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ABSTRACTS

Cornel Sigmirean, Transylvanian Students at the “Ludovika” Military Academy in Budapest, p. 5.

Abstract: In 1872 the Law 16 created the Hungarian Honved Academy “Ludovika” from Budapest. Initially the training of the officers was reduced to one year of classes. In 1883 the length of studies was set to three years. This led to the creation of a real military school. “Ludovika” Academy was not up to par with the military schools of Vienna. At the end of the century the Bánffy Dezső government took action to create a training conditions fit for a military academy. However, Budapest insured only the training of the infantry and cavalry, the artillery officers and the technical staff were trained in Vienna. A course of artillery training was approved in 1912. Over 580 students from Transylvania (Hungarians, Germans, Jewish, Romanians and other ethnics) studies at the Military Academy in Budapest.

Keywords: Austro Hungary, Military Academic Training, “Ludovika” Academy, Officers, Transylvania.

Cosmin-Ștefan Dogaru, The 19th-Century Romanian History: The War of Independence and its Context as a Case of Resistance and Rupture, p. 17.

Abstract: The separation of the Romanians from the Ottoman Empire was achieved in time, during a continuous fight of resistance on several coordinates: economic, social, political and cultural – all of these being closely connected to one another and favoring the rupture towards the Ottoman Empire and the resistance of the Romanians along time. The resistance and the rupture were expressed through a genuine disobedience of the Romanians towards the Ottoman Empire – this was a period when they took every opportunity to gradually get detached from the Sublime Porte and avoid any of its influences in the Romanian realm. The present article intends to analyse the war of independence as a climax of resistance and disobedience as marks of the rupture of the Romanians in front of the Ottoman Empire, a force that was considered to be oppressive for many peoples during that age.

Keywords: Romania, Independence, Rupture, Charles I, Resistance.

Corneliu-Cezar Sigmirean, Din interbelic la regimul comunist: publicitatea în presa românească (From the Interwar Period to the Communist Regime: Advertising in the Romanian Press), p. 29.

Abstract: The interwar period was characterized by the agrarian and electoral reform, which granted the right to the universal suffrage. Thus, the masses have become increasingly part of the phenomenon of political, cultural and social. Against this background, advertising has become routine. Nowadays, everyday, we can notice an affluence of the advertising content inside the newspapers pages: of different colour and size, illustrated with keywords, that help the readers identify the message. The range of products suggested by advertising is highly diversified: drugs, radios, cosmetics, cars, cigarettes, famous shops etc. With the communist regime, the advertising phenomenon became part of the communist propaganda. Advertising has disappeared or has just become a hilarious fact with the communist regime, when the market economy collapsed, otherwise known as the main vector of the advertising phenomenon. The party's politics and the ability of the communist leaders, from Dej to Ceausescu and his family, were the only “products” given by the advertising during the communist period.

Keywords: Political Regime, Freedom of the Press, Advertising, Enslaving Ideological Propaganda.

Ștefan Bosomitu, *Retrospecții subiective și tehnici de (re)construcție identitară. Trecutul ilegaliștilor PCdR reflectat în „autobiografii de instituție” (Subjective Retrospections and Identity (Re) Construction Techniques. The Past of the Illegal PCdR Members Reflected in the “Institutional Autobiographies”)*, p. 41.

Abstract: The Romanian Communist Party’s narratives regarding its own “clandestine history” were far from being consonant, but rather unpredictable, incoherent, and (sometimes) contradictory. In a similar manner, the personal memories/histories of its most important members were subjected to an analogous process. Discussing the “institutional autobiographies” (mandatory documents for every party member) of seven important senior members of the RCP, my article is trying to decipher the mechanisms and techniques through which these subjects defined, reconstructed, and reinvented their “identity” and their “revolutionary self”, within a process that thoroughly considered the party’s (re)evaluation of its own history. The analysis focuses on issues related to the individual’s “social” and “ideological biography”, while also acknowledging the individual’s narration of the “revolutionary self”. These themes defined one’s political capital, a detail that was determining one’s role and statute within the party’s structures.

Keywords: Interwar Communists, Institutional Autobiography, Autobiographical Narrative, Biased Retrospection, Constructed Identity.

Anatol Petrencu, *Bolșevismul în acțiune: cazul familiei Holban (The Bolshevism in Action: The Case of Holban Family)*, p. 65.

Abstract: 2017 will be 100 years since the coup, organized by the Bolsheviks. As a result, in Russia (1922 - USSR) was established a totalitarian regime that was imposed and survived because of generalized terror. Bolshevik repression practices were extended after the Second World War, including the deportation of people in Siberia. Meaning the Bolshevik regime can be detected based on archival documents, supplemented by the testimonies of survivors of the Gulag. Holban family of Carpineni, Hincesti (Moldova) has passed all stages of the deportation process: from 5 to July 6, 1949, in the middle of the night, by surprise, Zenovia Holban and her two children, were picked up, climb truck, taken to the station and sent to Siberia. Zenoviei husband, Alexandru Holban and eldest son, Basil, were not home removal and were not subjected to the laws of Soviet power by resisting. The article is based on a memoir Navy Holban, which tells how the survival of the family Holban in Siberia, forced labor Zenoviei build railways, schools for other important details on Bessarabians deported to Siberia. No less important are the memories on the way back, the Moldavian SSR, and conditions to overcome the hostility of local authorities towards those deported.

Keywords: Stalinism, Repression, Deportation, Gulag, Rehabilitation.

Ioana Leucea, *Jocul identităților unui artist: Herta Müller (Identities Interplay of an Artist: Herta Müller)*, p. 79.

Abstract: The Nobel Prize winner for literature, Herta Müller, represents a special case of an artist that deserves attention as it reflects how art can be an instrument of cultural diplomacy, especially in the sense of being an expression of overcoming dichotomies of East and West and cultivating transnational identities. Multiple, overlapping, fluid and contradictory (political) identities of the artist generate a special narrative that seeks to integrate and to find coherence in a world composed of paradoxical “inclusions” and “exclusions”. The article intends to reveal the subjective interplay of political realities within the artist’s consciousness and the literary expressions of a schizoid political universe in search of a subjective coherence.

Keywords: National Identity, Ethnic Identity, Transnational Identities, Cultural Diplomacy, International System.

Lucian Săcălean, Gall Boglarka, *Migrația cadrelor medicale, consecința disparităților economice din Europa - Studiu de caz - județul Mureș (Migration of Health Professionals, Result of Economic Disparities in Europe - Case Study - Mureș County)*, p. 87.

Abstract: The phenomenon of migration of the work force in the medical field has known an increasing in the last years. The health workers leave their home countries looking for better working conditions and career opportunities abroad, in west, in countries with a better health system. The source country also loses its investment in the education of

health care professionals, as well as the contributions they would have otherwise made to the health care system. In destination countries the benefits are likely to be more obvious: available positions are filled without any investment in the cost of educating the health workers. In summary, the benefits for the recipient country mirror the losses for the source country, consisting of access to additional human capital with little investment. To resolve the problem we have to know the main causes and consequences for destination and origin countries too.

Keywords: Migration, Health Workers, Human Capital, Costs.

Mihaela-Daciana Boloş, Governance of the European System of Human Rights in Balancing Individual Rights and Collective Rights, p. 97.

Abstract: The public space is full with news regarding the right of individuals to decide against vaccination as a human right, namely the right to decide whether to accept a medical procedure or not. The movement tends to expand and a part of the population decided not to vaccinate their children based on a certain interpretation of their fundamental freedoms. But when it comes to medical aspects the individual rights must be balanced with the collective rights, and a right balance must be identified. The article explores the impact of the current trend, the way states approached this balance, and the European governance in this field.

Keywords: European Governance, Human Rights, Health Issues, Individual Rights vs. Collective Rights.

Lucian Săcălean, Gall Boglarka, Reguli și minorități (Rules and Minorities), p. 105.

Abstract: Ethnic minorities issue remains a complicated one in Europe, despite the good intentions manifested through international agreements. Finding a common denominator was proved hard to get, because of the differences and because of the interests of the national actors were not getting to a point. Here we would need to talk about legislating about protecting the minorities. Only recognising them it's not enough, should the political opinion be similar in all the different European countries? Today we don't agree about this issue, but Europe can't survive only by finding the balance between the interests of the majorities and the respect of the minorities.

Keywords: Ethnic Minorities, International Agreements, Majorities, Legal Rights, Political Representation.