

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

and Southeastern Europe in the Institute for East and Southeast Europe at the University of Vienna, and is a Slovene.<sup>1</sup> He belongs among the demonstrably best experts on the history of the Carinthian Slovenes, indeed of the Slovene nation, and has made an excellent name for himself in his field by publishing a large number of books.

The book under review — the title of which is however rather poorly-chosen — treats the process of ethnic differentiation using as examples selected localities in Carinthia and in the Burgenland, localities which are exceptionally typical of, respectively, the Slovene ethnic group in Carinthia and the Croat ethnic group in the Burgenland. They are: the Slovene municipalities of Štefan na Zilji / Sankt Stefan an der Gail, Blače/Vorderberg, and (in part, also) Bilčovs-Zgornja vesca/Ludmannsdorf-Oberdörfl, Tinje/Tainach and Medborovnica/Unterferlach, the analysis of which was written by Andreas Moritsch; and the Croat communities of Oberwart and Jennersdorf, analyzed by Gerhard Baumgartner. Above all, the contributions by Moritsch (“Einleitung und Problemstellung,” pp. 9-43, and “Der nationale Differenzierungsprozeß am Beispiel ländlicher Gemeinden Südkärntens,” pp. 43-92) are of outstanding quality; they include a treatment of the question of ‘pre-national’ group identity, and analyze the data from language censuses, the latter also with reference to Bilčovs and Tinje. The developments in these particular selected Carinthian communities shows that the minority is in a state of continual decline, and this is most strikingly exemplified by Tinje, which, although seat of the Catholic organizations of the Carinthian Slovenes, shows far-reaching assimilation of its Slovene population.

From Baumgartner’s contribution about the Burgenland (“Der nationale Differenzierungsprozeß in den ländlichen Gemeinden des südlichen Burgenlandes,” pp. 93-155) it is clear that here the developments with respect to the minorities have not

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<sup>1</sup> Editor/Translator’s note: A review was requested of Professor Theodor Veiter in 1992; after his most unfortunate death in October 1994 his review was found among his effects by the staff of the *Forschungsstelle für Nationalitätenrecht und Regionalismus* in Feldkirch, Austria, of which he had been Director. This delay explains the inaccuracy of some of the remarks about Andreas Moritsch, who is now Professor of History at the University of Celovec/Klagenfurt. The review had not been proofed, and I have taken a few minor liberties with both contents and style.

been so pronounced. In this chapter the Hungarian-speaking districts of Unterwart and Sziget in der Wart, and the Croat-speaking communities of Spitzicken and Stinatz, and also the Roma in Unterwart, Spitzicken and Zahling, are thoroughly described

Brigitte H. Kuchar, Peter Oberdammer and Thomas Wiltner (in "Nationale Differenzierung als Ausdruck 'ungleicher Entwicklung' in den urbanen Siedlungen Eisenkappel/Železna Kapla und Ferlach/Borovlje," pp. 163-284) present an exhaustive survey of ethnic differentiation as an expression of unequal development in the two Carinthian urban communities of Železna Kapla and Borovlje.

On the other hand, it is pointed out in all these contributions that in both the Burgenland and Carinthia there were also Germans living in Slovene-settled and Croat-settled areas. Many statistics and also a map of the Croat- and Hungarian-speaking districts of the Burgenland make this book especially interesting.

It is noteworthy that in Austria greater consideration has recently been given to the ethnic minorities, also with respect to their legal position; also, a more marked differentiation between nationalities can be observed. In this book an analysis is presented of the way in which, and using which ethnic criteria, national ideology is constructed and, to some extent also, how it is implanted. Moritsch also examines the exaggerated German nationalism<sup>2</sup> of the politically liberal population, and in this respect goes in some detail into the representatives from the rural district of Šmohor/Hermagor to the *Deutscher Schulverein*. Also, the pro-Slovene attitudes of the Carinthian clergy are exhaustively described.

Although the book under review treats only some more or less typical Carinthian and Burgenland communities, in which a kind of struggle between the majority (thus, above all, the Germans) and the ethnic minorities is elaborated, the end result is however — simply stated — a generalized presentation of the situation in the whole minority area.

**Theodor Veiter**

translated by Tom Priestly

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<sup>2</sup> Veiter uses the word *Deutschtümelei*, which could be translated also as "German jingoism."