

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ



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

**XVIII
TÎRGU MUREȘ**

2015

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ

ANUARUL INSTITUTULUI DE CERCETĂRI SOCIO-UMANE
„GHEORGHE ȘINCAI”

XVIII/2015

.....

Cultură, biserică, identitate

Iosif Marin Balog

ȘCOALĂ ȘI SOCIETATE ÎN „CADRILATERUL
AURIFER” AL APUSENILOR 1800-1914

Abstract: *School and Society in the “Golden Quadrilateral” of the Apuseni Mountains 1800-1914. The present study aims to analyze the development of elementary and professional schools in "Golden Quadrilateral" of the Apuseni Mountains in relation to economic trends and developments in the region. Drawing on a variety of sources and statistical data of the time, the author analyzes the main stages of basic education development in the area, providing a comparative perspective to Transylvanian province as a whole. What can be concluded is that the development of local education was directly influenced by social and economic conditions of local communities, the laws and regional policies promoted by the state.*

The author's main conclusion is that if both elementary and the mining schools, had a beneficial although limited role, the educational process in the area has been always in a precarious situation caused by the lack of teachers and financial support and also by the poor interest of the children and their parents in the area for school education and training. The comparison made by author with other regions of Transylvania reveals that changes and developments in the number of schools, in general, regardless of their type, was not better here than in other regions of Transylvania.

Keywords: *Transylvania, gold mining, elementary schools, literacy, modernization.*

Virginia Blînda

**L'ORGANISATION DE LA LECTURE DANS LES
PRINCIPAUTÉS ROUMAINES: LES CABINETS DE LECTURE
(PREMIÈRE MOITIÉ DU XIX^e SIÈCLE)**

Abstract: Organization of Reading within the Romanian Principalities: Reading Rooms (First Half of the XIXth Century).

The efforts to organize the public reading through private initiative generated in Romanian Principalities the emergence of reading rooms. The most important of them were operating beside bookstores, being an expansion of the trade business with books developed by those who employed their entrepreneurial skills in this area. In the first half of the nineteenth century the reading room contributed to the development of culture by promoting the reading and circulation of (especially French) books and ideas. The appearance and development of various reading venues such as cabinets, lounges, societies, etc, serve both the cultural and political mission of that generation: national emancipation through culture in the Romanian Principalities.

Keywords: reading rooms; Romanian Principalities, books, bookstores, written culture.

Liviu Neagoe

**ANTISEMITISMUL ROMÂNESC LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI
AL XIX-LEA – SCURTĂ PRIVIRE CRITICĂ**

Abstract: The Romanian Antisemitism at the End of the 19th Century – Short Critical Perspective. *This paper analyses the evolution and the features of Romanian anti-Semitism from the point of political and institutional modernization of a country who aspires to an European role. The political and institutional modernization of Romania can not avoid the captious problem of the „Jewish issue” as it was recorded in the constitutional debates and public discourse of the second half of the 19th century. International recognition of Romanian independence, stipulated during the Congress of Berlin from 1878, was conditioned by the political emancipation of the Jewish population. The huge international pressure was perceived by the intellectual and political Romanian elites as an intrusion into the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The revision of the article 7 of the Constitution from 1866 related to naturalization has generated a strong dispute. Finally, a politically solution was found: Jews could gain political emancipation*

only on individual basis. But until the end of the 19th century only a small part of the Jewish population achieved to obtain Romanian citizenship.

The Romanian model of citizenship as it was implemented during the nineteenth century was influenced by the romantic ethno-cultural conception about nation. The juridical Romanian tradition has consecrated the *jus sanguinis* principle, of the “community of descendants”, in granting the citizenship instead of the humanistic and generous principle of *jus soli*. This particularity in defining of citizenship was decisive in understanding the intricate relationship between Romanians and Jews and the Anti-Semitic factor of the Romanian internal policy. The „Jewish issue” was finally a question of political choice. It was the choice of Romanian political and intellectual elites to „solve” the „Jewish issue” in the Antisemitism formula and to integrate the Jews according to the principle *jus sanguinis* of „community of descendants”. The bureaucratic Antisemitism from the late Nineteenth century was clearly different but inspirational for the radical Antisemitism from the interwar period. There is a fact that the Anti-Semitic discourse from the second half of the 19th century was not the main discourse of the political and intellectual Romanian elites. But is also a fact that the modern Romanian history can not be properly understood outside of the delicate „Jewish issue”.

Keywords: antisemitism, citizenship, intellectual history, modern Romania

Marian Zăloagă

**WHAT CULTURAL HEGEMONY WAS MORE CONVENIENT?
TRANSYLVANIAN ROMANIANS' SELF-REPRESENTATION IN
THE MULTICULTURAL IMPERIAL ETHNO-
/HISTORIOGRAPHICAL PROJECTS OF THE DUALIST
MONARCHY**

Abstract: In this study I explore the role of subjectivity in the scientific discourses dedicated to the construction of the self-image of an ethnic group (i.e. the Romanians) within the ethno-/historiographical projects patronized by the central authorities in Austria-Hungary at the end of the long 19th century. My study considers Ioan Slavici's and Grigore/Gergely Moldovan's essays dedicated to the self-representation of their in-group within the Dualist Empire. I examine how two top Transylvanian Romanian intellectuals shaped their discourses according to the poles of power (Vienna respectively Budapest) to which they personally referred to as contributors to development of the

Transylvanian Romanians' culture. In other words, I show how these two authors sketched the self-image of the Transylvanian Romanians in multicultural scientific projects whose main readership was an elevated and official German language readership. I concentrate on the manner in which, in turn, Slavici and Moldovan accepted or disregarded cultural Habsburg/German, respectively, Magyar hegemonies over the Transylvanian Romanians in the process of designing a self-image of their Kultur-nation.

Keywords: Ioan Slavici, Grigore/Gergely Moldovan, multicultural Dualist Empire, Transylvanian Romanians, Romanian elites, cultural hegemony, self - image, otherness.

Maria Tătar-Dan

CONFRONTING MODERNITY: SOME ECCLESIASTICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF ROMANIANS IN LATE 19TH CENTURY TRANSYLVANIA

Abstract: *The secular, liberal and individualist society of modern times has suggested a secondary role for the church and religion in the life of people. However for a population which remained by the end of the 19th century in its majority a rural one such as the Romanians in Transylvania, the tutelage of the Church was still very present and powerful: the Church provided the only framework for community life and the priest represented a life model both for family relationships and for the relationship with political power and state institutions. The present paper is part of a broader research study into how Romanians experienced modernity from the perspective of daily life and leisure, and analyses the manner in which the Church addressed these issues.*

Keywords: Transylvania, Romanians, modernity, church, society.

Corina Teodor

WHEN LIFE IS BEYOND CANONS. CONSIDERATIONS ON SOME ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Abstract: *This study complements the research made on the history of the Greek Catholic deanery of Mureş, at the early twentieth century. The period is one tense for the alienation of parishes, which were joined in 1913 to the Hungarian Greek Catholic Diocese of Hajdudorog, the*

disruptions of the First World War were also added. In this context, the dean Dionisie Decei remained under the ruler of Blaj and faced a series of administrative, financial, social and cultural problems. Finally, he tried to oversee the morals of the Greek Catholic communities under his authority. Based on several unpublished archival documents this study captures the moral deviations of the era especially.

Keywords: *Greek Catholic church, Mureș deanery, Dionisie Decei, cohabitation, divorce, drunkenness, material shortage.*

Alternative societale: viața politică românească

Cosmin-Ștefan Dogaru

**LE PARTI NATIONAL-LIBERAL ET LE PARTI
CONSERVATEUR DANS LA LUTTE POUR LE POUVOIR
(1888-1914)**

Abstract: Fighting for Power: The National-Liberal Party and the Conservative Party (1888-1914). *This paper intends to examine across the political science viewpoint the two parties: National-Liberal Party (1875) and Conservative Party (1880), which experienced a long evolutionary process. Therefore, this study considers historical events through political science lenses, at the same time pointing out the interaction of the two parties concerning the political struggle between 1888-1914.*

Keywords: *political parties, Charles I, liberals, conservatives, political struggle.*

Andrei Popescu

**PARTIDUL CONSERVATOR DIN
ROMÂNIA INTERBELICĂ**

Abstract: The Conservative Party in Interwar Romania. *After several failed projects to restore a conservative party in the 20s, Grigore Filipescu (son of Nicholas Filipescu) took a first step in this direction in 1929, when he established the „Vlad the Impaler” League. This group was transformed in 1932 into the Conservative Party. The first action by the new party was the boycotting of the agricultural debt conversion law, arguing that it attacks the right to property, which was sacred and*

inviolable. The new Conservative Party led by Grigore Filipescu has not played an important role in the political life of Greater Romania. In the 1932 election, the only one in which the party did not participate in an alliance, Filipescu's group obtained 0.62% of the votes, obtaining only 15th place. The party was involved, along with the People's Party and the Gheorghe Brătianu wing of the National Liberal Party, in the campaign against the palace camarilla and for the preservation of the constitution. Some members of the Conservative Party, aware that in the current situation the group could not play an important role in the political life, tried to form a large right-wing party, that would include the legionnaires and would be led by General Ion Antonescu. The project was a failure. Grigore Filipescu approached increasingly towards the National Peasant Party, and signed an alliance with them, so most of the party colleagues abandoned him. During this period the National Peasant Party was supported by the left-wing organizations, which were mostly camouflaged communist groups. So, the remains of the Conservative Party came to collaborate with the Communists, organizing various joint actions. The Conservative Party is dissolved in 1938 and in the same year Grigore Filipescu dies and his newspaper „Epoca” is suspended. The group has, throughout its existence, a tiny party, which didn't play an important role in the Romanian political scene. The reasons for this failure were multiple. First of all, being a party that is based solely on its leader, its image has suffered due to the negative image that the group leader had. Public opinion was confused by Filipescu's attitude, an inconstant character, who supported dictatorship one day and the next day fought it, one day criticized Maniu and the next day organized a banquet in his honour, one day had an anti-communists attitude and the next day collaborated with them and so on.

Keywords: *Conservatism, political parties, Interwar Romania, Grigore Filipescu.*

Cornel Sigmirean, Gheorghe Cojocaru

**„REPUBLICA MARAMUREȘ”
ȘI STRATEGIA POLITICII DE SOVIETIZARE A ROMÂNIEI ÎN
VIZIUNEA ADMINISTRAȚIEI AMERICANE**

Abstract: *The Republic of Maramureș and the Strategy of Romania's Sovietization Policy from the Washington Administration Perspective. The “Republic of Maramureș” was a distinct state of affairs generated by the Soviets in their politics of subordinating East and Central Europe by installing communist regimes.*

In the political practice envisaged by Lenin and completed by Stalin, for the extension of communism outside the Soviet Union and its control over a large part of the world all possible actions were allowed, regardless of its immorality and absence of historical or legal foundation.

Keywords: *Sovietization, Republic of Maramureș, the Soviet Union, American observers, secessionism, communism.*

Istoria ca lectură literară

Eugeniu Nistor

GEORGE COȘBUC ȘI TRADUCERILE LUI DIN LIMBA LATINĂ

Abstract: *George Coșbuc and His Translations from Latin. The Latinist education received by young intellectuals from Transylvania, through the Enlightenment ideas of the time and the contribution of the Transylvanian School left its mark on young George Coșbuc who, later, would make full use of his knowledge embarking upon a titanic work of translating from classical languages, especially Latin, translating into Romanian many works by Latin writers, such as: Vergilius (Georgics, Titirus) Terentius Afer (Parmeno or Eunnuchus) and Gaius Vallerius Cattullus (Book of Songs), or from the work Silesian poet Martin Opitz (Zlatna or the peace of mind). But none of them live up to the monumental Romanian translations of Vergilius's Aeneid, Coșbuc published in three successive editions (in 1896, 1898 and 1910, published by C. Sfetea bookstore in Bucharest). His great merit is to give Romanian readers an interpretation according to the metric of Vergilius' original work in a time when this did not seem to be possible because philologists obstinately held that while Romanian is a language of rhythm, Latin had remained, par excellence, a prosodic language, which creates a mismatch. But Coșbuc's translation was a success and his Eneida was recognized as an outstanding achievement at the time, being awarded the grand prize „Udriște Năsturel” of the Romanian Academy in 1897. Therefore, critics recognized not only his major contribution to the enhancement of the Romanian cultural heritage through his genuine poetry, but also his prodigious activity as a translator of classic languages, especially Latin.*

Keywords: *Vergilius, Aeneid, the Trojan War, Georgics, Zlatna.*

Iulian Boldea

**THE ONEIRIC POETRY IN ROMANIAN LITERATURE.
LEONID DIMOV AND EMIL BRUMARU**

***Abstract:** The technique of the Dimovian oneiric is set up, of course, by using reality data which, by capricious juxtaposition become unrecognizable. It is not the shape perfectly articulated of the object, which causes disquiet, but the unusual relations which objects have with one another, their strange syntax, unusual arrangement, the odd angle from which they are perceived. If we make plastic art for comparison, we can detect similarities between the aggregation of the Dimovian oneiric image and some paintings belonging to Magritte or Dali, in which the objects are sketched with detail elaborateness, with mimetic unyieldingness, the terrifying fascination resulting in these paintings, as in the case of Dimov's poetry, from the bizarre character of juxtapositions or from the unnatural spatial representation of the oneiric compilations impeccably formulated as entities. Contemplative poet by definition, Emil Brumaru brings in the Romanian lyricism of today the universe of the "boudoir", of childhood and graceful eros, in a jubilant, carnival-like, refined writing style. Emil Brumaru's poetry was righteously defined from the perspective of a studied naivety, of a candor frame, of a play that takes itself seriously, all that doubled by a refined finesse of the lyrical drawing.*

***Keywords:** literature, oneiric, poetry, image, similarities.*

Nicoleta Sălcudeanu

PURGE AS RADICAL CENSORSHIP

***Abstract:** After the fall of communism it was given a considerable importance to the ethical criterion in evaluating contemporary literature. Romanian society and with it the whole cultural world were trying to identify and fix their ideological wounds accumulated nearly half a century of totalitarianism. The noble intention of clarifying the immediate past, absolutely legitimate, has however slipped into a vigilante attitude that significantly exceed the cultural boundaries tending to a politicized vision of opposite sign and even to retaliation. Distance between good intentions and abuse is often almost invisible. So there appeared the "blacklists", informal but no less stigmatizing.*

The phenomenon is not new in Romanian culture. Depending on the regimes with authoritarian tendencies there were, repeatedly, censorship campaigns and were launched more or less official blacklists designed to block public access to those who are at a point in political disgrace. Political interference in literature is not so new, how else is not new nor the purge occurring after December 1989.

Keywords: *Communism, literature, freedom of press, purges.*

Miscellanea

Ligia Livadă-Cadeschi

LA PROBLEMATIQUE SOCIALE ET ECONOMIQUE DE LA PAYSANNERIE DANS LES PERIODIQUES MEDICAUX ROUMAINS. CALAUZA SANITARA ŞI IGIENICA (« LE GUIDE SANITAIRE ET HYGIENIQUE »), 1899-1907

Abstract: **The Social and Economic Problematic of the Peasantry in the Romanian Medical Periodicals. “The Sanitary and Hygiene Handbook”.** *The Sanitary and Hygiene Handbook (Bucharest, 1899-1907), a periodical viewed as “important for the rural sanitary service” (Gh. Crăiniceanu, 1907), is considered defining for the Romanian hygienic movement which puts a distinct emphasis on the rural world. The doctors that publish their articles in The Sanitary and Hygiene Handbook believe that responsibility for the disastrous state of the rural population belongs primarily to the state, and its improvement can be achieved not only through social pedagogy, but also by adopting social as well as political reforms. The “peasant issue” to be found in the pages of the magazine can be largely grouped in five thematic axes: the lack of hygienic preoccupations and hygienic awareness of the rural population, the relation between hygiene-education-instruction, between hygiene and poverty, the alimentation of the peasants and the effects of their precarious diet (misery/physiological hunger and pellagra), the social problem itself (the relation labour-property in the rural setting). The inherent relation between the lack of hygiene and poverty is present in the magazine from its very first issues and during the last years of its publication the necessity of changing the property law becomes clearer.*

Keywords: *Medicine, hygiene, public health, medical politics, rural poverty.*