

Clearly Barker made this decision; we however must ask why he did not include the appropriate American documents. Given this selection, too, we must note the fact that the concluding report from the PRO is omitted, as is the report by Villiers that is utilized elsewhere, as also is the assumed report by Jones from 1943, and so on. Some documents have been published, both in Celovec/Klagenfurt and in Ljubljana, the latter by Dr. Dušan Biber, who also (as we are informed) provided Barker with some advice during the preparation of this book.

The style of the book is very interesting, pleasant, measured, and occasionally also flowery and extremely expressive. The author, in comparison with the practice in Slovene historiography, utilizes a rather unusual methodological terminology; at first he cites place-names consistently in both languages, but later gets a little tired of this; on the other hand he uses bilingual nomenclature also for places in Gorenjsko, and even with some mistakes. There are also some errors in the quotations and in the Slovene expressions, and also in the purely English text. Surprisingly, too, the print is not of the best.

Nevertheless, the book is—for all the reasons cited, and for others not mentioned—very interesting; it is new in its thematic foundation and in its methodological realization. To a certain extent it has added to our knowledge; it has drawn our attention to new aspects of the theme that it treats; and finally and most importantly, it has placed new questions before us. Our progress towards historical truth will be advanced, given the assistance of this significant step by Professor Barker.

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Translated by Tom Priestly

NOTES

1. Thomas M. Barker, *The Slovenes of Carinthia. A National Minority Problem*. New York: League of CSA, 1960 [Studia Slovenica]; and Thomas M. Barker with the collaboration of Andreas Moritsch, *The Slovene Minority of Carinthia*, Boulder CO: East European Monographs. Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York, 1984.
2. Thomas M. Barker, "Partisan warfare in the bilingual region of Carinthia," *Slovene Studies* 11/1-2 (1989) 193-210.
3. First, in *Zgodovinski časopis* 44/4 (1990); and then further, and in much more detail, in the *Vestnik koroških partizanov* (1990).

Andrej Vovko, Ferdo Gestrin et al., eds. *Dve domovini. Razprave o izseljenstvu. Two Homelands. Migration Studies. 1*. Ljubljana: Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Inštitut za slovensko izseljenstvo, 1990. 415 pp. YU SSSN 0353-6777.

This monographic volume from the Institute for Migration Research at the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences documents the scope and vitality of the Institute's active research into Slovene emigration. The twenty-four articles, two book reviews, and selected bibliographies of Institute members comprise original and new contributions, summaries of extensive research (both previously published and unpublished), research notes, re-evaluations, and timely commentaries. The contributors to this volume include Institute members, scholars from related institutions, and external contributors from Slovenia,

Italy, the U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Contributions are in Slovene, with English summaries, and in English, with Slovene summaries. As is often the case with publications of this nature, little editorial control was exercised to align the contributions toward a common theme or common approach. This review will focus primarily on the new and original contributions. What, then, is new?

In "Preteklo in sedanje delovanje Inštituta za slovensko izseljenstvo" (11-20), and in its English translation "The past and present activity of the Institute for Slovene Emigration Research" (21-32), Breda Čebulj-Sajko provides an informative introductory review, recognizing the research accomplishments of the Institute under the directorships of Fran Zwitter, Janez Stanonik, and most recently Andrej Vovko.

The most informative original contribution is Vlado Valenčič's "Izselevanje Slovencev v tujino do druge svetovne vojne" (43-82). This study, which was completed in the early 1950s, presents a broad and documented picture of Slovene emigration before World War Two. Although some specific conclusions have been revised through more recent investigations, this painstaking and well-annotated research is valuable: it presents various aspects of emigration from both published and archival sources, many of them not easily accessible. The contribution is a major addition to the documentation of Slovene emigration of the period.

The Slovenes in the United States are the subject of Andrej Vovko's review of the "Udje Družbe sv. Mohorja v ZDA do leta 1900" (121-35), an account that is welcome both for emigration studies and for the history of the St. Hermagoras Society. It should be however pointed out that membership in this Society cannot be used for the assessment of the numerical consistency of Slovene emigrants, since the number of subscribing members was much affected by the relative eagerness, or lack thereof, of the Society's representatives. As a Catholic entity it depended on the assistance of parish priests. The Slovene emigrant communities which neither had a national parish of their own nor belonged to a Catholic ethnic institution are not represented in the inventory.

The history of the Slovenian National Home in Cleveland is reviewed by Matjaž Klemenčič and Darja Emeršič in "Ideja in poskusi izgradnje Slovenskega narodnega doma na St. Clairu v Clevelandu" (137-59). Based on archival research, their study contributes fundamental new documentation for the study of the Slovene community in Cleveland.

Jerneja Petrič contributes the final summary from her doctoral dissertation, "Izseljenska avtobiografija v ZDA - primer slovenskih Američanov" (239-45), recognizing the literarily limited but informationally rich value of autobiographical writing. This kind of writing has recently gained prominence in historical research, and is being placed alongside the results of oral history projects with ethnic groups.

Informational chapters report the findings of field research as follows: "Imigracija in psihiatrija: jugoslovanski priseljenci v Viktoriji" by Jurij Zalokar (343-71); "[The] Slovenian cultural organization Simon Gregorčič, Toronto, Ontario, Canada celebrates its 30th anniversary" by Milica Trebše-Štolfa (373-81); "Ethnic radio in Australia and Slovene language broadcasting: Development and direction" by the late Irena Birsa (219-38). Marjan Drnovšek reviews Tomo Brejc's activities in "Delovanje Toma Brejca med slovenskimi izseljenci v Franciji 1936-1939" (170-204).

Among more general studies of emigration and of emigrants, Rado L. Lencek reviews the problems and perspectives of ethnic identification; Majda Kodrič summarizes approaches to the study of second-generation emigrants; Peter Klinar outlines programs of cooperation between Slovene emigrants and their homeland; Ingrid Slavec sketches ethnological research on the ethnic identity of Slovene emigrants; and Ferdo Gestrin draws

historical comparisons on migration over the centuries.

A set of contributions is related to emigrant writers. Janja Žitnik and Jerneja Petrič tackle Louis Adamič: Žitnik summarizes her analysis of documents related to the publication of the Slovene translation of *The Eagle and the Roots*, while Petrič in a short note tries to assess Adamič as a writer. Janja Žitnik also contributes a portrait of the Slovene-Argentine poet Vinko Žitnik; Barbara Suša discusses two works by the Slovene Australian poet Bert Pribac; and Mirko Jurak assesses the two Slovene Canadian writers Ivan Dolenc and John Krizanc.

The volume also includes an informative presentation of the Immigration History Research Center in St. Paul, Minnesota, with an inventory of its principal Slovene archival holdings. Also, Rado L. Lencek contributes a eulogy and a biographical sketch of the late John Nielsen.

The variety of the contributions hinders a proper critical review of the individual pieces. This volume was a compilation of what was submitted for it together with what was already available; hopefully, future volumes will be subjected to critical evaluation. For example, original research findings could be separated from programmatic declarations, summaries of research, and research notes. The combination of English and Slovene is a laudable attempt to internationalize the publication, but it achieves only the illusion of cross-cultural communication. The English-speaking reader will remain limited to the six articles that appear in English, and the Slovene-speaking reader to the remaining 18. It may be useful to consider more frequent publication of the series, with one issue completely in English and the next one completely in Slovene. Topically, the editors should be aware of what are the burning issues whose discussion would be of value for the English-language reader, and what would be of primary interest to the Slovene-language reader. In this volume, language is not related to topic. For example, the biographical sketch of John Nielsen, which is in English, would have been of great interest to the Slovene public, because he was virtually unknown among the Slovenes in Slovenia. Similarly, the English-language article on ethnic radio in Australia is surely a revelation to readers in Slovenia, while Australians are not going to search for it in this publication.

The primary goal of this publication was communication—for which both a communicator and a receiver are required. The communicators are in this instance known, but the receivers are not. If a volume of this kind is directed to professionals in migration research, it has to contain elements through which the potential reader will be able to learn about the topics at hand. If, however, it is directed to the general reader, it should be framed in such a way as to inform the reader about the topic. This difficult dilemma which faced the volume's editors should be considered in future publications.

Finally, a comment on the volume's title: *Dve domovini / Two Homelands*. The concept of two homelands is applicable for first-generation emigrants, but even to these only with great caution: for very few emigrants consider their two homelands as equal partners in their behavioral complexes. In any case, the concept cannot be applied to the second generation, namely to emigrants' sons and daughters, born abroad: their only homeland is their country of birth, not the country of birth of their parents. The illusion of perpetual ties does not do justice to their country of birth, be this Australia, Canada, the United States, Germany, Austria, or whichever country they are indeed born in. Of the contributors here, only Majda Kodrič makes the attempt to expand her concerns to the second generation, that far more numerous and far less understood component of the total emigration. Future research will be forced to deal with the second generation more actively, if

not for any other reason than because of the inevitable progressive extinction of the first generation.

This publication is nevertheless a marvelous achievement. It is hoped that the Institute will continue with its efforts and soon produce a follow-up volume, with results of investigations that are under way at present.

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Janez Bogataj, *Domače obrti na Slovenskem*. Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1989. 246 pp..

This book is a significant contribution to the study of Slovene material culture. Not only does it present 215 illustrations (most in color), but it contains 47 references in the Bibliography, and a calendar of holidays and markets where domestic crafts are sold.

Bogataj first reviews the history and development of domestic crafts in Slovenia. Where once handicrafts were considered supplementary work for a farmer, he informs us that now many crafts have become popular in cities and supported by the state. He maintains that continual development is particularly important for domestic crafts, and his analysis stresses this aspect.

He reminds us that in the earliest graves found thus far there were remnants of woven linen, pottery shards, and various products made of bone, iron, and other materials, all of which substantiate the long tradition of domestic crafts in Slovenia. He further informs us that 13th- and 14th-century craftsmen were the basis for municipal economies and continued to be so throughout the Middle Ages. At that time the most important crafts were pottery, weaving, basketmaking, and the production of farm tools and wooden utensils. By the 18th century many forms of imported handicrafts were common, e.g., lace-making from Holland, and straw hat production from Italy. The first Domestic Crafts Act was passed in 1859, and in 1890 there was held the so-called "Great Industrial Exhibition of Domestic Crafts Products" in Vienna, which showed many handicrafts from Slovene territory. We learn that by that time the field had expanded to include not only the crafts mentioned above, but also home-made blankets, quilts, carpets, scarves, coats, socks, slippers, rolls for carrying burdens on the head, a multitude of straw-based products, brushes, combs, and various juices and oils. By the second half of the 19th century an entire profession of traveling craftsmen, repairers, slaughterers and even photographers had been established, many of whom were considered "charlatans," who were thought to take advantage of the villagers and farmers. By the end of World War II there had begun a decline in the production of domestic crafts, but with the introduction of the National Selling Institute for Domestic Arts and Crafts (March 1946), later renamed the Commercial Enterprise for Domestic Crafts and Allied Arts, which any visitor to Slovenia knows as the "DOM" stores, the production of handicrafts was commercialized and thus maintained and encouraged.

In this way Bogataj provides us with an abbreviated history. But the bulk of his study is devoted to individual chapters on the various craftsmen now commonly found in Slovenia: makers of wooden products (*suhorobarji*), woven and embroidered cloth producers, sieve-makers, millers, bread-bakers, bell-makers, cobblers, carpenters, straw-weavers, spinners, dyers, tailors, dressmakers, paper-flower makers, water-diviners, tilers, brickmakers, ropemakers, ice-makers, and even purveyors of candied fruits.