



Rules and Conditions

of

The International Sculpture Symposium “*Drumuri Brâncușiene*” 6th edition

August 01-31, 2018

2018 - The European Year of Cultural Heritage

The general objective of this year is to promote and encourage the diversity of the European cultural heritage, to raise awareness of common values and history, to consolidate the sense of a common European identity. This year’s edition of the International Sculpture Symposium “*Drumuri Brâncușiene*” will unfold under the umbrella of *The European Year for Heritage – 2018*, as *The “Traian Demetrescu” House for Culture* was chosen to be one of the winners of a project competition, organized by the National Institute for Historical Heritage. Thus, *the Symposium* will be using the visual identity of *The European Year for Heritage*, since it is achieving some of the specific goals of this European event.

Presentation

From August 1st to August 31, the 6th Edition of the International Sculpture Symposium “*Drumuri Brâncușiene*” will bring in Craiova artists from across the whole world, to create five sculptures of stone or metal. This year’s theme is *The Historical Moment of the Great Union of 1918* (see Attachment 1). The participants are to be selected following a projects’ competition.

Between April 27 and May 18, the projects of two ambient sculptures made of metal and three ambient sculptures made of stone (Ruşchița marble) will be selected by a jury consisting of specialists and heads of local cultural establishments.

The location of the Symposium will be the interior court and the ironworks belonging to *The “Constantin Brâncuși” Technical College for Arts and Crafts*, as the College is also representing a link with the early years of the great sculptor. The location provides facile access to water and electricity, a large working space and easy access for the public, being situated near the city center.

Following the projects’ selection, in June and July the organizer will acquire the marble stones and metallic materials in quantities estimated according to the dimensions of the art works, as provided by the artists, and all other necessary materials.

At the beginning of August, a cultural tour of the City of Craiova will be organized, to acquaint the artists with the rich legacy of Constantin Brâncuși. Debates regarding the

significance of the Great Union of 1918 and the past 100 years of Romanian history are also to be held.

In the middle of August, in partnership with *The “Constantin Brâncuși” Center for Research, Documentation and Promotion*, the artists will visit *The Sculptural Ensemble of Constantin Brâncuși at Târgu Jiu*, dedicated to the sacrifices made by the Romanian soldiers during World War I.

During the Symposium, in partnership with local cultural establishments, different events will be held (art exhibitions, music concerts, and theater performances). The Symposium will be closed by a meeting of the artists with local historians and art critics, hosted by the University of Craiova.

The five sculptures will be displayed for a period of a few weeks in the city center of Craiova, after which, their permanent display sites will be established, in public areas of the city.

Organizers

The “Traian Demetrescu” House for Culture, The Local City Council of Craiova, and The Mayor of Craiova.

Partners:

R.A.A.D.P.F.L. Craiova, R.A.T. Craiova, Compania de Apă Oltenia S.A., The Local Police of the City of Craiova, S.C. Salubritate Craiova S.R.L., The University of Craiova, The “Constantin Brâncuși” Center for Research, Documentation and Promotion - Târgu Jiu, The “Constantin Brâncuși” Technical College for Arts and Crafts – Craiova, The Romanian Cultural Institute, The National Institute for Historical Heritage.

Jury:

Mircea Diaconescu – Architect, Craiova City Hall

Emilian Ștefârță – Architect, Manager of The Art Museum of Craiova

Lucian Rogneanu – Curator and Artist, The Art Museum of Craiova

Lucian Dindirică – Manager, „Alexandru și Aristia Aman” County Library

Marcel Voinea – President of The Union of the Plastic Artists from Romania- Craiova

Media Partners:

TVR Craiova, Jurnalul Oteniei, GTV, Oltenia TV, Oltenia 3TV, Tele U, Lupa, Micapi, Cuvântul Libertății, Radio Oltenia Craiova, Revista “Mozaicul”, Oltenașul, Craiova Forum, Ediție Specială, ESTV, Prăvălia Culturală, ASBO, Radio GSB, Stare de fapt.

Program:

The Symposium opens August 1st, 2018, at 10:00 AM, while the closing ceremony will take place August 31, 2018, starting 10:00 AM. Until August 31 the sculptors must complete their work.

Joining up

From April 27 to May 18 the artists interested in participating must submit at tradem@tradem.ro the following documents:

- Signing up forms
- The existing *Rules and Conditions*, signed and dated
- Curriculum Vitae
- A portfolio of the most representative works of art (5 to 7 works, in stone or metal, depending on the material chosen to fashion the proposed project)

- Pictures of the model of the proposed sculpture, representing four perspectives: front, lateral-right, lateral-left, back. **The artist will inform the organizers about the dimensions of the work: height, length, depth. Later changes of the given dimensions cannot be made! The theme of the sculptures is *The Historical Moment of the Great Union of 1918* (see Attachment 1)**

- A recent black and white picture of the artist

Selection of the participants:

The artistic concept of the sculpture must be related to the event of the Union, the historical moment of the Great Union or the personalities that significantly contributed to this achievement.

The possibility of creating the sculptures out of modular pieces should be taken into consideration.

The foremost important criteria for selection will be represented by the originality of the interpretation given by the artist to the theme: The Historical Moment of the Great Union of 1918. The project must also reveal an elegant general aspect and gracious forms, to help blend the sculpture into the city ambient.

The final results of the selection will be announced on June 1st, 2018, on www.tradem.ro.

Parties' obligations:

Participants

The five sculptors will work with their own specific tools during the whole duration of the project, on determined emplacements, taking into consideration the responsibility for their own safety and the safety of the other participants and visitors. In the first day of the Symposium, each sculptor will submit a professional liability insurance and a personal health insurance. If such insurances will not be submitted, the participant will sign a declaration exonerating the organizer of any responsibilities and agreeing on personally bearing all the financial costs in the event of accidents caused by own guilt.

Participation in all events taking place during the Symposium, starting August 1st, 10:00 AM, until and including the closing ceremony, on August 31, is mandatory. Failing to comply with this request will result in losing the right to claim the due payment.

Meal and transportation costs from the city of residence to Craiova will be paid by each participant.

Organizers

For the sculptors working in stone, the organizers will provide open space working stations, covered by three large tents, for protection against excessive heat.

A mechanical workshop, providing basic equipment for working with metallic materials and two metalworking specialists will also be provided, for the completion of the metal sculptures.

All the participants will have access to basic facilities - water, electricity, a crane (up to twice a week) and wood for setting up the working platforms.

The materials out of which the sculptures will be created (Rușchita marble, ferrous and non-ferrous materials) will be provided by the organizers, considering the dimensions of the sculptures, as specified by the artists.

The accommodation, starting from July 31 to August 31, 2018, will be provided by the organizers.

Payment

Each sculptor will receive an amount of money to compensate for the transfer of intellectual propriety rights over his creation. The amount raises to 11.000 lei, equivalent to approximately 2.500 Euros.

In the first day of the Symposium the amount of 2.200 lei will be paid to each sculptor, the difference remaining to be paid on August 31, after the reception of the work.

If an artist fails to complete his work, the final payment will not be received, and, furthermore, the participant will be bound to compensate the organizer with the amount of 5.000 lei, representing damages.

Special proviso

Unfavorable atmospheric conditions will not represent ground for extending the duration of the period of time in which each artist must complete his work (August 1st to August 31).

The author will transfer irrevocably and exclusively to the beneficiary the intellectual rights over his work, in compliance with Law no. 8/1996 of intellectual propriety rights. The participants also agree to concede to the beneficiary the publicity rights concerning their personal image, in regard to events associated with the Symposium.

Promotion

The public will be informed about the event in written media, television and specialized periodicals, radio and on-line.

I hereby acknowledge and declare that I have read, understood and agree to the Rules and Conditions of The International Sculpture Symposium “Drumuri Brâncușiene” 6th edition, Craiova, August 01-31, 2018

Date

Name and signature

For further details please contact us at telephone number (004)0726.190.456, Manager - Remus-Bogdan Vlăsceanu, or at the e-mail address tradem@tradem.ro

Attachment 1

Like other European nations, for much of their history, Romanians did not live in one, unified country. The Romanian medieval states were formed in the 14th century.

Wallachia is the first Romanian state to be founded, at the beginning of the 14th century, south of the Carpathian Mountains. The city of Craiova is situated in the western part of Wallachia, being the informal capital of the province of Oltenia.

Moldova, the second Romanian state to arise, stretched east of the Carpathian Mountains, all the way to the river Nistru. The historical province of Moldova was split in half in 1812, when Basarabia (Bessarabia) was occupied by the Russian Empire. Today, the name Moldova designates both the territory that stretches from the Carpathians to the river Prut, part of Romania, but also the Republic of Moldova (Basarabia), to the east of the river Prut, including the eastern bank of the river Nistru.

Transylvania is also a province where the Romanian population forms the majority, but was never established as a Romanian state, since, at the beginning of the 11th century, it was conquered by the Kingdom of Hungary. After the conquest of Hungary by the ottoman Turks in 1541, Transylvania was established as an autonomous state, ruled by the Hungarian nobility. In 1699 Transylvania was integrated in the Habsburg Empire, together with some other territories inhabited by Romanians: **Banat** and **Bukovina**.

For the first time, the territories inhabited by Romanians will be unified in 1600, when Michael the Brave, the ruler of Wallachia, also brought Transylvania and Moldova under his rule. The Union was short lived, as the neighboring empires of Turkey, Austria and Poland invaded the newly formed state, and, not long after, Michael the Brave was assassinated.

After the death of Michael the Brave, both Moldova and Wallachia will gradually enter a state of pronounced political influence of the Ottoman Empire. Although never integrated in the Ottoman Empire, starting with the early 18th century, the rulers of both countries were directly appointed by the Ottoman Sultan, from among the representatives of rich Greek families living in Constantinople. This situation will last until 1821, when a powerful Wallachian Revolt, started in Oltenia and led by Tudor Vladimirescu, will force the ottomans to recognize both countries' right to choose their rulers.

The first half of the 19th century will be marked by the appearance of the Russian Empire at the eastern border of Moldova. As mentioned, Russia annexed Bessarabia in 1812, proclaimed itself Protector of the Romanian principalities, and started frequent wars against the ottomans, transforming the two Romanian countries in a battleground. Starting 1848, it begun a gradual process of modernization and westernization of Moldova and Wallachia, accompanied by the rise of a national conscience and the desire to establish a unified Romanian state.

After the Crimean War (1853-1856), as Russian power in the area diminished following the defeats suffered in front of the British and French alliance, the opportunity to create a unified state appeared. In 1859, with the benevolent support of the western powers,

the **United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia** was formed, the first national state of the Romanian nation. This is known today as *The Small Union*.

Formally still under Turkish suzerainty, full independence was achieved after joining Russia in their war against the ottomans, in 1877-1878. The province of Dobrogea (Dobrudja), conceded by the defeated ottomans, will be integrated in the newly independent state. In 1881, the Constitution was amended to proclaim the fully independent **Kingdom of Romania**, under the rule of King Carol I. The years leading to the First World War were characterized by a significant modernization of the country.

The Great War will find Romania as ally of the Central Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. This uneasy alliance was forged due to both the desire to reduce the perceived threat represented by the Russian Empire, but also as a result of personal affinities of King Carol I himself, a German prince. However, the alliance split the public opinion, as most of the Romanians living outside the national borders were subjects of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, and, no less, due to the cultural influence France had in Romania. Much of the Romanian elite had favorable views towards the Entente formed by England and France. Under public pressure, the King had to maintain the neutrality of the country.

In late 1914, Carol I died childless and his nephew, Ferdinand, was crowned King of Romania. Even if he was himself a Prince of the German Empire, the new King chose to pursue the interests of the country he ruled, and in the summer of 1916 Romania joined the Entente, with the declared objective to liberate the Romanian territories found under the rule of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. After some initial success in Transylvania, against the Austrian-Hungarian Army, the Romanian Army was badly defeated by a concerted offensive of newly arrived German troops, supported by Bulgarians in south. Bucharest was abandoned and the King, the Government and the Parliament, together with millions of refugees took shelter in Moldova.

During the winter of 1916/1917 a French military mission, lead by General Henri Berthelot, helped train and equip the Romanian Army. The summer of 1917 will bring a new German offensive. But this time the front will not be broken. However, the defensive victories achieved by the Romanian Army in the summer of 1917 were to no avail. The Russian Empire begun to disintegrate as a result of the Bolshevik Revolution and, in March 1918, the Bolsheviks signed a peace treaty with the Central Powers. Left isolated on the eastern front, to fight a war it could not hope to win, Romania signed an armistice with the Central Powers, in May 1918.

But by the end of the year, the Entente was victorious, creating the context for what was called **The Great Union**: the unification of all the provinces inhabited by Romanians with Romania. Already, as the Bolshevik Revolution unfolded, **Bessarabia** proclaimed its independence from the Russian Empire and, on March 27, 1918, the province became part of Romania.

The next province to proclaim its union with Romania was **Bukovina**, on November 28, 1918.

Three days later, on **December 1st**, a Great National Assembly of the Romanians living in **Transylvania** and **Banat** was held in Alba Iulia. A Resolution proclaiming the union of the two provinces with Romania was read in front of one hundred thousand people and unanimously voted by the 1.228 representatives. Thus **Greater Romania** was created.

It was the final act of **The Great Union**, celebrated today on **December 1st**, as the **National Day of Romania**.

The Great Union marks the moment when the Romanian national identity added a new dimension, the European one. From a small state, at the edge of Europe, isolated between three empires, Romania became an actor on the European political stage.