

und der Budapester Regierung auf der anderen Seite, die ihre eigenen Interessen vertrat und andere Prioritäten als Wien und Bukarest setzte. Zu einer Entschärfung des Konfliktes kam es erst 1895 nach der Begnadigung der verurteilten Memo-randisten durch den Kaiser und Sturdzas Regierungsübernahme in Bukarest. Eine langfristige Entspannung des österreichisch-ungarisch-rumänischen Verhältnisses folgte nur nach der Lösung der finanziellen Forderung der rumänischen Schulen in Kronstadt durch die Einigung zwischen den Regierungen von Budapest und Bukarest in den Jahren 1899/1900.

In dem nächsten Kapitel seiner Forschung unterstreicht Volkmer die wichtigsten Ereignisse in Österreich-Ungarn, Rumänien und Europa, die eine unmittelbare Auswirkung auf das Werden der Siebenbürgischen Frage von der Jahrhundertwende bis zum Kriegseintritt Rumäniens 1916 gehabt hatten. Der Verfasser schließt seine Arbeit mit einer Zusammenfassung ab, die von einem gewöhnlichen Anhang, Quellen- bzw. einem Literaturverzeichnis und Personenregister ergänzt wird.

Da die vorliegende Monographie einen umfassenden Überblick über die österreichisch-ungarisch-rumänische zwischenstaatlichen Beziehungen im letzten Viertel des 19. Jahrhunderts bietet, leistet Volkmer einen zentralen Beitrag zur Erforschung des Zusammenhangs zwischen Nationalbewegung und „Großer Politik“ im mittleren und östlichen Europa, was nicht nur zum Schließen einer historiographischen Forschungslücke führt, sondern für ein besseres Verständnis der noch bemerkbaren zwischenstaatlichen und interethischen Verhältnisse im Karpatenraum hilfreich ist. Nicht nur aus diesen Gründen wäre es wünschenswert, dass Gerald Volkmers Arbeit

in der Zukunft auch in einer rumänischen, beziehungsweise ungarischen Übersetzung vorliegen würde.

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MIRCEA GHEORGHE ABRUDAN

 GIOVANNA MOTTA, ed.

Studi sull'Europa orientale: Un bilancio storiografico. Una nuova generazione di storici (1970–2010)

Florence: Passigli Editori, 2012

FOR QUITE some time, a distinct direction in historiographical research—the *history of Eastern Europe*—has been operating in Italy. It has become institutionalized at the level of the higher education system in the form of dedicated chairs, research centers, and publications. This attention paid to the eastern part of Europe demonstrates that Western culture is interested in the matters pertaining to a different space, marked by different and even traumatic historical experiences, namely, the totalitarian regimes of the 20th century. The earlier interest in Eastern Europe shown by Italian historiography saw a considerable increase after the changes of 1989, when the communist regimes in this region collapsed and the countries embarked upon a transition to democracy and the rule of law. The move from “the smaller to the greater Europe,” as Pierre Chaunu once said, alluding to a different set of historical realities, which came with the EU accession of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, first in 2004 and then in 2007, gave new impetus to both the political and the cultural and historiographical thought of Western Europe. The eastward enlargement of the EU instantly turned the people

of Eastern Europe into fellow citizens, into the immediate other, and the countries of Western Europe presently had to treat the newcomers and equal partners. In Western cultural and historiographical thought, this meant an increase in the volume of studies devoted to various segments of East European history and civilization. The emergence of national identities and of nation states, Churches and religious life, or the communist regimes of recent memory have become the topics preferred by the Western scholars who, over the past two decades, have devoted themselves to the history of Eastern Europe. Italian historiography has been no exception, and its representatives have turned towards the history, the culture, and the civilization of the eastern part of the Old Continent.

One of the latest outcomes of this Italian interest in Eastern Europe is the very book that we are discussing here and which includes a variety of perspectives on the modern and contemporary history of this part of Europe. The book opens with a note from the authors (Introduction), followed by 24 pieces, broadly set in chronological order. Coordinated by Giovanna Motta, a professor at La Sapienza University of Rome, the book is dedicated to Antonello Folco Biagini, vice-rector in charge of international relations at the same university and a professor who teaches the very history of Eastern Europe. In this respect, the introduction comes to highlight Professor Biagini's contribution to the Italian investigation of the matters pertaining to the history of Eastern Europe, which comes to continue the older historiographical tradition represented by scholars such as Attilio Tamaro, Amedeo Giannini, Rodolfo Mosca, Angelo Tambora and many others.

Among the contributors we find young historians who were once Professor Biagini's students, but also more ex-

perienced professionals. Also, while some of the contributors are Italian historians, others are academics and researchers from various European universities, not least from universities located precisely in the investigated region, Eastern Europe. The volume opens with a brief but factually rich study entitled "Dai Balcani alla Russia: Studi militari e ricerche monografiche," by Francesco Randazzo, a young researcher at La Sapienza University. The next piece belongs to Antonino Zarcone and it is entitled "Gli studiosi e l'utilizzazione dei documenti militari." Then comes a text by Alessandro Gionfrida, "Le missioni militari e l'Europa orientale." The study signed by Antonello Battaglia, "I diari storici, una fonte analitica," presents a number of useful methodological guidelines concerning the recourse to diaries, memoirs, and correspondence in the investigation of the historical past.

The book continues with the study of Giuseppe Motta, "Una sfida storiografica: Il confronto magiaro romeno per la Transilvania tra XIX e XX secolo," a synthetic overview, extremely useful to the Italian reading public, of the controversies between the two historiographies on the issue of Transylvania. Quite interesting is also the article signed by Daniel Pommier Vincelli, entitled "Storia senza confine: La nuova storiografia sull'Europa orientale tra ricerca documentaria e impostazione multidisciplinare." The piece belonging to Fabio L. Grassi, "Annotazioni sulla storiografia italiana in tema di Turchia contemporanea" contains several reflections on the Italian historiographical interest in contemporary Turkey. Professor Roberto Reali, a key presence in the Italian-Romanian academic cooperation, with annual conferences held at Cluj University, is the author of an article titled "Il Baltico nella storiografia italiana." Like many other studies

in the volume, this one looks at the complex and complicated relationship between politics and historiography.

Martina Bitunjac writes about the Illyrian movement of 1835–1848. Francesco Dante, also a professor at La Sapienza, specializing in the relations between the Holy See and Eastern Europe, is the author of a study entitled “Roma guarda a Est: La Civiltà Cattolica.” Slavko Burzanović writes about the “Montenegrin Missions of Cesare Durando.” An interesting analysis can be found in Andrea Carteny’s “L’Ungheria fra età di mezzo e Ottocento: Un Risorgimento mancato.” The modernization processes experienced by the empires of the East are analyzed by Alessandro Vagnini, while Alberto Becherelli discusses the emergence of nation states in the Balkans between 1848 and 1914.

Günt Kut’s contribution takes the form of the study entitled “Peace and Gender: Priorities of the Ottoman Parliament at the End of World War I.” Miroslav Musil is present with a text on Italy and the birth of Czechoslovakia, in the aftermath of the Great War. Sokol Pačukaj briefly presents a territorial dispute between Albania and Greece, concerning the Çamëria region. The piece signed jointly by M. Chkhar-tishvili, K. Mania, and S. Kadagishvili presents a series of aspects concerning the emergence and development of Georgian nationalism. A penetrating analysis of the long- and short-term causes behind the disintegration of Yugoslavia can be found in the study belonging to Ivo Goldstein. Antonio Stango approaches the issue of human rights in the context of the European integration of the central and eastern parts of the continent, while Elena Dumitru discusses the role of women in the dissident movement in communist Romania. Elena Dundovich looks at political developments in post-Soviet Russia. Ljubomir

Frčkoski is present with an article, in the English language, on the cultural diversity in the Republic of Macedonia. The final study, signed by Raffaele Riviaccio, is devoted to a somewhat different topic and it bears the title “A est del cinema: Il cinema e la storia dell’Europa orientale.”

The volume shows considerable thematic diversity, and the articles featured between its covers deal with matters pertaining to political, military, social, and cultural history, to research methodology, and also to historiographical analyses. The considerations regarding the Italian historiography interested in Eastern Europe are indeed common to the majority of the texts included in the book. The 24 articles in question are not scholarly pieces, accompanied by explicit critical references; instead, the editor chose the reader-friendlier form of the essay, with a selected bibliography included at the end of each study. Many of the texts in question bring a valid contribution to the investigation of their respective subjects, not so much from a documentary point of view but rather from the point of view of the interpretative suggestions, of the connections, of the comparisons, and of the conclusions they present.



ION CĂRJA

MIHAELA FRUNZĂ

Expertiză etică și acțiune socială

(Ethical expertise and social action)

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MMIHAELA FRUNZĂ is known to academic researchers for her publications concerning applied ethics and gender studies. Among these, apart from the articles pub-