

Content

Studies and Articles

History

Fábián István, *Aspecte privind prezența monetară în Dacia Sudică și Sud-Vestică (Sec IV-VI P. Chr)*, p. 7.

Abstract: *Some aspect concerning the monetary presence in southern and south-western part of the former province of Dacia (4th-6th centuries).* This paper has as aim to present some specific aspects of the monetary presence in the south and south-western part of the former roman province of Dacia. The point of departure is the fact that comparatively with Transylvania in these parts the monetary presence is more obvious because of the Byzantine control of the area. The paper presents the monetary penetration divided in different time periods trying to emphasize the fact that the economy of the area was strongly influenced by the relations with the Eastern Roman Empire as well as with the relations between the different barbarian tribes.

Keywords: Roman Empire, barbarians, monetary presence, Byzantine Empire, hoards.

Georgeta Fodor, *Perspective asupra feminității medievale românești. Ipostaze ale femeii în familia medievală românească*, p. 15.

Abstract: *Perspectives upon Romanian Medieval Feminity. Women Aspects in the Romanian Medieval Family.* Each historical period had set a profile on their women. The Middle Ages, probably more than other times, insisted on women's definition. Their profile, whose basis was put by the clergy, it's that of a being determined first of all by its sexuality and nothing else. Starting from their gender, the medieval women could only be - throughout their entire existence - someone's daughter, someone's wife and mother and of course someone's widow. The Romanian medieval society does not make an exception to these considerations on what women are concerned, thus we intend, in what follows, to reveal the basics imagines that women had during the Romanian medieval times.

Keywords: women, Romanian medieval times, society.

Harald Heppner, *Observations sur les carriers des savants en Europe Centrale et Sud-Est Europeenne au temps des Lumieres*, p. 36.

Abstract: *Observations upon Savants Careers in Central and South-East Europe in the Enlightenment Period.* The paper aims to underline the scientific life in the Light era, on the marginal provinces of the Habsburg Empire. The highlight of the scientific life is done by a comparison between the countries of Central and South – East Europe. The analysis is based on the biographical study of a certain number of personalities that can be found in different encyclopaedia.

Keywords: savants, Central Europe, South-Eastern Europe, Enlightenment period.

Corina Teodor, *Prin oglinzi paralele: lecturi feminine în mediul românesc urban și în cel rural din secolul al XIX-lea*, p. 43.

Abstract: *Through Parallel Mirrors: Feminine Reading in Urban and Rural Romanian Environment in the 19th Century* The study is based on the research of new documents from the Mureș National Archives and it intends to investigate at what length reading became a privilege for women as well in the XIX century. Our choice for the XIXth century is based on the richness of the documents in the archive for this period, but also on the fundamental characteristics of the period: because the XIX century was both feminist and misogynist. The XIXth century associated women with children and home, while men controlled the public institutions. But it's a century which already aspired for modernity; hence I will try to find out at what extent it offered new intellectual, educational, professional and economic opportunities for women. The small number of sources left by women is in contrast with the large number of documents left by men, but the documents concerning women need a close reading because the actors of the political world could have reinterpreted the facts to better suit their own interests and expectations in general. Thus, this study in the history of culture comes to complete recent

systematic research on the status of women in the Romanian society and to demonstrate at what length reading can be associated with the feminine world, also.

Keywords: women, XIXth century, readings.

Keith Hitchins, The Romania of the Kings, p. 59.

Abstract: The Romanians – especially the elites, the well-educated—were Europeans who had inherited the cultural and spiritual heritage of the East and had been attracted to the dynamism of the West. Between the accession of Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen as Prince of Romania in 1866 and the abdication of King Mihai in 1947 modern Romania came fully into being. In these times the Romanians engaged in a bold experiment: the forging of a synthesis of East and West, an experiment that is, the essential characteristic of modern and contemporary Romania. From this perspective, the Romania of the Hohenzollerns was a remarkable era. It was a time when Romania was entering the modern world at a steadily accelerating pace and when she was thus destined to share its benefits as well as its misfortunes. It is perhaps too early to say precisely where the Romania of the Kings belongs in the broad sweep of Romanian history. After all, the experiment continues.

Keywords: monarchy, Romania, political doctrines.

Răzvan Pârâianu, Young Man Goga, p. 75.

Abstract: About the end of the century, a generation of young people witnessed a series of cultural mutations that altered the traditional ways of thinking society. Modernity, urban life, social immobility, political corruption, populism, militant literature, cultural nationalism, revolutionary art, etc. were quite a few ingredients of their experience. Ready to challenge the world view inherited from their parents, eager to ask for a more prominent role and leadership, they enrolled themselves in new cultural currents and political movements disseminating an illiberal and eventually authoritarian ethos in the name of their people. This happened all over Europe in the last decades of nineteenth century. In Transylvania, this generation experienced a particularly painful experience due to the specific mixture of ethnic and social cleavages, of liberalism and corruption, of political passivism and cultural radicalism. This paper analysis the literary beginnings of Octavian Goga, an prominent figure of this generation who was considered a symbol of the new aspirations nurtured by the young people in the first years of the twentieth century. It argues that the enthusiasm of the young generation for new forms of expressing themselves about the current public issues of the time was deeply rooted in a crisis of identity, which was solved in a manner that offered the fertile soil for radical ideologies and extreme movements of the next decades.

Keywords: psychohistory, crisis of identity, fin-de-siècle, anti-modern, modernity, nationalism, populism, militant literature.

Maria Dan, Din viața politică a preoților ardeleni la începutul secolului XX. Cazul protopopului de Reghin, p. 99.

Abstract: *Aspects of Transylvanian priests' political activity in the early twentieth century. The case of the Archpriest of Reghin* The years preceding the First World War marked the final stage in the development of Romanians national movement in Transylvania. The political debates, the diversity of views and strategies generated grouping and regrouping among leaders. The archbishop of Reghin, Ariton Popa is an exponent of his time, a priest of the country, schooled at Blaj and Budapest. His activity in the Romanian National Party, his correspondence with some leaders of national movement, his relationship with the bastion of passivity from Cluj, represents in fact the dilemma that has characterized the Romanian communities in the early twentieth century.

Keywords: national movement, clerical elite, modernity, political debates.

Francesco Randazzo, Un riformatore alla corte dello zar: Pëtr Arkad'evič Stolypin tra memorialistica e storiografia (1906-1911), p. 107.

Abstract: *A Reformer at the Tsar Court: Pëtr Arkad'evič Stolypin between Memories and Historiography (1906-1911).* The present paper tries to make an analysis of Pëtr Arkad'evič Stolypin government period, who is without doubt, one of the greatest ministers of the tsarist Russia. Arrived at the Russian government after the bloody Sunday of January 22, 1905, he realizes a program of reforms, which even if they cannot be called as

radicals, are aimed to modernize the country, and to try to resolve, at least partially, the huge political, social and economical problems, which will lead to the Bolshevik Revolution.

Keywords: Russian Empire, political social and economical reforms, historiography.

Vasile Șandor, Criza economică din 1929-1933 în Tg.Mureș, p. 129.

Abstract: *The Economic Crises of 1929-1933 in Tg.Mureș* The economic crises and its social consequences brooked out in Tîrgu Mureș on the background of rich economical activity in the 20s - at the dimensions of a country town, on the background of a state of people considered by prominent members of the administration and economic life as poverty. The effects of the crises were dramatic, consisting of activity limitations or even bankruptcies, the displacement of economic life towards the darker areas, reduction of budget incomings and the dramatic growth of unemployment. The local authorities were obliged to find solutions as the support of central authorities was limited. Their mobilization and also the mobilization of citizens with material possibilities limited the consequences of the crises of 1929-1934. Starting with 1934 the economic revival took place in Romania and in Tîrgu Mureș, at the same time with the exit from the crisis of the great economic powers. The economic boom subsequent the crises was affected by the new created situation: the beginning of the world war.

Keywords: crises, bankruptcies, unemployment, low budgets.

Giordano Altarozzi, Volontari romeni e italiani nella guerra di Spagna, p. 147.

Abstract: *Romanian and Italian volunteers in the Spanish War.* While governments joined, in a more or less honest way, to the non-intervention Pact, a huge number of volunteers went to Spain, where in the summer of 1936 Civil War broke out. Volunteers join both sides, each according to its political and ideological preferences. Among these are the Italians - who got to face themselves in the famous battle between the Guadalajara - and Romanians. But, between volunteers, there were many differences, regarding the motivations that brought them to Spain, training and membership, the political and ideological objectives that they wanted to achieve through their struggle. In the article the author tries to highlight some of the differences between volunteers from the two countries.

Keywords: volunteers, Spanish civil war, communism, fascism, left.

Alessandro Vagnini, German-Italian Commissions in Transylvania 1940-1943. A crucial key study for italian diplomacy, p. 165.

Abstract: The end of the Great War and the Treaty of Trianon represent a crucial moment in Hungarian history, a new political season in which revisionism would soon assume a central role. After many years, only between 1938 and 1940, supported by Italy and Germany, Hungary had the chance to put on the political agenda the complex issue of borders revision. The summit held in Vienna in August 1940, led to a revision of the Transylvanian borders, giving the North of that region to Budapest, while relations between Hungary and Romania still remained precarious, both sides lacking to reach an effective political solution. In the study of Romanian-Hungarian relations between 1940-1943 in fact, it is easy to observe how these have been mainly determined by the unresolved situation in Transylvania. The complex situation led Italy and Germany to formally intervene willing to assume a monitoring role. The issue of Orthodox Church in Hungary, the critical assessment on the education sector, the plight of minorities in the armed forces, the failure to define a shared boundary line and the lack of security, all these problems were brought to the attention of the Axis powers. The Altenburg-Rogeri committee (1940); the Rogeri-Hencke committee (1942) and the Military commissions in Kolozsvár and Brașov, represent an interesting attempt to control the complex situation in the Danube region, even if the Transylvanian issue remained unresolved and continued to represent a dangerous treat for the Axis "New Order", while the task of minorities protection was often jeopardized by temporary political opportunity. On the other hand, the commissions could be seen as a contribution to a clearer definition of the dynamics within the Tripartite. This vision offers not only an interesting insight into the Hungarian-Romanian relations, but also the opportunity to observe in detail the political action of the alliance and analyze a matter of great interest such as the minority politics in Transylvania during the Second World War.

Keywords: diplomacy, Transylvania, revisionism.

Nicolae Georgescu, Sorin Radu, *Refacerea politică și extinderea organizatorică a frontului plugarilor în anii 1944-1945*, p. 187.

Abstract: *The Political Rebuild and the Organizatoric Expansion of the Ploughman Front between 1944-1945.* In the present study we intend to analyze the historical process of restoration and the organizational broadening of the Fieldsmen Front. We take into consideration the role of the Communist Party in the foundation and the organization of this Front and also refer to the first day(s) of the foundation of this organization. From its very beginning (1933) the Fieldsmen Front was one of the most obsequious political organizations in relation to the Romanian Communist Party. In consequence, after the Second World War this organization acknowledged its most far-reaching development. This organization had helped with “loyalty” the Communists to take over the power in the Romanian state. The Communists saw the Fieldsmen Front as the best antidote in relation to the national peasants (*chiaburii*) at the countryside. During the years 1944-1945 the Communists got strongly involved in supporting the development of the organizational field structures. The intention of the Fieldsmen Front was to gather as many members as they could, and in a short time from a local organization it turned into a national one. After March 6th 1945 the political expansion of the Front in the countryside was made possible by the state which offered all the logistic support. The aim was to gain the electorate from the rural milieu against the national peasants (*chiaburii*).

Keywords: The Fieldsmen Front, Dr. Petru Groza, The Romanian Communist Party, the political propaganda, the United Congress of the Fieldsmen Front.

Irina Nastasă, *Sextil Pușcariu și Institutul Român din Germania*, p. 217.

Abstract: *Sextil Pușcariu and the Romanian Institute in Germany.* This paper aims to underline the life and activity of Sextil Pușcariu, a remarkable Romanian university professor. A particular part of his activity is related to the Romanian Institute from Germany, institute lead by Sextil Pușcariu as president and Grigore Manoilescu as director.

Keywords: culture, political bounds, Romanian Institute from Germany.

Gheorghe Bichicean, Vasile Dobrescu, *Considerații asupra evoluției geopolitice și economice în Europa de est în perioada războiului rece*, p. 247.

Abstract: *Considerations upon Geopolitical and Economic Evolution in East Europe in the Cold War Period* At the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union extended its authority upon the hole that we call “Eastern Europe”. The first tension between the communist states began in July 1946. The soviet leaders had forbidden any direct political and economical contact between Eastern and Western Countries. Czechoslovakia refusal of the “Marshal aid” at the Moscow order, after having it already accepted, clearly showed the intention of Moscow to keep the control upon the foreign policy of Eastern countries. In 1949 the URSS suggested the creation of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CAER) that had as purpose the creation of a strong economic cooperation between the members.

Keywords: cold war, geopolitical evolution, economy.

Mihai Nicoară, *Discursul stalinist al comunismului românesc din anii 50*, p. 261.

Abstract: *The Stalinist Discourse of Romanian Communism in the 50's.* The soviet type communism, imposed gradually in Romania by the Stalin communists after 1944 and institutionalized in 1948, was manifested by an alert Stalinization from an ideological and practical point of view, after the model and realizations of the “big friend from the East”. Even after august 23st 1944, the communist, encouraged by the presence of the Red Army in Romania, created, trough the press the illusion of the construction of a “popular democracy”. This ideal could be achieved only trough the help of the institutional and cultural sovietisation and communization.

Keywords: communism, Stalinism, Cultural Revolution, socialist realism, ideological speech, wooden language.

Gabriel Moisa, *The Bessarabia Issue – Between Historiography and the Official Political Discourse in Romania, During the “Ceausescu Regime”*, p. 275.

Abstract At the end of the first decade and a half from the establishment of the communist regime in Romania, one can see a comeback of the national factors in the historical speech, comeback which continued in

the following years, in a more obvious and large rhythm. The first part of the seventh decade, was by all means a period of transition to the most glorious epoch of historical research of the entire communist era. That period, the first 5 – 6 years of *Ceausism*, was even in the political field one relatively rich, marking a stressed gap, from an ideological point of view, from the big brother from the east. This fact was possible in a context in which the soviet political elites were profoundly divided, and in the entire soviet block was acting a political centrifuge. In this context was brought into discussion the Bessarabia problem. Using this positive situation in the historical speech, it was considered that the communist interwar thesis regarding the multinational character of the Romanian state, were wrong.

Keywords: historiography, politics, Bessarabia, Romania, communism.

European Studies and International Relations

Didier Blanc, *La marche vers l'intégration européenne (1984-2009) : du projet de traité instituant l'Union Européenne (1984) au Traité de Lisbonne*, p. 287.

Abstract: *The Road to European Integration (1984-2009): From the Treaty Establishing the European Union (1984) to the Lisbon Treaty.* Twenty five years have passed from the Treaty establishing the European Union in 1984 (Spinelli project) to the Lisbon Treaty presumed to entry into force at the end of 2009, period in which the world has considerably changed. Still, the present study centred on the comparison of the two texts, shows that the road towards European Integration has comparable forms. As a consequence, the Lisbon Treaty appreciation, often view as a treaty “a minimum”, should be reconsidered as it proposes solution derived from the ambitious Spinelli Project. It is true that these solutions make the positive law a quart of century later.

Keywords: Lisbon Treaty, European Integration, European Union.

Francesca Romana Lenzi, *La transizione dell'europa dell'est. Dai mutamenti dell'economia all'allargamento europeo*, p. 299.

Abstract: *The East-Europe Transition. From Economic Variations to European Enlargement.* The collapse of the Soviet Union may be considered one of the most important happening of the last sixty years. The 1989 represents the acme of the communist disintegration's process. At the same time, the fall of communism meant the victory of Western liberal model. The reasons of this historic failure of the socialist pattern could be ascribed to the systemic crisis of the Soviet Union. The repercussions of the collapse of the Soviet system are still ongoing, in the transition of post-socialist countries of Eastern Europe toward democracy.

Keywords: transition, East Europe, European enlargement.

Iulia Cătălina Crăciun, *The Conflict Between Power and Morality in International Relations*, p. 307.

Abstract: Unlike the 20th century which was characterized by great international violence, many political analysts seem to believe that in the 21st century “eternal peace”¹ between the great powers is, finally, on its way to being established. What bonds these thinkers is the common belief that the post-Cold War world seems to be more stable, more right, more peaceful than any previous age in the history of humanity and the policy between nations promises a radical transformation which would offer a more co-operant and transnational appearance. The problems of the modern world aren't local anymore, but global, they don't just concern the petty disputes with the neighbours and the damages brought to them, but they concern forces which in their huge range of action, affect millions of people from all the parts of the world. On the other hand the high levels of economic interrelations should diminish the probability that the states would go to war with each other. In these conditions it is obvious that the international scene would have more to gain if the relations between states would be based on rules and regulations and not on the arbitrary will or unlimited freedom, and if international policy would be governed by the force of right (international right regulations) not the right of force (the force of the strongest). The final aim must be the finding of a way of peaceful cooperation, not the domination (or even annihilation) of some agents by others. All these conceptions are based on the idea of international morality. The question that derives from here is if and how the conflict between power and morality can be reduced in order that humanity can enjoy a longer peace. The present study tries to offer an answer starting from the two distinctive idea movements, idealism and realism.

Keywords: morality, conflict, international relations.

Ioana Leucea, *Un concept mobilizator: securitatea umană*, p. 317.

Abstract: *Human Security – A Mobilizing Concept.* The concept of human security does show that state-centric realism is not a sufficient security argument in that it does not adequately address the security of people inside states from political violence. It therefore does not deserve to be the dominant understanding of security. In the contemporary context the concept of security should encompass properly functioning states and their people. But so far attempts at conceptually reconciling or converging arguments about the security of the state and people are underdeveloped and vulnerable to criticism.

Keywords: human security, national security, individual sovereignty, state sovereignty.

Lucian Săcălean, *Securitate globală în era globală*, p. 325.

Abstract: *Global Security in the Global Era.* It is obvious that every nation, every regional or continental construction is currently conceiving potential alternatives meant to meet the contemporary, and especially the future challenges of security. Which are our options? Which is the impact of globalization on security threats, and on the possible solution? Can the responsible bodies react efficiently to the new challenges? Globalization has not only changed the characteristics of threats but created new ones, specifically a world where time and space seem to shrink. The answer to these threats is no longer the prerogative of a singular player, not only in terms of costs of providing security but also in terms of regional or global networking and systems integration. To what extent does the contemporary face of globalization change the security requirements? How big are the challenges? These are some of the questions that present paper is attempting to address.

Keywords: globalization, security requirements.

Mihaela Göndör, *EU Fiscal Harmonization Policy vs. National Fiscal Systems*, p. 331.

Abstract: The European Union (EU) is the largest single market in the world. The idea of fiscal harmonization to further the goal of a single market that provides similar conditions to companies across national borders, has been floated in the EU for some time now but has not been accepted by all the countries. As investment conditions within the EU become more homogenous, individual countries like Ireland have used tax competition as a means of differentiating themselves and attracting foreign investment. The paper argues that tax harmonization could allow the single market to realize its full potential, which it is unable to do at the moment due to obstacles such as double taxation, but concludes that lowering duties rather than harmonizing taxes would be a far more effective measure.

Keywords: EU fiscal policy, Tax sovereignty, Single Market, Harmonization.

Historiographical and Methodological Debates

Simona Nicoară, *Mitul în teritoriul antropologiei istorice*, p. 343.

Abstract: *The Myth and the Historical Anthropology.* The Myth and the Historical Anthropology Myths and their meanings are an area worthy to be explored today, but full of pitfalls, because the many definitions tend take them outside their original side. Myth is a complex cultural and historical reality that can be addressed only from multiple and complementary perspectives. To give a definition of myth - that would be acceptable to all scientists and to everyone - is a difficult test. In the language of anthropologists, historians, sociologists, psychoanalysts, and the essayist, reporters, etc. term myth was shattered in a variety of meanings. The ambiguity of the term myth was due, for a long time, to the confusing meanings, which have been assigned, the labels of fiction, errors, distortion, stereotype, from which it started. Defining the profile of perennial cultural creations, like the myths, requires a refined investigation of the different historical attitudes towards the myth, because the origin of the myths has disappeared in time, and their expression has generated discussion and speculation since antiquity. Defined or contested furiously, haloed or disposed of on foot glory, heard or ignored, myths have known contradictory attitudes, if not a true odyssey throughout history. The change of the cultural, political, religious climate over historical periods caused significant changes in the mythical mentality. Myth hasn't always operated in the same way and not always manifested as strongly, even in ancient societies, but manifested mainly in periods of crisis, being a "thaumaturge" the collective anxieties. Although the significance of myths over the centuries has been volatile in the sense of different religious views, philosophical, scientific

later, the myth was a key report in time, precisely because it is one of the constants of history. To send the myth as phantasmagoria or lend empirical explanation, logical, means to mock a cultural fact which has left its mark on the whole life of humanity.

Keywords: myth, mythology, imaginary, mentality, mythical memory, history.

Carmen Maria Dorlan, *Considerații cu privire la inovațiile metodologice și interpretative microistorice*, p. 359.

Abstract: *Considerations Regarding the Methodological and Interpretative Innovations of Microhistory.* The present article intends to reflect on the significance of methodological and interpretative principles promoted in microhistorical works in order to offer a better access to historical reality. Based on analytical discourse of the most representative microhistorical works, mainly resulted from the scholarly activity in Italian centres, German or Anglo-American historical writing and on historiographical reflections on microhistory during the last decades, the innovations applied are selected in order to define not only the place of microhistory in the historical evolution but also to establish the changes operated in its relations to other disciplines and the viability of this type of historical investigations in recent historiography.

Keywords: microhistory, history of historiography, historical reality, *Alltagsgeschichte*, social creativity.

Marius Turda, *Eugenic and Biopolitical Studies in Romania: State-of-the-art and Future Objectives*, p. 373.

Abstract: The scholarship on eugenics and biopolitics continues to be trans-national and European-wide working specifically on political and medical trends that encompass all aspects of the eugenic experience. Research should include both qualitative and quantitative analyses. Here the emphasis is on the crises brought about by modernity often expressed in terms of a synthesis of political ideologies with eugenics. The Romanian case will advance academic knowledge of international history of eugenics. It adds historical detail to a more complex revisionist perspective arguing that there was in fact a considerable transfer of medical knowledge between Western and Eastern Europe, and that complex process refined the experience of eugenics.

Keywords: eugenics, biopolitics, Romania, historiography, transfer of knowledge.

Răzvan Pârâianu, *Cultură și biopolitică în România*, p. 379.

Abstract: *Culture and Biopolitics in Romania.* Traditionally, the study of social elite was related to social emancipation and political ascension, education and professional strategies, national and local leadership, etc. Yet, recent scholarship on radical ideologies, cultural and revolutionary movements, scientific doctrines and health policies, imply a more intimate relationship between those people perceived as respectable social pillars and those marginalized and excluded from society. Reflecting on Marius Turda's earlier considerations about the Eugenic and Biopolitical Studies in Romania, the present article argues for the establishment of a new research theme entitled Culture and Biopolitics in Romania.

Keywords: biopolitics, eugenics, nationalism, social health, Romania, modernity, social elite.

Book Reviews

Gh.Bichicean, *Congregațiile generale în Transilvania voievodală*, Ed.C.H.Beck, București, 2008, (Făbián István), p. 385.

Dan Horia Mazilu, *Văduvele sau despre istorie la feminin*, Ed. Polirom, Iași, 2008, (Georgeta Fodor), p. 387.

Federico Chabod, *Storia dell'idea d'Europa*, Laterza, Bari, 2007, (Giordano Altarozzi), p. 390.

Giovanna Motta, *Il mercante di panni*, Passigli, Bagno a Ripoli 2009, 157p. (Francesco Randazzo), p. 391.

Keith Hitchins, *The Identity of Romania*, Ed. Enciclopedică, București, 2009 (Maria Dan), p. 392.

Silvia Marton, *La constuction politique de la nation. La nation dans les debats du Parlament de la Roumanie (1866-1871)*, Editura Institutul European, Iași, 2009 (Cornel Sigmirean), p. 394.

Francesco Randazzo, *Alle origini dello Stato sovietico. Missioni militari e Corpi di spedizione italiani in Russia (1917-1921)*, *Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito – Ufficio Storico*, Roma, 2008, (Giordano Altarozzi), p. 397.

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