

type, to the east of Sofia. The absence of the western boundary presents no major problem for the careful reader, who discovers on p. 38 that *zadruga* extended "from the Yugoslav lands [TH: i.e., from their western boundary] east." However, such treatment perpetuates the error found elsewhere in the literature (e.g., Jozo Tomasevich, *Peasants, Politics and Economic Development in Yugoslavia*, Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press, 1955), namely, the proposition that the extended family commune *zadruga* was a form of social organization common to all South Slavs. According to recent historiography the existence of the *zadruga* among the Slovenes cannot be documented (cf. *Gospodarska in družbena zgodovina Slovencev, Zgodovina agrarnih panog, 2. zvezek: Družbena razmerja in gibanja* [Ljubljana: SAZU and Državna založba Slovenije, 1980], esp. pp. 412-413).

Map 3 showing the railroad network ca. 1910 omits the Tauern Railroad with its branches Jesenice-Bohinj-Trieste and Jesenice-Ljubljana. I note that the late Alexander Gerschenkron devoted an entire monograph (*An Economic Spurt that Failed: Four Lectures in Austrian History*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1977) to Prime Minister Koerber's grandiose plan for the construction of the Tauern Railroad and the Danube-Oder canal network. Of the two projects only the Tauern Railroad was realized, providing a second link to Trieste (the first was the Southern Railroad via Maribor and Ljubljana). Gerschenkron has shown that the decision to route this second line over the Slovene territory via Jesenice, Bohinj, and Nova Gorica was the work of Slovene deputies in the Vienna parliament, who succeeded in enlisting the support of their Czech colleagues.

Map 4 on mineral resources ca. 1945 shows nonexistent iron deposits in the vicinity of Maribor, but omits the mercury deposits of Idrija as well as important lead and zinc deposits of Mežica.

These minor deficiencies should not detract from the value this richly documented book holds for both historians and economists concerned with Southeastern Europe or with syntheses of a larger scope. The work should remain a standard in the field for some time to come.

*Toussaint Hočevar, University of New Orleans*

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Volksgruppenfrage. *Kein einzig Volk von Brüdern: Studien zum Mehrheiten-/Minderheitenproblem am Beispiel Kärntens*. Vienna: Verlag für Gesellschaftskritik, 1982. 444 pp. (Österreichische Texte zur Gesellschaftskritik, 9.)

This book is a collection of essays written by fourteen members of the young and dynamic faculty of the University of Klagenfurt. Representing various disciplines the authors focus on the problems affecting the Slovene minority in Carinthia, this from linguistic, sociological, political, anthropological, and socio-psychological perspectives.

As emphasized in the Preface, the book grew out of the desire to understand the Carinthian reality and to provide a background for problem solving. The inclination to understand is in no small measure attributable to the fact that many of the authors are immigrants from other parts of Austria or from Germany, which accounts for their detachment from Carinthian parochialism and perhaps even for a measure of empathy with the uneasy lot of the Slovene minority.

The will to contribute to solutions is reflected in the timeliness of the themes chosen for treatment. Thus the paper on Slovene toponyms by Otto Kronsteiner relates to the *Ortstafelstreit*, the dispute over bilingual town-limit signs, which was triggered in 1972 when the government capitulated in the face of the removal by force of bilingual signs by German-Austrian nationalists. Using linguistic analysis Kronsteiner shows the political implications of the standardization of Slovene place names. For certain toponyms there are as many as three variants: the one in official use during the Habsburg Monarchy, the modern standard Slovene variant, and the local-dialect variant, the last being the one currently preferred by Austrian officialdom.

Another contribution which conveys the feeling of immediacy is the treatment of the preparations for the 1980 celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Carinthian Plebiscite. The author, Valentin Sima of the Institute for Contemporary History of Klagenfurt University, focuses on the fruitless negotiations for Slovene minority participation in this event.

The economic aspect of the linguistic minority problem is touched upon in the introductory essay by Manfred Moser, who shows that agrarian occupations account for a disproportionate share of the minority population, reflecting the low functional role of Slovene in nonagricultural activities. It is precisely this causal nexus which appears to explain why those favoring assimilation adamantly oppose the functional extension of the Slovene language to the administrative domain, even if such extension were to be limited to bilingual forms of town-limit signs—the latter, incidentally have been ultimately reerected only in a few out-of-the-way places along the Yugoslav border. Needless to say that functional extension of Slovene could not fail to have a positive effect on the

occupational structure, since it would improve the prospects for minority employment.

Given a single reviewer's lack of familiarity with the tools of all disciplines represented in the book, my assessment of it is necessarily sketchy. I note that all contributions are thoroughly documented and that some include reproductions of the original documents. The Introduction, which includes the summaries, is bilingual (German and Slovene). As a whole the collection promises to become a valuable source for those interested in the complex investigation of the Slovene-Carinthian problem in particular and of linguistic minority problems in general.

*Toussaint Hočevar, University of New Orleans*