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Aspetti riguardanti l'evoluzione politica degli ungheresi: Dalla fine del IX secolo fino al XII secolo • 11

Florin Sfrengu

Abstract – Aspects of the Hungarians' Political Evolution from Late 9th Century to the 12th Century – The article presents briefly the stages of the political evolution of the Hungarians, a population migrating in late 9th century from the Don-Dnieper area to central Europe. They arrived through the Verecke pass, considered the big gate of migrations from eastern to the central and western Europe. This statement is based on Russian and Latin-Hungarian chronicles, also confirmed by a series of archaeological discoveries, such as those in southern Poland, which mark the route, as well as by the observation that the oldest funerary complexes attributed to the Hungarians are those in the upper basin of the Tisa river. After having settled in their new homeland, in 896, the Hungarians made numerous forays in the countries of central, western and south-eastern Europe, sowing terror for more than half a century. The defeat in the battle of Lechfeld, in 955, constituted an important moment in the Hungarians' political evolution, and Stephen's crowning as king of Hungarians on Christmas Day in the year 1000 is considered a turning point in the history of Hungary. In the 40 years of Stephen's reign, the Christianization of the country was completed, not without pain and conflicts. From the political, cultural and social point of view, during the 11th-12th centuries, Hungary had an archaic character. One can only speak of a spread of western ideas, institutions and customs towards the end of this period, partially by means of settlers, merchants and peasants, as well as by the Hungarians who travelled to the West.

Keywords – Hungarians' migration, kingdom of Hungary, the Holy Roman Empire, the Holy See, the Bizantine Empire

Alcuni aspetti della diffamazione del re Mattia Corvino nel XV secolo • 24

Ioan-Aurel Pop

Abstract – **Some Aspects of King Matthias Corvinus' Defamation in the 15th Century** – In this article, the author tried to identify the reasons for Mathias Corvinus' defamation in the XV century. Starting with the letter sent by King Kazimirus IV of Poland, in 1471, the author goes on and presents – with detailed examples – the propaganda carried out by the neighbours in order to remove Matthias Corvinus from the throne.

Keywords – Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, Romanians, Poland, Middle Ages

Il potere della parola: Il ruolo e la posizione della Moldavia durante il regno di Stefano il Grande • 33

Sorin Şipoş

Abstract – **The Power of the Word: On the Role and Place of Moldova during Stephen the Great's Reign** – The text of the diplomatic correspondence shows that Stephen the Great insisted on two elements constituting the foundation of his collaboration with the neighbouring Catholic kingdoms. The first one was Wallachia's strategic position, until the reign of Vlad the Impaler, and then of Moldova during Stephen the Great's reign, countries that bordered the Ottoman Empire, thus being in the forefront in case of offensive north of the Danube. It was impossible for these states to sustain alone a prolonged war with the Turks. Therefore they needed to be integrated into a system of alliances, either with Hungary, or with Poland, to face the Ottoman expeditions. In turn, the sovereigns of the two Catholic kingdoms realized that supporting the two Romanian states was more advantageous than to bear the direct consequences of the Turkish and Tartar expeditions. The second striking element in the above-mentioned letters is the appeal to the common faith, to the Christian solidarity, meaning that the Roman-Catholic and Orthodox Christians had to fight together against Islam, the infidels, the heathen languages. The appeal to the community of faith must, however, be considered warily. Our rulers made use of the religious dimension as well in order to increase the political awareness in the Catholic kingdoms, for their military efforts to be supported. Sometimes, Romanian princes, such as Dan II, in his last reign, Radu the Handsome, and even Stephen the Great, after 1484, found that in some circumstances the best solution for their country was concluding peace with the Porte. Thus happened that Wallachian forces fought alongside Turks against armies from Moldova or Transylvania. In other words, when the country's interest was at stake for our princes, it didn't matter that they were fighting alongside the Turks against the Christians from Transylvania and Moldova. Over all that loomed the complex and full of nuances position of the ruler of Moldova in relationship with the neighbouring Christian states, Hungary, and mainly Poland.

Keywords – Stephen the Great, Moldova, Crusade, Christians, Muslims

L'amministrazione zarista, la comunità lipovena e l'immagine del potere imperiale • 45

Ion Gumenai

Abstract – Tsarist Administration, Lippovan Community and the Image of Imperial Power – This paper aims to show an insight on what meant the relationship between the State represented by its administrative structures and the Lipovan Community. The author attempts to establish the actions and the attitudes of the State towards the communal development, as well to illustrate the imaginary profile of the community of Lipovans formulated by the State. A special attention is paid to the imagined profile of the imperial power, in the collective mindset of the Orthodox community of Old Rite, to the profile of the Tsarist regime – as the main source of power in Imperial Russia.

Keywords – Religion, Bessarabian Old Believers, Emperor, support and faith in the king.

La giurisdizione territoriale delle Diocesi Ortodosse Moldave: Secolo XVIII e l'inizio del secolo XIX • 53

Teodor Candu

Abstract – Territorial jurisdiction of the Orthodox Church dioceses from Moldova Country during the 18th century and beginning of the 19th century – This study has as a main purpose to approach a complex issue of the history of the Orthodox Church from Moldova Country during the XVIII-th century early XIX-th century, about the administrative-territorial division of Moldova Country dioceses. The present issue remains quite contradictory, due not to lack of sources, but rather of the territorial losses which suffered Moldova during XVIII - beginning of the XIX centuries, which increased confusion. After the documentary datas examination, we succeeded to correct those inaccuracies rooted in the literature, such as for example the inclusion of some lands in the jurisdiction of some dioceses, while actually they were part of the others. This approach has allowed to draw clear boundaries of the four Moldavian dioceses and the space where Moldavian bishops had exercising their jurisdiction.

Keywords – the Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Church of Moldova, Diocese of Huși, Diocese of Roman, Gavriil Bănulescu-Bodoni, territorial jurisdiction

La Transilvania e il ruolo delle calamità naturali nella costruzione del mito del «Buon Principe»: Seconda metà del secolo XVIII – primi decenni del secolo XIX • 62

Ioan Ciorba

Abstract – About Calamities and Their Role in Shaping the Image of the “Good King” in the World of Transylvania (the Second Half of the 18th Century—the First Decades of the Next Century) – The time interval between the beginning of the 18th century and the first decades of next century coincided, in the history of the Transylvanian space, with a variety of calamities (climate anomalies, waves of epidemics, famine, murrains etc.). All of them had multiple consequences on residents, alike felt at economic, social, demographic or mental level. Series of interventions coming from the Habsburg Empire (which included also Transylvania starting with the end of the 17th century) meant to counterbalance the negative effects of these calamities has also contributed, along with other causes, of course, to the emergence, consolidation and perpetuation of the myth of the “good-king”. The measures taken in favor of the suffering people—which the state apparatus hint that they are coming, at least in part, from the Habsburg sovereigns themselves—explains the sympathy they enjoyed sometimes and the trust vested in them by those in suffering. It is beyond doubt that the “good-king» myth fed these gestures or initiatives which were often substantial to overcome these critical moments. Numerous examples that are mentioned in our study lead us to this conclusion.

Keywords – calamities, king, propaganda, Transylvania, mentalities

Il potere dell'amicizia scientifica: Ferenczi Sándor, Vasile Pârvan e la scuola romena di archeologia • 74

Laura Ardelean

Abstract – The Power of Scientific Friendship: Ferenczi Sándor, Vasile Pârvan and the Romanian Archeological School – Facing new opportunities under the rule of Ferdinand I after World War II, there was a need to approach a modern thinking on the archaeological research in Transylvania by following a western pattern. Vasile Pârvan, the founder of the Romanian school of archaeology, consciously and successfully committed to this task. In order to do that, the scholar published the «Dacia» journal in 1924. It was the first Romanian periodical on ancient history and archaeology in Romania. He also founded the *Institutul de Studii Clasice (Classical Studies Institute)* and started a scientific collaboration with Hungarian archaeologists in Ardeal. The Ferenczi family from Cluj-Napoca represented by archaeologists Alexandru and then by his son, Ștefan Ferenczi, made a significant contribution to the research on the Dacian and Roman remains in Transylvania. Their scientific activity stands out as an undisputable evidence on the matter.

Keywords – archaeological research, scientific cooperation, Vasile Pârvan, Alexandru Ferenczi, «Dacia» scientific journal

Le crociate nell'immaginario politico e nella polemica anticattolica della Chiesa Ortodosa Romena nel 1949 • 81

Șerban Turcuș

Abstract – The Crusades in the Political Imagination and in the Anti-Catholic Polemics of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 1949 – After the establishment of the communist regime in Romania (December 30, 1947) one of the most powerful negative campaign against the Catholic Church was promoted. Romanian Orthodox Church had a polemicist

specializing in anti-Catholicism, Archimandrite Valerian Zaharia, the future bishop of Oradea. He published a series of articles in Romanian newspapers accusing the Catholic Church, after the decree of the excommunication of the Catholics who will work closely with the Communists, about the intention to trigger a “third world war” in alliance with British and American imperialists to destroy the positive achievements of Communism. The Crusade is used as a negative symbol of the Western bloc in the confrontation dispute with the Soviet bloc.

Keywords – Church, crusade, Holy See, Romania, political imaginary

La celebrazione della festa nazionale romena a Cluj nel 1934: Percezioni simboliche in un rapporto diplomatico • 89

Veronica Turcuș

Abstract – Celebration of the Romanian National Holiday in Cluj in 1934: Symbolic Perceptions in a Diplomatic Relationship – The study is based on a communication made by the Consul of Italy in Cluj, Alberto Perego, on the Romania’s National Day celebrations on May 10, 1934. The observations of the Italian diplomat refers to the political and ethnic climate in the city, with a clear separation between the Romanians and Hungarians, as well as the symbolic areas that characterize each community, the Hungarian central square and the Romanian square of the city that includes new Orthodox cathedral in Cluj. There are highlighted the Romanian authorities efforts to emphasize, in the context of Romania’s National Day, the national cohesion elements: the Monarchy, the Romanian Orthodox Church and the Army.

Keywords – Cluj, Italia, Church, diplomacy, May 10 National Holiday

Potere e immagini della violenza nella Romania comunista: Scenario repressivo e clinico delle rivolte contadine di Bihor (1949) • 96

Corina Moisa

Gabriel Moisa

Abstract – The Power and the Image of Violence in Communist Romania: Repressive versus Medical Landscape during the Peasant Uprisings in Bihor (1949) – The summer of 1949 was marked by a wave of peasant uprisings in the county of Bihor, caused by the collectivization of agriculture. These facts are generally known. The present article discusses only the repressive dimension of the events, by emphasizing its intensity revealed by the medical consequences on those undergoing the phenomenon. Thus, we have investigated forensic reports of the victims, which reveal the scale and the violence of the repression. We have found that, despite the tragic events and their extent, the authorities were doing their job, noting with special scrupulosity the causes of death and injuries suffered by villagers during the repression.

Keywords – peasant uprisings, repression, medical consequences, forensic reports

• Rappresentazioni letterarie e folcloriche • 105

Tristano, ovvero Vita nei boschi: L’episodio del Morrois nel *Tristan di Béroul* • 105

Zeno Verlato

Abstract – Tristan or Life in the Woods: The Morrois Episode in Béroul’s *Tristan* – The episode of “Tristan and Isolt in the Forest of Morrois” in the anglonormand Beroul’s *Roman de Tristan* (XII c.) is one of the most complex and controverse of the entire work. In this paper the author proposes a new reading, pointing out possible biblical and theological references.

Keywords – romance philology, french literature, Béroul, *Roman de Tristan*

Il supplizio del Signore delle Paludi: L’‘espulsione’ dell’usurpatore nel *Perlesvaus* • 128

Alvaro Barbieri

Abstract – The Punishment of the Lord of the Fens: The Usurper’s “Expulsion” in the *Perlesvaus* – Within the corpus of Old French chivalric literature, both epic poems and prose chivalric romances, the *Perlesvaus* undisputedly surpasses all other texts in one respect: the quantity and intensity of violent scenes. These episodes are often narrated resorting to such levels of smug descriptive insistence as to lead great Arthurian-literature expert Roger Sherman Loomis to suspect a pathological inclination towards sadism in the anonymous author of the text. Due to its goriness and its display of slaughterous fantasies, the torment of the Lord of the Fens is surely one of the most disconcerting scenes in the work. By means of an in-depth analysis of the anthropological elements found in this episode, the paper identifies a coherent substrate of a ceremonial nature. This substrate is on the one hand reminiscent of primeval sacrificial practices, and on the other hand linked to dethronement procedures that have been documented in various traditional cultures. Far from being the expression of a morbid attraction to the gory and bloody, the atrocious agonies inflicted upon the Lord of the Fens by *Perlesvaus* seem instead to be modelled after primeval ritual frameworks, which foreground the connection between violence, power and sovereignty.

Keywords – old french literature, mediaeval, textual anthropology, power, sovereignty, violence.

Immaginario e cornici culturali della «morte speciale»: Ancora sulla *MioriȚa-colind* • 143

Giorgia Bernardele

Abstract – Imaginary and Cultural Frames of the “Special Death”: Again on *MioriȚa* – a Carol – The article is devoted to the Transylvanian carol *MioriȚa*. Sentenced to death by his mates, a young shepherd gives them detailed instructions about the ritual setting of the execution and the burial of the body. Differently from the well-known ballad on the same subject, the carol presents a specific functionality, structure and thematic development that should be related to characteristics of the ritual genre. In this paper we will analyze the core-part of the carol—the shepherd’s testament—from the point of view of funeral ritual complex and imagery in Romanian popular tradition. A special focus will be made on the atypical burial requested by the shepherd to his mates-killers: the hero’s instructions lead us to think that his imminent death belongs to a particular category of deaths – unnatural, untimely deaths. This idea will be discussed with reference to semantics and spacial dimensions of death ritual.

Keywords – folklore, carol, shepherd, ritual, impure, lament

Il martirio del principe e la fine del mondo: Constantin Brâncoveanu nei canti narrativi tradizionali romeni • 161

Dan Octavian Cepraga

Abstract – The Prince’s Martyrdom and the End of the World: Constantin Brâncoveanu Romanian Heroic Epic Songs – This paper aims to reconstruct the mythical background of the romanian epic-oral song about Constantin Brâncoveanu’s martyrdom. The historical figure of Brâncoveanu, prince of Wallachia between 1688 and 1714, who was beheaded by the Ottomans, in romanian folklore is conceived not simply as a saint and a *sacred figure* but as a cosmic figure as well.

Keywords – Constantin Brâncoveanu, martyrdom, hagiography, myth.

Alcuni aspetti concernenti l’immagine dell’imperatore d’Austria, in Vita e Oltre le «Porte di Ade»: I casi di Maria Teresa e Giuseppe II • 172

Edith Bodo

Abstract – Some Aspects of the Emperor’s Image during His Life and beyond the “Gates of Hades”. Case Study: Maria Theresa and Joseph II – The Habsburg dynasty was one of the most important European dynasties, succeeding to evolve over time from a simple noble family to the status of great power. In order to maintain its position on the new conquered territories, the Habsburgs led a policy of establishing dynastic loyalty among their subjects by developing a pro-dynastic speech in the Aulic Chancellery, a speech transmitted by every means, a major role in this respect having the main institutions of the State (the Church, the army and the school). On second thought, it would have been more accurate to speak of “images,« as each social category perceived the Emperor’s person differently. The two, Empress Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II left a strong mark on the imaginary of the peoples who belonged to the vast Habsburg Empire and beyond, on that of the leaders of friendly states (Catherine II), but also on that of the rival ones (Frederick II). Another important aspect is self-image, i.e. how the rulers saw themselves, how they wished to be represented in different works of art left for posterity.

Keywords – Maria Theresa, Joseph II, imaginary, serfdom, the Capuchin Crypt

L’arte religiosa romena in Bihor e la fondazione dei luoghi di culto nei secoli XVIII e XIX • 180

Aurel Chiriac

Abstract – Romanian Religious Art in Bihor County and the Foundation of Churches in the 18th and 19th Century – The study analyses the issue of Romanian religious art in Modern Age. It refers to the Bihor county, which between the 18th and 19th century was a part of the Habsburg and Austro-Hungarian Empire, and in which the Romanian community proved to be very active from the perspective of building wooden and wall churches, and decorating the interior of those. The role of founding initiatives highlights in support of the above listed undertakings, more specifically the role of the triad priest-community-painter, which, individually and together were decisive in consecrating an Orthodox and Greek-Catholic religious art, of an undeniable artistic quality. From the decorating point of view of the interior paintings of the places of worship is quite clear, that this period was the most fertile in the Bihor county, from the entire history of Romanian religious art.

Keywords – foundation initiatives, the triad priest-community-painter, religious architecture, religious painting, artistic style

The Politics of Race in the American South: Historical Realities and Literary Reflections • 190

Teodor Mateoc

Abstract – The Politics of Race in the American South: Historical Realities and Literary Reflections – It is the intention of this paper to make a brief cross-cultural and intra-cultural examination of the American South in the 19th century and

look at the way in which such notions as: race, identity otherness, politics, cultural constructions and ideological affiliations, blackness and whiteness are given aesthetic form in southern fiction, specifically that of William Faulkner, whose mind was itself the product of a community and of a liberal education wherein the respective notions had been given a particular meaning.

Keywords – race, southernness, Civil War, paseism, communal identity, emancipation, humanism

Under Surveillance: Herta Müller' *Securitate* File • 200

Roxana Ivaşca

Abstract – Under Surveillance. Herta Müller' *Securitate* File – The present article analyses the way in which the Romanian *Securitate* orchestrated Herta Müller's surveillance file, fabricating a “diabolized alter-ego” of the writer and then contrasts it with the information provided by the author's own interpretation and remembrance of the facts in the essay *Cristina and Her Double*, as well as in other literary and public sources.

Keywords – Herta Müller, *Securitate*, surveillance, informers, communism, manipulation

• Varia • 207

Notes on the Weapons and Weapon Depositions from Cemetery 3 at Bratei (Sibiu County, Romania) • 209

Alpár Dobos

Abstract – Notes on the weapons and weapon depositions from cemetery 3 at Bratei (Sibiu County, Romania) – The cemetery no. 3 at Bratei is one of the largest Early Avar Age necropolises from the Transylvanian Basin. It belongs to the late group of the Transylvanian row-grave cemeteries, named Band-Vere^omort group in the archaeological literature. The aim of the paper is to investigate the weapon graves discovered in the cemetery. For this purpose the different weapon categories are analyzed from a typological and chronological point of view. Based on the weapon combinations correlated with the burial customs and the associated grave-goods two main groups can be isolated: burials with ‘Merovingian’ and with ‘Avar’ traditions.

Keywords – Bratei, weapons, weapon combinations, typology, cultural traditions

Notes on the presence of Avar warriors in the Transylvanian Plateau (during the 7th–8th centuries) • 228

Călin Cosma

Abstract – Notes on the presence of Avar warriors in the Transylvanian Plateau during the 7th–8th centuries – The political domination of the Avars in Transylvania was confined to the center of the Transylvanian Plateau (bend of the River Mure^o, between Câmpia Turzii and Teiu^o), extending also to the Târnavé Basin, territories where the Avar cemeteries cluster. Mure^o Valley connected this centre of power with Pannonia (*fig. 2*). Large territories from Transylvania, like the northern part of the Transylvanian Plateau as well as the piedmont areas of the Carpathian Arch remained outside the “borders” of the Empire. In this context, a series of extensive Avar military expeditions can be supposed during the fourth and fifth decades of the 7th century in order to conquer Transylvania. The military campaigns were aimed at solving several issues: 1. The conquest, abolishment or only the control of the Gepidic centers of power from Transylvania, still active in the first half of the 7th century; 2. The repression of the supposed Slavic uprisings from Transylvania; 3. The establishment of an Avar centre of power in the middle of the Transylvanian Depression with a distinct aim of effectively controlling the salt reserves in the centre of the Transylvanian Plateau. A single Avar military centre existed in the Transylvania, positioned in the area of the River Mure^o bend. It had the status of a province “Aul” and it was subordinated to the Avar khagans from Pannonia (*fig. 2*). They exercised a direct control over the centre of Transylvania via personal representatives. They were elite warriors, accompanied in Transylvania by their military retainues, as well as by bands/units of common fighters from the Avar army.

Keywords – Early Middle Ages, Transylvania, Avars, warriors, political status

Magic and Memory: Prehistoric and Roman “Antiquities” in Avar Period Graves from the Carpathian Basin •

247

Aurel Rustoiu

Abstract – Magic and memory. Prehistoric and Roman “antiquities” in Avar period graves from the Carpathian Basin – Prehistoric, proto-historic and Roman “antiquities” are frequently encountered in the funerary inventories of the Avar period in the Carpathian Basin. The cultural and historical environment from the Carpathian Basin during the period in question, as well as the archaeological contexts of discovery in which these “antiquities” appear, indicate that the communities of the Avar period had different practical and symbolic perceptions of the old objects. Some of these artefacts were transmitted from one generation to another and continued to be used for their initial purposes. This category of “antiquities” consists mainly of clothing accessories and jewellery. Such objects and their biographies played an important role in the remembrance of familial traditions and ancestral identities that were specific to some groups whose origins were related to the Roman provincial period. The majority of the “antiquities” recovered from Avar period burials were “discovered” and reinterpreted functionally and symbolically, thus being invested with a new

social biography. For the people of the period in question the objects unearthed from the ruins of abandoned settlements or “plundered” from accidentally discovered graves belonged to the natural world, as both their previous origin and biography remained unknown to them. Some of these vestiges were reused as building or raw materials to make other objects. Others were invested with magical meanings, being used as amulets. For these reasons such old objects are mainly discovered in female and child burials, as they were more likely exposed to dangers of all sorts.

Keywords – Avar period; “ancient” objects; graves; heirlooms; amulets.

The Christianization of the Funeral Rite in the Early Middle Ages • 264

Ioan Marian Țiplic

Maria Crîngaci Țiplic

Abstract – The *Christianization of the Funeral Rite in the Early Middle Ages* – The Christianization of the Central European Slavs is not sufficiently documented, either from a historical point of view, or from an archaeological one. The way the funeral rite was “Christianized” is, in our opinion, an important aspect regarding the rise of Christianity in Central Europe during the 9th century, when a series of small-sized churches emerged in the Nitra region of present-day Slovakia between the 9th and 10th centuries. It was there that a number of cemeteries also appeared. The process of *christening the dead* took place progressively and developed during one or even two generations. It followed almost the same phases regardless of its geographical area or chronological period: the assertion of Christian funeral practices by initially accepting some pagan funeral practices as well, the construction of churches and the emergence of cemeteries around them, the gradual disappearance of funeral inventory.

Keywords – Early Middle Ages, Christianity, burials, funeral rites

Incursione nel quotidiano sanitario del Bihor tra il 1920 e il 1948 • 279

Manuela Bianca Pașca

Simona Gabriela Bungău

Abstract – Insights into Daily Healthcare in Bihor between 1920 and 1948 – The end of WWI, the dismantling of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Great Union determined an upward unitary development in all fields of activity, compared with previous periods. This paper presents the evolution of the health care assistance and of the pharmaceutical sector through the interwar period to the nationalization (1920-1948), as well as the main legislative regulations. In this period, there was real progress in Bihor county in the development of Romanian medical science, the health care legislation improved, hospitals and nursing homes were built, the number of sanitary circumscriptors increased, the number of pharmacies increased, and the supply of medicinal products improved etc. The pharmaceutical sector included urban and rural public pharmacies, clinic and hospital pharmacies, and hand pharmacies for emergencies. The fundamental act issued in this period was the health care and protection law of 1930, with long-term provisions, valid until 1944. In spite of all the progress recorded in those years in the protection of health, the documents of Bihor county’s Health Service and Protection show a high frequency of contagious diseases, due to social-economic conditions and the population’s low level of medical culture, especially in rural areas.

Keywords – history of pharmacy, the interwar period, health, Bihor county

Austrian and German Capital in Transylvania in the First Half of the 20th Century • 291

Dragoș Păun

Abstract – Austrian and German capital in Transylvania in the first half of the 20th century – The article focuses on the nature of the Transylvanian economy prior to and chiefly in the aftermath of the First World War, with the integration of the region into Greater Romania. Hence, in the context of an agricultural economy, the industrial input of Transylvania was consistent, chiefly in terms of the energy sector, to the extent that it contributed greatly to the shift to an agro-industrial economy, at the time of the outbreak of the Second World War. In the interwar period, the German and Austrian capital was largely present in the Transylvanian economy, as we have clearly outlined with numerous concrete examples. Nevertheless, the new context fostered by the war altered this configuration, in keeping with Romania’s stance in the conflict, only to lead to the onset of Soviet dominance over the country’s economy at the end.

Keywords – Transylvania, interwar period, Austrian capital, German capital, energy sector

Per una memoria creatrice: Ricordare l’Olocausto • 303

Alberto Castaldini

Abstract – For a Creative Memory: remembering the Holocaust – Historical memory is formed by individual memories, which along the time become a collective heritage. This process has ethical and social implications. In October 1998 the German writer Martin Walser defined the memory of Auschwitz «a compulsory exercise”, conditioning the collective consciousness of the Germans. His statements raised a strong debate. Remembering the past is a public phenomenon, because everybody’s memory creates a representation of the general history. But this can also produce a manipulation of the past, since emotions may affect the collective memory. The French philosopher Paul Ricoeur has repeatedly recalled the need that memory can do its ‘work’, that is gaining a full awareness of the event’s

sense, to turn the human pain into a memory healed from the history's wounds. For this reason we need a creative memory as a free exercise of ethical maturity and moral generativity. Instead of forgiveness, which is not always possible, a creative memory could be the best response against oblivion.

Keywords – collective memory, holocaust, genocide, traumatic event, oblivion, forgiveness.

In Memoriam: Professor Stephen Fischer-Galați (April 15, 1924–March 10, 2014)—Distinguished Romanian Born Representative of the North American Historiography • 310

Stoica Lascu

Abstract – In Memoriam: Professor Stephen Fischer-Galați (April 15, 1924–March 10, 2014)—Distinguished Romanian Born Representative of the North American Historiography – The late Professor Stephen Fischer-Galați (born in Bucharest-Romania—died in Boulder-U.S.A.) was a renowned specialist in Contemporary and Modern History, one of the strongest voices in East Central European history, in the same time concept creator in 20th Century international relations, a domain in which he is both expert and consultant. He was descendant of an old Central European family, with German roots and of Lutheran confession, a family whose destiny united with that of Romania in the year of Independence (1877). He had many works dedicated to the history of Romania. Of the 110 scientific studies—from a representative selection (over 250)—published in journals or collective volumes, almost half (52) are referring to Romanian history, and of the 19 volumes—author (seven), coauthor (four) or editor (eight)—not less than eight are also devoted to his native area and issues.

Keywords – St. Fischer-Galați, North American Historiography, Romanian historians, East-European Historiography, Romanian Revolution of December 1989

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