

EVOLUȚIA TEMATICILOR PUBLICATE DE GAZETA POPORALĂ CĂRȚILE SĂTEANULUI ROMÂN (1876–1886)**

ALEXANDRU NICOLAESCU**

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TOPICS DESIGNED BY THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED FOR PEASANTS CĂRȚILE SĂTEANULUI ROMÂN [BOOKS OF THE ROMANIAN PEASANT] (1876–1886)

***Abstract.** In the present study, we wanted to capture the evolution of the topics approached by the newspapers published for peasants Cărțile săteanului român [Books of the Romanian peasant], in the 11 years of its existence. The periodical was issued in 1876, in Gherla, and was edited by Nicolae Fekete Negruțiu, and in the last year of its publication it was led by Ion Pop-Reteganul. It addressed, above all, the Romanian inhabitants of the rural area of Transylvania, addressing topics of interest to them in an attempt to bring improvements in their daily lives. According to the topics presented in the published articles, I classified the analysis based on educational, agricultural, literal, political contributions and various news. The categories described above covered the entire range of editorial approaches of the studied periodical. The editorial change or continuity was also treated during the 11 years of incessant appearance. The research was based on the analysis of the periodical and on the existing bibliographic sources.*

***Keywords:** Transylvania, the newspapers published for peasants, press, Cărțile săteanului român, discourse.*

Introducere

În studiul de față ne-am dorit să prezentăm principalele tematici pe care le-a abordat gazeta *Cărțile săteanului român* de-a lungul existenței sale. Suntem de părere că, în ciuda abordării pozitivist-descriptive, cercetarea de față este utilă, deoarece în literatura de specialitate nu avem clar definite temele pe care le abordau gazetele populare¹, motiv pentru care am ales să examinăm tematica unuia din cele mai reprezentative periodice dedicate mediului sătesc românesc din Transilvania de la sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea.

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¹ Nici definiția „gazelor populare” nu este foarte bine încetățenită. Menționăm că am ales să utilizăm termenul de „gazetă populară” în dauna formei moderne de „gazetă populară” pentru că, în opinia noastră, este un termen consacrat în istoriografie. Înțelesul termenului de gazetă este aplicabil periodicalului în discuție, deoarece nu a avut preocupări strict științifice ci de popularizare, așa cum vom vedea în cele ce urmează.

AGENȚIA (SUCURSALA) SIBIU A BĂNCII NAȚIONALE A ROMÂNIEI ÎN PERIOADA 1919–1946

NADIA MANEA*

The Sibiu Branch of the National Bank of Romania between 1919 and 1946

Abstract. Sibiu was one of the Transylvanian cities, which benefited from the help of the National Bank of Romania before 1918, via the Albina Bank, with the aim of supporting the Romanian institutions. This aspect, together with the city's favourable geographic positioning and economic potential, explain why Sibiu became one of the first five cities in Transylvania where the National Bank of Romania established a branch in 1919. Starting its actual operations after the ending of the monetary unification process and the taking over of the premises of the former Austrian-Hungarian Bank, the Sibiu Branch of the National Bank of Romania performed a significant number of transactions ever since 1921–1927, when it ranked seventh among the NBR offices in the country and third in Transylvania. Even during the times of the Great Depression, the Sibiu office managed to outperform most of the other branches. Our research of the documents in the NBR Archives showed that the Sibiu Branch of the National Bank of Romania played an important role for the local economy, as well as in the relationships with local banks, including Transylvanian Saxon ones, while also continuing its involvement in charity and other actions aimed at supporting Romanian cultural and religious institutions. Some of the most distinguished figures among the bank officers working for the Sibiu Branch were several of its managers, including Nicolae Mărculescu (1919–1932), Lucian Cioranu (1937–1939), and Alexandru Mihăițaș (1940–1947), among others, but also bank clerks such as Ilie Nicoară, Ioan Sadofsky, Constantin Filip Enescu, and Ioan Lissai. During the difficult years of the Second World War, the Sibiu Branch also became a shelter for the employees of the NBR offices evacuated in the summer of 1940. In 1944, it was considered as an option for the evacuation of the NBR gold treasure and provided support for the operations of the Issued Notes Compartment, which had been evacuated to Râșinari. The nationalization of the National Bank of Romania by way the law of December 1946 imposed essential changes in the attributions of its branches, establishing a new period in the history of the NBR Sibiu Branch.

Keywords: Sibiu Branch of the National Bank of Romania, monetary unification, discount, Albina Bank, NBR treasure, evacuation of the Issued Notes Compartment in Râșinari, NBR Archive.

Obiectivul acestui studiu este reconstituirea activității Agenției/Sucursalei Băncii Naționale¹ a României din Sibiu în perioada 1919–1946, respectiv între

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¹ Rețeaua teritorială a BNR în perioada interbelică a fost alcătuită din câte o sucursală sau o agenție în fiecare reședință de județ. De multe ori, aceste reprezentanțe ale BNR erau denumite în documentele administrației centrale cu un termen unificator „sediul”, care era diferențiat de clădirea în

DER DEUTSCHE BUND IN EUROPA – SCHLUSSTEIN DES EUROPÄISCHEN FRIEDENS^{*1}

WOLF D. GRUNER^{**}

The German Confederation in Europe – a Keystone for the European Peace

Abstract. *The German Confederation (1815–1866) was the succes organization of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. It was the bond of the German nation between the Old Empire and the Prussian-German Empire of 1871. The federal structure of the German Confederation as the Central State of Europe secured European peace for more than 50 years. From a security point of view, it had a dual function: to guarantee the domestic structure of the German states and to secure the European balance of power. The German Historian Heeren in 1816 warned that a strong, centralized German state would destabilize the European multi-polar international system whereas a federal organization of Central Europe would secure the European balance, i.e. a strong German state would try for European hegemon posing the German question. The breakup of the Confederation by Prussia in 1866 destroyed the Central European Federal Order. The German*

* Vortrag im Rahmen der Europagespräche an der Stiftungsuniversität Hildesheim am 16.11.2017. Dem Kollegen und Freund Prof. Dr. Michael Gehler danke ich, dass ich die Möglichkeit hatte den Deutschen Bund in seiner europäischen Dimension, seiner Bedeutung für die europäische Ordnung und seinen Stellenwert für die deutsche Frage im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert vorstellen durfte. Der Text wurde leicht ergänzt. Die Nachweise zu Quellen und Literatur beschränken sich auf das Notwendigste. Der Vortragsstil wird beibehalten.

¹ Vgl. hierzu ausführlicher u.a.: Wolf D. Gruner, *Der Deutsche Bund 1815–1866* (München: C.H. Beck, 2012); Wolf D. Gruner, *Der Wiener Kongress 1814/15* (Stuttgart: Reclam, 2014); Wolf D. Gruner, „The German Confederation: Cornerstone of the New European Security System“, in: Beatrice de Graaf, Ido de Haan, Brian Vick (Hgg.), *Securing Europe after Napoleon. 1815 and the New Security Culture* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2019), 150–167; Wolf D. Gruner, „Der Kongress geht vor an und tanzt‘: Der Blick auf den Wiener Kongress nach 200 Jahren – neue Sehweisen I“, *Transilvania Review / Revue de Tansylvanie* 26/1 (2017): 105–124; Wolf D. Gruner, „Der Kongress geht voran und tanzt‘. Der Blick auf den Wiener Kongress nach zweihundert Jahren – neue Sehweisen II“, *Transilvania Review / Revue de Transylvanie* 26/2 (2017): 341–373; Wolf D. Gruner, „The Congress of Vienna 1814/15: Intersection in the Process of Transformation from the Europe of the Old Régime to the Europe of Modernity“, in: Winfried Eberhard, Christian Lübke (Hgg.), *The Plurality of Europe. Identities and Spaces* (Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag, 2010), 611–634; Jürgen Müller, *Der Deutsche Bund 1815–1866* (München: Oldenbourg, 2006); Jürgen Angelow, *Der Deutsche Bund* (Darmstadt: WGB, 2003); Helmut Rumpler (Hg.), *Deutscher Bund und deutsche Frage* (Wien: Oldenbourg, 1990); Johannes Süßmann, *Vom Alten Reich zum Deutschen Bund 1789–1815* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 2015).

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WESTERN EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY: THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE NIGERIAN CIVIL WAR, 1967–1970

OLUCHUKWU IGNATUS ONIANWA *

Abstract. *This paper examines how the CoE championed the campaign for Western European humanitarian assistance to the victims of the Nigerian Civil War. While it interrogates the salient resolutions of the Council adopted on humanitarian action of the conflict, the study discusses the assistance of the Western European governments to the relief operations. While the study adopts historical narrative approach for data analysis, it utilizes primary sources such as archival materials obtained from the British National Archives Kew London and the CoE digital archives, and secondary sources such as books for data collection. The threat of hunger and starvation provoked global humanitarian campaign in the civil war. Through its resolutions and recommendations, the CoE had appealed to its member-states to develop collaborative efforts and collective action in the conduct of humanitarian operations of the war within the context of making financial donations, supply of food and medical equipment to those in need. European solidarity based on common moral responsibility influenced the joint humanitarian intervention by the Member States of the CoE. The CoE Member States ensured that the two sides of the conflict negotiated realistic terms for humanitarian operation. The increased human rights voices in Western Europe quickened the humanitarian action undertaken by the CoE. Member States channeled their energy solely in meeting the needs of the affected victims. Thus, for the sake of humanity and in the interests of human life and dignity Western European nations irrespective of their political affiliations and ideologies took giant steps to alleviate the pains of the people in the warzone.*

Keywords: *aid, diplomacy, Council of Europe, humanitarianism, Nigerian Civil War.*

Introduction

Humanitarian assistance for the civilian population was the core issue that dominated public discourse and European diplomacy during the Nigerian Civil War fought between the Federal Military of Government of Nigeria led by Major-General Yakubu Gowon and the Republic of Biafra under Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu¹. People from European countries namely

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¹ Arthur Agwuncha Nwankwo, Samuel. U Ifejika, *The Making of a Nation: Biafra* (London: C. Hurst and Company, 1969), 3. See also, John. J. Stremalu, *The International Politics of the Nigerian Civil War, 1967–1970* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1977); Michael, M. Gould, *The Struggle for Modern Nigeria: The Biafran War, 1967–1970* (London: I.B.Tauris & Co, 2013).

**BOETHIUS, *DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIAE*:
DE LA MANUSCRISE MEDIEVALE LA INCUNABULE DIN
BIBLIOTECA BRUKENTHAL**

CONSTANTIN ITTU*

**Boethius, *De consolatione philosophiae*: from Medieval Manuscripts
to the Brukenthal Library Incunabula**

Abstract. As a librarian, the author of this paper is dealing with Boethius' 'De consolatione philosophiae', starting with three incunabula from the Brukenthal Museum Library, and continuing with medieval manuscripts of the book widespread in other libraries. The author interest is also focused on Boethius – his era, the political framework, and his tragic destiny – as well as on the importance of the book throughout the centuries.

Keywords: Boethius, *De consolatione philosophiae*, incunabula, Brukenthal Library, manuscripts.

Fondul de carte al Bibliotecii Brukenthal – această moștenire baronială din vremea Iluminismului transilvan – adăpostește, în colecția sa de incunabule, trei exemplare ale operei menționate în titlu: a) Boethius Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *De consolatione philosophiae cum expositione beati Thome de Aquino*, Nürnberg, Anton Koberger, 24 VII 1473; b) Boethius Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *De consolatione philosophiae*, Nürnberger, Anton Koberger, 1486, 23 VI și c) Boethius Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *De consolatione philosophiae et de disciplina scholastica cum commento Thomae de Aquino*, Venetia, Bonetus Locatellus, 1498.

După cum se poate observa, două ediții au apărut la Nürnberg, iar a treia la Veneția. Ca să înțelegem rolul orașului Nürnberg, trebuie precizat că acesta nu deținea supremația în domeniul tipăririi cărții în arealul geografic respectiv, fiind umbrit de Augsburg, care inunda piața de carte cu produsele sale. În schimb, ediția venețiană ne îndreaptă atenția spre Bonetus Locatellus sau Bonetus de Locatellis,

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THE FACE OF RESISTANCE: THE COMMUNIST PAST AS AN EXHIBITION PROJECT. THE CASE OF THE RESISTERS EXHIBITION*

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Abstract. My paper analyzes how, through its chosen 30 case studies of personalities that opposed the communist regime in Romania, the exhibition *The Resisters* contributes to the criminalization of the recent past in the Romanian collective memory. To this end, I have divided my study into three main parts. The first one traces from a chronological perspective the initiatives meant to force the communist repression into public remembrance. The second part details the creation and transformation of *The Resisters* from an NGO project into a national exhibition opened to mark the passing of 30 years since the fall of communism in Romania. In the last section, I have divided the resisters into five categories depending on the nature of their opposition to the communist regime. These categories include everyday resistance, armed resistance, cultural resistance, religious resistance, and resistance in political field. Using visual analysis I underline how each portrait of the resisters and story behind is a contribution to the criminalization of communist past in the Romanians' collective memory.

Keywords: criminalization of communist past, exhibition, resistance, NGO, visual analysis.

Introduction

On 18 December 2006 President Traian Băsescu appeared in front of the Romanian Parliament. Amid protests and booing from a part of the MPs he delivered a speech in which, from his position as chief of the Romanian state, condemned the communist regime as being “illegitimate and criminal” and expressed his “regret and compassion for the victims of the Communist dictatorship”. The public condemnation of the communist regime was based on the conclusions of a report drafted by the Presidential Commission for the Analysis of the Communist Dictatorship in Romania that had been created earlier that year¹.

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¹ Cristian Vasile, “Scholarship and Public Memory: The Presidential Commission for the Analysis of the Communist Dictatorship in Romania (PCACDR)”, or Bogdan C. Iacob, “The Romanian Communist Past and the Entrapment of Polemics”, in *Remembrance, History and Justice. Coming to Terms with Traumatic Pasts in Democratic Society*, eds. Vladimir Tismăneanu, Bogdan C. Iacob (Budapest, New York: CEU Press, 2015), 329–345, 417–474; Vladimir Tismăneanu, “Democracy and Memory: Romania Confronts its Communist Past”, *The Annals of the American Society* 617 (May 2008), 166–180, James Mark, *Unfinished Revolution: Making Sense of the Communist Past in Central-Eastern Europe* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2010), 38–44.

LUCIAN BLAGA ALS WEGWEISER DES PHILOSOPHISCHEN BEWUSSTSEINS

RAINER SCHUBERT*

Lucian Blaga as Guide of the Philosophical Consciousness

Abstract. *Lucian Blaga is one of the most important Romanian philosophers. In addition to his literary works, he also left a great philosophical work. Since he did not emigrate, he is not very well known abroad. However, his philosophy is of international standing and is also very topical. The German language, which he mastered perfectly, played a special role in his life. He presented his doctoral thesis at the University of Vienna in 1920. This article makes special reference to his work "On Philosophical Consciousness". Since Blaga rightly sees the core area of philosophy in metaphysics, the article bears the title: "Lucian Blaga as guide of the philosophical consciousness". In five chapters the author of the article first explains the meaning of this work by Blaga, then he continues with the spatiality of the metaphysical thinking, Blaga's relationship with the unconscious, the ability of his philosophy to connect to international philosophy, especially Heidegger's ontology and Blumenberg's metaphorology and future perspectives of Blaga's philosophy are discussed in a final chapter.*

Keywords: *metaphysics, knowledge, spatiality of metaphysical thinking, metaphorology, unconscious, style, dogma.*

1. Über das philosophische Bewusstsein

Jeder Studienanfänger im Fach Philosophie ist gut beraten, sich gründlich darüber klar zu werden, worauf er sich bei dieser Disziplin einlässt. Er sollte sich, ganz gegen unser heutiges, beinahe ausschließlich auf wirtschaftliche Nützlichkeitsfragen gerichtetes Zeitalter, ein Bewusstsein aneignen, das als „philosophisch“ bezeichnet werden kann und es auch verdient als solches bezeichnet zu werden. Am passendsten scheint daher, gleich dasjenige Buch herzunehmen, das von diesem Bewusstsein handelt. Die Rede ist von jener Schrift Lucian Blagas, die sich „Über das philosophische Bewusstsein“¹ betitelt.

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¹ Lucian Blaga, *Über das philosophische Bewusstsein*. Aus dem Rumänischen übersetzt von übers. von Rainer Schubert (Berlin: Frank & Timme, 2016).

DICTIONARUL GRAIURILOR SĂSEȘTI DIN TRANSILVANIA ÎN DECURSUL VREMII

SIGRID HALDENWANG*

The Transylvanian-Saxon Dictionary in Time

Abstract. *This study presents an overview of the Transylvanian-Saxon Dictionary in the course of time covering the following chapters: Introduction: The Transylvanian Landscape of Languages; Characteristic Traits of the Transylvanian-Saxon Dialect; Concerning the Transylvanian Lingual Studies' Standard Work (the Dictionary's pursued goal); The Dictionary Archive; Concerning the Publication Status: Co-Authors; Development History (from vocabulary collections and proves to the actual dictionary); The Dictionary Work's Resumption thanks to a Cooperation Agreement; New Perspectives for the Volumes' Publication; Methodical Aspects; Scientific Staff from 1990 to 2021; The Dictionary's Significance and Perspective for the Future.*

Keywords: *Transylvanian-Saxon Dictionary, linguistic landscape, dictionary archive, publication status, development history, methodical aspects, significance, perspective.*

1. Introducere: peisajul lingvistic transilvănean; trăsăturile caracteristice ale dialectului săsesc din Transilvania

Graiurile săsești din Transilvania, „Siebenbürgen”, această insulă medievală¹ germană numită din interiorul Arcului Carpaților, au cunoscut o dezvoltare independentă față de spațiul lingvistic de expresie germană, prin amestecarea și echilibrarea lingvistică pe parcursul a peste 850 de ani. Cea mai mare dificultate în cercetarea graiurilor săsești din Transilvania și a fazelor lor de dezvoltare provine nu numai din lipsa unor surse autentice de limbă străveche, ci și din imposibilitatea identificării și datării modificărilor lingvistice vechi în detaliu.

Cercetarea pe termen lung în scopul determinării precise a zonei de emigrare a strămoșilor noștri a condus la înțelegerea faptului că o comparație cu condițiile

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