# STUDIES AND ARTICLES

## A HYPOTHESIS REGARDING THE SHAPE OF THE SOUTHERN ENCLOSURE OF SUCIDAVA FORTRESS

*Lucian Amon*

### Abstract

Southern side of the Roman-Byzantine fortress Sucidava is totally unknown as it was not discovered through archaeological investigations. The author presents several arguments on which he considers that it can be reconstructed based on a vignette of a map of the fourteenth century, made by Paulus Sanctinus preserved in the Codex Latinus Parisinus – 7239. Southern wall had three towers and the main gateway to the borough.

**Key words**: *Sucidava, Codex Latinus Parisinus, Southern Site, Fortress*

# MEDIEVAL STATE AND SOCIETY. COMPARATIVE STUDY: ROMANIAN COUNTRIES AND MEDIEVAL STATES FROM EASTERN EUROPE (XIV-XVI CENTURIES)

*Cezar Avram, Roxana Radu*

**Abstract**

This article examines state's organization and structure of medieval society in the XIV-XVI centuries, period which coincides with the centralization of medieval state, beginning the transformation of European monarchies in modern states and the birth of new relations and social classes. Based on bibliographic sources and using comparative method as methodology, the authors conducted a picture of medieval states in Eastern Europe, the main terms of comparison used being the Romanian Country, Moldavia, Transylvania, Russia and Poland, with references to other medieval states like Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania. The main conclusion that emerges is that the phenomenon of confrontation between the nobility and centralized power is characteristic for all medieval European states, as well as the political cooperation between privileged social classes (clergy, nobility, townspeople). With regard to social classes the observed phenomena, in general, are the oppression of the peasants, even if the relationship to land master and to reign differ from country to country, the slow coagulation of a middle class and, as a consequence of the decay of Eastern European cities in the sixteenth century, the maintaining of boyars' predominant position in all areas of social, economic and political life.

**Key words**: *Peasant, Lord, Nobility, Land, Ownership*

# DE L'INSTITUTIONNALISATION DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES EN ROUMANIE ET AILLEURS

*Mihai Ghiţulescu*

### *Résumé*

Les historiens ont accordé très peu d'attention aux détails institutionnels de la politique roumaine moderne. Le meilleur exemple est celui de l'organisation et du fonctionnement du gouvernement, une des institutions fondamentales de tout état. On peut facilement observer que les normes constitutionnelles et légales sont quasi absentes. Dans cet article on propose une brève présentation de la situation du système politique roumain en comparaison avec ceux des pays qui lui ont servi de modèles, ainsi qu'avec les jeunes états voisins.

**Mots clés**: *gouvernement, conseil des ministres, constitution, loi, coutume*

# L'EPISODE DE 1871: UN MOMENT DIFFICILE
## POUR LE JEUNE ETAT ROUMAIN. DES ESSAIS INFRUCTUEUX
## A UNE CONSTRUCTION DURABLE

*Cosmin-Ștefan Dogaru*

### *Résumé*

En 1866, installé au trône de Roumanie, Charles de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen fonde une nouvelle dynastie. Conformément à la Constitution de 1866, ses prérogatives lui permettent d'être un médiateur dans la lutte politique entre les conservateurs et les libéraux. Au début du règne de Charles Ier les confrontations entre les groupements libéraux et conservateurs sont toutefois dures. Après l'épisode de 1871, l'élite politique roumaine accepte, tout d'abord, que le prince joue le rôle d'arbitre dans la vie politique; ensuite, elle souhaite la formation de deux grands partis politiques qui alternent au gouvernement.

**Mots clés**: *Charles Ier*, *la lutte politique*, *Etat roumain*, *Constitution de 1866*, *régime politique*

# ROMANIA, EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY AND THE NEW PHASE OF THE "EASTERN QUESTION"

*Bogdan-Ştefăniţă Miulescu*

### Abstract

The *Eastern Question* represents a diplomatic problem posed by the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and centering on the contest for control of its territories. Any internal change in the Turkish domains caused tension among the European powers, each of which feared that one of the others might take advantage of the political disarray to increase its own influence. The *Eastern Question* thus developed, in the last quarter of the 19th century, from that of the problems raised by the impending break-up of a decaying empire, into the even more complex question of how to deal with an empire which showed vigorous evidence of life, but of a type of life which, though on all sides in close touch with modern European civilization, was incapable of being brought into harmony with it.

For Romania, this event created the perfect opportunity for obtaining the status of independence. Although the Romanians hoped for the Great Power's support, this national goal was, in fact, obtained only after the Romanian army took part in the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878.

**Key words**: *Eastern Question*, *Diplomacy*, *Balkan Peninsula*, *European Concert*, *Constitution*

# BROADENING ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION AND ECCLESIASTIC SELF-GOVERNMENT: EVIDENCE FROM THE ROMANIAN MODERN INSTITUTIONAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE XIXTH CENTURY

*Anca Parmena Olimid*

**Abstract**

The present article aims to decrypt the analytical way in which the administrative changes and ecclesiastic self-government accompanied the modernization of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the XIXth century. The analysis presents the modern trends of the innovative legal ideas defining the role of ecclesiastic provisions, the functions and the needs of the priesthood, the duties of the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in what was called the struggle for the national ideals. In all these debates, the relationship between the needs of the church and the social and political choices reflected their ability to adapt to the new demands of the modern development of Romania. Furthermore, the formation of Romania was reflected in the administrative changes and self-government of the clergy and its ability to polarize the institutional structure dedicated itself to the fulfillment of these ideals.

**Key words**: *Administration, Ecclesiastic Self-Government, Romania, Church, Legislation*

# DISCIPLINE WITHIN THE TEACHING STAFF OF CRAIOVA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

*Daniel Motoi*

**Abstract**

The Education Law from 1864 not only laid the foundation of the modern education system in our country, but also marked the moment when teachers, as a social and professional group, became a familiar and mandatory presence in society. Due to the economic power of the citizens of Craiova, the number of public and private schools grew constantly in the second half of the 19th century and this phenomenon was reflected in a similar increase in of the number of teachers, who became an influential professional group within the city.

This article gives an overview of the main instruments used by the Ministry of Education to discipline the teachers, who were regarded not only as subordinate civil servants, but also as a group with a massive potentiality for both undermining and increasing the social order.

**Key words**: *Teachers, Discipline, Punishments, Authority, Education Law*

# THE ONOU FAMILY: FROM THE MOLDAVIAN COUNTRY SQUIRES TO THE ARISTOCRATS WHO PLAYED A ROLE IN THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY DURING WORLD WAR I AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

*Filip-Lucian Iorga*

**Abstract**

The author, Filip-Lucian Iorga, descendant of a family of freeholders from south-eastern Wallachia, started studying the genealogy of his family's relatives, the Străjescu family, Moldavian boyars. Thanks to an unpublished genealogical tree of this family, belonging to the Mihai Dim. Sturdza archive, Filip-Lucian Iorga found out about the descendants of the Străjescu family from the Onul (Onou) family (Elena Străjescu married Constantin Onul). Filip Iorga started to investigate the Onou genealogy and the biographies of several members of the family, who served as Russian diplomats: Michel Onou (1835-1901; counselor at the Russian embassy in Constantinople, between 1869 and 1879 and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia in Greece); and Michel Onou's three sons: Alexandre Onou (1865-1935; historian and diplomat, consul-general of Russia in Great Britain, in 1917), Constantin Onou (1875-1950; chargé d'affaires of Russia in the United States, in 1917; diplomatic chancellor of the Russian White Armies under Generals Denikin and Wrangel, in 1919) and André Onou (1881-1950; Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia in Switzerland, in 1917). The marriages of the Onou are very interesting, because they prove the perfect integration of a Romanian family belonging to small nobility into the highest Russian aristocracy. Future studies on the Onou genealogy will benefit from the recent discovery, by Filip-Lucian Iorga, of Katia Onou's archives, in Italy.

**Key words**: *Family Archives, Genealogies, Moldavian Boyars, Russian Aristocrats, Russian Diplomats*

# INSTITUTIONAL PREMIERE IN INTERWAR ROMANIA:
# THE REGENCY (1927-1930)

*Lucian Dindirică*

### Abstract

The first signs of a serious institutional impasse, an event commonly referred to as the "Crisis of succession", may be applied between 1918-1919, when Prince Carol, the eldest son and heir of King Ferdinand – who was in love with Ioana (Zizi) Lambrino – was ready to give up his powers as a successor of the Romanian Crown. Although the question of the succession to the throne was governed with great efforts in 1881 by Ferdinand's appointment as successor to the Crown, the constitutional order of the country knows in the third decade of the last century, an unprecedented stalemate, a result of the Crown Prince Carol's decision to withdraw from the order of succession. Decision of the Council held in Sinaia, on December 31st, 1925, on the question of giving up the throne would lead to the convening of the two Houses of Parliament for January 4th, 1926. Patriarch Miron Cristea was to be involved in the major events that have ridden the Romanian political stage in 1925 and 1927, on the occasion of the so-called "dynastic crisis", as a witness and adviser, and then, with the establishment of the Regency, as a member of it, alongside Prince Nicolae, the younger son of King Ferdinand I and Gheorghe Buzdugan, the President of the High Court of Justice and Cassation.

**Key words**: *Regency, Mihai, Carol II, Miron Cristea, "Dynastic Crisis"*

# ASPECTS REGARDING THE INITIATIVES OF ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA TOWARDS ENSURING COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

*Mihaela Bărbieru*

***Abstract***

At the end of World War I, Romania and Yugoslavia were directly interested in keeping the *status*-quo. According to their interests, they developed objective directions for the external policy, fact that determined an active international policy. The political and military relations between the two countries, in the period 1918-1939, were permanently heading towards the common purpose of preserving their independence and sovereignty, stopping the possible and viable aggressors, in order to counteract the different actions that were meant to destabilize them. At the end of World War I, both Romania and Serbia were in the incipient phase of capitalist development. Being at the interference of Great Powers' powerful interests, the states from the south-eastern Europe had to take into consideration the complexity of the new created circumstances.

**Key words**: *External Policy*, *Neighbours*, *Strategy*, *Connections*, *Diplomacy*

# A ROMANIAN DIPLOMAT ON THE ENGLISH FOREIGN POLICY FOLLOWING THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

*Marusia Cîrstea*

**Abstract**

The article *A Romanian diplomat on the English foreign policy following the Munich Agreement* is based on a *Confidential report* written by Romanian diplomat Radu Florescu and refers to English foreign policy (1938-1939), outlining Great Britain's interests in: maintaining and strengthening military partnership with France; the partnership with the USA;  the means of cooperating with Germany and Italy; maintaining the *status quo* in the Mediterranean; establishing peace in the Far East with a view to "disengaging the Japanese from the activity of the Rome-Berlin Axis"; stopping anti-Semitic excesses in Germany; preventing "German expansion towards Eastern Europe and England's prospect of helping countries in the Black Sea basin."

**Key words**: *Diplomat Radu Florescu, Great Britain, Romania, The Munich Agreement, the Black Sea*

# THE PARTY OF THE NATION – KING CAROL II'S LAST ATTEMPT TO MONOPOLIZE THE ROMANIAN POLITICAL LIFE

*Mihaela Camelia Ilie*

**Abstract**

In the spring of 1940 it became clear to King Carol II that his political construction – the National Renaissance Front – did not receive the support that the King had expected neither from the representatives of the political class, nor from the rest of the citizens. The Sovereign was also concerned with the territorial claims raised by the neighbours of Romania, demands that have been encouraged by Germany, the most powerful military force in Europe at that time. In those circumstances, the King decided to establish the Party of the Nation, labelled as "sole and totalitarian", in order to attract the members of the Iron Guard and to get the support of Berlin. This party maintained, with few exceptions, the organizing structure and functional regulations of the old one. Unfortunately for King Carol II, the replacement of the National Renaissance Front with the Party of the Nation proved to be another of his political errors and consequently, less than three mounts after that transformation, the Monarch left the Romanian political life.

**Key words**: *King Carol II, National Renaissance Front, the Party of the Nation, Iron Guard, Territorial Losses*

# TRASFONDO DEL DECRETO-LEY 187 DE 1945 PARA LA REFORMA AGRARIA: PROLEGÓMENOS DE LA COLECTIVIZACIÓN EN LA RUMANÍA DE POSGUERRA

*José Díaz-Diego*

***Resumen***

En plena II Guerra Mundial, el golpe de Estado de Mihai I el 23 de agosto de 1944 para romper los lazos de Rumanía con el eje alemán y capitular ante la Unión Soviética, permitió la entrada del Partido Comunista Rumano en el gobierno de Bucarest. A partir de ese momento, su influencia creciente en el Parlamento y el resto de instituciones del Estado permitió que el proyecto de reparto de tierras presentado por los socialdemócratas se sustituyese por una más radical reforma agraria, ejecutada mediante el Decreto-Ley 187 de 1945, que benefició a más de 796.000 familias campesinas pero que operó, sobre todo, como una plataforma para la victoria comunista en los comicios de 1946, su consolidación en el poder y la puesta en marcha del esquema de colectivización del campo rumano, con la URSS como modelo socioagrario.

**Palabras clave**: *Rumanía, reforma agraria, 1945, Partido Comunista Rumano*

# POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN ROMANIA AND ITALY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

*Ionuţ Şerban*

**Abstract**

A recent research at the Foreign Affaires Ministry Diplomatic Archive in Bucharest revealed a recently unclassified brief that contains information on the political, diplomatic, cultural and economical relations between Romania and Italy after the Second World War. This period of a decade after the end of the most devastating war mankind witnessed was a period in witch the two Latin friend countries went separately on their own path, one being thrown in the communist part of the world while the other one went down a smoother way into the capitalist world. In this period, the Romanian-Italian relations started on a descendent path only to come to a normalized situation mostly at a cultural and economic level.

The new authoritarian regime in Bucharest started in 1949 a powerful campaign against western powers in implementing the U.S.S.R. politics that affected our diplomatic, cultural and economic relations with old friend states.

After being supportive one another for many years in accomplishing their national ideals, from unity to independence and from being allies in the Triple Alliance to being enemies in the Second World War, the two Latin states seemed to get along after the Peace Conference in Paris in 1946-1947, but the Soviet influence on our politics ruined all that.

**Key words**: *Diplomatic Relations, International Relations, Romania, Italy, Second World War*

# NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WESTERN PRESS COMMENTARIES IN REGARD TO THE BUCHAREST IVTH WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS (1953)

*Marian-Alin Dudoi*

**Abstract**

The study analyses other Western correspondents' articles, especially the Swiss, West-German, British and American, present in Bucharest for the IIIrd World Youth Congress and the IVth World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Westerners had different views about the Communist Romania upon visiting it. As the adepts of Human Rights, Democracy and Capitalism denied the effects of Communist rule in Romania, the Western pro-Communist papers took the opposite side; however, the leading newspapers in the West, that were among the former, presented the negative views.

**Key words**: *Cold War*, *Communism*, *Détente*, *Propaganda*, *Romania*

# LA DYADE CAMEROUNO-NIGERIANE, «LE PARADOXE DE LA POULE AUX ŒUFS D'OR»: ENTRE ESPACES D'OPPORTUNITES ET SPHERES DE LITIGES (1885-2008)

*Willy Didié Foga Konefon*

**Résumé**

Cet article propose une réflexion sur la complexité et l'ambiguïté de la notion de frontière en Afrique subsaharienne à partir d'un exemple précis sur la dyade Cameroun-Nigéria. Le discours dominant de plusieurs travaux des universitaires a montré l'arbitraire colonial et l'artificialité des frontières comme source de l'instabilité socio-politique du continent. En fait, la factualité historique des frontières africaines nous indique une antinomie et une nouvelle relecture épistémologique des frontières en Afrique. Au-délà des frontières «digitale» et «analogique» imposées par la Grande-Bretagne et l'Allemagne au lendemain de la «fièvre de la carte» à la conférence de Berlin en 1885, les populations transfrontalières entre le Cameroun et le Nigéria ont exprimé leur négation en percevant toujours cet espace comme un lieu d'opportunité. De 1960, date d'indépendance des deux États voisins, jusqu'en 2008 date de la résolution finale par les Nations Unies sur le conflit de la presqu'île de Bakassi, cette zone bordière a contrasté avec les soubresauts économiques et socio-politique des deux pays. Elle est demeurée une ressource capitale. Toutefois, ses ressources ont attiré de la criminalité transfrontalière et des disputes entre les deux États.

À partir des sources primaires, secondaires et enquêtes menées sur le terrain de 2007 jusqu'en 2013, nous avons privilégié la méthodologie historienne: la confrontation des sources collectées, la critique et l'interprétation. Le dessein de cette communication est de faire une "archéologie" de la notion de frontières, de retracer l'orogenèse entre le Cameroun et le Nigéria et de montrer comment cette zone bordière a été une ressource et un espace cristallisant certains litiges. Les résultats escomptés de cet article indiquent que cet espace n'est pas vénéneux pour les populations transfrontalières mais, c'est plutôt les convoitises de ces ressources et les nationalismes qui s'y créent autour, qui sont à l'origine des mésententes entre le Cameroun et le Nigéria.

**Mots clés**: *dyade, espaces d'opportunités, litiges, Cameroun-Nigéria, ressource*

# ENHANCING ROMANIAN POST-COMMUNIST DEMOCRACY. HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONALISM PERSPECTIVES IN EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES

*Cătălina Maria Georgescu*

**Abstract**

Institutionalism studies argue that institutions matter in molding and explaining behaviors and policy choices. Research on the European integration has focused lately on the *Europeanization* phenomenon defined to account for the transformations visible at supranational, national, local and regional level as a result of accession and integration conditionality. The present study builds upon a rich literature to follow a research hypothesis according to which European conditionality was the driver of change in Romanian post-communism transition aimed at achieving membership status.

**Key words**: *Enlargement*, *Historical Institutionalism*, *Post-communism*, *Romania*, *Transition*

# THE EVOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AS GLOBAL ACTOR IN THE LIGHT OF THE LISBON TREATY

*Alexandra Porumbescu*

### Abstract

From the middle of the XXth Century, the European Union represents an unique and innovative model of international organization. For the first time in history, with the integration solutions provided by the creation of the common market, Europe has thrived by peace and the traditional conflicts have been successfully converted in partnerships that benefit all parts involved. In this paper we aim to analyze the evolution of the European Union as a global actor and its actions on the international scene. On the other hand, we question the ways in which this regional organization has the ability to act and influence globally. In order to obtain these answers, we analysed the main institutions introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon that contribute to developing the European foreign policy. We also tried to analyze the relationship between national foreign policy and European foreign policy and which of the two types of institutions are more resourceful in the matter of external action. The conclusion that we reached was that, although the European Union has managed to reach an unprecedented level of integration between its members, and despite the creation of common institutions of foreign affairs, this field is strictly linked to matters of state sovereignty, and the member states are not ready yet to give up completely such resources.

**Key words**: *Europe, Global, International Actors, Treaty of Lisbon, International Organization*

# HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF PUNISHMENT SYSTEMS

*Cristina Ilie Goga*

**Abstract**

We will notice that in human history, with the various stages of development and transformation of society, punishment was interpreted differently, thus suffering many variations from the point of view of theoretical analysis perspectives as well as in terms of typologies and methods of application.

Thus, the analysis of the historical evolution of the punishment system needs a dual approach, one that highlights the evolution of the concept of "punishment" in the doctrine, emphasizing the main definitions and theories debating this theme and the other approach, that points the temporal interpretation of punishment systems, outlining for each historical phase, the transformations that have undergone formal punishments and that marked and characterized historical periods.

**Key words**: *Punishment Systems, History of Punishment, Theoretical Perspectives on Punishment, Evolution of Punishment, Types of Punishment*

# INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF WEAPONS

*Adrian Bogdan*

**Abstract**

The international community governed by treaties some issues relating to certain categories of weapons, targeting especially weapons of mass destruction, which due to their potential are a real threat to humanity. Interdicting the use of this category of weapons is imposed by international law in certain situations because its use would result in the disappearance of subjects of international law.

**Key words**: *Weapons of Mass Destruction, International Law, Treaty, Legal Status, Interdiction*