

Friedrich Bruckner

Hans Carossa and Thomas Mann – “Quiet German Writer” and “Great Master of German Narration and Speech”?

Abstract: The text deals with the relationship between Thomas Mann and Hans Carossa beginning with their early works to the last years of their life. Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature is still a well-known writer while Hans Carossa is nowadays almost forgotten, even though he had been quite famous too. The relationship between the two was always one of respect and admiration from Carossa's side and somehow arrogant distance from Mann's side. Carossa respected the WRITER, although he eventually commented critically on some of Mann's essays from exile about Germany and the Germans, including Carossa who didn't leave Germany during World War II. The only thing they really had in common and agreed about was their great admiration for Goethe.

Keywords: Thomas Mann, Hans Carossa, relationship between writers, respect, arrogant distance, admiration for Goethe.

Wolfgang Frühwald

Double life. Hans Carossa's Existence among the Germans

Abstract: Carossa is one of the German writers and essayists who can be considered as neoclassical because he combines elements of the Greek classic age with those of modernism, tries to bring North and South, i.e. sense and sensuality together. Carossa as well as the other authors of this group felt a special and deep love and attraction for Latin countries and landscapes. He believed in humanity, he believed in the other, hidden Germany of culture. That is why he preferred to stay in Germany during the Nazi-time rather than going into exile. Being a practicing doctor he wanted to help people, to heal their physical and emotional wounds. Because of his upright position, his calm and understanding character he became an example, a trusted friend for the young generation of the roaring Twenties, and the politically suppressed Thirties of the 20th century.

Keywords: neoclassical German poet and essayist, love for Latin landscapes, staying in Germany during Nazi-time, trusted friend.

Maria Sass

Cain's Redemption – Erika Mitterer's Religious Poetry

Abstract: Erika Mitterer is an Austrian poet and writer who lived throughout the 20th century (1906-2001). Although she was quite close to the poets of the European modernism, she chose to write religious poems, and in her own style. Her religious poetry is written in a strong, dynamic questioning tone; her themes are faith, struggling for faith and Christian love, atonement through love. The text presents as an example of this kind of poetry by Mitterer a short analysis of the poem *Entsöhnung des Kain*.

Keywords: Erika Mitterer, 20th century Austrian poet, own style, religious poetry.

Bianca Bican

The Poet as Founder and/or Fomenter. German-Romanian Ways of Reading

Contemporary Poetry

Abstract: The text deals with the German poetry from Romania that was edited by the Romanian literary periodical *Echinox* in the decade 1985-1995. The author reaches the conclusion that not all of the printed poems contain a literary message for the potential Romanian reader, also, that not all are by poetic and stylistic means as good as the three poems by Franz Hodjak which are analyzed as well as their translation (also by the author B. Bican) by the author of this text. They were probably initially chosen due to their reference to mythical or historical characters known both to German and Romanian readers – Danton, Kafka, Prometheus.

Keywords: Romanian literary periodical *Echinox*, decade 1985-1995, German poetry from Romania, Franz Hodjak, Romanian translation.

Maria Sass

Themen kommen aus der Welt des Autors, sie treten auf ihn zu und werben ihn an – On the Subjects of Joachim Wittstock's Writings

Abstract: The text presents the preferred themes and literary motives of the German writing author from Romania. Based on the analysis of Wittstock's novel *Bestätigt und besiegelt* it has been shown that its story is deeply related to the Transylvanian life and landscape. Besides problems of the German community to which Wittstock himself belongs, the novel treats general subjects of the human condition. Though the novel is structured in the manner of those of the German realist writers Theodor Fontane and Thomas Mann, Wittstock uses a lot of modern narrative manners too – narrative structure as hybrid between factual and fictional, not

chronological narration – it glides between past times, present and glimpses of the future so that it's difficult to tell one from the other.

Keywords: Joachim Wittstock, factual and fictional, narrative structure, Transylvanian life and landscape.

Mariana Lăzărescu

„I can't Write Dialogues.“ *Der Begräbnisgänger and other Stories by Carmen Elisabeth Puchianu*

Abstract: Mariana Lăzărescu describes the ten stories of the volume *Der Begräbnisgänger* as short stories in the German sense of the expression, as “Kurzgeschichten”. Therefore she brings arguments from the different texts, as German literary science requires them, to underline that they fit in the definition. On the other hand Puchianu's stories are subtle, fine structured parodies, dealing with life and death, fears and every-day-problems. These don't happen in a fictional place but in Transylvanian places well known by Puchianu. The author concludes that for Puchianu writing stories is a way to deal with reality, to create a certain distance between her and things happening around. Although Puchianu said in an interview that she can't write dialogues, Lăzărescu adds to this statement that she is very good at story writing.

Keywords: Carmen Elisabeth Puchianu, ten stories, subtle parodies, Transylvanian places, a way to deal with reality.

Sunhild Galter

Intercultural Aspects in the 2005-2006 Editions of the Periodical *Transilvania*

Abstract: The author relates a short history of the cultural periodical *Transilvania* that was founded in 1868 by the Transylvanian Association for Romanian Literature and the Culture of the Romanian Nation. After World War II the publishing activity has been interrupted from 1946 until 1972. Due to the political changes after 1989 the publishers could enlarge the content of their periodical; the texts were published in several languages (mostly Romanian, but also German, English, French) and treated a wide range of subjects, even how the EU-institutions work. S. Galter reviews especially number 10-11/2005 because it is dedicated to the German poet Friedrich Schiller. It is mentioned that some texts reflect extreme political positions, but there are also texts that criticize extreme positions.

Keywords: cultural periodical *Transilvania*, publishing activity, several languages, wide range of subjects, extreme political positions.

Rodica Băluț

Names make Vampires. The Importance of Names in the International Dissemination of the *Dracula*-Motive

Abstract: The author shows with the help of multiple arguments how important the name of a literary character is in order to be remembered by the readers as a vampire. Nameless vampires are easily forgotten and have no chance to turn into a literary motive. It is also analyzed how the original name Draculea changed into Dracula and became an international brand meaning the immortal blood-sucking vampire. All stories about Dracula are variations of the same story. Trying to create a more modern myth is Dan Simmons' *All Dracula's Children*. It's a somehow rude compilation of myth and modern history combining the political events in Romania in December 1989, wild speculations of western media about Aids in Romania with the story of a worldwide network of Dracula-descendants always searching for new blood, while Dracula himself is suffering of Aids.

Keywords: Nameless vampires, Dracula, international brand, Dan Simmons' *All Dracula's Children*, Romania in December 1989.

Maria Sass

Aspects of the Reception of German Literature in the Periodical *Secolul 20*

Abstract: The text discusses the most relevant aspects of the Romanian-German cultural contacts as they are represented in the Romanian periodical *Secolul 20*. The periodical included only that works of German literature that could be found in Romania, that was accesible for Romanian readers: translations, reviews, biographies etc.

Keywords: cultural dialogue, reception, literary translation, periodical *Secolul 20*, communist censorship

Rodica-Ofelia Miclea

The Presence of Romanians in „The Chronicle of the Town Hermannstadt” by Emil Sigerus

Abstract: The author analyses the chronicle of Hermannstadt, nowadays Sibiu, published by Emil Sigerus almost one hundred years ago. Sigerus had searched in archives, old papers, calendars, letters, periodicals on behalf of relevant data about the history and development of “Hermannstadt” as a town starting with the period of colonization by Germans 1141-1161 and ending after World War I in 1929. Miclea searched for texts referring to the Romanian population. There are few such texts for the first six centuries, mostly contracts with Romanian villages from the region. Then there are a lot more texts especially after 1918, when

Transylvania became a part of the Romanian Kingdom, but without any comments, just relating different facts so that the potential reader has to know history very well in order to read between the lines.

Keywords: chronicle of Hermannstadt, Emil Sigerus, 1141-1929, texts referring to the Romanian population, facts without any comment.

Carmen Popa

Aspects of German Culture reflected in the Periodical *Luceafărul*, published in Sibiu (1934-1944)

Abstract: This study reveals facts regarding the cultural context of Transylvania, especially of Sibiu, at the moment of foundation of the local periodical *Luceafărul*. Sibiu was and still is a centre of the intercultural Romanian-German influences, fact that is very well reflected in the local press. The author gives also a chronological index of all the articles published in this periodical, between 1934-1944, that are connected in a way or another to the German culture.

Keywords: Sibiu – cultural centre, multicultural experience, Romanian-German influences, German culture index for the *Luceafărul* periodical.

Laura Balomiri

WRITING ABOUT DICTATORSHIP. Thoughts on the Ways of Dealing through Literature with History in Austria and Romania - Taking the Translation into Romanian of Erika Mitterer's Novel *All Our Games* as an example

Abstract: Theoretical and technical translation problems encountered in the course of the Romanian translation of the novel *All Our Games* by the Austrian author Erika Mitterer, who is well-known for her protest against the Nazi regime, constitute the basis on which this paper analyses how, considering the relatively fresh memory of communist dictatorship in Romania, certain cultural and historical, but also emotional affinities impact on the reception of the novel in Romania and what part the literary writing about totalitarianism plays in the process of coming to terms with the dark historical past in Austria and Romania.

Keywords: Dictatorship, Austria, Romania, Translation, Historical Justice

Doris Sava

Perspectives of Phraseographic Studies

Abstract: Although they are of great importance for communication it is rather difficult to fix stabile word combinations with the rigid patterns of traditional dictionaries. The present text wants to reveal the benefits of electronic devices in phraseographical research activities. The major advantage of using a consistent data base in lexicographical activities is the fact that it allows a vaster description of expressions and sayings (referring to their sense, the way they are used, stylistic register and others) as is required by modern scientific methods.

Keywords: phraseological dictionary, data base, phraseography, procedures of lexicographical description

Ioana Constantin:

Goethe's Faust translated by Ștefan Augustin Doinaș. Results of an Analysis of the Translation.

Abstract: The article offers the results of an analysis of Ștefan Augustin Doinaș's translation of J. W. Goethe's masterpiece *Faust*, starting from the translator's opinion according to which a good translation should be good poetry in the source language. The author analyses the translation focussing on the denotative, the connotative, the pragmatic and the formal level of the text and formulates the conclusions based on Antoine Berman's theory of the non-ethnocentric translations and their criteria.

Keywords: source language, target language, denotative, connotative, pragmatic, formal level, non-ethnocentric translation

Maria Sass

Opinions and Statements on Stefan Sienerth's Work and Personality. Extracts of Reviews