

A SURVEY OF RESEARCH ON SLOVENE IMMIGRATION TO THE USA.

Serious research on Slovene immigration to the USA. started in Slovenia in the beginning of 1970s when a group of senior scholars and younger researchers started a program at the University of Ljubljana on Slovene emigration. Drawing from his research experience as well as from the research experience of the other researchers the author of this essay presented a paper about research on the Slovene immigration in the United States at the New Orleans meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in 1985, which was later published in Slovene Studies. There he made some recommendations.

In this article author surveys how much of this program was fulfilled by him and other researchers. The areas of research were Slovene fraternal benefit societies, cultural activities, workers' movement, Slovene ethnic Press, Slovene ethnic parishes, Slovene national homes, entrepreneurship, successful individuals, and community studies. Other colleagues developed other topics like the reasons for emigration, the means of transportation, and Images of America among the potential migrants which the author of this essay did not mention in the program. In the last twenty years many books and scholarly articles were written on the topics of Slovenes in the U.S.A. The author also emphasizes the fact that there were many scholarly articles and entries in encyclopedias published by Slovene authors not only in Slovenia but also in the U.S.A.

Keywords: Slovenes, immigration, emigration, U.S.A., ethnic settlements, ethnic studies

PREGLED RAZISKOVANJA SLOVENSKEGA IZSELJENSTVA V ZDA

Resnejše raziskovanje o slovenskem izseljenstvu v ZDA se je v Sloveniji pričelo v začetku 70. let 20. st., ko je skupina starejših in mladih raziskovalcev začela izvajati program o slovenskem izseljenstvu na Univerzi v Ljubljani. Na podlagi lastnih raziskav in raziskav drugih je avtor prispevka leta 1985 na letnem sestanku Ameriškega združenja za napredek slovanskih študij (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies) predlagal smernice za nadaljnje raziskovanje slovenskega izseljenstva.

V prispevku avtor ugotavlja, koliko od tega programa je bilo izpolnjenega z njegove strani pa tudi s strani drugih raziskovalcev. Polja raziskovanja, ki jih je avtor predlagal, so bila: slovenske bratske podporne organizacije, kulturne aktivnosti, delavsko gibanje, slovensko etnično časopisje, slovenske etnične župnije, slovenski narodni domovi, podjetništvo, uspešni posamezniki in pregled zgodovine posameznih slovenskih naselbin v ZDA. Drugi kolegi so poleg tega razvili še druga polja raziskav, kot na primer razlogi za izseljevanje, načini potovanja izseljencev in podobe Amerike v očeh potencialnih izseljencev. Rezultat raziskovanj so mnoge knjige in znanstveni prispevki o slovenskih izseljencih v ZDA. Avtor tudi poudarja, da so bili mnogi znanstveni prispevki o Slovencih v ZDA slovenskih avtorjev iz Slovenije objavljeni v znanstvenih časopisih in enciklopedijah, in to ne le v Sloveniji, temveč tudi v ZDA.

Ključne besede: Slovenci, priseljevanje, izseljevanje, ZDA, etnične naselbine, etnične študije

After British historian Frank Thistlethwaite read his paper *Migration from Europe Overseas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries* at 11th International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm¹ scholars of American immigration in Europe and the U.S.A got a new impulse to continue their research on emigration from Europe and immigration to the U.S.A. In Slovenia a Center for the History of Slovene emigration research was formally established at Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences, but it did not produce serious results until after in the late 1980's professional scholars were employed by the Scientific Research Center of Slovene Academy of Sciences. It was then renamed into Institute for Slovene Emigration.

At the end of 1970's a group of senior scholars and younger researchers started a program at the University of Ljubljana on Slovene emigration in the field of History, Art History, History of literature and ethnology at the Faculty of Philosophy. The results were B.A. final works and graduate works which dealt with the topic of Slovene immigration to the U.S.A.

Drawing from his research experience as well as from the research experience of the other researchers the author of this essay presented a paper about research on the Slovene immigration in the United States at the New Orleans meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in 1985, which was later published in *Slovene Studies*. There he also made the following recommendations:

Within the framework of research into Slovene immigration to the United States, from the times of the first mass migrations to the present, it will be necessary to write – among other things – historical surveys of fraternal benefit societies other than the two largest ones [i.e., Slovene National Benefit Society (SNPJ) and American Slovenian Catholic Union (KSKJ)]. It will be necessary, also, to study the history of the cultural activities of American Slovenes, especially in the larger centers of settlements. To this end, we should take into consideration both the work of the Slovene Section of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and its cultural institutions, and the work of the Slovene Catholic Church in the U.S.A.; of special importance are Slovene parishes, since during the 1920s the Slovene Catholic Church was in charge of 3000 children who, inter alia, learned Slovene in parochial schools. It will be necessary to research the activity of American Slovenes in building churches and in establishing National homes. Completely unresearched hitherto is the



1 Frank Thistlethwaite, »Migration from Europe Overseas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries«, *Comite international des Sciences Historiques (International Committee of Historical Sciences)*, XI^e Congrès International des Sciences Historiques, Stockholm 21–28 Aout. 1960, *Repports V, Histoire contemporaine*, Göteborg–Stockholm, Uppsala.

history of Slovene entrepreneurship: Contrary to popular views, we find among immigrants (who left Slovene ethnic territory) between 1880 and 1924 considerable number of Slovene entrepreneurs. On the basis of advertisements, at least, it will be possible to assess the number of Slovenes successful in this area, especially in smaller towns such as Joliet IL, Cannonsburg PA, and so on. American Slovenes have also been quite successful in the cultural, scholarly and sporting life of the U.S.A.: successful individuals are portrayed in Gobetz's Slovenian Heritage I.² Also to be researched is the history of successful American Slovenes in public life. There have been one U.S. senator and five former U.S. congressmen, and there are three current U.S. congressmen, of Slovene descent. Also to be researched are the lives of American Slovenes at lower levels in state, county and city public life: especially in smaller towns settled by Slovenes, there have been and still are many local Slovene American politicians: and this is true for the whole historical period since the 1860s.

There is, therefore, plenty of work for researchers into the history of Slovene Americans. Even today there exist 200 registered Slovene organizations in the U.S.A. whose task is the preservation of Slovene culture. We therefore have a two-fold task. On the one hand, we should investigate the history of American Slovenes according to their original settlements, using as sources the Community Studies, and including in our research all the aspects of life mentioned above. Ideally, we should study settlement-level history in each of the thirty-five states concerned, finishing with thirty-five monographs: but it is not possible: rather, we must continue the work begun so successfully by Arnež³ and Gobetz at the level of Community Studies. On the other hand, we have to compose an internal synthesis of Slovene immigration to the U.S.A. which includes all aspects of their history. The works by Trunk⁴ and Zavertnik⁵ were excellent, but 60-70 years have passed since they were published: a great deal, surely, has happened since that time. In addition, progress has been made in the discipline of migration studies. It is now time to start thinking about a new book, one which will synthesize Slovene migration to America. [Of course, Trunk's and Zavertnik's methodology-contacting individuals in different settlements by letter-is no longer applicable.] Further, such a book should not



2 Edward Giles Gobetz, Milena Gobetz, Ruth Lakner (Eds.): *Slovene Heritage 1*. (Willoughby Hills: Slovenian Research Center of America, 1980), 642 pp.

3 John A. Arnež: *Slovenian Community in Bridgeport, Conn.* (=Studia Slovenica, Special series, 2). (New York, Washington: Studia Slovenica, 1971), 96 pp.; Janez A. Arnež: *Slovenci v New Yorku* (=Studia Slovenica, Special series, 1). (New York: Studia Slovenica, 1966), 286 pp.

4 Jurij Trunk: *Amerika in Amerikanci*. (Celovec: Published by the Author, 1912), 608 pp.

5 Jože Zavertnik: *Ameriški Slovenci: Pregled splošne zgodovine Združenih držav, slovenskega naseljevanja in naselbin in Slovenske narodne podporne jednote*. (Chicago: Slovenska narodna podporna jednota, 1925), 632 pp.

*survey the different places of settlement, but should be subdivided according to individual aspects of Slovene-American problems. Community Studies should be of a great help in this regard: such Studies will continue to be used subsequently, and will serve as a means of evaluating this synthesis.*⁶

What follows is a description of the achievements of scholars on both sides of the ocean in fulfilling the program of research on Slovene immigration to the United States of America as it was outlined in *Slovene Studies* in 1986. Let me emphasize once more that the author of this essay formulated this program on the basis of research that was done in the field not only by him, but also by the other scholars who with their work and publications helped in the conceptualization of the research being surveyed.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES

It is written in the Program that it will be necessary to write »*historical surveys of fraternal benefit societies*.« In 1994 a conference was organized at the University of Maribor on ethnic fraternalism, the proceedings of which were published in 1996.⁷ Surveys of most of the Slovene fraternal organizations in the United States are presented in this book. Darko Friš, Bogdan Kolar and Andrej Vovko have written a scholarly book that surveyed 100 years of the American Slovenian Catholic Union,⁸ and Kolar⁹ and Friš wrote some scholarly articles on the topics.¹⁰ Joseph Petrovich Stipanovich was hired by the Slovene National Benefit Society (Slovenska narodna podporna jednota – SNPJ) in early 1980s to write a history of the largest Slovene fraternal organization in the United States, Slovene National Benefit Society. The author of this essay was able to read the manuscript, which surveyed the conventions and the role of SNPJ in the American labor movement;



6 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Research on Slovene Immigration to the United States: Past Achievements and Future directions«, *Slovene Studies: Journal of the Society for Slovene Studies*, vol. 8, no. 2. (Columbus, Ohio, 1986), pp. 9–14.

7 *Etnični fraternalizem v priseljenskih državah*/=Ethnic Fraternalism in Immigrant Countries (Matjaž Klemenčič, Ed.). (Maribor: Pedagoška fakulteta, 1996), 433 pp.

8 Darko Friš, Bogdan Kolar, Andrej Vovko: *Prvih sto let Kranjsko slovenske katoliške jednote: Pregled zgodovine KSKJ, 1894–1994*. (Ljubljana: Ilex, 1997), 294 pp.

9 Bogdan Kolar, »St. Joseph KSKJ Local Lodge, Bridgeport, Connecticut«, *Dve domovini* 10 (Ljubljana 1999) pp. 61–78; Bogdan Kolar, »Začetki cerkvene organiziranosti Slovencev v Kaliforniji«, *Acta ecclesiastica Sloveniae*, no. 26 (Ljubljana 2004), pp. 193–244.

10 Darko Friš, »Manje poznate zanimljivosti iz rada odsjeka Kranjsko slovenske katoliške jednote (1894–1924).«, *Migracijske teme*, vol 16, no. 3 (Zagreb, 2000), pp. 29–45; Darko Friš, »A review of the activity of the local lodges of The Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union before 1924«, *Slovene Studies*, vol. 19, no 1 (Columbus, Ohio, 1997), pp. 131–153; Darko Friš, »Delovanje slovenskih frančiškanov v ZDA pred II. svetovno vojno: 'ljubi Bog je poslal Frančiškane v Ameriko'«, *Studia Historica Slovenica*, vol 5, no. 1/3 (Maribor 2005), pp. 457–482.

but the manuscript never saw the light of day because it did not satisfy the expectations of the SNPJ leadership. The editor of Prosveta, the organ of SNPJ wrote a popular history of SNPJ, published on the occasion of one hundredth anniversary of the organization.¹¹ An annotated scholarly book on the history of SNPJ remains one of the unfulfilled tasks of Slovene historiography.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Second, it is written in the Program that it would be necessary to study the history of the cultural activities of American Slovenes, especially in the larger centers of settlement. Historians of literature wrote a survey of the history of literary works of Slovene immigrants and their descendants in the United States from the period of the early missionaries until today, in the framework of a broad survey on Slovene emigrant literature. This work was written by Janez Stanonik, Jerneja Petrič and Helga Glušič from the University of Ljubljana and edited by Janja Žitnik from the Scientific Research Center of the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences and Helga Glušič.¹² Stanonik also contributed general survey of the history of Slovene emigration as well as articles on Slovene utopian socialists Andrej Bernard Smolnikar as well as on Slovene forty-eighter Anton Fister/Füster, who escaped to America after the Revolution.¹³ What has not been done (above the level of Petrič's additions to Grill's Memories¹⁴ and a survey of four pages in the above mentioned book¹⁵) is the history of Slovene drama and opera in the United States, as well as a comprehensive history of singing and other cultural societies in the country-or even the larger Slovene communities, such as Cleveland.



11 Jay Sedmak (ed.): *An Inspired Journey. The SNPJ Story: The First One Hundred Years of the Slovene National Benefit Society*. (Imperial, PA: Slovene National Benefit Society, 2004), 168 pp.

12 Janez Stanonik, »Književnost Slovencev pred letom 1891«. In: Janja Žitnik and Helga Glušič (eds.): *Slovenska izseljenska književnost 2: Severna Amerika*. (Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU, Založba ZRC, 1999), pp. 15–88; Jerneja Petrič, »Književnost slovenskih priseljencev in njihovih potomcev v ZDA 1891–1945«. In: Žitnik and Glušič (eds.): *Slovenska izseljenska književnost 2 ...*, 89–264; Mihael Kuzmič, »Literarna dejavnost prekmurskih Slovencev v ZDA«. In: Žitnik and Glušič (eds.): *Slovenska izseljenska književnost 2 ...*, 265–288; Helga Glušič, »Književnost novih slovenskih priseljencev v ZDA po letu 1945«. In: Žitnik and Glušič (eds.): *Slovenska izseljenska književnost 2 ...*, 289–304.

13 Janez Stanonik, »Slovinci v Združenih državah: obdobje 1848–1891«, *Dve domovini* 7 (Ljubljana 1996), pp. 113–129; Janez Stanonik, »Andrej Bernard Smolnikar«, *Zgodovinski časopis*, vol. 49, št. 2 (Ljubljana 1995), pp. 183–191; Janez Stanonik, »Anton Fister - A Slovene forty-eighter«, *Acta neophilologica* 31 (Ljubljana 1998), pp. 81–93; Janez Stanonik, »K vprašanju narodne pripadnosti Antona Fistra«. In: Avgust Lešnik and Aldo Agosti (ed.): *Kriza socialnih idej: Britovškov zbornik / A festschrift for Marjan Britovšek*. (=Mednarodna izd. zgodovinskih in socioloških razprav). (Ljubljana: Filozofska fakulteta, Oddelek za sociologijo = Faculty of Arts, Department of sociology, 1996), pp. 75–78.

14 Vatroslav Grill: *Med dvema svetovoma*. (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1979), pp. 578–599.

15 Petrič, Književnost slovenskih priseljencev ..., 98–101.

Nada Šabec from the University of Maribor in the late 1980's started to research the language of Slovene Americans. She published works on language, language maintenance, ethnic identity, bilingualism and biculturalism of Slovene Americans.¹⁶

WORKERS' MOVEMENT

In the above mentioned Program it is also written about the necessity to take into consideration the work of the Slovene Section of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and its cultural institutions. Slovene historians from Slovenia had written quite a few works on the workers' movement even before 1986, focusing especially on the reactions of leftist Slovenes in America to the events in the old homeland, particularly during the world wars.¹⁷ Let me mention also a conference organized by the University of Maribor and the Zagreb Center for Migration Research on the workers' movement. The results were published in *Migracijske teme* in Zagreb.¹⁸ The author of this essay touched on this topic when he wrote about the workers' movement in Cleveland in his book on the Slovenes in Cleveland.¹⁹

16 Nada Šabec, »Functional and structural constraints on Slovene-English code-switching«, *Slovene Studies*, vol. 10, no.1 (Columbus, OH, 1988), pp. 71–80; Nada Šabec, »Language Maintenance and Ethnic Identity in two Cleveland American Slovene communities«. In: Walter Hoelbing and Reinhold Wagnleiter (eds.): *The European emigrant experience in the USA* (=Buchreihe zu den Arbeiten aus Anglistik und Amerikanistik, Bd. 5). (Tübingen: G. Narr, 1992), pp. 253–267; Nada Šabec, »Language maintenance among Slovene immigrants in the USA«, *Slovene Studies*, vol. 15, no. 1–2 (Columbus, OH, 1993), pp. 151–168; Nada Šabec, »The impact of bilingualism and biculturalism on the maintenance of ethnic identity for immigrants of Slovene descent in the U.S.A.«, *Uporabno. jezikoslovje*, vol. 1 (Ljubljana 1993), pp. 175–182; Nada Šabec, »Slovene-English language contact in the USA«. In: Marc L. Greenberg (ed.): *The Sociolinguistics of Slovene* (=International Journal of the Sociology of Language, 124). (Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1997), pp. 129–183; Nada Šabec: *Half pa pu: The Language of Slovene Americans* (=Studia Humanitatis, Apes, 2). (Ljubljana: ŠKUC, 1995), 313 pp.

17 Drnovšek Marjan, »O stališčih slovenskih socialistov v ZDA do vojne in jugoslovanskega vprašanja med prvo svetovno vojno«, *Prispevki za zgodovino delavskega gibanja*, vol. 25/26, no. 1–2 (Ljubljana, 1975/76; published in 1978), pp. 75–96; Matjaž Klemenčič, »Proletarec and the Acculturation of Slovene Workers in the United States«. In: Christiane Harzig (ed.): *Labor Migration Project Labor Newspaper Preservation Project: The Press of Labor Migrants in Europe and North America from 1880's to 1930's*. (Bremen: Bremen Universität, 1985), pp. 475–486; Majda Kodrič, »Class consciousness among the second generation: expectations and responses within the Slovene National Benefit Society in the 1920s«. *Migracijske teme*, vol. 4, no. 1–2 (Zagreb 1988), pp. 111–128; Majda Kodrič, »Etbin Kristan in socialistično gibanje jugoslovanskih izseljencev v ZDA v letih 1914–1920«, *Prispevki za zgodovino delavskega gibanja*, vol. 23, no. 1–2 (Ljubljana 1983), pp. 63–87; Matjaž Klemenčič: *Ameriški Slovenci in NOB v Jugoslaviji: naseljevanje zemljepisna razprostranjenost in odnos ameriških Slovencev do stare domovine od sredine 19. stoletja do konca druge svetovne vojne*. (Maribor: Založba Obzorja, 1987), 326 pp.

18 *Migracijske teme: časopis za istraživanje migracija i narodnosti*, vol. 4, no. 1–2. (Zagreb: Institut za migracije i narodnosti, 1987), pp. 103–109.

19 Matjaž Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland: The Creation of a New Nation and a New World Community: Slovenia and the Slovenes of Cleveland, Ohio*. (Novo mesto: Dolenjska založba, 1995), 414 pp.

SLOVENE ETHNIC PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The prehistory of Slovene journalism in the United States was described by Janez Stanonik.²⁰ Bibliographies on Slovene ethnic press can be found in the works of Janez Stanonik,²¹ Jože Bajec,²² and Joe Dwyer.²³ A conference on the ethnic immigrant press was organized by the University of Maribor in 1991. Many colleagues from both sides of the Atlantic Ocean attended. The results which deals not only with Slovene but also with German and East and South-East European ethnic press in the United State and some of the other immigrant countries were published by the University of Maribor as well as by the Institute for Slovene Emigration at the Scientific Research Center of the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences.²⁴ The Institute for Slovene Emigration at the Scientific Research Center of the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences organized in 1999 a round table on the significance of ethnic press for the researchers of the immigration.²⁵

Slovene printed materials in the USA and Canada were described in a book which was published on the basis of materials of an exhibit of Slovene printed materials in the USA and Canada during the period 1940–1997 in Ljubljana in 1997.²⁶

US SLOVENE CATHOLIC PRIESTS, PARISHES AND CHURCHES

Frederick Baraga and other Slovene Catholic missionaries were the first Slovene Catholic priests in the USA. There have been many books and articles



20 Janez Stanonik, »The prehistory of Slovene journalism in the United States«, *Dve domovini* 2–3 (Ljubljana 1992), pp. 125–140.

21 Janez Stanonik, »The bibliographies of Slovene emigrant press prior to 1945«. In: Igor Maver (ed.): *Ethnic Literature and Culture in the U.S.A., Canada, and Australia*. (Frankfurt am Main [etc.]: P. Lang, 1996), pp. 39–52.

22 Jože Bajec: *Slovensko izseljensko časopisje, 1891–1945* (Ljubljana: Slovenska izseljenska matica, 1980), 146 pp.

23 Joseph D. Dwyer: *Slovenes in the United States and Canada: A bibliography* (=IHRC Ethnic Bibliography; 3). (Minneapolis: Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 1991), 196 pp.

24 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Slovenski izseljenski tisk«, *Znanstvena revija: humanistika*, vol. 3, no. 2 (Maribor 1991), pp. 291–558; Published also in *Dve domovini* 2–3 (Ljubljana 1992) pp. 11–352.

25 Aurelio Giordano, Janja Žitnik, Knut Djupedal, Ulf Beijbom, Henning Bender, Dina Tøllsby, Olavi Koivukangas, Matjaž Klemenčič, Joel Wurl, Brian Lambkin, Adam Walaszek, »Press and emigration: roundtable discussion, 1 October 1999« [within] AEMI – The Association of European Migration Institutions Annual Meeting, Portorož, Slovenia, 29 September – 2 October 1999, Discussion. *Dve domovini*, 10. (Ljubljana, 1999), pp. 151–167.

26 Janez A. Arnež: *Slovenski tisk v ZDA in Kanadi = Slovenian printed material[!] in the USA and Canada, 1940–1997* (=Studia Slovenica; vol. 19). (Ljubljana and Washington: Studia Slovenica, 1998), 209 pp.

written on them. Here I would like to mention only a small fraction of those published by the Slovene authors since 1990.²⁷

In the Program it is written that we should also take into consideration the work of the Slovene Catholic Church in the USA, that Slovene parishes, where children were taught the language, were of special importance, and that it would be necessary to research the activity of American Slovenes in building churches.

The author of this essay learned about the importance of the establishment and deeds of the Catholic parishes for the preservation of Slovene ethnic consciousness in the USA when he was doing work for his book on the Slovenes of Cleveland and published an article on the topic in *Celovski zvon* in 1990.²⁸ On the initiative of the author of this essay, his then graduate student Darko Friš did his M.A. thesis surveying the development of the Slovene Catholic Church in the United States.²⁹ He expanded his thesis into a Ph.D. dissertation, which was published in book form by Mohorjeva družba.³⁰ In addition, his publications of the correspondence of Kazimir Zakrajšek³¹ and Slovene priests in the United States³² are worth mentioning. Andrej Vovko have written some articles on the Society

27 Bogdan Kolar, »Izvirne poteze delovanja misijonarja Franca Pirca«, *Dve domovini* 18 (Ljubljana 2003), pp. 35–52; Bogdan Kolar, »Baragov odnos do slovenstva in njegovi stiki z domovino«. In: Edo Škulj (ed.): *Baragov simpozij v Rimu* (=Simpoziji v Rimu, 17). (Celje: Mohorjeva družba, 2000), pp. 171–186; Andrej Vovko, »Pomembnejši slovenski biografski prispevki o misijonarju in izseljenskem duhovniku Francu Pirca«, *Dve domovini* 18 (Ljubljana 2003), pp. 8–24; Andrej Vovko, »Slovenski zgodovinarji o Frideriku Ireneju Baragi«, *Tretji dan*, vol. 27, no. 3 (Ljubljana 1998), pp. 59–62; Andrej Vovko, »Baragova podoba v delih slovenskih zgodovinarjev«. In: Stane Granda, Marjan Zupančič, and Pavle Rot (eds.): *Baraga in Trebnje: predavanja na Baragovem simpoziju v Trebnjem, 9. januarja 1998* (=Zbornik Občine Trebnje, 1). (Trebnje: Občina, Baragov odbor, 1998), pp. 97–111; Andrej Vovko, »Življenje in delo Friderika Baraga v luči znanstvenih objav in bibliografskih podatkov«. In: Škulj (ed.): *Baragov simpozij v Rimu* ..., 207–225; Bogdan Kolar, »Baragov odnos do slovenstva in njegovi stiki z domovino«. In: Škulj (ed.): *Baragov simpozij v Rimu* ..., 171–186; Bogdan Kolar, »Cerkveno-zgodovinski kontekst začetkov Baragovega misijonskega dela«. In: Granda, Zupančič, Rot (eds.): *Baraga in Trebnje* ..., 41–53; Bogdan Kolar, »Izvirne poteze delovanja misijonarja Franca Pirca«, *Dve domovini* 18 (Ljubljana 2003), pp. 35–52; Ivan Čizmić and Matjaž Klemenčič, »Croatian and Slovene Missionaries as Inventors and Explorers of the American West and Midwest«, *Društvena istraživanja*, vol. 11, no. 4/5 (Zagreb 2002), pp. 761–783; Janez Stanonik, »Friderik Baraga: ob dvestoletnici rojstva«, *Dve domovini* 7 (Ljubljana 1996), pp. 15–32; Janez Stanonik, »Očipve in Ottawa«, *Zgodovinski časopis*, vol. 50, no. 1 (Ljubljana 1996), pp. 65–69.

28 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Razvoj slovenskih far v Clevelandu«. *Celovski zvon*, vol. 9, no. 32 (Celovec 1991), pp. 51–60.

29 Darko Friš: Razvoj slovenske katoliške Cerkve v ZDA – M. A. Thesis at University in Ljubljana, 1992.

30 Darko Friš: *Ameriški Slovenci in katoliška Cerkve: 1871–1924*. (Celovec–Ljubljana–Dunaj: Mohorjeva založba, 1995), 417 pp.

31 Darko Friš: *Korespondenca Kazimirja Zakrajška, O.F.M. (1907–1928): Viri*, no. 6. (Ljubljana: Arhivsko društvo Slovenije, 1993), 127 pp.; Darko Friš: *Korespondenca Kazimirja Zakrajška, O.F.M. (1928–1958): Viri*, no. 8. (Ljubljana: Arhivsko društvo Slovenije, 1995), 230 pp.

32 Darko Friš: *Korespondenca slovenskih katoličanov v ZDA med leti 1882–1924: Viri*, no. 14. (Ljubljana: Arhivsko društvo Slovenije, 1999), 326 pp.

of St. Raphael which are worth mentioning.³³ Bogdan Kolar wrote the history of Slovene Catholic priests who were active in California.³⁴

Besides the work on Cleveland Slovene Catholic parishes, which is based primarily on archival sources of the Catholic diocese in Cleveland³⁵ (a major step forward regarding the sources used to study history of the parishes), the author of this essay should mention his own book, which was published in December 1999 by Mohorjeva družba, on the work and life of Fr. Jurij Trunk. One part of the book deals in great detail with the history of Slovene Catholic parishes in Leadville, Colorado, and San Francisco, California. For writing these chapters of the book, the author of this essay was again able to use the archival materials of the Colorado Springs and San Francisco Catholic dioceses, besides many secondary sources like the ethnic immigrant press and general histories.³⁶ Catholic community of Leadville also published a history of the parish.³⁷ The author of this essay deals also with Slovene Catholic Church in Rock Springs, WY, in his essay on the development Slovene Immigrant community.³⁸

NATIONAL HOMES

In the Program it is also noted the necessity to write about the Slovene national homes. The author of this essay have written about them in the book on the Slovenes of Cleveland.³⁹ He also included information on the establishment, development and functions of Slovene national homes in San Francisco⁴⁰ and Leadville⁴¹ in his book on Reverend Trunk, and in his article on history of

33 Andrej Vovko, »The myth of America and the society of St. Raphael«, *Slovene Studies*, vol. 13, no. 1 (Columbus, OH, 1991), pp. 107–110; Andrej Vovko, »Odmev mita o Ameriki v Družbi sv. Rafaela«, *Zgodovinski časopis*, vol. 47, no. 4 (Ljubljana, 1993), pp. 563–568.

34 Bogdan Kolar: *Slovenian Priests and Priests of Slovenian Descent in the Catholic Communities of California*. (San Francisco: Educational and Dramatic Club Slovenia; Ljubljana: Salve, 2004) 190 pp.

35 Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., pp. 131–177.

36 Matjaž Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami Amerike ter zgodovina slovenskih naselbin v Leadvillu, Kolorado in San Franciscu, Kalifornija*. (Celovec: Mohorjeva družba, 1999), 509 pp.

37 Matjaž Klemenčič: *100 Years of Catholic Faith: St. Joseph's Church, Leadville, Colorado, 1899–1999*. (Leadville: Catholic Community of Leadville, 2000), 43 pp.

38 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Razvoj slovenske izseljenske skupnosti v Rock Springsu, Wyoming, od naselitve do začetka 30-let 20. stoletja«, *Dve domovini* 13 (Ljubljana 2001), pp. 73–99.

39 Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., 219–263.

40 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami* ..., 362–365.

41 Ibid.

Slovenes in Rock Springs, WY.⁴² This topic was also discussed in an entry in *Enciklopedija Slovenije* on Slovenski narodni domovi.⁴³

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

It is written in the Program that the story of Slovene American entrepreneurship, which could be more precisely defined as »business persons,« or »local commercial elites« had not been told yet. The story of ethnic immigrant middle class in the United States has been the topic of research in the United States. For example Mark Stolarik edited a book of essays with an interesting title »Making it in America.«⁴⁴ All of the researchers who were members of the group which studied Cleveland Croats, Czechs, Hungarians, Poles, Slovaks and Slovenes also studied the story of »middle classes« in the late 1980's in the University of Bremen sponsored Project on Ethnic Conflict and Cooperation in Greater Cleveland from 1880's till 1930's. A book on Cleveland Croats deals with the story of Croat »middle classes« in Cleveland in great detail.⁴⁵

Author of this essay wrote on ethnic entrepreneurship in his books on Slovenes of Cleveland, Leadville and San Francisco. It is interesting to compare the methodology that he used to research successful entrepreneurs of Slovene descent for these books. In Cleveland he simply picked up the information from advertisements in numerous ethnic newspapers⁴⁶ and from Mladineo's Directory.⁴⁷ He knew that those lists were incomplete; however he did not intend to make them 100% complete, but to show that Slovene Americans were active also as entrepreneurs. In San Francisco, he did interviews and satisfied his knowledge on the history of Slovene entrepreneurship by doing oral histories.⁴⁸

In Leadville, a small community with a relatively high percentage of Slovene Americans, the author of this essay was able to identify every single businessman who was of Slovene descent for almost every decade of the 20th century by going



42 Klemenčič, »Razvoj slovenske izseljenske skupnosti v Rock Springsu ..., 73–99.

43 »Slovenski domovi«, *Enciklopedija Slovenije* 12. (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1999), pp. 26–28.

44 Mark M. Stolarik and Murray Friedman (eds.): *Making It in America: The Role of Ethnicity in Business Enterprise, Education and Work Choices*. (Lewisburg: Bucknell University Press; London and Toronto: Associated University Press, 1986), 143 pp.

45 Ivan Čizmić, Ivan Miletić and George J. Prpić: *From the Adriatic to Lake Erie: A History of Croats in Greater Cleveland*. (Eastlake, Ohio: American Croatian Lodge, Inc. 'Cardinal Stepinac' and Zagreb: Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, 2000), 557 pp.

46 Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., 108–130.

47 Ivan Mladineo: *Narodni adresar Hrvata–Slovenaca–Srba*. (New York: Edited and Published by I. Mladineo, 1937), 1244 pp.

48 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami* ..., 356–358.

through the city directories. He was able to finish this task by combining this method with oral histories, since he had an excellent assistant in Mr. Joe Jakopic, a very bright eighty-year-old resident of Leadville. Last names of entrepreneurs were also helpful, since before he studied city directories an analysis of 1910 census data for Lake County and Leadville on the basis of »raw materials« was made [primary sources from the census itself which listed every resident by names and other data] that were recently opened for research. Those entrepreneurs who and whose ancestors identified as having Slovene as their mother tongue in the 1910 Census were on the list. This method was possible for Leadville because almost no in-migration has taken place to Lake County since the end of World War I. So the story on Slovene entrepreneurship in Leadville is based on almost complete lists of entrepreneurs of Slovene descent in the 20th century.⁴⁹ The author of this essay will continue to do research on entrepreneurs of Slovene descent in case of Slovenes of Pueblo, CO using the same methodology as he did in case of Leadville, CO.

SUCCESSFUL INDIVIDUALS

In 1986 paper the author of this essay suggested that research is necessary on successful Slovene American individuals i.e. Slovene Americans who have attained various degrees of public recognition.

Although Professor Edward Giles Gobetz was quite successful in dealing with famous Slovene American individuals, from »Miss Ohio« to Slovene American generals, admirals, and U.S. senators,⁵⁰ he almost never touched the questions of what these individual successes meant to Slovene Americans as a group or what these successful Slovene Americans did for the group itself. One could find answers to the first question on the surface by simply looking through the ethnic Slovene American press and to the second one by looking through local American newspapers for U.S. officials at the highest level of government and even more so for elected officials in the states, counties and cities. These issues are taken into account in *Making it in America* a book of 413 biographies of successful ethnic Americans.⁵¹

Wherever the author of this essay did his research on American Slovenes in politics on the level of the states, counties and cities, he found that Slovene



⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ E. G. Gobetz, M. Gobetz, R. Lakner (Eds.), *Slovene Heritage 1* ..., 642 pp.

⁵¹ Elliot R. Barkan (Ed.): *Making It in America*. (Santa Barbara: ABC Clio, 2001). – There are biographies of five Slovene Americans in the book Friderick Baraga, Jurij Trunk, Frank Lausche, Louis Adamic and Marie Prislund.

Americans of all generations-but the immigrants themselves were overrepresented in politics. He found out about that while studying Cleveland, where in the 1930s four Americans of Slovene descent were on the City Council, a twenty-five-member body.⁵² In Cleveland, in Leadville for the 1940s and in Rock Springs, Wyoming, from the 1940s, Americans of Slovene descent were also mayors. Frank Lausche became mayor of Cleveland in the 1940s, after he started to take political lessons on St. Clair Avenue in the Slovene neighborhood.⁵³ Robert Zaitz, of the famous Leadville Slovene business family, became mayor of Leadville at the beginning of the 1990s;⁵⁴ and Paul Obluck was mayor of Rock Springs until the year 2000.⁵⁵

Again the research methodology was different in Cleveland than in Leadville or Rock Springs. In Cleveland, the local ethnic newspaper, *Ameriška domovina*, was a primary source for identifying Slovene American candidates and elected officials, including judges, city council members, mayors of smaller townships in the Cleveland metropolitan area, etc. It was also a primary source for following political debate within the Cleveland Slovene American community. Political involvement of Slovene Americans at all levels of politics was one of the primary tasks of the owners and editors of the newspaper, but they also actively participated in these events. They not only followed the events that in the 1940s brought Frank Lausche and, starting in the late 1970s, George Voinovich (of mixed Slovene and Serbian American parentage) to the position of mayor of Cleveland and later into the Governor's mansion in Columbus, Ohio (and both men later to the U.S. senate), but as mentioned before they also actively participated in these events. It was not an easy task to follow the Slovene American politicians from the Cleveland metro area from John Mihelich, the first Slovene American who became elected to the city Council in Cleveland, to George Voinovich. One could write at least an article, if not a book, on each of those hundreds of elected officials; but it would take an immigrant and ethnic historian too far afield. Of course, in Cleveland the task of identifying politicians was much easier than anywhere else, thanks to *Ameriška domovina*.⁵⁶ Using the ethnic newspapers as primary sources also brought some problems, however, like mistakes in spelling, etc.



52 Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., 306–308.

53 Edward Giles Gobetz: *Frank Lausche, Lincoln of Ohio*. (Willoughby Hills, Ohio: Slovenian Research Centre of America, 1987); William Bitter: *Frank J. Lausche: A political Biography*. (New York: Studia Slovenica, 1975); Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., 296–297, 336–341.

54 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami* ..., 322.

55 Robert B. Rhode: *Booms & Busts on Bitter Creek: A History of Rock Springs, Wyoming*. (Boulder, Colorado: Fred Pruett Books, 1999 – Second Edition), pp. 211–218.

56 Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ... 282–345.

It is much more painstaking work to identify Slovene American politicians in the smaller cities of the American West. The author of this essay was able to do that for Leadville and Rock Springs, however. There he had to look through city directories, minute books of the respective city councils, and the returns of primary and general elections for Lake and Sweetwater counties. If he had not used »ethnic connections« in Lake and Sweetwater counties, as well as in the city halls of Leadville and Rock Springs (where city clerks are of Slovene descent), the author of this essay do not think he would ever have found old minute books of the city councils, for example. Again, one has to combine those findings with oral histories.⁵⁷

We have already mentioned above, some of the important Slovene American Catholic priests. Biographies of half a dozen Slovene Americans who became Catholic Bishops still need to be written. A lot have been written on Slovene American author Louis Adamic.⁵⁸ Janez Arnež contributed as author or editor some books which made some important data on important Slovene Americans available for future research.⁵⁹ In the recent years Klemenčič's graduate students dealt with the life and work of Andrej Kobal, editor of *Voice of the Youth*, and later OSS and CIA officer,⁶⁰ and with the life and work of editor of *Prosveta*, Ivan Molek.⁶¹

There is still not enough work done to study success of Americans of Slovene descent, who were elected to both chambers of US Congress. There were three Americans of Slovene descent elected to U.S. Senate (Frank Lausche, George Voinovich, and Thomas Richard Harkin) and at least five who were elected to U.S. House of Representatives (John Blatnik, Dennis Eckart, Ray Kogovsek,

57 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami ...*, 316–330.

58 Dan Shiffman: *Rooting Multiculturalism: The Work of Louis Adamic*. (Madison-Teaneck: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, London: Associated University Press, 2003), 191 pp.; Henry Christian (ed.): *Izbrana pisma Louisa Adamiča: ob tridesetletnici smrti*. (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1981), 473 pp.; Christian Henry: *Louis Adamic: A Checklist*. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1972), 164 pp.; Jerneja Petrič: *Svetovi Louisa Adamiča: ob tridesetletnici smrti*. (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1981), 235 pp.

59 Janez A. Arnež: *Gabrovškov dnevnik = Msgr Gabrovšek's diary: 1941–1945* (=Studia Slovenica, vol. 18). (Ljubljana, Washington: Studia Slovenica, 1997), 105 pp.; Janez A. Arnež: *Ciril Žebot in njegov politični pristop* (=Studia Slovenica, vol. 22). (Ljubljana, Washington: Studia Slovenica, 2006), 517 pp.; Janez A. Arnež and Rudy Vecerin (eds.): *Sculptor France Gorše* (=Studia Slovenica, no. 8). (New York, Washington: Studia Slovenica, 1971), 72 pp.; Janez A. Arnež, Marko Vuk and Metod Zavadlav (eds.): *France Gorše – kipi in risbe iz ameriškega obdobja*. (Nova Gorica: Goriški muzej; Dobrovo: Občina Brda; Ljubljana, and Washington: Studia Slovenica, 1995), 40 pp.

60 Mojca Moškon Mešl: *Politično delovanje Andreja Kobala v ZDA* – M. A. Thesis at University of Ljubljana, 2005.

61 Andreja Božič Horvat: *Vloga Ivana Molka v slovenski skupnosti v ZDA* – M.A. Thesis at University of Ljubljana, 2005. – Andreja Božič Horvat's doctoral dissertation on the life and work of Ivan Molek is in its' final stage at the University of Maribor.

James Oberstar, Joe Skubitz). A lot was written on Frank Lausche,⁶² while I found no entries on others in Biographical Directory of United States Congress 1774–Present.⁶³ In 2006 James Oberstar from Iron range (MN) was re-elected to U.S. House of Representatives, while Amy Klobuchar was elected U.S. Senator from Minnesota. Amy Klobuchar is daughter of Jim Klobuchar a renowned former sports columnist for Minneapolis Star Tribune and writer of books. With his daughter Amy Klobuchar he has biked through the land of his roots in Slovenia.⁶⁴

Marjan Drnovšek a researcher from the Institute for the Studies of Slovene Emigration at Scientific Research Center of Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences has also written on the experiences of the so-called »common man« in Slovene American history. The sources he used were primarily letters from the immigrants to their relatives and friends at home.⁶⁵

COMMUNITY STUDIES

The author of this essay concluded his paper in 1986 referring to the »twofold task« of investigating the history of American Slovenes according to their original settlements and continuing the work begun so successfully by Arnez⁶⁶ and Gobetz⁶⁷ at the level of community studies. Of course it was very optimistic to even consider a possibility of writing a monograph for each of thirty-five states where 800 Slovene settlements in the United States are situated. The scholarly work was done to define the settlements and research the history of the working class and entrepreneurship within the Slovene ethnic group in some of the settlements. The authors of scholarly works on particular settlements were also able to make historic surveys of the establishment and development of ethnic parishes,⁶⁸



62 William C. Bittner: *Frank J. Lausche: A Political Biography*. (New York: Studia Slovenica, 1975); Edward Gobetz, (ed.): *Ohio's Lincoln, Frank J. Lausche: A Tribute and Festschrift for His 90th Birthday*. (Willoughby Hills, OH: Slovenian Research Center of America, 1985); James E. Odenkirk: *Frank J. Lausche: Ohio's Great Political Maverick*. (Wilmington, OH: Orange Frazer Press, 2005).

63 Biographical Directory of United States Congress 1774–Present, at <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=B000392> (December 20, 2006).

64 <http://www.jimklobuchar.com/jimbio.html> (December 20, 1996).

65 Marjan Drnovšek: *Pot slovenskih izseljencev na tuje: od Ljubljane do Ellis Islanda – Otoka solza v New Yorku: 1880–1924*. (Ljubljana: Mladika, 1991), 244 pp; Marjan Drnovšek: *Usodna privlačnost Amerike: pričevanja izseljencev o prvih stikih z novim svetom*. (Ljubljana: Nova revija, 1998), 390 pp.

66 Arnez: *Slovenian Community in Bridgeport ...*, 96 pp.; Arnez: *Slovenci v New Yorku ...*, 286 pp.

67 E. G. Gobetz, M. Gobetz, R. Lakner (Eds.), *Slovene Heritage 1 ...*, 642 pp.; Edward Giles Gobetz: *Slovenian Communities of Cleveland* (Manuscript in Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota).

68 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami ...*, 279–315, 373–396; Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland ...*, 131–177.

societies of ethnic fraternal organizations⁶⁹ and Slovene national homes⁷⁰ (There is a limit in the latter two investigations by the level of documentation, such as minute books, etc., that was preserved). For the Catholic parishes, while the question of sources is important, there will always be enough sources to write a history because of the eternal nature of the Church.

The author of this essay also mentioned above the story of the involvement of Americans of Slovene descent in politics on the national, state and local levels. All of this was researched for Cleveland⁷¹ and Leadville;⁷² and he is wrapping it up also for Rock Springs, Wyoming, and Pueblo, Colorado.

The author of this essay was criticized for, among other things, not taking into account the development of culture and cultural organizations in his work on particular Slovene settlements.⁷³ He has not looked at culture because he does not consider himself qualified for the job of literary or art historian. He also does not feel qualified to evaluate different levels of musical performance.

Some serious works on the subject of history of specific communities have been done by other authors. Late Mihael Kuzmič wrote a Ph. D. at the University of Ljubljana on Slovenes of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.⁷⁴ Using the model of books on the Slovenes of Cleveland, and Leadville he wrote his Dissertation in American Studies Program at the Faculty of Arts. The Slovenes of Bethlehem, PA, came there exclusively from Prekmurje, a region of northeastern Slovenia, and they are Catholics as well as evangelicals. The dissertation appeared also in a book form.⁷⁵

THE REASONS FOR EMIGRATION, THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, AND IMAGES OF AMERICA AMONG THE POTENTIAL MIGRANTS

What the author of this essay did not mention in his New Orleans paper as potential topics which we should study in our research on the Slovene immigra-

69 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami* ..., 331–338, 359–372.; Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., 178–218.

70 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami* ..., 336, 356–359; Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., 219–263.

71 Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland* ..., 282–345.

72 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami* ..., 316–330.

73 Janez Arnež, »Slovenci v Clevelandu«. *Slovenec*, vol 89, no. 285 (Ljubljana, December 9, 1995), p. 36.

74 Mihael Kuzmič: *Slovenski izseljenci iz Prekmurja v Betlehemu, PA., ZDA, v letih 1893–1924: naselitev ter njihove zgodovinsko socialne, politične, literarne in verske dejavnosti* – Ph. D. at University of Ljubljana, 2000.

75 Mihael Kuzmič: *Slovenski izseljenci iz Prekmurja v Betlehemu v ZDA 1893–1924. Naselitev in njihove zgodovinske, socialne, politične, literarne in verske dejavnosti*. (Ljubljana: Založba ZRC, ZRC SAZU, 2001), 325 pp.

tion to the U.S.A. were the reasons for emigration of Slovenes to America as well as images of America among potential migrants. Marjan Drnovšek have studied the reasons for emigration in his unpublished Doctoral dissertation.⁷⁶ The author of this essay has published an article on the images of America among the potential migrants.⁷⁷ Later this became a topic of Marjan Drnovšek's book⁷⁸ and numerous articles, also by Andrej Vovko.⁷⁹ The latter also wrote articles on members of St. Hermagoras Society in the U.S.A.⁸⁰ Also the process of transportation from the Slovene ethnic territory to America was the topic of research, which was not mentioned in New Orleans paper but was done extensively in a book by Dr. Drnovšek.⁸¹

A SYNTHESIS

At the end of 1986 paper one could read that *»we have to compose an internal synthesis of Slovene immigration to the U.S.A. which includes all aspects of their histories ... [and] should be subdivided according to individual aspects of Slovene-American problems. Community Studies ... will continue to be used subsequently, and will serve as a means of evaluating this synthesis. Such a synthesis will have to include the results of the work of colleagues who have dealt with American Slovene history from the point of view of historians of all types of art, and especially literary historians.«*⁸²

Also, it will have to include a chapter on American Slovenes and the crises in the homeland, i.e., the two World Wars and the struggle of Slovene Americans to help Slovenia gain recognition of its independence by the international community, especially the United States. The research to accomplish this is already done; it was presented in Klemenčič's first book on World Wars I and II⁸³ and in



76 Marjan Drnovšek: *Izseljevanje iz širše ljubljanske okolice 1890–1914* – Ph. D. at University of Ljubljana, 1993.

77 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Images of America among Slovene and Other Yugoslav Migrants«, *Distant Magnets: expectations and realities in the immigrant experience, 1840–1930*. New York: Holmes & Meier, 1993. (Ellis Island series), pp. 199–221.

78 Drnovšek: *Usodna privlačnost Amerike ...*, 390 pp.

79 Andrej Vovko, »The myth of America and the society of St. Raphael«, *Slovene Studies*, vol. 13, no. 1 (Bloomington, IN, 1991), pp. 107–110; Andrej Vovko, »Odmev mita o Ameriki v Družbi sv. Rafaela«, *Zgodovinski časopis*, vol. 47, no. 4 (Ljubljana 1993), pp. 563–568.

80 Andrej Vovko, »Udje družbe sv. Mohorja v ZDA do leta 1900«, *Dve domovini* 1 (Ljubljana 1990), pp. 121–135; Andrej Vovko, »Udje Družbe sv. Mohorja v ZDA od leta 1901 do leta 1916«, *Traditiones*, vol. 26 (Ljubljana 1997), pp. 117–134.

81 Drnovšek: *Pot slovenskih izseljencev na tuje ...*, 244 pp.

82 Klemenčič, *Research on Slovene Immigration to the United States ...*, 9–14.

83 Klemenčič: *Ameriški Slovenci in NOB v Jugoslaviji ...*, 326 pp.

the paper he gave at the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Montreal in 1995.⁸⁴ The author of this essay has also edited a book of sources on Slovenes outside of Slovenia and international recognition of Slovenia in 1990s. In this book special emphasis is given to Slovene Americans.⁸⁵ Some articles which were written in the 1990's enriched our knowledge about the events during the World Wars.⁸⁶ Some authors have also touched on the problem of the history of post-World War II Slovene immigrants in the United States.⁸⁷ Although the majority of Slovene émigrés went to Argentina, Canada and Australia, the approximately 5,000 Slovene political refugees in the USA were also important because of their continued political activities in the USA, especially in the 1950s and 1960s.⁸⁸ The archival sources for this type of studies are available in Slovenia because Janez Arnež brought them to Slovenia and made them available for research.⁸⁹

In 1986 article, there are many citations from Rev. Jurij Trunk's book *Amerika in Amerikanci*. The author of this essay is very pleased to report that while doing research for his book on Reverend Trunk, he found his personal archives, covering his Carinthian period from the turn of the century until Trunk permanently immigrated to the United States in 1921. In his correspondence the process could

84 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Immigrant communities and the establishment of new states in East-Central Europe: the case of the Slovenians in North America«. In: Ljiljana Kaliterna (ed.): *Srednjeevropska emigracija i nove demokracije* (=Društvena istraživanja, vol. 7, no. 1-2). (Zagreb: Institut društvenih znanosti 'Ivo Pilar', 1998), pp. 43-73; Matjaž Klemenčič, »Izseljenske skupnosti in ustanavljanje novih držav v vzhodni Srednji Evropi: primer Slovencev – First Part«, *Zgodovinski časopis*, vol. 50, no. 4 (Ljubljana, 1996), pp. 391-409.

85 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Delovanje slovenskih izseljencev v ZDA za neodvisno Slovenijo«. In: Matjaž Klemenčič and Milica Trebše Štolfa (eds.): *Viri o demokratizaciji in osamosvojitvi Slovenije. Del 4: Slovenci v zamejstvu in po svetu ter mednarodno priznanje Slovenije* (=Viri, št. 20). (Ljubljana: Arhivsko društvo Slovenije, 2005), pp. 85-156; Matjaž Klemenčič and Samo Kristen, »Zapisniki 'United Americans for Slovenia': angleški izvorniki zapisnikov s sej 'United Americans for Slovenia' s slovenskim komentarjem«, *Razprave in gradivo*, no. 34 (Ljubljana 1999), pp. 29-127.

86 Andrej Vovko, »Ustanovitev 'Yugoslav Emergency Council' v New Yorku: zapisi«, *Zgodovinski časopis*, vol. 41 no. 3 (Ljubljana, 1987), pp. 523-527; Andrej Vovko, »The foundation of the Yugoslav Emergency Council in New York«, *Slovene Studies*, vol. 10, no. 2 (Columbus, OH, 1988), pp. 191-197; Andrej Vovko, »Zapisniki Defense Alliance for Yugoslavs in Italy in Yugoslav Emergency Council v New Yorku«, *Viri*, no. 3 (Ljubljana: Arhivsko društvo Slovenije), pp. 99-137.

87 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Prihod slovenskih beguncev v ZDA po drugi svetovni vojni«, *Celovski zvon*, vol. 13, no. 47 (Celovec 1995), pp. 71-85.; Klemenčič: *Slovenes of Cleveland ...*, 57-70.

88 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Slovenia as a part of a United Europe in the political philosophy of Slovene emigrants from Louis Adamic to Miha Krek«. In: Irena Gantar-Godina (ed.): *Intelektualci v diaspori: zbornik referatov simpozija 100. obletnica rojstva Louisa Adamica – Intelektualci v diaspori, Portorož, Slovenija, 1.–5. septembra 1998/=proceedings of the Symposium 100th Birth Anniversary of Louis Adamic – Intellectuals in Diaspora, Portorož, Slovenia, 1–5 September, 1998*. (Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za slovensko izseljenstvo, 1999), pp. 43-58.

89 Andreja Klasinc Škofljanec: *Vodnik po arhivskem gradivu Studia slovenica*. (Ljubljana: Arhiv Republike Slovenije, 2005), 148 pp.; Andreja Klasinc Škofljanec: *Vodnik po arhivskem gradivu Studia slovenica*, 2. dopolnjena izd. (Ljubljana: Arhiv Republike Slovenije, 2006), 208 pp.

be discerned on how the book *Amerika in Amerikanci* was written and later printed. The biography of Rev. Trunk includes fifty pages of documented analysis on how *Amerika in Amerikanci* came into book form.⁹⁰

SLOVENE IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA AS A PART OF THE SLOVENE HISTORY

The history of the Slovene emigration is a part of the Slovene history.⁹¹ It is very important that it became also part of historical surveys,⁹² also for example histories of World War II,⁹³ Slovene Chronicles⁹⁴ and that entries on the Slovene immigrants in the U.S.A. and elsewhere in the world are also included in Encyclopedias and similar works published on the both sides of the ocean.⁹⁵

METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Let me finish this paper by saying a few words on general methodological problems that every Slovene historian trained in Slovenia has to face in America. The so-called Ljubljana historiography school that I came from (I could not say that I belong to that school any more) taught us very well how to gather historical sources, how to deal with the sources and get the facts out, also how and where to quote. It never touched the problem of editing and re-editing and re-editing the texts, so that the text for the article or book would not only contain the facts but would also ask and answer questions on why this and that happened. I must admit that I learned about such analysis while I wrote, edited and rewrote articles for publishers in North America.

Here I must mention among other mentors in my postdoctoral studies, Dirk Hoerder of the University of Bremen, with whom we worked on the Cleveland

90 Klemenčič: *Jurij Trunk med Koroško in Združenimi državami ...*, 75–135.

91 Matjaž Klemenčič, »Slovenska izseljenska zgodovina kot del slovenske nacionalne zgodovine«, *Zgodovinski časopis*, vol. 52, no. 2 (Ljubljana, 1998), pp. 175–193.

92 Janko Prunk: *A Brief History of Slovenia: Historical Background of the Republic of Slovenia*. (Ljubljana: Mihelač, 1994), 85 pp; Janko Prunk and Martin Ivanič: *Osamosvojitve Slovenije: s kratkim orisom slovenske zgodovine*. (Ljubljana: Založba Grad, 1996), 171 pp.

93 Darko Friš, »Ameriški Slovenci in leto 1941«, *Prispevki za novejšo zgodovino*, vol. 41, no. 2 (Ljubljana 2001), pp. 267–279.

94 Janez Marolt, Darja Mihelič, Maja Žvanut, Franc Rozman, Janko Prunk, Franc Kresal, Milica Kacin-Wohinz, Tone Ferenc, Božo Repe, Jaro Mihelač (eds.): *Slovenci skozi čas: kronika slovenske zgodovine*. (Ljubljana: Mihelač, 1999), 519 pp; *Slovenska kronika XX. stoletja, 1. del*. (Balkovec Bojan etc., eds.). (Ljubljana: Nova revija, 1995–1996); *Slovenska kronika XX. stoletja, 2. del*. (Rozman Franc etc., eds.). (Ljubljana: Nova revija, 1997).

95 *Enciklopedija Slovenije*. (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1985–2001); Leopoldina Plut-Pregelj and Carole Rogel: *Historical Dictionary of Slovenia*. (London: Scarecrow Press, 1996), 345 pp.

Project. There were four of us from Eastern and Southeastern Europe, two scholars from the United States and the late Prof. Gudrun Birnbaum from Strasbourg. Our intention was to study conflict and cooperation among the Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Hungarians, Croats and Slovenes in Cleveland on the basis of American archival sources and with the language knowledge which we brought from home. It turned out that because of the problems of analysis I mentioned before, we were not able to produce a book publishable in America without a North American editor. We started working on the project more than ten years ago, and we have produced and published books on Slovenes and Poles. The one on Croats by Ivan Čizmić has been published by the Croats of Cleveland. It was extended to the post-World War II periods and co-authored by two prominent Croat scholars from the U.S.A.⁹⁶ A combined book on six ethnic groups was published only because of the help of our friends and colleagues at the Western Reserve Historical Society and Western Reserve University.⁹⁷

As a result of all this training and practice and research and again practice in editing and re-editing to overcome not only linguistic problems but also problems of different approaches to historical scholarship – not to mention historical science – I was able to publish on Slovene Americans as well as other subjects in North American scholarly publications.

This survey is very far from complete and I have to apologize to those, who are omitted in this text.

As we look forward to continuing scholarship on Slovene Americans, I am optimistic that researchers will bring to light more of the many pieces of ethnic history still uncovered and that we will bring to the task the critical reasoning necessary to provide a more complete picture of Slovene American history.

96 Čizmić, Miletić, and Prpić: *From the Adriatic to Lake Erie ...*, 557 pp.

97 David C. Hammack, Diane L. Grabowski, and John J. Geabowski (eds.): *Identity, Conflict, and Cooperation: Central Europeans in Cleveland, 1850–1930*. (Cleveland, OH: The Western Reserve Historical Society, 2002).

