

Fathers. 2. Background. 3. Greek (Christian) Patristic Literature. 4. Periods of Patristic Literature. 5. Manuscript Tradition. 6. Studies of Patristic Literature.

The second volume deals with the literature of the time of the Persecutions and is in ten parts: 1. Texts of a Practical Liturgical Nature. 2. Gnosticism. 3. Apocryphal Literature. 4. Apostolic Fathers. 5. Martyrologies. 6. Apologists. 7. Montanism and Mōnarchianism. 8. The Traditional Theologians. 9. Alexandrian Theologians. 10. Theologians of the Asiatic Spiritual Environment.

Each chapter is followed by a bibliography and the most important references to sources are given, most originally and practically, in the page margins.

In ending this brief review as an ecclesiastical historian I should like particularly to applaud the precise, clear and methodical account of the book's historical framework and the smooth sequence of past and present patrological and ecclesiastical events which gives the whole work such a harmonious unity.

May I wish this eminent scholar and great man every success in completing his life's work with the publication of the remaining two volumes of his Greek Patrology.

A. ANGELOPOULOS

*Slovenian Heritage I.* Edited by Edward Gobetz, with the assistance of Milena Gobetz and Ruth Lakner. Slovenian Research Center of America, Inc., (Slovenski Ameriški Inštitut); 29227 Eddy Road, Willoughby Hills, Ohio 44092, USA; 624 pp., 1980, (\$ 16,00).

The Slovene people are one of the smallest minority cultures in Europe. Their history and cultural heritage are rooted in the 6th century, when the Slovenes established their own duchy, which became known as Carantania, or the present day Carinthia. Today, Slovenia borders on Austria to the North, on Italy to the West, on Hungary to the East and on Croatia to the South. With its 1.8 million inhabitants, it boasts one of the highest per capita literary production in the world, which is the direct result of its cultural consciousness and an expression of its historical determination for intellectual independence.

Despite their small number the Slovene people have been fighting for its national and cultural independence throughout the centuries. However, it was only after the Second World War that they were granted independent nationhood as one of the federative socialist republics of Yugoslavia. The cultural and intellectual accomplishments of the Slovene people, in Southern Europe and throughout the world, are significant. As a minority nation, Slovenia plays an important economic and political role in contemporary Yugoslavia.

At the turn of the century, however, many Europeans had to leave their homelands, due to economic conditions and general hardship. Many Slovene families emigrated overseas, particularly to the United States, Germany and Australia. In the years after the Second World War, more Slovene people left their homeland and settled in Italy, Austria, Canada, and South America, where one can find major cultural concentrations of the Slovene minority.

The book under review *Slovenian Heritage I.*, edited by Edward Gobetz, is the first scholarly attempt to systematize the Slovene-American cultural developments and accomplish-

ments throughout the world. The Slovenian Research Center of America, Inc., (Slovenski Ameriški Inštitut), founded by Prof. Gobetz in Willoughby Hills, Ohio has been doing research for almost 30 years, gathering and collecting materials and publications pertinent to the Slovene culture all over the world. This study is the first volume of a projected series of volumes on the history, culture and nationality research of the Slovene peoples, with special emphasis on their contribution in the United States.

Most of the articles in the first volume are contributed by Prof. Gobetz. The volume is divided into six parts: Slovenia and Slovenians, a historical overview, Slovene Minority under Austria, Slovene-Americans, in which Gobetz points out the tremendous cultural contribution of the Slovene peoples in the United States, beginning with Frederic Baraga (1779-1868), to Frank Lausche, former Governor of Ohio. Gobetz also discusses many important religious, political, scientific, cultural and military leaders who are of Slovene descent. Another section is devoted to men in leadership positions, including Caprivi, Chancellor of Germany, Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, and another chapter discusses four famous Slovene physicians: Plencic, Pregl, Rupnik, Lovshin.

Part III of the book discusses Slovene language and literature; Edi Gobetz and A. Zupancic write about the Slovene-Austrian writer Peter Handke, who is one of the leading German contemporary writers. Handke is of Slovene descent from the Klagenfurt area. Contemporary Slovene-Austrian poets are introduced by Herbert Kuhner; the chapter ends with a selection of English translations of traditional and contemporary Slovene writers and poets.

Part IV presents selected reminiscences and portraits, for example: recollections of a Slovenian American Miner; John Ivanush, Father of Slovenian Opera in America, the Odyssey of a Slovenian American Marine, and My Visit with Sculptor Gorše. Part V presents a Photographic Panorama of Slovenia and of Slovene-Americans, selected by Edi Gobetz. The photographs capture current and past accomplishments in Slovene architecture, a variety of typical Slovene landscapes as well as pictures showing the picturesque countryside. Other photographs show various social gatherings and celebrations of Slovene emigrees in the United States. There are photographs of choral societies, dance groups, music bands and beauty contests, which are all part of the rich folkloric tradition of the Slovene nation scattered around the globe.

Volume I of the *Slovene Heritage* is a major contribution to ethnic studies, not only in the United States, but worldwide. The many minority groups and cultures existing within the U.S. can view this volume as a guide in presenting their own cultural heritage in the United States. Prof. Gobetz deserves the utmost praise for his extraordinary accomplishments in Slovene ethnic studies. The Slovene nation appears, with the help of this volume, as a nation of creative achievements of international significance. This book will have an everlasting impact on such future developments among nations.

Stanford

WILHELM S. HEILIGER

Hakki Keskin: *Die Türkei - Vom Osmanischen Reich zum Nationalstaat*. Edition Vielfalt, Olle und Walter, Berlin 1981, 352 Seiten, DM 12,80.

Die Taschenbuchausgabe von Keskins Buch "Die Türkei", das 1977 im gleichen Verlag veröffentlicht wurde, ist mit einem neu hinzugefügten Nachwort versehen, das in 40 Seiten