

Géza II., der ab 1146 dt. Siedler anwarb, erweitert durch den Goldenen Freibrief/ *Andreanum* (1224) auf das Burzenland/ Kronstadt und das Nösnerland/Bistritz, ein Gebiet, das als „Nationsuniversität“ unter die politische Selbstverwaltung aller sbbg. Sachsen fiel, bis zur Auflösung ihres juristischen Statuts 1937.

2. Heinrich Zillich, 1898-1988, Schriftsteller, z.B. *Zwischen Grenzen und Zeiten*, Roman, München 1936.
3. Harald Krasser, 1905-1981, Kunst- und Kulturhistoriker, Germanistik-Prof. in Klausenburg 1957-1963; zahlreiche Übersetzungen rumän./ungar. Literatur ins Deutsche, z.B. Mihail Sadoveanu: „Baltagul“, 1936 „Die Axt“, nach 1945 u. d. Titel „Nechifor Lipans Weib“.
4. Wilfried Schreiber, „Die deutsche Minderheit in Rumänien heute. Demographische Entwicklung und Herausforderungen“, in *Historia Vita Memoriae*. Festschrift für Rudolf Gräf zum 60. Geburtstag, *Studia Germanica Napocensia*, Band 3, Klausenburg 2015, S. 157.

Voinea, vice-governor of the National Bank of Romania. The book may be considered to be at the same time an economic and historical research, a political analysis, a sociological investigation, and a statistical data assessment, combined within a high quality academic work. It is, as stated by its coordinator, “an economic inquiry into the history of the last century of Romania’s economic development,” presenting and analysing detailed data and facts within a global and regional context.

Mugur Isărescu, member of the Romanian Academy and governor of the National Bank of Romania, underlines, in the foreword to the book, that in society as well as in nature new phenomena do not simply appear and join the old ones, but, on the contrary, they develop by assimilating them. As a result, the analysis of the century between the Great Union and the contemporary era shows nothing more than a number of changes of the socio-economic and political structures within a given context.

The analysis covers the period after War World II, with all the political and economic changes triggered by the evolution of the two dominant economic and political systems—socialism and capitalism, the increasing trends of globalization, and, symbiotically, the founding of a number of regional integrative structures, of which the European Union, with Romania as a member state, is by far the most important one.

Romania was, without any doubt, highly interconnected within all these changes. Like all Central and Eastern European countries, it experienced massive systemic transformations (capitalism—socialism and then back to capitalism), economic growth and recession, dependencies and interdependencies of markets, labour

LIVIU VOINEA (ed.), ALEXANDRA COJOCARU, BRÎNDUȘA COSTACHE, VEACESLAV GRIGORAȘ, HORĂȚIU LOVIN, CAMELIA NEAGU, DAVID ORȚAN, and ANDREI TĂNASE

Un veac de sinceritate: Recuperarea memoriei pierdute a economiei românești, 1918–2018

(A century of honesty: Recovering the lost memory of the Romanian economy, 1918–2018)

Bucharest: Publica, 2018

THE book *A Century of Honesty: Recovering the Lost Memory of the Romanian Economy, 1918–2018* is considered to be part of a trans-disciplinary field of research, developed by a joint group of professionals coordinated by Professor Liviu

force migration and changes within the standard of living.

For the analysis of the processes and phenomena mentioned above, the authors used four main groups of indicators: (1) quantitative growth indicators (GDP, GDP/capita), (2) budget and trade, (3) public debt and (4) interest rates, inflation and exchange rates. The main arguments in favour of using these indicators are evident, the authors explaining this methodological approach by presenting, in a detailed manner, each indicator and the quantifying method used for different timeframes, taking into account different documents and databases. For the calculation of GDP two main databases were used: Victor Axenciuc (2012) and Maddison (2018), as well as the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics of Romania and Eurostat. For the second group of indicators they used the data published in the research papers of Virgiliu Stoenescu (2014), Axenciuc (2000), and Angela Banu (2012) while the sources for third and fourth group of indicators were the publications of the National Bank of Romania and the official bulletins and statistics of Romania.

During the last century, there was not a single interval of time without interruptions in the availability of official and statistical data. For instance, the authors contributed with data for 1918–1919 and 1948–1949, which were considered “black holes” for which important statistical data were missing. The study coordinated by Liviu Voinea completes these data and allows a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of the national economy, on stages and sub-stages, and a clear limitation of the business cycles in accordance to the political and economic background of the 20th century: war, economic growth, crisis, the Second World War, convulsions, the

transition towards another economic and political system, socialist industrialization, crisis and economic recovery.

By performing a pertinent and objective analysis of the indicators, the authors put together, as they mention both in the title of the book but also throughout the research, a “sincere and methodical presentation” of economic growth and economic crisis, the degree of indebtedness, the use of the exchange rate as an instrument in influencing trade and competitiveness, the role of the state budget as a triggering factor for financial stability and employment, but also in connection with the repayment of the external debt.

The book also provides an insight into and a prospective view of what Romania prepares for the next 100 years, based on a comparative analysis of the same indicators from 1918 and their projections for 2018, as most statistics rank Romania in the category of middle income economies (the GDP/capita in 1918 in Romania was 10% of the GDP/capita in the USA, nowadays this percentage is 42%). Average economic growth rates are estimated by comparison with the ones from the last decade, in the context of a regional framework defined by the scarcity of natural resources and alarming problems related to pollution, global warming, and migration.

The bibliographical and technical support are extremely complex and consist of domestic reference studies by Victor Axenciuc, Mugur Isărescu, Costin C. Kirițescu, Florin Georgescu, Virgiliu Stoenescu, Iulian Văcărel, Daniel Dăianu, but also, international authors like John Maynard Keynes, Robert Mundell, Sir Dennis H. Robertson, and Robert Solow. In order to add more consistency to the study, a set of analyses provided by the National Bank of Romania, IMF, World

Bank and official documents of the National Commission of Statistics were taken into consideration.

Apparently easy to read, the book is addressed both to students and academic researchers, but also to a wide range of readers, from politicians to historians, sociologists, economists or other professionals, as well as to all those interested in Romania's economic and political development during the last century.



MIHAELA LUTĂȘ

VIORELA DUCU

**Romanian Transnational Families:
Gender, Family Practices and Difference**
London: Palgrave MacMillan, 2018

ACCORDING TO official estimates, between three and four million Romanians live abroad, making transnational families an increasingly present reality in the Romanian social and demographic landscape. Transnational families are those families with at least one member living in another country.

In this context, the volume is an important contribution to a better understanding of the mechanisms and consequences of this phenomenon. The book is built around concepts such as transnationalism, gender in migration, transnational families, family practice, and temporary transnational suspension.

The book is composed of six chapters, references and an index. The first part contains a detailed presentation of the scholarly research on transnationalism, survey-

ing an impressive number of papers. The author shows how transnationalism has developed mainly because of the need to study international migration. Transnationalism has been defined as the process in which migrants develop and support complex social relationships that bring together their country of origin and their destination. These interactions cross geographic, cultural and political boundaries, the borders of nation-states, hence the name of this phenomenon. The books and articles written on this topic have taken into account its many aspects: the integration of migrants in the countries of destination, the effect of the money sent by them to their families left at home, the migrant children, the situation of the children left behind (in the care of the other parent, or of relatives), the status of migrant women and of those left at home, the various ways of maintaining the feeling of belonging to the family in spite of the distance. Cheap transport and the ever-evolving communication technology have made the relationships between the migrants and their families from their country of origin easier than ever.

This book is based on a large number of interviews conducted in transnational families from several areas of the country: rural (Dorna-Arini, Prundul Bârgăului, Jidoșița) and urban (Drobeta-Turnu-Severin, Brașov, Cluj-Napoca, Turda); Romanian migrants living in London and in the small Belgian city of Mons were also interviewed. During the interviews, the author came across information on transnationalism in Moldova (Chișinău) and Hungary (Debrecen). The methodology for conducting these interviews is briefly presented.

A distinct chapter analyzes how the occupational status of migrants impacts their