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ISTORIA ORALĂ ȘI ETNOTEXTUL: AFINITĂȚI SUBIECTIVE

Oral History and The Ethno Text: Subjective Affinities

Having the consciousness of subjectivity, oral history facilitates lots of new methodological fields that focus on subjectivity as well, but in their own manner. Oral sources are, from the very beginning, subjective proceedings to make documents (by the help of interviews, dialogues, questionnaires etc.). Secondly, they are a “bank” of interpretations activated by the interviewee and, thirdly, they create a discourse activated by historians in order to reveal a past reality.

Subjectivity is a 'style' of oral discourse, in the way that it presumes a relationship between oral historian and the witness. Subjectivity – plurality – individuality - personality “give birth” to the discourse and its expressivity, being the subject and, in the same time, the attribute of the reality that tries to assemble the complexity of social livings and the complexity of historiographical researches, both of them crucial for an ample cultural field.

Crisscrossing word, identity and subjectivity there is **ethno text**. This notion of ethno text appears in the eight decade of the last century in France, as a “discourse of a community saying something about itself”, about its identity as dynamics. Oral literature, ethnology, oral history, ethno text put to light affinities and differences regarding subjectivity and qualitative strategies in social sciences. New paradigms illuminate both history and ethnology.

Key words: oral history, ethno text, anthropology, collective memory, family stories

Anca IFRIM

Memoria colectivă ca martor al vremurilor.
PERIPRAVA – ÎNTRE TĂCERE ȘI UITARE

**Collective Memory as Witness of Time. Periprava Between
Silence and Forgetfulness**

This paper contains the author's memories after a spectacular visit to Periprava, on Chilia „hand” of Danube. Why Periprava? Because it is near the frontier to the ex Soviet Union and during the communist regime it was an unhuman work camp for the political prisoners. It was hard enough to reach the destination, but a great experience. It is like living in the past and accept the sand, water and fish but not as a tourist. Full of peasants in the past, the city is nowadays unstable. Despite all these, the inhabitants gave interviews and made invitation for another research activity. They spoke about fear, tragedies, diseases, hunger. And about the symbol of blue colour that means the sky, tradition and hope. The story does not end. It continues with the archive research and lots of other stories about the hope and survival.

Key words: collective memory, political prisoner, work camps

O EXPERIENȚĂ DE CERCETARE¹

A Research Experience

From ancient times, history as a science is related to the interest to the past and the specific details of a community. Especially for the recent history, the absence of official information can be supplied by the appeal to the oral history because the witnesses are still alive. In this manner, the voices of the heroes (known and unknown) double the historical document and complete information. This study offers details about using oral investigation as a strategy in oral history. Also the paper underlines personal achievements in using oral investigation as well as subjective remarks related to the impact of collectivization in Brad area.

Key words: oral history, research experience, collectivization, interview

MĂRTURII NESCRISE LA BIOGRAFIA LUI HOREA

Unwritten Testimonies to Horea's Biography

In the official cultural and historical studies it is stated that Horea, the head of the insurrection of 1784, lived in Iegăriște (Vânători village, county of Cluj) when he built the wood church of Cizer (Sălaj district). He choose Iegăriște thinking it would be better for him and his family to live.

In recent studies his family was located in Puturoanca, but as the author proved after researches on the field the house of Horea was in Ghermin Valley. According to the interviews to the inhabitants, Horea made a fountain near Ciucea, in Negreni and there he built his house, far enough from Vânători, as it was stated in official maps.

Key words: testimonies, biography, family story,

Aura PINTEA

IMAGINEA EVREILOR DIN MARAMUREȘUL INTERBELIC ÎN MEMORIA COLECTIVĂ

The Image of Jews from Maramureș in Collective Memory

The fragment of history that Jews from Maramures are connected to risks to be forgotten in the middle of the political, social, administrative events interwar. The subjective history related to them has the chance to be known and to reveal a world that disappeared. Oral history can recreate a mere opaque atmosphere for our world but necessary in the process of reconstruction the unknown history due to the communist rules.

The author appealed to the interview as a strategy in order to discover significant moments of childhood, youth, family traditions, capital rules in Jewish community. It is also given a social and economical frame, details about school, clothes, food, rituals, everyday life, celebrations, ethnic relationships, matrimonial strategies, occupations etc. As a conclusion, for the spectacular information already received, the research on this field remains open for oral historians as well as for traditional ones.

Key words: oral history, Jews, collective memory, Maramures, tradition, interview, life story

À LA RECHERCHE DU COMMUNISME PERDU

In Search of Lost Time

In the mountains, isolated localities, hard to access, the Czech community from Clisura Dunării (Sfînta Elena, Bigâr, Gîrnîc, Eibenthal, Ravenska, Şumiţa) suffered in a lesser degree the rigors of the agrarian politics of the communist period. There was no collectivisation, but the agricultural association was experienced, and the quotas have stricken for years the peasants' efforts for obtaining goods by exploiting some low productivity terrains. On the other hand, the relative well-being of some of the villagers attracted the reaction of a regime which punished the slightest diversion from the line drawn by the Romanian Working Party. The Czech peasant, with the perpetual example in his mind concerning the efforts of his ancestors to ascend, to make a living starting from scratch, he felt now obliged to give up his strife in change of his own freedom. The ones having moderate money savings were the first to be deported. In some of the cases, the intervention of some relatives, of some integrated friends in the „system” was shown to be providential. „When I had a separator, the separator which sorts the cream from the milk apart, it was ready to put me, to make me chiabur, you know, the way it was then. But I got away, because I had a cousin, who was in the party and he defended me. Others would have taken me away to Bărăgan, like they were taking the ones who had more money, the rich ones” (Francisc Mician, Şumiţa). Even if from a certain perspective, to be deported seemed less serious than being incarcerated, the imposed exile did not represent more than „an alternative to prison” (Dinu Gherman). Being sent to Bărăgan, the Pems were separated from their dear ones, their own goods and rights, of chances in a future that seemed uncertain at the moment. „I thought and this: after that I thought, man, if this lasts, if this regime will carry on like this, I will surely never escape from there. It will keep me there all my life! No, God did not let it happen, God is greater” (Carol Merhaut, Gîrnîc).

Key words: Csech community, communism, quotas, interview, deportation

Denisa Florentina BODEANU

**CREDINCIOȘII BAPTIȘTI ȘI SECURITATEA
ÎNTRE 1948-1989**

Baptism and Securitate (1948-1989)

The affiliation of Romania to the ex-Soviet system after the Second World War has as a consequence the eradication of religious cults and demolition of churches. It is also the case of all countries under the aura of the Soviet Union. All he believers stand for an enemy for the communist regime. That is why the surveillance of the cults represented an everyday aim for Securitate.

This study, based on 19 interviews to Baptist believers, analyses actions and methods used by Securitate against the Baptist community, the way in which they were received by Baptists and also the oppressions they were kept under.

Key words: Baptism, communism, Securitate, oppression, interview

Dinu GHERMAN

**MĂRTURIA ȘI MĂRTURISIREA FRICII
ÎN SPAȚIUL CONCENTRAȚIONAR ROMÂNESC
ÎN DISCURSUL MEMORIALISTIC (1948-1965)**

**The Testimony and the Confess of Fear During the Communist
Regime In Memorialistics (1948-1965)**

Fear, one of the most crucial human feelings, was used by the communist regime to impose certain patterns for signifying reality and inculcating obedience and docility. Representations of fear are all-pervasive in the collective unconscious and can be identified at the level of discourse within the detention memoirs of former political prisoners. Whereas the depth of the confession varies from one individual to another, fear remains deeply ingrained in the collective memory as a lifetime companion

Key words: testimonies, fear, communism, political prisoner, memorialistics

Ionuț COSTEA

***E SEMNUL CĂ MULTE LUCRURI
DACĂ VREI SE POT FACE.
ALESSANDRO PORTELLI ȘI ISTORIA ORALĂ***

**It Is the Sign that Lots of Thing One Can Do If There Is Will
Alessandro Portelli and Oral History**

The main aim of this topic is to reveal the characteristics of Alessandro Portelli's discourse regarding oral history. It is necessary to underline that studies and books of Portelli became, in the last two decades, compulsory bibliography for students in oral history all over the academic world. His self-devotion to oral history, the scientific quality of his articles and books on the topic contributed to an academic recognition.

Alessandro Portelli considers that his main contribution in the field of oral history focused on story as narration, understanding the relationships between the past events and their impact in the present, relationships between memory and history, as subjects of scientific research.

His cultural and intellectual profile, his contributions to oral history as scientific and academic department, having its own methodology and strategies, are more complex than a simple view.

Key words: Portelli, memory, oral history, Italian culture, American culture, industrial culture, working class culture

Alessandro PORTELLI

ISTORIA ORALĂ CA GEN

Oral History As Genre

Oral history is a specific category of discourse: *history* presumes a narration about the past, and *oral* indicates a mean of expression. As a research field, the linguistic dimensions were underlined regarding its development. A great importance was accorded to speech and the performative act. On the other hand, oral historians became conscious of the significance of dialogue between historians and interviewees. Of the same relevance is what oral researchers hear and what they say or write. That is why oral history is a composite genre, split between narrator and historian, individual and collective discourse, between *who said what?, to whom?, why?*

Key words: oral history, genre, narration, interview, life stories, methodology

CE FACE CA ISTORIA ORALĂ SĂ FIE DIFERITĂ¹

What Is Different In Oral History?

The intellectual community of Italy received in a suspicious way oral history from the very beginning, almost rejecting it. There was a fear that once orality begins, writing (and rationality, they say) will loose territory.

In fact, neither written sources nor oral ones do suspend the other. They have common and also different characteristics, proper for each of them. What is proper for oral history? This article tries to reveal some of these specific features: orality, narrativity, the impact of the event on individual or community, the fruitful aspects of witness's subjectivity, the relationship between the interviewer and interviewee. Also the plurality of views and not them only make oral history surprisingly interesting.

Key words: oral history, narration, orality, individual and collective memory

Alessandro PORTELLI

**MOARTEA LUI LUIGI TRASTULLI.
MEMORIE ȘI EVENIMENT - MEMORIE ȘI FAPT**

**The Death of Luigi Trastulli.
Memory and Event – Memory and Fact**

“A lived event”, said Walter Benjamin, “is complete on every aspects, as it is finished in the past; a remembered event is to be completed, because it is a key to connections to facts before and after it happened”. Luigi Trastulli, a 21 years old working man in a steel factory of Terni, in Central Italy, died in an altercation to police forces in March 17, 1949, when workers left the factory to participate to a protest against North-Atlantic Treat signed by the Italian Government. The strike, confrontation and assassination took place in less than 30 minutes, but since then, the remembrance of the episode has a great impact on the identity and culture of Terni. This essay debates on the way in which the event was referred to, changed and interpreted by long and deep memory, regarding both official and oral sources.

Key words: memory, collective and individual memory, official memory, story, orality, oral sources

DEZBATEREA PRIVIND CONDAMNAREA COMUNISMULUI ÎN EUROPA

Debate on the Condemnation of Communism in Europe

Topics on recent history are one of the most important deals since the communism crashed in Central and Eastern Europe. Beyond the concrete treatment in every European country, for the European Union this topic seemed to represent rather a secondary question, for it remained important only for historians. Still, in the last decade, the relationships to the communist past come into focus again. Two major reasons explain this evolution: Russia related her discourse about identity to the Second World War, in contradiction to other Eastern countries and, on the other hand, former communist territories joined the European Union. On this new frame, they underlined the relationships to communism, as a specific problem for each and all of the countries. The most important initiatives in the European Parliament were the so-called Lindblad Motion, in 2006, and the Resolution of 2009 regarding the “European consciousness and totalitarianism”.

This study refers to the impact of these topics on the European Union as a whole as well as the consequences for each ex-communist country. As regarding the historical research on communism it has to be appreciated that communism changes from reality lived into subject to focus on, having the endorsement of European Union.

Key words: communism, recent history, European Union, European Parliament, totalitarianism