

Studies and Articles
Abstracts

Fábián István, *Germanic Ethnic Units on the Territory of Roman Dacia*, p. 5.

Abstract: The Germanic auxiliary units were brought in Dacia mainly with the wars of Trajan against king Decebal or, more lately during the reign of Emperor Hadrian. Epigraphic and archaeological evidence shows a number of eight such units: *Ala I Batavorum miliaria*, *Ala I Tungrorum frontoniana*, *Cohors I Batavorum miliaria pia fidelis*, *Cohors III Batavorum (Batavorum)*, *Cohors IX Batavorum miliaria equitata*, *Cohors I Cannanefatium*, *Cohors I Ubiorum*, *Numerus Germanicianorum exploratorum*.

Keywords: Province; Germanic; *Alae*; Cohortes; *Numeri*; Epigraphic Evidence.

Giordano Altarozzi, *Diplomazia Vaticana E Relazioni Franco-Spagnole All'epoca Della Notte Di San Bartolomeo (1572)*, p. 11.

Abstract: *Vatican Diplomacy and the Spanish-French Relations in the Context of Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572)*. In the second half of the XVIth century the Catholic Church passes from its internal reform, which ended with the close of the Council of Trent, to that of the real Counter-Reformation. Beyond a purely religious, this step also produces political effects. In this context, the Holy See tries several times to promote an alliance of all the Catholic sovereigns, based on that between France and Spain. The St. Bartholomew's Day massacre opens new possibilities, but in the end all the efforts of Vatican diplomacy will remain unfulfilled, showing how religion can not find more space in determining the policy of the States, except as simple *instrumentum regni*.

Keyword: Holy See; French Wars of Religion; Vatican Diplomacy; Gregory XIII; St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre.

Georgeta Fodor, *Astra's Involvement in the Debate Concerning the Necessity of Educating the Romanian Women*, p. 23.

Abstract: Our study represents a concise historical analysis of the connection between the most important organization Romanians had in the XIXth century and its involvement in the debate around women and their status in the Romanian Transylvanian society during the second half of the XIXth century and the beginning of the XXth century. It is a primary source based article as we constructed our approach on the discourses and the reports Astra published in its official journal, Transilvania.

Keywords: *Astra*; Transilvania Journal; Women; Education; Elites.

Maria Dan, *Modernity's Challenge: Alternatives To Traditional Family. Divorce, Concubinage And Illegitimacy In The Saxon Reghin (The Second Half Of The 19th century)*, p. 31.

Abstract: The Transylvanian society of the second half of the nineteenth century went through fundamental changes, which determined a turnover of social order, including the amorous practices and the model of life in two. As the traditional backgrounds of life are broken, the attempts towards emancipation from family and community authority are more and more frequent. Local particularities influenced the rhythms of this process, each community contributing to defining the general image. Through its multiethnic and multi-denominational character, the Saxon Reghin is representative for the Transylvania of the nineteenth century, the Romanian community in this area offering an interesting example of balance between rural and urban model, as it is at its first or at best second generation who lives in town between the exigencies of tradition and the challenges of modernity.

Keywords: Modernity; Marriage; Divorce; Concubinage; Illegitimacy.

Corina Teodor, *Il Professor Iuliu Maior. Dalla Cattedra all' Ambone*, p. 39.

Abstract: *Iuliu Maior: the Professor and the Priest*. This study analyses the destiny of Professor Iuliu Maior, an important character of the Transylvanian religious life; it tries to identify especially his facet of Greek-Catholic intellectual, as it emerges from the works he has wrote. His works have an evident educational role as it is proved by the collection title they have been published on, *Cărțile bunului creștin* (The Books of a Good Christian).

Keywords: Greek-Catholic Church; Interwar Transylvania; Intellectuality; Religious Books; Reading.

Antonello Biagini, Andrea Carteny, *L'Italia e le rivolte per l'indipendenza albanese nel contesto balcanico (1911)*, p. 47.

Abstract: *Italy and the Albanian Revolts for Independence in the Balcanic Context (1911)*. At the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century exploded a national issue remained quietly for decades but never really resolved: Albanians. Since the middle of the first decade of the twentieth-century, was inaugurated a period of competition between Rome and Vienna responsible for a gradual "corrosion" of the Triple Alliance, which manifests itself through references to the tradition of the Risorgimento claim unredeemed, but also in competition for control of Albania. It is therefore from the Italian military attaches in Constantinople (Col. Prospero Marro) and Sofia (Col. Enrico Merrone) arrived to Rome reports and relations concerning the Constantinople Ottoman environment, but also the Balkans provinces, in this period particularly animated by local and national movements. Of particular

interest are the reports of Col. Merrone, which fits within the regional context that is emerging as a new player in the local movement of Albanian independence, and identifies the most interesting aspects to the influence of Italy in Adriatic-Balkan region on the eve of the Great War.

Keywords: Albania; Independence; Albanians; Italy; Merrone; Marro; Ottomans; Revolts.

Hadrian Gorun, Mirabela Eleonora Tufan, Des Considerations Sur Les Relations Roumaino-Russes Et Roumaino-Bulgares Au Debut De La Premiere Guerre Mondiale. Quelques Temoignages Documentaires Roumaines Et Françaises, p. 57.

Abstract: *Some Remarks Concerning the Romanian-Russian and Romanian-Bulgarian Relations at the Beginning of the First World War. Romanian and French Documentary Testimonials.* This article is a short analysis of the relations between the Romanian Kingdom and the Russian Empire and between Romania and Bulgaria in the eve of the World War I and at its beginning. It is based mainly on the documents from Romanian and French archives. The Balkan geopolitical region was found in an endless turmoil so we attempted to point out the special dynamic of this space and the new balance of power after the second Balkan war and the peace treaty of 1913, signed in Bucharest. Methodologically, we used a "triangular" approach referring to the relations between Bucharest, Petrograd and Sofia. Due to the historical events in the past and the obvious Russian expansionist tendencies, Romanian authorities had no confidence in the Empire of the tsars. After 1913, when Romania obtained South Dobrudja (Cadrilater) from Bulgaria, the relations between the two countries worsened. The Government led by Vasil Radoslavov wanted to revise the Treaty of 1913. The Entente and the Central Empires used "divide et impera" principle, trying to obtain military aid from the neutral Balkan states, as Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia. Another way to maintain the balance of power referred to territorial compensations in the favour of these states. But the territorial compensations involved reciprocal concessions and the Balkan states were reluctant to this subject. These concessions would determine the normalization of the relations between Romania and Bulgaria on the one hand and between Bulgaria and Serbia on the other hand. If the relations between Bucharest and Petrograd became better at the beginning of the First World War, Romania's relations with its Southern neighbour remained strained. Finally Romania and Bulgaria adhered to rival belligerent blocks.

Keywords: World War I; International Relations; the Great Powers; Balkans; Romania.

Daniel Pommier Vincelli, La prima indipendenza dell'Azerbaijan nei documenti militari italiani (1919-1920), p. 67.

Abstract: *Azerbaijan's First Independence Reflected in Italian Military Documents (1919-1920).* After the dissolution of the Tsarist Empire in 1917 and the Bolshevik coup staged in November, the Southern Caucasus faced both independence and turmoil. The short-living Transcaucasian federation split in three national and ethnic-based independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The three democratic republics were ill-fated as the Red Army invaded Caucasus and communist parties seized power in 1920-1921. The Russian threat, from the Reds as well as from the White armies of General Denikin, constantly affected the short existence of the three independent States. Instead of seeking a unity of intents, the Three Caucasian republics often clashed among themselves over boundaries and disputed lands (Zangezur, Karabakh). Their international recognition was delayed until early 1920 when the Entente powers acknowledged the inevitability of Soviet invasion and switched, after years of ambiguity, to the Caucasian States. After England in spring 1919 decided to withdraw its troops from Caucasus due to the financial burden of occupation, the Entente power decided to assign a mandate to Italy as a peacekeeping power in the region. An Italian military mission was dispatched to Caucasus visiting Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan and successfully paving the way to an occupation of the whole area by the Italian troops. The sudden change of government in Italy (with the resignation of PM Orlando and the takeover of Nitti) produced a change of priorities in the Italian foreign policy. Days before the landing of the Italian troops the mission was repealed. The Italian delegation, led by colonel Gabba, turned into a diplomatic mission in charge by the new government of establishing economic relations. The rich and almost unsearched papers of the Gabba mission - which have been recently published by Daniel Pommier and Andrea Carteny - shed a light on independent Caucasus, its political landscape and economic aspects. The twenty months mission of colonel Gabba. Back to Italy in summer 1920 - was important for the building of Italian relations with the Caucasians. The seizure of power by Soviets interrupted a pro-western stance of Georgia and Azerbaijan which resurfaced after the second independence in 1991.

Keywords: Azerbaijan; Tsarist Empire; Italian Military Documents; Independence.

Giuseppe Motta, Il bolscevismo in Romania nel primo dopoguerra, p. 87.

Abstract: *Bolshevism in Romania during the Interwar Period.* This paper focuses on the first postwar period of Romania and on the fear of a socialist menace. The experiences of Hungary and Russia, and their geographic threat, emphasized the danger of a socialist revolt also in Romania. Some troubles effectively conditioned this troublesome phase, but, according to the documents of the Italian officers, they were not excessively serious and grave. Their perception, anyway, was a little bit different, and the agitations were strictly connected to the irredentist interests of Soviet Russia and Hungary by Romanian politics.

Keywords: Socialism; Minorities; Romania; Irredentism; Agitations.

Paolo Formiconi, Identità Nazionale E Tradizione Militare Nel Sollevamento Del Luglio 1936, p. 99.

Abstract: *National Identity and Military Tradition in the Conspiracy of July 1936.* This work talks about some of the rapports between the Spanish military history, from the Reconquista to the Colonial war in Marocco, and the development in Spain of militarist ideology in the first part of the XX century. In the Spanish Civil War, are presents many elements of a Crusade and many elements of a colonial war. The big charge of violence, the usual

killing of the prisoners, and the absolute refuse of a limit in the employment of the military strong, are some of the most important and dramatic character of this conflict, taken from the Spanish experience of the war in North-Morocco. The difficult experience of the colonial war was really the mental and political background of the most part of the military official class who, at the born of the Spanish Third Republic in the 1931, take part in the project for “rescue Spain from the red danger”. In the conspirator’s plain, the republican Spain was the new “terra infidelium” like the Muslim Spain or the American continent of the XV-XVI centuries, and the Spanish Morocco’s Army represented the strong of “old Spain”, called to conquer a new Spanish empire. The power of General Franco, founded during the civil war, was in fact the political representation of a colonial order, build after the conflict.

Keywords: *Reconquista*; Spain; National Identity; Military Tradition; Conspiracy.

Andrea Chiriu, Il processo Maniu-Mihalache. Osservazioni e considerazioni della Legazione d’Italia a Bucarest, p. 131.

Abstract: *Maniu-Mihalache Trial: Comments and Considerations of the Italian Legation in Bucharest.* Iuliu Maniu, Austro-Hungarian former soldier which left the imperial army to fight it, was the leader of National-Peasant Party and Romanian Prime Minister since 1928 to 1930 and from 1932 until 1933. Iuliu Maniu opposed the dictatorship of King Carol II encouraged and then fought against the General Antonescu’s regime. Ion Mihalache founded the Peasant Party, which joined the National-Peasant Party on 1926. Mihalache became Vice-President of the National-Peasant Party. The National-Peasant Party didn’t join the Petru Groza’s government and it was declared as illegal by new Romanian authorities on 1947. Both Maniu and Mihalache died behind bars. This paper’s purpose is to show how the Italian diplomatic mission in Bucharest, then of Legation Level, followed carefully and in a critical manner the developments of the trial to Iuliu Maniu and Ion Mihalache, constantly reporting to its superiorors. This process played a crucial role in the strengthening of the new communist regime in Romania. Documents get a new light both on the trial as seen from an external perspective and on Italian attitudes and feelings about the Romanian communist regime.

Keywords: Maniu; Mihalache; Communism; Romania; Italy.

Mihai Teodor Nicoară, Party Vigilance Regarding University “Elements” in the ‘50s. Top Secret Instructions, p. 141.

Abstract: In 1950 the communist government established, by Decree No. 100, the new categories of “enemies of the people”; that is all those known to have a reactionary past and an attitude adverse to the Romanian popular democracy. Actually, as far as 1947, the N.K.V.D. directions concerning states under Soviet influence provisioned the removal of valuable professors who enjoyed prestige and popularity. On March 25 1950, the Ministry of Public Education released Instructions no. 75, considered top secret, for a better knowledge of such “elements” within the upper education system. Such instructions stated that in the shortest time possible, the managements of Universities should elaborate lists with the teaching staff - professors, assistant professors, assistants, lecturers, etc, and their characterization, organized in a table, containing information such as: political background, professional skills, etc. The term elements in the official correspondence of the Ministry of Education meant literally removing teaching staff from their teaching role and including them in the Communist ideological system, which abusively subordinated the universities, which, traditionally, had been elitist and autonomous. The teaching staff of “Victor Babeş” University was not exempt from the generalized “cleansing” movement that started after 1948. Massive campaigns of suspicion and pressure took place, especially in between 1952-1953 and during the autumn of 1957. Such Personnel Policy intended to prevent and annihilate all resistance against ideological servitude, and encouraged the attitude of duplicity and give-away.

Keywords: Communist Party; Tactics of Revolutionary Vigilance; Political Cleansing; Enemies of the People; Reactionary “Elements”.

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