

legalize Slovene minority rights, as enumerated in the 1954 Special Statute. Although the Osimo treaty was ratified by Italy, special Italian laws regarding its Slovene minority have to date not been passed by the Italian legislature. Although the Italian attitude toward the Slovene minority did improve, the lands confiscated from Slovenes remain in the hands of former Italian refugees and their descendants. As a consequence the land between Trieste and the ethnic border, which had once constituted a Slovene coastland, is no longer Slovene and has changed its ethnic character.

Both Pahor and Ciani are to be congratulated for work well done. Pahor includes in an appendix the pertinent parts of the Peace Treaty with Italy, signed in 1947, and the entire text of the Memorandum of Understanding of 1954, including the Special Statute. The Memorandum and the Special Statute are provided in an appendix by Ciani, too. Each book has an index of personal names and a bibliography. Also very helpful are lists of abbreviations, which are at the end of both books, just before the index.

One hopes that the future generation of young scholars in Trieste will continue with this line of research and will offer an account of events from 1956 until the present.

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Drnovšek, Marjan et al., eds. *Dve domovini. Razprave o izseljenstvu. Two Homelands. Migration Studies. 4.* Ljubljana: Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti Inštitut za slovensko izseljenstvo. Center for Scientific Research of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, The Institute for Slovene Emigration Research, 1993. 230 pp.

Since 1990 the Institute for Slovene Emigration Research of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts has published *Dve domovini/Two Homelands*. A primary objective of the volumes is to advance the study of Slovene emigration, emigrants, and immigrant communities. Despite an emphasis on Slovenes, the *Dve domovini/Two Homelands* series is limited neither in vision nor scope. The volumes are designed to encourage interdisciplinary approaches to migration studies and help further world-

wide research on the emigrant experience. It is within the context of these objectives that individual issues can be evaluated.

Volume four of *Dve domovini/Two Homelands*, which comprises nine articles and ten shorter items and commentaries, reflects an interdisciplinary approach to investigations of Slovene emigration. The contributors' expertise spans a range of disciplines: history, sociology, demography, ethnology, economics, literature, and linguistics. It is not surprising, therefore, that these diverse specialists touch on an array of topics. In the main, however, the contributors do not propose to offer new findings on Slovene emigration. Instead, volume four serves as a forum for discussing past scholarship and literature on Slovene emigration and, simultaneously, for proposing directions for future research. Seven of the essays were papers delivered at the 1992 conference (Ljubljana) "Achievements and Plans in the Research of Slovene Emigration in Scientific Disciplines." The theme of past achievements and future directions confers unity on a volume of seemingly disparate items.

Collectively the contributions cover Slovene emigration from the late nineteenth century through the present day and include speculations about future trends. The majority of the essays are surveys or historiographical discussions of scholarship. The authors' emphases, however, vary considerably. Discussing Slovene emigration to 1941 and concentrating on materials published in Slovenia, Marjan Drnovsek surveys contemporary writings about Slovene emigrants and emigration. Matjaž Klemenčič reviews historical works on the Slovene emigration after World War II. Janja Žitnik describes scholarly studies of emigrant literature and authors. Surveying undergraduate and graduate theses on emigration topics that have been completed at Slovene institutions, Breda Čebulj-Sajko and Marina Lukšič-Hacin discuss research in ethnology and sociology respectively. Both authors focus on the methodological approaches that have governed migration studies in these disciplines. To a discussion of sociolinguistic works, Nada Šabec adds her own findings on language maintenance among Slovene immigrants and their descendants in Cleveland. In two separate essays, Janez Malačič attempts to place Slovene emigration within a broader European context and maintains that researchers have ignored demographic and economic conditions that influenced this emigration. Examining modern

and possible future migration trends, Peter Klinar also places Slovene emigration within a broader European context.

Volume four reflects the state of Slovene scholarship on Slovene emigration. The volume's major contribution lies in the lengthy bibliographies and notes that accompany the essays. Consequently, it should become an important starting point for persons who have a command of the Slovene language and are interested in the Slovene emigration experience. For persons who do not possess this command, however, the volume will be somewhat disappointing. Indeed, volume four falls short of serving as a vehicle to internationalize research on Slovene emigration in particular and emigration in general. Most of the Slovene-language contributions do include an English abstract, and the two English-language essays have Slovene abstracts. The English abstracts, however, are typically inadequate. They contain imprecise and stilted prose that often make them nearly incomprehensible. This shortcoming is particularly disappointing to migration specialists who long for access to research generated by scholars in a "sending" country. More careful editing is required if future volumes are to reach the international community investigating emigration/immigration.

Scholars who view persons as "emigrants" and not "immigrants" can offer perceptive insights into migration. And, with varying degrees of success, volume four's contributors suggest directions for future research on Slovene emigration. Unfortunately, most of the contributors ignore questions currently being investigated by scholars elsewhere (i.e., Germany and North America). While Slovene emigration research should *not* be dictated by scholarship in other countries, neither should that scholarship be overlooked. For example, it is unfortunate that, with the exception of äabec's discussion of language and ethnicity, the second and subsequent generations are ignored. The children of immigrants were crucial elements in immigrant communities; indeed, concerns about "losing" children to assimilation helped shape and reshape ethnic institutions and communities. The problems of conducting research in "receiving" countries notwithstanding, this aspect of the Slovene emigrant experience should not be overlooked in a volume entitled *Two Homelands*. In addition, more attention should be

given to returnees. Their possible impact on Slovene society offers a potentially rich field for investigation by scholars in Slovenia.

Despite shortcomings in individual volumes, the objectives of *Dve domovini/Two Homelands* and particularly of volume four must be lauded and future volumes eagerly anticipated. The series is in the vanguard of what specialists in migration research hope will become permanent ventures in European and other "emigrant" countries. It is an irony, indeed, that the political changes of recent years that created freer intellectual climates in Central and Eastern Europe have boded ill for scholarly publications on emigration. In some countries, for example in Slovakia (the country that this reviewer studies), serial publications on emigration had regularly appeared until the late 1980s. These publications reflected the ideological constraints that governed intellectual activities for a half century. Now that scholarly research can be undertaken in a climate free of such constraints, publications have ceased or have become sporadic as financial wardens claim lack of funds. By publishing *Dve domovini/Two Homelands* and thus committing financial and human resources to advancing research on a timely topic, the Institute is nobly bucking an ominous trend. Regardless of flaws, volume four is a worthy addition to the scholarly literature on emigration. The volume and its contributors display a keen awareness that emigration was not only a historical phenomenon but a reality that will continue for the foreseeable future. And, when it comes to the migration of peoples there is much to be learned from the past as the world looks to the future.

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Moritsch, Andreas, editor. *Vom Ethnos zur Nationalität. Der nationale Differenzierungsprozeß am Beispiel ausgewählter Orte in Kärnten und im Burgenland* [= *Wiener Beiträge zur Geschichte der Neuzeit, Band 18.*] Vienna: Verlag für Geschichte und Politik / München: Oldenbourg, 1991. 284 pp.. ISBN 3-486-55878-1, 3-7028-0306-8.

Andreas Moritsch, the editor of this volume, born in Dragantschach/Draganče in Carinthia, is Docent for the History of Eastern