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## ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ

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

XXVI/2023

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## I. MEMORIA CAPTIVĂ: ELITE ȘI CULTURĂ ÎN REGIMUL COMUNIST (1948-1989)

### IDEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIOGRAFIE LA BAZA DE CERCETĂRI ȘTIINȚIFICE A ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE DIN TÂRGU MUREȘ (1957-1971)

Cornel Sigmirean\*

**Abstract:** *Ideology and Historiography at the Scientific Research Base of the Romanian Academy in Târgu Mureș (1957-1971).* In 1957, The Scientific Research Base of the Romanian Academy in Târgu Mureș was created, an institution that in 1967 was named the Center for History, Philology and Art History. In 1970, it came under the control of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, receiving the name of the Center for Social Sciences, the research was included in the propaganda themes of the communist regime. Between 1957 and 1971, the Research Base was headed by Fuchs Simion, a left-wing man who was active during the interwar period in the Communist Youth Union, illegally a man with a dramatic biography, deported to Auschwitz, where he lost his mother, wife, and two children. During the time he held the position of director, Romania experienced two distinct periods in the evolution of Romanian communism. The first period was between 1948 and the early 1960s, when historiography was enslaved to the communist regime, recalling Stalin's recommendation of 1930, "that history is not science but politics projected into the past". After the establishment of the communist regime, in historiographical terms, Romania was disconnected both from its cultural tradition and from its ties with the West, triumphing in the historiography of the so-called "Marxist-Leninist" discourse. The second period began in the 1960s and lasted until 1974, when a party program was broadcast at the PCR Congress,

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*in which Nicolae Ceaușescu summarized national history on 18 pages. The 1960s politically coincided with Romania's distancing from Moscow and the encouragement of the national discourse, giving historians the chance to recover a part of the interwar historiography. The history of the Institute reflects an era and a destiny of a left intellectual in the "century of extremes", as Eric Hobsbawm called it.*

**Keywords:** *leftist; communist regime; ideology; historiography.*

## NICOLAE MANOLESCU – THE LITERARY HISTORIAN

Iulian Boldea\*

*Abstract: Nicolae Manolescu is a critic who lucidly questions his own condition, reflection on himself and reflection on others being the relevant resources of moral self-scopy. For Nicolae Manolescu, criticism has an uncertain, anarchic status, as it approaches the meanings of the work asymptotically, without being able to reveal its inexhaustible wealth of semantic configurations, unable to dismantle the subtle mechanisms and the multitude of aspects that make it up. The global reading of the literary work is a chimera, exegesis assuming at best the role of approximating the meanings and inner workings. Situated at the intersection of opposing categories, between Apollonian and Dionysian, the writing seems weakened by an uncertainty derived from the steady exercise of lucidity, from mutations and "revisions" with a Lovinescian flavour, Manolescu's critical statements repudiating any categorical allure, the demonstrative air, the learned, sufficient bearing. The rejection of apodictic, learned, rigid and reductionist affirmation has the problematic allure of the phrase, the methodical doubt, the dilemmatic questioning.*

*Keywords: criticism; history of literature; essay; synthesis; analysis.*

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

Corina Hațegan\*

**Abstract: Propaganda and the Reconversion of Consciousness. The Communist Agitator. Case Study: "The Agitator's Booklet"(II).** *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 Booklet” 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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## CONTRIBUȚII LA O ISTORIE A COMUNISMULUI: OFIȚERUL DE SECURITATE ÎN EPOCA CEAUȘESCU – MIT, MODEL, FORMARE, ACTIVITATE (II)\*

Narcis Martiniuc\*\*

**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.*

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\* Prima parte a acestui studiu s-a publicat sub titlul Narcis Martiniuc, „Contribuții la o istorie a comunismului: ofițerul de securitate în Epoca Ceaușescu: mit, model, formare, activitate (I)”, *Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio-Umane „Gheorghe Șincai”*, XXV(2022):113-128.

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

## TRADITIONAL METHODOLOGY APPLIED IN AN ANTI- TRADITIONAL WAY

Nicoleta Sălcudeanu\*

*Abstract: The cultural attitude of Eugen Negrici is generally perceived as innovative, defeatist, trailblazing. Getting rid of the methodological practices from the time of communism appears as emancipation from the literary pool marred by an outdated literary ideology and implies reaching a new attitude, a deconstructive, negative, polemical one. His perspective appears as one of unprecedented freshness, containing a sanitizing breath in the context of finding an unfrequented or less frequented path. Despite these aspirations and implicit intentions, in the position of a practitioner and not an ideologue, Professor Negrici uses a purely traditionalist methodological tool and shares in content the same middle path of a well-tempered conservatism.*

**Keywords:** *post-communism; literary criticism; traditionalism; anti-traditionalism; Romanian literature.*

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## REGIMUL CEAUȘESCU ÎN RAPOARTELE DIPLOMAȚIEI BRUXELLES-ULUI

Maria Costea\*

**Abstract: Romania's Ceausescu Regime Reflected in the Diplomatic Archives in Brussels.** *This article analyses proposes new considerations on the Romania's neo-Stalinist regime as reflected in the diplomatic documents from the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium. In 1982-1983 the regime started to pay the country's external debt, exporting agricultural products at dumping prices, imposing huge sacrifices and burden on country's economic profit and on citizens standard of life. The Romanian stores ran out of food for years. The Ceausescu regime has forbidden the citizens to leave the country. Belgium, France, USA, and other Western countries started to criticize the regime, harsher and harsher. Romania's foreign policies of independence towards Moscow were still important for the Western interests, but their value decreased. USA even retired the highly symbolic Most-Favored-Nation Status. The Ceausescu regime became more and more isolated between 1982-1989.*

**Keywords:** *Romania, URSS, Belgum, France, Bruxelles, independence, communism, crisis, food, dumping.*

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**DINCOLO PRACTICI ȘI CONVENIENȚE DISCURSIVE  
PRECEDENTE. REPREZENTĂRI ALE ROMILOR ÎN PRESA  
CENTRALĂ DE LIMBĂ GERMANĂ DIN ROMÂNIA  
COMUNISTĂ ȘI MIZELE LOR POLITICE**

Marian Zăloagă\*

*Abstract: **Beyond Previous Discursive Practices and Conventions. Representing the Romanies in the Communist Romanian - German Central Press and its Political Goals.** The present paper addresses a topic entirely ignored in the studies dedicated to the Roma people during communism times. I am interested to highlight how Roma were accounted for in the German speaking central press published in communist Romania. I am setting my research in the field of representation of otherness but I am setting the resulting rhetoric dedicated to the Roma in the context in which the journalists and the readership were also embodying an ethnic other that had to be surveilled and policed - it is true in a particular fashion and with other means -, by the Communist Romanian state authorities. Remarks concerning the Roma, made in a more or less fugitive fashion in various and scattered press articles, can be regarded as of secondary interests. They appear to be more likely to be a pretext to debate about the challenges encountered by the communist social engineering program. Publication of texts involving interactions between ethnics of different origins, including Germans and Roma, was also a communist journalistic strategy to propagandistically present the advancements made with regard to a provocative social issue which had been wrongly addressed by previous political regimes.*

*In the following pages, I am examining the narratives of the articles published in the "Neuer Weg" and its yearly almanac for a period of fifty years. The objective is to illustrate how Roma were*

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*instrumentalized in a propagandistic campaign to reshape modes of thinking of the Germans from communist Romania. Different references to Roma were exploited to nurture a collective feeling of common belongingness to an imagined working - class society that had to transcend preexisting ethnic prejudiced thinking. Hints to sensitive topics like the slavery or the radical wright wing exterminations policies against the Roma were referred to in a cunning attempt to convey to the German readership a sense of guilt, and, thus, to neutralize its eventual reactions in the context of collectivization, systematization, educational, policies.*

**Keywords:** *Romanian - Germans; Roma people; Communist press; propaganda; representing otherness.*

**DUPĂ UN AN: RAPOARTE DESPRE STAREA BISERICII  
GRECO-CATOLICE TRIMISE NUNȚIATURII APOSTOLICE DE  
LA BUCUREȘTI  
ANALIZĂ DE DOCUMENTE\***

Anca Șincan\*\*

*Abstract: After a Year: Report on the State of the Greek-Catholic Church sent to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bucharest. The present article analyzes three documents from the Apostolic Archives in Vatican in the Romanian Nunciature files, a document that was sent to cardinal Eugene Tisserant in 1949, at that time heading the Congregation for the Oriental Churches by the Regent of the Romanian Nunciature in Bucharest Gerald O'Hara to account for the situation of the Greek Catholic Church in Romania, one year after the forced union with the Romanian Orthodox Church and the dismemberment of the church. The document is a report in letter form sent by Gheorghe Dănilă, the substitute vicar for Alba Iulia and Făgăraș Archbishopric after the imprisonment of Metropolitan Ioan Suci. The last document is a collection of questions coming from Transylvanian Greek Catholic clergy demanding clarification from the Nunciature regarding the issue of clergymen returning to the Catholic faith after the forced union with the Orthodox Church.*

*Keywords: Greek Catholic Church; communist Romania; Romanian Nunciature.*

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**DIPLOMAȚIA CULTURALĂ A ROMÂNIEI.  
STUDIU DE CAZ: SĂRBĂTORIREA INTERNAȚIONALĂ A  
SEMICENTENARULUI UNIRII TRANSILVANIEI CU  
ROMÂNIA (1968)**

Alexandru Balaci\*

*Abstract: Cultural diplomacy of Romania. Study Case: International Celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the Union of Transylvania with Romania in 1968. International system was built on the basis of inter-state relations, depending on power relations. Theories of international relations have described the global system from military perspectives, ignoring other areas of analysis, because cooperation was not a realistic scenario. The international system has often been described as anarchic, as mistrust was often more evident. Cultural diplomacy was a concept that began to be used in 60's of the last century in Western Europe to describe cultural cooperation activities as opposed to propaganda, which had fallen into popular disfavor at the beginning of the post-war period. The easing of hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union and the openness of the international system were the main perspectives that led to the enhancement of Romania's cultural diplomacy. During this time, the dependence on Moscow has gradually decreased toward minimal relations and cooperation on certain levels. The purpose of this study is to analyze a historiographical area which has not been researched enough, and to provide new perspectives on the chosen topic. The hypothesis of this study is: How did the Socialist Republic of Romania use the Semicentennial to promote itself externally? The bibliography of this research was built from the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, documents from the U.S State Department and documents from the Central Intelligence Agency.*

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*Keywords: Cultural diplomacy; Semicentennial; Union of Transylvania with Romania; History of International Relations; Communism in Romania.*

## II. ETOSUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI AL DIALOGULUI: NEGOCIERI CULTURALE ROMÂNNO- AMERICANE (1920-1940)

### CREATIVE TASTES: SHARING FLAVORED MENUS, GOSSIP AND NEWS IN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS' JOURNEYS TO AND FROM ROMANIA BETWEEN THE GREAT WARS\*\*

Carmen Andraș\*

*Abstract: The present study focuses on the significance and importance of gastronomy, food preparation, raw material, commensality in the heterotopian public spaces of restaurants, for the accuracy and diversity of American correspondents reports of their journeys in a war thorn Europe, Romania included. Food and commensality occupied an important place in the American correspondents' descriptions of the restaurants where they met and shared delicious meals mostly before war divided society and made cohabitation impossible. With the progress of war, menus and culinary tastes lost their role in the cohesion of the people sharing flavored dishes. Tastes, memories and history were intertwined in lively heterotopias. Society lost its peaceful homogeneity, and people sitting at restaurant tables were divided ethnically, politically, economically and professionally. Instead of tasting and enjoying food, the war correspondents paid attention to external intercourses between the restaurant clientele. They turned to the materiality and political aspects of sharing the same place, while the aesthetic value of gastronomy lost its importance. Covetous politicians, officers, businessmen or diplomats replaced the bon vivant and the gourmands. This turn of attitude toward gastronomic art was very closely reflected in Bucharest's elegant restaurants like the Athenée*

*Palace dining room, as well as in Cina's or Capșa's. The study focuses on interwar Bucharest's exclusive restaurants, frequented not only by foreign officials and journalists, but also by the Romanian high society, politicians, diplomats, officers or decaying aristocrats. Generally, they were go-getters, who wanted to identify the most profitable political tendencies and afforded these fancy public spaces. The study thus highlights the importance of Romanian-American identity and cultural negotiations, which took place instead of temporary conflicting interactions between different ethnic, cultural, political and military categories of the European society.*

*Keywords: American war correspondents, Romanian-American cultural relations, Bucharest, interwar Romania, World War II, food, commensality.*

## **ROBERTA AT THE CAPITOL AND ROXY: FASHION, CINEMA, AND MODERNITY IN INTERWAR BUCHAREST\*\***

**Sonia D. Andraş\***

*Abstract: This paper follows the distribution, reception, and influence of Hollywood productions, using the particular case of the movie Roberta, starring Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire, and Ginger Rogers. It follows all stages from preparation, production, dissemination, and critique, and how they were seen from and reacted to in interwar Bucharest. The timeline focuses on the mid-1930s and two-three years before and after. Owing to the difficulties experienced by cinema studios on both sides of the Atlantic and the impending financial crisis in Hollywood, the movie had to rely on the popular Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers pair. Because of this change, the original story was modified to fit the two dancing stars, promising more of a Fred and Ginger extravaganza than a typical romantic musical. Because Roberta did not follow the Fred and Ginger formula, it was soon overtaken by the pair's largest success, Top Hat, released roughly a year later and has remained largely ignored. The movie was first shown in Bucharest seven months after its initial release in March 1935, at the cinemas Capitol and Roxy, then American, and, finally, Orfeu, until early 1937. Movie reviews and reactions abounded in the general and specialized press, especially in 1936. Beyond its perceptible flaws in plot coherence and expected cinematic experience, Roberta can now be viewed as the closest snapshot into mid-1930s realities, from the level of the story, its modifications from the original informed by financial and censorship reasonings, the necessary promotional language and actions, and its reception, focusing on interwar Bucharest. It can provide valuable social, cultural, aesthetic, and even political clues about the United States, Hollywood in*

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*particular, and 1930s Bucharest in its modernity, cosmopolitanism, or fashion-consuming aspects.*

*Keywords: Roberta, Hollywood, fashion, Bucharest, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Irene Dunne*

**„CĂ ESTE CATOLICĂ ESTE GRAV, DAR SĂ FIE DIN  
STATELE UNITE E DEJA PREA MULT”: INTERACȚIUNI  
UMANITARE ȘI NEGOCIERI POLITICE ÎNTRE STAT ȘI  
„CATHOLIC WAR RELIEF SERVICES” (CWRS) ÎN ROMÂNIA  
ANILOR ‘40\***

Ionuț Biliuță\*\*

**Abstract:** *„That CWRS is Catholic is Bad Enough, but that it is from The United States it is just too much”: Humanitarian Interactions and Political Negotiations between The Romanian State and The „Catholic War Relief Services” (CWRS) in late 1940s Romania. The present text discusses the interactions between the Romanian Communist state and the Roman Catholic Church, especially the United States’ „Catholic War Relief Services”. Based on documents from the Vatican Apostolic Archives, the text shows that, despite the convoluted anti-American and anti-Catholic narratives envisaged by the Romanian communists and the official government propaganda, in late 1940s through tough negotiations, un-orthodox practices, and even blackmail, American Catholic prelates could still score victories over the government in their humanitarian and pastoral work.*

**Keywords:** *Romanian Catholicism; Catholic War Relief Services; US Catholic diplomacy; religious Cold War; spaces of religious dissent; negotiations of political status.*

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### III. MISCELLANEA

#### CTITORI ȘI BINEFĂCĂTORI AI BISERICILOR ȘI ȘCOLILOR CONFESIONALE ORTODOXE ȘI GRECO-CATOLICE DIN SCAUNELE SECUIEȘTI CIUC, GIURGEU, ODORHEI ȘI TREISCAUNE, ÎN SECOLUL AL XVIII-LEA ȘI PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA

Tatiana Scurtu\*

**Abstract:** *Founders of the Orthodox and Greek Catholic Churches and Confessional Schools in the Szekler Seats of Ciuc, Giurgeu, Odorhei and Treiscaune, in the 18th Century and the First Half of the 19th Century*

*The issue of the history of the Romanians from the former Szekler seats of Ciuc, Giurgeu, Odorhei and Treiscaune and of the main identity institutions - the church (Orthodox and Greek Catholic) and the confessional schools that functioned under the auspices of these churches has been little researched. Benefiting from access to ecclesiastical and secular documentary sources, little researched, the present study aims to introduce into the scientific circuit information about the state of places of worship and confessional schools built by members of some Romanian communities with a small number of members, most of them living in ethnically mixed localities, with a numerically majority Szekler/Hungarian population. In these conditions, an important role was played by the solidarity of the Romanians living on both sides of the Carpathians, who we find among the founders of the modest wooden churches, and after 1785, also of stone, and of the confessional school buildings. This solidarity was also manifested*

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*between the Romanian communities in the area. When a Romanian community, with a larger number of believers, managed to build a new church, the old one was donated to neighboring communities with few believers, thus witnessing the phenomenon called "traveling churches".*

*Where communities with a small number of Romanians have not managed to maintain their church, we witness the acceleration of the denationalization process and, finally, the disappearance of these communities. Instead, where it was possible to save the Orthodox and Greek-Catholic churches and the confessional schools in the Romanian language, religion and school were the main factors promoting Christian teaching, religious education, Romanian culture and traditions, thus ensuring the perpetuation of the Romanian identity in -a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional area, in most cases refractory to alterity.*

**Keywords:** *identity institutions; Orthodox and Greek Catholic Church; confessional schools; Szekler seats.*



**SCURTE NOTE CU PRIVIRE LA PRIMELE RELAȚII  
DIPLOMATICE ȘI ECONOMICE  
DINTRE ROMÂNI ȘI OLANDEZI, 1780-1880**

Ionel Munteanu\*

*Abstract: Brief Notes on Early Diplomatic and Economic Relations between Romanians and Dutch, 1780-1880. The National Archives in The Hague offer us the opportunity to research diplomatic and economic documents with the Romanian space since the 18th century. The attempt of the Dutch ambassador in Constantinople, Baron van Dedem, to do business with the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia led the Dutch to establish the first consulates in Bucharest and Galați in the 19th century. Although the early years were characterised by interruptions and complications due to the European context, Dutch diplomats succeeded, after 1855, in developing diplomatic and economic relations by opening consulates in Brăila, Sulina and Botosani. The change of state in Romania in 1877-1878 allowed the Netherlands to negotiate directly with the cabinet in Bucharest, relations between the two countries became stable and profitable.*

*Keywords: baron van Dedem, Bucharest, Gaspard Testa, Jean Alexander Keun, consulates.*

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## ELITA ROMÂNEASCĂ DIN SIGHIȘOARA ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA

Nicolae Teșculă\*

**Abstract:** *The Romanian Elite from Sighișoara in Second Half of the 19th Century.* The second half of the 19th century finds Sighișoara in a fast economic and social transformation. Obvious steps on the path of modernization had a positive impact upon the Romanian population of the town. The present study highlights that, similar to other towns from Transylvania, here one can witness a diversification of the composition of the Romanian elite. The number of the priests remains high, but there is also a significant percentage of nonclerical elites. To these categories, one needs to add the emergence of a tenuous but increasing craft and commercial elite, which will show signs of exponential growth during the first decades of the 20th century.

**Keywords:** *elite, Sighisoara, laity, clergy, 19th century, Transylvanian Romanians.*

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**CONSIDERAȚII ȘI APRECIERI ASUPRA CALITĂȚILOR  
ORGANIZATORICE ȘI DE COMANDĂ ALE GENERALULUI  
DĂNILĂ PAPP EFECTUATE DE SUPERIORII SĂI IERARHICI  
ÎN PERIOADA 1919-1933**

Daniela Curelea\*

Dragoș Curelea\*\*

*Abstract: Considerations and Assessments on the Organizational and Commanding Qualities of General Danilă Papp Realized by His Hierarchy Superiors in the Period 1919-1933. In the following article, we would like to bring to your attention the results of the research we undertook on the command and organization activity that General D. Papp undertook, both in the service of the Governing Council, especially in the command and organization structure called the Command General Territorial Sibiu (December 1918-April 1919), as well as in the Army of Great Romania in the period April 1918-April 1930.*

*We note that Dănilă Papp was a senior officer and general with military training at the Teresian Military Academy in Wiener-Neustadt and civilian as a graduate of the Faculty of Engineering specializing in Roads, bridges, constructions, fortifications at the Polytechnic in the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was coopted into the structure of the General Territorial Command of Sibiu, serving in the Department of the Army and Public Safety under the coordination of the Romanian politician Ștefan Cicio-Pop and under the orders of General Ioan Boeriu.*

*Organizer of the 16th and 18th divisions formed from Transylvanians, and as commander of the 18th Infantry Division from Sibiu, he participated in the Campaign of the Romanian Army on the Tisza and in Hungary in 1919. He participated as commander general of the 18th Sibiu Infantry Division at the Coronation Celebrations of Their Royal Majesties King Ferdinand and Queen Maria of Great Romania in*

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*Alba Iulia and Bucharest between October 15-17, 1922, festivities during which he led the Ardelean Division's parade.*

*From 1923 he was appointed to the command of the 1st Territorial Army Corps from Craiova, and from April 1, 1924 until April 1, 1930, when he was transferred to the reserve, he was in command of the 6th Territorial Army Corps from Cluj. During the period in which he served the Romanian state and the Royal House of Romania as the commanding officer of the Cluj Army Corps, he distinguished himself in the technical-organizational staff that took care of the smooth running of the Avram Iancu Centenary Celebrations, both in the Apuseni Mountains area and in Cluj during August-September 1924.*

*In the following study, we present the assessments that the senior officers in the rank of General D. Papp made, both on his activity of organization and command, as well as in terms of his qualities and the excellent training that he always showed, referring -us, especially the assessments made by generals Artur Văitoianu, Ioan Boeriu, Ștefan Holban, Henri Cihoski, Nicolae Petala, Gheorghe Mărdărescu, Alexandru Hanzu, Ioan Prodan. For his high merits in the service of the state of Romania, he was decorated with the Order of the Coroana României in the rank of Commander, then with the same Order in the rank of Grand Officer, with the Order of the Steaua României in the rank of Grand Officer, The Victory Medal of the Great War for Civilization (1916-1921), and later with the Order of Ferdinand I in the rank of Grand Officer, and then in the rank of Grand Cross, respectively with the Order of Faithful Service in the rank of Grand Officer.*

*Keywords: Kingdom of Great Romania, General D. Papp, militar hierarchy, organization and command, 18th Division Sibiu, I Corps Craiova Army, VI Corps Cluj Army, Alba Iulia, King Ferdinand I, generals, Nicolae Petala, Artur Văitoianu, Henri Cihoski, Alexandru Hanzu*

## 1935. EUGENIE PENTRU NEAMUL ROMÂNESC\*\*

Truța Ferencz Iozsef\*

**Abstract: 1935. Eugenics for the Romanian Nation.** *After 1919, the medical elite and numerous intellectuals began to show interest to matters such as: the improvement of the human stock, the topic of health and the biological future of the Romanian nation. This essay aims to present and analyze the importance of the biological improvement of the nation around the year 1935. The year itself is significant due to the fact that it coincides with the foundation of the Department of Demography, Anthropology and Eugenics of the Romanian Social Institute and also in the same year the Royal Romanian Society for Eugenics and the Study of Heredity.*

**Keywords:** *eugenics, nation, vitality, biological value, health.*

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## NEGOCIERILE BILATERALE ROMÂNNO-MAGHIARE PRIVIND TRECEREA FRONTIEREI (1945-1949)

Tania-Nicoleta Bîc\*

**Abstract: Romanian-Hungarian Bilateral Negotiations Regarding the Border Crossing (1945-1949).** *The Romanian-Hungarian border after the end of the Second World War was one of the priorities of the Petru Groza government at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946. The border before the Conference benefited from additional protection from the Romanian authorities to prevent the illegal crossing of the border. of Hungarians. Even after the ratification of the Peace Treaty in 1947, there were incidents on the Romanian-Hungarian border. Due to the fact that at the beginning the Romanian-Hungarian border did not benefit from official recognition by international bodies, surveillance was mainly done through security and defense missions, with the exception of the border with the USSR. In 1944, in Northern Transylvania, the Soviets began an extensive border surveillance activity. Soviet military rule was maintained from November 1944 to March 1945, with the coming to power of a pro-Soviet government led by Dr. Petru Groza. Also, while the Soviet leadership controlled Northern Transylvania, they made provisions for the Border Guard Corps, which was significantly reduced. From a number of 44,000 in 1944 to 12,000 in April 1945. The Frontier Police also underwent permanent restructuring, coming under the supervision of the Allied Control Commission. In order to avoid illegal border crossing, we will see throughout this article that Romania has taken special measures to prevent this. This caused discontent among Hungarian citizens living in Hungary, as they were subjected to a series of bureaucratic procedures that made it difficult for them to come to Romania. In 1946, the Border Troops Command belonging to the Ministry of National Defense was established. The pedantic problems between Romania and Hungary regarding this aspect were dealt with*

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*within the Ministry of the Interior. The numerous problems caused by crossing the border determined the creation of a mixed Romanian-Hungarian delegation to discuss and lay the foundations for a convention in order to solve the existing problems. The first convention aimed to settle the points being accepted by both parties. Later, the Hungarian side requested the reinstatement of the Convention for Small Border Traffic with Hungary from 1931, which, however, was not accepted by the Romanian state. On November 25, 1947, with the arrival of the Hungarian delegation in Romania, a Protocol was signed. Point 3 of it referred to the issue of movement of people who have property in both countries. Transit visas were also on the agenda of the discussions. The two delegations held numerous negotiations between 1945-1949, but which did not lead to the definitive stop of the fraudulent crossing of the border with Romania.*

**Keywords:** *The Romanian-Hungarian border, delegations, Border Traffic Convention, Protocol, transit visas.*

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JUD. COVASNA, ÎN TIMPUL REGIMULUI COMUNIST (1945–  
1983)  
STUDIU DE CAZ**

Ioan Lăcătușu\*  
Tatiana Scurtu\*\*

*Abstract: Documentary contributions regarding the construction and operation of the Orthodox Cathedral "Sf. Ierarh Nicolae" and "Sf. Mare Mucenic Gheorghe", from the municipality of Sf. Gheorghe, Covasna county, during the communist regime (1945–1983). Capitalizing on the documents from the secular and church archives, the present article presents an almost unique case, namely an Orthodox church built, but unfinished, in the city of Sfântu Gheorghe, Covasna county, a city with a majority ethnic Hungarian population. It resisted the pressures of the Horthyst and Communist regimes, and thus in 1983, 45 years after the foundation stone was laid, it was completed, with the approval of the local and central Communist leaders.*

*Keywords: cathedral, communist regime, construction, consecration.*

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## UN SAGGIO BIOGRAFICO: IULIU MANIU (1873-1953)\*

Giuseppe Munarini\*\*

**Abstract: A Biographical Essay: Iuliu Maniu (1873-1953).** *Iuliu Maniu (1873–1953) was a prominent Romanian politician known for his unwavering integrity and honesty. Maniu's legacy as a champion of Romanian patriotism and his close ties to the Greek-Catholic Church are celebrated. The narrative delves into his pivotal role in the union of Transylvania with Romania, alongside figures like Cardinal Iuliu Hossu and Patriarch Miron Cristea. sheds light on the challenges Maniu faced under the communist regime, culminating in his unjust imprisonment and tragic passing. The paper also examines Maniu's early life, education, and political career, highlighting his instrumental role in the Great Union of 1918. His leadership in the National Peasants' Party (Partidul Național Țărănesc) and his efforts to create a thriving middle class in Romania are explored. The text emphasizes the stark contrast between the pre- and post-World War II political landscapes in Romania, marked by the rise of the Romanian Communist Party and the subsequent suppression of traditional parties. The grim reality of political trials and the harsh treatment of dissenting voices, including Maniu, are vividly depicted. The article concludes with reflections on Maniu's enduring legacy, underscoring his continued admiration for his contributions to Romanian nationhood and democratic ideals. Despite the efforts to erase*

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Il mio pensiero riconoscente vada al Rev Padre Cristian Borz, parroco greco-cattolico di Bădăcin, Distretto di Sălaj), agli amici professor dott. Cornel Sigmirean, dell'Università di Tîrgu Mureș, al professor dott. Ion Cârja dell'Università Babeș-Bolyai di Cluj-Napoca, che mi hanno fornito del materiale.

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*his memory during the communist era, Maniu's impact remains an indelible part of Romania's history.*

*Keywords: Iuliu Maniu; patriotism; Greek Catholic Church; Romania*

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Giuseppe Munarini

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