

STUDIES AND ARTICLES

**THE FISCAL ORGANISATION OF WALLACHIA
IN BRANCOVAN ERA**

Anișoara Băbălău

Abstract

The fiscal organisation of Wallachia in Brancovan era was characterized by economic recovery categories of taxpayers through *fair taxation to cover the payment of taxes fiscal* effort exceptional; obtained from direct taxes of the main income of the state, the existence of *joint and several liability* to pay the taxes, in the same social categories and category become fiscal debts distribution is proportional to wealth, the economic obligations Porte permanently influenced the amount of internal debts. Partially influenced Ottoman rule tax system, meaning that the old taxes in kind were converted into monetary obligations and tax immunities (from early century XVI) were gradually eliminated.

Key words: *Tax System, Era Brancovan, Ottoman Porte, the Treasury, the Pantry*

HEALTH LAWS IN THE PERIOD 1874-1910

Elena Steluța Dinu

Abstract

This article outlines the main health laws during 1874-1910. A first proper health law was adopted in 1874. It regulated jurisdiction of different authorities from the Old Kingdom in the field of health, hospital administration organized control and prescribed the organization of their staff. Act of 1877 introduced a very important provision, namely, that medical service districts passed under the control of state government districts. The law of 1881 established the first rural hospitals in Romania.

Health Act of 1885 established that the Superior Health Council members were required to regularly inspect various health services. A health law much different from those previously adopted was that of 1910 as doctors were given full authority in all matters of public health order.

Key words: *Health Laws, Old Kingdom, Doctors, Hospitals, Health Circumscriptions*

**THE STRUGGLE OF THE JEWS FOR THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS
IN THE VIEW OF WESTERN JOURNALISTS (1876-1914)**

Adi Schwarz

Abstract

During 1876-1914, the headlines of the international press were associated with issues regarding Jews of Romania. Articles were published by leading personalities of Jewish communities in Europe and aimed harsh criticism towards measures taken by the Romanian authorities. The reply of the latter was always that the Romanian society at the level of social strata did not have a solid civil society at that time. Authorities claimed that placing within the Romanian society a large number of foreigners born in Romania, but who did not belong through language, religion, customs and culture to the Romanian people, could bring identity crisis whose effects would have been impossible to change.

The article makes an overview of the main ideas expressed in the international press during 1876-1912. Harsh and critical attitudes were expressed from both sides while the situation of Jews in Romania remained broadly unchanged until the Great Union.

Key words: *Political Rights, International Media, Critics, Jewish Question, Authorities*

**LE PORTRAIT DE CHARLES DE HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.
UN REPERE DANS L'HISTOIRE DE L'ETAT ROUMAIN**

Cosmin-Ștefan Dogaru

Résumé

L'avènement au trône de Roumanie de Charles de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen en 1866 permet de continuer le processus de consolidation de l'Etat roumain. Le prince finit par devenir le principal facteur d'équilibre dans une période où le jeune Etat roumain commence à être visible comme entité parmi les Etats européens. Sa fonction d'arbitre représente un repère dans le jeu du pouvoir et implicitement dans le fonctionnement du régime politique roumain entre 1866 et 1914. Le rôle de Charles 1^{er} est décisif non seulement sur le plan de la politique interne, mais aussi dans la politique externe, ce qui mène à la consolidation du régime politique ainsi que de l'Etat roumain en général.

Mots clés: *Charles 1^{er}, élite politique, jeu du pouvoir, régime politique, l'Etat roumain*

**THE SITUATION OF THE BALKAN ROMANIANS REFLECTED
IN “REVISTA MACEDONIEI” MAGAZINE (BUCHAREST; 1905-1906)**

Stoica Lascu

Abstract

“Revista Macedoniei” magazine appeared in Bucharest for one year (September 25, 1905-September 17, 1906). It was the press organ of Society for Macedo-Romanian Culture. In its pages are reflected aspects from life of the Balkan Romanians (appointed in the body magazine Aromanians, Macedo-Romanians, Macedonian Romanians), in the context of the post-recognition by the Sultan of Romanian nationality for Vlachs from Balkan area of Ottoman Empire. Also, numerous correspondences are published, which describe various aspects of social and national life of the Aromanians, the frequent attacks against them by Greek Antartes.

Key words: *Aromanians, Macedonian Romanians, Grecomans, Greek Attacks, Dr. A. Leonte*

**MAY 15, 1943: DISSOLUTION OF THE KOMINTERN
AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ROMANIA**

Gheorghe Onișoru

Abstract

On May 15th, 1943, the international political opinion was taken by surprise by Stalin's decision to dissolve the Komintern. Our study seeks documents on time, the impact that had the self-dissolution on the Communist Party of Romania. Thus, we considered the official position of Stalin's presentation, but also the leadership of the Communist Party of Romania, and the immediate effects of the event. Among these, we mention the new line adopted and expressed by the directives of party members and the start of serious negotiations with the democratic opposition leader, Maniu. In conclusion, the self-dissolution of the Komintern had beneficial effects on the communist movement in Romania, fully exploited by the domestic wing of the party.

Key words: *Komintern, National-Communism, Second World War, Antonescu Regime, Underground Movement*

**CHALLENGES TO PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM:
THE COMMUNIST PARTIES' CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW, 1969**

Cezar Stanciu

Abstract

This paper examines the significance of the Moscow international conference of Communist parties in 1969 in the shaping of new relations within the world Communist movement. It places special emphasis on the role of the Romanian Communist Party in advocating a new type of relation among Communist parties, one based on autonomy and a national model of Socialist construction, opposite to the hierarchic and centralized organization of world Communism, specific to Stalin's times. In its endeavor to affirm its own autonomy and help reshape world Communism on new principles, PCR worked closely with the West European Communists. The study follows the two preliminary phases of the conference, respectively the meeting of the European Communist parties in Karlovy Vary in 1967 and the preparatory meeting of Communist parties worldwide which took place in Budapest in 1968. This article demonstrates that PCR had an important role in preventing the Soviet Union from isolating China from the other Communist parties as it happened with Yugoslavia in 1948 and therefore contributed to the fragmentation of the world Communist movement by cultivating polycentrism.

Key words: *Communism, Moscow, Beijing, Conference, Internationalism*

**ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF ROMANIA
UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU**

Lucian Dindirică

Abstract

The establishment of the communist regime in Romania was a complete rupture, an uprooting of the old frames and obvious patterns of everyday life in all its aspects: social, economic, administrative and private.

In the latter report, the text presents administrative policies that have produced legal effects on the national territory, especially during the leadership of Nicolae Ceaușescu. If initially, the first stage of romanian communism, the administrative-territorial organisation of Romania will be a faithful copy of specific organization of Russian territory, Nicolae Ceaușescu's rise to power coincided with a distancing in relation to the pressure exerted by Moscow, the measures adopted by the Romanian leader eliminate the administrative foreign developments of our historical evolution (abolition of regions and districts), restoring gradually and with partial success, the old administrative-territorial paradigm: the reestablishment of counties and municipalities, units with a long tradition in the Romanian space.

Key words: *Nicolae Ceaușescu, Communist Regime, Administrative-territorial Organization, Romania*

**ARMÉE CAMEROUNAISE ET DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL DE LA NATION: LE CAS DU GÉNIE MILITAIRE
(1962-2012)**

Virginie Wanyaka Bonguen Oyongmen

Résumé

Cette étude que nous abordons vise un objectif, celui de montrer les apports de l'armée camerounaise au processus de développement économique du pays à travers ses différentes actions. Il faut dire en effet que les forces armées camerounaises participent de manière active à la réalisation des objectifs qui leur ont été confiés par le gouvernement que ce soit en temps de paix ou en temps de guerre. Aussi, dans l'élaboration de cette politique participative mise en place, l'armée, outre ses missions traditionnelles, est un acteur du développement, tant sur le plan économique que social. Dans cette étude, nous avons mis en avant une unité spécialisée «le Génie militaire» qui œuvre de différentes manières à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations à travers la construction des dessertes d'utilisation publique, des réalisations sociales générant des fonds leur permettant de s'autofinancer. Le but ultime de ce travail est de montrer la participation de l'armée à la construction de l'Etat du Cameroun.

Nous avons utilisé principalement deux types de sources: les sources primaires à travers rapports, arrêtés et les sources secondaires à travers des entretiens qui ont été effectués afin de compléter certaines informations et de comprendre la motivation des militaires du génie militaire à la construction de l'Etat du Cameroun.

Mots clés: *Cameroun, Histoire Militaire, Génie Militaire, Architecture Militaire*

THE MARITIME PIRACY IN ITS SECOND YOUTH

Nicolae Melinescu

Abstract

Maritime piracy was a major threat for international trade and communication from the depths of time. After its peak in the early XVIIIth century, it seemed to have been long gone and forgotten. The early 1990s witnessed a resurgence of plundering, hostage taking and ships illegal arresting on the open seas or along national coasts, mainly in the Gulf of Aden and the Gulf of Guinea. The Malacca straits, always a dangerous passage between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific remained a black hole for numerous vessels seized by local criminals who resold them under false names with forged documents for the black market. The danger along the world sea routes has been growing and forced the international community – Romania included – to fight with the means of modern technology and ships against a process which caused more than two billion dollars of direct and collateral damages in one year only.

Key words: *Maritime Piracy, Sea Safety, Civilian Hostages, Ransom, Law of the Sea, Romanian Navy*

**DES REPERES HISTORIQUES ET CULTURELS
DANS LES MANUELS ROUMAINS DE FLE**

Rodica-Doina Georgescu

Résumé

Notre projet de recherche se propose de présenter la fréquence des repères historiques, culturels dans les manuels scolaires pour les classes de lycée et pour l'École des Arts et Métiers- IX e et Xe classes. Après la description des concepts clés, nous allons identifier et observer quelques repères historiques et culturels et leur impact dans le processus de formation des jeunes et dans le contexte de la classe de langue étrangère. Le corpus est composé de cinq manuels scolaires niveau lycée et l'École professionnelle.

Mots clés: *contexte pédagogique, compétence interculturelle, repères historiques et culturels, discours des manuels roumains de FLE*

THE MEMORY OF THE ROMANIAN ELITES

Filip-Lucian Iorga

Abstract

The Memory of the Romanian Elites project is inspired by Eric Mension-Rigau's research on French aristocracy and was initiated by Filip-Lucian Iorga in 2009. It is based on an original questionnaire written by Filip-Lucian Iorga and addressed to the contemporary descendants of boyar and grand bourgeois Romanian families. The questionnaire, published here for the first time in English, contains questions about ancestry, genealogy and family memory transmission, education, social life and cultural choices, symbolic objects, country estates and manors, religious and moral values, political opinions and life during communism (or during exile), daily life, self-perception and the perceptions about "the others".

The project intends to create an archive based on the answers to the questionnaire and on the photocopies or originals received from private family archives. After collecting information, the research will concentrate on a broad qualitative analysis, in order to verify the data, and then to identify those elements that are recurrent in the answers to the questionnaire, in order to find what is sociologically relevant.

Key words: *Romanian Nobility, Boyars, The Memory of the Romanian Elites Questionnaire, Family Archives, Family Memory*