

die Frage, wie der Doktorvater, der immerhin einen Lehrstuhl für Geschichte und Theologie der östlichen Kirchen innehat, sowohl die thematisch-methodischen Aporien als auch die Fehler, die man zumindest für die Drucklegung hätte ausmerzen können, übersehen konnte.

Völlig befremdend wirkt gegen Ende im "Versuch einer Wertung" die Erwähnung, daß als Prinzip einer Wertung die Feststellung des II. Vatikanums zu dienen habe, wonach die verschiedenen Patriarchatskirchen sich "eines eigenen theologischen und geistigen Erbes erfreuen" und jeder orthodoxe theologische Ansatz zunächst als legitimer Ausdruck einer solchen Tradition zu betrachten sei (S. 250). Gewiß war dies zur damaligen Zeit für die katholische Theologie eine bahnbrechende Erkenntnis. Wer jedoch Anno 1992 derartige Selbstverständlichkeiten immer noch für erwähnenswert hält, hinterläßt am Ende einer Arbeit mit wissenschaftlichem Anspruch einen schalen Nachgeschmack.

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Labyrinth of Nationalism, Complexities of Diplomacy. Essays in Honor of Charles and Barbara Jelavich, edited by Richard Frucht, Slavica Publishers, Columbus, Ohio 1992, 377pp

It is only natural that anyone who has ventured into the field of modern Eastern European studies should be aware of the landmarks bearing the Jelaviches' masterly approach. What many of those who had only indirectly benefited from the distinguished couple's ground breaking performance may not be fully conscious of their rare academic qualities as "mentors who opened the field to young graduate students eager to follow in the path they had set". The present volume bears out this view of its editor, its contents being the contribution of no less than seventeen scholars, all of whom were introduced into their special field of research under the guidance of Charles and Barbara Jelavich; all but one hold a doctoral degree from Indiana University, the institution which the Jelaviches honoured for more than three decades. The result both reveals the latter's stimulating impact upon the study of Central and Southeastern Europe in the United States and beyond, and rewards the reader with the wide-ranging tastes of its contributors.

Charles' own and Barbara Jelavich's more prolific scientific profile as well as the couple's joint undertakings are reviewed in the volume's first

chapter which is appropriately followed by a comprehensive bibliography. Their approach to such an extensive area and span of time as 19th-20th century Eastern Europe is succinctly given by Paul E. and Jean T. Michelson. Of course, as the volume's title indicates, nationalism and diplomatic history constitute the main themes. The Jelaviches have clearly treated nationalism as an overpowering force, which helped determine the course of events in Central and Southeastern Europe over the last two centuries. National liberation movements and state-building, imperial legacies and the quest for modernization are all central to the Jelaviches' analysis, to which the Balkan countries provide the favourite background. Yey, as the highlights offered by the reviewers suggest, certain ideological constructions, such as the nations of "national re-awakening", "national" identity or awareness in pre-modern times or "historical continuity" from remote antiquity, which are pivotal to nationalist thinking in the Balkans and elsewhere, have gone largely unchallenged. What seems beyond doubt is that the Jelaviches' body of work provides a solid basis permitting further elaboration on the arguments which they helped define.

The sixteen articles which follow the Michelsons' review may fall into three broad, overlapping categories: thematically, the first seven concentrate on nationalism (IV-X), while a diplomatic history approach is adopted in the case of another seven (XII-XVIII); women history (XI) and contemporary analysis (XIX) are also present; chronologically, nine texts largely focus on the 19th century (IV-VI, XII-XVI) or even earlier (IX) whereas seven concern various aspects of post-1914 Eastern European developments (VII-VIII, X-XI, XVII-XIX); six authors deal with parts of Central Europe such as the Habsburg Empire, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland (IV-VIII and, partly, XI), while the Balkans, including the Ottoman Empire, Romania and Croatia, provide the geopolitical context for nine studies (IX-XVII); among the latter, the Romanian lands feature prominently, being the subject of five contributions (IX-X, XV-XII).

Nationalism as focal point is introduced in this volume by Catherine Albrecht who presents the case of economic nationalism manifested by the Czech middle class *vis-à-vis* the competition of Austrian Germans in Habsburg Bohemia until the outbreak of the First World War. The place of a 19th century national leader and, indeed, martyr of the Czech nation, Karel Havlíček, in Czech historiography and intellectual tradition permits Thomas Pesek to appraise the powerful tendency of national ideologies, even under a communist régime, to create and maintain symbols which suit their particular needs with slight care for accurate historical interpretation. In his study

of state educational reform and the reaction of local "loyalist" opinion in mid-19th century Habsburg Galicia, Peter Wozniak demonstrates how the introduction of public education, while originally aimed at fostering an overriding "Habsburg" identity, did not fail to lay the institutional ground for the development of a distinct Polish national "consciousness". Minorities constitute an all-important corollary of the age of nationalism. The attitude of a régime, which seemed to typify the authoritarian and anti-Semitic inclinations of inter-war Central-Eastern Europe, Admiral Horthy's Hungary, towards its Jewish citizens is studied by Thomas Sakmyster through the Hungarian Regent's own prejudices and shifting perceptions. The convergence between nationalism and authoritarian "solutions" in inter-war Poland forms the prevailing concept of Edward D. Wynot's study of Marshal Piłsudski's political heirs during the late 1930s, the "Camp of National Unity"—a useful reminder, perhaps, for contemporary "non-partisan" initiatives in the same region. A cause of much controversy in the not-so-distant past of the Balkan peoples, that of the Vatican's effort to make inroads upon their predominantly Greek Orthodox religious affiliation through the Uniate Church is taken up by William Oldson, who examines the particular case of 18th century Transylvania. Through what at first sight seems a dogmatic issue, the author is able to identify elements, such as the Eastern Rite and religious tradition as well as significant traits of social and ethnic discrimination, which would develop into integral parts of the Romanian "self-image". The extremes to which the search for nationalistic legitimacy had pushed ethogenetic theories in Ceaușescu's Romania are revealed by James Ermatinger. The study underlines the corruption and distortion to which both social sciences and our perception of the Past may be subjected under the dictates of nationalist rulers and party bureaucrats.

In the field of diplomatic history Lawrence J. Flockert traces the particular perspective of a lesser European power, Saxony, with regard to "the most complicated, persistent, and dangerous question in European politics", the Eastern Question, during the immediate aftermath of the Congress of Vienna. The perceptions of the British minister and consuls to the Porte regarding the introduction of reforms in the Ottoman Empire, the so-called *Tanzimat* period, and the position of the non-Muslim populations, in particular, are examined by Gerasimos Augustinos in an article which is also revealing of the role which these diplomats envisaged for themselves in the process. Robert A. Berry chooses to explore the role played by prominent Polish exiles in influencing French foreign policy *vis-à-vis* the Ottoman Empire and the involvement of the "Hôtel Lambert" organization in this respect

between 1840 and 1848. Three episodes of modern Romanian history in connection with Russian influence provide the subject matter for three studies: Richard Frucht's discussion of the attitude of Russia towards the election of Alexandru Cuza as Prince of the United Danubian Principalities in 1859, in which he points out the reluctant endorsement of the Romanian national programme by an absolutist, conservative power such as Russia in the latter's effort to undo the negative effects of the Crimean War. Frederick Kellogg reconstitutes the diplomatic ferment which, after much heart searching in Bucharest, eventually produced Romania's participation in the Russian campaign against the Ottoman Empire in 1877. Developments in Russia, the Bolshevik Revolution in particular, seriously undermined Romania's ability to sustain its war effort against the Central Powers during the First World War. The process of the Romanian Armistice negotiations in December 1917 is described by Glenn E. Toney on the basis of wide-ranging archival sources. An event of far-reaching consequences for Eastern Europe as a whole, the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 23 August 1939, has recently been subject to reappraisal following the dismantling of the Soviet régime and the eventual dissolution of the USSR itself. The evolution of Soviet views on the matter from Stalin's days to the verdict of the Iakovlev commission in the Gorbachev era is presented in Teddy J. Uldricks's most enlightening contribution.

Two articles seem to stand out of the main thematic approaches in this volume. Yeshayahu A. Jelinek attempts a comparative study of official policy towards women in two satellite states and creations, indeed, of the Third Reich, namely Slovakia and Croatia. Jelinek describes the traditionalist, conservative outlook of both policies, the considerable clerical influence in creating a legal and moral framework of *unter* discrimination, the role of the Party, points of variation as well as the inhuman treatment of women belonging to minorities, especially in Croatia. In the volume's final contribution Gale Stones proceeds with a persuasive assessment of 1989, the year which signalled the dramatic transformation of the socio-political landscape in Eastern Europe. In his forceful analysis Stones argues that the primary lesson to be drawn is the failure of communism as a possible solution to the challenges of a constantly evolving modern world. He further indicates the serious implications of the abrupt Soviet collapse for the Western approach to the former communist camp; this was overwhelmingly based on strategic and economic perceptions and all but ignored the "moral rot" which precipitated the 1989 avalanche of events. The author stresses the importance of leadership as a key factor during the period of transition which Eastern Europe entered in 1989. What does the future hold for this much afflicted

region? Professor Stokes concludes that the only prediction possible is that "surprises await us". One might add that Central and Southeastern Europe seems likely to generate more history, to the benefit of the successors of Charles and Barbara Jelavich, for some time to come.

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National Problems in the Balkans: History and Contemporary Developments,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences - Institute for Balkan Studies, Sofia
1992, p. 246.

Angesichts der politischen Veränderungen in Osteuropa nach 1989 und des Wiederauflebens des Nationalismus veranstaltete das bulgarische Institut für Balkanstudien eine Konferenz über die nationalen Probleme des Balkans, auf der sowohl die heutigen Aspekte als auch die historischen Hintergründe der nationalen Frage untersucht wurden.

Kr. Mančev gab einen historischen Überblick über die Entstehung der Balkanstaaten im 19. Jahrhundert und über ihre Befreiungsprogramme (S. 9-57). Als Ursache für die nationalen Katastrophen Bulgariens sah er unter anderem die hegemoniale und abenteuerliche Politik der bulgarischen Regierungskreise an. Er hob hervor, daß nur Bulgarien nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg den Minderheitenschutz respektiert habe, während Griechenland und Serbien eine Assimilierungspolitik gegenüber ihren bulgarischen Minderheiten betrieben hätten. Als fehlerhaft bezeichnete er auch die bulgarische Politik gegenüber den Muslimen Bulgariens, so daß unter ihnen ein türkisches Nationalbewußtsein Wurzeln geschlagen habe.

St. Dimitrov unterstrich, (S. 58-71), daß die bulgarische marxistische Geschichtsschreibung, ausgehend von der schablonenhaften stalinistischen Theorie der Nation, vernachlässigt habe, sich mit Begriffen wie Ethnie, Nationalität und Nation auseinanderzusetzen. Selbst das Makedonienproblem sei in Bulgarien ein Tabu-Thema gewesen. Die Klärung der oben genannten Begriffe sei wichtig für die Interpretation der Prozesse der Ethnogenese.

M. Mladenov maß dem Sprachfaktor als Kriterium für die ethnische Zugehörigkeit einer Volksgruppe eine große Bedeutung bei (S. 72-84). Ausgehend von der Tatsache, daß die sogenannte makedonische Sprache eine bulgarische Mundart ist, rechnet er die sogenannten "Makedonier" zu den