

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

he did not), it would have been more edifying if comparisons had been made with Slovene emigration to other countries.

At the other end of the migration, more Slovenes are eliminated from the study. Lamenting the lack of suitable data on Slovenes in Canada, Genorio decided to use a questionnaire to collect his own data. However, the pre-World War II immigrants, accounting for approximately 20% of newcomers, were not surveyed (p. 42). Moreover, while citing Canadian census statistics showing that 80% of the Slovenes live in Ontario (p. 103) and stating that his questionnaire was distributed in the "metropolitan regions of Ontario and Québec" (p. 39), only a statistically insignificant nine respondents were from outside southern Ontario, they being from Montréal. These exclusions omit a considerable portion of the immigrant community/communities. The only Slovenes who remain are those from Slovenia proper who arrived after World War II and settled in the Toronto-Hamilton-St. Catharines "Golden Horseshoe" around the western end of Lake Ontario.

This lack of focus on the stated topic has probably several causes. One of the major ones seems to be the political system under which the book was written. The research was conducted in the late 1970s and 1980s as the state patched together by Tito's brand of communism was beginning to unravel. There are sympathies expressed for those Slovenes who fled Italian fascism before World War II (p. 51), praise for the antifascist stance of the *Zveza kanadskih Jugoslovanov* (p. 79), and the description of "Jedinstvo" as a Toronto "Jugoslav democratic newspaper" (p. 86); on the other side of the coin, immigrant political institutions in Canada are defined as "those with negative connections with the socio-political settlement in the homeland" (p. 151). Further, Canada is criticized for its immigration policies (p. 62), while the author accepts without comment the communist post-war closure of Yugoslav borders to prevent emigration (pp. 82, 87). The author's leftist bias was likely perceived by the Slovene communities in southern Ontario, which would help to explain the apparent lack of cooperation given to the author by various segments of the immigrant population.

The book was poorly edited, proofread, typeset, and printed. Four blank pages were included in the copy I was given to review. Tables and diagrams have errors (e.g., pp. 77, 96, 110), some disagree with accompanying text (e.g., p. 117), and frequently the source of the data presented is not specified. The use of unexplained abbreviations is also annoying. Typographical errors abound and foreign words are not consistently integrated into the Slovene text, e.g. the locative for Ontario is given variously as "v Ontariju" (p. 78), "v Ontariu" (p. 106), and "v Ontario" (p. 103). Furthermore, the bibliography is neither wholly alphabetical

nor chronological (pp. 155-165). As well, the English summary of the book (pp. 167-174) does not make sense at times, adds information omitted in the Slovene text (cf. pp.79 & 172), and is often grammatically incorrect.

The book begins with a long chapter on theory and methodology regarding migration. However, that is practically the last the reader sees about these topics other than the references to Maurice Davie (pp. 81, 171-172) regarding how immigrants tend to go to places which have natural surroundings similar to their homeland. The similarities between Kirkland Lake and Timmins (isolated mining towns in northern Ontario, which served as focal points for pre-World War II immigration) and Slovenia are, though, somewhat elusive. The theories presented are not discussed critically and do not form the basis for later discussion or analysis.

There is a twenty-page discussion entitled "Canada as an Immigrant Country," but the description of the Slovene settlements is restricted almost exclusively to southern Ontario. Genorio does, however, provide maps which are said to show the pre-World War II (p. 80) and 1979 (between pp. 104 & 105) distributions of Slovenes across Canada. The source for the former is the archive data of Zveza kanadskih Jugoslovanov (p. 79), while those for the latter were unofficial data from unspecified immigrant institutions and the Yugoslav Consulate (p. 104). It would have been good if the maps were drawn to the same scale so that the reader could more easily compare the distributions. Given the threshold for appearing on the maps, one person/household, it is difficult to accept these maps as showing the "Main Settlements of Slovenes in Canada." The presentation of maps with no citations on them for sources of data and the reliance on the data from solely one source for the pre-World War II map are disturbing. A table giving the raw figures would have been appreciated. Moreover, the four places with lodges of the Slovenska narodna podpora jednota (p. Slovene National Benefit Society) in 1923, Canmore and Bankhead, Alberta, and Nanaimo and Fernie, British Columbia (J. Zavertnik, *Ameriški Slovenci*, Chicago: SNPJ, 1925, p. 548), do not even appear on his map. *Slovenians in Canada* (P.K. Urbanc & Z.F. Tourtel, Hamilton: The Slovenian Heritage Festival Committee, 1984, p. 215) states that the SNPJ had branches in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Waterford, Nova Scotia with a total membership of twelve hundred, while the KSKJ (Kranjska slovenska katoliška jednota) had about one thousand registered between the wars. Both of these American benefit societies ceased Canadian operations in the 1940s.

Official government data consulted for the book are said to come from six sources (p. 40): the Census of Canada,

Immigration Statistics [Canadian], the *Annual Report of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Canada Yearbook, Statistički godišnjak Kraljevine Jugoslavije*, and *Popis prebivalstva SFRJ leta 1971 in 1981*. However, the interesting maps on pages 88, 90, and 91 must have been compiled from data obtained elsewhere, perhaps from the Yugoslav Federal Secretariate for Internal Affairs. Moreover, unfortunately, the five-year time periods of the maps do not correspond with the five-, ten-, open-ended time periods utilized in the accompanying text.

Although he criticizes the Canadian census for containing questions which are "methodologically inadequate" (p. 174; also pp. 101-102), he presents data from Table 1 of publication 92-776 of the 1971 Census of Canada, which purports to show the languages most often spoken at home by people whose mother tongues are Slovene, Croatian, and Serbian (p. 109). He states (pp. 108-110):

"Mešane zakone pa nam posredno lepo pokaže tudi Tabela 17, ki opredeljuje prebivalstvo po maternem jeziku glede na jezik, ki se največ rabi doma. Podatki kanadske statistike nam pokažejo, da se pri Slovencih [6315] (glede na materni jezik) doma govori največ angleščina [3660]; sledi: slovenščina [375], portugalsščina [300], poljščina [300], grščina [240], madžarščina [145] itd. V primeru, ko je pri Slovencu (glede na materni jezik) v domač i hiš i tuji občevalni jezik (to ne drži popolnoma za angleščino in tudi francoščino), lahko skle-pamo, da gre za mešani zakon ali za napako pri popisu."

[The numbers have been adduced.]

Genorio should have been very suspicious of this table, if only because it shows that just 6% of the Slovene native speakers use their mother tongue in the home. Besides this, the next most frequent home language listed is Chinese at 130. Moreover, he states that in Toronto, Slovenes were not attracted by areas densely populated by Italians, Portuguese, Greeks, Jews, or Chinese (p. 125). The census figures show that almost six times as many Slovene native speakers speak another immigrant language habitually in the home as speak Slovene. Data from Genorio's questionnaire, on the other hand, show that 76.2% of first generation marriages are within the Slovene group (p. 108). These incongruities would seem to demand further investigation. I was certain, given the other errors in the book, that Genorio had misrepresented the data, so I sought out the original table in the census publication. In actual fact, the data had been copied correctly. The original, though, had a further peculiarity: only three languages in the whole table were shown to be spoken solely by their native speakers in the home: Slovene, Croatian, and Serbian. Consequently, I searched data from other censuses to

find more reasonable figures. The 1981 Census (p. Table 1 in publication 92-910) provides the following, much more plausible data for home language by mother tongue:

HOME LANGUAGE					
	Mother tongue (total)	English	French	Same as mother tongue	Other
Croatian	31,570	9,435	110	21,525	495
Serbian	6,560	2,710	15	3,460	375
Slovene	6,935	3,430	35	3,055	415

There were numerous difficulties with the 1971 Canadian Census, e.g. it was the first self-enumeration census in Canada; No. 2 pencils were used for the first time and their use was not efficient; the home language question was asked of only a third of the households; the first listed response was used in cases of multiple responses. Genorio was clearly correct to criticize the census, but he overlooked an excellent opportunity to point out a serious flaw.

Because Genorio felt that the data from "official" sources were insufficient, he formulated a questionnaire to elicit information directly from the Slovenes in Canada (p. a good idea, in theory at least). He does not provide a list of the 48 questions (p. 41) used in his own questionnaire, and this precludes any discussion of the adequacy of his own methodology. Instead, there are five pages (pp. 175-179) of free-form comments made by people who completed the questionnaire. Even more disturbing is the manner in which the data were collected and utilized. Though the choice of the manner of distributing the questionnaire is discussed (pp. 41-42), how the individuals were selected for inclusion in the study is not. Genorio sent out 1300 questionnaires, and 248 were returned (p. 42); apparently, no attempt was made to increase the number of respondents by follow-up mailings. The geographical range selected was "the metropolitan regions of Ontario and Québec" (p. 39) and Montréal data is presumably repeatedly included in the tables. However, the reader does not discover until a table on page 146 that there were only 9 respondents from Montréal. Given the author's keen awareness of the French/English dichotomy which pervades Canadian history (pp. 64-74), it is inconceivable that he could (p. 1) be satisfied with such a low absolute response from

Québec or (p. 2) use percentages to represent subgroups of these nine respondents (p. 117) or (p. 3) not explicitly exclude these people from his sample altogether. The book obviously relies too heavily on the data obtained using this questionnaire.

In a major monograph entitled *Slovenes in Canada*, one would expect to find a great deal of information on the dynamics of the group(s) and the (non)preservation of ethnicity. The chapter "Institutions of Slovene Immigrants in Canada" gives some of this information. Frank Obljubek (in *Polyphony: The Bulletin of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1987) provides two further organizations from Thunder Bay, Ontario, which do not appear on the fold-out map of Slovene institutions. Much other omitted information could have been obtained from Urbanc and Tourtel. It is difficult to discuss networking among the various immigrant communities if their organizations are not even discovered.

A dichotomy was established and emphasized by the author regarding pre- and post-World War II immigrants; however, although the former make up somewhat less than 20% of the total (p. 42), they were not sufficiently studied to make legitimate comparisons. Canada's political, linguistic, and geographical diversity were stressed by the author; but we are not told why Slovenes gravitated toward Toronto instead of Montréal or how the Slovene communities in these cities with different dominant languages differ. Given the great variations in size of the Slovene communities across Canada, one would have hoped for some discussion of the presumed differences regarding ethnic preservation from one to another and of any inter-community networks, whether cultural, political, or economic; but there is no such discussion. It would also be relevant to a geographical study of immigrant populations to investigate the clustering of sub-ethnic groupings, e.g. the Prekmurci and Primorci, each of which, I have been told, is more prominent at one of the parishes in Toronto or the strength of the Prekmurci in Montréal. There was considerable friction between the World War II refugees and the immigrants who arrived after 1960; they would not even attend each other's presentations of cultural groups from the old country. These internal divisions would be extremely interesting to explore. These frictions lessened somewhat with the drive to have Slovenia recognized as an independent country.

Any pioneering academic work (to complement Urbanc and Tourtel's book) on Slovenes in Canada, their immigration, distribution, organizations, and contacts with the homeland, would have been potentially welcome. There are some interesting statistics on Slovenes coming to Canada between the World Wars and the number of Slovenes who returned home at the beginning of the Great Depression (p. 77). The maps showing sources of

emigration from Slovenia in the fifteen years after World War II are also enlightening. Information for the subsequent period, when Slovene emigration lessened as a proportion of the overall Yugoslav emigration (p. 92), is lacking but would have been welcomed.

This book would be more aptly entitled *Slovenci iz Slovenije v južnem Ontariju/Slovenes from Slovenia in Southern Ontario*. Some of my criticism would then be eliminated. However, serious reservations would still remain. While this book is to be appreciated as an initial attempt to handle the topic, clearly, a satisfactory *Slovenci v Kanadi* remains to be written.

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Darko Friš. *Korespondenca Kazimirja Zakrajška, O.F.M. (1907-1928)* Ljubljana: Arhivsko društvo Slovenije, 1993. 127 pp. [= *Viri za slovensko izseljensko zgodovino*, 6]

Darko Friš belongs to the younger generation of researchers who became interested in the past and present of Slovene Catholic communities in the United States. Prior to the collapse of the communist regime, Slovene Catholic activities abroad were a forbidden field, a taboo, for any objective historian in Slovenia. The present publication is one of the harbingers of the changing times. It deals with the correspondence of Father Zakrajšek, who established the Slovene Franciscan community in the United States and founded the Franciscan monastery in Lemont, Illinois.

Korespondenca Kazimirja Zakrajška, O.F.M. is divided into two main parts: the first 37 pages include an introduction, a short outline of the history of the Catholic Church in the United States, and a longer description of the activities of Slovene Franciscans in the United States.

The first section is concluded by a six-page summary in English covering the above material and translated into English by Nada Šabec. The second part, 82 pages, consists of 97 letters, arranged in chronological order, which were written either by or to Father Zakrajšek. According to Friš, these 97 letters represent about one-half of the correspondence he gathered from different archives. In Slovenia, letters came from the Franciscan Provincial Archives in Ljubljana, from the archives of the Archdiocese of Ljubljana, and from the Diocese of Maribor. In the United States, he consulted the archives of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Arch-diocese of Chicago, Illinois. Friš also checked the materials in the Immigration History Research Center in St Paul, Minnesota, and made use of the periodical literature published in