

d'Histoire de Tirana. De même, Hubert Neuwirth a utilisé les plus connues contributions historiographiques concernant ce sujet, mais l'emploi des productions des spécialistes des anciens pays communistes, qui se sont penchés sur la résistance albanaise, surtout d'origine communiste, est plutôt modeste ; il y manquent, par exemple, les études des historiens bulgares, hongrois et roumains et les spécialistes soviétiques ou russes sont représentés par deux titres. Les obstacles linguistiques ne sont pas une explication.

La structure de l'ouvrage est simple et logique. Il s'agit, en essence, de deux parties et des quatre chapitres. La première partie (donc les premiers deux chapitres) est consacrée à l'installation des Italiens au pouvoir en Albanie – où l'auteur touche aussi la question de la collaboration albanaise – et au mouvement de résistance, soit « *Le Mouvement de Libération Nationale* » de souche et dominante communiste, soit « *Le Balli Kombëtar* » d'origine royaliste.

Dans la deuxième partie, donc les autres deux chapitres, l'auteur s'occupe de l'occupation allemande, les objectifs d'Hitler, l'état de la collaboration, mais aussi des progrès de la résistance où sont intervenus des changements significatifs, l'apparition de l'organisation « *Légalité* », opposée à deux autres mouvements de résistance.

Le livre contient des annexes, bien intéressants étant les biographies des acteurs politiques (pp. 253–277) et s'achève par une bibliographie et un utile index des noms et des toponymes. Il s'agit d'un ouvrage qui ne pourra pas être omis par les chercheurs de la place et du rôle de l'Albanie pendant la dernière conflagration mondiale.

Constantin Jordan

Wilfried HELLER und Joseph SALLANZ (Hg.), *Die Dobroudscha. Ein neuer Grenzraum der Europäischen Union: Sozioökonomische, ethnische, politisch-geographische und ökologische Probleme*, Verlag Otto Sagner, München-Berlin, 2009, 234 p.

The volume has been published in the collection Südosteuropa Studien, in the frame of the Südosteuropa Gesellschaft. This is the 76th apparition in the collection. The volume's contributors retake and widen their previous researches regarding the regional development in Romania. In their terms, Dobroudja is one cross-border Euroregion that covers the 'historical' area of Dobroudja. Wilfried Heller emphasizes this fact in the "introduction of the topic". He opens the introduction with the presentation of the EU opportunities that Bulgaria and Romania can benefit in respect of their cross-border cooperation. In addition, he sketches the main aspects of the "Dobroudja question": space and landscape, politics, environment. In the article's end Heller suggest two leads of the region development: the Danube Delta ecological conservation and the development of the Romanian's way out to the Black Sea.

The volume divides in four sections: *The socio-economical situation* (pp. 19–106), *The ethnic situation* (pp. 107–156), *The geopolitical situation* (pp. 157–198), and *The environmental situation* (pp. 199–232). The opening three articles in the first section deal with the description of the social, economical, and transportation infrastructure in Romania's part of Dobroudja. While Ioan Ianoș and Andreea Loreta-Cepoiu present the post-1990 regional transformation/transition and tackle the changes of some patterns like migration (pp. 19–42), Florea Bordânc, Vasile Nicoară, Marius Popescu, and Zoia Prefac focus in their article (pp. 43–64) on the data of the economic changes in Dobroudja. In their article, Cristian Tălângă and Cristian Braghină briefly describe the transportation networks in Dobroudja as well as the connections with the transport infrastructures of both European Union and Euro-Asia area (pp. 65–72).

In the three mentioned articles the conceptual frame lacks, one fact that hinder from broadening the reference to the entire Dobroudja. Anton Sterbling fills this shortcoming with his article *Europäische Dynamic und periphere Räume – soziale Aspekte* (pp. 73–88). He opens the article with the Shmuel Eisenstadt's analysis of the centre – periphery cleavage in the developmental

processes. Sterbling attempts to explore thus the West – East Europa's divisions *à la longue durée* (Fernand Braudel's works are cited). He argues that the double "peripherization", to the East as well as to the South East, is embedded in and influences the *Dynamik Europas*. This conceptual frame is illustrated with the cases of Bulgaria and Romania. Sterbling emphasizes on the migration flows in these countries toward the European Union and argues that the newcomers move in one "special" social space that has been emerged in connection with the "peripherization" he speaks above. Nevertheless, the globalization has changed the terms of the "peripherization", he point out. In the end of the article, Sterbling sketches one classification of the possible "social situations" regarding both the social security schemes and the connections with their native territory, the people who are moving through these "globalization" corridors/*Korridoren* could take up.

Christian Giordano's last article in this section, *Sozioökonomische Prosperität und privates Vertrauen* (pp. 89–105). Is fully theoretical. It aims to work out one counterpart perspective to the Neoliberal strategies for rural development. While these latter emphasize on the incentives like individual initiatives, risk-taking, high degree of social trust, Giordano argues that the economical success is possible in the "classical peasant" societies with one low degree of social trust and family based economies. This is because Giordano opens his article with one polemic reference to the distinction Francis Fukuyama does between low-trust and high-trust societies as well as to Fukuyama's argumentation that the prosperity can emerge and be created in the high-trust societies, only. Giordano focuses on the case of post 1990's Bulgaria's reorganization of the landed economy and depicts one situation of deep social mistrust, atomization of the land and people, as well as the "coming back of the History"/ *die Geschichte umzukehren* (p. 91). Nevertheless, if one takes cases as Bulgarian Dobroudja, the view became more optimistic. Giordano shows that in this region the "unexpected effects and disliked actors", the *arendatori*, has been appeared and glad economical success, even this is modest. They organize big enterprises, with up to 15,000 ha, and promote what Max Weber called the *vorrationalen Kapitalismus* (p. 95). On the one hand, Giordano states that these enterprises were speculative at the very beginning. On the other hand, though, he follows the *arendatori* who have managed to be successful on a long time period and presents in the end of the article the case of Nedko (the name is fictional), one *arendatore* placed in a village 15 km far to Dobrič. On the basis of the interviews taken with Nedko and native peoples from 1992 to 2007, Giordano sketches one image of the prosperity in one low-trust society, as well as one theoretical model of "rational action". Giordano draws the full consequences from his analysis and argues that the post 90's transformation in the former Socialist countries has to be put in the perspective of *multiple modernities*.

The second section in the volume contents three articles: *Zur Bedeutung der Ethnizität in rumänischen Dobroudscha*, by Joseph Sallanz (pp.107–138), *Interethnic relations and multicultural existence in Bulgarian Dobroudja*, by Dobrinka Kostova (pp. 139–150), and *The Russian Lipovans between three empires*, by Nichifor Vorobiov (pp. 151–156). Joseph Sallanz bases on the evolution of the ethnic statistics in Romanian Dobroudja and the interviews he took in 2003–2004 with 166 local leaders as well. The figures show the decrease of the proportion of the ethnic minorities. While in the 1930s the Romanians were little more than 60%, in the 2000s they exceed the 90% of the region's population. Sallanz doesn't emphasize neither on the causes of this situation, nor on its consequences. He approaches the ethnic balance in the region through the limelight of 1990s' transformation. Who were the winners and who has lost, and what they won or lost, Sallanz does wonder? Which could be the best leads for one state intervention to alleviate the situation of ethnic minorities? Sallanz attempts to answer to these questions in terms of one set of public policies. The second article in this section relies on around 100 interviews, Dobrinka Kostova made in 6 cities and villages from Bulgarian Dobroudja. Her aim was to delineate the premises that could afford the working out of one multicultural model. One brief historical overview precedes the data analysis. Kostova shows that despite the socialist politics of erasing the differences, the local history of interethnic co-existence is still alive. She follows then the three 'bridges' between ethnic minorities in the region: intercultural tolerance, religious acceptance, and intermarriage strategies. The ethnic balance, Kostova concludes, is stressed by two biases. On the one hand, the tradition of the separate social life reinforces the identities of different minorities. On the other hand, the misfortunes of the 1990s transformation lead

the individuals to take up more individualistic attitudes including the openness to one multicultural model. In the last article of the section Nichita Vorobiov, representative of the Lipovans' Community from Romania, briefly shows the presence area of Lipovans in Romania and Bulgaria, as well as the places of their origin in Russia.

The first article in the third section, *Die ENP – eine imperialistische Politik?*, is authored by Bernd Belina (pp. 157–172). The author takes up the documents the EU's Commission has been issued in regard to the concept of 'Wider Europe' ("Wider Europe – Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with the Eastern and Southern Neighbours", Brussels, 2003–2007). He discusses then several academic works that qualify this type of policy as 'imperialistic' because it disguises the interests of the capitalist economy. Taking into account the consequences of this policy, as well as the co-operation between political decision-makers and academic researchers, could bring benefits and clean up the biases. In the next article, *Dobroudja in the cross-border Euroregional System* (pp. 173–188), the authors, Alexandru Ilieș and Vasile Grama, describe in terms of geography, population, and transport infrastructure two Euroregions that divide Dobroudja. The Lower Danube region includes Tulcea, Brăila, and Galați counties in Romania, Cahul in Republic of Moldova, and big area of Odessa in Ukraine. The authors argue this Euroregion has one low „functionality”, mainly in regard the Tulcea county. The region Danube-Dobroudja, instead, with Constanța, Călărași, and Ialomița counties, in Romania, and Silistra and Dobrič, in Bulgaria, “can be characterized as a region with a high functional and demographic potential” (p. 186). In the last article of the section, *Die Dobroudscha und die bulgarisch-rumänischen Nachbarschaftbeziehungen*, (pp. 189–198), Klaus Roth delineates the basic biases in the Romanian – Bulgarian political relationships, as these shape the governance of the two parts of Dobroudja. Roth emphasizes the deep lack of interest in cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria. He put it, that even in the Communist period the two countries brought different ways of development. They built up for instance, only one permanent connection over the Danube, ambiguously named 'The Bridge of Friendship' (in 1954). Roth analyses the motives of this mistrust and shows reluctant regarding to the future Romania – Bulgaria cooperation in the frame of European Union.

The three articles in the last section focus on different aspects of the Dobroudja environment. While Dan Bălțeanu, Petre Trandafir, and Diana Dogaru records the natural as well as the technological hazards in Romanian Dobroudja (pp. 199–212), Petre Gâștescu and Basarab Driga pledge for one wider involvement in the protection of the Danube Delta Reserve and indicate several areas in this region with a high risk of degradation (pp. 213–222). In the last article, Rossen Tzonev presents the rich and unique types of vegetation on the coastal area of Bulgarian Dobroudja (pp. 223–231).

The volume Heller and Sallanz have been edited provides with one full range of data about the Dobroudja region. It misses still, one common conceptual frame, with a special regards to the inter- and trans-disciplinary methodologies. As the authors come from a wide area of expertise and academic competence, this common frame would decrease perhaps this theoretical diversity. The last but not the least, it was my impression that Dobroudja topic was approached on the lines of its divisions, taking into account the political boundary between Romania and Bulgaria, and not at all as one well-defined region, with one visible and multifaceted identity.

Stelu Șerban

Jens BENGELSTORF, *Die "anderen Zigeuner". Zur Ethnizität der Rudari und Bajeschi in Südosteuropa*, Eudora Verlag, Leipzig, 2009 (200 pages with 6 tables and 3 maps).

The ethnicity in South East Europe has become an important topic in the academic research still recent. The Balkans' perception as “the Europe powder keg”, as a space filled with turbulent nationalities and national states, has been stuffed other aspects like the free movements of people and inter-cultural exchanges alongside the centuries. The study of “little” minorities, as it is the author's research in this volume moves the accent of ethnicity in South East Europe from politics and nation to the genuine built up identities.