

chapter presents general aspects related to the topic (pp. 342–347), but also the views on this topic of important personalities like Pope Benedict XIV (1675–1758) (pp. 328–260), or the contemporary understanding of their role in the declaration of a saint (pp. 361–372). The relationship between martyrdom and miracle in this process is presented briefly, in a synthesis intend to be understandable not only to theologians, but also to secular readers.

The elements pertaining to the doctrine of the Church are presented in detail, using information coming either from the history of the Ancient Church and the writings of the Holy Fathers, or from various encyclicals considered normative for the procedure of canonization.

By highlighting the relevance of miracles for the canonization process, presenting the fundamental elements that defined them from the early Christian Church until today, and emphasizing the views of authors like Origen, Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, Saint Thomas Aquinas, Pascal, or Hans Urs von Balthasar, speaking about the way in which the social doctrine of the Church has understood it or about the apologetic value of Christ's miracles (pp. 291–318), the work, written by important French theological scholars, offers an interesting overview of a topic important for doctrinarian theology, morals, patristics, or the life of the Church. Therefore, the work has both an interdisciplinary value and a theological one, helping the reader to better understand a fundamental aspect of Christian life and morals, while at the same time approaching a topic that can cast bridges between different spiritualities.



IULIU-MARIUS MORARIU

IOSIF MARIN BALOG

Mirajul aurului: Economie și societate în “Cadrilaterul aurifer” al Apusenilor 1750–1914

(The mirage of gold: Economy and society in the “auriferous quadrilateral” of the Western Carpathians, 1750–1914)

Cluj-Napoca: Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2016

IOSIF MARIN Balog is a researcher with the Romanian Academy's George Barițiu Institute of History, and his fields of interest are among others, the modern history of Transylvania, the Revolution of 1848, and the economic history of the Romanian and Central-European area.

Chronologically, *Mirajul aurului* is the second single-author work of Iosif Marin Balog. His first book, *Dilemele modernizării: Economie și societate în Transilvania 1850–1875* (The dilemmas of modernization: Economy and society in Transylvania during 1850–1875) (2007), covers a more extended geographical area—although the chronological boundaries are more limited, between 1850 and 1875. The current work, like the first exegesis of the author, deals with the economic history of the Romanian and Central-European area, focusing on the region of Transylvania, or indeed on the more limited area of the Western Carpathians, also called the “auriferous quadrilateral.” By comparison to his first volume, where a period of three decades was being studied, the author expands the chronology to the period between 1750 and 1914, spanning a total of 164 years.

The book is structured into seven chapters of varying lengths, also featuring an introduction and a conclusion.

In the first few pages of the book (pp. 9–13), the author presents the reasons for choosing the topic, stating that the goal of the work was to carry out a synthetic and integrated analysis of a topic pertaining to regional economic history.

In Chapter I, “Regional Economic History: Some Theoretical and Methodological Considerations” (pp. 15–26), the term of region is defined from the viewpoint of economic history, within a theoretical approach that proceeds from the general to the particular.

In Chapter II, “Gold Mining in the Western Carpathians during the Modern Age: Stages, Specificities and Evolution” (pp. 27–75), the previously mentioned theories regarding the term of region become clearer. Also, the title of the chapter sets the historical, geographical and economic framework within which the analysis will be performed. According to the author, the geological literature of the 18th and 19th centuries stated that the region of the Western Carpathians, in Transylvania, was Europe’s richest auriferous area. Thus, after outlining the geographical boundaries of the Transylvanian “auriferous quadrilateral,” the author lists the main towns, and lastly, but most importantly, he makes a historical economic analysis of the region, emphasizing the main economic activity—gold mining. There is even a timeline of mining activities in this region of Transylvania, during the Modern Age, but its purpose is strictly informative since, as the author himself mentions, there cannot be any truly strict chronological delimitation. However, the author performs a hierarchical classification of the extraction of gold in the form of colored tables and graphs, for each chronological period.

The third chapter, “Owners, Entrepreneurs and Shareholders in the Mining

Companies” (pp. 77–98), is shorter than the previous one. If the previous chapter presented different statistics regarding gold mining in Transylvania’s auriferous basin, the current one lists the companies and the owners working in this economic sector, a most profitable economic one, as demonstrated by the following chapter.

Chapter IV, “The Social Effects of Gold Mining” (pp. 99–117), analyzes the social effects that the mining of precious metals, especially gold, had on the local community. This chapter contains some interesting details about the benefits enjoyed by the people who were working in the field of gold mining—elements which illustrate the daily life of Transylvanian society during the second half of 19th century.

Chapter V, “Demographic Evolutions and Social Professional Structures” (pp. 119–138), is not long but indeed rich in content, presenting a lot of well-organized and structured demographic information in tables which reflect the social reality of that time, statistical data about the population of the region during 1850–1914, thus opening new horizons for research in various fields belonging to the sciences connected to history.

Chapter VI, “School and Alphabetization” (pp. 139–168), analyzes to what extent the local community would have benefitted from the gold mining activities carried out by the respective companies, if the latter had re-invested part of their revenue in the educational system of Transylvania. The data in this chapter reflect the level of the educational system both on a micro-regional scale, within the “auriferous quadrilateral,” and on a macro scale, referring to the whole of Transylvania.

In Chapter VII, “Financial and Banking Activities” (pp. 169–194), the author presents the impact of banks on the regional

economy. We begin to understand what the “auriferous quadrilateral” was like, and implicitly what Transylvania was like in terms of the national banking system, therefore of the economy of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The information presented here outlines the state of the economy of the Danube Monarchy, in general, in the eve of the Great War, in 1914.

Therefore, the book is a complex synthesis describing in detail Transylvania’s “auriferous quadrilateral,” in the form of a historical and economic, but also social radiography; the volume’s merit is that it opens new horizons of research in various scientific fields, such as economy, sociology, or demography.



ROBERT-MARIUS MIHALACHE

IOANA FLOREA

Die Anfänge eines Massenphänomens. Die deutschsprachige Sportpresse in Siebenbürgen in der Zwischenkriegszeit (1920-1928)

Cluj-Napoca/Klausenburg, Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2016

DIESE KLAUSENBURGER PROMOTIONS-ARBEIT (2016) enthält acht umfangreiche Kapitel: 1. Einführung. Theoretischer und methodologischer Rahmen (S. 13-42); 2. Die Vorstellung des historischen Rahmens vom Blickpunkt der deutschsprachigen Publizistik auf dem Gebiet Rumäniens (S. 43-91); 3. Die Publikationen Siebenbürger sächsischer Turn- und Sportvereine bis 1918 sowie der Bergsteiger-, Jagdvereine und Jugendbewegungen (S. 93-143); 4. Die wöchentlichen Hermannstädter Publikationen *Sportblatt* und *Sport* im Sommer

1920. Der *Sportkalender des Hermannstädter Turnvereins für das Jahr 1922* (S. 145-222); 5. *Sportblatt*, die wöchentliche Beilage der Hermannstädter *Deutschen Tagespost* in der Zeit 1924-1925 (S. 223-253); 6. Die wöchentlichen Hermannstädter Publikationen *Sport-Schau*, 1926, und *Sport. Wochenblatt für allgemeinen Sport*, 1928 (S. 255-291); 7. *Der Start. Monatsschrift des Kronstädter Sächsischen Turn- und Sportvereins*, 1928 (S. 293-338); 8. Schlussfolgerungen. Beitrag zur Weiterführung der Forschung im Bereich der Geschichte der Sportpresse (S. 339-383; mit rumän. Rezumat, engl. Summary, frz. Résumé); Literaturverzeichnis/Sekundärliteratur (S. 385-400); drei Anhänge, Nr. 1 (S. 401-408): Chronologische Zeittafel der Arbeit vorkommenden Titel deutschsprachiger Publizistik in Rumänien: 1. Die deutschsprachige Presse auf dem heutigen Gebiet Rumäniens bis zum Zweiten Weltkrieg, 1.1. Banat, 1.2. Siebenbürgen, 1.3. Bukowina, 1.4. Sathmar, 1.5. Bessarabien, 1.6. Bukarest (S. 401-408, insgesamt 164 Titel); 2. Die deutschsprachige Presse in der kommunistischen Zeit und nach der Wende 1989 (S. 408: 9 Titel, z.B. *Neuer Weg*, 1949-1993, Bukarest, Tageszeitung, ab 1993 *Allgemeine Deutsche Zeitung für Rumänien* [ADZR]; Anhang Nr. 2 (S. 409-410): Siebenbürger sächsische Turn-, Bergsteiger-, Jagd- und Sportvereine sowie Verbände; Siebenbürger sächsische Jugendorganisationen (29 Titel; Zeitraum ab 1822 (*Mediascher Turnverein*) bis 1938 (*Organisation der Deutschen Jugend*); Anhang Nr. 3 (S. 411-412): Zeittafel der deutschsprachigen Sport-, Touristik- und Jagdperiodika auf dem Gebiet des heutigen Rumäniens (33 Titel, z.B. *Jahrbuch des Siebenbürgischen Karpathenvereins*, Hermannstadt, 1881-1914, 1922-1944); Personenverzeichnis (S. 413-420); dt. Orts-