

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ



**ANUARUL
INSTITUTULUI DE CERCETĂRI
SOCIO-UMANE „GHEORGHE ȘINCAI”**

**XXII
TÂRGU MUREȘ**

2019

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ISSN 1454 – 5284

Tipărit 2016 www.BBimage.ro
Târgu Mureș, str. Libertății nr. 42, Tel.: 0265-268023, 0728-764.181

Ovidiu Emil Iudean*

**GROWING SHEPHERDS, BUILDING ELITES:
SUPPORTING THE EDUCATION OF THE MIDDLE CLERGY IN NORTHERN
TRANSYLVANIA IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY****

Abstract: *The national educational project assumed by the former border guards of the 2nd Romanian border guard regiment from Năsăud played an integral part in the formation of a consistent elite stratum among the Romanians in Transylvania during the dualist period. The Năsăud Border Guard Funds were instrumental in ensuring the education of hundreds of young individuals hailing from the formerly militarized area of Năsăud at various universities throughout the Dual Monarchy. Although the field of theology was only prioritized for two decades, the 69 scholarships and financial aids awarded to 29 students between 1869 and 1887 were of prime importance in building a local clerical elite, which was direly necessary to overcome the absence of educated and well-trained Romanian clergymen, who could guide their flocks in the spirit of the nation.*

Keywords: *clergy, education, Transylvania, nineteenth century, theology.*

Cornel Sigmirean*

**ELITĂ ȘI DESTIN NAȚIONAL. BURSIERII „GOJDU” ÎN PERIOADA
INTERBELICĂ**

Abstract: **Elite and national destiny. “Gojdu” scholarships in the interwar period.** *„Gojdu Foundation” offered thousand scholarships that contributed to the birth of a generation of exceptional Transylvanian intellectuals. It represented a generous pool for the selection of the future political and cultural elite. By its direct involvement in the events from the autumn of 1918 this elite had a significant contribution to the unification of the Transylvanian province to the Greater Romania. It is essential to highlight that 42 out of the 250 members elected in The Great Romanian National Romanian Council (the first parliament of the Romanians from Transylvania and Banat) had been Godju Foundation’s alumni. The integration of Transylvania in Greater Romania offered new opportunities to the Romanian intellectuals from Transylvania. They actively contributed to the process of*

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** The study was supported through the grant CNCS – UEFISCDI, project no. PN-III-P4-ID-PCE–2016-0661.

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“redefining the nation”, to the integration of the new provinces in the structures of the new state, to the fulfillment of the entire political, social and cultural edifice that resulted from the 1918 political will of the Romanians. In the cultural domain, more than 25 alumni had university careers in Cluj, Timișoara, Sibiu, Iași, Cernăuți, 19 becoming due to their cultural and scientific achievements members of the Romanian Academy. Numerous alumni of the same foundation embarked on political careers. Two of them, namely Octavian Goga and Petru Groza became prime –ministers and around 10 became ministers and state secretaries, over 30 being, at a certain moment, deputies and senators in the Romanian parliament. A large percentage of them represented the local elites being active as medics, advocates, judges, mayors, vice-mayors, prefects, viceprefects, etc. The unification of Transylvania with Romania offered the Transylvanian Romanian elites a major chance to affirm and climb in the social hierarchy.

Keywords: *Gojdu Foundation, scholarships, Transylvanian, Great Romanian, intellectuals*

Corina Teodor*

RĂZBOIUL CUVINTELOR: POLEMICI ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA ARDELEANĂ, ÎNTRE ANII 1919-1930

Abstract: *The battle of words: debates in the Transylvanian historiography between 1919-1930. Through this study I tried to analyze the controversies between the historians of Orthodox orientation and those of Greek-Catholic orientation, which took place in Romanian historiography after 1918. I started from the investigation of the causes that were the basis of the reactivation of these polemics and then continued with the analysis of the content of these polemics, as reflected in several articles and critical notes / reviews. The historians involved in these polemics were, for the most part, in the stage of creative maturity and had important responsibilities in the didactic, administrative or ecclesiastical plan (Ioan Lupaș, Zenovie Păclișanu, Nicolae Ivan, Onisifor Ghibu, Silviu Dragomir, Ștefan Lupșa, Victor Macavei. An important role was played by the confessional press in Transylvania, which also published anonymous articles or signed with pseudonyms.*

Keywords: Transylvanian historians, polemics, historical discourse, the history of the Orthodox church, the history of the Greek-Catholic church.

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Narcis-Mihai Martiniuc*

**„HIPNOTISM ȘI SPIRITISM” DE VASILE SUCIU. ABORDĂRI DIN
PERSPECTIVĂ TEOLOGICĂ ȘI ISTORIOGRAFICĂ**

Abstract: „Hypnotism and Spiritualism” by Vasile Suci. A theological and historiographical approach. In 1906 Vasile Suci (future Greek-Catholic metropolitan bishop) published the work „Hypnotism and Spiritualism. A critical-theological study”.

This is the first work that addresses this topic from a theological, psychological, historical and even medical perspective, in the Romanian culture.

Our study approaches this book from the historiographic and theological perspective.

We used the comparative method quite often: analysing the author's position and the sources he used on one hand and the analysis of other important works but not used by the author, on the other hand.

An original chapter is the one in which the author does field research work and presents in detail several cases of „spiritualist molestation” believed to have been seen in some villages - information collected from some Romanian Orthodox and Greek-Catholic parishes (noted by local priests) throughout the 1903 – 1906 period.

The work is also very important for the study of mentalities. Suci has a huge field of work at hand, with many different information, starting with the complex domain of the history of religions. The study cites more documents attesting „spiritualist” or „hypnotism” manifestations practiced within the antique or even prehistoric rituals, then passing along through a long list of personalities concerned with the phenomenon and even through some contemporary studies of anthropology, ethnography or psychology.

On the other hand, the concept deliberately excludes other points of view – some common in the intellectual environments of the time – for an exclusivist approach through the theological – moral prism, which is acceptable and expected if we think about the autor's clerical formation.

Keywords: *Modernism, Greek – Catholic Church, Hypnotism, Spiritualism, Spiritism, Psychology, Theology, Catholic Dogma, La Belle Epoque.*

Maria Costea*

**BISERICA ORTODOXĂ ROMÂNĂ DIN TRANSILVANIA ÎN ANII 1916-1918
REFLECTATĂ ÎN OPERA LUI ROMULUS CÂNDEA**

Abstract: *The Romanian Orthodox Church from Transylvania during 1916-1918 reflected in Romulus Cârdea's work. In the years of the First World War, the authorities of*

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the Austro-Hungarian Empire implemented an extremist policy, abusively arresting a large number of Romanian priests and their families, teachers, students, doctors and other Romanian civilians from Transylvania.

Keywords: *Transylvania, Church, Romania, Paris, Bruxelles.*

Sonia Doris Andraş*

CRAFTING ILLUSIONS: FASHION AS A MEANS OF DECODING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY IN INTERWAR BUCHAREST

Abstract: *This paper proposes an overview of the intertwined streams of cultural, political, economic and social aspects that made up the fashion-consuming women's interwar Bucharest, through the scope of fashion studies. For this, I will outline the extended methodological and conceptual scope which defines fashion studies in correlation with historical analysis. This wide range of research includes cultural anthropology, semiotics, sociology, cultural, gender and identity studies, adding to the technical, artistic and philosophical implications already popular in pursuits of costume history. My paper will be centred around the idea of crafting illusions. I will use the word "craft" both in its magical and metaphysical sense, as in "witchcraft," but also suggesting all aspects of craftsmanship. Therefore, my study deals with the conception, production, dissemination, consumption and interpretation of fashionability. Drawing from this double-meaning, crafting illusions means invoking an idealised reality of prosperity, success and power, which can hide a less glamorous reality. It can also be weaponised in various ways, from social control to building a national image.*

I will thus use the methods of fashion studies to interpret how the elegant Bucharester myth was constructed in an era of great upheavals. I aim to illustrate the fashion studies methodological and conceptual frameworks as a valid method of research, which has already been recognised as such in Western academia as a full-fledged discipline blending media, design, humanities, science, marketing and politics. I will juxtapose the images seen in fashionable touristic spaces, such as Calea Victoriei, to the grim realities of a world recovering from past trauma, soon to delve into a new disaster. This will allow a snapshot of interwar Romania's complexity through the lens of fashion.

Keywords: *fashion, interwar Bucharest, women, consumerism, myth, elegance*

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Ideologie și politică

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„CE-AM VISAT ȘI CE NE DOARE” – SATIRĂ ȘI UMOR ÎN PRESA INTERBELICĂ. STUDIU DE CAZ: REVISTA *FURNICA* DIN ANII 1919-1920

Abstract: *"What We Dreamed and what Bothered Us" - Satire and Humor in The Inter-War Press. Case Study: Furnica Magazine from 1919-1920.* The present study aims to exploit the way in which the daily life of Romanians, in the first two years after the Great Union, is reflected in the satire and humor press of the time, *Furnica* magazine. The magazine, through the ironic, satirical and humorous pamphlets, exposes the situations most commonly encountered in the years immediately following the Great Union, such as rising inflation and speculation, the corruptibility of public officials, the disinterest of the politicians towards the real needs of the population, immorality, and infidelity and so on.

Keywords: *inter-war press, Romanian Great Union, satire and humor press, daily life*

Roxana Mihaly*

THE SCHOLARS OF ACCADEMIA DI ROMANIA IN ROME: IDEOLOGICAL OPTIONS

Abstract: *During its first operating period in 1922 and until its closure by the communist authorities in 1948, the Accademia di Romania in Rome had over 130 members of which about 10% were "guest" members. The intellectual elite that was to be formed in Mussolini's Italy during the interwar period would also have to form certain political options that would bring later to some even the end in a rather tragic way, the case of Vasile Christescu. The ideological options of the members of the Romanian School in Rome also played a defining role in their career, the case of Alexandru Marcu, who during Ion Antonescu's regime is named undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Propaganda, and then the change of regime will bring him the end in the prison of Văcărești. The archaeologist Vladimir Dumitrescu, a member of the Romanian School in Rome from 1926 to 1928, would join the legionary movement in 1932, reaching the rank of legionary commander in 1937. According to the security's archives, he was part of the club "All the better", a club that included several of his colleagues from Rome, namely Emanoil Costescu, Grigore Florescu etc. Not all sympathizers members of the legionary movement have come to a tragic end, Dumitru Găzdaru can be recalled here, who after a short time in running the Accademia di Romania in Rome,*

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managed to flee to Argentina in Buenos Aires, being part of the Mexican legionary group. At the same time, he is noted as the director of the "Cuget Romanesc" legionary magazine appearing in Buenos Aires.

From the archives of CNSAS we also find about the members of the Accademia di Romania in Rome who have agreed to collaborate with the new regime, occupying leading positions in the state institutions and with each occasion of a congress that was going to be held abroad, they were receiving the mission to "visit" the Romanians settled abroad.

Keywords: Romanian Academy in Rome, political regime, legionaries, security

Truța Ferencz Iozsef*

CĂSĂTORIA VĂZUTĂ CA FACTOR DE PALINGENESIE NAȚIONALĂ ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ

Abstract: Marriage seen as a factor of national palingenesies in the interwar period. This article explores how marriage was perceived by the Romanian and Hungarian eugenicists in the interwar period and how they attempted to use this "rite of passage" to regenerate the national body and to craft the discourse(s) about a stronger nation. The processes that eugenicist agents intended to use or used in forming the family as the nucleus of the nation, are presented in comparative perspective. My goal is to highlight the differences and especially the similarities between the two eugenic movements. Both movements tried to articulate their discourse based on the previous differences between the national groups they referred to. Even if the present research only covers some theorizations, we can argue that for both Hungarian and Romanian elites these ideas were not just simple theoretical rhetoric speculations. To their mind, they were meant to provide the framework for a possible future experiment concerning their civilization and culture regeneration.

Keywords: palingenesis, marriage, eugenics, prenuptial certificate, nation, race degeneration

Ionuț Biliuță*

WISE, COȘMARURI, VEDENII: IMAGINARUL ONIRIC ÎN MEMORIALISTICA LEGIONARĂ DIN ROMÂNIA COMUNISTĂ ȘI POST-COMUNISTĂ

Abstract: *Dreams, Nightmares, Divine Visions: The Imaginary of Dreams in the Legionary Memoirs in Communist and post-Communist Romania.* The paper analyzes the prison narratives penned by former members of the infamous fascist movement known as the Iron Guard with its polysemantic symphony of tropes and nuances. For the fascist prisoners, night dreams established links with the legionary past and provided much-needed hope for

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enduring the years left from their sentences. As "dreams of terror," nightmares signaled the brutality of the environment and in which they carried on their lives. Visions of Jesus, the Virgin, various saints, the Captain, or the legionary martyrs provided the legionaries with powerful incentives of continuing the resistance to Communist behind bars and powerful encouragement for an intense religious experience.

Keywords: *Fascism, Iron Guard, Carceral Experiences, Communist Repression, Dreams, Nightmares, Visions, New Man, Post-Communist Hagiography.*

Anca Șincan*

ÎN CLANDESTINITATE: MINORITĂȚI RELIGIOASE NERECUNOSCUTE DE LEGE ÎN ARHIVELE SECURITĂȚII

Abstract: In Clandestinity: illegal religious minorities in the archives of the Securitate.

The present article discusses the terminology that the repressive state imposes on underground religious communities and the limits these terms impose on the current theoretical language researcher and communities develop for describing the religious life during the communist regime. Based on archival work with CNSAS files and on oral interviews in Greek Catholic and Old Calendarist Orthodox communities the article hypothesizes that three decades after the fall of communism we (researchers and communities alike) are still indebted to the vocabulary used by the Secret Police in the surveillance activity against the religious communities of the underground.

Keywords: *underground, clandestinity, Greek Catholic, Old Calendarist Orthodox Church, Securitate, communist Romania.*

Literatura în marea dezbatere

Iulian Boldea*

PROZA LUI PAVEL DAN IN CONTEXTUL LITERATURII ROMÂNE INTERBELICE

Abstract: Pavel Dan's Prose in the Context of Interwar Romanian Literature. *The rural world is, in Pavel Dan's prose, archaic and at the same time infused with elements of modern civilization and mentality. People live acutely uneasy and traumatic, are animated by metaphysical interrogations, summaries addressed to the transcendent, questioning the deep springs of existence, while myths, archaic rites and even religious institutions have limited*

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operational coherence in the rural area, even if the members of the rural community constantly refer to them, because religiosity, mystical, ecstatic living, is ignored, superstitions have greater power. Rather than religion, the rituals are desacralized, taking place mechanically or even in a parodic key, so that the original senses undergo a symbolic mutation, they become providers of profane significance.

Keywords: *prose, interwar, literature, archaic, mentality*

Eugeniu Nistor*

LUCIAN BLAGA ÎN ULTIMUL LUSTRU AL VIETII SALE

Abstract: *Lucian Blaga, in his Five Final Years. It is known that in the last years of his life Lucian Blaga was marginalized and discriminated by the totalitarian regime installed at the helm of the country; he occupied a modest position as librarian and his work was banned and prohibited to the general public. But despite all barriers and prohibitions he was subjected to, his literary and philosophical writings were highly prized outside the borders of the country, Lucian Blaga being nominated to the Nobel Prize - which the Romanian proletkult republic would not accept, according to the political requirements. Therefore, the communist regime in Bucharest dispatched emissaries to Sweden to make false political allegations in protest of his nomination. The episode is described in detail in his autobiographical novel, "Charon's Boat", published posthumously.*

Keywords: *Nobel Prize, denigration, the idea of mystery, Blaga's philosophical system, valorization of cultural heritage.*

Nicoleta Sălcudeanu*

CULTURE, COMMODITY AND CONSUMPTION

Abstract: *At a first sight, culture and globalism seem to be antagonistic. Globalism seems to be governed by the commercial ideology of commodity and consumption, while the vital ideology of culture breathes through all its pores the chimera of uniqueness. That does not mean that they live in immaculately and precisely delimited environments. There are countless areas of confluence, areas of mutual contamination, where are generated different types of popular culture, mass culture in the broad sense, intelligent consumerism, artistic consumerism, and so on. This does not mean that they must be eliminated one through the other, they represent only two extreme dimensions of human life.*

Keywords: *globalism, globalization, culture, capitalism, commodity, consumption.*

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