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**ANUARUL INSTITUTULUI
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REVISIONISM IN THE POST COMMUNIST HISTORIOGRAPHY

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Corina Teodor

**LE MASCHERE DELLA STORIA: STORIOGRAFIA ECCLESIASTICA DELLA
TRANSILVANIA. RIASSUNTO DEGLI ULTIMI DUE DECENNI**

Abstract: The masks of history: the church historiography in Transylvania, an evaluation into the last two decades. The present study makes a synthesis of the evolution of the church historiography in Romanian between 1990 and 2010 with a particular look at the Transylvanian case. With a large outlook over the collections of documents, evaluations, books, works on the history of religious mentality, this historiographical production has still some time until exhausting the resources or the subjects, yet confirms by opening up to the Western historiography in an effort to catch up, an effort of recuperation, an endeavor both the generation of the senior historians and the generation of the younger members of the craft were willing to take up.

Keywords: historiography; Romanian Orthodox Church; Greek Catholic Church; Transylvanian history.

Daniel Dumitran

**FORMEN DER IDENTITÄT IM SIEBENBÜRGEN (XVIII. JAHRHUNDERTS).
EINLEITUNG ZUR KRITIK DER DARSTELLUNG DER NICHTUNIERTEN
RUMÄNEN IN DER GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG**

Abstract: Forms of identity in 18th century Transylvania. Introduction to criticism of historiographic image of the non-Uniate Romanians. The attempt to review the historiographic image of the non-Uniate Romanians (Orthodoxes) from 18th century Transylvania, although a necessary step does not represent an effortless undertaking. A rich historiography was dedicated to their evolution, especially from the perspective of ecclesiastical history; however, too often this was characterized by polemics or was subordinated to some pre-set interpretation. Surpassing this restrictive pattern and forgoing traditionalism, is possible only by a new reading of the primary sources and attempt of extending the historian's field of investigation. On these lines, we attempt to offer some answers to issues such as the definition of the Orthodox identity, ways of integrating believers in society, rapports established at the level of communities. The approach rests on current modern methodologies of ecclesiastical and confessional history. This represents the starting point of the present study, structured as an introduction to extremely complex problematic questions. It highlights the individuality of Orthodox Transylvanian communities positioned outside and against union with the Church of Rome, more exactly those from Braşov, Făgăraş and Alba Iulia, in the first half of the 18th century. The author focuses on actions by which believers from here attempted to differentiate, turning to double effort of jurisdictional and doctrinal defining. Under these circumstances, sources available illustrate an identity assumed by

the clerical and secular elite that became defining for the entire community. Thus, diversification and thorough investigation is suggested, to seize upon the impact of such an undertaking that may be defined as confessional. One cannot overlook that these are urban communities, where social status and economic activity had significant relevance for understanding the position toward the Union of these communities' members.

Keywords: *identity; non-Uniates; community; Greeks; elites; Șcheii Brașovului; Făgăraș; Alba Iulia.*

Eugen Stancu

LUCIAN BOIA AND THE DEMYTHOLOGIZATION OF THE ROMANIAN HISTORICAL DISCOURSE. INTELLECTUAL ORIGINS, ARGUMENTS AND CRITICS

Abstract: *In the 1990s the demythologizing scholarly efforts of Lucian Boia directed towards the Romanian historiography steered a rather fierce debate about the way history discourse was constructed in the 18th and the 19th centuries, being heavily influenced by the ideological commandments of the time. In this article I concentrate on the intellectual origins of this evolution by exploring the intellectual evolution of Lucian Boia. He started his professional career as a rather conservative historian of the Romanian national movement from Transylvania, and then moved to historiography and to the history of the imaginary on which he finally wrote a seminal theoretical book.*

All these intellectual details from Lucian Boia's biography are important prerequisites that could explain the initiation of the demythologizing of the Romanian national historical discourses in the 1990s. I analyze the main points of Lucian Boia's argumentation and finally I discuss some epistemological question related with the nature of historical studies in general, that emerged within the context of Lucian Boia's reception.

Keywords: *historical mythology; Lucian Boia; national ideology; postcommunist historiography.*

Ovidiu Pecican

ȘTEFAN PASCU AND THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF CEAUȘESCU'S DICTATORSHIP

Abstract: *Recent biographical notes of a mature historian, as well as some of the inherited memories from the older, deceased, prestigious authors – such as acad. David Prodan -, together with a variety of articles make possible the first evaluations of the last decade of historiography in communist in the capital city of Transylvania, Cluj-Napoca. This paper focuses on the professional atmosphere in the field of history in the last years*

of the 80es, put under the pressure of the ideological censorship of the Communist Party, but also under the will of acad. Ștefan Pascu, leader of several institutions (the historical section of the Romanian Academy, the Institute of History from Cluj and so on), author of a number of various books, monographs and special studies... Was, at the time, any medieval history school of Cluj or not? Had Ștefan Pascu a good or a bad influence on his disciples? These are some of the questions explored in those pages.

Keywords: dictatorship; historian; historiography; Ștefan Pascu; David Prodan; Adrian Andrei Rusu.

Cornel Sigmirean

HISTOIRE DES ELITES. PERSPECTIVES HISTORIOGRAPHIQUES

Abstract: Elite history. Historiographical perspectives *The study registers the main works dedicated to the elites after 1989. It will offer an insight on schools of thought and projects related with the history of intellectuals, a trend that has a meager history before 1989. An almost forbidden subject until the fall of communism, it has undergone a true reevaluation after 1989. We are concerned here with a thorough evaluation of subjects, methods and schools to round up over two decades worth of research into the history of the elite. The history of the elite has become a favorite theme of post-communist Romanian historiography entering a larger European/ Western historiographical trend.*

Keywords: historiography; elite; intellectual elite; communist elite; post-communist elite.

Toader Nicoară

INOVAȚIE ȘI SCHIMBARE ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA ROMÂNĂ DE AZI (1990-2012)

Abstract: Innovation and change in the present Romanian Historiography (1990 – 2012) *The aim of the paper is to sketch an overall frame of the state of the art in the game of catch up game played by the post communist Romanian historiography with the Western trends and methodological innovations. Listing not only the progresses but also the shortcomings that make up today's historical production in Romania the article signals the problems and the successes post 1989 historians had in their endeavor to re write the Romanian past. A closer relationship with the French historiography and thus a closer focus on French themes and particular methods means the German and Anglo Saxon historiographies were rather disregarded this proving detrimental since the theory of history and the methodology has long surpassed the Annales School in favour of American, British or German innovations. Finally the article closes with a bibliographical chapter listing a selection of the books I found relevant for the innovation trend of post 1989 Romanian historiography.*

Keywords: Romanian historiography; theory of history; imagology; Thanatology; myth; innovation.

Tamás Fejér

**L’HISTORIOGRAPHIE ET LES ARCHIVES FAMILIALES. ÉTUDE DE CAS:
L’ARCHIVE DE LA MAISON WESSELENYI DE HODOD****

Abstract: *Historiography and family archives. Case study: The Archives of the Wesselényi family from Hodod* The aim of the paper is to sketch the beginnings of the Wesselényi family’s career and the history of the family archives in brief. The Wesselényi family originating from Nógrád county settled in Transylvania after 1556, and from the end of the 16th century have raised from the lesser nobility to the Transylvanian aristocrats. The ascension, the growth of the authority and wealth of the family from the 16th century onwards naturally brought about the increase of the amount of the archival documents referring to the family. In what follows, we detail the inventory and status of the archives of the family from Jibou, Hodod, Dragu and Cluj according to the 1949 register of the Transylvanian National Museum Archives, an institution that used to function within the Transylvanian Museum Society (Cluj-Napoca). From a thematic point of view the documents of these archives do not differ from the other family archives: besides the documents related to the right of possession, the correspondence of the members of the family, the documents related to their office and kept by them, records of economic nature and those related to the management of the possessions were preserved in a higher number. From the period before 1542 about 300 charters have been preserved in original or in copies, and in their turn these stored the texts of about 500 documents. The archives are hardly unknown to the scholarly world, but only a few explored systematically the materials referring to the period before the 17th century.

Keywords: Family archive; Transylvanian Museum Society; Wesselényi family; Archive of the Transylvanian National Museum; Sălaj county; genealogy; Romanian National Archives Cluj County Branch

** Article réalisé avec l’aimable soutien de CNCIS-UEFISCSU, PN II-RU cod/2010, TE_204. Structuri instituționale și elite din Țara Silvaniei în secolele XIV–XVII (Structures institutionnelles et élites de la région Sălaj dans les 14^e–17^e siècles). Traduit du roumain par Székely Melinda

Anca Șincan

SILENCING THE ARCHIVE – A METHODOLOGICAL INSIGHT INTO THE RESEARCH FOR THE STUDY “A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN INSPECTOR FOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION”

***Abstract:** The politics of remembrance in present day Romania and the lingering communist behaviour make a strong argument for the hide behind documents of fellow researchers. Writing contemporary history is a complicate undertaking. The researchers have to distance themselves from a past that they had first-hand experience of. Their position towards the research subject has to account themselves and the inner reflection about the subject and thus is complicated by what the researcher knows or thinks he/ she knows what they remember or think they remember. This article describes a personal escape from the perils of archival research in post-communist Romania, how one surpasses the silence of the document, the problematic authorship, the lack of access in various archives or the multitude of archival material that was left unprocessed.*

***Keywords:** post communism; archival research; remembrance; Romanian Orthodox Church*

Keith Hitchins

AUTONOMIES IN INTERWAR ROMANIA: HUNGARIANS, SAXONS, AND JEWS

***Abstract:** The aim of the present article is to show how minorities were able to pursue partial agendas of their own and even achieve a certain level of cultural and economic autonomy in a Greater Romania where governments pursued a national agenda. I have chosen three groups to serve as case studies of minority autonomy in Greater Romania – the Transylvanian Youth (Erdélyi Fiatalok), the young Saxon intellectuals in Transylvania gathered around the monthly review Klingsor, and the leaders of the Jewish credit cooperatives in Bessarabia. Although these groups involved relatively small numbers of people, they saw themselves as parts of larger communities which explains the central role that ethnicity played within their discourse. In the cases of the Transylvanian Hungarians and the Saxons the main efforts to come to terms to the new belonging of Transylvania to the Greater Romania was dealt with in cultural journals, the novels or essays, thus, betraying the centrality of the intellectuals that took over of the process of their groups' identity in relation to the Romanian national state. The Jews from Bessarabia have been concerned with maintaining their group identity by saving the autonomy of their credit cooperatives which demonstrates the involvement of the small artisans and merchant in the process of identity preservation and affirmation in relation to the centralizing institutions of the new Romanian state. The particular ways these groups defined their identities by referring to the past or considering the projected future*

survival of their groups' ethnic identity is being in turn studied in this article. Fact is that, informal autonomy, promoted in ethnic terms always dependent on the will of the "other" who agreed or not to respect their minority status.

Keywords: *Autonomy; Romanian national state; minorities; Jews; Transylvanian Saxons; Transylvanian Hungarians.*

Nicoleta Sălcudeanu

ROMANIAN DISSENT

Abstract: *Dissent, by its nature, is a challenge that amends the ideological system from within. The dissident criticizes from inside, the opponent from outside. But is there talk of opposition in a one-party system? It follows that, in former communist countries, the condemning of the regime started somewhat from similar ideological positions with those of the power, not from opposing positions. In addition, in the eyes of the West, the communist system did not seem so compromised as it appears in its true reality. It was not perceived as totalitarianism. It took some time and it took more consistency and sacrifice of the Eastern intellectuals to be heard and understood. The only chance of dissent was contesting ideological principles by small steps policy, within the ideology, forcing its limits of tolerance. Moreover, most of the dissidents were communist themselves, now more or less confident in doctrine, and their affiliation did not indulged much space for option.*

Keywords: *dissent; Communism; Romania; ideology; totalitarianism; dictatorship; revisionism; revisals; Cold War.*