

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY-JULY 2015

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 2015 (January – July).

In 2015, the first objective that was fulfilled was the discussion and the establishment of the final structure of the project. The project members were offered optimal conditions for communication.

The activities corresponding to the above mentioned objective consisted in meetings and electronic correspondence with the project members in order to discuss the quality and relevance of the partial studies in the frame of the project's general theme: *Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania (1848-1948)*.

The project members have published articles in academic journals (ISI indexed or included in International Data Bases) in connection with the project's general theme. They have also participated in national and international conferences, some of which are in ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge**).

A. PUBLICATIONS

Articles published in ISI indexed (included in Web of Science) publications (Acknowledgement)

1. **Cornel Sigmirean, Gheorghe Cojocaru, *Un mécène de la culture roumaine en Transylvanie: Vasile Stroescu***, in *Transylvanian Review*, 2015, no. 4, vol. XXIII, pp. 90-95. ISSN 1221-1249, Influence Factor 0,026 (<http://science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jlresults.cgi?PC=SS&Full=Transylvanian%20Review>)

Vasile Stroescu illustrates an epoch and a spirit. The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was a period of unlimited confidence in culture and in the idea of national solidarity. Vasile Stroescu, born in an old noble family from Bessarabia (today the Republic of Moldova), owner of over 25,000 hectares of land, was one of the greatest Romanian philanthropists. In the period preceding the First World War, he provided approximately one million crowns in aid for the Romanian culture in Transylvania. Among the beneficiaries of the aid provided by Stroescu were also the Romanian students from Cluj and Budapest. The first book collection for the Romanian students from Cluj was achieved in 1912 with Stroescu's contribution. His action was considered by a newspaper of Cluj as "a historical gesture of today's Romanian consciousness."

Articles accepted and published in periodicals included in International Data Bases (Acknowledgement)

1. Iulian Boldea, *Insurgent Poetry: Mircea Dinescu*, in *Studia Universitatis Petru Maior. Philologia*, no. 18, 2015, p. 9-19, ISSN 1582-9960.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural, literary, border and intellectual studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural identity, border identity, tradition and innovation. The study is situated in the context of the redefinition of the conceptual borders of the Romanian lyricism, through the radiography of a poetry placed at the limits of tradition and innovation, postmodern insurgent spirit and irony, and through the references to the metamorphoses of post-war cultural history as well.

2. Iulian Boldea, *Memory, Exile, Identity: Norman Manea*, in *Journal of Romanian Literary Studies*, no. 6, 2015, p. 42-46, ISSN 2248-3004.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, literary, border and identity studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural and border identity, center and margin. The identity problem offers esthetic and ethical individuality to Norman Manea's works, as well as the theme of subversion, which is modulated in the characterial features of symbolic heroes (the clown, "the stupid", the marginalized, etc.). Three major topoi are configuring an epic universe of undisputable esthetic and ethical coherence: the experience of the Holocaust, the sufferings endured during the communist dictatorship and, at the same time, the avatars of exile. The traumatic history of the self is incorporated in the all-comprising history of a demonized and absurd century.

3. Iulian Boldea, *Geo Dumitrescu - Interrogation and Sarcasm*, in *Journal of Romanian Literary Studies*, no. 7, 2015, p. 28-33, ISSN 2248-3004.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, cultural, literary and border studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural and border identity, center and margin, power relationship. Geo Dumitrescu's books thus reconstruct the journey of an author that influenced to an extremely important extent Romanian lyricism after the Second World War in its deepest structures and manifestations. In this way, we can see that Geo Dumitrescu's poetic approach has its starting point in an attitude of revolt, of non-adhesion to a counterfeit, 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. Acutely feeling the poetic word as an alienated and alienating way of communicating, improper to an authentic aesthetic dialogue, the author uses a "democratization" of poetic language, restricting the scale of consecrated vocables and relativizing the amplitude of themes with a consolidated, but otherwise constraining prestige.

4. Iulian Boldea, *Memoria ca palimpsest identitar: Norman Manea*, in *Alternanțe III*. 2 (7), July 2015, p. 25-27, ISSN 2198-0144.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, literary, border and identity studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural and border identity, center and margin, location and dislocation. The study explores from the perspective of cultural and intellectual history the identity issue that confers esthetic and

ethical individuality to Norman Manea's work. His work is situated at the border of fiction and non-fiction, psychological document and evocation of reality. Three main themes lie at the core of Manea's work: the Holocaust experience, the sufferings caused by the totalitarian communist regime, and the avatars of the exile.

5. Iulian Boldea, *Convergențe teoretice și comunicare interculturală*, in *Alternanțe* III. 3 (8), July 2015, p.25-27, ISSN 2198-0144.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, literary, border and identity studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural and border identity, interculturality, cultural and literary comparatism, Transylvanian cultural and intellectual history. The study presents the contribution of Mircea Muthu, one of the most authorized voices of the Transylvanian and Romanian comparatism in general, to the development of essential concepts like literary Balkanism and interculturality. His studies are remarkable through their comparatist vocation, the valorization of cultural history resources, through the identification of cultural borders and, at the same time, of the intercultural dialogue, by applying thus the latest methodologies of cultural comparatism.

6. Iulian Boldea, *Memoria ca palimpsest*, in *Vatra*, no. 1-2, 2015, p. 91-97, ISSN 1220-6334.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, literary, border identity and memory studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural memory, memory studies. cultural travel, and Transylvanian cultural and literary history, imaginary and reality, fiction and representation of cultural diversity. The concepts are applied in the case study of Ana Blandiana's literary essays.

7. Iulian Boldea, *Între hermeneutică și memorialistică*, in *Vatra*, no. 5, 2015, p.36-40, ISSN, 1220-6334.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, literary history and criticism, border literary genres and concepts, and memory studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as literary criticism and history, cultural memory, Transylvanian cultural and literary history. The concepts are applied in the case study of Adrian Marino's works in the fields of literary criticism and history, with special interest in his non-conformist memoirs.

8. Iulian Boldea, *Doi scriitori români de origine armeană: Varujan Vosganian și Ștefan Agopian*, in *Vatra*, no. 6, 2015, p.75-79, ISSN, 1220-6334.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, literary, border, memory and identity studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural and border identity, center and margin. They are applied in the case studies of the literary works of Varujan Vosganian și Ștefan Agopian, for whom history and memory represent privileged themes of fundamental esthetic and ethical resonance.

9. Marian Zăloagă, *What cultural hegemony was more convenient? Transylvanian Romanians' self-representation in the multicultural imperial ethno-/historiographical projects of the Dualist Monarchy*, in *Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio –Umane "Gheorghe Șincai"*, Târgu Mureș, vol. XVIII, 2015, 21 p. ISSN 1454-5284. Included in International data basis CEEOL (accepted).

In this study the author explores the role of subjectivity in the scientific discourses dedicated to the construction of the self-image of an ethnic group within the ethno-/historiographical projects patronized by the central authorities in Austria-Hungary at

the end of the long 19th century. The article considers Ioan Slavici's and Grigore/Gergely Moldovan's essays dedicated to the self-representation of their in-group within the Dualist Empire. The author demonstrates how the two top Transylvanian Romanian intellectuals of that time shaped their discourses according to the poles of power (Vienna or Budapest) to which they personally referred to as contributors to the Transylvanian Romanian culture. In other words, the study shows how these two authors sketched the self-image of the Transylvanian Romanians in volumes dedicated to an elevated and official German language readership. I mainly concentrate on the manner in which Slavici or Moldovan accepted or disregarded cultural Habsburg/German, respectively, Magyar hegemonies over the Transylvanian Romanians in the process of designing a self-image of their Kulturation.

Conference Proceedings (Acknowledgement)

1. Carmen Andraș, *Shifting Ideologies and Cultural Identities in Romania: Nicușor Graur's Political Memoirs (1930-1946)*, in Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Debates on Globalization. Approaching National Identity through Intercultural Dialogue. Studies and Articles. Section: History and Cultural Mentalities*, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2015, pp. 121-134. ISBN 987-606-93692-5-8, Proceedings of the International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by the ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies, the "Petru Maior" University, the "Gheorghe Șincai" Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 28-29 May 2015 (ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge**).

The paper focuses on Nicușor Graur's ideological shifts from the Right to the Left in Romania during the dictatorial regimes of King Carol II and Ion Antonescu. In his two political memoirs, "În preajma altei lumi" ("Close to Another World") and "Ion Mihalache et Comp." (both published in 1946), Nicușor Graur, a journalist and former influential member of the National Peasant Party, justifies his leaving the party headed by the outstanding politicians and statesmen Iuliu Maniu (president) and Ion Mihalache (vice president). Built at the border of historical truth and personal need of justifying his choice, his discourse intentionally focuses not only on the so-described lack of congruence between the party's ideological and political propaganda and its actual actions, but also by looking to turn his former patrons and their followers into scapegoats. Such a political option, which was understood in his case sometimes as a proof of an authentic democratic commitment, other times as a careerist's act of treason or desertion that was sanctioned with incarceration, turned him from a dictatorship and extremism denouncer into a sympathizer of communism and of the Soviet Union. The paper follows not only Graur's ideological and political shifts but also the cultural and social implications in an interdisciplinary manner. The cultural and political reconstruction of Graur's political orientation is set at the border of traditions coming both from the Romanian Kingdom and Transylvania owing to the National Peasant Party's roots in these parts of Romania.

2. Iulian Boldea, *The Generation of 27. Identity Apories*, in Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Debates on Globalization. Approaching National Identity through*

Intercultural Dialogue. Studies and Articles. Section: Literature, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2015, p. 34-47. ISBN 987-606-93692-5-8, Proceedings of the International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by the ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies, the “Petru Maior” University, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 28-29 May 2015 (ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge**).

The study belongs to the field of cultural and intellectual history. The opposition between culture and politics, that the '27 Generation assumes and practices at least at the beginning and especially through Eliade (who proclaims apoliticism as a strong ideological argument), appears to fade out some years later, when the criterionist project enters (after 1932) a new stage, where the interferences with the political become more and more vigorous. If anti-Semitism used to be essentially theoretical until the 30s, through the idea of economic competition, it is between the World Wars that a part of the '27 Generation that had gone towards the far-right legitimates a metaphysical establishment: the Jew is no longer seen only as an economic "competitor", but he embodies pure evil and should be exterminated on religious grounds (in the case of the legionary doctrine) or by the employment of Metaphysics, as Cioran points out.

3. Iulian Boldea, *Globalization, Ideology and Intercultural Dialogue*, vol. Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Debates on Globalization. Approaching National Identity through Intercultural Dialogue. Section Communication, Public Relations, Journalism*, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2015, p. 31-41. ISBN 987-606-93692-5-8. Proceedings of the International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by the ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies, the “Petru Maior” University, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 28-29 May 2015 (ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge**).

Methodologically, the study relies on the principles of interdisciplinarity and intercultural dialogue. The representation of the Other has a mosaic aspect, it is both a mental construct, an ideological option, a fluctuating imaginary pattern, which makes possible the meaning negotiations and the transactions between different imaginary-typical structures, which, in turn, define through the liminality's determinations, through diachronic actualizations or through the temptation of self-reflection. In this way, the representations of the Other, as a privileged imagistic way of intercultural communication define themselves through ambiguity and by the presence of a tensed dynamic between referentiality and reflexivity, between the structures of the memory and the structures of the imaginary, between ideology and language. Intercultural communication involves dialogue, interaction, interference of ideas, putting into effect multiple instruments of assessment, comparison, validation or invalidation. During the process of intercultural communication, the cultural identity is subjected to a series of pressures, influences or variables, like the communicative intention, the individual identity patterns, the accents of identity intensity, the profile and number of actors or the substance of the communicative process.

4. Novák Csaba Zoltán: *Apariția nomenclaturii. Schimbare de elite și de regim după cel de al doilea război mondial*, in *Elite și societate în Transilvania sec. 19-20*, Miercurea Ciuc, Editura Pro Print, 2015 (accepted), Proceedings of the Conference

Elite și societate în Transilvania sec. 19-20 organized by the Cultural Centre of the Covasna County, 27 June 2015. (no ISI indexing)

The study analyzes the problems related to the change of regime after WWII in Eastern Transylvania. The analysis focuses on the transformation of the elites, the cultural elite's attachment toward the political changes, their participation to the new power structures, the recruitment and ideologization of the new elite, the confrontation between the old bourgeois values and the communist left ideology.

5. Cornel Sigmirean, *Nationalism and Socialism in the Political Movement of the Romanians from Austro-Hungary at the Beginning of the 20th Century*, in Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Debates on Globalization. Approaching National Identity through Intercultural Dialogue. Studies and Articles. Section: History and Cultural Mentalities*, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2015, pp. 11-20. ISBN 987-606-93692-5-8, Proceedings of the International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by the ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies, the "Petru Maior" University, the "Gheorghe Șincai" Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 28-29 May 2015 (ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge**).

In the context of the nineteenth century, the century of nations as it was named, which led to the birth of modern nationalism, the study follows the way in which the intellectual elites of the Romanians from Austria-Hungary interpreted the concept of nation and the way they saw the solution of equality among the empire's nations. The representative intellectuals whom the authors chose for the article are Aurel C. Popovici and Iosif Pop, representatives of the European nationalism, and Vasile Goldiș, adept of the Austrian-Marxist theory of nation. Regardless of the foundations of their philosophical works, the Romanian elites identified themselves with their nation, living with enthusiasm the national sentiment, assuming the political elites' political-national projects.

6. Anca Șincan, *Between Local Acts and Central Nationalist Policies: Building Churches in 1980s Transylvania*, in Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Debates on Globalization. Approaching National Identity through Intercultural Dialogue. Studies and Articles. Section: History and Cultural Mentalities*, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2015, pp. 165-174. ISBN 987-606-93692-5-8, Proceedings of the International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by the ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies, the "Petru Maior" University, the "Gheorghe Șincai" Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 28-29 May 2015 (ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge**).

The paper analyses the way in which public religion is practiced in the first years of the communist regime in Romania stressing the image of the Greek Catholic communities in Transylvania that united with the Orthodox Church. The research is the conclusion of the proposed subject in the present project that looks at the interaction between the Greek Catholic and the Orthodox communities of Transylvania in the first half of the 20th century.

7. Corina Teodor, *Childhood in War Time: Considerations Regarding Some Archive Documents*, in Iulian Boldea (coord.), *Debates on Globalization. Approaching National Identity through Intercultural Dialogue. Studies and Articles.*

Section: History and Cultural Mentalities, Târgu Mureș, Arhipelag XXI Press, 2015, pp. 37-45. ISBN 987-606-93692-5-8, Proceedings of the International Conference *Globalization, International Dialogue and National Identity*, organized by the ALPHA Institute for Multicultural Studies, the “Petru Maior” University, the “Gheorghe Șincai” Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities, Târgu Mureș, 28-29 May 2015 (ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge**).

The study aims at analyzing aspects of everyday life and children's school in one of the Transylvanian region, based on unpublished archival documents. Although the documents of the Greek-Catholic Deanery of Mureș, kept at the County Archives, are providing only some landmarks about the history of childhood, we consider them useful, in addition to what other sources - especially diaries and memoirs - are recording.

Chapters in volumes (Acknowledgement)

1. Iulian Boldea, Lucian Blaga – Poetry and Metaphysical Knowledge, in volume Iulian Boldea, Cornel Sigmirean (coord.), *Elites and the South-East European Culture*, Edizioni Nuova Cultura, Roma, Italy, 2015, p.113-133, ISBN: 978-8-868-12488-5, 351 pp.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history and it is dedicated to one of the most important representatives of Transylvania's cultural elites, Lucian Blaga. In Lucian Blaga's poetry, the metaphysical touch is undeniable. Most of his poems have incorporated in their deepest structure a philosophical idea, the thrill of a metaphysical thought, an inquisitive impulse regarding the destiny of the human being thrown to the World and into Time, a being who tries to find his paradigmatic roots, the access to the abyssal world of the “mothers” through dream, myth, sleep, silence or love. Therefore, the dynamics of Blaga's imaginary creation is often ascensionally postured: it is a projection of impulses towards the absolute, towards the being's metaphysical roots and revelations. Situated between mythos and logos, Blaga's creation is rightfully fueled by both the propulsion towards the heights of reason and the initiatic approach to the depth of the mythical archetype which accounts for the ontological roots of the human.

2. Iulian Boldea, Intelectualii și problema evreiască în perioada interbelică (generația '27), in volume Cornel Sigmirean (coord.), *Intelectualii: ideologii și destin politic*, Arhipelag XXI, 2015, p. 251-277, ISBN 978-606-8624-28-0.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural and intellectual history, literary, border and identity studies. It defines concepts connected to the present project, such as cultural and border identity, center and margin, location and dislocation, self-representation and representation of the other, interwar Romania, ideology. It is set in the complex political background of interwar Romanian, focusing on the case of the generation called by Dan C. Mihăilescu as the '27 Generation (Eliade, Cioran, Ionescu).

3. Iulian Boldea, Empatia interogației, in volume Iulian Boldea (coord.), Cornel Moraru – *critică și raționalitate*, Editura Arhipelag XXI, 2015, p. 131-137, ISBN 978-606-93692-0-3.

The study belongs to the fields of cultural, literary and intellectual history and it is dedicated to one of the most important representatives of Transylvanian literary

criticism, namely Cornel Moraru. He is a literary critic of ideas and elites. He understands literature from an ontological perspective.

4. Irina Nastasă-Matei, *Sașii și antisemitismul. Câteva reflecții asupra atitudinii minorității germane din România față de evrei în perioada interbelică*, in Carol Iancu, Alexandru-Florin Platon (coord.), *Pogromul de la Iași și Holocaustul în România/Le Pogrom de Iași et la Shoah en Roumanie*, Editura Universității “Al. I. Cuza” of Iași, 2015, p. 117-127. ISBN 978-606-714-106-1.

The article belongs to the field of cultural history and history of ideas, analyzing primarily the discourse of the Transylvanian Saxons addressed to the Jewish population. It highlights the evolution of the relations between the two ethnic communities during 1933-1944, emphasizing the border between the image of the Jew as a neighbor and friend, sharing with the Saxons the same status of minority in Romania, and the antisemitic attitude towards the Jews inspired to the German community in Romania by the Nazi propaganda.

5. Irina Nastasă-Matei, *From education to politics. The students from Romania, the Nazis, the Legionnaires and the Romanian Orthodox Church*, in publication in the volume *Nationalsozialismus und Regional-bewusstsein im östlichen Europa. Ideologie, Machtausbau*, Berlin, Beharrung, 2015. Series ISSN 2190-1899.

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.

6. Anca Șincan, *A Tale of Two Churches: The Orthodox and Greek Catholic elites of Sibiu and Blaj in the aftermath of the First World War and their interaction in Telegraful Român and Unirea*, in Florin Anghel, Daniel Citiriga ed, *Intelectualii politici și politica intelectualilor*, Târgoviște, Editura Cetatea de Scaun, 2015 (to be published)

The article regards the debate between the Greek Catholic and the Orthodox elites in Transylvania regarding the status of national church and their suitability towards representing the nation.

B. ORAL CONFERENCES (without conference proceedings)

1. Iulian Boldea, *Generația '27: itinerarii identitare*, International conference *Formes de l'opposition culturelle et représentations identitaires dans l'Europe des totalitarismes*, Centre de Recherches d'Histoire et de Théorie Littéraires de l'Académie Roumaine, “George Călinescu” Institute, “Dunărea de Jos” University, Galați, 26 – 27 June 2015.

The study belongs to the field of cultural and intellectual history. The opposition between culture and politics that the '27 Generation assumes and practices at least at the beginning seems to fade later. After 1932 the interference with the political sphere has gradually become more accentuated. Thus, in the fall of 1932, the Criterion association organized a series of conferences on political personalities like Lenin, Mussolini, or

Gandhi. The idea of modernization through culture and the promotion of spiritual values were gradually imbued with an ideological and political character. The '27 Generation has a rather heterogeneous structure including important intellectuals like Mircea Eliade, the leader of the group , Emil Cioran, Mihail Sebastian, Constantin Noica, Mircea Vulcănescu, Petre Țuțea, and other personalities of second rank (Traian Herseni, Anton Golopenția sau Ernest Bernea, Petru Comarnescu, Ionel Jianu, Alexandru Elian, Dan Botta, I. Biberi, Petru Manoliu, Dan Petrașincu, George Matei Cantacuzino, Alexandru Cristian Tell, Mihail Polihroniade, Arșavir Acterian a.s.o.).

2. Irina Nastasă-Matei, Romanian Zionist Views on Israel's Sustainable Development, The 31st Annual Meeting of the Association for Israel Studies, *Sustainable Israel: A Changing Society in the 21st Century*, organized by Azrieli Institute of Israel Study, Concordia University, Canada.

The presentation belongs to the more general fields of „cultural history” and „political history”. It investigates the Romanian cultural environment during 1880-1920, marked by antisemitism, as well as the Jewish cultural and political environment of that period in Romania, characterized by the emergence of the first Zionist movements. The paper is an analysis of the Jewish political discourse, having as basis the Romanian Zionist press of that period. It examines the evolution, during four decades, of the Jewish populations' mental borders – at cultural and imaginary level - between the home country and the "promised land", analyzing the Jewish political projects designed to overcome the actual territorial boundaries/borders.

3. Anca Șincan, Reds and specialists: the construction of the new state and church relationship in the first decade of the communist regime, international conference *Linking Past, Present and Future: The 25th Anniversary of Regime Change in Romania and Moldova (1989/1991)*, București, Society for Romanian Studies, 17-19 June 2015.

The presentation looks at the survival of the intellectuals of the interwar period into communism with a particular look at the Transylvanian religious elite inside the ministry for religious denominations in the first years of the communist regime in Romania. The presentation looks at the closing of the process of centralization that started in 1918 with the survival of regional groups (Transylvanian) into the centralized state apparatus.

4. Marian Zăloagă, Educația muzicală a studenților seminariști in secolul XIX, at the Conference *Clerul și Societatea Modernă, Zilele Academiei Clujene, Institutul de Cercetări Socio –Umane “Gheorghe Șincai”*, Târgu Mureș, 22 May 2015.

The presentation screens the role of musical education in the school curricula of the seminary students in Transylvania. The author explores the elevation in the field, the frequency of musical classes, the imports of methods and eventually the way this education was reflected in the practice of the parishioners.

5. OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Iulian BOLDEA:

Editorial Activity

- **Director of the Arhipelag XXI Publishing House.**
- **Member of the editorial boards of academic journals: *International Journal of Science, International Journal of Applied Social Sciences (ISSA), Anuarul***

Institutului de Cercetări Socio Umane „Gheorghe Șincai” al Academiei Române, Târgu-Mureș.

Owing to his editorial activity, Professor Iulian Boldea has encouraged the project members to publish some of their research results in volumes and journals of high academic standards, whose programs favor methodology based on interdisciplinarity and multidisciplinary, intercultural dialogue and comparatism in the fields of cultural and intellectual history, with relevance for the present project **Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania (1848-1948)/Dincolo de frontiere: Aspecte ale istoriei culturale si intelectuale a Transilvaniei.**

Conference organization

- **President of the Organizing Committee of the International Conferences *European Integration - between Tradition and Modernity (EITM), Globalization, Intercultural Dialogue and National Identity (GIDNI), Communication, Context, Interdisciplinarity (CCI), Literature, Discourse and Multicultural Dialogue (LDMD).***

- **Member of the Organizing Committee of the International Conferences *Identité et mémoire culturelles en Europe aux XX^e-XXI^e siècles (Galați, October 2015) and The Dialogue of Cultures/ The Culture of Dialogue (Ploiești, November 2015).***

Owing to his activity as conference director and organizer, Professor Iulian Boldea has encouraged the project members to participate to international conferences of high academic standards, favoring interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches, intercultural dialogue and comparatism in the fields of cultural and intellectual history, with relevance for the present project. Some of the conferences are already ISI indexed, others are in the ISI indexing process - **Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI) – Web of Knowledge.**

Irina NASTASĂ-MATEI:

- **from 2015, Member of the Council of European Studies’ Research Network on Transnational Memory and Identity in Europe.**

The association brings together researchers from different countries who are concerned with the topic of transnational memory and identity in Europe. The subject of the project **Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania (1848-1948)/Dincolo de frontiere: Aspecte ale istoriei culturale si intelectuale a Transilvaniei (1848-1948)** fits thus perfectly into the topics debated by the academics belonging to this network. Studying the territorial, mental, identity or ideological borders is one of the main goals of the association. The membership offers us an international academic framework in which we can test our ideas regarding Transylvania as border area and we can benefit from the expertise of researchers from various countries and various fields of study, while, in the same time, promoting the project at international level.