

medical history in the Balkans provides records of numbers of foreign doctors, nurses, and other hospital staff, their location, numbers of medical examinations, surgical operations, hospital treatments, etc. The book elaborates the British Medical Missions that were located in Kragujevac, Belgrade, Požarevac, Skopje and Vrnjačka Banja. Also just uncovered are the first mentions of the three Irish women who worked under Mrs Mabel Stobart in the Third Serbian Relief Fund Unit in Kragujevac. This invites further research into the Irish medical help in Serbia.

The last passage in the Book (p. 258) records history, memories, and a message: 'Here we are, 100 years after these historical events. Is everything lost and gone, or is the recovery of these great witness accounts able to ensure that the history of certain events can be preserved and maintained in future memories of them?'

The author in her book *The Great War Revisited*, besides moving and reaching the new limits of knowledge of the history of medicine and philanthropy, also proves that Clio is an unlimited source of discoveries, which enables the historical truth to see the daylight even a century since its origin.

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Marco Cuzzi, *Dal Risorgimento al Mondo Nuovo. La Massoneria italiana nella Prima guerra mondiale*, Milano: Mondadori Education S. p. A, 2017, 406 pages.

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An uncompromising loyalty to the universal principles of world masonry embodied in anticlericalism and cosmopolitanism, or skillfully adapted to the current, unequivocal foreign policy – it is something necessary to be understood in the complexity of Italian Masonry, its aims, intentions, activities and plans during the First World War. All this is covered in interesting study entitled *Dal Risorgimento al Mondo Nuovo. La Massoneria italiana nella Prima guerra mondiale* by the

historian and professor of contemporary history at the University of Milan, Marco Cuzzi. Based on rich archival material documents, the subject of this research is the policy of Italian Masonry according to the idea of Italy's entry into the war on the side of the Allies, but also its overall attitude toward the horrors and difficulties of the First World War.

The strong rootedness in the ideals of Risorgimento did not discourage the representatives of Italian Masonry that with the flow of time and the complication of European imperialist politics at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, they turned to the means of 'just war' (*guerra giusta*), which implied the general increase of the Italian irredentist projects. This gradual radicalization of the leading Italian mason lodge – Great Orient of Italy (*Grande Oriente d'Italia*) – should be viewed in the context of the pressures made by socialists, nationalists and the Catholic, clerical public – the three groups whose actions the Masons in the socially and politically divided Italian society were most concerned about. The author underlines, especially in the first chapter entitled *La massoneria nella neutralità (1914)*, the difficulty of the masonry to prove to Salandra's government in the first months of the war its inconspicuous and legalistic character. Their work was reflected in the collection of volunteers and the organization of committees (*comitati massonici*) that would become committees for civilian assistance to the families of the wounded and dead. Italian masons also organized the propaganda and mobilization committees through lodges in Italian cities. In this chapter it is explained that, for example, the GOI maintained good ties with Hungarian and German obediences despite the policy of pressure on the Italian government to enter the war.

The book is chronologically divided into four major chapters which follow the intertwining of war events with the events in which the leadership of the Masonry was drawn into the years 1914–1918. Through a multitude of archival documents and official journals of the two leading and most influential Italian lodges, the aforementioned GOI, and *Serenissima Gran Loggia Nazionale (SGLN)*, an emphasis is placed on press and newspaper articles. The author describes, especially in the chapter titled *Intervento e*

*impegno in guerra (1915–1916)* the presence of masons in the ranks of ordinary soldiers, politicians, influential businessmen; attention was also devoted to the financial connections of Italian obediences with those in France, as well as the visions that the Masons had on the interior arrangement of post-war Italy. Despite certain shifts to extremism, they believed that post-war Italy would be a democratic, anti-clerical, open, free-minded society. The prominent Masons were, for example, Enrico Millo, the Commander of the Navy and famous admiral, and Luigi Capello, the Chief Commander of the Second Army on the front at Caporetto. The political comments of the Masonic leaders, their diplomatic activities and the efforts to gain free masonry by leading Italian politicians at that moment were also carefully studied. The Masons, for example, fiercely criticized Pope Benedict's (Benedict XV) peace initiatives in July 1915, claiming that socialist leaders, like Treves and Turati, were evil and slanderous enemies of Italy must be in prison.

This monograph has a certain, not so minor importance for Serbian historiography and studies of Yugoslav history. The entire monograph can be read in the context of the study of Serbian war aims, and the subsequent misunderstandings and mutual intolerance of the Italian and Serbian Masonic political elite. The first Italian victims in the war were Italian 'garibaldine' volunteers who were killed on the western Serbian front in August 1914, led by mason Cesare Colizza; a great commemoration dedicated to their suffering had been organized by the leadership of Masonry in Rome. Their commitment to the principle of 'fraternal' solidarity with the small Balkan kingdom and its peoples played a major role in this.

The Italian Masons were opponents of the Yugoslav political program, skillfully succeeding in aligning the universalist ideals of the French Revolution with the irredentist aims of the war policy of the Italian government. The wider belt of the Adriatic Sea was regarded as an inalienable part of the Italian state, the Slavic population in Dalmatia and Istria had often been abusively regarded with defects, flaws, and with no elementary political rights. The Italian masons

claimed that these lands belonged to Italy in all their aspects, while most of them were opponents of the plebiscite settlement of territorial disputes. In this uncovered expression of hatred, particularly prominent were, among many Masonic intellectuals, Salvatore Barzilai, a lawyer and Minister without portfolio for the liberated Lands in second Salandra's government, and Gino Bandini, editor of the Masonic magazine *Idea Democratica*.

Here it should be pointed out that the Serbian war aims, although they were driven from the allied side, encountered resistance among the Masonry whose influence on the conduct of the Italian foreign policy was not crucial, but also not negligible. Open conflicts with Serbian territorial aspirations came among the freemasons at the grand Masonic conference in Paris in May 1917. The work of the Congress was marked by a great conflict between the Italian and Serbian delegations over the territorial claims of both sides, the issue of plebiscite and the right of the local population to self-determination, as well as the struggle for influencing the French delegation as the most influential for their own purposes. At that congress, which the author describes in the chapter *Caporetto massonico (1917)*, the GOI delegation found itself in the minority, as most delegations, including those from France, Poland and Czechoslovakia, supported the plebiscitary solution of the disputed areas and the proclaimed war aims of Serbia. The GOI sought to condemn the French and French attitudes of the Italian war government with propaganda and diplomatic activity, not only because France did not clearly support the territorial aspirations of Italy, but also because the French Masons supported the Bolshevik Revolution, and for the purpose of nurturing and strengthening the militaristic spirit that was a chance to preserve shaky Masonic influence in the Italian public.

In the last chapter, titled *Verso il Mondo nuovo (1918)*, attention is devoted to the reaction of Masonic unions to the revolution in Russia and the end of the war; for example, their division into *dalmatophiles* and *renunciati* in foreign policy in the Balkans reflected the contradiction of concern for the future of Italy on the internal political plan.

Although formally abolished in 1925, the diverse Masonic influences in Italian society would not disappear and would later continue to intertwine with fascist ideology, too. Their leaders, such as sculptor Ettore Ferrari (1845–1929), or former Mayor of Rome Ernest Nathan (1845–1921), were Republicans and prominent figures of public and cultural life in Italy; some others, like Minister Salvatore Barzilai, had helped with their antipacifism the rise of fascism. Attacked from the right and left, the Masons lost the influence on shaping the principles of Italian foreign policy, but they contributed, as the author concludes in the final reviews, to further secularization and democratization of the Italian society.

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Relja Željčki, *Politics in the Shadow of Violence, Political Violence in the North Caucasus*, Beograd: Službeni glasnik, 2018, 347 pages.  
(Relja Željčki, *Politika u senci nasilja, Političko nasilje na Severnom Kavkazu*, Beograd: Službeni glasnik, 2018, 347. str.)

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The readers in Serbia very rarely have an opportunity to read an interdisciplinary monograph in which history, political science, sociology and security analysis are intertwined. Relja Željčki, the author of the book, a historian by vocation, who continued his professional development in the field of information security research, has obtained his doctoral degree while studying the events happening from 1994 until 2009 in the North Caucasus. The monograph *Political violence in the North Caucasus* has emerged as a result of his doctoral dissertation and represents, for now, a unique work in the field of both Serbian and international historiography. Namely, neither in Serbian nor in post-Yugoslavian historiography exist a single work which seriously deals with the analysis of the post-Soviet space while taking into account politics, conflicts, escalation of violence or regional wars. Speaking about world historio-

graphy, there exist several published works, even analytical studies, which in part deal with individual questions or aspects of the Chechen wars, but none has yet encompassed the whole geopolitical space of the North Caucasus nor the 1994–2009 time period. The most similar analysis is the one made by Matthew Evangelist, who tried in 2002 to indicate (wrongly), through his work *The Chechen Wars*, that Russia walks the path of the SSSR's dissolution.

The first chapter 'Defining the term political violence' (p. 43–110) is outlined as the first segment of the whole journey of the inductive process of creating a synthesis of the events in the North Caucasus. Namely, it is very interesting that the author has chosen this path – from the individual towards the general conclusion, but the fact is that each analyzed detail is identified with the general conclusion as the whole of this synthesis. Therefore, defining the notion itself or the definition of 'political violence' is the starting point of a further systemic analysis since the events at the Caucasus rely more or less on the elaboration of the term 'political violence'. The author had to explain at the very beginning how political violence affected the geopolitical processes in the North Caucasus. The next task in the second part of the first chapter was to elaborate the sources, cause and the motive for the escalation of political violence in the Caucasus, wherein Relja Željčki, as a historian, superbly noticed political processes, economic differences, reciprocal moments of violence in the past, at the relation state – people, as well as reactive consequences as a result of the many decades of turbulent events in the region which comprises of 2% of the entire territory and where 10% of the total Russian population lives in. As the final word of this chapter, the author lists forms and types of political violence in great detail, while processing and explaining the essence of more than 20 qualifications. What undoubtedly stands out is the qualification of political violence according to the content, where he clearly highlights the existence of psychological and physical political violence that is mostly reflected by the use or threat of force.

The second chapter "'The emerging forms of political violence in the North Caucasus' (p. 111–