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ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ

ANUARUL INSTITUTULUI DE CERCETĂRI SOCIO-UMANE „GHEORGHE ȘINCAI”

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1. IDEOLOGIE ȘI POLITICĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA INTERBELICĂ

Nicoleta Sălcudeanu*

ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS - CONSTANCIES IN DIFFERENT IDEOLOGICAL CONFIGURATIONS

Abstract: *As a crossing point of the ideological options, of ethnic issues and confessional confrontations, the Romanian culture seems to obey the alternating rhythm of the historical loss of memory and, at the same time, of the anamnesis. On this background, the present times always appear as being doubtful, always menaced. Such tearing proved to be advantageous to the proliferation of many ideologies which found the ideal scene for materialization. Thus, the literary ideologies appear as natural reflexes to this kind of tectonics. In fact, there is not any specifically Romanian in all these phenomena. Ruptures, have always been instrumented and used in ideological battles everywhere on the earth.*

Keywords: *literature, ideology, ethnic, religion, history*

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Ionuț Biliuță*

**„ASOCIAȚIA CREȘTINĂ A TINERILOR” DIN ROMÂNIA ȘI
MIȘCĂRILE STUDENȚEȘTI INTERBELICE: CAZUL
BULETINULUI ASOCIAȚIEI STUDENȚILOR CREȘTINI DIN
BUCUREȘTI***

Abstract: "The Romanian YMCA and the Interwar Student Movements: The Case of the Christian Students Association's Bulletin (1923-1928)". *The present text discusses the Americanization of a Romanian student organization, the Association of the Christian Students from Romania, through the official bulletin of the Bucharest branch. The text argues that, although the Wilsonian plan of pacification and Bolshevik containment as exercised through missionary bodies such as YMCA/YWCA or student Christian organizations initially worked in the Romanian society, eventually the Romanian student initiative known as ASCR succumbed under the pressure of xenophobic nationalism.*

Keywords: *YMCA, Asociația Studenților Creștini din România, Interwar Americanization, Nationalism, Wilsonian plan, Orthodox Church, Interwar Romania, Fascism.*

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* Articol publicat cu sprijinul material al proiectului UEFISCDI „*Etosul educației și dialogului: Negocieri culturale româno-americane (1920-1940)*”, codul proiectului: PN-III-P4-PCE- 2021-0688.

Cristian Sandache*

**POLITICAL ELITE AND PROPAGANDA IN A
ROMANIA OF THE LEGIONARY NATIONAL STATE.
SEQUENCES**

Abstract: *The study examines aspects of the mechanism of official propaganda during the period of the Legionary National State, noting (among other things) that the topic of nationalism was intertwined with that of anti-communism, with elements of anti-Semitic discourse (in turn) not absent from this background either. The Legionary Movement, in a period of reconstruction and undifferentiated growth in its numbers, had lost much of the relative attractiveness it had known during Corneliu Zelea Codreanu's lifetime, with the new leadership (of which Horia Sima in particular had emerged) representing only a pale copy of its predecessors. The Legionaries were also disadvantaged by the tense, complicated, unpredictable relationship they had during this time with Ion Antonescu, as well as by the lack of experienced elements in the act of government. Propaganda and dynamism tried to compensate for these major shortcomings, but without success. In the end, events turned out to be totally unfavourable to the Legionnaires, seriously compromising their image. The series of abuses, violence and murders provided extremely strong arguments for the Legion's opponents.*

Keywords: *Legionnaires' movement, Propaganda, Romania, Antisemitism*

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Răzvan Mihai Neagu*

**UN REPREZENTANT MAI PUȚIN CUNOSCUȚ AL ELITEI
CLERICALE DIN TRANSILVANIA. PREOTUL POMPILIU PISO
(1886-1944)
ÎNȚRE ALTAR, POLITICĂ ȘI LUMEA AFACERILOR**

Abstract: A less known representative of the clerical elite from Transylvania. Priest Pompiliu Piso (1886-1944) between altar, politics and the world of business. *The personality of the Orthodox priest Pompiliu Piso (1886-1944) is less known in specialized literature. A native from Hunedoara county, he began his ecclesiastical career in the village of Cărpiniș near Abrud. As the parish priest of this village, he participated as a delegate with credentials at the Great Union from December 1st, 1918. In the interwar period, Pompiliu Piso becomes protopope of Zarand. In parallel, he also gets involved in political life, oscillating between the People's Party and the National Liberal Party. The distinguished cleric was a member of the Romanian Parliament, both as a deputy and as a senator. The most important dignity he held was that of vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies. He retired from the office of protopope for an economic career, within the "Mica" Society specialized in gold mining.*

Keywords: priest, Transylvania, Politics, business, gold.

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Georgiana Țăranu*

**MUSSOLINI ÎN SALA DE CLASĂ: PROPAGANDĂ FASCISTĂ
ÎN ȘCOLILE ITALIENE DIN ROMÂNIA INTERBELICĂ
(1922-1940)**

Abstract: *Mussolini In the Classroom: Fascist Propaganda in the Italian Schools of Interwar Romania. Mussolini's Italy was interested in promoting the image of a great power and in exporting the Fascist ideology abroad, both in areas where there were communities of Italian emigrants, as well as in those that fell within the wider sphere of its strategic, regional interest. Romania fell into both categories: not only it also hosted small communities of Italians, but it was one of the states that figured for a time in the geopolitical vision of dictator Benito Mussolini as a possible ally to be evaded from French influence and turned towards Rome. Thus, the Fascist propaganda, carefully directed by the regime, was present in interwar Romania, especially in the second half of the 1930s, not only in the capital, but also in the territory. It used all the means at its disposal, but especially the cultural ones, given that political and diplomatic relations between the two states had a sinuous course, without any notable progress in the 1930s. In this context, the Italian schools in Romania became one of the essential levers through which Rome's agents tried to project the image of a strong state and an attractive regime at a local level, infusing all courses and educational activities with elements of Fascist propaganda. By focusing on the careful selection of students and their results, on the way of teaching the Italian language, on the organization of the students' free time after the fascist model and on extracurricular activities, the Italian schools have established themselves at the time as educational institutions attractive not only to Italians, but also for other inhabitants of the cities in which they operated. They thus became small tools of Fascist propaganda organized by Mussolini's Italy in Southeast Europe in the second half of the 1930s.*

Keywords: *Fascist propaganda, interwar Romania, interwar Romanian schools, Italian schools abroad, Italian foreign policy, Mussolini, Italo-Romanian relations*

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Daniel Cornel Barna*

**EL IMPACTO DEL ARBITRAJE DE VIENA
EN LA EPISCOPIA GRECO-CATÓLICA DE CLUJ-GHERLA
(SEPTIEMBRE-OCTUBRE 1940)**

Abstract: *The Impact of the Vienna Diktat. On the Greek-Catholic Diocese of Cluj-Gherla (September-October 1940). This paper aims to illustrate a difficult period in the history of the Romanian Church United with Rome, namely: the evolution of the Greek Catholic Diocese of Cluj-Gherla in the first two months after the split of Transylvania, as a result of the Vienna Diktat. The purpose of this article is to highlight the consequences that the entry of North-West Transylvania into Hungary had on the Greek Catholic Diocese of Cluj-Gherla; what changes the new administration brings to the United Church. After highlighting the general framework (status, economic situation, the attempt to subordinate the greek-catholic dioceses to the Archdiocese of Esztergom, as well as the pressure on the Greek Catholic believers to change their denomination), the activity of bishop Iuliu Hossu it is also presented. Emphasis will be placed on the bishop's efforts and attempts to stop the abuses of the new authority on the Romanian population, his attempts to mediate conflicts between Romanian and Hungarian leaders, and last but not least the efforts made to manage the administration of the Greek Catholic Diocese in the new political context. The article also presents the situation of educational institutions under the auspices of the United Diocese of Cluj-Gherla, and the difficulties they face as a result of changes in the education system.*

Keywords: *Greek-Catholic Church, Iuliu Hossu, Second Vienna Award, Transylvania*

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2. ROMÂNIA ȘI REGIMUL COMUNIST

Iulian Boldea*

AUGUSTIN BUZURA, *ABSENȚII*. LITERATURE AS MORAL CHALLENGE AND SUBVERSION

Abstract: *With radical, lucid, tense characters, in an antinomic position in relation to a universe of crisis and tragedy, characters marked by the obsession of truth, by successive alienations and conquests of the self, with documented and problematizing epic texts, Augustin Buzura is an important landmark of contemporary Romanian prose. The inner architecture of the novels, the outline of the characters' destinies, the ethical tension and the analytical poignancy are the dominant features of the epic universe.*

Keywords: *Buzura, Romanian prose, characters, epic, universe.*

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Corina Hațegan*

**PROPAGANDA ȘI RECONVERSIA CONȘTIINȚELOR.
AGITATORUL COMUNIST.
STUDIU DE CAZ: „CARNETUL AGITATORULUI”(I)**

Abstract: Propaganda and the Reconversion of Consciousness. The Communist Agitator. Case Study: "The Agitator's Booklet "(I). In both public and private life, aggressive exposure to communist ideology through acts of culture, false or misleading information generates an alternative reality.

Therefore, one of the first purposes of the political agitation was to shape the public's perception regarding global and domestic issues. Presenting events and facts one-sidedly, overwhelming people with visions of a possible paradisiac socialist society, and appealing to frustration creates a confusing but conveniently manipulated context. By creating such a situation, citizens were encouraged to become informers who were rewarded for revealing enemies of progress and setting an example of civic morality. As a result of public and private spaces degradation, a passive and resigned citizens emerged.

By providing a comprehensive overview of the communist agitator's work, this study is intended to bring it to the attention of the public. Additionally, it will discuss agitator's ideological education, the techniques and the strategies he was recommended to, and how he approached the agitation duties. To carry out this study, the booklet „The Agitator's Notebook” will be used as a primary source, which reflects the agitator's work regarding political-patriotic education,propaganda and many more.

Keywords: *communism; ideology; propaganda; communist agitation; communist Romania*

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Ioan Lăcătușu*
Tatiana Scurtu**

**RELAȚIILE INTERETNICICE LA INTELLECTUALII DIN
REGIUNEA AUTONOMĂ MAGHIARĂ (DIN LOCALITĂȚILE
ACTUALELOR JUDEȚE COVASNA ȘI HARGHITA)**

Abstract:*Inter-ethnic relations among the intellectuals of the Hungarian Autonomous Region (from the localities of the current Covasna and Harghita counties). The present article analyzes the state of inter-ethnic relations among the intellectuals of the Hungarian Autonomous Region (from the localities of the current Covasna and Harghita counties). In the beginning, data are presented regarding the ethnic and confessional structure of the communities in the reference period. Then the inter-ethnic relations between Romanian and Hungarian intellectuals are analyzed, differentiated into the main socio-professional categories: political leaders, state officials, teachers, doctors, engineers, priests, etc. The article shows the negative aspects of the inter-ethnic relations between the few Romanian intellectuals left in the area and their Hungarian colleagues, but also moments of "normality". At the same time, the difference between the period 1952-1960, when the districts of Tg. Secuiesc and Sf. Gheorghe belonged to the Hungarian Autonomous Region from 1960 to 1968, when the two districts were part of the Stalin Region and Brașov, respectively.*

Keywords: *relații interetnice, intelectuali, români, maghiari, Regiunea Autonomă Maghiară.*

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Narcis Martiniuc*

**CONTRIBUȚII LA O ISTORIE A COMUNISMULUI:
OFIȚERUL DE SECURITATE ÎN EPOCA CEAUȘESCU - MIT,
MODEL, FORMARE, ACTIVITATE (I)**

Abstract: *Contributions to a history of communism: the Ceausescu-Era Securitate officer - myth, model, training, activity. This study aims to detail some aspects of the fieldwork of the security officer in the 1980s - especially that of the intelligence department - based on testimonies, which also involve interviews and archival documents.*

In addition, this information is linked to current studies on the training of security officers along with training manuals for officers, used in the form of courses. Some of the documents used are "Instructions for Surveillance and Investigations" from 1978 and "Current Issues and Changes in the Foreign Intelligence Service v. R.S.R." Both documents were published electronically by Remus Mircea Birtz on his personal blog; therefore, the task of researching and extracting these documents from the archives - often demanding and cumbersome - does not belong to us.

It should be noted that the Security, as a body of utmost importance for the functioning of the R.S.R. In the foreseeable parameters for the regime of that time, it has known important fluctuations and transformations, even radical ones, on the current ones of what historiography is almost in the form of definition, "the history of communism in Romania". So, we can capture several stages in the evolution of the Security - almost a history segmented at intervals of ten years each.

Keywords: *Intelligence Service, Securitate, Socialist Republic of Romania, Communism, Socialism, Ceaușescu Era.*

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Truța Ferencz Iozsef*

**FUGA DIN ROMÂNIA COMUNISTĂ PE CALEA
AERULUI: TENTATIVA DE DETURNARE A UNUI AVION ÎN
TÂRGU MUREȘ (1971)**

Abstract: *Escape from Communist Romania by Air: The Attempted Hijacking of a Plane in Târgu Mureș (1971). After the Second World War and with the establishment of the communist regime, many Romanians, dissatisfied with the new regime, tried to leave the country. The fugitives most frequently chose the road or rail route, but there were also attempts to swim across the Danub or to cross the Black Sea with inflatable boats, and the bravest tried to hijack planes. Most of the fugitives paid with their lives or ended up in the dungeons of the Security and were imprisoned for decades. In the summer of 1971, 7 young people from Târgu Mureș planned, in turn, to leave the country by hijacking a Tarom plane. The present paper aims to present their story from the communist Securitate archives.*

Keywords: *communism, flight, Security, Târgu Mureș, plane.*

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Maria Costea*

**AFIRMAREA INDEPENDENȚEI ROMÂNIEI ÎN
CONTEXTUL CRIZEI CEHOSLOVACE (1968), REFLECTATĂ
ÎN ARHIVELE DIPLOMATICE DIN BRUXELLES**

Abstract: *Assertion of Romania's independence in the context of the Czechoslovakian crisis (1968), reflected in the diplomatic archives in Brussels. This paper analyses the manifesting of Romania's independence from Moscow in 1968, based on diplomatic documents from the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium. Romania's dialogue with Moscow, Prague, Belgrade and Paris are presented in this article. The article proves that beyond the political regime, the national interest of Romania was permanent and it has manifested itself when it had this chance. It was an act of courage, openness and prestige. It was a risky move, but Romania managed to avoid a Soviet invasion. Internally, however, the Bucharest regime did not embark on the path of reforms, but of neo-Stalinism, the cult of personality and communist ideological correctness.*

Keywords: *România, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, URSS, independence, communism*

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Simon Zsolt*

**CERCETĂRILE DIN TRANSILVANIA REFERITOARE LA
ISTORIA PEREGRINAȚIEI ACADEMICE ÎN REGIMUL
COMUNIST**

Abstract: Transylvanian research on the history of *peregrinatio academica* during the Communist regime. This paper presents the research made in Transylvania referring the history of *peregrinatio academica* during the Communist regime, phocusing on the most important work published about this topic: the book of Sándor Tonk, entitled „University attendance of Transylvanians in the Middle Ages”, published in 1979 in Hungarian language. I will discuss the sources, the primarily and secondary literature, and the methodology used, and the critical reception of this book, as well the continuation of the Transylvanians’ investigations concerning the history *peregrinatio academica*.

Keywords: historiography; Communism; Transylvania; university; *peregrinatio academica*.

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3. DIALOG CULTURAL ROMÂNNO-AMERICAN

Carmen Andraş*

IDENTITY NEGOTIATIONS: AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT LEIGH WHITE AND THE PARTITION OF TRANSYLVANIA (1939-1940)**

Abstract: *The present study applies the concept of identity negotiations, used in the field of psychology to describe the processes of self-representations and social interactions, in the sphere of cultural and historical studies, applied in the research of the of the American war correspondent Leigh White's reports about Romania between 1939-1940, more exactly about the partition of North-West Transylvania. The attention will be focused on the negotiations between the identity representations of this correspondent about Romanians and minorities in this space and how social interactions satisfy or contradict self-representations and the objective goals of these interactions. The historical contexts in which these identity negotiations take place between the self and the other (the others, in the multi-ethnic and multicultural space of Transylvania) will be those with an extreme identity charge, proving how negotiations and communication can be suppressed in conditions of war. The study focuses on the dramatic event represented by the cession of North-West Transylvania in favor of Hungary as a result of the Vienna Award in August 1940, with references to the Bucharest Pogrom of January 21-23, 1941, with the crimes and atrocities committed against the Jews, a subject that will be treated in a separate study. Journalists such as Leigh White and his colleagues Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Robert Parker, Robert St. John, Leland Stowe, Countess Rosa Goldschmidt Waldeck, or Ray Brock will try to understand the identity traits of the others, knowing their historical and cultural context and, at the same time, trying to negotiate with their own baggage of stereotypes, or with the propagandistic directions of the official American or Romanian discourses, or, in extreme cases, with local censorship. American war correspondents proved to be not only*

over-qualified and over-professional, but also cosmopolitan, tolerant, experienced professionals or young novices, full of energy and enthusiasm, struggling to get at any valuable information, regardless of distance and dangers in war zones. They were sharp observers, checking the news and comparing it with other sources before sending their reports to American publications. In this way, Romanian-American identity and cultural negotiations took place above local human interactions.

Keywords: *American war correspondents, interwar Romania, Leigh White, identity negotiations, the cession of Transylvania, propaganda, travel.*

Cornel Sigmirean*

Carmen Andraș**

**NEGOCIERI ACADEMICE ROMÂNNO-AMERICANE: SABIN
MANUILĂ ÎN ARHIVELE FUNDAȚIEI ROCKEFELLER*****

Abstract: Romanian-American Academic Negotiations: Sabin Manuilă in the Archives of the Rockefeller Foundation. *The study analyzes lesser-known aspects regarding Sabin Manuilă's fellowship in the United States, granted by the Rockefeller Foundation between 1925 and 1926, at the suggestion of Iuliu Moldovan, the director of the Institute of Hygiene at the University of Cluj, whose assistant he was. Manuilă distinguished himself in the fields of epidemiology, immunology, demography, biostatistics, biological anthropology, eugenics, ethno- and biopolitics, occupying important scientific and administrative positions. Romania's cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation was an important factor in the modernization of scientific and institutional research in fields that required considerable human and financial investments: public health and hygiene, medical assistance, natural sciences, sociology, statistics. Substantial support has materialized in fellowships, professional training and scientific*

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research in the United States of America. On the basis of the Scholarship File, the study analyzes the professional negotiations between Manuilă and representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation related to his academic career based in Baltimore, and some divergences related to his specialization. Initially, Prof. Moldovan recommended him in 1925 to specialize in hygiene, with the possibility to cover fields such as statistics, demography, organization of the health service. Manuilă will prefer social sciences despite the American recommendation to focus on hygiene. The Scholarship file follows in detail the evolution of his scientific and administrative career from the grades he obtained, his return to his country and his activities, the research scholarship from 1938 with A. Pavel and D. Gusti, the refuge in America after 1948, until the negotiations for naturalization and the failed attempt to raise awareness among the American public about the Soviet danger. The study provides unprecedented information about the American stage of Sabin Manuilă's professional and human training as recorded by Rockefeller officers.

Keywords: *Rockefeller Foundation, Sabin Manuilă, Rockefeller fellowship, Scholarship File, education, American academic life, the 1920s.*

Sonia D. Andraş*

**FASHION, CINEMA, AND GERMAN-AMERICAN
PROPAGANDA IN 1930S BUCHAREST****

Abstract: *This paper explores how Bucharest's cinema-going public perceived the Nazi influence on Hollywood in the 1930s. The aim is to identify how Nazi propaganda was disseminated and consumed in interwar Bucharest and its similarities to the idea of glamour, relevant both to fashion and cinema. Considering the links between Goebbels' propaganda machine and certain entities or individuals in Hollywood, US cinematography becomes a more complex medium of dissemination beyond a mere promoter of modernity's technological and consumerist ideas. Romania's situation in the 1930s, especially the increasing leaning towards the extreme right then inform movie star image, particularly through a gendered lens, as perfect tools for propagandists. The interwar cinema-centered Romanian discourse involves a triple filtration, through Hollywood, Berlin, and Bucharest, as a complex depiction of the Romanian public's ideals and views. To illustrate these points, I will analyze relevant written and visual texts from the interwar era, including fiction, memoirs, essays, nationally and locally spread cinema-centered and general periodicals, postcards, or photographs. The interdisciplinary research will include cultural studies (fashion, media, cinema, gender), history, and discourse analysis. This innovative perspective on fashion and cinema in an interwar Romanian context adds to the existing knowledge by opening new research topics and subjects in the fields of fashion studies and Romanian studies.*

Keywords: *interwar era, gender, Hollywood, Nazi Germany, United States, Romania*

Laurențiu Vlad*

**CÂTEVA DATE CU PRIVIRE LA CONSTRUCȚIA,
AMENAJAREA ȘI ORGANIZAREA ACTIVITĂȚII CASEI
ROMÂNEȘTI LA NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR (1939-1940).
RESTITUIRI DOCUMENTARE DIN ARHIVELE NAȚIONALE ȘI
ALE MAE: 1938 – 1939****

Abstract: *Some details regarding the layout and construction of the Romanian House and the organization of its activities during the New York World's Fair (1939-1940). Documents from the National Archives and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1938-1939. The present text is part of a more complex research on Romania's participation in the New York World's Fair (1939-1940). The main objective of this research is to reconstruct the representation of Romania's national identity at a certain point in time (1939), classifying it as one element in a series of this kind. We will also concentrate on how this representation was perceived by the public opinion of the 1930s. As such, it is not only research on cultural history and public diplomacy (external propaganda, as it was called at the time), but also on bilateral Romanian-American relations (economy, politics etc.). Last but not least, it also represents a study in imagology. This paper, the first of a series, aimed at reconstructing some of the events related to the preparations led by the officials in Bucharest charged with the country's participation in the New York World's Fair, for the construction of the pavilion known as the Romanian House, designed by the architect Octav Doicescu and erected for this occasion. I have brought forth information referring to the evolution of the works done at this pavilion and the difficulties encountered throughout the process, such as: changes made to the architectural design, the relation between the entrepreneurs and workers, the transportation of construction materials from overseas, the*

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exhibitions, the negotiations for appointment of the restaurant's manager etc. All this took place between May 1938 and April 1939. Our sources are to be found at the National Historical Archives (Saint-George's fund and Ministry for Commerce and Industry fund) and at the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Washington fund). To those sources we have added published documents from different public libraries and on-line archives (<http://www.cooperativag.ro/>, <http://octavdoicescu.blogspot.com/> etc.) and details brought forth by specialised literature from 1997-2018 (articles / studies on the subject by Daniel Bogdea, Nicolae Dascălu (Nicolae Ureche), Narcisa Mitu, Raluca Preotu, Zoltan Rostas, Ileana Stanca-Desa, Claudiu-Alexandru Vitanos, Laurențiu Vlad etc.).

Keywords: *New York World's Fair (1939-1940), Romanian House, National External Propaganda, Images of the Romanian National Identity, Octav Doicescu, Dimitrie Gusti.*

Anca Şincan*

**A RELIGIOUS COLD WAR: INHERITING THE
INTERWAR US RELIGIOUS POLICY TOWARDS EASTERN
EUROPE IN COMMUNIST ROMANIA****

Abstract: *The present article looks at the religious policy developed during the interwar period to encompass the ideological war with communist Russia that was later translated in what the literature termed the religious Cold War. It will regard this policy through the political and religious positioning of the US ambassador to Romania during the Reagan administration, David Funderburk. The article looks at the appointment of the North Carolina professor as ambassador as accomplishing the type of politics that were described by the literature as religious Cold War that reach an apogee in the Reagan years.*

Keywords: *proselytism, American religious policy, religious Cold War, David Funderburk*

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Roxana Mihaly*

THE AMERICAN COLLECTORS AND THEIR INTEREST IN ROMANIAN ART IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD**

Abstract. *The 20th century has often been defined as the era of great changes, of interconnections, of the circulation of ideas, which constantly undergo changes under the pressure of the context, all of which inevitably marked and influenced the artistic concepts of the time. Any artistic creation is due to the impact of the antagonistic exposure that the artist makes between the creative impulse and the reality that is often foreign to art.*

Almost every time when we talk about art, this cannot be sustained, valued without those who consume the art. When the artist's work resonates with the image of feelings, the connection between the artwork and the art collector is inevitable, but each work is experienced by the individual in his own way.

Throughout history, art collectors have been either important names of the aristocracy or people financially very powerful, they marked the history of art in one way or another, even reaching in time to acquire the skills of a specialized connoisseur.

Considered the cultural center of the arts in the interwar period, Paris represented an ideal meeting point between Romanian artists and art consumers from the USA. Names such as Edward Steichen, the lawyer John Quinn, Alfred Stieglitz, Walter Pach or Peggy Guggenheim were previously attracted by the art of Brâncuși, Victor Brauner or Hedda Sterne.

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Keywords: *art collectors, the interwar period, Romanian artist, Brâncuși, US.*

4. MISCELLANEA

Marcela Livia Dan*

SOMNUL RAȚIUNII NAȘTE MONȘTRI

Abstract: Sleep of reason begets monsters. *The sudden appearance of a term imported from across the Atlantic - almost unknown until a few months ago - is spectacular.*

Cancel culture started from a noble goal, at least on the surface, to suppress those who make racist, homophobic speech or promote any kind of hatred against a person.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, cancel culture began to trend again. This concept was made possible with the emergence of the Black Lives Matter, #MeToo and LGBTQ+ movements that were over-promoted on social media such as Youtube, Instagram. Each uses their own definition, contradicting the others, sowing confusion, stirring up anger, contempt. The culture of nullification denies the very notion of truth and leads to extreme polarization of society, which leads to unhealthy violence in debate.

Journalist, essayist and researcher Alvaro Vargas Llosa (son of the famous writer Mario Vargas Llosa) believes this practice threatens democracy and is worthy of a dictatorship like North Korea.

Keywords: *cancel culture; movie; boycott; removal; pandemic.*

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Marian Zăloagă*

**ISTORICIZAREA CRITICĂ A PRODUCȚIEI DE
CUNOAȘTERE, POLITICI IDENTITARE ȘI „NOILE” STUDII
ROME**

**Critical Historicization of Knowledge Production, Identity Politics
and the "New" Romani Studies. A Review Essay**

La nivel internațional producția de studii și volume dedicate romilor se află de câteva decade într-o efervescență fără precedent. Ea e facilitată de progrese privind instituționalizarea liniei de studii prin înființarea unor departamente din ce în ce mai numeroase pe lângă universități și institute de cercetare din vestul și din estul Europei. Fenomenul a adus cu sine nu doar un număr de cărți publicate la edituri prestigioase ci și înmulțirea numărului de reviste științifice de profil. Pe lângă deja respectabilele ca vechime și continuitate publicații periodice *Études Tsiganes* și *Romani Studies* (anterior anului 1999 cunoscut ca *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*) care continuă să apară și în prezent, în anii din urmă au luat naștere numeroase alte reviste și anuare editate în limbile naționale sau în limba engleză. Această înflorire nu e doar semnul unei diversificări a abordărilor și al unui număr în continuă creștere de specialiști interesați de acest domeniu de cercetare. Dimpotrivă, la fel ca în cazul unor reviste culturale și științifice din peisajul academic (inter-)/național, unele dintre aceste publicații periodice se doresc a fi tocmai o replică la politica editorială a publicațiilor deja referențiale. Cel mai bun exemplu în acest sens sunt reviste precum *Journal of Gypsy Studies* sau *Critical Romani Studies*. Asemeni celor consacrate și noile publicații asumă un declarat caracter interdisciplinar și funcționează după toate criteriile revistelor cu pretenție științifică. La prima vedere nimic nou sub soare, căci după cum se știe, studiile dedicate romilor au favorizat mereu o abordare trans- sau interdisciplinară. Diferența între noile apariții și cele deja consacrate

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constă în aceea că unele doresc să se sustragă, mai mult sau mai puțin explicit, unei corectitudini politice primate ca o formă de impunere constrângătoare, în vreme ce altele, asumă o atitudine explicit activistă, așadar, mizând tocmai pe denunțata corectitudine politică. În felul său fiecare publicație se străduiește să testeze și/ sau să justifice un punct de vedere cu privire la modalitățile de a produce cunoaștere despre o minoritate transnațională care a fost de regulă obiect al marginalizării. Privind lucrurile dintr-o perspectivă de ansamblu putem sesiza că unii contributori se încapățânează să apere subtil un discurs conformist ce amintește de dezideratele obiectivismului pozitivist, în vreme ce alții găsesc că este necesar, chiar obligatoriu, ca producerea de cunoaștere să fie umanizată în modul de a adresa problemele societale care ar solicita răspunsuri din partea lumii științifice. Neromi și romi, ultimii din ce în ce mai numeroși (consecință a unor politici de discriminare pozitivă cu efecte laudabile dacă ne raportăm la numărul în creștere de voci romi participante la producția de cunoaștere) pot opta în prezent, în funcție de propriile vederi și valori ideologice, unde să își facă publice rezultatele cercetărilor și al reflexiilor cu un tot mai vădit caracter subiectiv și autoethnografic[†].

[†] Vezi: Arthur Bochner, Carolyn Ellis, *Evocative Autoethnography. Writing Lives and Telling Stories*, (London & New York: Routledge, 2016), p. 79.

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