta Petra Kopića) koji se čuva u Pomorskom muzeju S. Maiera u Piranu. Sistemat je netom navedenog djela. Karta je sastavljena od dva lista, 97 i 98 i kao karta XV nalazi se na koncu ove dragocjene zbirke.



20
KARTA ISTARSKOG POLUOTOKA U DJELU
"PORTOLANO" PETRA KOPICA (1528)

Ovaj Kopićev crtež ima istu originalnu projekciju dokumenta iz 1525. godine, ali u cjelini izgleda sirovo, shematično i sadržajem je mnogo gori.

Figure 14: Many Croatian books and other publications systematically Croatianize the name *Pietro Cocco* into *Petar Kopić* (Lago 1996).

The name *Savudrijska vala* is, of course, not based on a Croatian version of the name for the town of Piran (which has the same name in both Croatian and Slovenian), but instead represents a transfer of the identity of the bay elsewhere – to another place far from Piran. Such renaming creates not only political difficulties, but also confusion and problems in understanding maps and other information. Of course, it also violates good practice in naming conventions as recommended by the UNGEGN (Kadmon 2000; Kladnik 2007).

Croatian politicians are also applying the name ‘Bay of Savudrija’ in official documents. For example, in the Croatian official gazette (*Narodne novine*) in 2005 and 2007, the Croatian agriculture minister published a plan for monitoring changes in seawater quality at mussel beds in the Adriatic Sea. In doing so, he denied that the publication of the maps accompanying the plan was an attempt to prejudice the course of the national maritime border, although this was drawn through the center of the bay. Furthermore, the bay was only called the ‘Bay of Savudrija’ in the official documents. Several maps were appended to the plan, two of which were connected with the Bay of Piran. Although the ministry referred exclusively to the *Savudrijska vala* ‘Bay of Savudrija’, both maps (except for the legends, also reading *Savudrijska vala* ‘Bay of Savudrija’) still said *Piranski zaljev* ‘Bay of Piran’ on the cartographic representations themselves (Plan ... 2007).

8 Media analysis of the most recent geographical names

We turned to the newspaper publisher Delo to obtain information on the appearance of geographical names in newspaper articles. Delo's documentation is certainly the most extensive journalism archive in Slovenia, and at the same time it is among the oldest newspaper documentation in Slovenia and the most cited in Slovenia. It is comparable to the most developed newspaper archives in the world, such as the documentation of the newspaper *The Guardian* (Merljak 2007). Its quality is attested to by the fact that since 1999, when it became fully available to external users, it has also been used by competing papers and broadcasting companies in Slovenia, including the state broadcasting system.

The beginnings of this initially unorganized collection of materials date back to 1954, and since 1959 materials have been collected more systematically. Since 1999, 280,000 digital pages of all materials published by Delo have been stored in electronic form. This archive contains approximately two million articles in traditional format, and half a million articles in digital format from 2001 onwards. The collection grows by approximately 300 new articles per day (Delo documentation ... 2007).

The foundation of Delo's documentation is its pre-digitization collection. This is a traditional archive consisting of clippings of individual articles from print editions of the newspaper *Delo* and important articles from other Slovenian newspapers, as well as some foreign ones. The list of these articles has been partially entered into an electronic catalog, covering articles from 17 July 1996 to 3 January 2001 and comprising approximately 400,000 records.

The first digital documentation collection contains the full text of individual articles from *Delo*, its Sunday edition *Nedelo*, and the Saturday supplement *Sobotna priloga* from 3 January 2001 to 1 March 2004. It contains 100,000 classified texts comprising data and article texts. Because it is not complete, traditional archiving of individual article clippings still took place during this period. On 1 March 2004 a new comprehensive digital documentation system was introduced, containing all articles from *Delo*, its sister publication *Slovenske novice*, regular and special supplements, and selected articles from approximately 50 Slovenian and some foreign newspapers and magazines.

We relied on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) system for the selection of articles, examining newspaper articles related to the divisions for *morska meja* 'maritime border' (UDC: 341.225), *ribolovni pas* 'fishing zone' (UDC: 341.225.8), and *ozemeljske zahteve* 'territorial demands' (UDC: 341.223). Subdivisions are possible within these divisions, such as maritime border and arbitration, maritime border and police, maritime border and incidents, tensions over fishing zones, Croatian territorial demands, Slovenian territorial demands, and so on.

We selected these UDC divisions so that we could limit ourselves to material related to border disputes between Slovenia and Croatia, and only to those articles that mention the geographical name of the bay in a context important from the aspect of naming. Thus we excluded many articles from the start that dealt with subjects such as general tourism, sports competitions, fishing, and other topics in which the sea name was mentioned but was not relevant from the perspective of the border dispute.

Within these UDC divisions we examined all articles from 24 November 1990 to 31 December 2007. Because a given article may be classified under two or more UDC divisions with regard to its content, it may appear more than once. Because only one UDC can be searched at a time, articles may be duplicated.

After eliminating duplicate articles, we obtained a total of 1,311 articles in Slovenian, Croatian, and Serbian (mostly in the Latin alphabet, but also some in Cyrillic) that we included and processed further. We searched for name variants of *Piranski zaliv* (the Slovenian and Serbian name) and *Piranski zaljev* (Croatian) on the one hand, and *Savudrijska vala* (Croatian), *Savudrijska uvala* (Croatian), and *Savudrijski zaliv* (Slovenian) on the other. The Serbian name *Koparsko-piranski zaliv* 'Bay of Koper-Piran' also appeared in one text. Altogether we found at least one attestation of these hydronyms for this bay in 955 articles. The names *Piranski zaliv* and *Piranski zaljev* occurred 3,352 times in the period examined, the names *Savudrijska vala*, *Savudrijska uvala*, and *Savudrijski zaliv* 260 times, and the last only twice.

The name *Savudrijska uvala* first appears in the UDC division on fishing zones in two articles written by the journalist Mirko Urošević and published in the Croatian newspaper *Vjesnik* on 9 August 2002. The name *Savudrijska vala* is also used by Slovenian journalists, commentators, and interviewees, but only in cases when they are explaining that this is used by their Croatian colleagues and that it is Croatian »newspeak«. In exceptional cases it is also used by some for stylistic purposes, to make the story more attractive to the reader.

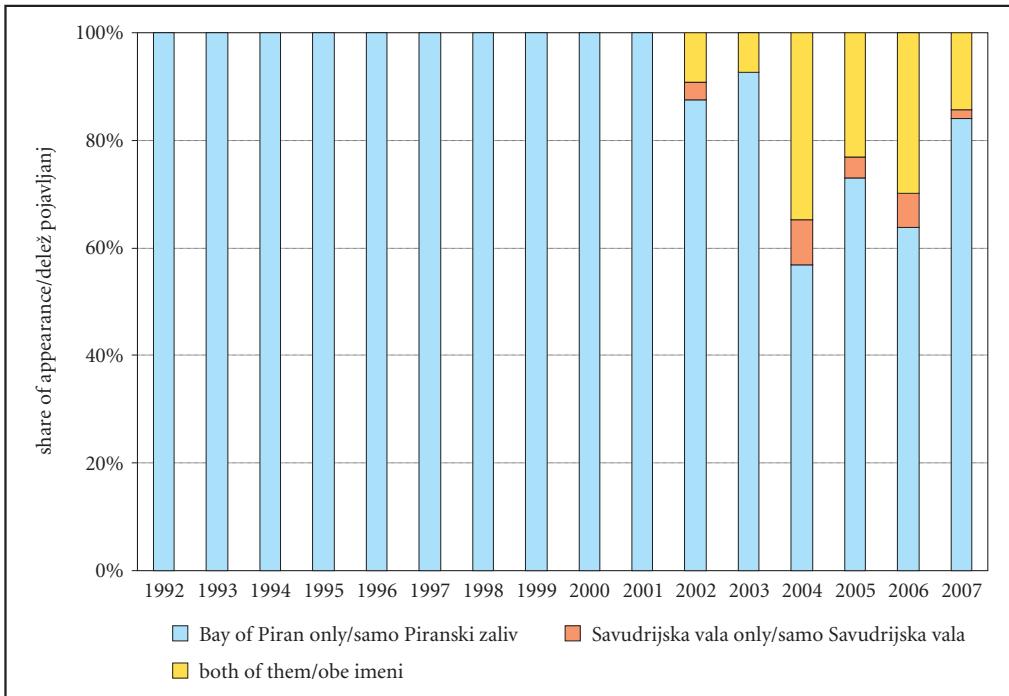


Figure 15: Share of hits for various versions of the name for the bay by year.

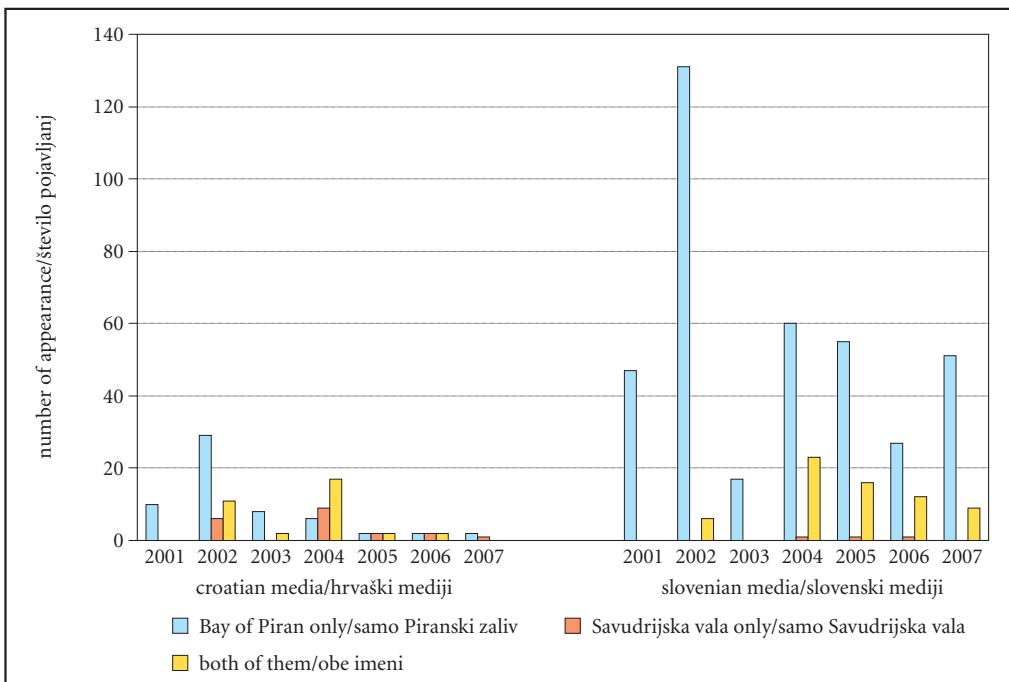


Figure 16: Number of hits for various versions of the name for the bay by media language by year.

In the media of all three languages, the name ‘Bay of Savudrija’ simply did not appear until 2002. This is followed by a period of its increasing penetration into the media, although it is also clear that for now the predominant name form is still ‘Bay of Piran’. Articles in which only the name ‘Bay of Savudrija’ appears constitute a definite minority, and there are more in which this appears together with the name ‘Bay of Piran’. The greatest increase in the media use of the name ‘Bay of Savudrija’ was in 2004, when Slovenian and Croatian journalists had much to say due to the strained political situation. The year 2006 was no better, after which the situation significantly quieted down in 2007 as far as articles with both names are concerned, let alone those using only ‘Bay of Savudrija’. This is better illustrated in figure 16, in which the appearance of both groups of names are broken down by year for Slovenian and Croatian media.

It is clear from this chart that Croatian persistence in introducing the name ‘Bay of Savudrija’ has subsided somewhat in recent years, awakening some hope. The Slovenian media are also dealing with the name of the Bay of Piran less intensely than in some previous years. It is significant that some kind of polarization has taken place in Croatia. On the one hand there are articles in which only the name ‘Bay of Savudrija’ appears and, on the other hand, articles that only use the name ‘Bay of Piran’. It is also clear that involvement with this topic has clearly decreased in Croatian newspapers in recent years, which is also true for the Slovenian media, although it remains at a relatively high level here. All of this demonstrates a deep grievance on the Slovenian side, whereas on the Croatian side the renaming has spread outwards into other facets of everyday life, including official and unofficial sources of information, which are serving to disseminate this contentious name.

We also examined the frequency of hits for various versions of the name for the bay on the Internet using the search engine *Google*, distinguishing between total hits and hits obtained only on *Google Slovenija*.

Table 2: Frequency of hits for various versions of the name for the bay on the Internet (Internet 2; February 2008).

Name variant	Language	Google total	Google Slovenija	Images
<i>Piranski zaliv</i>	Slovenian	36,300	33,700	701
<i>Piranski zaljev</i>	Croatian	29,500	1,600	117
<i>Savudrijski zaliv</i>	Slovenian	2,250	1,630	498
<i>Savudrijski zaljev</i>	Croatian	3,340	1,100	6
<i>Savudrijska vala</i>	Croatian	2,620	1,810	116

The analysis reveals that ‘Bay of Piran’ still strongly predominates among the name variants in both web and image hits. However, because of efforts to explain the Slovenian view of the true position of the Bay of Savudrija on the northwest coast of Cape Savudrija, the Slovenian name *Savudrijski zaliv* is almost as frequent on the Internet as the Croatian name *Savudrijska vala* for the Bay of Piran, and on the image hits the Slovenian even significantly surpasses the Croatian.

The Bay of Piran also appears as an entry in eight language versions of Wikipedia (Internet 1 2008). On seven of these it is named exclusively as the ‘Bay of Piran’ – only on the Dutch page, alongside the name *Baai van Piran* and an explanation of its original Slovenian name (*Piranski zaliv*), Croatian name (*Piranski zaljev*), and Italian name (*Baia di Pirano*), does the alternative Croatian name *Savudrijska vala* also appear. This is an evidence that this innovation is slowly expanding outwards and becoming internationally known. Used even more frequently, it could also become completely routine practice.

9 Conclusion

Although the Croatian introduction of a new geographical name is completely legitimate and cannot be proscribed in any way, it is clear from everything said and presented that this is a case of poor practice in dealing with geographical names because appropriate treatment favors as much unity as possible in the use of names.

Perhaps the best-known example of international standardization is the name of the Skagerrak Strait between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, which was agreed upon in 1970 by Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Previously, *Skagerrak* was only the Danish name, whereas the strait was known as *Skagerak* in Norwegian and *Skagerack* in Swedish (Kladnik 2007). This example involves related North Germanic languages;

however, the South Slavic languages Slovenian and Croatian are certainly also close enough that differentiation of the name (with regard to traditional use) is neither necessary nor appropriate.

This unsuitable practice has certainly contributed to poisoning good neighborly relations. It can be hoped that conditions will gradually cool off and that common sense will prevail because potential international arbitration would also require the preparation of documents that clearly define and name the matter under discussion. In any case, it is certainly hoped that both countries will succeed in preventing any further increase in tensions, which could lead to attempts to influence the proper international use of the name, as has been witnessed in the case of the sea name *Sea of Japan* or *East Sea* or *Sea of Korea*.

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Piranski zaliv ali Savudrijska vala? Primer problematičnega ravnjanja z zemljepisnimi imeni

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IZVLEČEK: Uveljavljeno zemljepisno ime Piranski zaliv označuje največji zaliv v Tržaškem zalivu na skrajnem severu Jadranskega morja. Z razpadom Jugoslavije in nastankom neodvisnih držav, razmejenih po nekdajnih republiških mejah, je prej nerazmejen akvatorij med Slovenijo in Hrvaško postal jedro razmejitvenega spora med obema državama.

Eno temeljnih načel dobrega ravnjanja z zemljepisnimi imeni je, da se uveljavljenih in na široko rabljenih imen ne spreminja. Ime Piranski zaliv (hrvaško Piranski zaljev) je izšlo iz italijanskega imena Vallone di Pirano, to pa je pred stoletjem izpodrinilo ime Valle di Sicciole (tudi Valle di Sicile; slovensko Sečoveljski zaliv), ki se je namesto prvotnih imen Largon oziroma Golfo Largone (v pomenu 'Široki zaliv') uveljavilo proti koncu 18. stoletja. Hrvatje skušajo po letu 2000 zanj povsem na novo uveljaviti ime Savudrijska vala (slovensko Savudrijski zaliv).

KLJUČNE BESEDE: geografija, zemljepisna imena, mareonim, mejni spor, državna meja, Piranski zaliv, Piranski zaljev, Savudrijska vala, Tržaški zaliv, Slovenija.

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Kazalo

1	Uvod	81
2	Japonsko ali Vzhodno oziroma Korejsko morje: najbolj razvitet primer spornega mareonima	81
3	Geografske značilnosti Piranskega zaliva	82
4	Zgodovinski okvir	83
4.1	Vloga solinarstva	84
5	Mejni spor na območju zaliva in njegovo zgodovinsko ozadje	84
6	Poimenovanje zaliva skozi čas	86
7	Savudrijska vala <i>vis-à-vis</i> Piranski zaliv/ Piranjski zaljev	88
8	Analiza medijskega pojavljanja sodobnih različic poimenovanja zaliva	89
9	Sklep	91
10	Literatura	91

1 Uvod

Pokrajinska, vodna, reliefna, ledinska, upravna in krajevna zemljepisna imena, iz katerih izhajajo imena prebivalcev, so svojevrstni duhovni, kulturni, socialni, zgodovinski in politični pokazatelj. Iz njih je mogoče razbrati marsikatero potezo naravne, družbene in značajske preteklosti, a tudi sedanjo posameznega naseljenega ali nenaseljenega območja na našem planetu (Kladnik 2007, 11).

Vsako zemljepisno ime je vezano na strogo določen zemljepisni objekt. Nastane na določeni točki časove ne os in na natanko določenem jezikovnem ozemlju (Šivic - Dular 1988, 55).

Problematika rabe zemljepisnih imen med drugim kaže na vpetost določenega naroda ali jezikovne skupnosti v svetovna dogajanja in na različne, tudi jezikovne razvojne vidike. Prek zemljepisnih imen se je zlasti v preteklosti pogosto izvajal psihološki boj za prilaščanje prostora, bodisi za kolonialno, fizično prilaščanje, bodisi za duhovno (Cohen in Kliot 1992; Myers 1996; Harley 2001).

Raba zemljepisnih imen je lahko izjemno občutljiva in politično kočljiva. Slovencem nam je dobro znana dolgoletna nesrečna zgodba o dvojezičnih krajevnih napisih na avstrijskem Koroškem. Zelo zapleten je primer poimenovanja Republike Makedonije, ki lahko zaradi grškega odklanjanja tega imena v svet svetovne diplomacije vstopa le z imenom Nekdanja jugoslovanska republika Makedonija (angleško Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia s kratico FYROM). Za dosledno rabo imena Moldova si ognjevitvo prizadeva tudi Republika Moldavija, ki želi na ta način pretrgati popkovino z naslednicami nekdanje skupne domovine Sovjetske zveze, s svojo vztrajnostjo pa hote ali nehote posega v jezikovno avtonomijo uporabnikov v ciljnih jezikih (Kladnik in Perko 2007, 90–92). Svetovno znan je tudi spor med Iranom in arabskimi državami o poimenovanju z nafto bogatega Perzijskega zaliva oziroma Arabskega zaliva; tudi zato se je zanj na široko uveljavilo kratko ime Zaliv.

V skrajnih primerih so lahko zemljepisna imena tudi eksplozivna. To dokazuje primer otočja vzhodno od Argentine, ki ga Britanci imenujejo Falklandski otoki (Falkland Islands), Argentinci pa želijo tudi v mednarodni rabi uveljaviti ime Malvinski otoki (Islas Malvinas).

Vsa ta in še mnoga druga, v svetovnem merilu manj znana nasprotja budno spremlja strokovna organizacija UNGEGN (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, slovensko Skupina izvedencev pri Združenih narodih za zemljepisna imena), ki je s svojim večdesetletnim delovanjem ogromno prispevala k poenoteni rabi zemljepisnih imen po svetu. Ker je njena vloga nenadomestljiva, njene napotke o ustrezni rabi pa velja upoštevati kot najbolj domišljene in strokovno podkrepljene, smo jo podrobnejše predstavili tudi v slovenski strokovni literaturi (Kladnik 2007).

V UNGEGN-u dejavno sodelujejo ne le geografi, ampak tudi geodeti, jezikoslovci, zgodovinarji, pravniki in strokovnjaki drugih profилov, zato njegovih priporočil ne velja razumeti kot enostranski proizvod določene stroke, ampak kot najširši možen konsenz med pogledi različnih ved in, morda še bolj, zapletenih političnih razmerij v sodobnem svetu. Prav znanstvena širina je gotovo osrednji razlog, da se v njem čedalje bolj uveljavljajo načela medsebojnega spoštovanja. Zemljepisna imena v najrazličnejših jezikih, originalno zapisana v raznih pisavah, se zapisujejo čedalje bolj usklajeno, enotno in glasovno dosledno, pri čemer se znova uveljavljajo zaradi kolonializma (pre)dolgo prezrta imena v jezikih prvotnih prebivalcev.

Slovensko ime Piranski zaliv je Komisija za standardizacijo zemljepisnih imen Vlade Republike Slovenije standardizirala v letu 2006 kot enega izmed nekaj tisoč imen z Državne pregledne karte Republike Slovenije v merilu 1 : 250.000, Standardizirana slovenska zemljepisna imena (Državna ... 2008), na katere so standardizirana vsa slovenska zemljepisna imena v matični državi Sloveniji in na ozemljih sosednjih držav Italije, Avstrije, Madžarske in Hrvaške.

Za Slovenijo je ime Savudrijska vala, Uvala Savudrija oziroma Savudrijski zaliv poimenovanje majhnega zaliva, vrezanega v skrajni severozahodni del Savudrijskega polotoka, južno od rta Savudrija. Ta mareonim je v italijanskem in hrvaškem jeziku v raznih oblikah zapisan na mnogih starejših in sodobnih podrobnih zemljevidih obravnavanega območja.

2 Japonsko ali Vzhodno oziroma Korejsko morje: najbolj razvitet primer spornega mareonima

V zadnjem času se je razplamtel pravcati boj za »pravilno« oziroma »ustrezno« poimenovanje morja med Japonsko in Korejo. V novejšem času ga namreč večina sveta pozna kot Japonsko morje, Korejci pa zelo

zagnano in sistematično dokazujejo, da bi se moralno imenovati Vzhodno morje, če že ne Korejsko morje. V zvezi s tem so po osmi konferenci Združenih narodov o standardizaciji zemljepisnih imen leta 2002 v Berlinu predstavniki korejske ambasade z Dunaja poslali dopis glede imena Japonsko morje/Korejsko morje/Vzhodno morje in obiskali predsednika Komisije za standardizacijo zemljepisnih imen Vlade Republike Slovenije s sedežem na Geografskem inštitutu Antona Melika ZRC SAZU. Leta 2004 je bila o tem v Parizu organizirana tudi mednarodna konferenca, v okviru katere je izšla bogato dokumentirana in privlačno opremljena korejska publikacija (K. S. Lee, Kim, Soh in S. T. Lee 2004), ki bralca z reprodukcijami mnogih starih zemljevidov in s statističnimi analizami prepričuje o neustreznosti rabe imena Japonsko morje. Japonci seveda ne držijo križem rok in v raznih člankih vztrajno dokazujejo neupravičenost korejskih zahlev (na primer Hishiyama in Nagaoka 2003; A historical ... 2006). Zadeve gredo tako daleč, da smo redaktorji zemljepisnih imen v atlasih in na zemljevidih sveta (na primer Kladnik in Perko 2005) potisnjeni v neprijeten položaj in deležni pritiskov ene od obeh strani, če uporabimo eno samo od obeh imen, ali pa obeh, če se odločimo za hkratno enakovredno poimenovanje z obema imenoma.

Komisija za standardizacijo zemljepisnih imen Vlade Republike Slovenije je že na sestanku 7. 10. 2002 sprejela stališče, da se, dokler se mednarodna skupnost glede tega vprašanja ne opredeli, še vedno uporablja tradicionalno ime Japonsko morje, ki je bilo vseskozi v rabi, vendar se ob njem dopušča tudi raba enega od obeh drugih imen, to je bodisi Vzhodno morje bodisi Korejsko morje.

Slika 1: Zapis hidronima Japonsko/Vzhodno morje je politično vse bolj kočljivo dejanje (Kladnik in Perko 2005).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Če nas morda preseneča ognjevitost zavzemanja obeh vpleteneh vzhodnoazijskih držav za njima ustrezno različico imena vmesnega morja, se zadeva zlahka razjasni ob drugem spornem imenu, to je poimenovanja dveh ozemeljsko spornih neposeljenih vulkanskih otočkov in okoliških čeri v skupni izmeri $0,23 \text{ km}^2$, ki ležijo sredi južnega dela Japanskega morja. Japonci si prizadevajo za mednarodno uveljavitev njihovega imena Takeshima, Korejci pa njihovega Dokdo (10 Issues ... 2008). Navidez povsem nerazumljiv preprič se razjasni ob upoštevanju njihove strateške lege, ki bi ob pripadnosti eni od obeh držav in posledični razmejiti teritorialnih voda odločilno vplivala na ozemeljsko delitev morja, pri čemer obe sprti državi domnevata, da se pod morskim dnom skrivajo neslutena naravna bogastva.

3 Geografske značilnosti Piranskega zaliva

Piranski zaliv je izrazita zajeda severnega dela Jadranskega morja, poglobljena v severozahodni del polotoka Istre. Je del Tržaškega zaliva, najbolj severnega dela Beneškega zaliva, ki sestavlja severozahodni del Jadranskega morja. Zarezan je med flišnim, vododržnim in precej razčlenjenim Piranskim polotokom na njegovi severni strani in apnenčastim, zakraselim in ravnim Savudrijskim polotokom na južni strani. Kot potopljena rečna dolina je nastal z dvigom morske gladine po zadnji ledeni dobi. V notranjosti se nadaljuje z nizko, z obalo vred zaradi solin, ki so med največjimi in najbolj severnimi ob Jadrankem morju, precej preurejeno aluvialno ravnico (Radinja 1994). Dlje v notranjost se nadaljuje rodovitna aluvialna ravnica reke Dragonje.

Naravni tok Dragonje so v spodnjem delu zaradi solinarstva regulirali, s čimer je nastalo več umetnih prekopov, ki so se v morje iztekali med posameznimi območji Sečoveljskih solin. Na zemljevidih iz 19. stoletja se je naravni tok Dragonje izlival v morje severno od današnjega portoroškega letališča, a že Jožefinski vojaški zemljevid s konca 18. stoletja prikazuje umetne prekope med solinami, med njimi tudi prekop na mestu zdajšnjega Kanala sv. Odorika, speljan tik pod bujskim kraškim ravnikom.

Slika 2: Piranski zaliv je vodno telo med flišno in akumulacijsko slovensko obalo v ospredju in ravno obalo zakraselega hrvaškega Savudrijskega polotoka v ozadju. V ustju Dragonje so prostrane, deloma še deljujoče Sečoveljske soline.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Piranski zaliv je dokaj pravilne trikotne oblike. Njegova površina je $18,8 \text{ km}^2$, kar je 3,4 % površine Tržaškega zaliva. Njegova širina ob vhodu med rtom Madona na severu in rtom Savudrija na jugu je 4,9 km, v dolžino pa meri 5,4 km. Tako kot celoten severni del Jadranskega morja je Piranski zaliv plitev. 77 % dna je sicer globlje od 10 m, vendar globina le v skrajnem zunanjem delu zaliva malenkostno presega 20 m.

Povprečna avgustovska temperatura je 23 °C, februarska pa 8 °C, dejanska temperatura pa je lahko za nekaj stopinj višja ali nižja. Slanost med 34 in 38 ‰ je za severni del Jadranskega morja nadpovprečna.

Populacijsko in gospodarsko težišče je na severni strani zaliva, kjer so poleg slikovitega srednjeveškega mesta Pirana (italijansko Pirano; v virih se prvič omenja v prvem desetletju 7. stoletja) večja še naselja Portorož (Portorose), Lucija (Lucia), Seča (Sezza) in Sečovlje (Sicciole). Portorož je vodilno slovensko turistično središče, Lucija je izrazito spalno naselje, Seča in Sečovlje pa sta še vedno ohranila značaj podeželskih naselij. Na hrvaški strani je bilo do pred kratkim edino naselje stara vas Savudrija (italijansko Salvore), po letu 1970 pa so z razvojem turizma nastala počitniška naselja Kanegra (Canegra), Lavra (Laura) in Crveni Vrh (Monterosso). Dvojezična imena so znak, da gre za območje prepletanja slovenskega in hrvaškega prebivalstva z avtohtonim italijanskim prebivalstvom. Dejanska etnična sestava in njeno spremenjanje pa sta precej bolj zapleteni in sta se zlasti v zadnjem času bistveno spremenili. Po popisu leta 2002 je imel Piran 4143 prebivalcev, Savudrija pa po popisu leta 2001 241 prebivalcev. Kot zanimivost naj navedemo, da je imel Piran leta 1910, ko je dosegel prebivalstveni višek v 20. stoletju, 7491 prebivalcev, Savudrija pa jih je imela po odselitvi optantov leta 1953 vsega 56.

Poglavitne dejavnosti na območju Piranskega zaliva so turizem, navtika (marina), ribištvo (sezonski izlov cipljev), marikultura (gojenje školjk in plemenitih rib), solinarstvo (kljub močnemu nazadovanju so tu največje soline vzdolž severne jadranske obale), v kraju na obali storitvene dejavnosti in v zaledju kmetijstvo s poudarkom na pridelovanju zgodnje zelenjave, oljk, agrumov, fig, breskev in vina. Velik vpliv na turizem in možnosti njegovega nadaljnjega razvoja ima letališče v Sečovljah, eno od treh mednarodnih letališč v Republiki Sloveniji.

Na območju Piranskega zaliva sta od leta 1990 zavarovana 200-metrski pas obrežnega morja in morskega dna ob rtu Madona v Piranu kot naravni spomenik ter Sečoveljske soline s polotokom Seča kot krajinski park, ki je zelo pomembna ornitološka lokaliteta. Leta 1993 so bile kot prvo območje v Sloveniji zaščitene z Ramsarsko konvencijo o mokriščih.

4 Zgodovinski okvir

V drugi polovici 8. stoletja je Piran tako kot celotna Istra izpod bizantinske prešel pod frankovsko oblast. Sredi 9. stoletja je bila Istra priključena k italskemu kraljestvu, sredi 10. pa kot del Furlanske marke vključena v nemško cesarstvo (Mihelič 1994). Takrat so se v istrskih obalnih mestih začeli intenzivneje razvijati obrt, pomorska trgovina in solinarstvo. Zlasti solinarstvo je tokom zgodovine bistveno vplivalo na družbene in gospodarske razmere. Solna trgovina je imela odločilno vlogo v razvoju Trsta, Milj, Kopra, Izole in Pirana (Žagar in Mihelič 1998). Zaradi pomembnosti navedenih dejavnosti je oblast nad njimi postopoma prevzela Beneška republika.

Istrska mesta so vpliv Benetk občasno občutila že od sedemdesetih let 9. stoletja, vendar so se kljub temu vključno s Piranom še samostojno razvijala. Za Piran lahko trdimo, da »je zrasel na soli« (Bonin F. 1992). Po letu 1209 je imel položaj istrskega mejnega grofa oglejski patriarch. Leta 1274 je Piran dobil statut, leta 1283 pa je bil kot zadnje samostojno istrsko mesto podrejen beneški državi. Pod njenim okriljem je ostal do ukinitve Beneške republike leta 1797.

Slika 3: Zgodovinsko daleč najpomembnejše naselje na obali zaliva je slikovito srednjeveško mesto Piran.
Glej angleški del prispevka.

Francoske čete so Beneško Istro zasedle leta 1806. Celotno območje je postal sestavni del Italijanskega kraljestva, od leta 1809 do 1813 pa je bilo vključeno v Ilirske province s sedežem v Ljubljani. Leta 1814 je znova prešlo pod habsburško oblast. Avstrija oziroma njena naslednica Avstro-Ogrska monarhija sta si ga lastili do konca prve svetovne, ko je leta 1918 pripadlo Italiji (Požeš 1995).

Po končani drugi svetovni vojni je za nekaj let postal del cone B Svobodnega tržaškega ozemlja, po podpisu Londonskega sporazuma pa je bil leta 1954 priključen k nekdanji Jugoslaviji oziroma njeni republiki Sloveniji (Mihelič 1994). Z razpadom Jugoslavije je leta 1991 postal del novonastale države Republike Slovenije, s spremembjo republiških meja v državne in nastankom Republike Hrvaške pa se je znašel v neposredni bližini državne meje. Prav še ne sporazumno določen potek državne meje med Slovenijo in Hrvaško je dodobra zaznamovalo tudi sodobnost Piranskega zaliva in neposredno vplival na novodobne poizkuse njegovega vnovičnega preimenovanja ali vsaj uvedbe novega alonima Savudrijska vala.

4.1 Vloga solinarstva

Piransko solinarstvo ima verjetno korenine že v antiki. Sečoveljske soline so skupaj s tistimi v Luciji in Strunjanu del Piranskih solin. Prvi pisni viri o njih segajo v 13. stoletje. Od 14. stoletja dalje so s posodobljenim načinom pridobivanja pridelali več soli, zato so »belo zlato« začeli prodajati v širše zaledje, pa tudi na širše območje Evrope in celo na Bližnji vzhod. Razvila se je živahna trgovinska dejavnost. Trgovina s soljo je dosegla velik razmah zlasti po letu 1578, ko so Benečani zaradi novega gospodarskega zapleta s habsburškim cesarstvom poškodovali tržaške soline, ki so dokončno propadle leta 1617.

Sol je bila od nekdaj strateško zelo pomembna. Benečani so nadzorovali tako njeno proizvodnjo kot tudi trgovino z njo. Sčasoma so Benetke začele proizvodnjo soli v piranskih solinah omejevati. Država je odkupila večino letnega pridelka, sedmina ga je pripadla občini, solinarji pa so ga lahko obdržali petino in ga prodajali trgovcem iz zaledja.

Zaradi monopolne gospodarske politike in nizkih odkupnih cen soli so Pirančani sol tudi tihotapili. Tihotapljenje je bilo značilno za celotno obdobje obstoja solin. Okrepilo se je zlasti ob koncu 14. stoletja, ko so začeli pridobivati čistejšo sol, in v prvih dveh desetletjih 16. stoletja, v času vojne s turško državo in Cambraijsko ligo (Bonin M. 2002). Zaradi neurejenih političnih razmer je močan razmah doseglo tudi ob koncu 16. in na začetku 17. stoletja.

Zaradi trgovine s cenejošo soljo iz Dalmacije in južnejših predelov Jadrana ter vzpona bližnjega Trsta so piranske soline že ob koncu 17. stoletja, še zlasti pa v 18. stoletju začele doživljati krizo. Proizvodnja soli se je izrazito zmanjšala, kar je spremljalo opuščanje kristalizacijskih bazenov. Leta 1761 je reka Dragonja prebila nasipe in poplavila piranske soline, kar je stanje še dodatno poslabšalo (Bonin F. 1992). Po propadu Beneške republike so avstrijske oblasti začele soline obnavljati.

Francozi so na ozemlju Ilirskeh provinc uvedli popoln državni monopol na sol. Ker so francoske oblasti prodajo soli v avstrijske dežele prepovedale, se je tržišče bistveno zmanjšalo. Zaradi nadzora angleških vojaških ladij ni bilo soli mogoče izvažati niti po morju. Trgovali so lahko le z Lombardijo in Furlanijo, vendar so v teh pokrajinalah prodajali cenejošo francosko sol. Kljub temu, da so bila skladišča polna, je cena soli ostala nespremenjena (Bonin M. 2002).

Slika 4: Piranski solinarji. Arhiv Pomorskega muzeja »Sergej Mašera« Piran.
Glej angleški del prispevka.

S ponovnim prihodom pod avstrijsko oblast se je položaj začasno spremenil na bolje. Že leta 1827 se je državni monopol nad soljo znova uveljavil povsod v habsburški monarhiji in se obdržal do začetka 20. stoletja (Gestrin 1998). Zaradi dobre kakovosti so sol prodajali v Turčijo, posamezni trgovci pa celo v Severno in Južno Ameriko, Indijo in skandinavske dežele (Bonin F. 1992).

Leta 1904 so soline postale državna last in monopol nad soljo je tudi uradno prevzela država. Do takrat so bile soline v lasti bogatih meščanskih družin, cerkve, samostanov in dobrodelnih ustanov (Žagar in Mihelič 1998). Sol v Sečoveljskih solinah so dolga stoletja pridobivali prebivalci Pirana, ki so bili večinoma italijanske narodnosti. Vsako leto so se aprila, okrog dneva sv. Jurija, zaščitnika Pirana, za nekaj mesecov, v času trajanja sezone, skupaj z družinami preselili v soline. Čeprav so bili le najemniki solinarskih parcel in so kot plačilo za opravljeno delo dobivali določen delež pridelane soli, so s tem zasluzili dovolj za celoletno preživetje svojih družin. Šele na prelomu iz 19. stoletja v 20. stoletje so sprva kot pomožni delavci, pozneje pa kot pravi solinarji začeli delati kmetovalci iz neposredne okolice, torej z narodnostno mešanega ozemlja, za njimi pa še kmečko prebivalstvo s sosednjega, povsem slovenskega ozemlja v zaledju (Orožen Adamič 1998).

5 Mejni spor na območju zaliva in njegovo zgodovinsko ozadje

Narodna sestava prebivalstva na območju Piranskega zaliva in v porečju Dragonje je bila v 19. in na začetku 20. stoletja precej zapletena. Italijani so obvladovali mesteca na celotnem območju do reke Mirne, Slovenci so živelii v zaledju desne strani reke Dragonje, medtem ko je bilo na levi strani prebivalstvo večinoma hrvaško, četudi so na Savudrijskem polotoku prebivali tudi Slovenci. Reka Dragonja kot jezikovna in siceršnja meja med slovenskim in hrvaškim prebivalstvom se večinoma pojavlja že pri geografskih in jezikoslovnih piscih od druge polovice 19. stoletja naprej (Darovec in Gosar 2004).

Enako so odločili zastopniki slovenske Osvobodilne fronte in hrvaškega osvobodilnega gibanja po drugem zasedanju Avnoja v bosanskem Jajcu konec leta 1943, ko so se strinjali da naj bosta katastrski občini Savudrija in Kaštel ločeni od upravne občine Piran (Repe 2004).

Med drugo svetovno vojno se je Znanstveni inštitut pri SNOS (Slovenski Narodnoosvobodilni Svet) ukvarjal s študijami povojnih slovenskih meja. Na njegovih zasedanjih, kjer so mejo s Hrvaško kot najmanj problematično puščali ob strani je prevladalo stališče da naj slovensko-hrvaška meja v Istri poteka po dolini reke Dragonje (Mihelič 2007).

Po drugi svetovni vojni meje med republikami niso bile sprejete in potrjene niti v republiških niti v zvezni skupščini. Prvi zemljevid je bil sicer objavljen leta 1945, vendar brez argumentacije, na kakšni podlagi so bile meje določene, in brez medsebojnega soglasja med sosednjimi republikami. Meje niso bile označene niti na terenu. Obstojče mejne spore med Slovenijo in Hrvaško je že leta 1945 reševala posebna slovensko-hrvaška komisija, ki sta jo vodila takratna notranja ministra Ivan Maček Matija in Stevo Krajačič. Leta 1956 je komisija rešila zadnji spor, ko je več naselij v povirju Dragonje, iz občine Buje v tedanjem okraju Pula, sporazumno postalo del ozemlja takratne Ljudske republike Slovenije.

V Jugoslaviji republiška meja med Slovenijo in Hrvaško ni bila povsod natančno določena. Ozemlje med Kanalom sv. Štefana, najbolj južnim rokavom Dragonje, in južno mejo katastrske občine Piran, ki poteka natanko po stiku med aluvialno ravnico Dragonje in pobočja ravnika Bujskega kraša, je bilo območje dvojne evidence. Katastrsko je spadalo v Slovenijo, administrativno pa je bilo del Hrvaške. Razprave o meji so se dodobra razplamtele po osamosvojitvi obeh držav 25. junija 1991.

Slika 5: Zemljevid etnične sestave na območju Piranskega zaliva (zeleno = Italijani, rdeče = Slovenci in Hrvati; Geografski institut Jugoslovanske narodne armije 1953).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Teorij o meji med Slovenijo in Hrvaško na območju Piranskega zaliva je še več, večina pa se jih sklicuje na meje katastrskih občin, zlasti na katastrsko mejo piranske občine iz leta 1910. Na nekdanji pomen Pirana opozarja dejstvo, da je bil v poznejo slovensko katastrsko občino Sečovlje vključen tudi severni del Savudrijskega polotoka južno od Kanala sv. Štefana. Za slovensko stran je stanje še vedno nespremenjeno, Hrvaška pa je to območje po osamosvojitvi enostransko vključila v hrvaško katastrsko občino Kaštel, del občine Buje. Hrvaška je zatem izvedla še več manjših enostranskih dejanj, ki Slovenijo vseskozi postavljajo v položaj dokaj pasivnega opazovalca politike izvršenih dejstev.

Pomembne so tudi etnične meje, ki se sklicujejo na različna zgodovinska obdobja. Katastrske meje so bile v posameznih časovnih obdobjih v korist Sloveniji, v drugih pa Hrvaški. Po *Odloku o razdelitvi Istrskega okrožja na okraje in občine* iz septembra 1947 sta vasi Mlini in Škrile ob spodnjem toku Dragonje pripadali občini Kaštel v okraju Buje (Odlok ... 1947), po *Sklepih Istrskega okrožnega ljudskega odbora* iz leta 1948 in 1949 pa je to območje spet pripadlo občini Piran (Zapisnik V ... 1948; Zapisnik VIII ... 1950; Bela knjiga ... 2006, 179–180). Glede na nacionalni kriterij naj bi po nekaterih tezah slovenska meja tekla po reki Mirni, s čimer naj bi Sloveniji pripadal tudi Savudrijski polotok vključno z Novigradom, kar pa kritične presoje, kljub temu, da je tam živilo precej Slovencev, danes ne vzdrži več.

Slika 6: Območje občine Piran v osemdesetih letih 19. stoletja (Piano topografico ... 1882).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Kopenski potek državne meje je posredno pomemben za potek državne meje na morju. Slovensko-hrvaška morska meja ni bila nikoli določena, ker je bilo Jadransko morje skupno, torej jugoslovansko (Gosar in Klemenčič 2000).

Vendar je celoten akvatorij Piranskega zaliva tako v gospodarskem kot v upravnem smislu pripadal Piranu že vsaj od 13. stoletja dalje, ko je bil pod nadoblastjo Benetk (Mihelič 2007). Slovensko-hrvaški spor glede vzpostavitve morske meje je za Slovenijo še posebno pomemben z vidika prizadevanj za zagotovitev nemotenega dostopa na odprto morje, ki ga otežujeta ali celo preprečuje ozek Tržaški zaliv in kratka slovenska obalna črta (Klemenčič in Schofield 1995; Blake in Topalović 1996). S tega zornega kota je bil pomemben sporazum med predsednikoma hrvaške vlade Ivico Račanom in slovenske vlade Janezom Drnovškom leta 2001, po katerem naj bi večji del akvatorija zaliva pripadel Sloveniji, majhen del vzdolž obale Savudrijskega polotoka pa Hrvaški; sporni zaselki na levem bregu spodnjega toka Dragonje naj bi postali hrvaški. Slovenski parlament je sporazum potrdil, hrvaški pa ne.

Pozneje je morska meja postala pomembna za Hrvaško z vidika implementacije ekološko-ribolovne cone, ki jo je kljub nasprotovanju Italije in Slovenije enostransko sprejela leta 2006, na začetku leta 2008 pa se je njeni uveljavitvi v prid nadaljevanja pogajanj kot kandidatke za vstop v Evropsko unijo morala odreči. Ko bo Hrvaška postala polноправна članica Evropske unije, bodo določila ekološko-ribolovne cone za vse druge članice EU tako in tako postala nična.

S tem se je Piranski zaliv znašel v srčiki nerešenih mejnih vprašanj vzdolž celotne državne meje med Slovenijo in Hrvaško. Ker se državi ne moreta dogovoriti praktično o ničemer več (tudi ne, ali naj rešuja posamezne sporne točke ali vse probleme v paketu, ali naj se povsod držita enakih razmejitvenih kriterijev, saj se vsaka na posameznih odsekih zavzema le za tiste, ki so njej v prid), se kot realna možnost nakazuje mednarodna arbitraža.

Naj omenimo še, da se je slovenska stran doslej na zemljevidih strogo izogibala prikazovanju poteka nedogovorjene državne meje na morju, kar pa še zdaleč ne velja za hrvaško stran; ta mejo praviloma vrije po sredini Piranskega zaliva, kar odgovarja njihovim maksimalnim pogajalskim izhodiščem.

6 Poimenovanje zaliva skozi čas

Ime Piranskega zaliva se je skozi zgodovino spremenjalo bolj, kot je v navadi za mareonime podobnih dimenzij. Celo večini Slovencev je malo znano in zato presenetljivo, da se je nekoč imenoval drugače kakor danes. Ime Piranski zaliv je namreč med nami tako močno zakoreninjeno, da je večini ljudi samo po sebi umetno in naj bi bilo, še zlasti ker se navezuje na edino zgodovinsko pomembno mesto na njegovi obali, takšno že od nekdaj, torej vsaj od srednjega veka dalje.

Temu seveda ni tako, kar smo razkrili s skrbno analizo kartografskega gradiva. Pri tem smo se oprli na kartografski zbirki Zemljepisnega muzeja pri Geografskem inštitutu Antona Melika ZRC SAZU ter Narodne in univerzitetne knjižnice v Ljubljani, pa tudi na knjižna dela, ki celovito obravnavajo stare kartografske prikaze sveta in njegovih delov (Lago in Rossit 2006), Jadranskega morja (Kozličić 1995; Lago 1996) in polotoka Istre (Lago in Rossit 1981). Ob tem smo pregledali še vrsto atlasov in knjižnih virov, ki ime navajajo opisno. Poudarek je bil na sodobnih hrvaških atlasih (Satelitski atlas Hrvatske 2001; Veliki atlas Hrvatske 2002) in leksikografskih delih (Pomorska enciklopedija 1960; Pomorski leksikon 1990). Zajeli smo tudi poimenovanja na nekaterih zemljevidih, ki jih nismo našli v nobenem knjižnem delu niti v obeh temeljito pregledanih kartografskih zbirkah (Švagelj 2007; Pomorski muzej »Sergej Mašera« Piran).

V zbirko s pregledom imen smo vključili vse zemljevide in druge vire, kjer je obravnavani zaliv dovolj jasno poimenovan. Na seznamu se je znašlo 75 različnih virov, ki smo jih kronološko razvrstili, to pa nam je omogočilo razbrati, kako se je ime spremenjalo in v katerem časovnem razdobju se je določeno ime pojavljalo. Iz 16. stoletja je 8 kartografskih virov, iz 17. stoletja 22 kartografskih virov, iz 18. stoletja 16 kartografskih virov, iz 19. stoletja 13 kartografskih virov, iz 20. stoletja 13 kartografskih ter pisnih virov in iz 21. stoletja 3 kartografski viri. Zavedamo se, da spisek virov zagotovo ni popoln, vendar vseeno omogoča dovolj celovit vpogled v obravnavano tematiko. V prihodnje ga nameravamo še razširiti.

Preglednica 1: Kronologija poimenovanja zaliva.

različica imena zaliva	jezik	pomen	obdobje rabe
Largon	italijanski	Široki	1525–1605
Golfo Largone	italijanski	Široki zaliv	1573–1799
Valle di Sic(c)iole	italijanski	Sečoveljski zaliv	1753–1943
La Rada	italijanski	Sidrišće	1785
Rade de Pirano	francoski	Piransko sidrišče	1806
Valle delle Rose	italijanski	Portoroški zaliv	1820
Rada di Pirano	italijanski	Piransko sidrišče	1847
Vallone di Pirano	italijanski	Piranski zaliv	1898
Piranški zaliv	slovenski	–	1921–
Piranski zaljev	hrvaški	Piranski zaliv	1960–
Savudrijska vala	hrvaški	Savudrijski zaliv	2007–

Najstarejši znani zemljevid s poimenovanjem obravnavanega zaliva je izdelal beneški kartograf Pietro Coppo (1470–1556), rojen v Benetkah, poročen pa v Izoli, kjer je tudi umrl. V njem je uporabil ime

Largon v pomenu ‘Široki’, ki se je obdržalo do začetka 16. stoletja. Na sodobnejši Coppovi karti iz leta 1540 je v notranjosti obravnavanega zaliva tudi mareonim Sizol, ki je očitno postal podlaga poznejšega poimenovanja Sečoveljski zaliv.

Slika 7: Najstarejše poimenovanje zaliva (Largon) v kartografskih virih je na zemljevidu Istre, ki ga je leta 1525 izdelal beneški kartograf Pietro Coppo (Kozličič 1995).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 8: Na Orteliusovem zemljevidu je prvič zapisana kombinacija občnoimenskega izraza Golfo in lastnoimenske sestavine Largon (Kozličič 1995).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Znameniti nizozemski kartograf Abraham Ortelius je leta 1573 na podlagi Coppove karte izdelal posodobljen zemljevid, v katerem je prvič uporabil občnoimenski izraz Golfo z enako lastnoimensko sestavino Largon, torej Golfo Largon v pomenu ‘Široki zaliv’, ki mu je leta 1620 na zemljevidu Giovannija Antonia Maginija (Giovanni Antonio Magini) sledilo ime Golfo Largone v enakem pomenu. Ta oblika je skupaj z različicama Golfo di Largone in Golfo di Largon zaznamovala vse zemljevide do srede 18. stoletja, povsem pa je izginila ob koncu 18. stoletja, ko je Beneška republika propadla.

Še prej sta se na zemljevidih Giovannija Salmona iz leta 1753 in Pietra Santinija iz leta 1780 pojavili imeni Valle Siziole oziroma Valle Seziole v pomenu ‘Sečoveljski zaliv’ ter Porto delle Rose v pomenu ‘Portoroški zaliv’. Nekaj let pozneje se je pojavila različica Valle di Siciole, ime Porto delle Rose pa je začelo nedvoumno označevati njegov severni del. Potem je ime Valle di Siciole začelo izginjati, vendar se je še vedno pojavljalo na posameznih zemljevidih skozi celotno 19. stoletje, zadnjič pa kot Vallone Sicciole na nemškem vojaškem zemljevidu iz leta 1943, izdelanim na podlagi italijanske predloge.

Politična sprememba ob propadu Beneške republike je narekovala tudi spremembo poimenovanja zaliva. Takrat se je prvič pojavilo poimenovanje po Piranu. Na podrobнем načrtu iz kratkega obdobja Ilirskih provinc, ki ga je francoski vojaški hidrograf M. Beautemps-Beaupré izdelal leta 1806, je zapisano Rade de Pirano v pomenu ‘Piransko sidrišče’.

Slika 9: Na Jožefinskem vojaškem zemljevidu je označena vrsta hidronimov, glavna pa sta La Rada za zunanjí del Piranskega zaliva in Valle di Siciole za njegov notranji del (Rajšp in Trpin 1997).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 10: Ime v pomenu Piranski zaliv je bilo prvič vpisano na francoskem zemljevidu iz leta 1806 (Map collection of the National ... 2008). Glej angleški del prispevka.

Še pred njegovo popolno uveljavitvijo je na Splošnem poštnem in cestnem zemljevidu Kraljevine Ilijije (*General – Post & Strassenkarte des Königreich Illyrien*) za celotni zaliv uporabljeno ime Valle delle Rose v pomenu ‘Portoroški zaliv’. Podobna rešitev v obliki Hafen della Roso (‘Portoroško pristanišče’) je uporabljena na zemljevidu Spodnja in Zgornja Avstrija, Štajerska, Koroška, Kranjska in Primorje (*Nieder und Ober-Oesterreich, Steiermark, Krain und Küstenland*) iz sredine 19. stoletja.

Italijanska različica poimenovanja po Piranu se v obliki Rada di Pirano (‘Piransko sidrišče’) prvič pojavi na zemljevidu cerkvene razdelitve severozahodne Istre na dekanije in župnije iz leta 1847. Leta 1870 je zapisana oblika Vallone do Pirano, deset let pozneje pa Vallone di Pirano. Med prvo svetovno vojno je na Dunaju izšel zemljevid Nov splošni zemljevid jugozahodnih bojišč (Neue Generalkarte des Südwestlichen Kriegschauplatzes), na katerem je celotni zaliv poimenovan po nemško Bai von Pirano, njegov notranji del pa v popačeni italijanščini Valle Sizziole.

Slika 11: Ime Piranski zaliv je bilo prvič vpisano na Zemljevidu slovenskega ozemlja iz leta 1921 (Map collection of the Geographical ... 2008). Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slovensko ime Piranski zaliv je prvič zapisano še le na Zemljevidu slovenskega ozemlja, ki ga je leta 1921 izdala Matica Slovenska. Upoštevati je treba, da je med svetovnima vojnoma območje zaliva, katerega notranji del je imenovan Sičjolski zaliv, spadalo k Italiji.

Ime Piranski zaliv se je v Sloveniji in drugih delih nekdanje Jugoslavije povsem uveljavilo tako v kartografskih kot pisnih virih. V povsem enaki obliki je zapisano tudi v srbskem jeziku, zato ni čudno, da se je v taki obliki pojavljalo tudi na vseh jugoslovanskih vojaških topografskih zemljevidih po drugi svetovni vojni.

Hrvaška oblika imena je Piranski zaljev in je izpričana na vseh hrvaških vojaških, pomorskih, turističnih in splošnih zemljevidih, tudi na podrobnih zemljevidih v obeh sodobnih atlasih (Satelitski atlas Hrvatske 2001, Veliki atlas Hrvatske 2002), pri čemer je v Velikem atlasu Hrvatske ob njem zapisana tudi slovenska imenska različica Piranski zaliv.

Novodobno ime Savudrijska vala je, če izvzamemo tematske zemljevide kot priloge hrvaškega Uradnega lista (Narodne novine), doslej natisnjeno na enem samem zemljevidu (Topografska karta Umag 2007), ki ga je v okviru projekta kartografske ponazoritve Istre kot eno od sekcij izdalо zasebno podjetje Mateus iz Funtane v bližini Vrsarja.

Slika 12: Še na hrvaškem zemljevidu iz leta 2002 sta dvojezično druga ob drugi zapisani tradicionalni slovenski in hrvaški različici imena zaliva (Veliki atlas Hrvatske 2002).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 13: Ime Savudrijska vala je bilo na topografski zemljevid prvič vpisano leta 2007 (Topografska karta Umag 2007).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Sicer pa je mareonim za izključno hrvaški Savudrijski zaliv, vrezan v skrajni severozahodni del Savudrijskega polotoka, južno od rta Savudrija, v italijanščini in hrvaščini v raznih oblikah zapisan na mnogih starejših in sodobnih zemljevidih obravnavanega območja. Prvič je kot Porto di Salvore zapisan na karti Jožefinskega vojaškega zemljevida (Rajšp in Trpin 1997), vendar ni povsem jasno prikazan kot hidronim. V vodiču in atlasu Jadran (1975) je na karti z modro barvo nedvoumno izpričan hidronim Savudrija, na karti Hidrografskega inštituta Jugoslovanske vojne mornarice pa piše U. (krajšava za 'Uvala') Savudrija. Na tem mestu se hidronim L. (krajšava za 'Luka') Savudrija pojavlja tudi na Topografski karti Umag, ki jo je leta 2007 izdalо podjetje Mateus iz Funtane.

7 Savudrijska vala *vis-à-vis* Piranski zaliv/Piranski zaljev

Ime Savudrijska vala so si leta 2002 izmislili hrvaški ribiči. Za njimi so ga začeli uporabljati hrvaški desničarski politiki, nato strokovnjaki za mednarodno pravo in na koncu vodilne hrvaške stranke HDZ Ivo Sanader v vlogi predsednika vlade. Ime spreminjajo tudi novinarji in uredniki. Glavna vzroka za preimenovanje Piranskega zaliva sta najbrž diplomatsko zbadanje Ljubljane in jezikovno prisvajanje koščka morja. Namen tega je najbrž tudi dokazovati pripadnost dela zaliva Hrvaški. Čeprav je jasno, da se obravnavani zaliv v zgodovini ni nikoli imenoval Savudrijska vala, se je treba zavedati, da čedalje pogostejša raba novega zemljepisnega imena v hrvaških krogih kaže na željo po njegovi mednarodni uveljavitvi. V zvezi z neprimernim hrvaškim ravnanjem z zemljepisnimi imeni velja opozoriti tudi na nenavadno prakso hrvatenja imen nekaterih znamenitih osebnosti, med njimi tudi imena kartografa Pietra Coppa, ki v svojem življenju zagotovo ni imel kaj dosti opravka niti s slovenskim niti s hrvaškim življem, a ga v hrvaškem prevodu knjige *Imago Adriae* (Lago 1996) prevajalec Srđa Orbanić sistematično imenuje Petar Kopić. Ko slabše podučeni bralec to večkrat prebere, dobi lažno predstavo, da gre za Hrvata in ne Benečiana.

Slika 14: V mnogih hrvaških knjigah in medijih je ime kartografa Pietra Coppa sistematično pohvateno v Petar Kopić (Lago 1996).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Ob rabi imena Savudrijska vala se med mnogimi politiki pojavlja sprenevedanje. Tako je na primer Slovenija ob sprejetju novega hrvaškega pravilnika o mejah morskega ribolovnega območja (Pravilnik ... 2005) na Hrvaško naslovila protest, v katerem je veleposlanik dr. Milan Orožen Adamič opozoril, da slovenska stran za izraz Savudrijska vala ne ve, kaj naj bi predstavljal. Na njegova stališča se je odzva-

lo nekaj hrvaških politikov. Mate Granič, bivši dolgoletni hrvaški zunanjji minister je med drugim dejal, da je v diplomatskih pogovorih vedno uporabljal oba izraza (ob Savudrijski vali še Piranski zaliv; opomba avtorjev), saj sta se uveljavila oba. Zatrdil je tudi, da je hrvaška stran Piranski zaliv vedno imenovala Savudrijska vala. Slovenski ministri so v pogovorih vedno uporabljali izraz Piranski zaliv, on pa Savudrijska vala, in naj bi se odlično razumeli. Poslanec Hrvaške stranke prava Tonči Tadić pa je izjavil, da sicer ne ve, od kdaj se uporablja izraz Savudrijska vala, da pa je očitno, da se uporablja že dovolj dolgo, če zaliv vsi tako imenujejo. Ne ve pa, kaj da je Piranski zaliv (Šuligoj 2005).

Pri imenu Savudrijska vala seveda ne gre za hrvaško različico poimenovanja po mestu Piran, ki ga Hrvati še vedno imenujejo povsem enako kot Slovenci, temveč za prenos identitete zaliva na drugo mesto, na sicer obstoječi kraj, ki je daleč stran od Pirana. Takšna preimenovanja poleg političnih nasprotij povzročajo tudi zmešnjavo in težave pri razumevanju zemljevidov in drugih informacij, seveda pa so tudi v nasprotju z dobro prakso ravnjanja z zemljepisnimi imeni, kot jo uveljavljajo priporočila UNGEGN-a (Kadmon 2000; Kladnik 2007).

Hrvaška politika uveljavlja ime Savudrijska vala tudi v uradnih dokumentih. Tako je na primer Hrvaško ministrstvo za kmetijstvo v letih 2005 in 2007 v hrvaškem Uradnem listu (Narodne novine) objavilo načrt spremljanja kakovosti morja na območju školjčišč v Jadranu. Ob tem je zanikalo, da bi z objavo zemljevidov, ki so priloženi načrtu, poskušalo vplivati na potek državne meje v zalivu, čeprav je ta vrisana po njegovi sredini. Ga pa v uradnih dokumentih imenuje zgorj z imenom Savudrijska vala (Pravilnik ... 2005; Plan ... 2007). Načrtu je priloženih več zemljevidov, kar dva pa sta povezana s Piranskim zalivom. Čeprav ministrstvo v dokumentu navaja izključno ime Savudrijska vala, je na obeh zemljevidih, če izvzamemo legendo, kjer prav tako piše Savudrijska vala, znotraj samega zemljevida še vedno zapisano ime Piranski zaljev (Plan ... 2007).

8 Analiza medijskega pojavljanja sodobnih različic poimenovanja zaliva

Pri raziskavi pojavljanja zemljepisnih imen v časopisnih člankih smo se za pridobitev potrebnih podatkov obrnili na Časopisno hišo Delo. Njena dokumentacija je gotovo najobsežnejši arhiv novinarskih prispevkov v Sloveniji in je obenem med najstarejšimi časopisnimi dokumentacijami v naši državi. Velja za najbolj referenčno v Sloveniji. Približuje se najrazvitejšim tovrstnim arhivom po svetu, na primer dokumentaciji časnika Guardian (Merljak 2007). Njeni kakovosti v prid govori dejstvo, da jo od leta 1999, ko je v celoti na voljo zunanjim uporabnikom, uporablja tudi druge konkurenčne časopisne in medijske hiše v Sloveniji, med njimi tudi nacionalna radiotelevizija.

Začetki sprva neorganiziranega zbiranja gradiva segajo v leto 1954; od leta 1959 dalje zbiranje poteka sistematično. Od leta 1999 je v elektronski obliki shranjenih 280.000 digitalnih strani vseh publikacij časopisne hiše Delo. Arhiv hrani približno dva milijona člankov v klasični in od leta 2001 pol milijona člankov v digitalni obliki. Dnevno je zbirka bogatejša za približno 300 novih člankov (Delo dokumentacija 2007).

Temelj Delove dokumentacije je zbirka iz obdobja pred digitalizacijo. Obsega klasičen arhiv, v katerem so besedila v obliku izrezkov posameznih člankov iz tiskanih izvodov časopisa Delo in pomembnejši članki iz drugega slovenskega, delno pa tudi tujega tiska. Del seznama teh člankov je popisan v tako imenovanem elektronskem katalogu, ki zajema članke v obdobju od 17. 7. 1996 do 3. 1. 2001 in vsebuje približno 400.000 zapisov.

Prva digitalna dokumentacijska zbirka vsebuje celotno besedilo posameznih člankov iz Dela, Nedela in Sobotne priloge v obdobju od 3. 1. 2001 do 1. 3. 2004. Vsebuje 100.000 klasificiranih besedil; podatkov in besedil člankov. Ker ni popolna, je v tem obdobju vzporedno potekalo še arhiviranje po starem klasičnem postopku izrezovanja posameznih člankov. 1. marca 2004 je bil uведен nov celostni digitalni dokumentacijski sistem, ki vsebuje vse članke iz Dela, Slovenskih novic, rednih in posebnih prilog ter izbrane članke iz približno petdesetih slovenskih ter nekaterih tujih časopisov in revij.

Pri izboru člankov smo se oprli na sistem univerzalne decimalne klasifikacije (UDK). Predmet obdelave so bili časopisni članki s poglavji *morska meja* (UDK: 341.225), *ribolovni pas* (UDK: 341.225.8) in *ozemeljske zahteve* (UDK: 341.223). Znotraj njih so lahko podrobnejše razdelana podpoglavlja, kot na primer *morska meja* in *arbitraža*, *morska meja* in *policija*, *morska meja* in *incidenti*, *napetosti zaradi ribolovnega pasu*, *hrvaške ozemeljske zahteve*, *slovenske ozemeljske zahteve* ...

Navedena UDK poglavja smo izbrali zato, da smo se lahko omejili na vsebine, ki se nanašajo na mejna nesoglasja med Slovenijo in Hrvaško, s tem pa le na tiste članke, ki zemljepisna imena zaliva omenjajo v kontekstu, pomembnem z vidika poimenovanja. Tako smo že na začetku izločili množico člankov, ki obravnavajo na primer turizem v širšem smislu, športna tekmovanja, ribolov in morebitne ostale teme, kjer je v besedilih mareonim sicer omenjen, a z vidika mejnega spora ni relevanten.

Znotraj omenjenih UDK poglavij smo pregledali vse članke od 24. 11. 1990 do 31. 12. 2007. Ker je določen članek glede na svojo vsebino lahko uvrščen v dve ali več UDK poglavij, se lahko pojavi več kot enkrat. Ker je iskanje možno le po enem UDK naenkrat, se lahko pojavi podvajanje člankov.

Po izločitvi podvojenih člankov smo dobili skupno 1311 člankov v slovenskem, hrvaškem in srbskem jeziku, večinoma v latinici, nekaj pa tudi v cirilici, ki smo jih vključili v nadaljnjo obdelavo. Iskali smo imenske različice Piranski zaliv (slovensko in srbsko ime) in Piranski zaljev (hrvaško ime) na eni strani ter Savudrijska vala (hrvaško ime), Savudrijska uvala (hrvaško ime) in Savudrijski zaliv (slovensko ime) na drugi. Enkrat se pojavi tudi srbsko ime Koparsko-piranski zaliv. Vsaj eno poimenovanje iskanega hidronima za obravnavani zaliv smo našli v 955 člankih. Imenski različici Piranski zaliv in Piranski zaljev se v obravnavanem obdobju pojavit 3352-krat, imenske različice Savudrijska vala, Savudrijska uvala in Savudrijski zaliv pa 260-krat, vendar Savudrijski zaliv le dvakrat.

Ime Savudrijska uvala se prvič pojavi v UDK poglavju ribolovno območje v dveh Vjesnikovih člankih izpod peresa novinarja Mirka Uroševića, objavljenih 9. avgusta 2002. Ime Savudrijska vala uporabljajo tudi slovenski novinarji, komentatorji in intervjujanci, a le, če pojasnjujejo, da to uporabljajo njihovi hrvaški kolegi in da gre za hrvaški novorek. Nekateri ga izjemoma uporabljajo tudi iz slogovnih razlogov, da zgodba postane privlačnejša za bralca.

Slika 15: Delež pojavljanj določenih različic imena po letih.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

V medijih v vseh treh jezikih se ime Savudrijska vala do leta 2002 seveda sploh ne pojavi. Potem nastopi doba njegovega postopnega prodiranja v medije, četudi je opazno, da je za zdaj prevladujoča imemska oblika še vedno Piranski zaliv oziroma Piranski zaljev. Članki, kjer se pojavlja samo ime Savudrijska vala, so v izraziti manjšini, več je takšnih, kjer se to ime pojavlja hkrati z imenom Piranski zaliv. Največji mediji »razcvet« je ime Savudrijska vala doživel leta 2004, ko so si imeli zaradi zaostrenega političnega položaja slovenski in hrvaški novinarji marsikaj za povedati. Nič kaj dosti bolje ni bilo leta 2006, nakar se je položaj v letu 2007 bistveno umiril, tako kar se tiče člankov s pojavljanjem obeh imen, še bolj pa tistih, ki omenjajo le Savudrijsko valo. To še bolje ponazarja naslednji grafikon. V njem smo pojavljanje obeh skupin imen razčlenili po letih glede na medije v slovenskem in hrvaškem jeziku.

Slika 16: Število pojavljanj določenih različic imena zaliva glede na jezik medija po letih.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Tudi iz tega grafikona je razvidno, da se je hrvaško prizadevanje uvajanja imena Savudrijska vala v zadnjih letih nekoliko uneslo, kar zbuja določeno upanje. Tudi slovenski mediji so se s poimenovanjem Piranskega zaliva ukvarjali manj intenzivno kot v nekaj predhodnih letih. Značilno pa je, da je na Hrvaškem prišlo do nekakšne polarizacije. Na eni strani so članki, kjer se pojavlja samo ime Savudrijska vala, na drugi pa članki, kjer se uporablja le ime Piranski zaljev. Opazno je tudi, da se je v hrvaškem časopisušču ukvarjanje s tem v zadnjih letih izrazito zmanjšalo, kar sicer velja tudi za slovenske medije, a v njih ostaja na razmeroma visoki ravni. To dokazuje globoko prizadetost slovenske strani, medtem ko se je na Hrvaškem prizadevanje za preimenovanje razširilo navzven, v druge pore vsakdanjega življenja, pa tudi v uradne in neuradne vire, zaslužne za diseminacijo spornega imena.

Pregledali smo tudi pogostnost pojavljanj posameznih različic imena zaliva na medmrežju, natančneje na brskalniku Google. Pri tem smo skušali ločiti med vsemi zadetki in tistimi, ki se pojavljajo samo v Google Slovenija.

Analiza je razkrila, da je Piranski zaliv še vedno močno prevladujoča imemska različica tako v pisnih kot slikovnih zadetkih, zaradi prizadavnega pojasnjevanja slovenskega videnja prave lege Savudrijskega zaliva ob severozahodni obali Savudrijskega rta pa je slovensko ime Savudrijski zaliv na medmrežju skoraj

enako pogosto kot hrvaško ime Savudrijska vala za Piranski zaliv, med slikovnim gradivom pa ga celo bistveno prekaša.

Preglednica 2: Pogostnost pojavljanj (zadetki) določenih različic imena zaliva na medmréžju (Internet 2; februar 2008):

različica imena zaliva	jezik	Google skupaj	Google Slovenija	slike
Piranski zaliv	slovenski	36.300	33.700	701
Piranski zaljev	hrvaški	29.500	1600	117
Savudrijski zaliv	slovenski	2250	1630	498
Savudrijski zaljev	hrvaški	3340	1100	6
Savudrijska vala	hrvaški	2620	1810	116

Piranski zaliv se kot geselski članek pojavi tudi v osmih jezikovnih različicah Wikipedije (Internet 1 2008). V sedmih je poimenovan le kot Piranski zaliv, samo v nizozemskem jeziku pa je poleg imena Baai van Piran in razlage, kakšna so njegova originalna slovensko ime (Piranski zaliv), hrvaško ime (Piranski zaljev) in italijansko ime (Baia di Pirano), ob hrvaškem imenu navedeno še alternativno ime Savudrijska vala. To je dokaz, da se novost počasi širi navzven in postaja mednarodno znana, ob čedalje množičnejsi rabi pa lahko postane tudi povsem vsakdanja.

9 Sklep

Čeprav je hrvaško vpeljevanje novega zemljepisnega imena povsem legitimno in ga ni mogoče z ničemer sankcionirati, je iz vsega povedanega in prikazanega dovolj jasno, da gre za primer neustrezne prakse ravnanja z zemljepisnimi imeni, kajti ustrezno ravnanje govori v prid čim večje enotnosti rabe imen.

Morda najbolj znan primer mednarodnega poenotenja je ime morske ožine med Severnim in Baltiskim morjem Skagerrak, ki ga dogovorno od leta 1970 v enaki obliki uporabljajo Danska, Norveška in Švedska. Prej je bilo to le dansko ime, medtem ko so ožino Norvežani imenovali Skagerak, Švedi pa Skagerack (Kladnik 2007). Čeprav gre v tem primeru za sorodne skandinavske germaniske jezike, sta si tudi južnoslovanska jezika slovenščina in hrvaščina zagotovo dovolj blizu, da imensko razlikovanje (glede na tradicionalno rabo) ni ne potrebno ne umestno.

Neustrezna praksa prispeva k zastrupljanju dobrih sosedskih odnosov. Upati je, da se bodo razmere postopoma umirile in da bo prevladal razum, saj bo tudi za morebitno mednarodno arbitražo treba pripraviti dokumente, ki bodo nedvoumno opredelili in poimenovali predmet obravnave; z imenom pa se bosta morali strinjati obe prizadeti državi. Sploh pa je upati, da bosta uspeli preprečiti nadaljnje zaostrovjanje, ki bi lahko vodilo do izčrpavajočih diplomatskih prizadevanj za »ustrezno« poimenovanje zaliva na mednarodni ravni, kakršnim smo priča v primeru mareonima Japonsko morje oziroma Vzhodno/Korejsko morje.

10 Literatura

Glej angleški del prispevka.

