

OCENE
RECENSIONI
REVIEWS

Ksenija Vidmar Horvat (2012):
KOZMOPOLITSKI PATRIOTIZEM:
HISTORIČNO-SOCIOLOŠKI IN ETIČNI VIDIKI NEKE
PARADIGME. Znanstvena založba Filozofske fakultete,
Ljubljana, 203 strani.

Pričujoča znanstvena monografija dr. Ksenije Vidmar Horvat, sicer profesorice na Oddelku za sociologijo ljubljanske Filozofske fakultete, prinaša v slovenski akademski prostor relevantno razpravo, ki vsebinsko posega na trenutno najbolj aktualno teoretsko področje raziskovanja filozofskih, kulturnih in družboslovnih dediščin kozmopolitstva. Ne gre namreč spregledati, da je teorija kozmopolitstva v zadnjih desetih letih doživela nepričakovan razcvet, ki ga mnogi avtorji povezujejo s koncem hladne vojne in novim razmislekom o možnostih globalne pravične družbene ureditve. Izhodišča za tovrstno razpravo izhajajo iz razsvetljenske tradicije in predvsem Kantove filozofske utemeljitve svetovnega državljana. Danes se ta filozofska paradigma umešča na presečišče mnogoterih teoretskih, v glavnem interdisciplinarnih raziskovanj, ki poskušajo oblikovati nov družbeni model



članstva, pripadanja in državljanstva v postnacionalnem in transnacionalnem kontekstu globalne družbe.

Poudariti velja, da avtorica v svoji študiji pristopa k vprašanju teorije kozmopolitstva s perspektive teorije nacionalizma ter patriotizma. V osrednjih poglavjih knjige (Novo državljanstvo; Tujci, imigranti, drugi; Kozmofeminizem; Postnacionalna solidarnost) se osredotoča na problemsko obravnavo ter iskanje odgovorov na zapletena in aktualna vprašanja postnacionalnega državljanstva, postnacionalne solidarnosti in kozmofeministične etike skrbi za drugega; v teh okvirih posebno pozornost nameni tudi vlogi spomina in njegovi umestitvi v vsakdanje kozmopolitske prakse s perspektive postjugoslovanskih družb. Študija se po epistemološko-teoretično plati umešča v okvir historične sociologije, pri čemer je temeljno avtoričino raziskovalno vodilo metodološki dekonstrukcionizem.

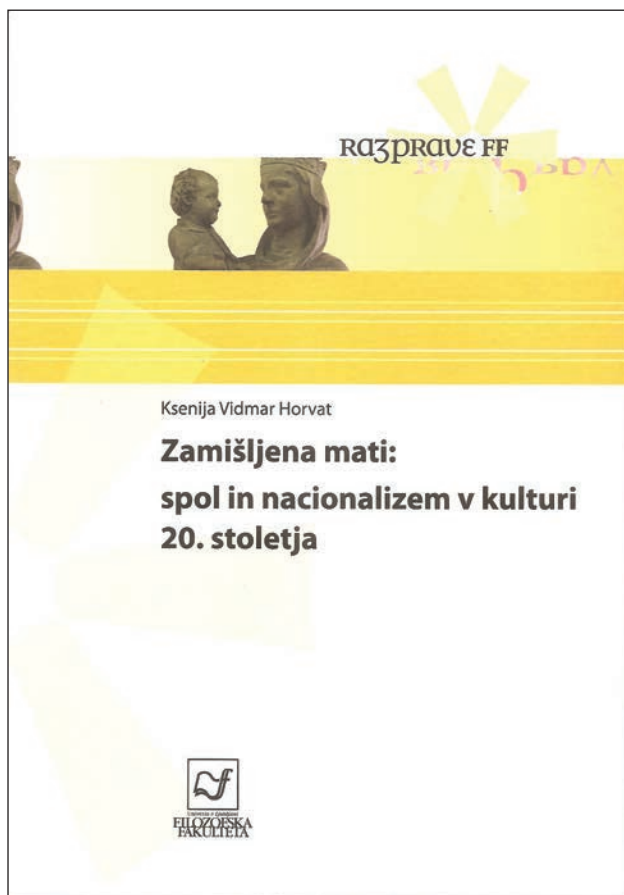
Nedvomno je ključni znanstveni prispevek monografije v soočenju in kritični nadgradnji paradigem državljanstva in pripadanja, ki so v dosedanjih študijah kozmopolitstva praviloma predstavljene kot izključujoče se alternative. Avtorica z interdisciplinarno, humanistično in kulturološko analizo pa pokaže in hkrati dokazuje, da je takšno teoretsko-konceptualno izključevanje zgodovinsko nevzdržno ter da je mogoče oblikovati humanistični model postnacionalne kozmopolitske identitete samo, v kolikor so upoštevani moderni procesi oblikovanja kolektivnih identitet – vključujoč patriotizem, republikanizem in nacionalizem.

Lahko zaključimo, da nam – s tem smelim kritičnim pristopom – monografsko delo Ksenije Vidmar Horvat o *Kozmopolitskem patriotizmu* ponudi nov teoretsko-analitski model, ki v sodobni razpravi do sedaj še ni našel prave zgodovinsko-sociološke refleksije.

Avgust Lešnik

Ksenija Vidmar Horvat (2013): ZAMIŠLJENA MATI:
SPOL IN NACIONALIZEM V KULTURI 20. STOLETJA
(Imagined Mother: Gender and Nationalism in the 20th
Century Culture). Znanstvena založba Filozofske fakul-
tete, Ljubljana, 205 strani.

The central research problem of the book of Prof. Ksenija Vidmar Horvat (Faculty of Arts, Ljubljana) is analysis of images of mothers and motherhood in public culture of the 20th century. The author's theoretical-analytical approach is based on the comparative historical-sociological methodology wherein three historical and social contexts are investigated in more in-depth perspective. These include postwar socialist, postwar American capitalist and post-independence transition



period in Slovenia. In all three periods, the analysis follows the representations of mothers and motherhood in relation to broader social topics of national reproduction, patriotism and collective cultural life.

A key author's finding is that, nuances in representations of motherhood notwithstanding, and which relate to different social meanings of women's collective roles and missions, the common theme of motherhood as the woman's prime task remains unchallenged in all three historical contexts. Motherhood is and remains unanimously marked by the binary aura of biological mission and social debt to the nation. It is a key ideological element and cultural signifier of women in Yugoslav, Slovene as well as the U.S. national space and, in this sense, presents a core social heritage of modern and postmodern nationalisms of the past "short century".

The author's study is situated in cultural analysis of selected cases from the Slovene and U.S. press after World War II. It includes images of "partisan mother" in socialist women's press in the immediate postwar era, "romantic" and "heroic" mothers, illustrated with the help of media ethnographic voices from American magazines, and "melodramatic mother" who could be found amidst the nominees for the "Slovene Women of the Year" award in the first decade of the transition. To this, two additional portraits of the "Romani mother" and Yugoslav "mother",

Jovanka Broz, are included, whereas a special chapter also is dedicated to the memories of postsocialist generation of daughters of their mothers in socialism. The aim of this empirical case-studies investigation is to compose a comparative framework for the identification of key structural continuities, as well as historical discontinuities, by which hegemonic images of women's collective role as mothers are being sustained and reproduced in the 20th century realm of culture.

As emphasized in many places throughout the book, these images are tainted by patriarchal sexual and gender ideologies, but also by racial, class and generational discourses which determine the borders of belonging and non-belonging of different groups of women to the cultural space of the nation. In this sense, the book of Ksenija Vidmar Horvat, *Imagined Mother* (with the obvious allusion to Benedict Anderson's work) is meant as a contribution to the tradition of postcolonial feminist studies of nationalism which situates itself as a critique of both, modern (masculine) theories of nationalism on the one hand; and ethno- and Euro-centric historical cultural examinations of the nation on the other.

Avugst Lešnik

Almerigo Apollonio (2014): LA «BELLE ÉPOQUE» E IL TRAMONTO DELL'IMPERO ASBURGICO SULLE RIVE DELL'ADRIATICO (1902-1918). Deputazione di Storia Patria per la Venezia Giulia, Trieste, 2 knjigi, 991 strani.

Leta 2014 je založba Deputazione di Storia Patria per la Venezia Giulia v Trstu v seriji Fonti e Studi per la Storia della Venezia Giulia, s. II, vol. XXIII, izdala zajetno delo Almeriga Apollonia z naslovom *La «Belle époque» e il tramonto dell'Impero Asburgico sulle rive dell'Adriatico (1902-1918)*. *Dagli atti conservati nell'Archivio di Stato di Trieste*. Zaradi obsežnosti gradiva je delo predstavljeno v dveh zvezkih: prvi z naslovom *Gli anni prebellici* zajema obdobje od 1902-1914, drugi z naslovom *La Grande Guerra* pa obdobje od 1914-1918. Na koncu sledi Dodatek (*Appendice*) s podrobnejšimi podatki o tržaškem trgovskem prometu, lokalni industriji, društvenem življenju, razširjenosti tiska, naraščanju življenjskih stroškov in cen v času vojne, kakor tudi o revščini prebivalstva zaradi pomanjkanja oskrbe ter nataliteti in umrljivosti tržaškega prebivalstva v času vojne. Delo zaključuje še imensko kazalo in pregled publicističke založništva Deputazione di Storia Patria.

Almerigo Apollonio, Pirančan po rodu (1928), se je zgodovinski stroki posvetil šele po letu 1989, vendar je v preteklih 25-ih letih raziskal in obdelal številna po-