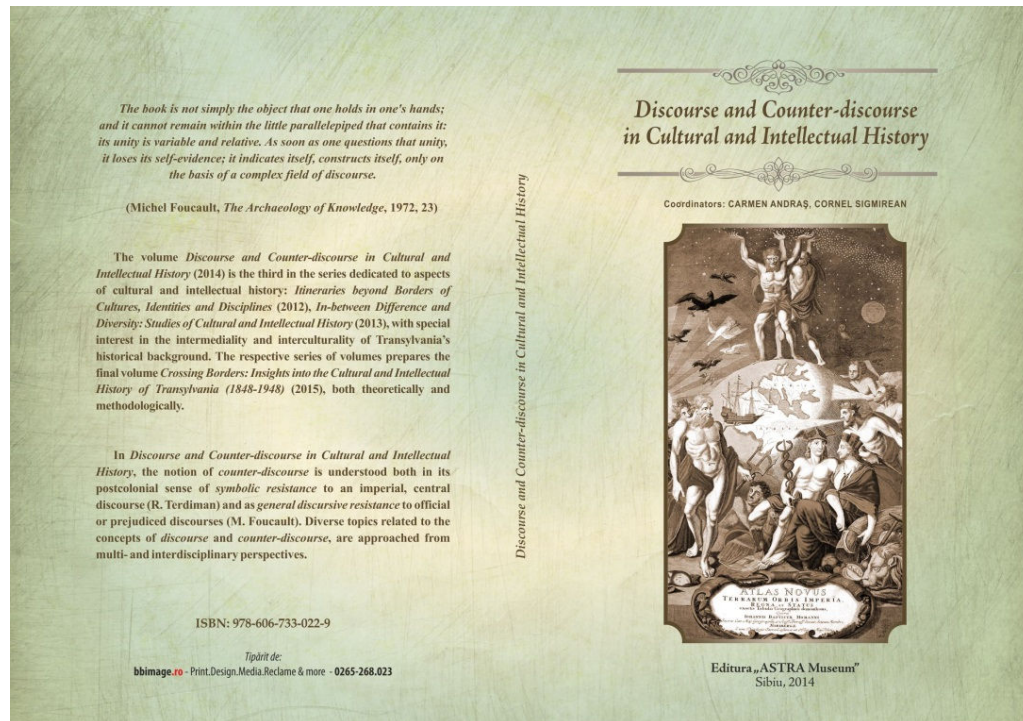


## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY-DECEMBER 2014



### ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The research team of the project entitled *Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania (1848-1948)* fulfilled the scientific objectives proposed for the year 2014.

In 2014, the first objective that was fulfilled was the **discussion of the applicability of concepts and methodologies characteristic of cultural studies in historical research** in order to bring innovative contributions to those promoted by the first two annual volumes and to optimize the preparation of the project's final volume entitled ***Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania***.

The activities corresponding to the above mentioned objective consisted of the establishment and definition of concepts (discourse, counter-discourse, in relation to the domains of cultural history and intellectual history) and methodologies to be applied for achieving the annual volume of the project entitled ***Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History***, coordinated by **Carmen Andraș and Cornel Sigmirean**. Counter-discourse is defined here as a discursive reaction (cultural, historiographical, political, literary, artistic, religious, identity discourses, etc.) to an official discourse supported by an authority, which implies a relation of power (R. Terdiman, M. Foucault).

Although most of the contributions to the volume belong to the project members and are related to Transylvanian themes, external contributors and general, European or theoretical interpretations are also welcome.

The concepts and methodologies defined in the three annual volumes will have direct applicability in the elaboration of the 2015 final volume.

Another objective that was carried out was the *partial elaboration and dissemination of project results*.

The corresponding activities resided in: continuing the documentation for the elaboration of studies to be included in the annual volume according to the project general thematic and the consultation of methodologies adequate to the respective research; documentation in libraries and archives; publishing studies and articles in magazines and volumes; participating to scientific sessions and conferences in Romania and abroad in accordance with the theme of the annual volume and that of the project in general; discussing the quality and relevance of the respective results during the meetings with the project members and through electronic correspondence.

The third objective that was fulfilled consisted of **the final elaboration of the annual volume, which implies editing, publishing and dissemination of the volume**.

The corresponding activities resided in: structuring the chapters and discussing the final structure of the volume, consulting specialists from Romania and abroad, documentation in national and international libraries and archives, investigating the book market, establishing the list of national and international libraries included in the KVK and WorldCat electronic data bases, where the volume is disseminated and electronic correspondence with these libraries; establishing the contract with the publishing house, publishing the volume and the dissemination of the project's results through participation to conferences and publication of articles in scientific periodicals and books.

## 1. PUBLICATIONS/2014

### Articles accepted in ISI publications (Acknowledgement)

1. **Cornel Sigmirean, *Un mécène de la culture roumaine en Transylvanie: Vasile Stroescu***, in *Transylvanian Review*, 2015, nr. 4. ISSN 1221-1249, ISI AIS 0,089, Influence Factor 0,089 (accepted).

*The study analyses the contribution of a Bessarabian noble man, Vasile Stroescu, to the financial support of the Romanian culture in the late Austrian-Hungarian Empire, especially by helping the young Romanians who were studying at European universities.*

2. **Marian Zăloagă, “Germans, Hungarians and the Zigeunerkapelle: performing national enmity in late nineteenth century Transylvania”**, in *Patterns of Prejudice*, Volume 47, Issue 4-5, 2013, Special Issue: *Music and the Other*, pp. 379-394. ISSN 0031-322X (Print), 1461-7331 (Online) Impact Factor 0.5; Relative influence score, 0.864. (updated from 2013)

*The ‘Gypsy as musical performer’ has been one of the recurrent stereotyped representations of the Roma, and a common place in western narratives about Eastern Europe. The Germans used this image in their cultural discourses by which they intended implicitly or explicitly to assert their cultural superiority in relation to other ethnic groups. The article suggests the fact that the narratives in 19<sup>th</sup> century Transylvania’s Germanophone press stress the difference of tastes and behavior in everyday life. Even though enjoyed on certain occasions by the Saxons themselves, they prefer to take over Western cultural discourse and to associate the musical representations of the Roma with the Hungarian nationalism, and thus to suggest that behind these representations there was a warlike message in what law order was concerned. In a peripheral province of the Empire, like Transylvania, known for its cultural diversity, this aspect of cultural hybridization is perceived as a form of dissidence and social danger.*

**Articles accepted and published in periodicals included in International data bases (Acknowledgement).**

*(Articles related to the project theme and to the project methodological and conceptual apparatuses in the fields of cultural, literary and intellectual history, cultural and border studies, applied to Romania, in general and to Transylvania, in particular)*

**1. Iulian Boldea, “The War Generation”. Two Lyrical Approaches: Geo Dumitrescu and Ion Caraion,** in *Studia Universitatis ”Petru Maior”. Philologia*, nr. 16, 2014, pp.10-19. ISSN 1582-9960. Included in International data bases CEEOL, Index Copernicus, SCPIO, DOAJ, EBSCO HOST

*The study belongs to the fields of cultural, literary and intellectual history and applies their methodological and conceptual apparatuses. Geo Dumitrescu's poetic approach has its starting point in an attitude of revolt, of in-adhesion to a counterfeited, unnatural reality; poet with an undeniable "penchant" for the real, Geo Dumitrescu assumes the prerogatives of sarcasm and irony out of an acute sense of inadequacy of literary expression to the data of the concrete. Poet belonging to the so-called "war generation" Ion Caraion established himself primarily through the originality of his lyrical universe, through his striking imaginary horizon transcribed in un-concessive, steep verse, of a negativist force rarely seen in our poetry. The insurgent spirit and the rebellious attitude are prevalent in Caraion's poems, a poet for whom denial is a form of resonance with his aesthetic and ethical choices.*

**2. Iulian Boldea, Emil Brumaru or the Universe of Intimacy,** in *Journal of Romanian Literary Studies*, nr. 4, 2014, pp. 15-20. ISSN 2248-3004. Included in International data bases CEEOL, Global Impact Factor, Google Scholar.

*The study belongs to the fields of cultural, literary and intellectual history and applies their methodological and conceptual apparatuses. 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.*

**3. Irina Nastasă-Matei, Relațiile culturale româno-germane în perioada 1933-1944. Acordurile culturale,** in *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie “George Barițiu”, Cluj-Napoca*, LIII, 2014, pp. 87-98. ISSN 1584-4390. Included in International data bases CEEOL, EBSCO.

*The article belongs to the field of cultural history and analyzes the way Romanian-German cultural relations evolved during the Third Reich. It stresses the modifications of cultural politics, both Romanian and German, in the Nazi period and their influence upon the Romanian young people who studied in Germany in this period. From this point of view, the article represents a contribution to the study of intellectual history in the space of Romania and in European context too. The article refers directly to physical, cultural and political borders (and border crossing) by analyzing the situation and context in which the Romanian students studied in Nazi Germany.*

**4 Cornel Sigmirean, Double Loyalty: the Romanian Officers of the Austro-Hungarian Army in the First World War,** în *Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio –Umane “Gheorghe Șincai”, Târgu Mureș*, vol. XVII, 2014. ISSN 1454-5284. Included in International data basis CEEOL (accepted).

*When the First World War started, the Romanians of Transylvania were adepts of Franz Ferdinand's project for the federalization of the Empire. Consequently, from 1914 to 1916 they*

*hoped for the national problem to be resolved with the good will of Vienna. The Romanian officers were also loyal to the Austrian-Hungarian state. But when Romania entered the war a crisis of loyalty appeared and at the end of the war, all the Romanian officers of the Austrian-Hungarian army placed themselves in the service of the Romanian nation.*

**5 Corina Teodor, *Destine clericale în spatele unei noi frontiere ecleziastice. Protopopiatul Greco-Catolic al Târgu Mureșului la începutul secolului XX***, in *Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio Umane "Gheorghe Șincai"*, vol. XVI, 2013, pp. 143-153. ISSN 1454-5284 (CEEOL) (updated from 2013).

*The study analyzes the subsequent situation of the Târgu Mureș Greek-Catholic Archpriest District, once its seat has been moved from the urban atmosphere of the city to a rural background, in Bandul de Campie, as a result of the establishment of the Hungarian Diocese of Hajdudorog in 1912. Using for this analysis unpublished documents preserved at the National Archives Mureș County Direction, the author has selected only those details regarding the hierarchical relations: both of Archpriest Dionisiu Decei with the Metropolitan center in Blaj, and those of the Archpriest with the subordinated parishioners/priests. The difficulties related to the translation of the Archpriest District seat were accompanied by others, much more serious, connected to the break of World War I. Archpriest Decei, a figure almost forgotten nowadays, proved to be a strong personality, who has tried to preserve an apparent normality, in this way showing his real clerical vocation.*

**6 Corina Teodor, *Marriages in Balance: Missing without a Trace on the Front of World War I. Records of The Greek Catholic Deanery of Mures***, in *Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio Umane "Gheorghe Șincai"*, vol. XVII, 2014, ISSN 1454-5284. (CEEOL) (accepted)

*A problem with a strong emotional impact, present in the Transylvanian society as a result of the First World War was that of the widows' remarriage, resulting in the uncertainty about their marital status as long as they did not get a legal confirmation about the disappearance of the husband sent to the front. This study attempts to reconstruct some of the individual dramas based on unpublished archival documents, as well as lawyers and priests' attempts to find solutions to this new marriage problem.*

**7 Corina Teodor, *Still Verba Volant: Rumors during World War I. Reflections on Several Archival Documents***, in *Studia Universitatis "Petru Maior". Historia*, 2014, Nr. 1. ISSN 1582-8433. BDI CEEOL, INDEX COPERNICUS, DOAJ, EBSCO HOST, SCPIO. CNCS B. (accepted)

*In accordance with the 100 years anniversary (1914-2014) of World War I, in this study the author intends to highlight a subject ignored by the Romanian historiography. The rumors –that can supply most of human reactions, especially when the press was radically different from today – had already been a subject of meditation within the Western historiography for several decades. Research is local, using only archival documents to reveal how rumors fueled fear and dramatic situations during World War I.*

**5 Anca Șincan, *Relația dintre stat și biserică. În apărarea excepționalismului românesc***, in *Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio Umane "Gheorghe Șincai"*, vol. XVI, 2013, pp. 181-192. ISSN 1454-5284 (CEEOL) (updated from 2013).

*The article looks into the prolongations between the interwar and the communist period with regards to the discussion on defining the State Church relationship. The survivals from the interwar period into the communist regime, be them in specialists, ideas, modernization projects, have*

*impacted the way in which Romanian communism dealt with religion. The characteristics of the new regime have also put their mark on the design of the relationship – lack of trained specialists, lack of a clear understanding of communist ideology. The relationship was designed on a Soviet model, while the model was still in testing period and the consequences showed in the cases where the model was applied. Thus this paper suggests that instead of thinking this state church relationship came with the new regime one has to look at it as a surviving relationship that went back to mid-19th century for some particularities and mostly to the interwar period with regards to the specialists, points of contingencies between State and Church, rules and regulations.*

### **Conference Proceedings (indexed ISI) (Acknowledgement)**

1. **Carmen Andraș, *Location, Dislocation and Re-Location: Intercultural and International Communication across Political and Economic Borders***, in Iulian Boldea (editor), *Globalization and Intercultural Dialogue. Multidisciplinary Perspectives. Section Political Sciences*, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2014, pp. 91-105. ISBN 978-606-93691-3-5, International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by Asociația pentru Cultură, Multimedia și Educație Democratică ALPHA, “Petru Maior” University, “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 29-30 May 2014 (in process of ISI indexing).

*The paper focuses on significant interpretations of the border concept in the interdisciplinary framework of border, travel and cultural studies, with reference to a particular case of a Transylvanian’s migration to the United States in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The author outlines the stages of political, economic, cultural and identity border crossing in Ioan Blendea’s case (*Din Ardeal in America. 35 de ani in Statele Unite/From Transylvania to America. 35 Years in the United States*, published at Sibiu in 1945). He is a representative of a noteworthy phenomenon in Transylvania’s cultural, social and economic history: the migration of a large part of the rural population to the United States at the crossing of the 19- 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

2. **Iulian Boldea, *Retrieving Tradition: Ion Pillat and Vasile Voiculescu***, in vol. Iulian Boldea (editor), *Globalization and intercultural Dialogue. Multidisciplinary Perspectives. Literature*, Editura Arhipelag XXI, 2014, pp.643-653. ISBN 978-606-93691-3-5. International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by Asociația pentru Cultură, Multimedia și Educație Democratică ALPHA, the “Petru Maior” University, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 29-30 May 2014 (indexation in Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge).

*The study belongs to the fields of cultural, literary and intellectual history and applies their methodological and conceptual apparatuses. A revisiting of two of Romania’s greatest traditional inter-war poets – Ion Pillat and Vasile Voiculescu – is attempted in this article, as the author suggests that the reinterpretation of tradition, from the perspective of the present, may open a possible channel of integrating key Romanian cultural, identity, values, in the multicultural environment of future Europe. The critical analysis performed by Iulian Boldea follows the rules of close-reading, describing with maximum fidelity the most intimate semantic nuances of the poems.*

3. **Iulian Boldea, *Globalization and Intercultural Communication***, in Iulian Boldea (editor), *Globalization and intercultural Dialogue. Multidisciplinary Perspectives. Communication and P.R.*, Editura Arhipelag XXI, 2014, ISBN 978-606-93691-3-5, pp. 7-19. International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by Asociația pentru Cultură, Multimedia și Educație Democratică ALPHA, the “Petru Maior” University, the

“Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 29-30 May 2014 (indexation in Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge)

*This study discusses the various ways in which communication, as theorized by the latest European schools of thinking, plays a key-role in converting globalization into a context of multicultural integration and knowledge. Prejudices, conflicts, apparently immutable tensions existing between historical competitors (such as the cultures of several Central and East-European states) may be controlled and eventually abolished by employing communication techniques at their highest potential. The study belongs to the fields of comparative cultural, literary and intellectual history and applies their methodological and conceptual apparatuses.*

**4 Iulian Boldea, *Avatars of the Imaginary in the Romanian Poetic Avant-garde*, in vol. Iulian Boldea (Editor), *The Contexts of Communication. Identity and Interculturality Today*, Arhipelag XXI Press, Târgu-Mureș, 2014, pp. 157-165. ISBN 978-606-8624-29-7. *International Conference Communication, Context, Interculturality*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (CCI 3), Târgu-Mureș, 23-24 October 2014. (indexation in Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge)**

*This paper investigates the ways in which the intellectual history of Transylvania was influenced by the appearance of avant-garde poetic movements during the inter-war period, underlining the socio-cultural context leading to the formation of avant-gardist cultural trends and pointing out their esthetic effects. Seen as an unprecedented moment of synchronization of Romanian culture with the Western European artistic discourse, the poetic avant-garde may be interpreted as a vector of evolution for the Transylvanian literary elites, as well as a mechanism of crossing cultural borders and boundaries.*

**5 Iulian Boldea, *Imagology and Interculturality*, in vol. Iulian Boldea (Editor), *The Contexts of Communication. Identity and Interculturality Today*, Arhipelag XXI Press, Târgu-Mureș, pp. 5-39. ISBN 978-606-8624-29-7. *International Conference Communication, Context, Interculturality*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (CCI 3), Târgu-Mureș, 23-24 October 2014. (indexation in Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge).**

*The article investigates the concepts of imagology and interculturality, focusing on their capacity to transcend cultural borders and offer Transylvanian and Romanian intellectuals ways of penetrating the Western European cultural discourse during the last two centuries. The author analyses the contemporary debate regarding the benefits and limits of interculturality, while at the same time underlining the fundamental issue of securing tradition and national identity.*

**6 Mariana Neț, *The National Theatre in Cluj on the Romanian and (Central)-European Map*, in Iulian Boldea (editor), *Globalization and Intercultural Dialogue. Multidisciplinary Perspectives*. Section *Language and Discourse*, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2014, pp. 484-490, ISBN 978-606-93691-3-5, *International Conference Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by Asociația pentru Cultură, Multimedia și Educație Democratică ALPHA, the “Petru Maior” University, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 29-30 May 2014 (in process of ISI indexing).**

*The paper focuses on the contribution of the National Theatre in Cluj in the inter-war span to defining the audience’s cultural, national, and (Central)-European identity. To this end, its repertoire is analyzed from 1919, the year it was founded, to 1945, when the institution came back from its forced exile in Timișoara. The theatre’s frequent tours in Transylvanian – as well as other Romanian – cities are also taken into consideration. Comparisons with the repertoires of other theatres are also made. The audiences’ response to the repertoire policy is not neglected either.*

**7 Cornel Sigmirean, Luminița Chiorean, *Utopia and Reality. Emil Cioran’s Idea of Nation*, Iulian Boldea (editor), *Globalization and Intercultural Dialogue. Multidisciplinary***

*Perspectives*. Section *History*, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2014, pp. 89-99. ISBN 978-606-93691-3-5, International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by Asociația pentru Cultură, Multimedia și Educație Democratică ALPHA, “Petru Maior” University, “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 29-30 May 2014 (in process of ISI indexing).

*The article is related to the general themes of borders of identities, the discursive construction of nation and to the particular case of extreme right orientation in Romania. Having to deal with Western civilization, Romanian intellectuals noticed, even at their first contacts, the rich historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of Western Europe. Starting with the nineteenth century a question aroused: can a culture progress in the absence of a history specific to the development of a great civilization? What chance does the Romanian culture have in order to stand out historically and culturally? These questions were resumed in the interwar period, when there was a broad debate on the modernization of Romanian culture. Such questions arise in the work “Transfiguration of Romania”, where Emil Cioran proposes several solutions to a transfiguration of Romanian culture.*

**8 Cornel Sigmirean, *The Transylvanian Village Elite: Intellectual Training, Social Condition and Model for Community***, in vol. Iulian Boldea (Editor), *The Contexts of Communication. Identity and Interculturality Today*, Arhipelag XXI Press, Târgu-Mureș, 2014, pp. 17-24. ISBN 978-606-8624-29-7. International Conference *Communication, Context, Interculturality*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (CCI 3), Târgu-Mureș, 23-24 October 2014. (indexation in Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge).

*In the former Austrian-Hungarian Empire’s Romanian society, partly composed of farmers, the Church offered the only frame of community life, in which the priest represented for his parishioners the model of life, family relations, within the relationship with the political power and with the other institutions of the state. Through their cultural horizon and religious authority, priests constituted the villages’ elite and the reference model for Romanian society values. By their intellectual and, implicitly, theological training, most of the Romanian priests from the Austro-Hungarian Empire were theological institutes graduates.*

## **Books**

### **The project’s annual volume:**

**Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean (coord.), *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History***, Sibiu, Editura “Astra Museum”, 2014.

The volume *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History* (2014) is the third in the series dedicated to aspects of cultural and intellectual history: *Itineraries beyond Borders of Cultures, Identities and Disciplines* (coordinators Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Corina Teodor, 2012), *In-between Difference and Diversity: Studies of Cultural and Intellectual History* (coordinators Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, 2013), with special interest in the intermediality and interculturality of Transylvania’s historical background. The respective series of volumes prepares the final volume *Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania (1848-1948)* (2015), both theoretically and methodologically.

The volume establishes and defines concepts like discourse, counter-discourse, in relation to the domains of cultural history and intellectual history and applies methodologies characteristic of the general theme of the project. Counter-discourse is defined here as a discursive reaction (cultural,

historiographical, political, literary, artistic, religious, identity discourses, etc.) to an official discourse supported by an authority, which implies a relation of power. Diverse topics related to the concepts of *discourse* and *counter-discourse*, their inter-relationship and inter-dependence are approached from multi- and interdisciplinary perspectives: history and historiography, intellectual, cultural and literary history, history of religions and ecclesiastical history, cultural and post-colonial studies, identity, memory and discourse studies, international relations and political history, etc.

Most of the studies comprised in the volume belong to the project's members and focus on the interplay of discourses and counter-discourses in the cultural and intellectual history of Romania and, particularly, of Transylvania. Contributions from specialists in Romania and abroad were also welcomed and refer to general issues regarding different interpretations and explorations of the notions of discourse and counter-discourse.

The volume is structured in three chapters: **Discourses on Cultural Memory and Historical Representation. 100 Years Anniversaries (1914-2014)** (articles by Carmen Andraș, Asunción López-Varela); **In-between Rhetoric of Cultures, Identities and Intellectual Elites** (articles by Cornel Sigmirean, Marian Zăloagă, Iulian Boldea, Lucian Nastasă Kovacs, Mariana Neț, Daniel Citirigă, Irina Nastasă-Matei, Silvia Mitricioaei, Novák Csaba Zoltán, Claudia Dărăban); **Religious and Ideological Contexts of Ecclesiastical Debates** (articles by Corina Teodor, Anca Șincan, Ionuț Biliuță, Florin Onica).

The volume has 420 pages.

#### **Chapters in the annual volume by the members of the project (Acknowledgement)**

**1 Carmen Andraș, *Discourses and Counter-discourses of War: Cultural History, Memory and Identity***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 22-53. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*In connection with the notions of (counter-) discourse, (counter-) memory or (counter-) history, the author focuses on Eugen Goga's memoir entitled Două Siberii. Din însemnările unui ardelean, fost soldat austro-ungar și prizonier în Rusia (Two Siberias. From the records of a former Austrian-Hungarian soldier and prisoner in Russia). The volume represents Eugen Goga's recollections of his undesired enrolment in the Austrian-Hungarian army alongside a great number of Transylvanians, in 1914 and his participation to World War I, on the Eastern front. The analysis is centered on his life as a prisoner in a Siberian camp and the identity representations of the other, as an ally or an enemy.*

**2 Cornel Sigmirean, *Beyond Borders: Rhetoric of Modernity and National-Cultural Solidarities in the Long Century (1850-1914)***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 75-94. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author starts from the observation that the 19<sup>th</sup> century Romanians from the former Habsburg Empire succeeded in founding a modern national culture by following the new models of West European civilization. Accordingly, influenced by the model of the new meritocratic society, school and education acquired a primary importance in the Transylvanian Romanian elites' engagement in the modernization process. Thus, 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century discourses focused on the idea of education. They encouraged pecuniary contributions for the support of Romanian culture and instruction and for the funding of the Romanian Transylvanian students who were studying at European universities.*



**3 Marian Zăloagă, *Consensus and Disparities in the Reception of Archduke Joseph's Involvement with the Gypsy Studies/Question. Voices from Academic Literature and Daily Press***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 95-147. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author investigates the multiplicity of discourses and counter-discourses promoted by Archduke Joseph in the framework of his theoretical and applied activity within the field of Gypsy studies. The researcher analyzes the reception of Gypsy studies as a distinct discipline of ethnography. The author describes the way discourse on his personal involvement was echoed in the academic press from the United Kingdom and in the official Transylvanian German language journal Siebenbürgisch-Deutsches Tageblatt.*

**4 Iulian Boldea, Lucian Blaga – *Poetic and Philosophical Discourses at the Borders of Metaphysical Horizon***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 148-184. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author observes the permanent tension between the vanity of the one who looks for the mysteries of the world and the humility of Self-abandonment in front of the reality in Lucian Blaga's poetical work. This tension is solved in an exemplary way through the poetic discourse's assimilation of the natural world (history and culture). The poetic discourse transforms the natural world into expression and organizes it according to a new significance as a counter-discourse.*

**5 Mariana Neț, *Romanian-language Theatre in Transylvania and the Banat after 1918: from Counter-discourse to Discourse***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 198-218. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author describes the theatrical movement in Romanian language in Transylvania and the Banat, namely in the cities of Cluj, Oradea, Târgu Mureș and Timișoara after the 1918 Great Union. Therefore, the research focuses on the multifaceted interaction of continuity and discontinuity, crossing borders and staying in-between, which characterized the passage of Romanian language theatre from the status of "counter-discourse" to the status of official discourse.*

**6 Irina Nastasă-Matei, *Propaganda Discourse: the Romanians and the Humboldt Fellowships (1933-1944)***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 252-269. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author observes that after Adolf Hitler's rise to power in 1933, the Humboldt Foundation adapted its strategy of selecting the fellows to the ideological fixations and propaganda purposes of the Third Reich. The study analyzes the way the propaganda apparatus of the Nazi Germany worked in the case of granting scholarships and receiving foreign young people to study in the Third Reich's universities. The author also takes into consideration the propaganda discourse that is analyzed on the basis of the still available fragments of the Humboldt officials' and Humboldt fellows' reports.*

**7 Novák Csaba Zoltán, *Discourses on Collective Integration versus Individual Integration. The National Problem and the Organizations for Ethnic Minorities in the Policies of the PCR after World War II***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 292-314. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author concludes that during the transitional period (1945-1948) and at the beginning of communism, the Romanian Communist Party provided the minorities with a distinct model of integration, the so-called "Leninist-Stalinist model," which was supported by a specific discourse. Consequently, after the end of World War II, "democratic committee"- type organizations of the minorities were founded and played a special role in the lives of the respective ethnic minorities.*

**8 Corina Teodor, *On the Hungarian Greek Catholic Diocese of Hajdudorog: Greek Catholic Discourse / Orthodox Discourse***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 332-361. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author is analyzing the way the foundation of the Hungarian Greek Catholic Diocese of Hajdudorog in 1912 was reflected in the Greek Catholic and Orthodox discourses/counter-discourse interaction. The analysis is based on press articles, discourses delivered on various protest meetings, memoranda sent to the Papacy by the Romanian bishops or memoirs.*

**9 Anca Șincan, *History and Narration: the Unirea Religious Newspaper and the Greek Catholic Church in the First Decade after the 1918 Union***, in *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History*, coord. Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Sibiu, Editura "ASTRA Museum", 2014, pp. 362-377. ISBN 978-606-733-022-9.

*The author discusses certain trends in the ecclesiastical historiography in Transylvania after 1918. As stated by the author, the study considers the rewriting of the historiographical canon to fit into the new national historical narrative. The research focuses on the Greek Catholic newspaper Unirea and the discourses/counter-discourses about the history of the Greek Catholic Church, the responses to the Romanian Orthodox Church representatives in Transylvania.*

#### **Chapters in other books (Acknowledgement)**

1. Iulian Boldea, ***Destinul unui cărturar***, in Vasile Dobrescu, Cornel Sigmirean, Corina Teodor (coord.), *În memoria Grigore Ploșteanu. Studii și evocări*, București, Editura Academiei Române, 2014, pp. 48-53. ISBN 978-973-27-2419-4.

*The portrait of Romanian historian Grigore Ploesteanu proposed by the article attempts to describe the outstanding qualities of the Transylvanian intellectual's destiny, circumscribing him to the trends of ideas and cultural discourse of post-communist Romanian society. Not only has it revealed the remarkable contributions to the study of contemporary Romanian history and, particularly, the history of Transylvania, but also the cultural formation and ethical dimension of Grigore Ploesteanu.*

**2 Iulian Boldea, *Convergențe hermeneutice***, in Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Mircea Muthu. În orizontul sintezei*, Editura Arhipelag XXI, Targu Mures, 2014, pp. 76-82. ISBN 978-606-93691-0-4.

*A former student of the Transylvanian professor Muthu, the author approaches his personality and critical works in a synthetic manner, trying to underline the most relevant focal points of his theoretical thinking and exegetic practice. Muthu's well-known positions regarding the theory of literature and art, the condition of criticism, the esthetic value, as well as the specific creative matrix of Balkan literature, are all revisited and put in the new context of European integration – since such perspectives create implicit channels of communication in spite of any cultural boundaries. The study belongs to the fields of cultural, literary and intellectual history, cultural, border and identity studies and applies their methodological and conceptual apparatuses.*

**3 Iulian Boldea, *Simpatiile poetului***, in Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Aurel Pantea. Ultimul taliban*, Editura Arhipelag XXI, 2014, pp.152-155. ISBN 978-606-93590-7-5.

*The critical approach proposed by this critical study focuses on the main features of Aurel Pantea's poetry, revealing the origins of his convulsive, visionary poetic universe, while at the same time attempting to integrate his neo-expressionist sensibility in the landscape of Romanian and European contemporary poetry. A profoundly original Transylvanian poet, Pantea represents, for Iulian Boldea, a pretext to test poetry's ability to transgress borders and address the most profound ontological problems of contemporary Western world in a trans-identity, trans-national manner. The study belongs to the fields of cultural, literary and intellectual history and applies their methodological and conceptual apparatuses.*

**4 Irina Nastasă-Matei, *Studentii români în Germania nazistă și opțiunile lor politice. Câteva studii de caz***, in Irina Nastasă-Matei, Laurențiu Vlad (coord.), *Universitate și Politică. Evoluții instituționale românești și trasee europene de formare intelectuală, secolele XIX-XXI*, București, Editura Universității din București, 2014, pp. 99-114 (acknowledgement). ISBN 978-606-16-0479-1.

*The article approaches the subject of the Romanian students' migration to the universities of the Third Reich. It stresses the effects of this migration upon some evolutions –positive or negative– in Romania: in culture, in the scientific and academic milieu, in the political sphere, in the political and ideological atmosphere. The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history and applies their methodological and conceptual apparatuses.*

**5 Irina Nastasă-Matei, *Instituțiile berlineze de învățământ superior în preajma anului 1933. Politici naziste, studenți străini, studenți din România***, in Vasile Dobrescu, Cornel Sigmirean, Corina Teodor (coord.), *În memoriam Grigore Ploeșteanu. Studii și evocări*, București, Editura Academiei Române, 2014, pp. 380-392. ISBN 978-973-27-2419-4.

*The article brings contributions from several fields of research included in the project: university history (in Germany), intellectual history (European and Romanian), students' migration (of the Romanian young people) and the connections between these aspects. Thus, the article analyzes the way the modifications in the universities of Berlin during the Nazi period had consequences on the Romanian young people's migration to these institutions.*

**6 Irina Nastasă-Matei, *From Education to Politics. The Students from Romania, the Nazis, the Legionnaires and the Romanian Orthodox Church***, forthcoming in the collective volume *Nationalsozialismus und Regional-Bewusstsein im östlichen Europa. Ideologie, Machtausbau, Beherrschung (Regionen des östlichen Europas im 20 Jahrhundert*, Bd. 3), ed. Burkhard Olschowsky, Ingo Loose, Berlin, De Gruyter, 2014. Series ISSN 2190-1899 (acknowledgement).

*Beyond an evident contribution in the field of German cultural and academic history between 1933 and 1945, as well in the field of students' migration to German universities, the article focuses on the relationships between the education system, political regime, ideology and religion/the religious institutions, in what students' migration and education in Nazi universities are concerned. The author analyzes the borders between culture, politics and religion in the Third Reich.*

**7 Cornel Sigmirean, *Corifeii Școlii Ardelene-portrete și memorie***, in Laura Stanciu (coord.), *Petru Maior și prietenii*, Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega, 2014 (accepted).

*The study points out the paradox marking the memory of the scholars belonging to the Transylvanian School: we do not know how they looked like and where their tombs are situated. We only know for sure that their remains rest in Budapest (Samuil Micu and Petru Maior), in Slovakia (Gheorghe Șincai) and at Lemberg (Budai Deleanu). The study also examines the historiographical and sociological approaches of the Transylvanian School.*

9. **Anca Şincan, *The Inheritance of Loss: the Transformation of the Status of National Church in Communist Romania***, in Nadia Al Bagdadi, Ionut Biliuță, Anca Şincan (Eds.). *Transforming a Church: Eastern Christianities in Post-Imperial Societies*, Budapest, Central European University, 2015 (accepted).

*The article is making partial use of the research undertaken in the project Crossing Borders. It is a discussion on the evolution of the concept of national Church in Romania. It looks at the attempts of creating a national church in interwar Romania, the way in which the regional churches (especially the Transylvanian Orthodox Church) came together into a unified project – a national Orthodoxy.*

## 2. ORAL CONFERENCES (without conference proceedings)

1. **Carmen Andraş, *Frontiere deschise: Transilvania după Primul război mondial***, Conference *Primul razboi mondial: conflicte și memorie – Zilele Academice Clujene*, the “Gheorghe Şincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureş, 6 June 2014.

*The presentation applies the theoretical and methodological principles of cultural and borders studies in the analysis of the way border permeability increased in the Transylvanian space after the First World War and the achievement of the Great Union in 1918, when both internal political borders between Transylvania and the Kingdom of Romania on the one hand, and international borders, on the other hand, progressively melted away. The phenomenon allowed not only the free mobility of people but also the circulation of ideas and values, giving way to modernity on a large scale.*

2. **Iulian Boldea, *Primul război mondial. Reprezentări narative***, Conference *Primul razboi mondial: conflicte și memorie – Zilele Academice Clujene*, the “Gheorghe Şincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureş, 6 June 2014.

*The presentation analyses the way in which the First World War shaped European literary geography, as it illustrated the haunting environment of the front, the tragedy of death and the impact of collective massacres upon human consciousness. At the same time, Iulian Boldea explores the echoes of most significant esthetic relevance that the war has in Romanian literature, in the narrative constructions of writers like Liviu Rebreanu, Camil Petrescu, Hortensia Papadat-Bengescu, Mihail Sadoveanu or Cezar Petrescu.*

3. **Irina Nastasă-Matei, *Antisemitism and Zionism in Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Romania***, at the 30<sup>th</sup> edition of the *Annual Conference of the Association for Israel Studies*, organized by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and Ben-Gurion Research Institute for the Study of Israel and Zionism, Sede-Boqer, Israel, 23-25 June 2014.

*The presentation is included into the general fields of cultural history and political history. It analyzes the Romanian cultural milieu in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which was marked by anti-Semitism, and the consequences of the anti-Semitic attitudes manifested by the majority population at the level of the Jewish community in Romania. One of these consequences was the development of the cultural and political Zionism. The presentation belongs to border studies since it analyzes – at cultural and imaginary levels - the borders between the minority and majority populations, between culture and politics, and, for the Jews from Romania, the border between the country of origin (Romania) and the “promised” land (Israel).*

4. **Irina Nastasă-Matei, *Cultural, professional and ideological transfer between Berlin and Bucharest. Case-study: the Romanian students in Nazi Germany***, at the International Conference *Wissenstransfer und urbane Raum. Formate, Modi und Akteure des Wissenstransfers in den Städten Ostmittel- und Osteuropas*, organized by the Herder Institut Marburg, Marburg, Germany, 4-7 March 2014.

*The presentation belongs to the theme of student migration. It analyzes the situation of the Romanian students who studied in the Third Reich and the influence of their studies on the cultural, economic and political milieu in Romania during the interwar period and the Second World War.*

5. **Irina Nastasă-Matei, *Școlile germane din Transilvania în secolele XIX-XX: între autonomie locală și stat***, at the workshop *Educația publică și condiționările sale*, organized by the Romanian Academy, the Iași branch, the „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași and the University of Bucharest, Iași, 23 May 2014.

*It is a contribution in the field of the history of education, referring to the Saxons' system of education in Transylvania. The study points out the historical evolution of the Saxon system of education in the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, outlining the influence of the passage of the community from under Habsburg authority to Hungarian authority, and subsequently, Romanian, on Saxon education. Beyond territorial borders, symbolic, cultural and administrative borders have been taken into consideration, between the Saxon communities and the rest of the population and the various administrative – local/State.*

6. **Mariana Neț, *Semiotics of Cultural Life in Pre-World War II Timișoara***, 12th Congress of Semiotics, *New Semiotics. Between Tradition and Innovation*, New Bulgarian University, Sofia, 16-20 September 2014.

*The paper is a semiotic overview of cultural practices in the multicultural city of Timișoara before and after 1918. By presenting a few practices of cultural reinvention in the Romanian city of Timișoara, the interplay will be described between continuity and discontinuity, crossing borders and staying on the threshold. All these aspects are dealt in semiotic terms, while considering the signifying aspects of multiculturalism.*

7. **Cornel Sigmirean, *Ofițerii români din Transilvania și Primul război mondial***, Conference *Primul război mondial: conflicte și memorie – Zilele Academice Clujene*, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 6 June 2014.

*The conference analyzes the shift of priorities that mobilized the Romanian officers from Transylvania during the First World War, from their declared loyalty towards the Austrian Emperor and Empire to the national ideal.*

8. **Cornel Sigmirean, *Corifeii Școlii Ardelene-portrete și memorie***, Conference *Petru Maior și prietenii*, First Edition, organized by the “1 Decembrie” University of Alba Iulia and Greek Catholic Bishopric of Oradea. Reghin, 28 February-1 March 2014.

*The conference highlights the relation between memory and reality in the remembrance of the scholars of the Transylvanian School, taking into consideration the lack of actual data proving their description and burial places.*

9. **Cornel Sigmirean, *Ideea latinității și construcția națiunii la românii din Transilvania***, at the Summer School: *Provocările istoriei ca știință de învățământ la începutul mileniului trei*, organized by the Government of Romania, the Romanian Academy and the “Babeș-Bolyai” University of Cluj, 8 July 2014.

*The conference analyzes the correlation between the idea of Latinity and nation construction in the case of the Romanians from Transylvania.*

10. **Cornel Sigmirean, *Studenți din Banatul sârbesc la universitățile din Europa Centrală și de Vest***, at the International Symposium *Banatul – trecut și multiculturalitate*, organized by the Cultural Institute of the Romanians from Voivodine, the Voivodine Museum from Novi Sad, Zrenjanin, Serbia, 11-13 July 2014.

*The conference focuses on the life and activity of the students from the Serbian Banat attending universities in Central and Western Europe. The conference takes into consideration the historical context that enabled the students from the Banat to study abroad.*

11. **Cornel Sigmirean, *Ghetoul din Tîrgu Mureș***, International Conference *Evrei în lagăre și ghetourile din Europa în timpul celui de al doilea război mondial/Jews in the Camps and Ghettos throughout Europe During the First World War*, University of Oradea 30 May 2014.

*The conference describes the Ghetto from the city of Tîrgu Mureș during the Second World War.*

12 **Cornel Sigmirean, *Conceptul de națiune și naționalitate/ majoritate minoritate la elita românilor din fostul Imperiu austro-ungar. Cazul publicistului Teodor V. Păcățian***, al XXIV-lea Simpozion, The Research Institute of the Romanians from Hungary/ Institutul de Cercetări al Românilor din Ungaria, Giula, 22.-23 November 2014.

*After the consecration of the Austria-Hungary Dualism, the political leaders from Budapest tried to promote the idea that in Hungary (historical) there was only one political nation, the Hungarian nation, and the other nations were but parts of an entity. In return, the Romanian political men and the intellectual elites argued that the Romanians represent a nation equal in rights with the Hungarian nation.*

13 **Anca Șincan, *Transylvanian Orthodox and Greek Catholics Rewriting regional histories into the national canon in interwar Romania***, 2014 Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities, Columbia University, New York, 24–26 April 2014.

14 **Anca Șincan, *Reds and Specialists: The Construction of the New State and Church Relationship in the First Decade of the Communist Regime***, CEU Nationalism Studies Program Conference 2014, *Nationalist Responses to Economic and Political Crises*, Central European University, Budapest, 12-14 June 2014.

15 **Anca Șincan, *Rescrierea istoriei regionale în canonul național de către Bisericile Ortodoxă și Greco-Catolică după primul război mondial***, Conference *Primul război mondial: conflicte și memorie –Zilele Academice Clujene*, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Tîrgu Mureș, 6 June 2014.

16 **Anca Șincan, *Rescrierea istoriei regionale în canonul național***, *Arhivele și cercetarea istorică* organized by Arhivele Naționale Mureș/ The National Archives Mureș, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, the “Petru Maior” University, Tîrgu-Mureș, 25 September 2014.

*Anca Șincan’s conference presentations are partially (the Conference in Budapest) or entirely (the conferences in New York and Tîrgu Mureș) based on researches in the frame of the project and are related to the theme of religious intellectual elites in interwar Transylvania. They continue the theoretical problem previously discussed by the author on the secularization of the religious discourse in the public space and the discussion of the relevance of internal borders in the process of nationalization after the First World War.*

17 **Corina Teodor, *Pro și contra Petru Maior. Secvențe polemice din istoriografia ardeleană interbelică***, Conference *Petru Maior și prietenii*, First Edition, organized by “1 Decembrie” University of Alba Iulia and Greek Catholic Bishopric of Oradea. Reghin, 28 February- 1 March 2014.

*The study analyses the way the Orthodox and Greek-Catholic discourses have revealed diverse aspects of Petru Maior's personality and activity, the polemical accents in the two historiographies included.*

**18 Corina Teodor, *Sensibilități individuale și colective în protopopiatul greco-catolic al Mureșului, în anii primului război mondial***, Conference *Primul razboi mondial: conflicte și memorie* – Zilele Academice Clujene, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 6 June 2014.

*The conference analyzed, based on archive documents, the way the ecclesiastic, juridical and political discourses metamorphosed in connection with those who disappeared in the First World War. Starting from the suggestion of Western historiography that a „cultural history” of the war should be written, the author also investigated the way collective mentality received this family dramas.*

**19 Marian Zăloagă, *Armonii și sensibilitate în „secolul cel lung”. Viața muzicală a românilor în scrieri de germane***, Conference *Primul razboi mondial: conflicte și memorie* – Zilele Academice Clujene, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 6 June 2014.

*The paper analyses the way the musical life of the Romanians in Transylvania was perceived under a qualitative aspect, the measure in which it played a central part in the definition of an ethnical identity and the influence of certain European models in its outlining, both from an institutional point of view and the perspective of its cultivation, and the way the models could be applied to regional/local contexts.*

### **3. OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS**

**Iulian Boldea**, Premiul pentru critică literară al revistei *Poesis* (mai 2014) / The prize for literary criticism of the *Poesis* literary journal (May 2014).

**Anca Șincan**, *Visiting professorship* at the Department of History at Central European University. Course: *The Orthodox Church and the Modern State in Eastern Europe*, January – April 2014.

*The course is dedicated to the MA students from the Departments of History, Nationalism and Religious Studies. It is partially based on the research in the frame of the project and applies notions previously introduced by the researcher – the discussion on the association of two theoretical terms – nationalism and religion in the space of Eastern and Central Europe.*