

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*.<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

U.S.A. (Friš), and Slovene schools at Slovene parishes in the U.S.A. (Plut-Pregelj).

The studies and essays reflect the continuing scholarly interests of the participants. Some of the reports are segments of research evident in their earlier publications; some are new in content (Drnovšek, Breclj, Klemenčič, Vovko) and in approach (Kodrič, Christian). The greatest innovation reflects the new political climate in multi-party Slovenia — a series of papers on the activities and publications of post-World War Two political emigrants: their publishing activities in refugee camps in the early post-war period (Švent, Vovko), and their continuation in Argentina (Rot), the U.S.A. (Sušel) and Canada (Genorio). Only in Genorio's presentation of Canada is the total immigrant press reviewed regardless of political roots. The Argentine situation is reflected in Breclj's review of pre-World War Two publications, in Mislej's review of the "progressive" press and in Rot's presentation of the publishing activity of the political emigration; note that Mislej's and Rot's papers bear identical titles. A separate treatment of this kind may be confusing to an uninitiated reader, especially given the lack of cross-referencing.

The volume is a substantive contribution to emigration research. It is not possible yet to write a comprehensive review of Slovene emigration because numerous components are still insufficiently investigated. Nevertheless, within the general framework of Slovene history, emigration shared with it a major portion of its demographic, economic and political-cultural development. It is also relevant that emigration should be studied in a temporal frame of transition and transformation. In this light, Christian's review of *Prosveta's* English-language section sheds light on the sketchy coverage available to the English-language reader, a characteristic which is present even through the present time in other English-language sections of Slovene emigrant publications. It is not surprising that the readers who do not have a command of Slovene find little to attract them in what is an "informative source" for the second generation. Majda Kodrič concentrates on the second generation and stresses the ideological overtones for the federation's activities: conservative by the KSKJ, socialist and "free-thinking" by the SNPJ.

The greatest value of the publications is in its inventories: Drnovšek's list of publications in Western Europe up to 1940; Švent's comprehensive inventory of post-war publications of political emigrants in the refugee camps of Europe; Rot's listing of Slovene political emigration productivity in Argentina; Breclj's review of pre-war publishing in Argentina; Genorio's summary of Canadian printed materials. Portions of these inventories appeared elsewhere (*Borec, Meddobje, 2000, Slovenski Izselski Koledar, Koledar-Zbornik Svobodne*

*Slovenije*) but the expanded versions are useful to the researcher, while they present to the general reader the wealth of documentation rarely acknowledged in the ordinary press.

Emigration research is at the threshold. The focus of emigration studies is still a historical assessment of emigrants, their departure (e.g., the monumental work of Marjan Drnovšek, *Pot slovenskih izseljencev na tuje*),<sup>2</sup> and their adjustment in their "new homeland," and this is the dominant topic of this volume. The new challenge to emigration studies is to face the reality of a second and third generation, those born outside of the "original homeland," being at home in the location of immigration of their parents. The first attempts by Kodrič and Christian, with references also by Sušel, will hopefully lead to a new paradigm of assessment of the "Slovene roots" of the people of Slovene descent. Even in the countries of post-World War Two immigration, the second and third generation (namely, those born abroad) form the dominant numerical component of people of Slovene origin. Emigration research so far has paid little attention, also, to the Slovene *Gastarbeiter* in Western Europe: it appears that they are not really considered to be part of Slovene emigration, even though most of them are now permanently settled outside Slovenia, with little intention of returning. Whereas Croatian scholars have paid a great deal of their attention to this phenomenon (Baučič, Crkvenčič, Morokvašič), the review by Marina Lukšič-Hacin in this volume lists the studies conducted on this topic by members of the Faculty of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism (*FSPN*) at the University of Ljubljana. The impact of departures and return migration of these presumably temporary emigrants is examined with greater attention than are the distribution, adjustment and experiences of emigrants and their families in their "new homelands."

The cooperation of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Universities of Ljubljana and Maribor, and the participation of individual researchers is auspicious evidence of potential in migration research. This volume would have been further enriched by the addition of bibliographical references to studies related to Slovene migration published elsewhere. Numerous authors have succeeded in being published in prestigious international periodicals and edited volumes (Kodrič, Drnovšek, Žitnik, Rot, Mislej, Genorio, Klemenčič, Stanonik), and

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<sup>2</sup> Editor's note: *Pot slovenskih izseljencev na tuje; od Ljubljane do Ellis Islanda - otoka solza v New Yorku*. Ljubljana: Mladika, 1991; reviewed by Lea Plut-Pregelj in *Slovene Studies* 13/2 (1991) 212-215.

their achievements deserve to be recognized. Slovene migration is an integral part of the international migration process; its general trends and specific peculiarities deserve proper attention. The present volume is an important step in this direction.

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**Rado Genorio.** *Slovenci v Kanadi / Slovenes in Canada* [= *Geographica Slovenica*, ISSN 0351-1731, # 17]. Ljubljana: Inštitut za geografijo Univerze Edvarda Kardelja, 1989. 184 pp.

Rado Genorio's monograph was received by this reviewer with the considerable anticipation that it would be a thorough treatment of Slovene immigration to Canada from the European perspective. Anyone acquainted with Canadian (or U.S.) census and immigration data regarding Slovenes is aware how woefully inadequate they are for any but the most rudimentary synchronic or diachronic investigations. A good geographic study would obviously require information from other sources. Genorio's questionnaire and access to data at the Yugoslav Consulate in Toronto make this book a pioneering effort, and it must be welcomed as such.

The book consists of seven chapters: a discussion of geographical theory and methodology of migration (32 pp.); an overview of Slovene emigration (12 pp.); a description of Canada as an immigrant country (20 pp.); a more in-depth presentation of immigration to Canada from Slovenia (45 pp.); a look at Slovenes in Toronto (9 pp.); a discussion of immigrants visiting the homeland (9 pp.); and an annotated listing of immigrant institutions (13 pp.). There are also nine maps and over thirty tables, diagrams, and graphs. The book concludes with an English summary (8 pp.) and miscellaneous comments from questionnaires (5 pp.). Much of the information presented is of value and interest. There are, however, quite a number of troubling aspects regarding *Slovenci v Kanadi*.

The first problem is the scope of the work implied by this title. Although Slovenes in Austria, Hungary, and Italy constitute 9.75% of the autochthonous Slovene population using the figures provided by Genorio (p. 46) and they are ostensibly included in the sample of Slovenes asked to fill out his questionnaire (p. 41), there is no mention of emigration from those areas to Canada. Instead, we are given a considerable amount of information about emigration to Canada by groups other than Slovenes from former Yugoslavia. If the author had explicitly excluded Slovene immigrants to Canada from countries bordering Slovenia (which