

THE IMPACT OF THE ORADEA CITY ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS ON THE ROMANIAN WEST (1780-2015)

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Summary. Even since the Greek-Roman antiquity, and then in the Middle Ages into the modern era and up until today, the “academies” and “universities” had an important role in the affirmation of the social-economic and cultural of the human environment where have emerged and developed. In the Europe of the Millennium II AD, these cultural and scientific institutions have emerged and they beamed from the West towards the Central and Eastern Europe. In the fall, and the efforts of the Romanian society, the Hungarian and German communities from our geographical space.

Oradea has been an important urban center that has sheltered academic institutions that have played an important role in the social-economic, cultural and policy not only of the locality of Crișul Repede, but the whole Romanian-west area of Transylvania, then of the Entire Romania, of Romania after World War II.

We emphasize this role making considerations regarding the activity of the Faculty of Philosophy (1780), the Academy of Law (1874-1934), the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years (1963-1984), the Institute of Second Engineers (1984-1989), University of Oradea, founded in 1990-today one of the top 10 higher education institutions in the country. We will insist on some moments of academic and political excitement when an attempt was made to establish a Western Universities at Oradea (1923) by merging the Faculty of Law with the Faculties of Theology and Greek Orthodox-Catholic, then by transforming the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years Oradea in the University College of Oradea (1971), unfortunately failed attempts owing to a misunderstanding of the local realities of the governments in Bucharest. In addition, we explain the amputation of Oradea from a University education already seated and with good results at national level by moving the Faculty of Law to Cluj (1934), respectively the gradual liquidation of the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years (1979-1984). Since the end of the 18th century until today, in the academic institutions of Oradea a number in continuous increase of Romanian young people who strengthened the major elite of our nation had the chance to be educated. From them turn up militants and effecters of the Great Romania, specialists who have contributed to the strengthening of the country in the interwar period, at the national revive the 1960s-1970s of the last century. Today, the University of Oradea constitutes an important pillar in seating the country in the European Union structures. The geo-strategic position of Oradea at the West limit of the Romanian geographical and ethnographic space, after 1918 and the political one empowered masters and graduates of Oradea the role of ”borders” and of the national culture and science, but also an element of inter ethnic and multicultural dialogue, including with the academic centers in the Central Europe.

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For start, we try *a few clarifications of historical geography on the space between the Tisza River and the Western limits of the Maramureş Mountains and Western Carpathians*, in the middle of which lies Oradea a urban settlement documented even in the second half of the 11th century¹.

Thus, it is necessary to highlight the economic, demographic, political and religious relationship between this geographical space and the historical Transylvania. The explanation of these issues, either shortly, in our study, it is necessary for two reasons. Firstly, because the plain sited to the East of Tisza to the Piemont and the mountainous area of the Western Carpathians is defined differently in the history of Hungary and Romania. Secondly, the geographical and historian factors have had a significant impact on the academic institutions that have appeared, and activated in the modern and postmodern epochs until today in the major cities of the area.

Under the conditions of the disappearance of the Kingdom of Hungary and the start of the process of the constitution of the Principality of Transylvania (1526-1544), the counties of Maramureş, Satu Mare, the Middle Solnoc, Crasna², Chioar, Bihor, Zărand, Arad, which until 1526 have directly belonged to the Hungarian royalty³, began to be disputed for nearly two centuries, between the Principality of Transylvania, the Austrian-Hungarians and the Ottomans. Having a legal-administrative organization different from that of the Pomorskie, (then of the Principality) of Transylvania, by the peace of Speyer (1570), between the Transylvanian Prince Ioan Sigismund and the Austrian-Hungarians for the mentioned committees, officially is imposed the denomination of *Partium*. The extent of this area had a variable geography, thanks to the three *powers*, which were pointing it permanently. In the 18th century, together with the Austrian-Hungarian conquest of Hungary and Transylvania, Vienna has shared administratively Partium following its own interests. The Banat committee has controlled it personally until 1778, when it snapped towards administration to Hungary as the province of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. Even in 1696, the Bihor County was under the financial control of the Hungarian perceivers, although politically it depended to Transylvania. Since 1709, the committees of Maramureş, Chioar, the Middle Solnoc, Crasna and Zărand, are under the fiscal administration of the autonomous province of Transylvania, but politically under

¹ *Istoria oraşului Oradea*, coordonatori: Liviu Borcea, Gheorghe Gorun, ediția a II-a, Editura Arca, Oradea, 2007, p. 86.

² The administrative headquarters at Kraszna, near Şimleu Silvaniei. Later this committee disappears being equated by the Sălaj County with the capital city at Zalău.

³ Also, the Banat committees until 1552 when are occupied and organized by the Ottomans in the Pashalik of Timișoara.

the tutelage of Hungary. By the Decree of 1732, Arad and Maramures, and in 1746 part of Zărand, are connected to Hungary, while the Middle Solnoc, Crasna and Chioar will be incorporated to Transylvania⁴. Finally, by the Austrian-Hungarian dualism (1867), the whole Transylvania, including Partium, is embedded to Hungary. Only now, Hungary begins a comprehensive legislative process of denationalization of the Romanians, hitting the school, church, media, culture, politics, economy, and demographics. Fortunately, the Transylvanian Romanians have found the sources needed to preserve their nationality, modernize and affirm in all areas, including through the moral support, political and economic of the Kingdom of Romania.

The Hungarian historiography, older and newer, gave to the Partium a special place in the evolution of the Hungarian nation. It has tagged it as a purely and powerful ethnic Hungarian source, a bridge between the Motherland-Hungary and the Country of the Persons belonging to the Hungarian Population. Sătmar, Bihor, and Sălaj, through the urban centers of Satu Mare, Carei, Oradea, and Zalău – Hungarian majority until around 1970, was supposed to have after 1919 until today a historic role in reviving the Hungarian nation in Transylvania and the fulfillment of the dream of restoration of Hungary in its medieval boundaries. The Hungarian parties now propagate this illusive goal after the revolution in our country through a multitude of ways and shapes. We keep in mind the historical Hungarian churches, school, different professional and cultural institutions purely Hungarian, and the extremists, and Europeans from all the social categories, from intellectuals to the common person⁵.

The newer Romanian historiography, due to few young researchers, makes a deeper and nuanced analysis of the geographical area of the Partium. In a recent study, due to a Romanian historian and lawyer alike, says that, "...the name Partium has nothing to do with a Romanian historical region. Just seen through the prism of the Hungarian political and historical realities it can be understood as a region which belonged originally in the Middle Age to the Kingdom of St. Stephen, and then ... attached to the Voivodeship of Transylvania and with which in the subsequent years (1541-our note) will form the Autonomous Principality of Transylvania ... Only in very few years, the core of this region, which belonged to the Principality of Transylvania and consisted of the counties of Sătmar and Bihor, was administered unitary ... but in the meantime, the counties which composed have been mastered either by the Austrians, either by the Ottomans and with few exceptions the princes of Transylvania ... Therefore, Partium has not managed to form a historical consciousness common among the Romanians, but it

⁴ *Istoria Transilvaniei*, vol. III, coordonatori: Ioan-Aurel Pop, Thomas Năgler, Magyari András, Editura Academia Română-Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca, 2008, p. 20, 48.

⁵ The action is supported by the UDMR, the main party (organization, association?) of the Hungarians in Romania. See: Petre Țurlea, *UDMR și societatea românească*, România pur și simplu, Publishing House, Bucharest, 2003.

was only used as a political-legal term...Partium could not impose as a province in consciousness. It can be appointed, at most, as a geographical area stretching from Tisza up in the Western Carpathians, and which in the Geography of Romania appears as a Northwest region “⁶”.

In our opinion, Partium makes part of a Romanian ethnic and geographic area much more extensive that we called it, “*the Romanian West*”. It covered a vast territory between Tisza from the springs to the confluence of the Mureș River and the Western Carpathians. In other words, after the administrative divisions of Hungary since 1876 and 1886, the committees: Maramureș, Ugocsa, Sătmar, Szabolcs, Sălaj, Bihar, Hajdu, Arad, Bekes, Cenad⁷. The presence of Romanians in this geographic space is attested even since the dawns of the Middle Age, in older⁸ and newer⁹ studies. The moors of Tisza, very extensive swamps on the left and right of the river, were long a barrier hard to be passed between Pannonia's Steppe and Transylvania. The fact explains why the exchange of people and goods, of the “Romanian West” was facing priority and mostly towards the historic Transylvania, less towards the Hungarian market. The Tisza plain was connected to Transylvania by 34 trade routes, while only 12 roads were connecting it to Hungary and the Occident. To the East of the Tisza River, and the whole Transylvania, they kept the traditional system of measures and weights (“the mark of Sibiu” or “Transylvanian”), different from the one in Hungary (“the mark of Buda”). In addition, the Transylvanian system of measures and weights had many elements in common with that in the Romanian Country and Moldavia, an important fact in substantiating the economic unit of the Romanian geographical area, on one and the other side of the Carpathians, alike¹⁰. We must not forget the close connection between the mountains, hills and plains – the inhabitants making exchanges of products, without which they could not ensure their existence. These relations have given personality to the “Romanian West”, more oriented towards Transylvania than to Hungary.

The 18th century marked for the “Romanian West” the debut of a process of economic and institutional modernization, as well as the assimilation of the

⁶ Dr. Mihai Georgiță, „Partium – regiune istorică românească sau arie geografică?”, in *Crișana* (Oradea), an LXIX, seria a treia, 26 mai 2014 (partea I), 27 mai 2014 (partea a II-a). Citatul aparține „Concluziilor”, 27 mai 2014, p. 13.

⁷ *Vezi Történelmi atlasz*, Kartográfiai vállalat Budapest, 1985, p. 34-35, „Magyarország megyéi az 1876 é 1886. Évi rendezés alapján”.

⁸ Ștefan Manciulea, *Granița de Vest*, Tipografia Seminarului Teologic Greco-Catolic, Blaj, 1936 (reeditată de prof. dr. Valeriu Achim, la Editura „Gutinel” SRL, Baia Mare, 1994).

⁹ Ioan-Aurel Pop, *Din mâinile valahilor schismatici. Românii și puterea în Regatul Ungariei medievale (secolele XIII-XIV)*, Editura Litera, București, 2011.

¹⁰ See details at: Nicolae Stoicescu, *Unitatea românilor în evul mediu*, Editura Academiei RSR, București, 1983, p. 17-25; Ion Toderașcu, *Unitatea românească medievală*, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică, București, 1988, p. 96-127.

Romanians in the area. It is starting a long effort of colonization with handbooks (Hungarians, Slovaks, Germans, Ruthenians), plus the Jews compelled to leave their hometown locations in Galicia and Russia after the pogroms of the Russian army. The process is conducted by the Court in Vienna, which targeted the strengthening of the Catholicism, basic pillar to support the establishment of the Empire, but also by the Hungarian and German nobles in the area exhilarated by economic interests. The phenomenon continues, with interruptions, in the 19th century, especially in the early 20th century¹¹ when the Hungarian State imposes a secular and religious law (cf. the establishment in 1912 of the Greek Catholic Diocese of Hungarian language at Hajdudorog) of a special hardness. The large projects of draining of the Tisza's moors and its tributaries marshes from the East, the creation of reservoirs on some rivers to avoid floods, regulating the courses of the rivers including the building of some canals to take water flow rates during the autumn-spring, construction of main railway lines connecting Vienna and Budapest to the territories from the East of Tisza – allowed an increase of the population, especially from the West towards the Eastern dualistic Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

The cities of the “Romanian West”, were with the majority non-Hungarian by the middle of the 19th century, Germans, Jews, Serbs, Ruthenians, Hungarians, few Romanians. After 1867, their Hungarization happens in an accelerated movement both by bringing civil servants and military units from the West of Tisza and by the Hungarization of the native people¹². If the chain of cities and fairs as Satu-Mare, Carei, Tășnad, Secuieni, Marghita, Șimleu-Silvaniei, Oradea, Salonta, Chișineu Criș, the old Arad arrive in 1910 to be mostly with Hungarian population, with their hinterland consisting of pure Romanian villages or with a majority Romanian population¹³. In addition, in the contact zone of the plain and

¹¹ Ștefan Manciușea, *op. cit.*, p. 87-133; Ștefan Marinescu, „Colonizările din a doua jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea în teritoriul fostului comitat Arad”, în *Ziridava* (Arad), nr. XIX-XX, 1996, p. 201-209; *Studii de demografie istorică a Transilvaniei (secolele XVIII-XX)*, coordonatori: Ioan Bolovan, Corneliu Pădurean, Editura Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca, 2003; Corneliu Pădurean, *Populația comitatului Arad în secolul al XIX-lea*, Editura Universității „Aurel Vlaicu”, Arad, 2003; Eugen Ghiță, *Evoluția demografică a comitatului Arad în secolul al XVIII-lea și începutul secolului al XIX-lea*, Editura Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca, 2011; Ioan Bolovan, *Primul război mondial și realitățile demografice din Transilvania. Familie, moralitate și raporturi de gen*, Editura Școala Ardeleană, Cluj-Napoca, 2015. Anunțăm debutul unui proiect interesant pe linia colonizării Câmpiei Aradului în anii 1867-1940: Marius Răzvan Meszar, “Colonizarea țăranilor maghiari și români în regiunile de câmpie arădene între 1867-1940 (considerații metodologice pentru cercetarea temei)”, în vol. *Administrația românească arădeană. Studii și comunicări din Banat-Crișana*, coordonatori: Doru Sinaci, Emil Arbonie, vol. X, Vasile Goldiș University Press, Arad, p. 98-103.

¹² In particular, of the Jews, Macedon-Romanians and Ruthenians through their economic concerns interested to be considered, “Hungarians”.

¹³ Ștefan Manciușea, *op. cit.*, p. 134-140.

the Piedmont with the Western Carpathians, Romanians completely or heavily inhabited the fairs and towns: Negrești-Oaș, Tileagd, Aleșd, Beiuș, Vașcău, Beliu, Ineu de Arad, Sebiș. A special case was represented by the fairs Macău (Makó), Bătania (Botonya) and Jula (Gyula) - today in Hungary, almost entirely inhabited by Romanians and Serbs, the Hungarians being the least represented. The process of industrialization began in the East of the Tisza River in the second half of the 19th century, then the classification of the East, the “Romanian West”, in United Romania, the speeding up of the industrialization in the 1920s-1940s and 1960s-1980s, allowed the Romanization of the cities by the population exodus from the country surrounding these towns, but also from other regions of Romania, expelled from the native places as a result of the socialist collectivization of agriculture¹⁴.

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In the vision of the Josephine enlightenment¹⁵, the re-Romanization of the new territories entered in the component of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire could be done not only through the reactivation of old Catholic Bishops and the establishment of the Greek Catholic Bishops but also by higher education institutes that should prepare civil servants and specialists for the Imperial bureaucracy.

In this context, in Oradea, in addition to the Roman Catholic Episcopate re-establishment, (abolished in 1557 amid on the religious Reform offensive) and the establishment of the Greek-Catholic Bishopric (1777)¹⁶, on November 1, 1780, is established the Royal Academy that begins with the first year of studies in Philosophy, as since 1 September 1788, also with the first year of studies in Law¹⁷.

In the history of the Royal Academy from Oradea, five major stages differ in. The first falls in the period 1780-1848, when the teaching language was German. Only during the revolution of 1848-1849, when Oradea and its hinterland was a major center of the Hungarian revolution led by Kossuth Lajos, entered Hungarian as teaching language. Here they prepared officials for the apparatus of the state and the estates administrations. After the three years of study, the graduates were entitled to continue their higher studies at any University in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. Equaled Oradea diploma was

¹⁴ See a case study at Mihai D. Drecin, „Considerații asupra evoluției demografice a orașului Oradea, pe baza recensămintelor oficiale (1880-2012)”, în vol. *Economie și istorie. Dialog și interdisciplinaritate. În Onorarea Ioan Lumperdean la împlinirea vârstei de 60 de ani*, coordonatori: Dana Bako, Iosif Marin Balog, Rudolf Gräf, Editura Academia Română/Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca, 2015, p. 443-454.

¹⁵ See Ioan Horga, *Europa Luminilor*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2002, p. 156-165; Idem, *Contribuții la cunoașterea Iozefinismului provincial*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2000.

¹⁶ Judita Călușer, *Episcopia Greco-Catolică de Oradea*, Editura Logos '94, Oradea, 2000, p. 52.

¹⁷ *Istoria orașului Oradea*, p. 186.

somewhere between the University and baccalaureate license. If, according to the correspondence of the Romanian illuminator Ioan Corneli¹⁸, the teachers of the Academy were Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks and Hungarian-Czechs, 30% and 40% between students were also Greek Catholics and Orthodox Romanians¹⁹. These young people will form the first generation of Romanian intellectuals of the “Romanian West”, which will involve the assertion of the Romanian peasantry through the school and the formation of modern national consciousness of the Romanians.

In 1850, they returned to the teaching language to be German under the impetus of the authoritarian regime, known as the “Bach regime”, (1850-1861). From the administrative point of view, inside the Academy remains only the Section of Law (Legal)²⁰.

Even since 1861, they introduce the Hungarian language signal of Vienna for approaching to the Hungarian nobility, despite of the deceptive liberal regime (1860-1867) which gave the Romanians hopes to be accepted equal in rights with the other historical nations (medieval) of Transylvania. The year 1874 has a double meaning. On the one hand, the Law Academy increases its duration of studies for 4 years, gaining the status of senior University Faculty, the graduates being permitted to handle legal functions of the highest ones, including the right to practice as lawyers. On the other hand, it moves its headquarters to a new location, in the building of the Premonstratens Lyceum where will work until 1934²¹.

The establishment of the Austrian-Hungarian dualism opens a new file in the history of the institution. In addition to improving the curriculum of studies through the insertion of new courses keeping step with the European requirements, the number of Romanian students increases.

They come not only from the Romanian West but also from the historical Transylvania, around the year 1900, representing about a quarter of all students. The Hungarian local media bemoaned the fact that on the corridors they spoke more the Romanian language creating the impression that you are in Bucharest*. Moreover, within this framework the Romanian students founded one of the first

¹⁸ See important data about his life and his work in the work of Constantin Mălinaș, *Contribuții la istoria iluminismului românesc din Transilvania. Ioan Corneli (1762-1848)*, Editura Bibliotecii Județene „Gheorghe Șincai”, Bihor, Oradea, 2003.

¹⁹ *Istoria orașului Oradea*, p. 186.

²⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 282.

²¹ *Ibidem*. The lyceum building is established by the Austrian-Hungarian Empire from the Fond of the Studies of the Empire, so from public money, given only in the administration of the Roman Catholic monastic Order of the Premonstratenses. Other sources specify the year 1896 regarding the relocation of the headquarters of the old location, where they will build the modern headquarters of Oradea City Hall today. Cf. Onisifor Ghibu, *Ordinul canonic Premonstratens – un instrument în serviciul revizionismului maghiar*, București, Tipografia ziarului “Universul”, 1936, p. 29.

* Nagyvárad (Oradea), October 20, 1898, pp. 4-5.

National Association - „Societatea de lectură a tinerimii române din Oradea Mare” (1852-1875)²², led in its early years (1852-1857) by Alexandru Roman, a teacher of an ephemeral, Catedre de limba română” (1850-1857)²³. Despite of the tougher measures of the governors in Budapest to prevent the establishment and activity of the cultural societies of the Romanian students in Oradea²⁴, the National Fund of the Romanians’ struggle for affirmation manifests itself inside the Academy of Law. In the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century here will graduate famous representatives of the cultural and political life belonging to several generations, which will organize and develop the Romanian national movement in Transylvania. We mention: Emanuil Gojdu, George Pop de Băsești, Ioan Rațiu, Ioan Popovici, Mihai Veliciu, Vasile Mangra, Aloisiu Vlad, Grigore Popa, Vasile Ignat, Paul Papp, Ioan Buna, Demetriu Kiss, Nicolae Zigre, Coriolan Pop, Ioan Ciordaș, Aurel Lazăr, Lucian Bolcaș – some of them taking act to the Unification from the 1918²⁵.

A final phase in the history of the Academy of Law in Oradea is rolling on in the “Romanian era” in the period 1919-1934²⁶. The transition from the Hungarian authorities to the Romanian ones (1919-1921) was done into a genuine European spirit. The passage, natural, when teaching the Romanian language has not meant the purge of the former teachers of Hungarian or Jewish origin. Those who have sworn for the Romanian State, teachers and administrative staff, have continued to carry out their task. Incidentally, the first “director with rights of dean” will be Professor Hoványi Gyula, who had the same quality also up to 1918.

The spectacular increase in the number of students is explained by the large requirements of specialists in administration and the judiciary, particularly in Transylvania, the Romanian State needed. In the traditional spirit of the Romanian tolerance, the students were recruited both from the Romanians and of course now, in a much larger number as before 1918, but also of that of the Hungarians, Jews, Slovaks. On the other hand, the Academy of Law in Oradea was the scientific framework in which it was formed and said a bunch of professionals and politicians of high value, originating not only from Bihor County and Transylvania, but also from Bucharest, Moldova, Oltenia. We mention: Andrei Sigmond, Bogdan Ionescu, Eugeniu Speranția, Dumitru Mototolescu, Victor Cădere, Constantin Petrescu-Ercea, George Strat, George Sofronie, Lazăr Iacob, Mihail Kernbach, Tiberiu Moșoiu, Aurelian Ionașcu, Alexandru G. Anghelescu,

²² Viorel Faur, *Societatea de lectură din Oradea, 1852-1875 (studiu monografic)*, Editura Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea, 1978.

²³ Gelu Neamțu, *Alexandru Roman – marele fiu al Bihorului (1826-1897)*, Editura Fundația Culturală „Cele Trei Crișuri”, Oradea, 1995.

²⁴ Viorel Faur, *op. cit.*, p. 51-73.

²⁵ *Istoria orașului Oradea*, p. 284.

²⁶ Florentina Chirodea, *Învățământul superior la granița de vest a României Mari. Academia de Drept din Oradea (1921-1934)*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2011.

Liviu Lazăr²⁷. The prestige of the teachers and graduates, won on the national and international level, make of Oradea an important pole in the Romanian Law, alongside Iași, Bucharest, Cernăuți and Cluj.

In the atmosphere of enthusiasm and optimism of the first decade of the Great Romania, when the economic, demographic, cultural and military strengthening of the Western border was a national objective of prime importance, in 1923/1924, and then in 1926 and 1929 in Oradea they discuss increasingly serious about the establishment of a Western University²⁸. It was supposed to organize around the Faculty of Law, of the two Academies of Orthodox²⁹ and Greek-Catholic Theology³⁰ and the Institute of Obstetric and Gynecology³¹. The two Romanian bishops Roman Ciorogariu and Valeriu Traian Frentiu, by Aurel Lază – Mayor of Oradea, the County Prefecture, supported the idea. In the good Romanian tradition, also proposed the future title institutions, first the University Regele Ferdinand I, then the University Regele Mihai I³².

The world economic crisis in the years 1929-1933, that powerfully affected also our country, put on your savings at the wallpaper budget from other sources. One of these was in general the education, by reducing also the non-payment of the teachers' salaries, on long time-span, collapsing schools, the abolition of posts in administration, the famous, "curves of sacrifice". In this context, from 1932 they discussed more and more about the possibility of the abolition of the Faculty

²⁷ Ibid., p. 89-106. The most were involved in the cultural work of Oradea and Bihor County, in the management of some Romanian companies, through conferences and other educational forms of the citizens. See: Radu Românașu, *Asociații culturale românești din Oradea și județul Bihor în perioada interbelică*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2008; Idem, *Manifestări cultural-artistice românești din Oradea și Bihor în perioada interbelică*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2009. See the latest monographs: Livia Ghiurcuța, *Pe urmele profesorului Constantin Petrescu-Ercea*, Teză de doctorat, Universitatea din Oradea, 2011; Mihaela Ioana Teaca, *Eugeniu Speranția. Monografie*, București, Editura Pro Universitaria, București, 2015.

²⁸ Florentina Chirodea, *op. cit.*, p. 68-74; Ion Zainea, *Economie și societate în Bihor. De la Marea Unire la Dictatul de la Viena*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2007, p. 251-252.

²⁹ Formed in 1923 due to the efforts of the Bishop Roman Ciorogariu, the restorer, at 1920, the old Orthodox Bishops of Bihor – disbanded in 1695 by the Austrian authorities. After 1695 Oradea remains their own sovereignty a Vicariate of Orthodox Bishopric of Arad. See from more recent bibliography: Elisaveta Roșu, Roman R. Ciorogariu (1852-1936). *Repere istorice*, Editura Arca, Oradea, 2007, p. 142-154, 236-238; Dumitru Megheșan, Emil Cioară, Viorel Cristian Popa, Vasile Doru Fer, *90 de ani de la înființarea învățământului academic teologic ortodox în Oradea (1923-2013)*, Editura Universității din Oradea, 2013, p. 21-47 (studies prof. univ. Teodor Savu, Dumitru Abrudan and Dumitru Megheșan).

³⁰ Formed in 1922.

³¹ Since 1873 there was in Oradea a School of Midwives, of this, in 1922, veers the Obstetric and Gynecological Institute. It could be the embryo for a future Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. See: Carol Mózes, *Istoria învățământului mediu sanitar din Oradea*, Editura Arca, Oradea, 2007, p. 20-27.

³² After that in 1927, the academics of Cluj change the name of the institution Upper Dacia University in King Ferdinand I University.

of Law in Oradea. In spite of the opposition of one part of the teaching staff of Oradea, of the administrative institutions of top of Oradea and Bihor, of some parliamentarians of Bihor, in 1934 the Faculty of Oradea is amalgamated with its sister from the University of Cluj³³.

The disappearance of an institution of higher education in Oradea will have a profound negative effect on the Romanian society in the entire western area of the country. The cultural and political life of the City Oradea will know a veritable hemorrhage of personalities, including young students, precisely in a time when the Hungarian revisionist movement a different recrudescence manifested both internationally and in Transylvania. The counter remark of Romania, including in the western counties of the country, although worthy to be underlined, was negatively marked by weakening the Romanian intellectual force of the Oradea City.

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Nearly three decades have passed until in Oradea they will form a new higher education institution- the Teachers' Institute for 3 years.

Its appearance fits in the policy of the Communist Party from power-to speed up the process of literacy, to increase the level of general culture of the population in order to the industrialization of the country. On the other hand, the forced conclusion of the collectivization of agriculture released new quotas that took the road of the city. One of the requirements for accommodation of the world peasant tradition at the urban life consists in the science of the book, the only one that could open to the youth the way to professional, technical and academic schools.

The 3-year Pedagogical Institutes established between 1958-1963 in Timișoara, Craiova, București, Brașov, Galați, Pitești, Constanța, Bacău, Suceava, Tg. Mureș, Cluj, Baia Mare and Oradea, some along to the great traditional universities, others in cities with no or with few and old university traditions, should prepare teachers for the secondary education, firstly in the rural areas. The rapidity of their establishment depended, in some extent, on the support given by the local political forums.

The Oradea-50s-60s of the last century was a city inhabited mostly by Romanian citizens of Hungarian ethnicity. The 1956 national census record 58.659 Hungarians (59,28%), 35.344 Romanians (35,71%) out of a total of 98.450 inhabitants³⁴, while that of the 1966 -62.955 Hungarians (53,94%) and 56.436 Romanians (46,06%) out of a total of 122.534 inhabitants³⁵. The Jews, Germans, Slovaks and Romanians are represented in small percentages, below 2%. Even if the demographics of the Bihor County was majority Romanian considering the

³³ Florentina Chirodea, *op. cit.*, p. 75-84; *Istoria orașului Oradea*, p. 364.

³⁴ *Anuarul demografic al județului Bihor*, Oradea, 2006, p. 164.

³⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 196.

“traditions of the communist and workers’ inter-war movement” – when the communists were almost entirely ethnic Hungarians and Jews, the “illegal Communists”, of the 50s-60s in Bihor and their descendants were very well represented in the Oradea City Committees and Crișana Regional Committee of PMR, the other local political structures (trade union organizations, of youth, at the level of the local administration, in factories, etc.). Therefore, it explains why the Bihor Regional Committee of PMR has delayed the proposal of the Ministry of Education in 1962 for establishing a Pedagogical Institute in Romanian language³⁶. The motivation was more than just a childish one: lack of an adequate location. In these circumstances, the institution of higher education will be established in Baia Mare.

Eventually, by the Order of the Ministry of Education No. 831 in September 15, 1963, they set up the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years from Oradea. It opens its doors in October 1, 1963, with two specializations: Philology and Mathematics-Physics³⁷. In the following year appeared two specializations: History-Geography and Physical Education³⁸. As the increase in the number of the students and teachers, from 1966-1967 administratively four faculties are individualized: Philology, Mathematics – Physics – Chemistry – Technical – Productive Knowledge, History – Geography and Physical Education. In 1975 appears a Section for Secondary Engineers, firstly divided scientifically to the Polytechnic Institute in Cluj-Napoca, then becoming self-reliant.

The administrative and scientific evolution of the Institute links to the “university Cluj model”, which espoused from the beginning. A line drawn from the first three Rectors, University Professors of Cluj, PhD. Dr. Iosif Pervain, Dr. Alexandru Săndulache, and Dr. Ioan Al. Crișan explains the fact. During their time (1963-1972), the teaching staff was formed gradually from young teachers, graduates of the universities in Cluj, Timișoara, București that grew up under the

³⁶ The oral information received in 2004 from Prof. Dr. Ignatie O. Berindei, the former head of Department and Dean of the Faculty of History-Geography (1964-1978) of the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years. Cf. the National Archives-Bihor County Service Fund: the Bihor County Committee of the Communist Party, inside out. 1/1962, non-paged. The composition of the Bureau of the City of Oradea: Szasz Andrei (Andraș) – first Secretary, Cseke Emil – Secretary, Dregusz Ernest – Secretary, Gustusz Gheorghe – member, Kocsis Adalbert – member, Tarr Stefan – member, (Hungarians), Cristoreanu Emil-Secretary, Bulzan Ștefan, Puie Aurel, Motoș Florica, Hodișan Ioan – members (Romanians). So the ratio of votes was 6 to 5 in the favor of the Hungarians. Alternates (Gulyas Francisc, Scînteie Veronica și Chiriac Aurel) and Chairman of the auditing Commission (Mraz Mihai) had only an advisory vote, without having to interfere with the verdict of the 11 members. According to the tasks at the level of party organizations, problems that were based on communal organization, town and district were determined at this level, the Regional Committee only ratified them.

³⁷ Victor V. Grecu, *Institutul Pedagogic Oradea (1963-1973). MonografieI*, Oradea, 1973, p. 23-24.

³⁸ Mihai D. Drecin, Gheorghe Măhăra, *40 de ani de la înființarea Facultății de Istorie-Geografie*, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2004, p. 10.

coordination of the academics, “commuters” from Cluj. After enrolling in doctoral studies in the traditional universities of Cluj-Napoca, București and Iași, the young teachers from Oradea University begin to substantiate their doctoral theses from 1969 to 1978, some of them making the leap toward the teaching degree of lecturer and professor.

The scientific and teaching quality of the education process attracted in Oradea students not only from the Romanian West (Maramureș, Sătmar, Sălaj, Bihor, Arad) but from the entire country (the historical Transylvania, Banat, Oltenia, Muntenia, Moldova, Bucovina, and even from Bucharest).

The local, national, even international scientific sessions, the last held by historians, geographers, and philologists constituted the base for editing of the annual „Lucrări Științifice” (Scientific Works), even since 1967, appeared promptly every year, until the liquidation of the faculties in 1979-1984. There begin to appear volumes by author, on different topics, sample of accumulation of knowledge and power of synthesis of the young academics. Now, the participation to the international sessions abroad, as well as the organization and participation of the students at national sessions held in Oradea and in other universities of the country are multiplied.

On this trend of the Pedagogical Institute’s achievements, in the early 1970s of the last century, the project of the establishment of the “Oradea University College” (1971) appears an intermediate step in the emergence of a University in Oradea³⁹. The idea originates from the Oradea University circles, supported by the Bihor County’s Petre Blajovici⁴⁰ and Mircea Malița⁴¹, who, at that time, they had important political functions in the ruling circles in Bucharest.

The Oradea University College was to consist of six faculties, with one to four sections each, educating on periods of two, three and four years, teachers, secondary engineers and engineers for the upper education and production (agriculture; industry: electronics, mechanical, construction, wood), laboratory technicians. Countering the figures for education in all the years of study planning, Oradea was to consist of 2200 students, and become a University Centre

³⁹ Mihai D. Drecin, „Proiectul «Colegiul Universitar Oradea (1971)» – etapa intermediară în apariția unei Universități la Oradea”, în vol. *Societate, Istorie și Filologie – Omagiu conferențiarului universitar Corneliu Crăciun. La împlinirea vârstei de 65 de ani*, coordonator și editor Antonio Viorel Faur, Editura Universității din Oradea, Oradea, 2009, p. 228-232.

⁴⁰ Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister in the Governments of Romania in the 1965-1973 years, then first Secretary of the County Committee of the Communist Party in Bihor and Chairman of the Bihor County Popular Council (1973-1977). For the Bucharest step see: Stelian Neagoe, *Istoria guvernelor României de la începuturi-1859 până în zilele noastre 1995*, Editura Machiavelli, București, p. 184, 189, 193, 197.

⁴¹ Acad. Mircea Malița, Oradea native, Minister of Education from 25 November, 1970 – 13 October, 1972. See *Ibid.*, p. 199-202.

of middle force far above the approximately 1700 students it had in 1971, both at the daily classes and part-time⁴².

Unfortunately, starting around the year 1975 the Pedagogical Institute of Oradea begins to show signs of “back-kicks”, in organization and development, although the scientific and didactic activity of the teaching staff is in an obvious upward trend. The vast majority of the teachers were enrolled for doctorates in the traditional University Centers of the country (Cluj-Napoca, Iași, București), they record the first doctorates supported in public, along with the first volumes published by academics in prestigious University publishing houses in the country. The cause of instituting of an atmosphere of uncertainty in relation to the institution’s future lies in the approximate professional and moral quality of the last rectors, one, although from Cluj, who did not pass the moral chapter⁴³, the other party-activist unable to make difference between the authentic academic and scientific activity and the political blather⁴⁴.

Amid on the exaggerate process of industrialization of the country overreacted then, around 1980, the effort to pay the foreign debt-the funds for education and culture are gradually and dramatically bounding. The communist regime considered that a labor force with a rough training and general culture at the level of the half-learned, even of the quarter-learned, but strung well at their jobs by the party activists and State repressive institutions - was preferable to an intelligentsia society, permeated by civism and the human rights.

If in 1977 the schooling begins to be done alternatively in Oradea and Suceava, every two years, the Rector Teodor Pop makes a step forward on the road to the abolition of the Institute of Higher Education of Oradea, title granted in 1976⁴⁵. The Ministry of Education and Teaching allows the senior managers of the Institutes to select at the level of each no more than two lines of pedagogical specialization whose “production” was required by the school network from the surrounding counties, and the degree of professional training of the university staff and the graduates was the highest. In this context, in Oradea are maintained

⁴² National Archives-Bihar County Service, *Fond UTC* (not inventoried).

⁴³ *Ioan Al. Crișan (1972-1976)*, Professor at the Faculty of Chemistry at the “Babeș-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca. Former Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party from the Faculty of Chemistry of Cluj, temporarily quarreled with morality (divorced), has sought to depart from Cluj to be forgiven for his “sins”. At Oradea he brought as a researcher at the existent geothermal Center, a number of his former students with whom he maintained not only scientific relations. This “model” of life has had a negative impact on the reputation of the Institute.

⁴⁴ *Teodor Pop (1976-1984)*, Associate Professor, was teaching the course of Scientific Socialism.

⁴⁵ Title given to all the Pedagogical Institutes for 3 Years in the country to mask their gradual abolition and keeping an appearance in relation to the requirements of UNESCO regarding the number of university centers reported to the population of the country. In the same time, the period of teaching is increased at 4 years.

the specializes of Philology and Physical Education⁴⁶ where the percentage of doctors of science was very low, unlike the situation from History-Geography and Mathematics-Physics-Chemistry where 90% of the teachers had supported their PhD, of these some of them getting by contest posts of readers. The Rector's choice as party activists was done by thinking to their own interests, less of the institution. Among historians, geographers, mathematicians and physicists could arise competitors for the functions⁴⁷. In addition, Oradea had no anymore-political supporters in the country's central forums, Petre Blajovici and Mircea Malița falling in the disfavor of the Ceaușescu's couple⁴⁸.

Although in 1978-1979 the fate of the specializations in History-Geography and Mathematics-Physics-Chemistry was sealed, teachers of these University collectives attempt, through the memories of the PCR and the Ministry of Education and Teaching, to argue the opportunity to maintain and develop in Oradea a strong University Center. The arguments were in the sphere of the economic life (Oradea important industrial center, alongside Salonta, Aleșd, Beiuș, Vașcău, Carei, Satu-Mare, Chișineu Criș, and the Western Plain a very important agricultural area, requiring specialists in industry and agriculture), but also in the sphere of propaganda. As an argument for the necessity of strengthening and development of the research in History, Historical Geography, Romanian Language and Literature, Ethnography, Folklore, they came with the presentation of the Humanities specializations prepared in the three great Hungarian universities placed near the Western border of our country, in Szeged, Debrecen and Nyíregyháza. The research of the Hungarian colleagues was increasingly anchoring in the realities, older and newer, of Transylvanian, with notes more obvious for revisionist claims⁴⁹. Unfortunately, they did not have any echo locally or in Bucharest. After finishing the teaching of the students in Physical Education (1983) and Philology (1984) – the Oradea university life collapses in the work of the Faculty for Second Engineers, with a daily and

⁴⁶ We specify that the PhD in Physical Education and Sports did not figure in the schedule of the science doctorates in our country.

⁴⁷ Mihai D. Drecin, Gheorghe Măhăra, *op. cit.*, p. 37-38.

⁴⁸ See the importance of this relationship in the much better situation of the colleagues from Suceava who manage to retain their specializations in Philology and History-Geography until 1986 (the last promotion), with 4-year education, in addition to a strong Center for training of the engineers and second-engineers in TCM, MUC, Automation-Computers and Energetic, daily and evening courses. See: Prof. Dr. Mihai Iacobescu, University "Ștefan cel Mare" Suceava (1963-2003).

⁴⁹ See these ideas presented in the memoirs of the years 1978-1979, communicated within a narrow framework at *A XX-a Sesiune științifică a Institutului de Învățământ Superior Oradea, 10-11 iunie 1983*, and then submitted for publication to "Crisia", the yearbook of the History Section of the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea. The communication has not received the consent of the County Bihor Committee propaganda of the party nor of the yearbook manuscript. As late as 1990, the material was published, and then the opposition of some members of the editorial, "Crisia", then once academics. Cf. Mihai D. Drecin, „Argumente pentru o Universitate de tip integrat la Oradea”, in *Crisia* (Oradea), 1990, p. 337-348.

evening schooling, and then only in evening, under the coordination of the Polytechnic Institute of Cluj-Napoca. The local Oradea academics' group remaining in the states for functions of the Faculty of Second Engineers will comprise specialists in Engineering, Mathematics, Physics, some in social sciences (Political Economics, Philosophy, History, Philology-Pedagogy) and Foreign Languages (English, French, Russian).

If part of the academics of Oradea who wished to retain their professional status have been transferred within some higher education institutions from Cluj-Napoca, Timișoara, Sibiu and Bucharest, others remained in Oradea fitting in the upper education school. In the new professional status, they will continue to seek and publish studies and books of specialty, some also promoting in administrative leading functions at the level of the high schools where they were functioning.

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The events of December 1989 – the spring of 1990, allow putting on wallpaper of the much-wished establishment of the University in Oradea.

On the Institute for Second Engineers' chitty skeleton, they try the reviving of an independent university institution. For start, the Assoc. Prof. Eng. Teodor Maghiar, the Dean, of the "second engineers", thinks to a Technical University, although he was drawn to the material submitted still in 1983⁵⁰, amended with a few new arguments derived from the realities of the moment. The memo submitted to the Ministry of Education in March 1990 is approved under HG no. 460 of 2 May 1990 for a Technical University⁵¹.

When finding the narrow project for the structure of the future University, the former academics of the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years meet and decide to draft memos on specialties to the Ministry of Education, demanding the re-establishment of the old pedagogical faculties. The historians, geographers, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, philologists of the years 1963/64-1979/84 support their doctoral theses even the years 1973-1978, continued their scientific research also after 1979/84, by publishing studies and volumes in academic journals and publishing houses of first class⁵². They formed the informed and serious nucleus, at the age of the fulfilled biological and intellectual maturity footing on which to build the new University construction.

⁵⁰ See *Ibidem*.

⁵¹ *Universitatea din Oradea – România*, Oradea, 2003, p. 3.

⁵² See: Mihai D. Drecin, Gheorghe Măhăra, *op. cit.*, p. 9-40; ****Universitatea din Oradea. Facultatea de Educație Fizică și Sport – 45 de ani*, Editura Universității din Oradea, 2009; *50 de ani de Geografie la Universitatea din Oradea (1964-2014)*, coordonatori: Alexandru Ilieș, Mihai Vlaicu, Editura Universității din Oradea, 2014, p. 40-41; *Facultatea de Litere. 50 (1963-2013)*, coordonator: lector univ. dr. Marius Miheț, Editura Universității din Oradea, 2013.

Once since the academic year 1990/91 they resume the schooling of the students in History-Geography, Philology, Mathematics-Physics and Physical Education in the next five years, they establish new specialties for the first time, in Oradea (Economics, Juridical Sciences, Orthodox Theology, Medicine, Pharmacy, Kinetic-Therapy, Physio-Kinetic-Therapy, Philosophy, Biology, Art, Music, Construction, Environmental Protection, Agriculture, Forestry, Journalism, International Relations and European Studies, Psychology). Some specializations will school in system I.D. Now they establish a powerful Department for the Preparation and Improvement of the Teaching Staff in the pre - University Education.

The rapid development of the University Center of Oradea demanded the regular reorganizations at the level of the departments and faculties; the increase of the teaching staff on the basis of a real explosion in the number of students; investments in new buildings bodies and laboratories, along with modernizing of the old spaces; fitting of the new halls and enhancing the capacity of housing in the old halls; involvement in the national and European research projects; editing the Annual "Analele Universității din Oradea" on specializations, first in the Romanian language, since 2008 in the English language; organization of national and international scientific sessions; schooling of Romanian students from Moldavia Republic, Ukraine, Hungary, Serbia, but more and more foreign students from Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America (especially in Medicine and Pharmacy).

The freshening of the Chairs (Departments) with new teachers was done by asking good quality graduates of the traditional universities of Cluj-Napoca, Timișoara, Iași and Bucharest, as well as among own graduates with exceptional results. The exchange of teachers and students with great universities in Europe carries out gradually a system of scientific relations with positive consequences in increasing scientific and didactic content of the courses and enlargement the horizon of knowledge and guidance in the life of the students.

In this atmosphere, we record the emergence of the first doctoral specialty schools, coordinated by a Board of the University. The applicants, as well as students and masters, are recruited not only of the bordering counties of the Bihor County, but of the whole country. Moreover, at the level of the PhD students we record options from different countries of the European Union⁵³.

In addition to the didactic-scientific activity, the University of Oradea is distinguished by the appreciable results in the national artistic and sporting life, due to the additional efforts of some students and teachers.

⁵³ From 20 doctoral students in 1990, to 101 in 1995, 663 in 2005, 764 in 2009 to fall down in 2010 to 484 in 2015 to 327 - in 11 areas. See: *Adresa nr. 13113/15.09.2015 a Rectorului Universității din Oradea* and „Crișana” (Oradea), 02.10.2015, p. 2. The decrease in the number of PhD students is explained by death and retirement of some scientific advisers, together with the decrease in the number of the places financed by the Ministry of Education. Perspectives for 2016 are happy thanks to obtain the habitat by a young generation of academics, aged about 42-45 years.

The presence and activity in politics of some teachers, both at local and county level (counselors in C.L. Oradea and Bihor County Council) and at national level (deputies and senators in the Parliament of Romania), we consider it beneficial, they supporting the development of the University by obtaining of money funds to develop and modernize it⁵⁴. An important role in the development of our University have had the Ministers Liviu Maier (1992-1996) and Ecaterina Andronescu (2000-2003, 2008-2009, 2012), who understood the mission of a powerful University Center at the western border of the country.

Thanks to the own efforts and support of the mentioned ministers, the dynamic of the numerical growth of the students is as follows: 1995-8439 students and 111 students graduate employed in 12 faculties; 2000-19.086 students in 15 faculties; 2005-24.337 students (of who 364 foreigners) and 3014 masters in 18 faculties ; 2010-19.718 students(633 foreigners) and 3808 masters in 18 faculties⁵⁵ ; 2015-more than 19.000 students and 1433 masters in 15 faculties. In the academic year 2015-2016 were admitted in the first year of studies 3306 buds, with 3.6% more than that in the previous year and 1433 of masters. In the 15 faculties, with 96 specializations, 64 master programs and 11 doctoral fields they teach and keep seminars 939 teachers with 125 less as in previous year. That happened due to the age limit retirement and disposal of the work contracts of some assistants who were not supporting the doctoral theses or doctoral loss at the suggestion of the Ministry of Education and according to the decision of the University Senate. In addition to the titular teachers, our University has the support of 514 colleagues who provide the teaching support activities, here including the doctoral leaders retired at the legal limit of age, other specialists extra-academics, local or from other cities, who through their practical experience may transfer to the students and masters up-to-date knowledge to facilitate them the success in obtaining a job in economics and administration⁵⁶.

The expansive development stage of the University under the direction of the first Rector – Prof. Univ. Dr. Eng. Teodor Maghiar (1990-2004), is followed by entry into a cone of shadow, including the dealings with the Ministry of Education, which are looming since the years 1996 to 2000, then in 2004-2007. The intentions and pressures of the “Maghiar clan” to make permanent the leadership in family, through his son-Prof. Dr. Teodor Traian Maghiar (2004-2007)⁵⁷, awake the hard reaction of Bucharest and the resistance of the young teachers in the University Senate. There is a delicate period, however beneficial

⁵⁴ See the bibliography note 52. For details, see *Istoria Universității din Oradea*, in the drafting and printing by a collective of teachers coordinated by the historian Prof. Dr. Sorin Sipoș, Pro-Rector of the University.

⁵⁵ Cf. *Adresa nr. 13113/15.09.2015 a Rectorului Universității din Oradea*.

⁵⁶ „Crișana” (Oradea), 02.10.2015, p. 2.

⁵⁷ Otherwise, an honorable and balanced man sacrificed by his own father in a function for that he did not have the necessary qualities for the moment.

through the end result, when the new University Rectors derived from the Maghiar family entourage means that the future of the University stands in radical changes in the management plan, selection and affirmation of the new generation of teachers and administrative staff, the professional and moral qualities which should prevail the relations knocked up in the morass of the pre-1990 Communist nomenclature. The interim Rector-Prof. Univ. Dr. Eng. Teodor Leuca (2007), especially Rector Prof. Univ. Dr. Eng. Cornel Crăciun Antal (2007-2009), bring back the University on the line of the normal, both in terms of its administration and the peace of mind required for the smooth application of didactic and scientific activity.

An important moment in revival the credibility of our University is represented by granting the qualification of “High degree of confidence” on 19 December 2013. On this occasion, Prof. Univ. Dr. Eng. Ioan Curtu, President of ARACIS, besides the teaching, scientific results and the administrative replacement on the basis of the legislation in force, underlines the important role that the universities from the borders of the country they occupy: Oradea, Suceava, Constanța, as outbreaks of irradiation of the Romanian culture and science in the European context⁵⁸.

The scientific collaboration with the Romanian Academy through research projects and sessions organized together with other national academies specialized on strict fields of research, receiving in Academy of Scientists from Romania of four academics from Oradea⁵⁹ – proves the credibility of the University of Oradea in didactic-scientific national plan.

The administrative and political factors of Oradea and Bihor, as with all opportunities, consider the University as an institution indispensable to the development and affirmation of the economic, social and cultural advancement of the area. Even more so that officials from administration, mayors and prefects, parliamentarians, businessmen of different calibers, teachers and engineers – are graduates of the University.

The University of Oradea future depends on how the new generations of its leaders will know to organize, modernize and develop all its structures, entwining the local, regional and national interests in European context.

⁵⁸ To obtain this degree allows the return of Oradea among the prestigious universities of the country; it takes place after seven years of efforts. In 2006, the University received the qualification of “trust limited” changed in 2009 with the qualification of “trust”.

⁵⁹ It is about the professors Teodor Leuca and Florin Popențiu-Vlădicescu (Section: Technical Sciences), Cornel Domuța (Section: Agricultural Sciences), Mihai D. Drecin (Section: Historical Sciences and Archaeology).

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