

contextualised meanings to the tools of EU conditionality, then towards the end of her analysis she betrays this definition by repeatedly referring to the rationalist model of 'stick and carrot' as a metaphor for how the process of Europeanisation works.

As a result, this change in approach frustrates the reader. The author presents the multiple understandings and competing truths of politics, points out representations, values and norms, but does not effectively problematise them. A more effective choice would have been a more critical approach that uses similar methodological tools, but strives to unveil the power struggle hidden behind the social conflict; in this case, the political and diplomatic conflict between the two Balkan states and the EU. Troncotă constantly refers to the noncompliance of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo to EU norms, and to the fact that the local political elites always include identity, emotions, and symbols in their discourses in order to justify the failures of meeting EU expectations. However, she makes no straightforward attempt to explain the motivations of both local and EU politicians for acting the way they do. In the end, the reader remains puzzled about who is to blame for the poor results of EU integration.

The book is a good piece of research that contributes to increasing our knowledge in the field of Europeanisation. The two case studies show how local politicians exploit the benefits of an integration perspective without changing their ethnopolitical attitudes, while the EU elite is found to be too concessive towards states not meeting the conditions. The comparison however suffers from too many similarities between the two cases, and the reader is left with the sensation that there might have been more to tell. Troncotă had the means and findings to take a braver perspective and

present her argument and conclusion more effectively. Nonetheless, her work can be a great starting point for discussing civil society issues on EU integration.

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Othon Anastasakis / David Madden / Elizabeth Roberts, eds, *Balkan Legacies of the Great War. The Past Is Never Dead*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. XIV, 90 pp., ISBN 978-1-137-56413-9, \$ 69.99

This book gives an overview of the legacies of the Great War in Southeastern and Eastern Europe. In addition, the authors discuss how the war was started and give detailed information on the historical situation of each of the countries that were later involved in the war. In particular, attention is given to the national uprisings in the mainly Slav populated countries of the Balkans, the political divisions in Greece, and the contexts of the Black Sea region.

The authors take different positions on the historical events that led to the First World War. Especially *Margaret MacMillan* ('Too Much History and Too Many Neighbours: Europe and the Balkans before 1914', 13-22) raises 'What if'-questions, emphasising how the Great War could have started many times before it actually did. She mentions earlier crises such as Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 and the two Balkan Wars of 1912/13, as well as the imperial territorial crises between France and Great Britain in Africa (1898) and the Russian-Japanese war of 1905. *Richard Crampton* ('Was the First World War the Turning Point at Which Bulgaria Failed to Turn?', 50-58) and *Basil C. Gounaris* ('Unwanted Legacies: Greece and the Great War', 66-80) in their respec-

tive chapters echo MacMillan's argument of so many earlier indications that a global conflagration was imminent.

The chapters by Margaret MacMillan, *Ivo Roberts* ('The Black Hand and the Sarajevo Conspiracy', 23-42), and *Ivo Banac* ('The Contrasting Legacies of the South Slav Question', 43-49) focus on the conflicts between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Serbia. As the Yugoslav question was solved neither in the Monarchy nor in the Kingdom, underground movements like *Ujedinjenje ili smrt* (Union or Death) developed, also called the Black Hand. The way in which, the Sarajevo assassin Gavrilo Princip is commemorated differently in Austria, Serbia, and Bosnia today tells much about the forces that structure remembrance practices. Especially Banac's chapter draws links between the processes of Pan-Slavism and Yugo-Slavism at the threshold of the 20th century, and the identity crises that struck the successor states of Yugoslavia after the break-up of the socialist state. One focus lies on homogenising identity politics in regions with mixed population such as Istria, Dalmatia and Vojvodina, for example in the context of language politics in schools.

Apart from Basil C. Gounaris, also *Eugene Rogan* ('World War I and the Fall of the Ottomans: Consequences for South East Europe', 59-65) focuses on Greece, especially on the consequences of the population exchange between Turkey and Greece. In a rash attempt to compare this 'arranged' ethnic cleansing with the genocide against the Armenians, he maintains that the genocide occurred because Armenians, contrary to the Greeks, had nowhere to be deported to (63).

The central theme of the book is the historical legacies of the Great War, among them persisting geopolitical tensions. Less

conflictual matters have their place in the volume too, such as the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar in Bulgaria, which occurred in the midst of the war in 1916. Altogether, the authors provide for a comprehensive overview of the core legacies of the First World War that still shape social realities in Southeastern Europe today. Among the most innovative aspects is the inherent comparison of narratives and remembrance practices that have usually been dealt with rather exclusively in the respective nation-state frameworks.

Claudia Mayr-Veselinović (Graz)

Niall Mulchinock, NATO and the Western Balkans. From Neutral Spectator to Proactive Peacemaker, London: Palgrave Macmillan 2017, XXIV, 293 pp., 28 b/w illustrations, ISBN 978-1-137-59723-6, € 117.69

The end of the Cold War was a new beginning for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It was not evident that the organization, whose *raison d'être* had been the collective defence against the Warsaw Pact, would continue to exist after the collapse of its main adversary. NATO had to reform in order to remain relevant, and there were not many options according to author Niall Mulchinock. It had to go out-of-area or out of office. The 1990s witnessed the first out-of-area operations of NATO, in the Western Balkans, a transformation that was not without controversy.

Mulchinock analyses this transformation against the background of the disintegration of Yugoslavia. His key focus is on 'how the significant decisions/turning points in the Western Balkans, from 1991 onwards, impacted on these new developments' (1), which would lead to NATO's first out-