

ALEXANDRU ONOJESCU, **Towards a “Diet of Employees.” The Role of Romanian Clerks from the Liberal Age in the Elections for the Diet from Sibiu (1863-64)**

Abstract: The proposed study deals with a less explored aspect of Romanian historiography regarding the period 1860-1867, namely the role that the Romanian civil servants played in winning a Romanian majority in the Diet of Sibiu from 1863-64. Our approach consists of three distinct phases. In the first section we make a brief presentation of the new electoral law which allowed the Romanians a wider political expression. Then, we focus on the Romanian participation in the elections of May-June 1863 and, especially, on the coordinating role that some high-ranking Romanian civil servants played in the electoral process: the nomination of Romanian candidates, the mobilization of the Romanian electorate, ensuring their victory. We try to emphasize the multiple statements of position regarding the role of the so-called royalists (named representatives) in the upcoming legislative forum, but also on the existence of some incongruence between the bureaucratic status and legislative status of the future Romanian representatives. We also try to point out some confessional frictions. In the last section we apply a quantitative and qualitative analysis on the whole body of Romanian representatives – e.g. the confessional distribution, their socio-professional status (named or elected) – which will explain their later legislative performance.

Keywords: Civil servants, Elections, Transylvania, the Sibiu Diet from 1863-1864, Romanian deputies.

GEORGETA FODOR, **Romanian Women in the New Economic Context of the Twentieth Century**

Abstract: The study aims at revealing some of the key aspects of the process through which women started to become “economic players.” The analysis concentrates on the women from the Romanian society but integrated in the European context. Two are the processes, both European and Romanian, between which the study develops: the Industrial Revolution and the First World War. A major turn in history, the Industrial Revolution, can also be seen as a “women’s revolution” due to the effects and the impact it had on the women’s role in the society. The fact that women had stepped through labor outside the limited circle of family was a real progress that generated the development of the feminist movements. Our intention is to identify the extent to which the new economic context that emerged at the beginning of the twentieth century influenced women from the Romanian society as well.

The study, part of an extended research project, is limited for the moment at the analysis of the theoretical debates that this progress on the labor market generated, as we think that they perfectly mirror the reactions pro and against this challenge of the traditional gender roles.

Keywords: Economy, Gender Differences, Labour, Debates, Emancipation.

ANDREEA DĂNCILĂ, **Political and Cultural Elites in Early Twentieth Century Transylvania. Aspects from the Activity of *Lupta* Newspaper from Budapest**

Abstract: This paper, seemingly a chapter of Transylvanian newspapers’ history, aims to examine the functioning of the political elites’ relationship with the cultural elites in the dynamic context of the early twentieth century. Starting a newspaper meant to