

REVIEWS

Frank Lindsay. *Beacons in the Night. With the OSS and Tito's Partisans in Wartime Yugoslavia.* Stanford CA: Stanford University Press, 1993. Photographs and maps. Notes. Index. xxii + 383 pp. ISBN: 0-8407-2123-8.

Lindsay, while neither a professional historian nor a linguist, has written a memoir of events he personally witnessed with such scholarly detachment and literary grace that no student of Slovene affairs can afford to overlook it, all the more so because, the title notwithstanding, it happens to be more about Slovenia than the rest of ex-Yugoslavia. We are indeed fortunate that the author, now retired after a distinguished and rewarding business career, has taken the trouble to relate his experiences in battle alongside the *borci* of the Slovene National Liberation Army and to rely not only upon his many decades-old recollections, but to pursue research in both primary and secondary sources in a way that would do credit to any strictly academic savant. Particularly noteworthy is his balanced judgment of occurrences and individuals while he was posted to the Fourth Operational Zone (Štajerska, especially Pohorje), a statement that holds true both for the time in question and retrospectively. Though unsympathetic to those Slovenes who — deluded by reactionary clerics — fought under the banner of a Nazi régime that was determined to wipe them out as a nation, he was fully aware of the authoritarian Communist character of the partisan leadership and foresaw the post-war dictatorship. (Several other Western liaison officers in Slovenia showed themselves to be rather naive about Marxist intentions). As was the case with most of his OSS and SOE (Special Operations Executive) colleagues — wartime Yugoslavia was in fact much more of a British show than a U.S. one — he had to face a basic dilemma. The Communists were power-hungry scoundrels, but, at least until late 1944 and early 1945, when they eased off and concentrated on husbanding their resources in order to be able to grab the reins of government at the now foreseeable hour of allied victory, they were — unlike their domestic rivals — prone to kill Germans. That was of course what Roosevelt and Churchill wanted at the specific juncture in time. The volume is not only historically invaluable but also a cracking good, if often horrifying, adventure story. Moreover, it will assist undergraduates in understanding the background to the unspeakable Balkan atrocities of our own day. *Beacons in the Night* — the title refers

to the Anglo-American airdrops that allowed the partisans to survive, and that Lindsay controlled from the ground — is a *de rigueur* purchase for the readers of *Slovene Studies* and an obligatory library order as well.

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Ferdo Gestrin et alii, eds., *Dve domovini Razprave o izseljenstvu. Two Homelands. Migration Studies. 2-3*. Ljubljana: Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti. Centre for Scientific Research of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, Institute for Slovene Emigration Research, 1992. 424 pp..

The Institute for Slovene Emigration Research of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts has published the combined second and third issue of its monographic series *Dve domovini - Two Homelands*.¹ The volume contains twenty-two original articles and three book reviews. The majority of the contributions are selected papers presented at the International Symposium on Emigrant Publications which was held in Maribor in April 1991. The remaining papers from the conference were published recently in Maribor's *Znanstvena revija* 2/3 (1991).

The present volume therefore benefited from and has been constrained by the Symposium. It includes four studies presented at that meeting that do not deal with Slovene emigration: Peter J. Rachleff's study of "The Croatian Fraternal Union - Zajedničar;" Kathryn Koop's on "New immigrant press in New York" (primarily Asian and Hispanic); Igor Maver's "The rise of multiculturalism and multi-ethnicity" (the title refers to Slovene immigrant literature, but the paper does not cover the issue); and a comprehensive paper by M. Mark Stolarik on the "Slovak Press." Of the remaining 18 studies, five are in English with Slovene abstracts and 12 in Slovene with English abstracts; one (by Rot) is in Slovene with a Spanish abstract.

The assembly of studies deals with the immigrant press in the United States (Christian, Kuzmić, Stanonik, Kodrič, Sušel, Žitnik), in Canada (Genorio), in Argentina (Mislej, Rot, Breclj), in Australia (Čebulj) and in Europe (Drnovšek, Vovko, Švent). The additional contributions review studies of post-war Slovene emigration to Western Europe (Lukšič), the elections in Cleveland (Klemenčič), activities of the Congregation of School Sisters in the

¹ Editor's note: See the review by Jože Velikonja of *Dve domovini Razprave o izseljenstvu. - Two Homelands. Migration Studies. 1* in *Slovene Studies* 12/2: 236-239.