

**STUDIES AND ARTICLES**

**ANGLO-SPANISH RELATIONS IN THE NORTH SEA IN THE EARLY  
17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. WAR AND DIPLOMACY**

*Porfirio Sanz Camañes*

*Abstract*

Anglo-Spanish relations, deeply shaken during the governments of Philip II of Spain and Queen Elizabeth I of England, found new ways to understanding from their irreconcilable positions in the generational takeover in the courts of both countries. The foreign policy deployed by Philip II, based on the defense of catholicism and the preservation of an extraordinary territorial heritage, had left important military fronts open on the turbulent European scene. Spain's largest-scale military intervention in Flanders and the defense of its rights to the throne in Portugal, whose kingdom was annexed to the Spanish monarchy in 1580, ended up arousing London's fears before the appearance of a new empire whose dimensions in geography, politics and economics in fact supposed, according to some protestant chronicles of the era, a threat to peace and stability in the world. Peace with England, signed in London in 1604 and ratified in Valladolid the following year, serves to redefine an important period in English-Spanish relations and opened a new Era.

**Key words:** *Diplomacy, War, North Sea, Spain, England, The treaty of London, XVII Century*

**LA POLITIQUE ETRANGERE DU SECOND EMPIRE FRANÇAIS  
(1852-1870)**

*Iulian Oncescu*

***Résumé***

La politique étrangère de Napoléon III a eu un triple objectif: la grandeur de la France, l'équilibre européen et le droit des nationalités. A l'aide de la France vont se former ainsi la Roumanie (1859) et l'Italie (1861). Fidèle en quelque mesure aussi à l'esprit traditionnel de l'Empire, Napoléon III a rêvé d'acquérir du pouvoir et de la gloire au-delà des frontières de la France, y compris dans l'espace extra-européen (Asie, Afrique, Amérique). Pourtant, l'expédition de Mexique (1861-1866) a été presque unanimement considérée une grande erreur de Louis Napoléon Bonaparte.

Au niveau européen, si, pendant la période 1856-1865, la diplomatie française a appuyé l'émancipation des peuples du sud-est de l'Europe, néanmoins, après 1866, dans la politique étrangère du Second Empire français, on a essayé un rapprochement par rapport à l'Autriche, pour que la France puisse contrebalancer le pouvoir de la Prusse. Napoléon III a pratiqué aussi une diplomatie personnelle et secrète, souvent en contradiction avec celle officielle. La politique étrangère de la France pendant la période du Second Empire s'est transformée d'une politique locale, régionale, en une politique mondiale.

**Mots-clefs:** *politique étrangère de la France, Second Empire français (1852-1870), Napoléon III, principe des nationalités, politique mondiale*

**OUT OF TARGOVISTE TOWN CULTURAL REBIRTH:  
“PROGRESUL” CULTURAL SOCIETY (1876)**

*Ramona Stanciu*

***Abstract***

Setting up “Progresul” Society, in 1876, meant the invigoration of Targoviste cultural life throughout XIX century; such Society was the first one capable to gather around worthy personalities of the town. Society stated aim was thrivingness of town library, holding of conferences thus aiming cultural life of Targoviste to be alligned to the one similar in the town of Bucharest, it was also an attempt to sally out from everyday life. We mention I.D. Petrescu, D. Conduratelyanu, Al. Ducea, C. Alessandrescu as some of Targoviste intellectual people who set up basics of such cultural society and who developed a remarkable activity.

**Key words:** *Romanian culture, Targoviște, “Progresul”, Cultural Society, Armonia, Targoviste personalities*

**THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ROMANIA  
AND THE NATIONAL REUNIFICATION WAR**

*Sorin Liviu Damean*

***Abstract***

The author underline the role of the royal family of Romania in the time of the First World War. The decision to begin the war, at August 14<sup>th</sup> 1916, on the side of the Entente and against the home country, Germany, has imposed to King Ferdinand enormous personal sacrifices, placing *the sense of duty* above all. As Chief of Army, Ferdinand I stoically suffered privations of war, shared with Romanian troops both joys and defeats in the first part of the campaign. Adverse circumstances forced the Royal Family, the Government and Parliament to leave Bucharest in late November 1916 and to settle in Iași, ensuring the existence of the Romanian state. No doubt, the royal family showed commitment and confidence in the nation, rising to the importance of this historical moment.

**Key words:** *King Ferdinand of Romania, Queen Mary of Romania, First World War, Romania, diplomacy*

**THE PARTICIPATION OF RADU R. ROSETTI  
AT THE NATIONAL REUNIFICATION WAR**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

***Abstract***

Main representative of the generation that created Greater Romania, Radu R. Rosetti activated for a period of 27 years in the Romanian Army, scanning all the hierarchical steps, from sublieutenant to general. During the First World War, he had a major role in organizing and leading the army, with a heroic behaviour in the battle of “La Răzoare” on the 6<sup>th</sup> of August 1917, for he was decorated with the “Mihai Viteazul” Military Order.

**Key words:** *Romanian Army, First World War, General Military Headquarters, French Military Mission, Royal Family*

**AMERICAN MEDIA AND OFFICIAL POSITION ON ROMANIA.  
THE CASE OF THE CAPTAIN VASILE STOICA. 1917-1919**

*Alexandru Oșca*

***Abstract***

Romania's decision to enter the First World War was difficult and long training. Officers from Bucharest knew that the Romanian state will not remain neutral until the final of the war; the choice for joining Entente seemed natural, although not unique. By signing secret documents to join the Entente, Romania hoped that its national ideals – the integration of Transylvania, Bukovina and the Banat – would be recognized at the after war Peace Conference and also be fulfilled.

**Key words:** *First World War, patriots, Transylvanian national ideal, political mission, the American public opinion*

**GENERAL TOMA DUMITRESCU (1877-1936)  
– A DIPLOMAT OF EUROPEAN RENOWN**

*Cornel Mărculescu*

***Abstract***

A remarkable military personality, acknowledged both nationally and internationally, General Toma Dumitrescu (1877-1936) from Dâmbovița County had an activity focused on several areas: Commander, General Staff Officer (GSO), diplomat, professor and military theorist. His experience in the diplomatic domain, acquired following the Peace Conference of Paris-Versailles, will trigger new tasks along this line: delegate at the International Conference from Geneva on disarmament and arms trade (April 10 – May 19, 1922), from Lausanne (November 20, 1922 – July 24, 1923), and member in the Military Delegation at the works of the Preparatory Commission of the Disarmament Conference (1925-1930). During the period January 15, 1926 – June 5, 1927, General Toma Dumitrescu was appointed director (Commander) of the Academy of War (Scoala Superioară de Război), remaining in the memory of the teaching staff and of his colleagues there, future officers, as one of those Commanders with an extraordinary professional training. The activity of General Toma Dumitrescu acquired new strengths during the period July 1, 1931 – October 31, 1935, as he was at the same time Commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Corps of the Army, participant at the Geneva Disarmament Conference organized under the aegis of the League of Nations (February 2 – June 11, 1934), being part of the Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Titulescu, participant at the meetings of the Supreme Council of Army, and Commander of the 4<sup>th</sup> Army Corps.

**Key words:** *General Toma Dumitrescu, diplomat, Paris, Geneva, Nicolae Titulescu, League of Nations*

**THE DISMISSAL OF NICOLAE TITULESCU – A PREDICTABLE ACT  
WITH PREDICTABLE FOLLOWINGS**

*Alin-Sorin Mitrică*

***Abstract***

The article reveals an important action of the government Gheorghe Tătărescu: the dismissal of Nicolae Titulescu, 40 days after the primary signature of the Protocol of mutual assistance with URSS and the main consequences of this action.

**Key words:** *Nicolae Titulescu, dismissal, Maksim Litvinov, King Carol II, Protocol of mutual assistance*



**DER INTERNATIONALE FRAUENTAG IN DER SOZIALISTISCHEN  
FRAUENZEITSCHRIFT „FEMEIA” (1948-1989)**

*Ute Michailowitsch*

***Abstract***

My analysis is concerned with the International Women’s Day (8<sup>th</sup> of March) and how this day is celebrated in the Romanian women’s journal “Femeia” during the socialist era from 1948 to 1989 (the biggest women’s journal of that period). The article’s focus is on gender roles transmitted in the March issues or issues that are specifically dedicated to the day and underlines the propagandistic methods of spreading the image of the “New Woman” and thereby giving an insight into the party’s women’s policy.

**Key words:** *International Women’s Day, Propaganda, Gender Roles, Socialist Women’s Policy*

**BUCHAREST AND THE IV<sup>TH</sup> WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH  
AND STUDENTS (1953) IN WESTERN PRESS COMMENTARIES**

*Marian-Alin Dudoiu*

***Abstract***

The article aims to depict the standard of living and the degree of freedom of Bucharest inhabitants before and during the Bucharest 4<sup>th</sup> World Festival of Youth and Students (1953).

We should not forget that, due to the outbreak of the Cold War, the Western journalists from biggest newspapers were usually forbidden informally by their Governments and their publishers to promote exclusively positive views in regard to the Communist States. Those journalists had the unexpected possibility to travel to Bucharest and to freely interview Bucharest inhabitants. Subsequently, the Western press published a dozen of articles on the Festival and some of them were translated in the secret bulletins of the Romanian Press Agency “Agerpres” and they were sent to Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, the Romanian Communist leader, to be consulted.

Those articles depicted the unhappy life of Bucharest inhabitants, marked by arrests and convictions, the fear of being spied by the State Political Police, the small wages and the limited supplies of food.

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

**LES JOURNAUX COMMUNISTES «SCÎNTEIA» ET «ROMÂNIA  
LIBERĂ» SUR LA MANIFESTATION DU 23 AOÛT 1984. COURTE  
ANALYSE SÉMANTIQUE**

*Harian Gorun, Constantin Cocoșilă*

***Résumé***

Cette contribution représente une courte analyse de la démonstration du 23 août 1984, présentée par la presse communiste, c'est-à-dire les journaux «Scînteia» et «România liberă». Cette année-là, le Parti Communiste Roumain a célébré la 40-ème anniversaire de la «revolution de libération sociale et nationale, anti-fasciste et antiimperialiste». On doit souligner que le parti communiste s'arroge tous les mérites relatives à l'acte du 23 août quand le pays renonça à la guerre à côté d'Allemagne et allia aux Nations Unies. Les personnages principaux de la manifestation du 23 août 1984 furent le président de la république socialiste, Nicolae Ceaușescu et son épouse, Elena. Le couple dictatorial était accompagné par d'autres figures importantes du Parti Communiste Roumain, par exemple, Constantin Dăscălescu, Emil Bobu, Ilie Verdeț, Nicu Ceaușescu et aussi par des chefs communistes européennes, comme Erich Honecker de l'Allemagne de l'Est. L'entière manifestation et son scénario devaient démontrer le caractère mégalomane et Pharaonique du régime politique communiste de la Roumanie durant ses dernières années.

**Mots-clefs:** *Nicolae Ceaușescu, le 23 août 1984, défilés, communisme, travailleurs*

**LES SITES MEMORIELS PEUVENT-ILS ETRE PERENNES  
AU RWANDA?**

*Brice Poreau*

***Résumé***

Presque vingt ans après le génocide, le Rwanda voit apparaître l'émergence de nombreux sites mémoriels. Or, ces sites ont une signification «physique». Ils constituent un endroit de recueillement pour les familles. Ce lieu physique est initialement une idée développée dans le monde occidental. Ces lieux peuvent-ils donc être pérennes dans une société totalement différente, elle-même fondée sur l'oralité? Cet article présente le développement des sites mémoriels et l'enjeu qui y est lié.

**Mots-clefs:** *Rwanda, génocide, sites mémoriels, reconnaissance, mémoire*

**100 YEARS OF ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE**

*Dumitru-Valentin Pătrașcu*

***Abstract***

On November 28th, 2012, Albania celebrated one hundred years since it proclaimed its independence from the Ottoman Empire sovereignty, in the context of the so-called “Oriental Crisis” that led to the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913. We engaged in this study aiming to highlight the close Romanian-Albanian relations and to emphasise the well-known Romanian support for the Albanian leaders in their efforts to achieve the independence of Albania.

**Key words:** *independence, Albania, Ottoman Empire, Aromanians, nation*

**THE ISRAEL – TURKEY – PALESTINE TRIO – WHERE TO?  
TURKEY IS MAKING A POINT: THEY ARE FIT AND WILLING TO  
MEDIATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS**

*Ariadna Anamaria Petri*

***Abstract***

President Obama's recent visit to Israel, the Palestinian Territories and Jordan attempted to jump-start the stalled peace negotiations and made a very bold point by first resolving the dispute between Turkey and Israel. Since the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, Turkey maintained a good relationship with both Israel and the Palestinians and is a strong candidate for the role of mediator in their protracted conflict. Some qualities that support its bid include a good economic, commercial and military relationship with Israel; historic, cultural and religious ties with the Palestinians, a supportive Sunni majority, a strong alliance with the US and NATO membership and willingness to act as a mediator to reinforce its position as a regional power.

**Key words:** *Israel, Palestine, Turkey, mediation, Ottoman Empire*