

FROM BUDAPEST TO BUCHAREST. THE PARLIAMENTARY ELITE OF THE BANAT BEFORE AND AFTER THE GREAT WAR*

*Ovidiu Emil Iudean***

Keywords: the Banat, political elite, Dualist Period, interwar period, prosopography
Cuvinte cheie: Banat, elită politică, perioada dualistă, perioadă interbelică, prosopografie

Even though the Banatians were loyal subjects of the Danubian Monarchy at the outbreak of World War I, they participated in the Great Union held in Alba-Iulia in the immediate aftermath of the global conflagration. The Romanians' national desideratum had been accomplished by the end of the year 1918, but the process of the new territories' social, economic and political integration within the Kingdom of Romania had barely just begun. Regionalism was to become one of the obstacles that would prove difficult to overcome on the pathway towards the completion of the integration process. As regards the political component of this integration, the multi-confessional and multi-ethnic character of the Banat, coupled with the tradition of activism in the area and the vast electoral experience of the population here, led this province to become a stronghold of regionalism. As the representatives of regional interests, the members of the Banatian political elite were to distinguish themselves as fundamental agents in this process, the degree to which this elite adhered to integration serving as a barometer of the phenomenon at large.

In a critical analysis from 1935, Mihail Gropșianu made particular reference to this new Banatian elite, lamenting the situation of the region. The former deputy condemned in rather harsh terms the process of accelerated political ascent whereby certain candidates from the period prior to the year 1918 had skipped the compulsory stages in building a political career and gained the status of political representatives of the Banat: "having analysed the past and

* This study was supported by the strategic grant POSDRU/159/1.5/S/140863, Project ID 140863 (2014), co-financed by the European Social Fund within the Sectorial Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007–2013.

** The West University of Timișoara, 4 Vasile Pârvan Bvd., e-mail: ovidiu.iudean@gmail.com

weighed it against the present, I can confess that all of them together, wherever they may have come from, turned this once majestic Banat into the petty arena of a circus. [...] A curse on those who, unprepared, thinking they were acting democratically amongst a liberated people, demagogically severed the book from the plough, enacting a class struggle. It is true, though, that too many weaklings and adventurers have clambered up the leadership ladder”¹

The aim of our study is to understand how the Banatian political elite was formed during the interwar period, by analysing a stage in the integration of the regional parliamentary elite within the political life at the centre. Particular emphasis will be laid on the Banatian situation, in an attempt to capture the transformations undergone by the body of deputies in the Banat after 1918. This undertaking is predicated on a vertical comparison between the Banatian deputies who activated in the Budapest Parliament and those who were active in the Bucharest Parliament. To this end, we shall focus on the last two parliamentary cycles from the Dualist Period (1906–1910 and 1910–1918) and on the first two cycles from the interwar period (1919–1920, 1920–1922).

In order to be able to accomplish the envisaged purpose – understanding the transformations the Banatian political elite went through at the end of World War I – we have opted for an approach based on prosopographical analysis. Defined by Lawrence Stone as “the inquiry into the common characteristics of a group of historical actors by means of a collective study of their lives”, prosopographical research is conducted along two main strands: one that studies the elites, focusing on a smaller number of individuals, about whom there exists a considerable amount of information, and one that studies larger groups of individuals, most of whom are anonymous and about whom information is scarce. Our topic belongs to the former category, so particular attention will be given to individuals, as well as to qualitative sources and analysis.² As regards the sources of the research, those that are essential for both time spans pertaining to the proposed subject are the collections of Official Gazettes issued by the two parliaments: “Képviselőház napló” and the “Debates of the Deputies’ Assembly”. Exploring the two collections represents the first step in accomplishing the prosopographical analysis, as they can provide all the necessary information for drawing a list of all the parliamentary deputies who represented the Banat in Budapest and in Bucharest during the first 22 years of the 20th century. In addition to these two sources, there are official archival

¹ Valeriu Leu, Nicolae Boçsan, Mihaela Bedecan, *Marele Război în memoria bănăţeană (1914–1919)*, vol. III (Cluj-Napoca: Presa Universitară Clujeană/Academia Română. Centrul de Studii Transilvane, 2015), 222.

² K.S.B. Keats-Rohan ed., *Prosopography Approaches and Applications. A Handbook* (Oxford: University of Oxford. Linacre College Unit for Prosopographical Research, 2007), 47–48.

documents. Each field in the individual questionnaire may be filled by reading a work that was coeval with the period under analysis or that was written shortly thereafter. Abundant information about the pre-war period can be found in a series of parliamentary almanacs, official schematisms, lexicons and electoral maps. As regards the interwar period, with the exception of encyclopaedias and calendars, information relating to the Banatian MPs can be found either in monographic works and memoirs, or in articles from the regional press of the time. Since these are not official data, they should undergo a critical evaluation, most often by comparison with other sources or, in the absence of such a possibility, by contextualization and by reference to a series of events that the deputies in question participated in.

As regards the timeframe of this study, it is limited to the four election cycles mentioned before, for reasons pertaining, beyond the chronological aspect, to the political context. In all of these four cases, there occurred changes in government, with repercussions for the electoral dynamics and, implicitly, for the composition of the body of parliamentary deputies. Whereas the 1906 elections held in Transleithania ended a long period in government of the Liberal Party (*Szabadelvű Párt*) and entailed the coming to power of a coalition comprising the opposition parties, the 1910 elections sanctioned the return to power of the former liberals, who had been reorganized, under the leadership of István Tisza, into the National Labour Party (*Nemzeti Munkapárt*).³ In the Kingdom of Romania, the 1919 elections marked not only the introduction of universal suffrage, but also the possibility that the structure of Parliament would reflect the options expressed by the Romanians in all the historical provinces. Since none of the parties secured a majority of seats, the newly emerged political formations on the Romanian stage decided that they should set up a parliamentary bloc that would enable them to support a government. Alexandru Vaida-Voevod was designated to become Prime Minister. A decisive factor in his appointment was the conviction espoused by King Ferdinand I that in the context of the debates from the Paris Peace Conference, it would be advisable to have a Transylvanian politician at the helm of the government. However, the Vaida-Voevod Government was short-lived. The disputes that emerged between its members and the king and the intervention made by the Liberal leader Ion I.C. Brătianu led to the dismissal of the coalition government and to its replacement with the government led by General Averescu. The results of the 1920 elections confirmed the victory of the People's League, creating thus the parliamentary majority necessary for the Averescu Government.⁴

³ László Katus, *Hungary in the Dual Monarchy: 1867–1914* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2008), 417–423.

⁴ Ioan Scurtu, *Istoria românilor în timpul celor trei regi (1866–1947). Ferdinand I*, vol. II

In around the year 1918, the Banat represented a region of approximately 28,500 sq. km and its population amounted to approximately 1.5 million inhabitants; of these, cca. 600,000 were Romanians, 385,000 were Germans, 258,000 Serbians and 240,000 Hungarians. Following the Paris Peace Conference, this territory was divided between the Kingdom of Romania, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and Hungary. Two thirds of the region – more specifically, the territory that corresponded, in broad lines, to the former counties of Timiș and Caraș-Severin – went to Romania, while Torontal County was awarded to Serbia.⁵ The territorial restructuring of the Banat makes it impossible to draw a comparison between the pre-war and the interwar parliamentary elites at the level of the entire province. Consequently, to ensure the objective character of this analysis, in this study we shall focus exclusively on the deputies from the counties of Timiș and Caraș-Severin (in Austro-Hungary) and on those from the counties of Timiș-Torontal and Caraș-Severin (in the Kingdom of Romania).

An important role in the formation of the interwar Banatian elite was certainly played by the electorate in the region. By the end of the second decade of the 20th century, voters in the Banat had acquired a vast experience, over the course of 70 years, as they had taken part in numerous electoral battles and familiarized themselves with the strategies and behaviours specific to such a phenomenon. Moreover, they were aware of the importance that casting a vote could bestow both upon the individual who exercised his electoral right and upon the group or community he was a part of. An election marked a moment in which one's personal interest could easily be fulfilled by adopting an adequate attitude and behaviour under these circumstances.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 31 constituencies in the Banat (if we also count in the 13 constituencies in Torontal County), each sending one deputy to the Budapest Parliament. All in all, the deputies from the Banat amounted to approximately 7.5% of the total number of deputies elected in the Parliament of Hungary. The Banat stood out throughout its entire pre-war electoral history, which had started with the elections of 1848, as a stronghold of the governing parties. In the period 1867–1918, over two thirds of the Banatian deputies supported the governing party in Hungary. The electoral importance of the Banat is also attested by the fact that throughout the Dualist Period, one third of the prime ministers in Budapest had a deputy's mandate in the Banat, as did other ministers and high dignitaries.⁶ Even after the Union of the Banat

(București: Editura Enciclopedică, 2010), 96–101.

⁵ Sherman David Spector, *Romania at the Paris Peace Conference* (Iași: The Center for Romanian Studies, The Romanian Cultural Foundation, 1995), 147–149.

⁶ Vlad Popovici, "The Electoral Process in the Banat (1861–1918). Statistics. Evolution.

with the Kingdom of Romania, in 1918, this province maintained its unique electoral standing. Thus, of all the historical provinces united with the Kingdom of Romania in 1918, the two counties in the Banat sent the largest numbers of deputies to the Bucharest Parliament.⁷ In 1919, there were 35 constituencies in the Banat, while in 1920 there were 20 constituencies.

The parliamentary elections in the Banat analysed in our study – those of 1906, 1910, 1919 and 1920 – complied with the provisions of the Hungarian Electoral Law of 1874 and of the Electoral Law for Transylvania, the Banat, Crişana, Sătmar and Maramureş from August 1919.

At the elections held in Hungary in 1906 and 1910, politicians had to meet a minimum set of requirements if they wished to run for a seat in one of the Banatian counties: they had to be eligible to vote, to be over the age of 24 and to speak Hungarian fluently or, as stipulated under Article 13 of the law, to be “able to comply with the legal provision whereby Hungarian is the language of the legislature”. Given that suffrage in Dualist Hungary was censitary, in order to be eligible to vote, a citizen of Transleithania was supposed to own a property amounting to at least one quarter of an urbarial session (*sesie*, plot of land). This “quarter urbarial session” represented the basis of the right to vote in Hungary, but it could undergo modifications depending on the particular land ownership situation of every locality. As stipulated in the Hungarian electoral legislation, in the counties of Timiş and Caraş-Severin, a quarter urbarial session was roughly the equivalent of an area of ten jugers, one juger measuring 1,600 square meters. Moreover, voting rights belonged to owners of buildings who paid annual income taxes of at least 105 florins, to merchants and industrialists who paid the same minimum income tax and, under Article 9, to a wide range of professional categories that were eligible to vote regardless of their income: the members of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, professors, academic artists, physicians, lawyers, notaries public, engineers, pharmacists, licensed agriculturists, surgeons, sylviculturists, priests, chaplains, communal notaries, primary school teachers and schoolmasters from the children’s asylums, with the mention that all of the above categories could exercise this privilege only in the electoral district they resided in. An important provision referred to the binding obligation that these categories should be officially appointed or nominated and confirmed to the respective positions.⁸

Prosopography,” *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie George Bariţiu din Cluj-Napoca* XXII (2014): 43.

⁷ Gheorghe Iancu, “Desfăşurarea şi rezultatele alegerilor parlamentare din noiembrie 1919 în circumscripţiile Transilvaniei,” *Studia Universitatis Babeş-Bolyai, Series Historia*, fasciculus 1 (1974): 116.

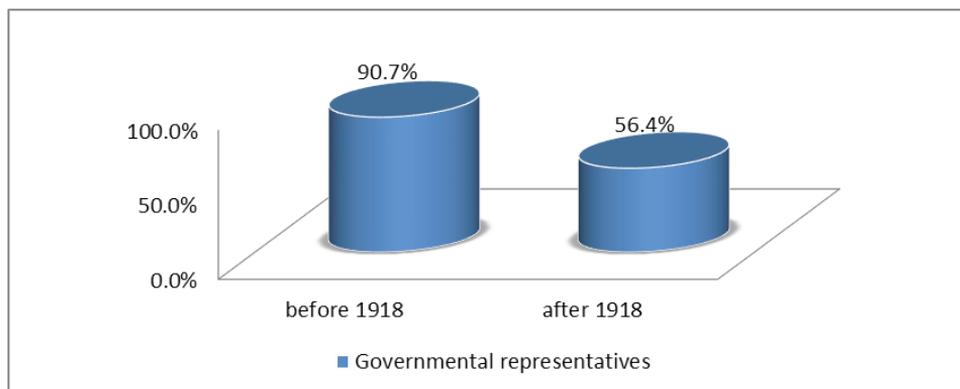
⁸ Eugen Brote, *Cestiunea română în Transilvania şi Ungaria* (Bucureşti: Tipografia “Voinţa Naţională,” 1895), 174.

The electoral law that was enforced at the beginning of the interwar period in provinces that, up until 1918, had been part of Transleithania was the result of a compromise concluded between the politicians from the Old Kingdom and the leaders of the Romanian National Party from Transylvania and Hungary. In their demand for a law that would be applicable solely on the aforementioned territory, the latter invoked the argument of regional specificity. Consequently, the law that was passed by the members of the Great National Council on 24 August 1919 was promulgated by King Ferdinand I. Article 7 of the law stipulated that those eligible for election to the Deputies' Assembly had to be citizens with active electoral rights in the Romanian state, who exercised their civil and political rights, were over the age of 25 and were actual residents of one of the localities across the territory of the Romanian state. Registration on the electoral roll, which was a prerequisite for acquiring eligibility as a deputy, was permitted to all citizens who had attained the age of 21, who were born in the territories united with Romania, had previously had Hungarian citizenship and had not opted for the citizenship of another state.⁹

Moving on with the comparison proper, it should be noted that in the period 1906–1918, the Banat was represented in the Budapest Parliament by 36 deputies (20 in Timiș County and 16 in Caraș-Severin County) who held a total of 43 parliamentary mandates. 16.3% of these were partial mandates, as the deputies who won them following the elections held in 1906 and, respectively, in 1910 vacated their parliamentary seats over the course of the electoral cycle for reasons like death, appointment to a public office that was incompatible with the position of an MP, or withdrawal from political life. Seven – that is, 19.4% – of the Banatian deputies from the period 1906–1918 had a seat in parliament in both parliamentary cycles. 90.7% of the seats had been won by deputies who had run as candidates of the governing parties (graph no. 1). In the period 1919–1922, the Banat was represented by 49 deputies in the Bucharest Parliament (25 in Timiș-Torontal County and 24 in Caraș-Severin County), with a total of 55 parliamentary mandates. Six – that is, 12.2% – of the Banatian deputies from the period 1919–1922 had a seat in parliament in both parliamentary cycles. Approximately 56.4% of the seats had been won by deputies who ran as candidates of the governing parties.¹⁰

⁹ Sorin Radu, *Modernizarea sistemului electoral din România (1866–1937)* (Iași: Institutul European, 2005), 170–171.

¹⁰ Insofar as the 1919 elections are concerned, despite the fact that the government led by General Artur Văitoianu was in power at the time, we started from the assumption that all the RNP candidates who obtained a parliamentary seat in the Banat were adherents of the governing party because: on the one hand, the elections held in Transylvania and the Banat had been organized under the supervision of the Ruling Council (where the RNP represented the



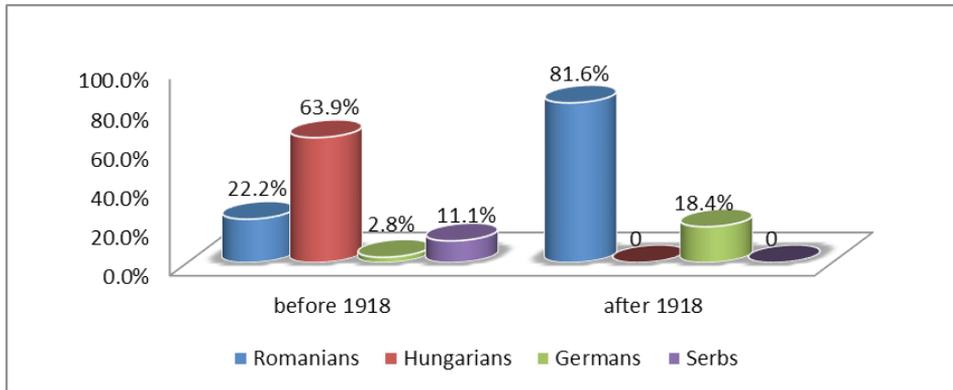
Graph no. 1. Banatian deputies who supported the governing party's political programs

These figures reflect a series of political-electoral realities. First of all, they confirm the tendency of the electorate from the Banat to cast their votes in favour of the governing party. It is true that prior to World War I, this tendency had been better reflected, the percentage being overwhelming. Despite the fact that the governing parties rallied the support of the majority voters in the Banat in the interwar period too, the opposition parties managed to obtain higher poll scores than in the previous period. The political regime changes at governmental level were also reflected in the regional electoral dynamics, both before and after 1918, as suggested by the relatively low proportions of deputies with an uninterrupted parliamentary activity (a mere 19.4% and, respectively, 12.2%). As can be noted, we have not referred to cases of deputies who were in office for more than two parliamentary cycles, simply because there were no such cases. None of the deputies who represented the Banat in the Budapest Parliament went on to represent it in the Bucharest Parliament after the union of this region with the Kingdom of Romania. However, we may notice a continuity at the level of certain families of politicians, from the midst of which there emerged outstanding representatives of the Banat, both before 1918 and in the interwar period. Of particular standing was the Mocioni (Mocsonyi) family from Foeni.¹¹ Thus, Andrei Mocioni and Gheorghe Mocioni represented the Banat in several legislatures in the Budapest Parliament, while Anton Mocioni and Ionel

majority party) and, on the other hand, because the RNP was part of the government coalition that had come to power following these elections. Moreover, Alexandru Vaida-Voevod, the appointed Prime Minister, was a member of this party. For a more detailed presentation of the RNP's involvement in the 1919 elections, see Marin Pop, *Viața politică în România interbelică* (Cluj-Napoca-Zalău: Editura Mega-Porolisvm, 2014), 32–37.

¹¹ Teodor Botiș, *Monografia Familiei Mocioni* (Timișoara: Editura Mirton, 2003), 41–111, 114–116, 394–395.

Mocioni represented the region in the Bucharest Parliament. The Brediceanu family also gave a series of prominent Banatian politicians. While Coriolan Brediceanu represented Caraș-Severin County in the Budapest Parliament, his sons, Caius and Tiberius, represented Caraș-Severin County in the Bucharest Parliament.¹²

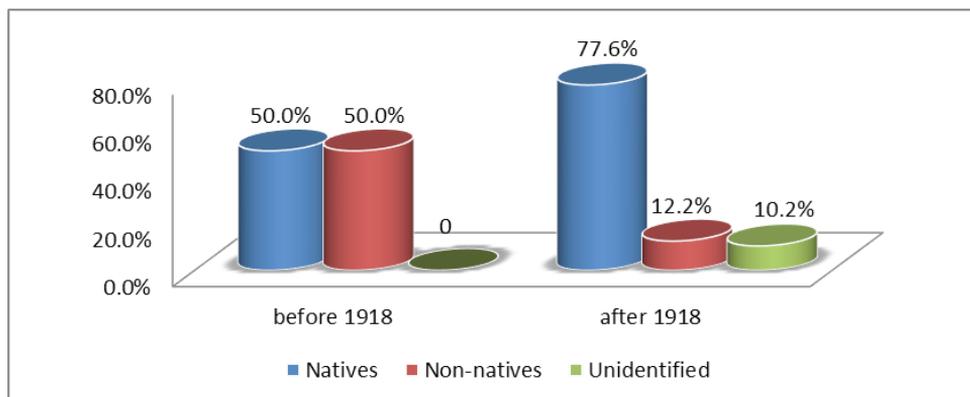


Graph no. 2. The nationality of the Banatian deputies

The complete transformation of the Banatian parliamentary elite is also made visible by an analysis of the ethnicity of its members (graph no. 2).¹³ Whereas before 1918, the ethnic structure of deputies from the Banat included the representatives of four ethnic groups – Hungarians (64.9%), Romanians (21.6%), Serbs (10.8%) and Germans (2.7%) –, after 1918 Banat was represented in the Bucharest Parliament by a large majority of Romanian deputies (81.6%) and by a minority of German deputies (18.4%). This may have been the result of certain Hungarian and Serbian political leaders' decision to continue their activity in Hungary and, respectively, in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, but also of the emergence of new political parties, which adopted strategies for the recruitment of the regional elite based on altogether different criteria. Besides ethnic differences, there were differences concerning the birth-place of the deputies (graph no. 3).

¹² Aurel Cosma Jr., *Bănățeni de altă dată*, vol. I (Timișoara: Tipografia "Unirea Română," 1933), 70–73.

¹³ As regards the data used in this prosopographical analysis, with reference to each of the 85 deputies under consideration in our study, we have used the information provided in: Fabro Henrik, Ujlaki József, *Sturm-féle Országgyűlési Almanach 1906–1911* (Budapest: A Szerzők tulajdona, 1906); Végváry Ferenc, Zimmer Ferenc, *Sturm-féle Országgyűlési Almanach 1910–1915* (Budapest: A Szerzők tulajdona, 1910); Lucian Predescu, *Enciclopedia Cugetarea* (București: Editura Cugetarea-Georgescu Delafras, 1940); *Calendarul Românilui XXXVII* (1924); *Calendarul Românilui XXXVIII* (1925); *Calendarul Românilui XXXIX* (1927).

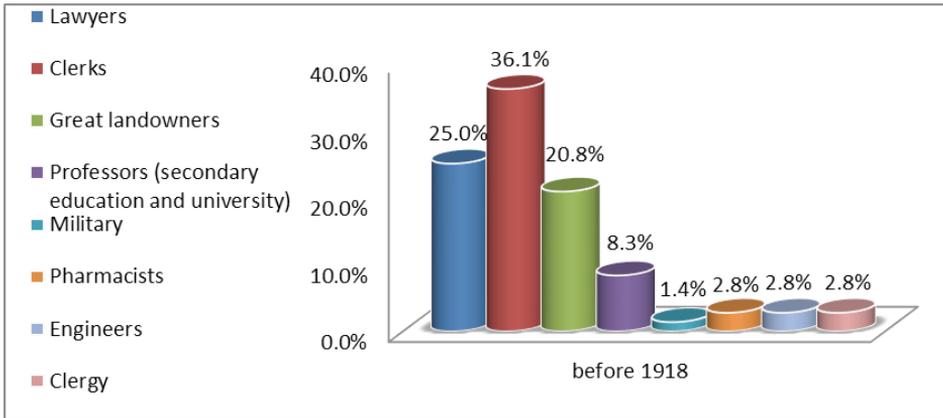


Graph no. 3. The origins of the Banatian deputies

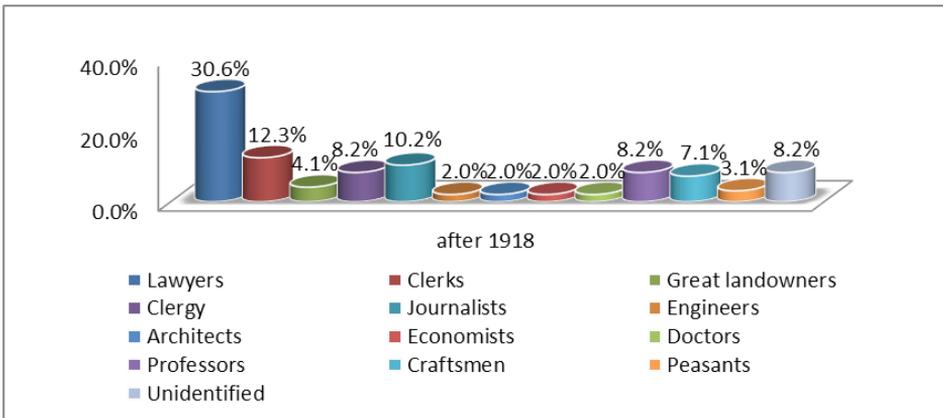
Even though both before and after 1918 many of the Banat's parliamentary representatives had been born in the localities of the region, the different percentage of "non-native" deputies – most often imposed from the centre – reflects the transformations that had taken place. Whereas before 1918, the ratio between native and "non-native" Banatian deputies reflected a perfect balance, after 1918 Banat-born deputies dominated political life in the region, their percentage amounting to 77.6%. The explanation resides in the fact that before 1918, the governments in Budapest had imposed a series of candidates who had distinguished themselves in their administrative, ministerial or diplomatic careers, the deputy's mandate being granted to them in recognition of their merit, as a crowning of their activity in the service of the state, represented by the government. By contrast, after 1918, political life in the Banat was strongly dominated by regionalism, which rejected the idea of the interference of politicians from the Old Kingdom. Therefore, the few non-Banatian candidates who managed to win seats in the region came from families of Banatians who had settled, prior to 1918, in the Kingdom of Romania, or had already been assimilated in the Banat because they had practised their professions here for a considerable time. If we correlate the information referring to the native Banatian deputies (50% before 1918 and 77.6% after 1918) with the statement that none of the deputies represented the Banat both in Budapest and in Bucharest, a legitimate question arises: did the Banat represent in inexhaustible pool of politicians? In quantitative terms, the answer can only be affirmative. However, from a qualitative standpoint, we should take into account the transformations that occurred after 1918.

The analysis of the socio-professional backgrounds of the deputies from the Banat offers a highly suggestive image of the changes that the Banatian political

elite underwent in the aftermath of World War I. While in the Dualist Period, most deputies had been recruited especially from among civil servants, lawyers or great landowners, after 1918, the deputies' socio-professional backgrounds were extremely diverse, ranging from mere peasants to university professors.



Graph no. 4. Socio-professional backgrounds of the Banatian deputies prior to 1918



Graph no. 5. Socio-professional backgrounds of the Banatian deputies after 1918

Regarding the percentages obtained from analysing the socio-professional backgrounds of the Banatian deputies from the period 1906–1918 (graph no. 4), we could advance a series of explanatory considerations. The higher percentage, 36.1%, of the civil servants was the outcome of the Hungarian governments' strategy of recruiting candidates for seats in parliament from among the members of the county-level administrative body. The latter had a twofold advantage, on account of the experience they had accumulated in the administrative domain

and of their career-long loyalty to the central authorities. This is why they formed a category that overlapped perfectly with the profile of candidates endorsed by the governing party. The high percentage of lawyers (25%) was influenced by certain transformations engendered by the political crisis that had affected Hungary at the middle of the first decade of the 20th century. The end of the long Liberal government – which had spanned over three decades – and the replacement of this party by a coalition of the opposition parties made possible the access of a large number of lawyers to the Budapest Parliament. As the practitioners of a Liberal profession, they represented one of the socio-professional categories from which, up to 1906, the Hungarian opposition had extracted its leaders. Unlike civil servants, lawyers were not bound by constraints concerning the necessity to adopt a conduct that was loyal to the government, so they could freely express their political options, even when these were averse to the government.¹⁴ The fact that the two socio-professional categories dominated the body of Banatian deputies confirms Victor Karády's characterization of Dualist Hungary as “a nation of lawyers”.¹⁵ Of course, the percentage of the great landowners (20.8%) attested the important role that was still played by the aristocracy of Dualist Hungary on the political stage of Budapest.

Analysing the socio-professional backgrounds of the Banatian deputies after 1918, we may conclude that the process of reforming the interwar parliamentary elite in the region was fully underway. The fact that the deputies from the Banat were the representatives of no less than 12 socio-professional categories indicates the existence of emulation at the level of political ambitions in the region (graph no. 5). The presence – in addition to already well-established categories, such as lawyers and civil servants – of other professions, like journalists, teachers (mostly at secondary-education level), clergymen, craftsmen and even peasants raises a legitimate question: what made them worthy candidates for a seat in Parliament? The answer may be found in their activity during World War I, but also during the events that had preceded the Union of Transylvania and the Banat with the Kingdom of Romania. The image capital some of them had accumulated on the battlefield or in the political struggles for the fulfilment of the Romanian national desideratum – the union of all the Romanian provinces in a single state – could truly be exploited now, especially since the former political elite was undergoing a process of dissolution.¹⁶ The local leaders

¹⁴ András Gerő, *The Hungarian Parliament (1867–1918). A Mirage of Power* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997), 107–138.

¹⁵ Victor Karády, “Un ‘nation des jurists’. Des usages sociaux de la formation juridique dans l’Hongrie de l’ancien régime,” *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales* 86–87 (March 1991): 106–116.

¹⁶ Nicolae Boșcan, “The Romanian Political Elite in Transylvania between Militancy and

who most often belonged to the secondary echelons of regional policy saw the political transformations from the end of the Great War as an auspicious moment for self-assertion. An argument to this effect was the participation of approximately one third of the Banatian deputies from the period 1919–1922 as delegates to the Great National Assembly held in Alba Iulia in 1918.¹⁷ Their selection as delegates to the event that consecrated the Union of Transylvania and the Banat with the Kingdom of Romania represented the first stage in the process of their acquiring the status of political representatives of the Banatian electorate.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the Banatian electorate maintained, even after 1918, its affinity for the government's candidates, a political option that may be explained through the greater willingness of the latter to meet its demands. Thus, just like before 1918, the voters validated, in electoral terms, the parliamentary elite from the Banat at the beginning of the interwar period, despite the significant transformations this elite had undergone. In fact, after 1918 there occurred a transition from a body of parliamentary representatives who had the necessary background for obtaining a deputy's mandate, in light of their academic training and the professional experience they had accumulated, to a body consisting of aspirants to a parliamentary career. Naturally, the term "aspirants" requires a few nuances. As can be seen from the graphic charts presented above, many of these aspirants possessed the academic qualifications and even the professional experience that could legitimize their access to Parliament. Their percentage, however, was small and they had gained political experience strictly at the level of regional electoral battles. The majority made up for their insufficient training and political experience through the image capital they had accumulated during World War I and, especially, over the course of the years 1918–1919. This was the element that contributed decisively to their appointment as candidates and that eventually secured their mandates as deputies, against the background of an acute need for filling the void left by the disappearance of the former regional political elite. Despite this situation, the Banatian deputies from the beginning of the interwar period made a fundamental contribution to carrying to fruition the process of the Banat's integration in the political life of Greater Romania.

Translated into English by Carmen-Veronica Borbely

Professionalisation," in J. Pál, V. Popovici, eds., *Elites and Politics in Central and Eastern Europe (1848–1918)* (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang Edition, 2014), 266.

¹⁷ "Lista delegaților cari au fost trimiși din partea cercurilor electorale la Marea Adunare Națională din Alba-Iulia," *Gazeta Oficială a Consiliului Dirigent al Transilvaniei, Banatului și Ținuturilor Românești din Ungaria* 1 (1918).

Parliamentary cycle	Territorial-administrative unit	Deputy's name	
1906–1910	Caraş-Severin	Brediceanu Coriolan	
		Burdia Constantin	
		Hajdu Frigyes	
		Novac Aurel	
		Petrovic Stefan	
		Popovici George	
		Siegescu Iosif	
		Weisz Gyula	
	Timiş	Cabdebo Gergely	
		Csepreghy István	
		Daniel Tibor	
		Dobroszláv Péter	
		Heinrich Antal	
		Pescha Miklós	
		Philipp János	
		Steiner Ferencz	
		Stojanovits Iván	
		Szilassy Zoltán	
		Szivák Imre	
		Wekerle Sándor	
1910–1918	Caraş-Severin	Baumgarten Emil	
		Burdia Constantin	
		Corcan Petru	
		Duka Géza	
		Huszár Károly	
		Jakabffy Elemér	
		Nemes Zsigmond	
		Nikóloc Dániel	
		Plósz Sándor	
		Siegescu Iosif	
		Timiş	Heinrich Antal
			Karátsonyi Lajos
	Láng Lajos		
	Manaszy Gyula		
	Manaszy-Barcó György		
	Návaj Lajos		
	Niamessny Mihály		
	Orosdy Fülöp		
	Pescha Miklós		
	Philipp János		
Stojanovits Iván			
Szilassy Zoltán			
Woracziczky János			

Parliamentary cycle	Territorial-administrative unit	Deputy's name
1919–1920	Caraş-Severin	Biberea Victor
		Brediceanu Caius
		Brediceanu Tiberiu
		Gîrda Gheorghe
		Imbroane Avram
		Mocioni Antonie
		Mocioni Ionel
		Molin Romulus
		Morariu Alexandru
		Munteanu Eugen
		Păsuică Ion
		Sârbu Ioan
		Simu Simion
		Teicu Ion
		Cigărean Liviu
	Laţia Trifon	
	Vălean Aurel	
	Timiş-Torontal	Adam George
		Anwender Heinrich
		Bocu Sever
		Bucurescu Teodor
		Ciobanu Pompiliu
		Demian Ioan
		Frecot Stefan
		Gabriel Iosif
		Georgevici Lucian
		Ghilezan Augustin
		Popovici Nicolae
Kausch Peter		
Kremer Iosif		
Vasiescu Mihai		
Morariu Constantin		
Oprea Ioan Florian		
Râmneanţu Patriche		
Tengler Ioan		

Parliamentary cycle	Territorial-administrative unit	Deputy's name
1920–1922	Caraș-Severin	Angelescu Ion
		Gherman Eftimie
		Imbroane Avram
		Imbroane Nicolae
		Lalescu Traian
		Lația Trifon
		Munteanu Cassian
		Savu Constantin
		Simu Simion
		Vercescu George
	Timiș-Torontal	Breștin Iosif
		Chiroiu Vasile
		Geistlinger Francisc
		Ghilezan Augustin
		Kräuter Franz
		Mayer Iosif
		Muth Gașpar
		Râmneanțu Patrichie
		Vasiescu Mihai
		Vânătu Ion

Table 1. The deputies of the Banat in the period 1906–1922

DE LA BUDAPESTA LA BUCUREȘTI. ELITA PARLAMENTARĂ BĂNĂȚEANĂ ÎNAINTE ȘI DUPĂ MARELE RĂZBOI

Rezumat

Marea Unire de la Alba Iulia a consfințit împlinirea dezideratului național al românilor din Transleithania, însă în același timp a fost și momentul care a marcat începutul unui amplu proces de integrare a Transilvaniei și Banatului în viața politică, economică, socială etc. din Regatul României. Studiul nostru are ca obiectiv una dintre direcțiile acestui proces – cea de natură politică –, raportată la analiza transformărilor prin care a trecut elita parlamentară regională din Banat la începutul perioadei interbelice. În acest scop, pe baza analizei prosopografice am realizat o comparație pe verticală între corpul deputaților bănățeni din ultimele două legislaturi din perioada dualistă ale Parlamentului de la Budapesta și cel din primele două legislaturi din perioada interbelică ale Parlamentului de la București. Rezultatele astfel obținute oferă o imagine detaliată asupra diferențelor/asemenărilor existente în privința mecanismelor de selecție a reprezentanților parlamentari, carierei socio-profesionale a acestora, opțiunilor politice, implicarea electoratului bănățean în validarea elitei parlamentare regionale.