

Aleksej Kalc, Mirjam Milharčič Hladnik, Janja Žitnik Serafin, *Daring Dreams of the Future. Slovenian Mass Migrations 1870-1945*. Berlin: Peter Lang, 2024, 457.

As part of the edition entitled *Thought, Society, Culture. Slovenian and South Eastern European Perspectives* edited by the Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the monograph *Daring Dreams of the Future. Slovenian Mass Migrations 1870-1945* has been published by the academic publishing house Peter Lang. The authors, Aleksej Kalc, researcher at the Slovenian Migration Institute of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts and a professor at the Faculty of Humanities (University of Primorska), Mirjam Milharčič Hladnik, researcher at the Slovenian Migration Institute of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts and a professor at the University of Nova Gorica, and Janja Žitnik Serafin, retired researcher of the Slovenian Migration Institute of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts identify the main aspects of the migratory experience of the Slovenian people at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century through three thematic units: Historical, Social, Economic and Political Aspects of Migration; Social and Cultural Organization of Slovenian Immigrant Communities; and Migration Stories. The scholarly edition is completed by an introduction, concluding remarks, list of key historical dates, a bibliography, and an index with a list of tables, graphs, pictures, and maps.

The authors of the monograph adopt modern methodological approaches in migration research, including terminological breakthroughs, and approach migration as a phenomenon inherent in human society and human behavior. In

order to gain a deeper understanding of the migratory phenomenon, the authors moved beyond the narrow perspective of viewing migration as primarily driven by modernization and as a phenomenon exclusive to modern times. They also highlighted the need to consider migratory patterns in pre-modern times, which had been largely neglected in previous research. The intricate nature of the migratory phenomenon is underscored, with particular attention paid to the evolving dynamics of the migration process itself and the geographical areas that are affected by this process. In this regard, the chronological scope of the research, which encompasses the period from the latter half of the 19th century to the years of the Second World War, has undoubtedly facilitated the observation of both continuity and transformative processes as a consequence of altered political, socio-economic, and cultural circumstances. Ultimately, the authors adopt a contemporary approach to migration research, whereby the migrant is regarded as an active participant in the process, with their own agency.

In order to provide a comprehensive account of Slovenian migrations, the authors conducted observations within the confines of the Slovenian ethnic territory. From a methodological standpoint, this approach has undoubtedly facilitated a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon and a more nuanced perception of regional and local particulars, as well as the influence of disparate socio-economic and political circumstances on the migratory experience of the Slovenian people. Conversely, as the au-

thors observe, a number of methodological challenges have been introduced. The monitoring of the migration of Slovenes in their own territory proved to be a challenging aspect of the research process. In their analysis, the authors were required to consider the disparate historical, political, economic and social contexts in which migratory processes occurred, as well as the dynamics of change within these contexts over the nearly eight decades covered by this research. To illustrate, the alterations in the political and legal status of Slovenes residing in the territories that were incorporated into the newly established Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes following the First World War were also reflected in their migratory experience. Some migratory routes, particularly those within the newly formed state, became more frequent, while the availability of certain destinations was influenced by the individual's membership of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. To illustrate, as observed by Aleksej Kalc, the author of the initial chapter, "Historical, Social, Economic, and Political Aspects of Migration", the bargaining power of the nascent Yugoslav state with European countries regarding the movement of labour had considerable ramifications for the extent and intensity of the mobility of its citizens.

The analysis places particular emphasis on the period of mass migration that occurred as a consequence of the modernisation processes that affected the European continent in the nineteenth century. It is evident that while modernisation processes were not the sole catalyst for migration, they undoubtedly played a pivotal role in the scale and prevalence of this phenomenon, which became a defining feature of European society in the 19th and early 20th centuries. As A. Kalc's

analysis demonstrates, structural changes, primarily in the sphere of socio-economic relations, including the modernisation of transport, have had an incentive effect on the increased dynamics of the migratory movement of Slovenes. In addition to the still-present local and regional movements, this was increasingly taking on the contours of the transcontinental. The mobility of people, regardless of spatial distance, resulted in a transformation of both space and the individuals involved in the migratory process. It is evident that the demographic changes identified by the author through a comprehensive examination of the regional characteristics of the Slovenian-inhabited territory are particularly noteworthy. The migration process directly resulted in the depopulation of certain areas and an increase in population in other, primarily urban and industrial centres. By monitoring migrations in the Slovenian ethnic territory, the author identifies certain patterns of migratory behaviour that can be said to have entered the framework of the migratory experience of Southeast Europe, including the temporary character of emigration. Additionally, the role of women in migratory processes and the factors that have shaped the extent, nature and impact of their involvement in this form of population mobility were subject to particular scrutiny. The author gives particular consideration to the influence of political transitions and migratory policies that have directly and perceptibly shaped the migratory experience of the Slovenian population. Furthermore, Aleksej Kalc delineated the transformative impact of years of war on migration. These events had a transformative impact on the overall dynamics of mobility in Europe, including the territory inhabited by the Slovenian people. As anticipated, the war years have resulted in

the curtailment of movement, particularly in the direction of overseas destinations. Conversely, forced migration became an integral component of wartime strategy.

In examining the migrations within the Slovenian ethnic territory, Kalc identified a process that underwent transformative forms while retaining the hallmark of continuity as an integral aspect of social development. One consequence of the migration process, particularly the large-scale movement of people towards the United States, was the establishment of a sizable Slovenian community. In the new environment, which presented opportunities but also created new challenges, a distinctive dynamic emerged in the lives of migrants. The focus of Janja Žitnik Serafin's analysis was on organized forms of life, which she identified as a kind of need and response to the challenges posed by the new environment. In the chapter entitled "Social and Cultural Organization of Slovenian Immigrant Communities", the author identifies the importance of ethnic organizations in the integrative processes within the community of Slovenian immigrants. Furthermore, they reflected regional particularities and the political and ideological divergences within the community. Concurrently, as the author observes, these organizations served as "a bridge between the immigrant community and the host country."

In the chapter entitled "Migration Stories," Mirjam Milharčič Hladnik presents the individual experiences of migrants, thereby providing a comprehensive account of the Slovenian migratory experience. The six narratives presented by the author are merged by a common migratory experience, yet each of these trajectories is distinct, shaped by individual motives, aspirations, and apprehensions. As the author specified, the

stories illustrate different periods of Slovenian migration. Furthermore, the author underscored the significance of narrative sources that elucidate the personal narratives and intimate experiences of individuals engaged in the migratory process. The selection of M.M. Hladnik encompasses the case of Louis Adamič, undoubtedly one of the most prominent migrants of Slovenian origin. Nevertheless, the focus was on the experiences of migrant women. The experiences of migrant women undoubtedly contribute to a comprehensive understanding of migration from the perspective of the Slovenian ethnic space. Conversely, this approach allows for a novel interpretation of the position and function of women in this process. Furthermore, it serves to challenge the prevailing stereotypes regarding the role of women as agents of migration, thereby acknowledging their active involvement in this process.

By examining the various dimensions of migration, the monograph *Dear-ing Dreams of the Future* provides a comprehensive examination of the migratory experience within the context of the Slovenian ethnic space. By adopting contemporary methodological approaches, the presentation of the principal patterns of migratory behavior is comprehensive. The causes and consequences of the constant and continuous mobility of the population, as well as the continuities and ruptures resulting from the altered socio-political and economic context, were subjected to analysis. As the authors themselves have specified, the research space is still considerable, given the complexity of the migratory phenomenon. For example, as the authors observed, the economic impact of migration on the region of origin is undoubtedly a field that requires further in-depth inves-

tigation. On the other hand, the monograph constitutes a significant contribution to the study of migration as a social phenomenon in Southeast Europe, including the region where the Yugoslav state was established. While the research is focused on Slovenian migrations, it offers new insights by including the Yugoslav context, which provides a comprehensive understanding of migration in the Yugoslav area during the 20th cen-

tury. In light of these considerations and the significant scientific contributions this research makes to our understanding of the migratory phenomenon, this monograph will undoubtedly serve as a valuable reference for future studies on migration, including the Yugoslav migratory experience.

Vesna ĐIKANOVIĆ

*Колaborационистичка штампа у Србији 1941–1944*, Књ. 3,  
ур. Александар Стојановић. Београд: Филип Вишњић;  
Институт за новију историју Србије, 2023, 376.

Until the mid-2010s, the collaborationist press in occupied Serbia during the Second World War remained largely overlooked. In 2013, a group of Serbian historians undertook the task of creating a comprehensive monograph to provide a detailed analysis of the collaborationist press and explore its historical relevance. This project, led by Dr Aleksandar Stojanović, senior research associate at the Institute for Recent History of Serbia, analyzed collaborationist media outlets to examine social and political reality in occupied Serbia (1941–1944). The analysis of the collaborationist press is essential for understanding the nature of the collaborationist regime and the occupation administration in Serbia from 1941 to 1944. The three-volume monograph *Collaborationist Press in Serbia 1941–1944*, edited by Aleksandar Stojanović, was released in 2015, 2017, and 2023, with this review focusing on the final volume.

The third volume of *Collaborationist Press in Serbia 1941–1944*, along with the two preceding ones, concludes the research launched in 2013, with the book published in Belgrade in 2023 by the “Filip Višnjić” publishing house and the In-

stitute for Recent History of Serbia, completing the comprehensive investigation. As with the previous two volumes, the editor of this book was Aleksandar Stojanović, while the reviewers included historians Vladimir Barović, Ljubinka Škodrić, and Rade Ristanović. Eleven historians contributed to this publication: Aleksandar Stojanović, Marijana Mraović, Darko Gavrilović, Rastko Lompar, Nebojša Petrović, Tamara Stojanović, Jovana Perišić, Milana Živanović, Miloš Petrović, Svetlana Stefanović, and Milica Borojević. The book is divided into eleven thematically organized chapters covering various aspects of the collaborationist press (pp. 11–295), a conclusion (321–335), an English summary (335–349), a list of sources and references (349–367), and biographical notes on the authors (367–371). The book uses qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the content of 25 daily newspapers, weeklies, monthlies, and magazines, including *Novo vreme*, *Obnova*, *Opštinske novine*, *Ponedjeljak*, *Srpski narod*, *Naša borba*, *Kolo*, *Dom i svet*, *Bodljikavo prase*, and others. The research findings were contextualized and interpreted within the broader social, political, cultur-