

International conference

WAR HECATOMB

EFFECTS ON HEALTH, DEMOGRAPHY,
TERRITORY, AND MODERN THOUGHT
(19TH–21ST CENTURIES)

Cluj-Napoca
13-15 June 2018

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(George Barițiu Institute of History, Romanian Academy)

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018

Aula Magna, Babeş-Bolyai University

15,00

Ceremony for awarding the title of Professor Honoris Causa to
ANTOINETTE FAUVE-CHAMOUX, Maître de conférences, École des
Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
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FACULTATEA DE
ISTORIE ŞI FILOSOFIE



Center for Population
Studies
Babeş-Bolyai University



anunţă decernarea titlului de

**PROFESOR
HONORIS
CAUSA**

doamnei Profesor Emerit

Antoinette FAUVE-CHAMOUX

École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS),
Centre de Recherches Historiques, Paris, France

Laudatio: CS II Luminiţa DUMĂNESCU,
Centrul de Studiere a Populaţiei

Ceremonia va avea loc
miercuri, 13 iunie, ora 15:00, in Aula Magna a Universităţii Babeş-Bolyai
(str. M. Kogălniceanu, nr. 1)

16,00 Coffee break

Aula Magna, Babeş-Bolyai University

16,15 Opening Ceremony
„War Hecatombe”

- **IOAN BOLOVAN**, Vice-rector of Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
- **HELENA DA SILVA**, NOVA University of Lisbon, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Institute of Contemporary History, Portugal

16,30 **PLENARY SESSION**
Keynote speaker: Professor **LIVIU MAIOR**

- **ALMA HANNIG, CHRISTOPHER BRENNAN**, *Austro-Hungarian Cultural Elites and the Perception of 'Others' during and after the First World War*
- **ALINA BRANDA**, *Gender, Family and War Narratives. Case Studies*

18,30 Cocktail - Piramida Restaurant, (1 Em. de Martonne st.)

THURSDAY, 14 JUNE 2018

Aula Ferdinand, Institute of History

8,30

REINVENTING FAMILY CONTINUITY AFTER A WAR HECATOMB

Chair: **ANTOINETTE FAUVE-CHAMOUX**

- **AMY CARNEY**, *Proactive Population Policies in the Nazi SS during World War II*
- **CATHERINE DOL**, *First World War Hecatombs Effects on Adoptive Practices in France*
- **GRAZYNA LICZBINSKA**, *Poznań Family before, during and after the First World War: Changes in Marriage and Fertility Patterns*

Francisc Pall Room, Institute of History

8,30

IDENTITIES AND LOYALTIES IN TRANSYLVANIA

Chair: **DIANA COVACI**

- **ANA VICTORIA SIMA**, *The Manifold Identities of Ordinary Romanians in Transylvania during World War I*
- **FLORIAN DUMITRU SOPORAN**, *Revolution, War and Restoration: Identity, Loyalty and social developments in Eastern Europe (1848-1856)*
- **GEORGETA FODOR, MARIA TĂTAR-DAN**, *From the Great War to Great Romania. Identities on the Move in the Interwar Period*
- **CLAUDIA SEPTIMIA SABĂU, OANA-RAMONA ILOVAN**, *Identity Issues and Coping Mechanisms in The Former Military Border District of Năsăud, During World War I*
- **GABRIEL MOISA**, *Feminist Movement and Fashion in the Bihor County of the 1920s: Clues for a Change in Mentality*

9,45

Coffee break

Aula Ferdinand, Institute of History

10,00

REINVENTING FAMILY CONTINUITY AFTER A WAR HECATOMB

Chair: **ANTOINETTE FAUVE-CHAMOUX**

- **PAUL GARY**, *Strategies of Family Continuity after the Tragedy of the Hundred-Years War in Saintonge Province*
- **DERYA F. AGIS**, *Ecofeminism and Family Continuity during the Liberation War of Turkey from Internal and External Enemies: Westernization of Turkey after the Ottoman Empire in The Current Turkish Series, Entitled "You Are My Country"*
- **MARIUS EPEL**, *Empowering Family Continuity: Parish Priests' Families Supporting the Bereaved and Memorializing the Dead during the First World War in Transylvania*

Francisc Pall Room, Institute of History

10,00

GREAT WAR: IMAGES, REFLECTIONS, PERCEPTIONS

Chair: **GRAŻYNA LICZBIŃSKA**

- **MARI JANKE**, *Paths of Glory" or How the Great War Reshaped the Notion of Art*
- **FERENT IULIANA MARIA**, *The First World War as Seen in the Romanian Inter-War Literature*
- **VLAD POPOVICI**, *World War I and its Aftermath in Nowadays Romanian On-line Environment*

11,20

Coffee break

Aula Ferdinand, Institute of History

11,30 WAR IMPACTS ON HEALTH

Chair: **HELENA DA SILVA**

- **GRAŻYNA LICZBIŃSKA, ZBIGNIEW CZAPLA, JANUSZ PIONTEK, ROBERT M. MALINA**, *The Impact of WWII on Age at Menarche of Women in Poland*
- **MIHAELA MEHEDINTI-BEIEAN**, *The Queen of Nurses: Queen Marie's Activity as a Nurse during World War I Reflected in the Transylvanian Press*
- **VALERIA SOROSTINEANU**, *Sickness and Health in First World War. A Case Study: Sibiu County*
- **HELENA DA SILVA**, *Tuberculosis among Portuguese soldiers and veterans (1914-1944)*

Francisc Pall Room, Institute of History

11,30 THROUGH CHURCH AND SCHOOL TO NATION

Chair: **MARIUS EPEL**

- **MIRELA POPA ANDREI**, *Inter Arma Musae Non Silent. Romanian Denominational Schools in Transylvania under Siege, 1914-1918*
- **ION CÂRJA, CECILIA CÂRJA**, *Church and Nation. The Romanian Bi-confessionalism in Transylvania and the Great Union*
- **IOSIF MARIN BALOG, IOAN LUMPERDEAN**, *Economic and Financial Implications of the First World War in Transylvania. Case Study: War Loans*
- **LUCIAN TURCU**, *About Loyalism, Family, Morality and Faith to the Transylvanian Romanians in the First World War*
- **MARIA GHITTA**, *The Children of the War. A students' struggle at Cluj University (1922-1923)*

13,00 Lunch

Aula Ferdinand, Institute of History

14,00

DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Chair: **ELENA CRINELA HOLOM**

- **DANIELA MĂRZA**, *The Great War and the Children in Transylvania*
- **IZABELA GEORGIANA COROIAN**, *The Impact of First World War on Cause-Specific Mortality Trends in Rural Transylvania. Case Study Mureș Valley*
- **VOJTĚCH POJAR**, *From "Biological" to "Sociological" Eugenics: The Experience of Food Shortage and the Paradigm Shift in Czech Eugenics during the First World War, 1914-1918*
- **ANASTASIOS ZOGRAFOS**, *The Orphans in Greece after a Decade of War: Government's Measures, Civilians' role, Hosting Institutions and Children's Adaptation (1922-1925)*

15,30

CONFLICTS, EFFECTS, CONSEQUENCES

Chair: **DANIELA MĂRZA**

- **CRISTIAN BĂRSU**, *Aspects of the Sanitary Situation in Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania in 1918, Described by General Dr. Nicolae Vicol*
- **MIHAI D. DRECIN, RALUCA LENARTH**, *The Retreat of Romanians from Territory Occupied during the First World War. Case Study: the Emigration of the Partenie Cosma Family to Italy (Autumn 1917 - Autumn 1919)*
- **ELA COSMA**, *The Forgotten Wars of the Romanians in 1848-1849*
- **ALINA – OANA SMIGUN**, *The End Of Innocence - A Change Of Perspective On Love, Sexuality and Morality - The First World War catalyst*
- **MIHAI CONSTANTINESCU**, *The Russian-Chechen Conflict. A Brief Analysis Causes, Evolutions, Effects*

17,00

Coffee break

17,15

WARS AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

Chair: IOAN BOLOVAN

- **PEDRO TIAGO FERREIRA**, *Realism and War: from Hobbes to Morgenthau (via Rousseau and Clausewitz)*
- **LÖNHÁRT TAMÁS**, *The Impact of War on Political Thinking: Reflections Regarding the Idea and Practice of Social Engineering After 1945*
- **JOÃO FREITAS**, *"The Enemy is in Your Own Country" - The First World War and the International Socialist Movement*
- **MIHAI STELIAN RUSU**, *From Student Thugs to Legionary Martyrs: The Sacralization of Violence in the Romanian Iron Guard*

18,30

ENDNOTE SPEAKER

- **PETER TEIBENBACHER**, *Austrian Demography 1900-1938: Transition, Civil Losses due to World War I and Recovery until 1938*

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE 2018

TRIP TO ALBA-IULIA – BUCERDEA VINOASĂ

ABSTRACTS

DERYA F. AGIS

*Ecofeminism and Family Continuity during the Liberation
War of Turkey from Internal and External Enemies:
Westernization of Turkey after the Ottoman Empire in the Current
Turkish Series, Entitled "You Are My Country"*

This study will analyze the concept of family continuity in the current Turkish series, entitled "You are my country" ("Vatanım Sensin" originally) (2016-today). The female figures and their attempts to protect their daughters, sons, sisters, and brothers will be analyzed. In the series, there is the figure of a mother called Azize who tries to protect Turkey to be established by Atatürk by hiding from her husband and daughters who know that she is dead; she is the wife of General Cevdet, who works for the Greek army as a spy during the invasion of Izmir by Greece; they have two daughters, one of whom is loved by a Greek soldier, although she is a devoted patriotic person, and she marries him secretly despite their religious differences. Another daughter gets married to a Turkish spy. Various Turkish children were hidden in their home as demanded by a captured Turkish lady who was forced to become a cleaner. There are also mountain gangs where mothers and sisters join; there are messenger children, criminal children, and orphan children devoted to the ideals of Atatürk, desiring to live in a new, free, and Westernized Turkey. The Turkish and Greek mothers, daughters, and sisters try to unify their families after each attack in the series. Thus, their efforts will be analyzed within the framework of "Ecofeminism" as Turkey is a land linguistically feminized in Latin as "Turquia" with a gender ending -a. The ecological metaphorical spaces associated with the images of Turkish and Greek women trying to preserve the family continuity during the liberation war will be analyzed; such ecological spaces include the Aegean Sea, forests, and roads of Izmir, Ankara, and Salonica. Moreover, ecological metaphorical objects include flowers, trees, and foods, such as fruits and vegetables. Illnesses, famines, plunders, and forced migrations are the main reasons for the losses of some family members; this study examines how these lost members get united through the metaphorical uses of the environmental spaces important for women, who try to keep the new Turkey free from radical Islamists and invader colonialists through marriages, divorces, and remarriages in the 1920s within the framework of ecofeminism, a term coined by Françoise d'Eaubonne in 1974.

IOSIF MARIN BALOG, IOAN LUMPERDEAN

Economic and Financial Implications of the First World War in Transylvania. Case Study: War Loans

This presentation aims to outline some aspects of the economic and financial implications of the First World War in the Transleithanian part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the mechanisms and means by which this conflict has been financially supported. We will look at how the war loans contributed financially to support the needs of the front, how the population was called upon to support this effort, and of course, the propaganda of the authorities in this regard.

If the budget for civilian spending could be assured from collecting taxes, the financing of the war had to be secured in other ways. There were not many solutions: exports that would provide sufficient resources were no longer possible in the new situation; also, access to financing on the international capital market has become virtually impossible under war conditions. As a result, the only viable solution was the appeal to domestic loans that became a tool used by the state to attract the financial resources needed to support the war effort from the population and the banks. Thus, following the example of Germany, Austro-Hungary has launched a well-organized campaign to contract loans in the domestic market at every six months. In total, eight loans were made.

It was considered a patriotic duty of every citizen to support the cause of the war, all these efforts being considered as part of a genuine “domestic front”, in which, without exception, all citizens had to be engaged, according to their forces and capabilities. At the end of the paper, a statistic of the value of these loans is also presented.

HELENA DA SILVA

Tuberculosis among Portuguese soldiers and veterans (1914-1944)

Several factors contributed to increase the number of soldiers affected by tuberculosis during World War I. The use of toxic gases, the permanence in the trenches and the poor health conditions are some of the factors that led to the spread of tuberculosis among troops. The Portuguese army was not an exception and the number of cases of tuberculosis was quite important.

Troops were sent to Northern France from January 1917 onwards, fighting along the British troops in a climate considered hostile for the Portuguese soldiers. Therefore, until March 1919 almost 3.000 men were declared unfit for duty due to

tuberculosis (almost 5% of total effectives sent to France). To these numbers, we must add those that fought in Africa since 1914 and for which there are no official statistics. Tuberculosis was then a major health problem in Portugal and the First World War aggravated the situation. Many men sent to war suffered already from tuberculosis and their condition was worsened in the trenches. As it is not possible to distinguish those that were already affected by tuberculosis before the war, we decided to focus on what was done in favor of military and veterans unfit for duty due to tuberculosis.

Due to the impact of tuberculosis in men unfit for duty, in October 1917 a Commission was created to provide assistance to military and veterans suffering from this disease. Among the actions of this commission, they should analyze cases of veterans, pay pensions, impose measures of prophylaxis, find a hospital or sanatorium where these men could be treated or provide domiciliary treatments, just to mention some. In this paper, we will analyze this Commission, how it evolved in the aftermath of the First World War until 1944 and its actions in favor of war veterans suffering from tuberculosis. By using a set of different sources from the Portuguese military archives we also hope to present some examples of assistance to these veterans and their families.

CRISTIAN BÂRSU

Aspects of the Sanitary Situation in Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania in 1918, Described by General Dr. Nicolae Vicol

In 1918, in the context of the First World War, the sanitary situation of the Romanian provinces Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania was precarious. The sanitary organization, the extent of morbidity and also of mortality varied widely from one province to another. Our paper aims to analyze the causes of morbidity and of mortality among the civilian population of these provinces, as well as the sanitary measures taken by the Romanian authorities immediately after the Great Union. Our paper is based on the works written by General Dr. Nicolae Vicol (1861-1936). He was a personality of both military and civilian medicine, who had important leadership functions: chief of the Sanitary Service of the Great General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces in the period 1916-1921, military general and civilian inspector of the Sanitary Service of Bessarabia from 1918 to 1921 etc.

In Bessarabia, the ravages were made primordially by the epidemics of typhus and of recurrent fever. They affected both military troops and civilians. We present the causes of these epidemics and the variations indices of morbidity and mortality.

For Bukovina, the health situation was less problematic, especially for the civilian population. Hereinafter, we outline the measures taken by the general civil and

military sanitary inspectorates for Bessarabia and Bukovina after the union with Romania.

For Transylvania, in terms of epidemics, the sanitary situation was much better for the population, despite the diseases among the military troops on the Western front of the Allies. In this paper we present the advantages of anti-epidemic prophylactic measures existing on the territory of Transylvania, in parallel with the curative measures taken in Bessarabia and Bukovina.

ALINA BRANDA

Gender, Family and War Narratives. Case Studies

My paper focuses on the meanings, goals and roles of war narratives in reconstructing, revealing and sharing the war atmosphere in different rural sites of Romania, trying to document what is still remembered, memorialized, archived and already interpreted, with respect to the 1-st and 2-nd World Wars. I intend to analyze, in particular, the process of the narratives telling in the combatants' family context and various familiar environments (selecting rural sites/villages in my approach).

How and why these narratives are relevant in the analysis of gender roles, functions and meanings in the specific environments? (where the telling/narrating process is consumed); how the gender roles had been constructed, internalized and performed during the wars and afterwards?; what changes did the wars bring in the gender roles, functions and meanings?; what specific impact did the wars have on family, especially on the intergenerational relations?; how and why the understandings of the family had been reshaped after such experiences? These are all interrogations I am going to address in my paper, using the (unfortunately) limited empirical materials available on the topic and also the previously published texts as sources of great help in the attempt to find appropriate answers and to formulate proper understandings of all these derived issues. Through these, I aim at reconstructing, revealing and interpreting the ways those directly involved in wars (the combatants) understood their involvement and understanding of wars, producing various narratives on their experiences. Meanwhile, I attempt to offer an understanding of those experiences in the broader, family (and extended family) and villages contexts, emphasizing their roles in producing particular social/gender/ relations.

ION CÂRJA, CECILIA CÂRJA

Church and Nation. The Romanian Biconfessionalism in Transylvania and the Great Union

The aim of our paper is to point out the long-term premises of the 1918 Union, some of them identified in the religious life led by Romanians from the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy. Prior to the political union of all Romanians in a single state at the end of the First World War, the Romanians from Transylvania were brought together through the ecclesiastical institutions of both the Orthodox and the Greek-Catholic Churches. All the Romanians from Austria-Hungary, save the ones from Bukovina, were under the jurisdiction of the two Romanian Metropolitanates: the Greek-Catholic one, established in 1853, respectively the Orthodox one, enacted in 1864. The limits of the Romanian Ethnic bloc coincided with the borders of Greater Romania as they were drawn out in the peace treaties from 1919-1920, on the North, West and South-West part. At the same time the ecclesiastical administration of the two Romanian Churches, from the local level (the parish) to the central one, significantly contributed to creating democratic practices and procedures (dealing with current problems, choosing representatives, handling the dialogue with the “other” – the alterity from their own ethnic perimeter) that have proven efficient and functional in the autumn of 1918. The two Churches have thus achieved in their own particular forms a partial union of the Romanians living under foreign rule, in religious-confessional frames, thus anticipating and preparing the complete union from 1918.

AMY CARNEY

Proactive Population Policies in the Nazi SS during Second World War

The First World War was demographically devastating for most of the belligerent nations. Millions of wartime deaths stripped these countries not only of their youngest and most fit men, but their potential offspring as well. Germany was among the nations affected by this loss, and German eugenicists were all too aware of the consequences resulting from it. Their attempts to encourage the Imperial government to be proactive and to limit losses during the war had failed, yet these physicians and scientists redoubled their efforts after the war to persuade the new Weimar government to take the regulation of the health and well-being of its population seriously. They had been making some headway in the 1920s, but the real catalyst for propelling population politics to the center of political life was the rise to power of the Nazi Party in 1933.

The Nazi government implemented a wide range of positive and negative initiatives before and during the Second World War that were designed to reshape the population. In addition to government action, one branch of the Nazi Party, the SS, sought to be proactive in regulating the reproductive decisions of its members. The purpose of this organizational oversight into the private lives of SS men and their wives was part of a larger goal. SS leaders wanted to transform their organization into an elite family community that could serve as the racial aristocracy of the Third Reich. They implemented numerous measures throughout the 1930s to achieve this objective.

SS leaders had no intention of letting the Second World War impede their efforts. They continued to advance the family community with the expectation that the SS would have a leading role in postwar Germany. Among the measures implemented during the war were decrees that sought to promote reproduction, especially the October 1939 procreation order and the August 1942 last sons order. Vacation policies were amended, too, to favor married men and to provide them with extra opportunities to rendezvous with their wives for the purpose of trying to conceive. The aim of such commands and policies was to prevent a repeat of the demographic decline that Germany had experienced in the First World War and, in doing so, to have the SS serve as a role model for the rest of the German population.

GEORGE MIHAI CONSTANTINESCU

The Russian-Chechen Conflict: a Brief Analysis. Causes, Evolutions, Effects

At this moment, there are only few international conflicts that have the similar age of the Russian-Chechen conflict; in this regard, worthy of mention are the disputes between the Palestinians and the Israelis or those between India and Pakistan, which, by the magnitude and their endurance, represent a special category in the area of regional disparities with global impact.

The present paper proposes it that by identifying, collecting, correlating and interpreting data and information coming through primary and secondary sources, to find a valid answer to the following research question: *How did the Chechnya wars affected the present actions of the Russian Federation Army?*

Starting from this research question we can formulate the following hypothesis: *The wars in Chechnya have determined the improvement of the present strategic actions undertaking by the Russian Federation's army.*

There is no doubt when we assert that the precise drawing of the conflict framework is an effective way through which the causes that contributed to

the initiation and support of bloody events in the North Caucasus can be discovered.

Considering the complexity, extent and duration of the Russian-Chechen wars, we will include a careful breakdown of events with the purpose of outlining the overall picture, which is extremely useful in any analysis, at the same time inserting tools within the same section specific to such an enterprise, such as the *conflict curve* or the *conflict tree*.

Always at the core of a dispute are personal or group interests, so it is useful to display on the wall the most relevant actors, directly or indirectly involved in the events of 1992-2009, so we will focus on this aspect, thus contributing to the extension of the analysis horizon.

Chapters 5 and 6 will be reserved for outlining and describing the effects, results and conclusions that emerged from the previous analysis, thus being able to complete the research of a precise aspect of the conflict between the Russian Federation and the local leaders in Chechnya.

IZABELA GEORGIANA COROIAN

The Impact of First World War on Cause-Specific Mortality Trends in Rural Transylvania. Case Study Mureş Valley

The First World War had repercussions on the social, economic and medical conditions on the home front. One consequence was the increase in the transmission of viruses. Diseases such as tuberculosis, dysentery, diarrhea, and typhus affect mostly people with poor health conditions, deficient nutrition, poor medical care and housing conditions, lack of clean water and so on. For example, at the end of the First World War the Spanish flu was responsible for the deaths of more than 50 million people across the world, thus being the greatest influenza pandemic ever known to human kind.

In Transylvania, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, one of the most prominent infectious diseases was tuberculosis, followed by pneumonia and diphtheria. The official information regarding the causes of death between 1900-1910 reveal that tuberculosis still remains the main cause of death in the first decade of the 20th century. Other cause-of-death diseases were diphtheria, dysentery and pneumonia.

The aim of this study is to observe the impact of the First World War on the home front regarding mortality and causes of deaths in rural Transylvania. The area under observations consists of 5 parishes in 5 villages from Mureş Valley: 3 parishes are Reformed-Calvinists, one Greek-Catholic and one Orthodox. The observation period is between 1900 and 1930 in order to analyze the situation before and after

the war. The first aspect under consideration is the changes in the levels of mortality in these communities. The research also focuses on epidemic diseases present in these communities. In Europe the impact of epidemic diseases such as tuberculosis and dysentery has significantly diminished at the beginning of the 20th century. In order to observe if these villages from Transylvania follow the same pattern, we will trace the impact and intensity of epidemic diseases until 1930. One of the research questions is if the epidemic diseases became more prominent during the war because of the changes in social and medical conditions brought by the military conflict. Another question is if the Spanish flu was present in these small parishes and what was its impact.

The sources consist of parish registers for these communities and on the censuses from the late 19th century and early 20th century. For a better observation of the levels of mortality and epidemic diseases the period was segmented in three periods, 1900-1913, 1914-1918, 1919-1930. Moreover, the analysis on causes of death will be correlated with the age-group distribution and seasonality of mortality. The causes of death will be coded and classified according to the *International Statistical Classification of diseases and related Health Problems*, ICD-10.

ELA COSMA

The Forgotten Wars of the Romanians in 1848-1849

Historiography has traditionally described the revolutions of 1848 in the Romanian Lands especially as reflecting the programmes shaped by Transylvanian, Wallachian and Moldavian revolutionaries. While Russian historiography denies the existence of a Romanian 1848 revolution by itself, Hungarian historiography calls it a counter-revolution. Meanwhile, insisting on the obvious programmatic unity of the 1848 revolutions in all Romanian territories (but constantly forgetting blind spots like Bessarabia, Bukovina, Serbian Banat), our historiography paid almost no attention to other main aspects.

Thus, the military component of the Romanians' revolutions was neglected, because of either scientific reasons (e.g. the lack of preoccupation and a few edited military documents) or non-scientific reasons (political correctness in hiding armed conflicts, praising the peoples' brotherhood after World War II, sparing the sensibilities of the mentioned historiographies).

Even a classic one year war – the national defence war fought in the Western Carpathians by Avram Iancu's folk army legions between summer 1848 and summer 1849 – was undermined right after the joint Habsburg-Tsarist victory in August 1849, in order to turn down the justified claims of the real defenders, the Romanians, and to ensure the Austrian restauration in Transylvania.

Not complete is the description of military operations performed by the Second Romanian Border Regiment in North Transylvania, Bukovina and Maramureș; less researched are the First Border Regiment in South Transylvania and the Banat Romanian Border Regiment.

As war casualties among the Romanian civilians in Transylvania and Banat reached tens of thousands during 1848-1849, present historians try to establish mortality rate and demographical effects of the mid-19th century revolution and war, including refugees and population displacements.

In Wallachia, historiography admits small-sized war episodes, as Gheorghe Magheru's armed resistance in Oltenia, or the Dealu Spirii battle on 13 September 1848. We lack approaches tackling Wallachian peasant uprisings linked with the activity of the revolutionary commissionnaires; riots of the urban population; massive Russian penalties and arrests of Romanian subjects; the Romanian militia's partition after the Russian-Turkish occupation of the country (September 1848 – September 1850).

In Moldavia, the first Romanian revolution started on 27 March 1848 and it was followed by exemplary arrests enforced by local repression troops. As Moldavia also suffered Russia's first invasion (June 1848) and longest occupation (July 1848 – October 1850), inner opposition was apparently impossible, so historiography focused on the outstanding emigration.

Nevertheless new archive testimonies prove the Romanian armed resistance on Moldavian soil, connected with the Polish South Legion's organization, and unfold the planned Romanian armed insurrection in Moldavia (June-September 1848). Tsarist sources denounced: the fight for independence and national unity of the Moldavians; their armed efforts aimed at removing the Russians; arms trafficking in Moldavia; armed forces of mountain inhabitants and hunters concentrated in the Curvature Carpathians; the training camp in Grozești (Oituz); the guerrilla fighters in the Ploșnița mountain beating off the Cossacks. In April-September 1848 the highpoint of the Romanian-Polish military collaboration was the South Legion of the Polish Republic, sustained by Romanian logistics and manpower, with operational basis in Grozești and military deployment in Southern Moldavia and North-Eastern Wallachia.

CATHERINE DOL

First World War Hecatombs Effects on Adoptive Practices in France

Adoption in France was rarely used before the First World War. During the war and the post war years, adoptive practices changed. Which has been the part of the war in this trend?

I/ The number of adoptions had increased after the First World War.

The Civil Code of 1804 had strictly limited adoption in France, allowing only the adoption of adult persons. The number of adoptions which was more or less one hundred every year during the 19th century, reached three hundred immediately after the war. In some cases, adoption had been used as a strategy to replace missing sons who had died during the conflict, searching a family continuity. However, such situations remained exceptional. The major changes concerning adoption are part of new practices regarding children, which could be observed before the war and reflected evolutions on the long term.

II/ A national adoption had been implemented to support the war effort.

III/ After the war, the law regarding adoption changed.

IV/ The war had accelerated the evolution of adoption.

The war in connection with the national values and a global movement regarding children had highlighted a positive approach of adoption.

MIHAI D. DRECIN, RALUCA LENARTH

The Retreat of Romanians from the Territory Occupied during The First World War.

Case Study: the Emigration of the Partenie Cosma Family to Italy (Autumn 1917 - Autumn 1919)

This study was based on the unusual letters exchanged between Hortensia Cosma-Goga and Octavian Goga, documents kept in the Octavian Goga Fund within the Romanian Academy Library in Bucharest, in the Department of Manuscripts.

Hortensia Cosma was one of the daughters of Partenie Cosma, a lawyer, political figure and the most longevous general director of the "Albina" Bank in Sibiu (1885 - 1915). She was the first wife of Octavian Goga, the poet and Transylvanian political figure.

In the spring of 1915, the Cosmas leave their villa in Căciulata-Călimănești, the place where they were when WW1 erupted. Starting with autumn 1916, they will relocate to Moldova, then to Russia, Norway, England and France, finally settling in Italy, in autumn 1917.

Hortensia gets a job as a nurse in a military hospital in Milan, while her parents, Partenie and Maria, were living in Genoa. Octavian Goga was in Paris at the time, where he was militating for Romania's interests, as the Great War was nearing its end and peace treaties were beginning to be discussed.

Their letters reveal interesting data regarding the situation of Romanians in Italy, from Romanian prisoners of the Austro-Hungarian army held captive in var-

ious camps across the Northern part of the peninsula, to representatives of the intellectual elite of the Kingdom of Romania, who had fled the territories occupied by the troops of the Central Powers. The general atmosphere in these communities, the wide-spread diseases, poverty, internal conflict, their utter despondency but also the glimmers of hope that brought them under constant tension - present a lesser-known, dramatic side of the life of both the prisoner and political refugee, during those years of war.

MARIUS EPEL

Empowering Family Continuity: Parish Priests' Families Supporting the Bereaved and Memorializing the Dead during the First World War in Transylvania

Throughout modernity, and well into the twentieth century, the parish priests in composite states would play significant roles, which often extended beyond their prescribed spiritual mission of shepherding their communities. Especially in the village milieu, the parish priests' families were an important locus of decision-making for the entire community, mediating between state authorities and individual or various collective matters. The onset and unfolding of the First World War would impress on the priests and their families a heightened sense of importance, following the breakdown of other structures of community support.

The present paper aims to examine the ways in which the parish priests and their families (particularly their wives) became involved in the process of ensuring 'family continuity' during and after the First World War in Transylvania. We argue that, especially in the case of the Orthodox and Greek Catholic denominations, whose adherents were disenfranchised politically, the parish priests and their families mobilized resources and support for men and women who had been bereaved of spouses and children. Priests and their wives, who centralized charitable enterprises and traditionally oversaw the fates of those less fortunate in their parishes, attempted to find solutions to the damages wrought by the war in the minds and households of their parishioners. Moreover, they also ensured family continuity in the sense of memorializing those who had fallen in battle from a particular community. How this played out in mixed ethnical and religious communities is also worthy of examination, as a way of looking into inter-ethnical and inter-confessional relations through the lens of competing family narratives.

IULIANA MARIA FERENȚ

The First World War as Seen in the Romanian Interwar Literature

The paper can be situated in the larger domain of the social history of the First World War. The research shown here is meant to be a completion and a refreshment of the knowledge we have about the war and its impact on the Romanian society. The purpose of the paper is to present, based on the Romanian literature written after the war, the social and psychological face of the war. The method used is text analysis, intersected with historical and social information about the subject.

Among the main results of this research is pointing out a few problems that have not been discussed thoroughly in the Romanian space. We bring forward the psychological problem of the soldiers that participated in the First World War – Romanian soldiers and soldiers from Transylvania – and the conditions that described the life on the front or in the occupied cities, as shown in the literature written after the war.

The novelty we bring is, first of all, viewing the problem of the war from a different angle: the problem of the material life on the front has been discussed before, but not from a literary perspective. Second of all, the psychological problem of the war is one underdeveloped in Romania. Literature has another method of presenting the landscape of the war; it has a more approachable text, a great angle from which we can start a discussion and a debate about the social problem created by the war and its effects. Especially now, 100 years away from the event, we should accept the ugly reality of the war and the mutilations it left in the Romanian society.

PEDRO TIAGO FERREIRA

Realism and War: from Hobbes to Morgenthau (via Rousseau and Clausewitz)

The realist tradition in International Relations is usually seen by its critics as an amoral or immoral theory on how subjects of international law interact with one another. Hobbes, Rousseau, Clausewitz and Morgenthau are often cited as paradigmatic examples of realists who either advocate that war is a legitimate instrument of political action or is the inevitable result of the anarchical state of nature in which sovereign states coexist in the international realm. Critics of this tradition then normally jump from statements such as these to the conclusion that morality is, for the realists, either irrelevant or subordinate to other interests derived from

each state's *raison d'état*. In any case, realism is taken as an undesirable philosophy because it proscribes ethical values. It confines itself, or so its critics argue, to state what is; it is therefore useless as a theory of what ought to be.

A defence of realism can be undertaken in either of two ways: most obviously, theories of what happens in the world as a matter of fact are as legitimate as normative ethical theories, that is, theories of what ought to happen. In this sense, realism is warranted in its amorality because it does not purport to be an ethical theory (which incidentally acquits it from the charge of immorality). I believe, however, that to adopt this line of reasoning impoverishes realism, as there are good reasons to believe that most authors habitually considered as “realist”, such as the ones mentioned above, actually attempt to expound normative ethical theories on how states should interact with one another. I propose therefore, in the communication to come, to defend realism by arguing that Hobbes, Rousseau, Clausewitz and Morgenthau, beneath their sometimes caustic statements, offer ethical arguments whose aim consists in providing a guide on how states should morally deal with one another.

This has, of course, an important impact on just war doctrine. If, unlike what is usually admitted, the realist tradition provides a map for how states should morally behave in international relations, then one must reach the conclusion that just war doctrine should not be purely rational. Political interests ought to carry some weight when states' representatives decide whether or not to wage war, and so such decisions cannot, even from a moral point of view, ignore the political realities of the world as we know it. That said, I hope to show that the realist tradition has a real contribution to make to the issue of when armed conflict is morally admissible, since realism does not ignore moral values; as a careful analysis of the writings of the realists here mentioned shows, realism incorporates moral values along with other factors in determining how states should interact. I argue that there is nothing to prevent us from considering war as a *just* instrument of political action under certain circumstances, and this is the main message conveyed by realism as applied to just war doctrine.

JOÃO FREITAS

“The Enemy is in Your Own Country”

– The First World War and the International Socialist Movement

The First World War was a traumatic/defining moment in the history of mankind, and the socialist movement was no exception. In the core essence of the II International (1889-1916) War – in general – was regarded as the clearest possible illustration of the violence and inhumanity inherent to the capitalist system.

However, both of the largest Socialist Parties of Europe (SPD – German – and SFIO – French) approved the credits to fund the war efforts of their respective countries, they precipitated the II International in to a division, between pro-war and anti-war sides.

The anti-war side organized three major meetings, or “Peace Conferences” - Zimmerwald (1915), Kienthal (1916) and Stockholm (1917). In the first conference, the ideological differences between the revolutionary socialists and reformists socialists started to be unraveled. The “Zimmerwald Left” - led essentially by Lenin - opposed openly to War and was the only socialist tendency that openly speak out for internationalism and denounced the war’s imperialist character.

Also, this coalition of socialist parties played an important role in the political history of post-war Europe. The ideological core of the Comintern (Rosa Luxemburg, Lenin, Zinoviev, Karl Radek, and so on) started their political exchange in the Zimmerwald Left, also the Zimmerwald Conference was one important “founding mythos” of the USSR.

The war scarred the history of the socialist movement in a deep way, both ideologically and politically. This communication aims to reveal the role played by war in this Schism in the international socialist movement and the further consequences provoked by this ideological split.

GEORGETA FODOR, MARIA TĂȚAR-DAN

From the Great War to Great Romania. Identities on the Move in the Interwar Period

The present paper is intended as a follow up of the paper presented at the first edition of the conference “War hecatomb: effects on health, demography, territory, and modern thought (19th-21st centuries)” which addressed the issue of the impact of the war on the Romanian modern notions of masculinity and femininity. The analysis started from two premises: first, that each society, according to the context, elaborates an ideal human type and, the second that notions of masculinity and femininity cannot be analyzed distinctively from one another as they construct each other. In the 19th century the national project of Transylvanian Romanians imagined a “prototype” of the good Romanian man and woman. During the war these stereotypes continued to shape according to the imperatives of the war. The present paper focuses on how these profiles shaped during the war evolved in the interwar period, in the new context of Great Romania.

PAUL GARY

Strategies of Family Continuity after the Tragedy of the Hundred Years` War in Saintonge Province

The paper will explore the consequences of the Hundred Years War on the settlement and families of Saintonge province. The author is able to detect new families which settlement will later contribute to the formation of a rural elite. They constructed strong family networks that would maintain their local power for generations.

MARIA GHITTA

The Children of the War. A students' struggle at Cluj University (1922-1923)

"We are the children of war" wrote N. Banea, one of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu biographers and one of his contemporaries, using this observation to explain some of Zelea Codreanu's attitudes and reactions. This paper aims to analyze to what extent the 1922-1923 riots from the University of Cluj can be understood as echoes of the violence of the war, and to what degree were they influenced by the new ideological programs.

ALMA HANNIG, CHRISTOPHER BRENNAN

Austro-Hungarian Cultural Elites and the Perception of "Others" during and after the First World War

Our paper deals with the experiences and perceptions of "others" by Austro-Hungarian artists, *literati* and journalists during and after World War I.

Many were volunteers, while others were simply called up to serve in the army, or worked for the "Kriegspressequartier" – the official organ for war propaganda. Some of the most prominent were Oskar Kokoschka, Egon Schiele, Maximilian Liebenwein, Georg Trakl, Stefan Zweig, Joseph Roth, Albin Egger-Lienz, Anton Kolig, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Egon Erwin Kisch, Franz Werfel and Alice Schalek – all of them, as well as many others, reported from different Fronts, wrote, drew sketches, painted or took photographs. They were often confronted with peoples,

regions, cultures and customs entirely alien to them. Many of those deployed in Galicia in particular experienced these territories and landscapes, their multinational, multiethnic and multiconfessional population, for the first time. What expectations and preconceptions did they have, and how did these ultimately correspond to what they saw?

In their records, they often mention “very poor and dirty Jews”; “Russian lazy-bones”; disloyal and cowardly Poles. Those on the Italian and Serbian Fronts frequently reported on the strangeness of the culture and people they encountered. They not only saw but also talked to refugees, spies and traitors, who aroused their interest, but at the same time elicited pity or disgust.

We wish to examine how these artists, journalists and *literati* – who usually belonged to the bourgeoisie and the well-educated middle classes, and were a part of the cultural elite – handled these experiences and more generally the brutality of war and its aftermath, which deeply disturbed and shocked them. Acquaintance with wanton brutality, pillage, death, rape, destruction, executions, severe war injuries and appalling medical care could not fail to affect them, either at the time or after the end of the conflict. Many of them made notes or painted in order to capture these experiences. For example, Egon Schiele was assigned to guard a POW camp and tried to communicate with the Russian prisoners, as well as painting them. But what image of the Russians did he convey, and was there a difference between his private sketches and the pictures shown in official exhibitions? How did all these wartime experiences influence the attitudes of artists, writers and journalists? How were these reflected in their post-war works? And perhaps most importantly: what “picture” of the war did they reveal in their creations, which were published and exhibited, and thus influenced public perceptions in the wartime hinterland and later in peacetime? Thus, our presentation provides a link between the two levels of military conflicts: battlefield and “home front”, while also reaching into the chaos and trauma of the postwar period.

Our paper is a result of two independent sets of research: Alma Hannig examined the fine arts and Christopher Brennan literature and journalism. Both of us have long focused on Austro-Hungarian politics and diplomacy in our work, and have also published studies on public opinion, memory and commemoration, conception of history and historiography. Here, we have analysed epistolary correspondence, diaries and memoirs, private records and published articles, as well as pictures, drawings and sketches – including previously inaccessible sources. While the experiences of ordinary soldiers and officers on different Fronts and their interaction with the “other” have been increasingly examined in recent years, the artists, writers and journalists, especially those from Austria-Hungary, have been largely ignored.

"Paths of Glory" or How the Great War Reshaped the Notion of Art

The times of war are abrupt moments in the history of mankind, in which the rupture faced by society is not only related to the material, tangible reality, but also to the configuration of the thought and the way the new reality is perceived. Society is formed by individuals that grow within a sociocultural context, in a continuous process of creating meanings and using signs to communicate with the environment (Vygotsky, 1978) and, when a rupture happens, it drastically disrupts the life and routine of individuals, placing challenges for the perceived identity and reality.

The Great War that rose on the horizon in 1914 brought a modern approach to arts, where the artists were shocked and free enough to rethink the way art was being produced, creating new styles and techniques. According to Malvern, "almost all avant-garde artists welcomed the war as the culmination of radical campaigns for an overhaul of society and the advent of a new modernity", making possible the emergence of modern art movements such as Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Futurism, Dadaism, Cubism and Vorticism.

The effects of the Great War could be seen across a variety of fields within the arts, particularly in visual arts, propaganda and literature. The artists that emerged during the war years, such as Otto Dix, George Grosz, John Heartfield, John Nash, CRW Nevinson – just to list a few –, created their own painting styles, with rough and harsh strokes that expressed the brutality of the war in opposition to previous epic and heroic depictions. The representatives of the modern war art had in common a savage and violent approach on the lines, angles and colors used in the paintings, emphasizing the impact of a brutal conflict on a society that had never faced the trauma of a total war.

The goal of this presentation is to bring to the public eye a subject that is not regularly discussed when it comes to the analysis of the Great War and its effects on the modern thought. The art is effectively an essential topic that urges to be considered as a vital manifestation of the human spirit and a means that the individuals use to communicate with the environment and, most importantly, with themselves.

GRAŻYNA LICZBIŃSKA

Poznań Family before, during and after the First World War: Changes in Marriage and Fertility Patterns

During World War I Poland did not exist as an independent state. When World War I started, Polish territory was partitioned between Austria, German Empire and Russia. In the aftermath of the war in 1918 Poland became an independent country. The aim of this paper is to present changes in marriage and fertility patterns among Poznań families during and after the First World War. The study uses a unique material, i.e. domicile files from the Municipal Records of Poznań residents, from which 650 histories of randomly selected families were extracted. It was assumed that WWI and post-war situation influenced marriage and fertility of Poznań inhabitants coming from various religious and social groups. Since in historical populations the moment of wedding was linked to family formation, the sample was divided into two groups by the year of matrimony connected with the period of WWI (group one included marriages contracted to the end of 1913 and group two included marriages contracted during and after WWI). The following values were calculated: the differences between average ages at first marriage, at giving birth to the first and the second child, as well as the differences between protogenetic and first intergenetic intervals. The differences between the above variables describing fertility were assessed with ANOVA ($p < 0.01$).

Main results concerning strategies of family formation and fertility patterns in Poznań before and after 1914 will be presented, stressing differences between Catholics and Lutherians and differences according to social backgrounds.

GRAŻYNA LICZBIŃSKA, ZBIGNIEW CZAPLA, JANUSZ PIONTEK, ROBERT M. MALINA

The Impact of Second World War on Age at Menarche of Women in Poland

Conditions in Poland during WWII exposed the population to chronic food deprivation and poor nutritional quality, poor hygiene and increased prevalence of disease, and extreme stress associated with the war *per se*, loss of family members, devastation and loss of property and anxiety about the future. Conditions associated with the war impacted quality of life and also biological characteristics of the

population, including height, weight, ages at menarche and menopause, birth weight, among others.

This presentation considers age at menarche and body size (height, weight) of university students born before, during and after WWII. Subjects were 518 university students born in 1931 through 1951 who were surveyed between 1955 and 1972. The sample was divided into three birth cohorts: during WWII ($n = 247$), and for comparison before ($n = 237$) and after it ($n = 34$). The body mass index (weight/height², BMI) was calculated. Information on father's level of education was used as an indicator of family economic status.

Age at menarche was compared among birth cohorts, and also by weight status (BMI, WHO criteria) and father's level of education. Age at menarche differed significantly among birth cohorts ($p < 0.05$); it increased slightly but significantly (< 0.05) among women born during WWII (14.4 ± 1.3 years) compared to those born before (14.2 ± 1.3 years) and after (13.9 ± 1.3 years) the war. The difference between students born after and during the war approached significance ($p = 0.07$). Height also differed significantly among birth cohorts ($p < 0.001$). Students born before the war were significantly taller than students born during the war ($p < 0.001$). Weight and the BMI did not differ by birth cohort.

Adjusting for year of birth and age of the student, age at menarche was significantly earlier in overweight (13.42 ± 0.35 years) than in normal weight (14.33 ± 0.06 years) and thin (14.54 ± 0.21 years) women. Father's level of education was significantly correlated with weight status ($\rho = -0.14$, $p < 0.001$) and also with age at menarche ($\rho = -0.21$, $p < 0.001$); as such, it was a potential confounder. Results of an analysis of covariance with year of birth and age of the student at the time of study as covariates indicated a significant effect of young adult weight status ($F = 3.71$, $p = 0.05$), but a non-significant effect of father's level of education ($F = 0.50$) on age at menarche. Mean age at menarche, adjusted for the covariates, was significantly earlier ($p < 0.05$) in the small sample of overweight students (13.42 ± 0.35 years) than in normal weight (14.33 ± 0.06 years) and thin (14.54 ± 0.21 years) students; ages at menarche did not differ between the latter. Adjusted ages at menarche also declined with increasing level of father's education: primary or no education 14.29 ± 0.28 years, vocational 14.18 ± 0.29 years, secondary 14.03 ± 0.28 years, and higher 13.86 ± 0.26 years.

Though interesting, the results must be considered in the context of the conditions into which the students were born and subsequently reared. Poland was re-established as a political entity in November 1918 from lands occupied for the preceding 120 years by Russia, Prussia and Austria. Not quite one generation later, WWII devastated the country, followed by a long recovery process.

LÖNHART TAMÁS

The Impact of War on Political Thinking: Reflections Regarding the Idea and Practice of Social Engineering

The idea of *War as Revolution* is well settled in the historiography of both World Wars. The impact of war at an unprecedented scale had revolutionized the ideas concerning society, the organizing of economy, and the role of government in projecting and directly implementing a politically defined paradigm of future realities.

The contemporary elites, as competing for resources, while projecting its own perspective on society and state, were also under the impact of the long period of war: their ideals and new patterns of social engineering, as well as their self-defined role, and the projected techniques of implementing their ideals were partly restructured as a result of the wartime and immediate post-war realities – including rationalizing, civil war and post-war reconstruction plans.

After 1918, as well as after 1945 the idea of social engineering and the role of state in projecting the re-organizing of society – at a closer and comparative analysis – led us to the belief that in the Western world and the Soviet Union controlled part of our continent the times were defined by new patterns of social engineering policies, which we are to present in this presentation at a conference dedicated to the impact of War on the World as known by the generations following WWI. Our presentation focuses mainly on the reality of post-World War realities as understood and instrumented by political elites for putting in act their projection on state - society relations, resulting an utterly different scenery as compared to traditional European political thinking.

DANIELA MÂRZA

The Great War and the Children in Transylvania

For the most part of the Great War, Transylvania was not a theater of war, except for a brief period, in August-October 1916, during the Romanian offensive. However, the province, as part of Hungary, was deeply affected by war-related material deprivation. The civilian population suffered from the dramatic rise in prices of food and commodities, from diseases and epidemics; many families were deeply affected by the departure of their men to the front, by the overall decline in living conditions.

Within this context, this paper aims to present the situation of children, a vulnerable social category especially during times of great crisis. The following issues will be addressed: glimpses of the daily life of children during the war, their strug-

gle to cope with an event of such magnitude, as well as the demographics - number of births, mortality split by age groups and cause of death, infant mortality. The data from the years before the war will also be considered, for a comparative analysis of the demographic impact of this conflagration on children. Unfortunately, there is no statistical data for the post-war years. The article is based on sources such as official statistics, memoirs, newspapers.

MIHAELA MEHEDIŢI-BEIEAN

The Queen of Nurses: Queen Marie's Activity as a Nurse during World War I Reflected in the Transylvanian Press

World War I brought about unprecedented strains on the health systems of all the belligerent countries. Before its outbreak no one could have predicted the total number of casualties or of traumatized soldiers. Under these circumstances, civilian involvement in the war effort became especially important and the role of women in what regards tending the wounded cannot be overestimated. In fact, all societal layers were forced to collaborate and thus even crowned heads often found themselves by the soldiers' hospital beds.

Queen Marie's activity as a nurse during the conflagration was extremely visible and was widely documented both by propagandistic writings and by other types of contemporary texts. Her journal also represents a veritable gold mine in terms of factual data concerning the time spent at the bedside of injured soldiers and of victims of the typhus pandemic that struck Romania in the winter of 1916-1917. Therefore, this paper's aim is not to reinforce well-known clichés, but to bring to light a new, so far underresearched perspective on the topic, namely that of the echo of Queen Marie's actions throughout Transylvania. This standpoint is especially relevant when considering that World War I meant the embodiment of Romanians' "centuries-old dream" of uniting within the borders of a single national state and thus the manner in which the queen was perceived in the province that motivated Romania's entry into the war deserves a particular interest.

The events' unfoldment determined a specific pattern of the Transylvanian coverage of the actions of the Romanian royal family, a pattern that is easily discernible when referring to the pieces of information regarding Queen Marie's activity as a nurse. Whilst Romania remained neutral (1914-1916), Queen Marie was mostly depicted in a positive light, particularly given that Romania could have become the ally of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Moreover, during this period Transylvanian periodicals even included some references to her activity as a nurse during the Balkan Wars. After Romania entered the war and until the end of the conflict (1916-1918), the number and tone of articles about Queen Marie vary and whilst some of

them mention that she had transformed her palace into a hospital, others do not fail to assert that the trials and tribulations Romania was undergoing were well-deserved for betraying its neighbour, an empire that housed fellow nationals.

However, this periodization could not have been complete without including the year of the Paris Peace Conference (1919), because the vast majority of articles about the Romanian sovereign's activity as a nurse published in Transylvania appeared in 1919. Evidently, after the Great Union Transylvanian journalists could freely express their admiration for their new rulers and probably even felt compelled to inform their readers about the great deeds accomplished by Queen Marie during the preceding years. Within this general framework, the present paper qualitatively and quantitatively analyses the relevant articles published by Transylvanian periodicals in order to extract the queen's image as a nurse and caregiver, whilst also making good use of her most colourful and vivid portrayals in the Red Cross uniform.

GABRIEL MOISA

Feminist Movement and Fashion in the Bihor County of the 1920s: Clues for a Change in Mentality

The society of Bihor County underwent major changes after World War I. These were noticeable especially in the urban area; however, rural life was also impacted. The world became modern and all its consequences were perceived equally as positive and negative. The 1920s surprise their observers more than the years of the following decade, as later the people has already become used to the changes. The most receptive ones to the new were those of the high society, who adopted quicker the spirit of the change. Their behaviour changed, mainly due to the economic situation of those belonging to the *high life*, who started to dress *according to the latest fashion*.

The interwar period marked the beginning of the process of re-sizing the world, namely the shortening of distances between continents, through access to information. Events taking place in the United States reached Oradea very fast and the other way around. Bihor County residents thus found out about the latest fashion trends. Some were adopted by the local aristocracy. The women were the most receptive to this phenomenon, including here the process of emancipation. Accessing the latest fashion elements represented one of the sheerest signs of the beginning of a feminist movement and of the change in mentality.

VOJTĚCH POJAR

From “Biological” to “Sociological” Eugenics: The Experience of Food Shortage and the Paradigm Shift in Czech Eugenics during the First World War, 1914-1918

During the First World War, large sections of Bohemia's urban population were affected by food shortages, and consequently, experienced starvation. This issue was soon picked up by experts who emerged during the war as major actors intervening in the truncated public sphere. My presentation focuses on one group of these experts – the eugenicists. I analyze their early debates in which they negotiated the identity of their discipline and focus particularly on their attempts to popularize their emerging discipline by addressing the burning issue of food shortage. In doing so, I point to the discontinuities in the history of Czech eugenics. Placing particular emphasis on the key dispute about the Neo-Lamarckian and Mendelian theories of heredity, I argue here that these debates co-created the perceived wartime biopolitical challenges, such as population decline and the alleged degeneration of the starving population, and were, in turn, restructured by the response to them. In my presentation I explain how, by enabling the eugenic experts to forge coalitions with various social groups, the newly formulated project of “sociological eugenics” emphasizing a theory of soft heredity, deliberate reform of the environment, and an alliance with civic organizations, mobilized public support for the discipline and dominated the scientific field, while marginalizing the promoters of hard inheritance and negative eugenic measures. Aiming at the betterment of starving bodies through a deliberate change of the environment, “sociological eugenics” thus emerged by the end of the war as a key body of knowledge informing the distribution of food in Prague driven by local private initiatives and as a tool of anti-imperial contestation.

MIRELA POPA-ANDREI

Inter arma musae non silent. Romanian Denominational Schools in Transylvania under Siege 1914-1918

In those troubled times, one of the major stakes of the Romanian society was to maintain schools and the denominational education system in a functional state. A serious problem that affected Romanian confessional education was that of the teaching staff, whose numbers had considerably subsided even before the war and were further depleted by the massive enrolments of the Romanian teachers.

What is important is that although many teachers were recruited and deployed on the front, although school attendance decreased and the buildings of some schools were destroyed, education continued and confessional schools survived the difficult times of the war. This was possible through the mobilization of all the social categories remaining at home, from the village elites to the ordinary people, including the most vulnerable demographic groups: women, the elderly and children. Parish priests and retired instructors substituted for the teachers who had enrolled in the army, ensuring thus the continuity of the teaching process. Moreover, the civilian population made enormous material and logistical efforts to support the school institution.

VLAD POPOVICI

World War I and Its Aftermath in Nowadays Romanian Online Environment

My presentation aims to analyze how World War I and its aftermath (in general) and the events from 1 December 1918 (in particular) are being presented and debated upon in the Romanian language on-line environment. Given the fact that the Internet has become the main source of information for younger generations, but also for the media, and Wikipedia and various discussion forums are regarded as major reference tools, it is important for the historian, in his capacity of social pedagogue, to be aware of and critically receive information related to his field of expertise, that is exposed online, even more so when it comes to major historical and symbolic events. The lists of delegates with credentials at the Grand National Assembly in Alba Iulia represent, from this point of view, an excellent case study because it highlights both the positive dimension of the work of contributors and opinion-builders in the virtual space, as well as the inherent limitations generated by the specifics of their education and training, and the dangers that open up when these limits are reached. In the centennial year, one of the priorities of the historians, as a body of specialists, is to offer the most accurate picture of the major historical events that led to the formation of modern Romania, including in these approaches the analysis and correction of the materials circulating in the virtual environment, whose inaccuracies can give rise to unnecessary and pernicious polemics, which must be avoided by the appeal to the rigor and the hermeneutical traditions specific to the guild.

MIHAI STELIAN RUSU

From Student Thugs to Legionary Martyrs: The Sacralization of Violence in the Romanian Iron Guard

The Treaty of Versailles finally brought the hostilities to an official end, but it could not thwart the enduring consequences unleashed by the Great War. One of these legacies which shaped postwar societies and set the ground for the sprouting of fascist movements was the brutalization effect brought about by the war experience. Throughout the European continent, extremist ideologies emerged that fed themselves on the brutalization of postwar societies. In Romania, it was not the combatants returned from the front who were the agents of political violence. Brutalized by proxy were the university students who did not experience the war at first hand, but whose worldview and political praxis were nevertheless shaped by it. Romania miraculously emerged at the end of the war with its population and territory doubled in volume and size. However, an acute feeling of a “mutilated victory” took seize of Romanians’ postwar collective consciousness, due to a wide perception of discrimination within their own country against ethnic minorities (especially Jews and Magyars). This resentment erupted violently in universities, which became sites of ethnic struggle and laboratories of political radicalization. At the University of Jassy, a young thug by the name of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu was organizing students to violently counter what he perceived as the Bolshevization and Jewification of Greater Romania. At the same time, at the University of Cluj, the “cadaver affair” – the scandal sparked over the Jewish medical students’ refusal to dissect a Jewish corpse – escalated into a spiral of violence that led to the students’ “generation of 1922” out of which the Legion of Archangel Michael will eventually emerge in 1927. Against this historical background, this study examines the sacralization of violence which reached its peak in the Legionary movement, but whose roots are to be found within the students’ movement during the early 1920s. It looks at the emergence of a repertoire of violence means of contestation employed by the anti-Semitic ultranationalist students’ movement of the 1920s and how these evolved within the Legionary movement. As such, the study traces the red thread of violence spanning from the students’ anti-Semitic hooliganism to what we suggest calling “archangelic martyrdom” (e.g., the “Nicadors” who assassinated prime-minister Duca in 1933, sentenced for life, and hailed in the movement’s writings as exemplars of “white martyrdom”). We identify five main strategies employed to justify violent deeds that make up what we call a political “theodicy of violence”: a) the sacralization of violence as self-sacrifice; b) inverting the relationship between the assaulter and victim; c) blaming the victim; d) inverting the relationship between the judged and the judges; e) the moralization of

crime. In the end, the study argues that the sacralization of violence performed by the Legionnaires was made possible by the movements' particular ideology of "thematic ultranationalism" and was upheld by its powerful cult of self-sacrifice and heroic martyrdom.

CLAUDIA SEPTIMIA SABĂU, OANA-RAMONA ILOVAN

Identity Issues and Coping Mechanisms in the Former Military Border District of Năsăud, during the First World War

Our research is an exploratory study on perceptions, a subjective exercise of analysing and interpreting people's written "discourses", while facing the crisis generated by WWI.

Considering WWI as a landmark in the way people perceived diverse practices in their lives, we focused our research on the communities of the former Military Border District of Năsăud. Our research challenge was to identify – depending on the sources we had – what kind of feelings developed, experienced and displayed these communities, through individuals and families, during WWI, taking into account the fact that they had been part of a militarised area. In order to explore these, we searched for answers to the following research questions: How did these people of the former Military Border District of Năsăud relate to the Emperor? How did they relate to the war? How did they justify their fight? For whom did they declare their loyalty and was this important during wartime? Whom did they consider responsible for the war? How did they perceive the enemy/the combatant/the Other during wartime? Can one identify a Military Border District mentality in people's ways and practices of coping with this crisis?

To answer these questions, we searched for and used edited and inedited sources from the State Archives in Bistrița: letters, versified letters, and diaries. Then, we employed the method of discourse analysis on two levels: (a) what the battle-front meant for the soldiers originating from this area and (b) the way they related to the home front. In addition, we explored in similar printed and archival sources the perceptions on the battlefield and on the home front/on their community of those who remained home, far from the warzone. To sum up, we investigated soldiers' and their families' insights while facing the crisis generated by WWI in the former Military Border District of Năsăud. Results showed the intricate identity building process and its impact during the WWI individual and community crisis.

The End of Innocence - A Change of Perspective on Love, Sexuality and Morality - The First World War Catalyst

First World War disrupted all known political and social order throughout the world, not only in belligerent countries. It brought change to all life aspects, including to the family life and its apparently unbreakable rules for erotic interaction between the parties, based on morality and Christian values. The brutality of war, the loss of hope for living another day, the atrocities that made people doubt the very existence of God, a heretical thought unthinkable before the War, led to a discontinuity in the respect for moral principles as they used to be taught and applied in *La Belle Époque*. From literature to simply explicit postcards, a change can be easily perceived. However, we must not jump to conclusions, since there are significant differences between Western and Eastern countries and also between rural and urban areas, regarding the perception of morality and the willingness to abandon the rules.

Women take their part in the war effort and their new position as nurses will bring them in contact with men and, to be more precisely, with the male body in ways unimaginable before. Disapproved by many, since they believe it can lead (as it did, in some cases) to promiscuity, this new type of interaction sometimes opens the way to marriage proposals and founding new families. After all, in the postwar society, with entire generations of men being swept off the face of the Earth, most women did not have a lot of choices.

Families are at stake during the war and even after the peace is reinstalled, since the spouses are often separated by distance in both space and time. The question of fidelity comes to mind, on both sides. On the home front and in the trenches, loneliness and need of help and comfort can sometimes be overwhelming and difficult to ignore. Women at home, in occupied areas, are subjected to all the harsh and burdensome rule of the enemy. Deprived of their belongings, forced to work, deported, raped or even killed, women are the first victims of the occupation. The question of guilt and of dealing with the shame or even the possible offspring of the enemy leads to tragedies, according to eyewitnesses, especially in rural occupied Romania. A weapon that will still be used, unfortunately, in conflicts closer to the present day, as the war in Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, men being long separated from their wives, are subjected to affective and sexual frustration, exacerbated by the violence they encountered on the front. For the emotional issues, some indulge themselves in the occasional flirting with a nurse, or believe the writing to a wife or fiancée waiting for them at home can be sufficient. For others, it may be reason to desert or to inflict self-mutilation in the hope that they will return home sooner.

Some find the cure for this excruciating loneliness in exchanging letters with his “*marraine de guerre*”, as it is in the French case. For the physical needs, the stories of war brothels have gained a legendary reputation, as soldiers will inevitably seek relief in the arms of prostitutes.

Lectures and leaflets against the worrying spreading of sexually transmitted diseases make prove of the importance given to the problem. Further controversial measures were taken by the French officials, willing to keep their troops moral high spirited and to limit as possible the venereal disease spreading. Besides the question of morality and hygiene, reasons to limit or control the “*professionnelles*” are linked to the endemic “*espionitte*” - as every woman can be a spy for the enemy, out of revenge, patriotism or even greed.

All things considered, the decline in morality caused by the First World War will have a great impact on the years to follow, in all life aspects: from the almost impossible reintegration in the society of the *anciens combattants*, to the early emancipation of women who will cut they hair and their dresses and raise their recently discovered voice. Shaken to the core by the atrocities of war, the post-war society will live like there is no tomorrow, pushing itself to the decadent roaring twenties, to the economic crisis and to the next war.

VALERIA SOROȘTINEANU

Sickness and Health in First World War. A Case Study: Sibiu County

As World War I continued, the lists with dead, wounded, lost people or prisoners became part of the everyday life for civilians. Sickness and epidemics deepened the hardships of both the military and the families beyond the frontlines, especially for those with family members on the front. Cholera, tuberculosis, the Spanish flu, and typhus made a lot of victims, offering a macabre image of the second front. This study presents the reactions of civil and military authorities to fight the epidemics within the Sibiu County. The population of this Transylvanian county understood both the war and the epidemics in the same way, as a punishment for human sins. The study takes into account the solutions implemented in the city of Sibiu, with a developed sanitary administration in local and military hospitals and compares them with those from the rest of the county, especially in the rural area, where lack of food and doctors were responsible for many human losses.

ANA VICTORIA SIMA

The Manifold Identities of Ordinary Romanians in Transylvania during the First World War

This study aims to address the phenomenon of manifold identities that could be encountered amongst ordinary Romanians in Transylvania during World War I. The research is based on war literature and on the letters of the Romanian Transylvanian soldiers: 40,000 of these letters have been preserved in the National Archives, Cluj County Service. As a component part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Transylvania was a pluri-ethnic and multi-confessional province. At the turn of the 20th century, Romanians accounted for more than half of its population: their communities were prevalently agrarian, they had low literacy levels and were politically underrepresented. The outbreak of the Great War, and then the need to support the war effort for four years, meant a crucial period for the Transylvanian Romanians, who were now embarking on the path of affirming their national identity. Like in the case of the Italians from the Trento area (who belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1918), Transylvanian Romanians displayed manifold forms and facets of identity, structured in concentric layers. A first form of identity, detectible in the case of these ordinary Romanians, simple people with poor education, was family identity. They were, above all, loyal to their family and its members, to whom they owed allegiance, respect and faith. Next came loyalty towards the neighbors and the community from which they came. Emblematic in this respect are the letters sent home by some of the soldiers from the front lines. In these letters, a special place was reserved for their neighbours and relatives, to whom they conveyed their greetings and their thoughts from the battlefield. A third layer consisted in the loyalty towards their region; language and the church played a fundamental role here. Above all was loyalty to their homeland and the Emperor. As for the latter, the Transylvanian Romanians' identity as loyal imperial subjects had been asserted for over two centuries. In effect, the Great War marked the collapse of this identity and its replacement with loyalty to the nation. The transfer towards the nation was therefore accelerated by the war, which put an end to an irreversible process that had begun a long time before. The political finality of this transfer of loyalty led to the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and to a decision in favour of the Union of Transylvania with Romania (1918).

FLORIAN DUMITRU SOPORAN

Revolution, War and Restauration: Identity, Loyalty and Social Developments in Eastern Europe (1848-1856)

The revolutionary events from 1848-1849 continue to be considered as a turning point for the European history. The historical writing highlighted their political and social meaning regarding the relation between power and society and equally the social and economic developments catalyzed by new ideological reflections. For the East-European nations the diffusion of the principle of nationality affected the traditional types of solidarities such as dynastical loyalty or confessional approaches, but activated equally a harsh competition between this neighbouring nations. The so-called national problem was instrumental in the survival of the political project identified with the House of Austria and the Russian Empire's involvement in the last phase of the domestic conflict from Habsburg Monarchy illustrates the potential of modern ideologies and propaganda as instrument of foreign and domestic policies.

PETER TEIBENBACHER

Austrian Demography 1900-1938: Transition, Civil Losses Due to First World War and Recovery until 1938

This paper focuses on demographic issues in Austria in post-war borders, namely on (1st) transition, ongoing since very last decades of 19th century, on civil losses due to WW I and Spanish flu as associated outcome and finally on some recovery until ca. 1930. Beside fertility, mortality/infant mortality and nuptiality other factors like illegitimacy and changes in gender and age structures will be considered, on a provincial level partially. An international comparison with development in France, Germany and Sweden should reveal similarities and differences in basic demographic issues. Main questions would address survival of traditional regional patterns within Austria during the war and in post-war period, special effects due to the war and its impacts on population, rather shortly after the war and rather intermediate-term during 1920ies. After a strong decrease in fertility and nuptiality during 1915, rather expectedly of course, during 1916 decline was much weaker already and came to an end even between 1917 and 1918, another terrific years of war also, whereas mortality was increasing until 1919, due to Spanish flu also. All in all a striking phenomenon which needs to be discussed particularly.

LUCIAN TURCU

About Loyalism, Family, Morality and Faith to the Transylvanian Romanians in the First World War

It is well known that not all the territories inhabited by Romanians at the time of outburst of the first world conflagration entered into the conflict at the same time. As part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the provinces of Transylvania, Banat, Maramures, and Bukovina, knew the state of war since the outbreak of the hostilities. This is how these territories inhabited predominantly by Romanians have had a major contribution to supporting the war efforts since its beginning.

Any war causes great disturbances in the natural course of a society, affecting not only the life of the community group, but also the individuals that make up this group. The departure of the able soldiers on the front implied not only their exit from the daily routine of their social and economic activities, but also their separation from the family environment, the marital home, and the sociability circles specific to each recruit. The war experience on a 1:1 scale meant not only the separation (in many cases definitive) from the loved ones, physical suffering or psychological traumas, but it also determined a redesign of the map of human, individual and collective values alike. About this grid of social and moral values the present study is meant to analyse, but not in any way, but in the light of the discourse that the Church (in its Transylvanian duality, Orthodox and Greek Catholic) has promoted in the years of the war.

It is known that the two Romanian Churches in Transylvania contributed over time to the loyalty of the Transylvanian Romanians to the House of Habsburg. Maintaining this high loyalty towards the Vienna Court was all the more necessary during the war when the Romanians, together with the other peoples of the Empire, had to prove their attachment to the homeland and to the Throne. The present study is aiming to analyze the attitude that the hierarchies of the two Romanian Churches in Transylvania had at the time of the outburst of the war and during its unfolding, with the emphasis on the messages transmitted to the pastors to maintain the enthusiasm of war. It shall not overlook the recommendations of the high prelates regarding the spouses' fidelity, social morality, the care for widows and war orphans, or the strategies concerning new wartime pastoral that amplified the religious sentiment, causing a rediscovery of perennial Christian values. To accomplish our study, we intend to use archival sources, collections of documents, the press of the time, and the rich bibliography associated with the First World War.

ANASTASIOS ZOGRAFOS

The Orphans in Greece after a Decade of War: Government's Measures, Civilians' Role, Hosting Institutions and Children's Adaptation (1912-1925)

From 1912 to 1923, Greece had experienced a "long" decade of war which had changed not only its borders but also the demography of the country. In 1912 and 1913, the two Balkan wars marked the beginning of the realization of the Greek Great Idea. Three years later and after a severe political crisis between the Greek Prime minister (Eleftherios Venizelos) and the King Constantine, Greek soldiers joined the Allied forces and participated in the First World War. Some months later and in order to accomplish its Great Idea, Greece has been implicated in a new war in Asia Minor against Mustafa Kemal's forces.

At the end of this decade of war (1912-1923) and especially due to the rough end of the Greek campaign in Asia Minor, the entire country was plunged into mourning. In fact, because of the wars and the violence against the civilians during a "long" decade, almost every Greek family had lost at least one of its members (soldier or even civilian). In this context, the Greek government had to deal not only with the refugees and the public health but also with thousands of orphans. These kids, having lost their fathers in the battlefields or even both of their parents, had to find protection in the "hug" of Greece.

Therefore, which were the politics of Greece towards the orphans of the war decade 1912-1923? What about the role of the civilians and communities in order to face this crisis? In which institutions had these orphans been hosted and what about their adaptation?

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