

**STUDIES AND ARTICLES**

**ROMANIANS AND ITALIANS: PARALLELISM AND IDENTITY  
IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY  
(1848-1857)**

*Laura Oncescu*

*Abstract*

A restless supporter of the fight for freedom and a true symbol of the ideas of freedom and unity, Giuseppe Mazzini is one of the faithful friends of the Romanians'. Mazzini, in his attempt of creating a confederation of the oppressed peoples of Europe, turned his attention to the Romanian people as well, and the leaders of the Romanian revolutionary emigration carried out, in this sense, an ample diplomatic and propaganda activity in different European capitals. The preoccupations of the Romanian political leaders of giving the revolutionary emigration a rigorous organization were doubled by the collaboration with the democratic Italian revolutionaries through the adhesion to the Democratic European Committee of London for the organization of a revolution and the constitution of an Oriental Confederation, which was requiring the reorganization of SE Europe after the freeing and protection of all the peoples from the threat of pan-Slavism.

**Key words:** *National Unity, Revolutionary Emigration, European Revolution, Synchronous Action, Free Nations*

**POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS  
BETWEEN ROMANIA AND ITALY AND THEIR ROLE  
IN THE EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION**

*Ionuț Șerban*

***Abstract***

The political and diplomatic relations between Romania and Italy were not always at a level of sustainment and closeness. In the matter of the Danube Commission, Italy, in order to retain its great power status, considered the Danube issue a favorable ground for affirmation. Because, between Romania and Italy there was no agreement in the Triple Alliance, Italy will have a similar attitude to that of the great powers, unfavorable to Romania. On the other hand, the Romanian diplomats tried to give their country the status it deserved and an important role in the European Danube Commission, based on its rights as a riverine state of the most important river in Europe.

**Key words:** *Political and Diplomatic Relations, European Danube Commission, Romania, Italy*

**DU NATIONALISME CHEZ LES CONSERVATEURS ROUMAINS  
DU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE**

*Mihai Ghițulescu*

***Résumé***

Ceci est un essai portant sur la manière dans laquelle l'idée nationale a été reflétée dans l'idéologie conservatrice roumaine du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Il traite le conservatisme en général aussi bien qu'un de ces courants particuliers, le *junimisme*. L'analyse a pour base les écrits et les discours de quelques penseurs et/ou politiciens représentatifs et elle approche deux questions: l'attitude face aux minorités ethniques et religieuses et les idées concernant le développement de l'économie nationale.

**Mots clés:** *conservatisme, nationalisme, junimisme, minorités, économie nationale*

**SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE MACEDONIAN CHURCH-SCHOOL  
COMMUNITIES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION  
TO THE MACEDONIAN LEGAL HISTORY (XIX CENTURY)**

*Irina Simonovska-Spirkovska*

***Abstract***

The occurrence, development, and meaning of the activities of church – school communities (with a special emphasis on the autonomous legal aspect) have a great significance for the social existence of the Macedonian nation – also representing one of the important points that are invaluable for state – legal development of Macedonia. The basis was set church and customary norms of the past, practicing procedures and management of many social relationships between people, legal entities and institutions, thus embodying modern views of life, slowly leading to the present state and positive law. This has shown a clear confirmation of the Macedonian identity.

**Key words:** *Church, Communities, Ottoman Empire, Influences, Church Law, Customary Law*

**THE IMPACT OF THE BERLIN TREATY OF 1878 ON THE  
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION**

*Aleksandar Spirkovski*

***Abstract***

The Congress of Berlin re-established the status quo in accordance with the interests of the dominant European Powers: the equilibristic Great Britain, the newly emerged Germany, the dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary, all of them interested to contain the rising influence of Russia, envisaged after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire and the provisions of the San Stefano treaty. Hence the Treaty defined the new territorial reorganisation of the Balkans in order to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and it provided a reformatory framework for the European provinces. In that sense, Article 23 of the Treaty provided that statutory changes would be introduced in the Macedonian vilayets, similar to the status of the island of Crete. Nevertheless, such reformatory endeavours had to be introduced in the reality of the existing Ottoman rum millet, a system of a certain level of political autonomy granted to the communities defined on the basis of their confession and religious affiliation. Furthermore, the reforms were prevented by the reluctance of the Porte, combined with the rising German interest in the region. Nevertheless, the provisions of the Berlin Treaty had an immense role in the definition of the ideological objectives of the Macedonian liberation movement (especially IMRO) and served as main postulates for the proposed reformatory programmes of the Great Powers concerning Macedonia, in the period of 1903-08.

**Key words:** *San Stefano Treaty, Berlin Treaty, Ottoman Empire, Millet System, the Great Powers, IMRO, Macedonia, Reforms*

**CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ROMANIAN-RUSSIAN  
AND ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN RELATIONS  
AT THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR I. A FEW ROMANIAN  
AND FRENCH DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

*Hadrian Gorun*

*Abstract*

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. 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.

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.

**Key words:** *World War I, Romania, Russia, Cadrilater, Entente*

**TURKEY AND ARMENIA, IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES**

*Ionuț Cojocaru*

***Abstract***

What happened in 1915 regarding the Turkish-Armenian dispute, the difficulties concerning the historic logic this event falls under, and establishing “truth” based on the different hypotheses that are not backed by the documents present in the archives, has succeeded in achieving media attention due to the propaganda from the political factors of both camps and got to be analysed even in the far corners of the world, that were not as familiar to the subject. Even more so, in this dispute between states, historians’ counsel was not asked for. The present article is based on three independent, but convergent ideas: the thesis belonging to Scott Taylor concerning this “genocide”, why Canada is the only state that recognizes “genocide” as claimed by the Armenians, as well as a document found in the National Archives of Turkey that proves the fact that the representatives of the Ottoman Empire did not issue any repressive order against the Armenian minority. The analysis starts with Decree no. 1331/163 from May 1915 concerning the conditions of Armenian relocation by the Ottomans, document of major importance that may be the basis for historic arguments, beyond the subjectivism in each of us.

**Key words:** *Decree no. 1331/163, Ottoman Empire, Armenia, Genocide, Canada*

**THE COMITADJI PROBLEM OF THE SOUTHERN DOBRUDJA  
AND THE ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN RELATIONS**

*Cătălin Negoita*

***Abstract***

In 1913, the south of Dobrudja is given to Romania as a consequence of the Treaty of Bucharest' purviews. The military campaign of the Romanian army strained the relations between Bucharest and Sofia. In this territory, which now belonged to Romania, lived an important Bulgarian community, who hostile handled the new administration. In Cadrilater, armed groups of people will appear, which will undermine the Romanian authority within the region. The support that Sofia offered to these groups will constantly ignite the conflict between the two states.

**Key words:** *Comitadji, Cadrilater, Bulgarian, Romanian, Administration*



**THE CORONATION FROM ALBA IULIA, 1922**

*Lucian Dindirică*

***Abstract***

King Ferdinand and Queen Maria's Coronation in Alba Iulia, a city that during those years had become the „capital of all Romanians”, was the most important event of 1922. Festivities in connection with the event were held both in Alba Iulia and Bucharest. Due to the fact that, since the beginning of that year, at the head of the government was set Ion Brătianu, the Coronation was interpreted by some politicians, opponents of the Liberals, as having a strong political tint. In these conditions, Iuliu Maniu and Ion Mihalache, despite the invitation to attend the festivities, they have declined the offer choosing not to be present at the Royal Family's Coronation. The Coronation moment, with all its details regarding the organization, is found, fortunately, in Miron Cristea's memoirs, who, taking in account the political sovereigns' coronation Orthodox tradition, tried to arrogate to himself a much more important role in the ceremony of October 15. Miron Cristea's proposals, as head of the Romanian Orthodox Church, dominant in tradition and in number of believers in the interwar Romania were crossed with Ion I.C. Brătianu's proposals, President of the Council of Ministers, who, unlike the Primate, wanted that at the religious ceremony of the Coronation to serve not only Orthodox priests, but also priests of other religions.

**Key words:** *Coronation, Primate of Romania, King Ferdinand, Queen Mary, Alba Iulia, Ion I.C. Brătianu*

**ELECTION PRACTICES IN A CHANGING WORLD: THE CASE  
OF PATRIOTIC UNION FROM BIHOR COUNTY (1945-1947)**

*Gabriel Moisa*

***Abstract***

The political attitude taken by the Bihor County's organization of the Patriots' Union in the first years after the World War II was one that seemed to be xenophobic. However, no one could talk about such thing because the whole situation was caused not by any xenophobic attitude of the local political leaders, Romanians or Hungarians, of the Union of the Patriots – organization of Bihor County. This successful attempt to segregate ethnic formation had joined the effort almost general of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania ceded to Hungary after the Vienna Award, which aimed the preserving of this territory to Hungary. For this, it did not hesitate to separate from the Romanians constituting its own political structures to campaign in this regard. The Hungarian Popular Union was the most important of them, found in a close alliance relationship to the Romanian Communist Party. A Romanian Communist Party dominated in the respective period at the decisional level by ethnic Hungarian and Jewish elements in Transylvania, the latter of Hungarian culture. The very representative Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent to Oradea to target the local organization of the Patriots' Union, Tóth Imre, was a Hungarian Jew from Transylvania, as he himself acknowledges. The findings of his report are relevant in this regard. Even he, a messenger of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, suggests the separation on ethnic principles which shows the official line of at least a substantial part of the central management of the Romanian Communists.

**Key words:** *the Patriots' Union, Bihor County, Romanian Communist Party, Romanians, Hungarians*

**THE INITIATIVE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE EAST  
EUROPE DEPARTMENT WITHIN THE ISRAELI FOREIGN OFFICE  
FOR ROMANIA TO MEDIATE ISRAEL'S CONFLICT WITH EGYPT  
(DOCUMENT. 1971)**

*Daniela Osiac*

***Abstract***

The presented document refers to the request for Romania to mediate the Arab-Israeli conflict, as its position “is closest to the Egyptian point of view (requesting the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and a solution to the Palestinian problem) as well as the Israeli (recognition of the right to exist for all states in the area)”.

**Key words:** *Romania, Israel, the Arab-Israeli Conflict, Moshe Carmil, C. Dumitrăchescu*

**ROMANIAN-ISRAELI DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS  
AFTER THE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS (1978-1979)**

*Cristina Păiușan-Nuică*

***Abstract***

The paper present the evolution of Romania-Israel diplomatic relations between 1978 and 1979, a dynamic period when most of the previous disputes, mainly the question of the Romanian Jews' emigration to Israel, were settled.

As well, Romania had numerous and significant relations with the Arab states in the area, such as Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Romania assumed between 1973 and 1978 a prominent role as a possible mediator in the Middle East until the Camp David Agreements. After these Agreement, between 1978 and 1979, Romania play a neutral role between the Israeli and Egyptian Diplomacy and PLO, Syria, Iraq and the Arab State who denied the role of Camp David. The Israeli diplomacy was in permanent dialogue with the Romanian one in order to avoid being isolated from the socialist countries, given the already notorious position taken by Romania in the Middle East conflict.

The involvement of the Romanian diplomacy, followed by Ceaușescu's personal contribution to the mediations in the Middle East, was a strategy beneficial to the development of Romanian state, to maintaining a course that was autonomous from Moscow (who strongly oppose to Camp David Agreements) and to the attempt of imposing a communist regime different from the other members of the Warsaw Pact.

The study uses unpublished archive materials in an attempt to clarify the involvement of Romanian diplomacy in the Middle East.

**Key words:** *Emigration Agreements, Romanian diplomacy, Middle East Mediations, Peace Initiative, International Prestige*

**AGRICULTURE, AGROFORESTERIE ET DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DURABLE À L'EST-CAMEROUN (1960-2000)**

*Etamane Mahop Alain Thomas*

***Résumé***

La situation de l'agriculture et l'agroforesterie en Afrique subsaharienne est souvent considérée comme catastrophique, réclamant des actions immédiates afin que la production alimentaire et l'aménagement durable puissent continuer à répondre aux besoins d'une population de plus en plus nombreuse, d'éviter la famine et de lutter contre la pauvreté. Les performances agricoles du Cameroun, enregistrées depuis les dix à vingt dernières années contredisent ce morne constat. Car, depuis le milieu des années 80, les productions vivrières du pays ont largement pu répondre aux besoins croissants résultant de la croissance démographique et permis d'augmenter significativement les disponibilités alimentaires par habitant. Certes, si les techniques et méthodes culturales appliquées restent traditionnelles et modernes, elles nécessitent toutefois une attention particulière pour améliorer la qualité des rendements et la protection de l'environnement à l'Est Cameroun. A partir des sources orales et écrites sélectionnées auprès des informateurs, l'objectif de cette analyse est de mettre en évidence la place de l'agriculture chez les populations de l'Est Cameroun d'une part et d'autres parts, de montrer comment l'agroforesterie reconfigure ou transforme le paysage local.

**Mots clés:** *Agriculture, Agroforesterie, Développement durable, Est Cameroun*

**ROMANIAN-POLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS**

*Magdalena Filary*

***Abstract***

Today we can look back and see that historically Romanian-Polish diplomatic relations have been promising and exemplary. However as a result of the invasion of Poland by the Soviet Union on the 17<sup>th</sup> September 1939, the Polish government in exile and thousands of Poles found shelter on Romanian territory.

This paper presents an overview of the Polish-Romanian diplomatic relations which over the years became closer and more fruitful and now takes the form of the Polish diplomatic mission in Romania and the Romanian mission in Poland. The role of these missions and other institutions is to bring closer the peoples of these two countries in various fields: politics, economics, culture. Furthermore, a number of academic and cultural institutions contribute today to the strengthening of bilateral relations by promoting each other's culture and organising courses of Polish language in Romania and Romanian language in Poland.

**Key words:** *Diplomatic Relations, Poland-Romania, Diplomatic Mission, Legation, Refugees*

**CONSTRUCTIVIST CONSIDERATIONS ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY,  
IDENTITY AND INTERNATIONAL NORMS**

*Radu-Cristian Petcu*

***Abstract***

Changes in international actors' behaviour and relationships can be explained not only in terms of balance of power, but also as effects of cultural interaction and influences which shape interests as well as individual (self-standing) and collective identities. In a constructivist perspective, interests of states transform over time in the institutional context of established or emerging norms, while international and domestic environments, especially in a multilateral or regional integration setting, shape state identities. State interests are socially constructed through the interplay of rational actors by means of processes of mutual definition, recognition and configuration: the structure shapes agent identity to the extent that the agent also responds to and shapes the structure and its rationale.

The present article contends that the institutionalization of cooperation in the international community can be advanced through learning interaction and social meaning sharing regarding the scope, contents and purpose of international norms.

**Key words:** *Constructivism, International Norms, Institutions, Sovereignty, Identity*