

**STUDIA UNIVERSITATIS PETRU MAIOR SERIES HISTORIA, 10
CONTENTS**

Studies and Articles

History

Fábián István, *Câteva considerații privind conceptualizarea frontierelor și manifestările geopolitice în antichitatea târzie*, p. 7.

Abstract: *A Few Considerations Concerning the Conceptualization of the Frontiers and Geopolitical Manifestations in the Late Antiquity.* The aim of this paper is to present a few aspect of the frontier ideology in the Late Antiquity a period with deep and radical transformations which inscribed the history of the European continent on a new path. What was the ideology of the roman frontier and how many coordinates has this term (military, ideological, economic, and spiritual) and which are the geopolitical implications of the term are a few aspects of this paper.

Keywords: limes, Late Antiquity, identities, barbarian migrations, material culture.

Georgeta Fodor, *Provocările vieții cotidiene. Aspecte privind viața femeilor din Țara Românească, Moldova și Transilvania în secolele XV-XVII*, p. 13.

Abstract: *„The Challenges” of Everyday Life. Features Concerning the Women’s lives in Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania between the XVth - XVIIth century* The research of the everyday life of the medieval people represents still a very generous studying field. Thus our intention was that of underlining, once more, the generosity of this historical subject. But we analyzed it form a gender perspective. In this sense, we studied the medieval recordings referring to women’s everyday life and the challenges they had to face> political conflicts; military conflicts etc. all these events influenced their lives and destinies. We proved the fact that in what these challenges were concerned, men and women faced an equal destiny. There is no longer a gender differentiation at this level. The analysis also revealed the complexity of the medieval people’s lives.

Keywords: daily life, woman, exile, military conflicts, Turkish captivity, violence, abuses.

Cristian Ploscaru, Bogdan Petru Maleon, *Violența politică exprimată ca discurs al puterii între tradiție și modernitate în Principatele Române*, p. 29.

Abstract: *Violence as Power Discourse in the Romanian Principalities between Tradition and Modernity*,The study of violence as power discourse in the Romanian principalities represents an almost new step in the Romanian research (historical, sociological, anthropological) field. There are scarce bibliographical references corresponding to the topic and, with few exceptions, they are tributary to a concept that regards the violent acts of the ruling political power only as devices of domination, not also as political language, as a means of communication of the ruling power with the society. The analysis of violence as power discourse allows the identification of credible answers related to a certain conformation of the Romanian political culture during pre-modern times, which combines punishment with forgiveness for power’s confirmation renewal, in a deeply ritualized context, in order to impose a governing model in which the personal will of the *hospodar* was the law. Another relevant direction of research approaches the phenomena specific to the transition to modernity in the Romanian principalities, only tangentially touched in some specialty studies: legal violence and codes of law, the particular political role of bans and investigations of political opponents of the regime, which had the tendency to devote the immunity of the princely authority and its capacity to place itself above the law.

Keywords: violence, power discourse, Romanian Principalities.

Olimpiu A. Sabău-Pop, Adrian Vasile Boantă, *Fenomenul corupției în Țările Române. O perspectivă istorică. I*, p. 38.

Abstract: *The Corruption Phenomena in the Romanian States. A Historical Perspective. I.* If we relate strictly to the notion of corruption, it can be asserted that this phenomenon existed from ancient times. There are some opinions which argue that the human tendency to corruption has always existed. The phenomenon of corruption does not refer only to bribery, abuse, receiving undue benefits or other crimes related to corruption, being rather an illicit intersection of the public authorities sphere with private sector.

Keywords: corruption, definition, evolution

Gheorghe Bichicean, *Une approche critique sur l'histoire de la franc-maçonnerie en Roumanie: le cas de Tudor Vladimirescu*, p. 47.

Abstract: A critical approach on the history of the freemasonry in Romania: the case of Tudor Vladimirescu. Much has been written regarding the activity of Tudor Vladimirescu and his adhesion to the secret societies of the time, among which Eteria had played a significant role. Many of the XIXth century societies either Masonic or of Masonic origin had extensions in the Romanian society. Tudor belongs to the period of Freemasonry's development, period in which those who have decided to fight for it could be found members of the secret or discrete societies. The present study intends to bring to the attention some clarifications regarding Tudor Vladimirescu's case following several interrogations: Was Eteria a secret society or a political chain? Did Tudor act in this background? Did the freemasons from Tudor's entourage influence his behaviour? Was Tudor Vladimirescu encouraged by Tsar Alexandru I's presence, a freemason also, or the grantor of the national movement? The analysis of the documents can complete the general view on the subject as well it can open pathways for new interpretations. Up to the point we could firmly accept or deny Tudor's adhesion to the freemasonry it is compulsory to accept that he acted, during the 1821 movement, being surrounded by freemasons.

Keywords: critical history, *Eteria*, Masonic justice, Tudor Vladimirescu, freemasonry, revolution, initiation, Ipsilanti, Alexander I, Masonic Lodge

Corina Teodor, *Recitind opera lui Petru Maior. Câteva voci ale generației romantice*, p. 58.

Abstract: Reading again Petru Maior's Work. Some Voices of Romantic Generation The study proposes an historiographical analysis of how, Petru Maior's summaries came to the attention of romantic generation, after 1821. The analysis is dependent on the history of reading, showing how the "text world" meets the "world of readers". If the first readers of Petru Maior who approached his work are polemical in intent, or proponents of his ideas (D. Bojinca, E. Murgu, N. Stoica), or aspiring to be a scholarly documentary (V. Popp) the examples of the romantic generation can show the direct influence of these readings on his own writing. Thus, T. Aaron, N. Pope, G. Barițiu, Heliade Rădulescu, M. Kogălniceanu, S. Bărnăuțiu are the voices who have enjoyed reading the summaries of Petru Maior, in the earlier decades of the 1848 revolution, and took information gathered from them. A special mention for Iordache Mălinescu's involvement in the remake of *Istoriei pentru începutul românilor în Dacia* in 1834 and for his role in disseminating a large number of copies.

Keywords: historiography, Enlightenment, Romanticism, readings.

Mádly Loránd, *Chestiunea subvenționării școlii românești din Brașov în rapoartele diplomatice austriece (1894-1900)*, p. 70.

Abstract: The Discussions over the Funding of the Romanian School in Brașov, as Reflected in the Austrian Diplomatic Reports (1894-1900) In the complex political and cultural context in Transylvania at the end of the 19th century, the financial aiding of the Romanian School in Brașov by the Romanian government in Bucharest had a special importance in defining the bilateral relations between Romania and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Understood beyond his political importance, seen as a fact of the cultural cohesion of the Romanians in all this geographic area, the Bucharest governments struggled to maintain this school funding against the opposed political will of most of the Hungarian politicians. After many years of discussions, all parties accepted the solution of an overall reimbursement as capital of this subvention. This study, describing aspects of a period well known to the Romanian historiography, tries to bring new details and interpretations, based on the researches of Austrian diplomatic reports and other resources found in the National Archives of Austria in Vienna.

Keywords: Diplomacy, Romanian national movement, Apponyi government, school subventions, Vienna.

Răzvan Pârâianu, *The Romanian lawyer – the Romanian demagogue. A debate over the political leadership about the end of 19th century in Transylvania*, p. 79.

Abstract: Traditionally, lawyers used to be active in militant politics because the nature of their profession assured them certain independence. This was particularly true in Transylvania at the end of 19th century when the governmental attempts to solve the problem of nationalities put a pressure on most employees in the public institutions. Their knowledge of juridical system made them a valuable asset for the national movement. However, about the political crisis of 1910, the public image of the Romanian lawyers was seriously injured in a debate over the character and usefulness of these people within the national movement. The following article analyses the context and the implications of these debate. Far from being a local political dispute, this change in attitude of public opinion is inscribed within a broader phenomenon which is a shift from an argumentative type of discourse toward a rather lyrical one, a discourse that organizes rather the feelings than the reasons of the audience. This shift of the political culture in the

beginning of the twentieth century was possible because of the increasing role played by important journalists in public issues and their ability in addressing a wider audience. In the last instance, "the national poet" was opposed to the lawyer, as an epitome of the true leader. This article explores as well the way in which writers claim for leadership, under the circumstances of 1910 debate, and the role ascribed by them to their militant literature.

Keywords: political culture, militant literature, national movement, public opinion, mass media.

Francesco Randazzo, "Terra e libertà". Nascita e sviluppo della "questione agraria" in Russia, dal lavoro libero dei campi alla "rivoluzione" del 1905, p. 93.

Abstract: "Land and liberty". Born and Development of the "Agrarian Question" in Russia: From the Free Work of the Land to the 1905 "Revolution". The agrarian question in Russia is of tremendous importance at the present time. This question has been given front-rank prominence, not only by the broad masses of the people, but also by the government. The economic essence of the agrarian question in Russia is the reorganization of Russia on bourgeois-democratic lines. Russia has become a capitalist, bourgeois country, but the system of landownership has, to a very large degree, remained feudal.

Keywords: Russia, Agrarian Question, Modernization, Serfdom.

Andrea Porcaro, La Romania, Iorga e il problema ebraico, p. 113.

Abstract: Romania, Iorga and the Hebrew problem. The end of the Russian-Turkish War in 1878 resulted in the Peace of St. Stephen, ratified the long-time expected independence for Romania. The recognition, however, has the clauses by the Great Powers, the extension of civil rights for all citizens of the country, including the Jewish people. The clause opened the Jewish problem in Romania. The Jews had always been treated like one of the minorities by Romanian people, as a "corpus separatum", and they had been increasingly reluctant to assimilation, which seemed to be the only way of resolving the problem with the autochthonous population. On the political and cultural scene of Romania, where the anti-Semitism was wide spreading, there were different points of view. Some intellectuals, like Nicolae Iorga, considered the Jewish problem primarily as an economic problem, caused by the strong influence of the Jews in business world, were looking for a solution in the process of assimilation between the Jewish people and the Romanians. On the other side, the others, like A. C. Cuza and O. Goga, considered always the Jews as a dangerous entity for the political and economic development of Romania, which had the tragic consequences.

Keywords: independence Jewish minorities, assimilation, economic problem, dangerous entity.

Irina Nastasă, Emil Cioran – bursier al fundației „Humboldt” 1933-1935, p. 121.

Abstract: Emil Cioran – His Scholarship from the „Humboldt” Foundation. The study remakes empirically the period from the biography of Emil Cioran, situated between 1933 and 1935. It is about his years of study in Germany, as awardee of the "Alexander von Humboldt" Foundation. In this respect, there are edited in Annex a few inedited documents from those years, to point the mechanism in which Emil Cioran has achieved the stipend in 1933 and an extension in the next year, and to offer some details about his activity in Germany in this period.

Keywords: student migration, "Alexander von Humboldt" Foundation, German universities, German propaganda, the Third Reich.

Alessandro Vagnini, La Sanità Militare e il Servizio Neuro-psichiatrico dell'Esercito italiano nella Grande Guerra, p. 135.

Abstract: The military health and the neuropsychiatric services in the Italian Army during the Great War. The First World War is a defining moment for the history of the 20th century. The conflict quickly became a sort of immense entrenched camp where the terrible features of the war were to worsen, reaching an absolute condition in which they absorbed all the energies and human resources of the belligerents. The situation on the field then caused a process of adaptation of all the logistics to sustain the troops at the front. Another interesting aspect of the war was the new approach to the soldier; his moral became important as well as the safety of his mind. For the first time in the history we see a whole ensemble of theories on the impact of war on the human psyche while creating a complex medical apparatus for the soldiers. In the rear of the front, a complex structure is created, to support to the sick and wounded, while the study of psychiatry develop quickly.

Keywords: Great War; History; Psychiatry

Alberto Becherelli, *Jugoslavia 1943: l'operazione Weiss nei documenti dell'Archivio dell'Ufficio Storico dello Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito italiano*, p. 148.

Abstract: *Yugoslavia 1943: Weiss operation in the documents of the Historic Office Archive of the Italian Army General Staff.* On April 6, 1941, the Axis powers invaded Yugoslavia. The serious defeat also marked the beginning of a harsher war: the insurgency against the occupying forces. In July, after the German attack on the Soviet Union, the Partisans Resistance started, led by Josip Broz, known as Tito. In 1943 the German General Staff planned a major offensive against Partisans. The operation Weiss began on January 20.

Keywords: Yugoslavia, 1943, Independent State of Croatia, Operation Weiss, counterinsurgency

Cornel Crăciun, *Colectivizarea agriculturii în viziunea cinematografului românesc*, p. 161.

Abstract: *The socialist transformation of agriculture in the vision of Romanian Cinema* The first aspect that ought to be considered regards the actual way in which this historical process that accompanied the enforcement of communism in Romania was regarded. In this respect, we would consider two temporary perspectives: the former runs parallel with the enforcement of the newly invented directions aimed at transforming agriculture into a socialist one, while the latter benefits from hindsight and overlaps the "golden age" instituted by Nicolae Ceaușescu. The films shot from 1950 to 1962 (running parallel to the actual process of collectivization) are highly ideological in content, consonant with the Party directives they were subjected to. In "Our Village" (1950), "Mitrea Cocor" (1952), "The Unfolding" (1954), "The Thirst" (1960) and "When Spring is hot" (1961) are patterned on the toughness of the conflict between the kulaks and the peasants supported by the communist activists in order for them to take control of the land. The victory rests obviously with the latter, and the above mentioned films underline the satisfaction of the outcasts when justice is done. After the final steps of collectivization, which was largely advertised in the spring of 1962, there were less ideological messages of the kind in films. Most new films focused on the socialist organization of agriculture taken from the USSR. This was the environment against which a series of scripts were created, referring to potential situations in the lives of rural community members. There were references to collectivization in films such as: "The Treasure in the Old Ford" (1964), "The snowstorm" (1973), "Beyond the Sands" (1973), "The Prodigal Father" (1974) and "The Fox-Hunt" (1980).

A second aspect worth mentioning relates to the literary background of the above-mentioned films. Most of them were inspired by writings more or less commissioned of the Party propaganda. The first temporal slot is well represented in this respect: the scripts of "Mitrea Cocor" and "The Thirst" are based on the homonymous novels by Mihail Sadoveanu and Titus Popovici, "In our Village" and "The Unfolding" is based on short-stories by Petru Dumitriu and Marin Preda. A similar situation occurred in films shot after the "successful" concluding of collectivization, with literary works as the source of films.

The third aspect refers to the actor performance at respective films. Along with some apparently sketchy scripts that do not require a great effort, there are some great performances by renowned actors of the domestic stage: Ilarion Ciobanu – with the part Mitru Moș in "The Thirst"; Ștefan Mihăilescu-Brăila (Prisac the kulak) and Ion Caramitru (Ion the farm hand) in "The Treasure in the Old Ford"; Toma Caragiu (Oaie the peasant) in "The Prodigal Father" and Mitică Popescu (Năiță) in "The Fox Hunt".

Keywords: contemporary history of Romania, the evolution of Romanian communism, the socialist transformation of agriculture, the Romanian film in the communist regime, agrarian topics in the Romanian film.

European Studies and International Relations

Lucian Săcălean, *Reglementări în documente internaționale privind problema națională de la Congresul de la Viena și până la tratatele minorităților*, p. 174.

Abstract: *Regulations in international documents on the national question, from the Congress of Vienna until the Minorities Treaties.* The existence of ethnic minorities cannot be negotiated. Indifferently of whichever continent we are speaking about, or historical period, minorities had to decide for themselves the most appropriate preservation tactics. Introducing the issue of minorities on the international agenda changed the perception and vision on minorities. Minorities' protection legislation developed according the needs but not always kept step with it. So, minorities remain a hot topic despite the progresses has been made. How far protection and rights should go? A precious clue can be provided by history.

Keywords: minorities, legislation, minorities' treaties.

Mihaela Daciana Boloș, *Actul de naștere a mărcii moderne: Convenția de la Paris privind protecția proprietății industriale*, p. 186.

Abstract: *The birth act of the modern mark: the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property.* The present paper aims to study one of the most important moments in the evolution of the trademarks protection namely the negotiation and the adoption of the Paris Convention regarding industrial property. The moment that started the international debate on this field can be considered to be the International Exhibition of Vienna 1873, when many inventors protested against the unjust legislation practiced in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, in the field of patent protection. This protest started a chain reaction regarding the whole industrial property field including here trademarks and industrial designs. The Convention must be studied and understood in the context of the economic and legal evolution of the time, being deeply rooted in these evolutions.

Keywords: international relations, industrial property, industrial revolution, trademarks.

Didier Blanc, 9 novembre 1989-1er décembre 2009 : la démocratisation de l'Union Européenne, p. 194.

Abstract: *9th November 1989 – 1st December 2009: the democratization of the European Union.* The 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall must turn our attention to the future and not to the past; a future which has as a starting point the Treaty of Lisbon, treaty which closes a long process of revision imposed by the ineluctable but at the same time wanted enlargement of the European Union. This process has been accompanied by a double democratization: on one side of the Central and Eastern states and on the other of the European communities. The transformation through the Treaty of Lisbon of the codecision procedure in ordinary legislative procedure shows the needs of a good functioning imposed by an enlarged and democratic Union which is the legitimate daughter of the late world of Yalta.

Keywords: Treaty of Lisbon, democratization, legitimacy, codecision

Simion Costea, Vira Ratsiborynska, The management of Russian-Ukrainian relations in the context of the European neighbourhood policy in 2010, p. 199.

Abstract: The administration Viktor Yanukovich is characterized by rapprochement with Russia, but European integration continues to be a priority for Ukraine. The two authors analyze the Russian-Ukrainian agreements in 2010 and their importance for the EU-Ukraine relations.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, Yanukovich, Medvedev, geopolitics, Eastern Partnership, European Union.

Peter Van Elsuwege, The eastern partnership: characteristics and challenges, p. 205.

Abstract: The Eastern Partnership is expected to facilitate progress on concrete issues such as visa liberalization and energy security. In order to overcome Russian discourse based on competing spheres of influence, the Union faces a challenge to clearly communicate the objectives and principles of the Eastern Partnership as a positive project promoting prosperity, security and stability in Europe which is, as such, also in the interest of Russia. A challenge is to establish a coherent European Neighborhood Policy given the constant fight for funding and influence among the Member States and neighboring countries.

Keywords: Eastern Partnership, ENP, Russia, Moldova, challenges.

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Dennis Deletant, Televiziunea BBC și revoluția română din 1989, p. 210

(The BBC Television and the Romanian revolution from 1989).

Reviews

Lidia Gross, *Confreriile medievale din Transilvania (secolele XIV-XVI)*, Ediția a II-a (revăzută și adăugită), Cluj-Napoca, Editura Argonaut, 2009. (**Georgeta Fodor**), p. 221.

Jean-François Dubost, *Marie de Médicis. La reine dévoilée*, Paris, Editura Payot & Rivages, 2009. (**Corina Teodor**), p. 223.

Gundor Kund Botond, *Istoricul Bod Péter (1712-1769)*, Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega, 2008. (**Georgeta Fodor**), p. 225.

Ruxandra Moașa Nazare, *Sub semnul lui Hermes și al lui Pallas. Educație și societate la negustorii ortodocși din Brașov și Sibiu la sfârșitul secolului al XVIII-lea și începutul secolului al XIX-lea*, București, Editura Academiei Române, 2010. (**Georgeta Fodor**), p. 227.

Fareed Zakaria, *Vitorul libertății în America și în restul lumii*, Iași, Editura Polirom, 2009. (**Giordano Altrozzi**), p. 229.

Filipe Carrera, *Networking, Ghid de supraviețuire pentru profesioniști*, București, Editura Rentrop&Straton, 2010. (**Lucian Săcălean**), p. 231.