

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE

**CETĂȚILE VEST-PONTICE ȘI VREMELNICII CUCERITORI**

*Florian Olteanu*

**THE WESTERN PONTIC CITIES  
AND THEIR TEMPORARILY CONQUERORS**

*Abstract*

The article reveals the main aspects of the foreign policy of the Greek cities on the Western Shore of the Black Sea. Being sometimes involved in the first line of the conflicts as in 514 B.C. and other times as secondary front during the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars, the Greek cities had to preserve their autonomous status having good relation with Scythian, Thracian, Getian peoples as Barbarians and with Macedonians, Hellenistic Kings as major actors of the IV-I centuries B.C. Finally in the I century A.D. they decided to enter under Roman authority, more efficient and the longest than all the temporarily kingdoms from their history.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *politică externă, autonomie, cuceritori, orașe grecești, tratate*

**Key words:** *foreign policy, autonomy, conquerors, Greek cities, treaties*

**REZULTATELE PRELIMINARII ALE CERCETĂRILOR  
ARHEOLOGICE DE LA SUCIDAVA (JUDEȚUL OLT).  
CAMPANIA 2012**

*Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon,  
Mirela Cojoc, Ștefan Vasiliță*

**LES RÉSULTATS PRÉLIMINAIRES DES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES  
DE SUCIDAVA (DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OLT).  
LA CAMPAGNE DE L'ANNÉE 2012**

*Résumé*

Pendant les dernières recherches archéologiques, menées dans l'intérieur de la forteresse romano-byzantine, nous avons découvert, dans la cassette C8, les restes d'une modeste maison datée entre la fin du III<sup>e</sup> siècle et le début du IV<sup>e</sup> siècle (le foyer, avec son cendrier, et une partie du plancher en terre battue). Probablement, elle a été détruite et nivelée dans le contexte des travaux édilitaires de Constantin le Grand. Dans la cassette C18 nous avons découvert des nombreux fragments de poterie geto-dace et une couche massive de cendres, qui provient d'une superstructure en bois, brûlé.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Sucidava, cetate, locuință, nivel roman târziu*

**Mots-clefs:** *Sucidava, forteresse, maison, niveau romain tardive*

**OPINII ISTORIOGRAFICE PRIVIND EPOCA MODERNĂ TIMPURIE**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

**HISTORIOGRAPHICAL OPINIONS ON THE EARLY MODERN AGE**

*Abstract*

In this article, the author approaches on the issues that define the concept of The Early Modern Age/Premodernity, which had imposed during the last decades, as a new concept, agreed in both European and Romanian historiography.

Also, in this article are presented the opinions of some of the most important Romanian and foreign historians, as well as the arguments that characterizes and defines the concept that we study.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Epocă modernă timpurie, premodernitate, istoriografie, periodizare, metodologia cercetării.*

**Key words:** *Early Modern Age, Premodernity, historiography, periodization, research methodology*

**DESPRE UN PROIECT EDITORIAL  
DIN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI XIX**

*Alexandru Istrate*

**SUR UN PROJET ÉDITORIAL DE LA PREMIÈRE MOITIÉ DU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLE**  
*Résumé*

En 1840 deux jeunes intellectuels de Moldavie proposaient la réalisation d'une édition critique qui réunisse les œuvres des anciens chroniqueurs des Principautés Roumaines. Un projet audacieux si nous pensons qu'ils n'avaient pas à leur disposition des manuscrits avec lesquels travailler, ils n'avaient aucune idée sur les ouvrages qu'ils pouvaient inclure dans le sommaire des volumes et qu'ils n'avaient pas d'ailleurs lu ces œuvres-là. Toutefois, le concept d'édition a eu une certaine résonance dans la sphère publique, ne fût-ce que grâce aux annonces parues dans la presse. Nous préférons donner sens à une telle initiative préoccupée de dépister le document historique et après de travailler avec lui. Au cours du temps, de telles recommandations culturelles ont préparé le terrain du mûrissement du discours historique, ont offert des prétextes pour renouer les liaisons avec un passé plutôt soupçonné que connu.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *cronici, gazete, trecut, manuscris, carte*

**Mots-clefs:** *chroniques, gazettes, passé, manuscrit, livre*

**DIMITRIE A. STURDZA – COLABORATOR AL DOMNITORULUI  
ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA ȘI APOI CONTESTATAR AL SĂU**

*Mihaela Damean*

**DIMITRIE A. STURDZA – COLLABORATOR OF PRINCE  
ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA AND HIS LATER PROTESTER**

*Abstract*

Due to his experience as Secretary of the Ad-hoc Divan and later of the Regency Chancellery in 1858, and due to his seriousness and conscientiousness, his strong support for national cause and due to the fact that he was the primary cousin of the Lady Elena Cuza, the Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza was to name Dimitrie A. Sturdza his private secretary. However, he occupied this function for a short period of time (January-March 1859), as he was later named, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 1859, Secretary of State for Religious Affairs and Education within the Moldavian Government led by Ion Ghica. In his position as Secretary, D.A. Sturdza accompanied the Prince Cuza in his first visit to Bucharest.

Apparently even from the eve of Sturdza's collaboration with the Prince, he gradually moved aside, and by the end of 1859, he was to resign together with the entire Cabinet led by Ion Ghica. A genuine explanation of this situation could have been the fact that Sturdza was still loyal to Anastasie Panu's projects that of undertaking force actions in order to complete the Union and to elect a foreign Prince.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Dimitrie A. Sturdza, Alexandru Ioan Cuza, colaborare, Unirea Principatelor Române, Prinț străin*

**Key words:** *Dimitrie A. Sturdza, Alexandru Ioan Cuza, collaboration, Union of the Romanian Principalities, foreign Prince*

**ÎNDEPĂRTAREA FRANȚEI DE ROMÂNIA ȘI DEBUTUL  
REALISMULUI ÎN POLITICA EXTERNĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ (1870)**

*Iulian Oncescu*

**THE ESTRANGEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND ROMANIA AND THE  
DEBUT OF REALISM IN THE ROMANIAN FOREIGN POLICY (1870)**

*Abstract*

The estrangement between France and Romania took place during the period 1866-1870. It became aggravated especially during 1870, against the background of the conflict between France and Prussia. The public and some of the Romanian political class, the Liberals, were showing their support and sympathy to France and the other party of conservatives and even Prince Carol called for neutrality to events, but sympathized with Prussia, thus being more realistic and pragmatic. Year 1870 meant leaving the old spirit, now traditional, of revolutionary essence, which assured the success of the union in the past, and the support for France were closely intertwined with that spirit. In late 1870, the governmental discourse of realism suggested, quite clearly, that Romanian policy should now follow this path, that neutrality was the appropriate option and predicted adaptation to the new European realities.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *România, Franța, conservatori, Carol I, realism, politică externă românească*

**Key words:** *Romania, France, Conservative, Carol I, realism, Romanian Foreign Policy*

**LOS HEBREOS DE RUMANIA: ASPECTOS LINGÜÍSTICOS,  
COMUNITARIOS Y DE INTERCULTURALIDAD**

*Daniela Predescu Rădescu*

**EVREII DIN ROMANIA: ASPECTE LINGVISTICE, COMUNITARE  
ȘI DE INTERCULTURALITATE**

*Rezumat*

Școala a fost un motor al procesului de modernizare și principala structură a societății în schimbare. Unele dintre efectele învățământului a fost învățarea sistematică a limbii române, fapt ce înlesnea integrarea în societate, dar și a unor limbi de circulație internațională, pe primul plan situându-se germana, cât și a limbii ebraice. Acest fapt au avut ca urmare, cel puțin în rândul elitei sociale sau intelectuale, o mai slabă uzitare a limbii idiș, fapt ce a diferențiat aria culturală evreo-română de ariile culturale evreiești învecinate, unde a predominat cultura idiș.

**THE ROMANIA JEWS: LINGUISTIC, INTERCULTURAL  
AND COMMUNITY ASPECTS**

*Abstract*

The school has been an engine of modernization process and the main structure of the changing society. Some of the effects of education was the systematic learning of Romanian, which facilitates the integration in society, but also of some languages of international circulation, first hovering German and Hebrew. This facts have had as a result, at least among social and intellectual elite, a weaker use of the Yiddish language, which differentiated the cultural area of the world-Romanian cultural Jewish areas, where Yiddish culture prevailed.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *ebraică, idiș, interculturalitate, școala evreiască, sistem educațional*

**Key words:** *hebrew, idiș, interculturality, Jewish school, educational system*

**REGÂNDIREA DIPLOMAȚIEI ROMÂNE DUPĂ CRIZA BOSNIACĂ**

*Silviu Bertoni Dragomir*

**RECONSIDERING THE ROMANIAN DIPLOMACY  
AFTER THE BOSNIAN CRISIS**

*Abstract*

In 1883 Romania linked her foreign policy to that of the Triple Alliance through a secret treaty with Austria-Hungary. The following events which reached their heights in 1908-1909 with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary demonstrated that the Triple Alliance was no longer a peaceful league as it declared at its beginnings (*Friedens-Liga*). As Austria-Hungary broke the balance of power in the Balkans, Romanian politicians sought to secure the most important concerns of the Kingdom's foreign policy – maintaining the *status-quo* of the Balkans. In this matter, some leaders like Ionel Brătianu tried to obtain guarantees from Vienna, while others like P.P. Carp considered that Austria-Hungary was a certain ally for the future of Romania. Reconsidering the Kingdom's diplomacy after 1909 was a major preoccupation for Bucharest until the outbreak of World War One.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *criza bosniacă, diplomație, Tripla Alianță, tratat secret*

**Key words:** *Bosnian Crisis, diplomacy, Triple Alliance, secret treaty*

**ACTIVITATEA LUI ELIE (MIRON) CRISTEA ÎNTRE 1895 ȘI 1909**

*Lucian Dindirică*

**ELIE (MIRON) CRISTEA'S ACTIVITY 1895 AND 1909**

*Abstract*

Elie (Miron) Cristea was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 1868, in Toplița. He attended the Theological Institute of Sibiu and the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy at the University of Budapest, where he obtained a Ph.D. In parallel, he has a journalistic activity, as editor for the “Telegraful Român” and in 1905 he becomes president of Sibiu partition, “Despărțământul”, of Astra. As bishop of Caransebes he participated in the Great National Assembly in Alba Iulia on December 1, 1918 and he was part of the delegation which presented the Unification Act of Transylvanian Romanians at Bucharest. On June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1919 Miron Cristea was elected honorary member of the Romanian Academy and at the end of that year he was elected Primate of Unified Romania. For Elie Miron Cristea follows a fundamental step in the involvement in public life: the first step was the Patriarchy. On the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 1927, King Ferdinand died, and the same day, Prince Michael became the new king of Romania. Since he was a minor, monarchical powers were taken over by newly established Regency, in which Patriarch Miron Cristea was also a party. In 1938, King Charles II gives the prime minister chair to the patriarch.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Elie Miron Cristea, mitropolit primat, patriarh, regent, prim-ministru*

**Key words:** *Elie Miron Cristea, primate, Patriarch, Regency, prime minister*

**IMPLICAȚIILE REFORMEI AGRARE DIN 1921  
ASUPRA DOMENIILOR COROANEI. STUDIU DE CAZ: SADOVA**

*Narcisa Maria Mitu*

**THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE 1921 AGRARIAN REFORM  
CONCERNING THE CROWN DOMAIN. SADOVA: A CASE STUDY**

*Abstract*

On 23<sup>th</sup> of Mars / 5<sup>th</sup> of April, by awareing of an indispensable land reform, the King promised the putting in possession of land for soldiers. The 14<sup>th</sup> december decree of expropriation of rural possessions included also the Domeniul Coroanei plot of land. Among the 12 estates, this one was expropriated 14.053,98 square meters of arable.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *reforma agrară din 1921, Domeniul Coroanei Sadova, expropriere, teren agricol, islaz*

**Key words:** *the 1921 agrarian reform, the Crown Domain Sadova, expropriation, agricultural area, pasture*

**ASPECTE PRIVIND RELAȚIILE ECONOMICE  
ROMÂNNO-BRITANICE (1920-1933)**

*Marusia Cîrstea*

**ASPECTS REGARDING ROMANIAN-BRITISH ECONOMIC RELATIONS  
(1920-1933)**

*Abstract*

The main objective of the Romanian-British relations, in the period 1920-1933, was represented by economic collaboration between the two countries. In this context, the main issues behind the various economic agreements were: Romania's war debts to Britain, war reparations, financial reports, underground mining regime in Romania; the customs tariffs.

All English-Romanian commercial treaties concluded during this period contributed to the development of trade and placing England (in 1932) in third place on imports of Romanian products.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *România, Marea Britanie, regim vamal, legea minelor, acord comercial*

**Key words:** *Romania, United Kingdom, customs procedure, the Mining Law, commercial agreement*

**ORGANIZAREA ȘI FUNCȚIONAREA GĂRZII NAȚIONALE –  
FORMAȚIUNE AUXILIARĂ A FRONTULUI RENAȘTERII  
NAȚIONALE**

*Mihaela Camelia Buzatu*

**THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD –  
AUXILIARY ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL RENAISSANCE FRONT**

*Abstract*

The National Guard – the auxiliary organization of the National Renaissance Front – was established in January 1939; its regulation was published on April, 25<sup>th</sup>, the same year and it had 44 articles. The National Guard had as main purpose to promote the doctrine of the royal political party. Along with the propagandistic role, the members of the National Guard had to accomplish many other tasks that covered a wide range of activities.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Frontul Renașterii Naționale, Garda Națională, regulament, organizare, funcționare*

**Key words:** *National Renaissance Front, National Guard, regulation, organization, functioning*

**LES MOMENTS DE TENSION ENTRE VICHY ET BUCAREST  
(JUILLET 1940 – FÉVRIER 1941)**

*Adriana Bichiș*

**MOMENTE DE TENSIUNE ÎNTRE VICHY ȘI BUCUREȘTI  
(IULIE 1940 – FEBRUARIE 1941)**

*Rezumat*

Articolul tratează o scurtă perioadă a relațiilor diplomatice româno-franceze în timpul celui de-al Doilea Război Mondial. Am ales să analizăm două momente tensionate care au avut loc între Vichy și București, și anume expulzarea inginerilor francezi din România în cursul verii anului 1940 și dificila situație pe care au trebuit să o înfrunte atașatii militari francezi acreditați în România. Aceste momente de tensiune s-au datorat intervenției Germaniei și faptului că ea dicta regulile pe continentul european, atât pe plan intern cât și pe plan extern.

**LES MOMENTS DE TENSION ENTRE VICHY ET BUCAREST  
(JUILLET 1940 – FÉVRIER 1941)**

*Résumé*

L'article traite une partie des relations diplomatiques franco-roumaines pendant la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. On a choisi ici d'analyser deux moments de tensions qui sont intervenus dans les rapports entre Bucarest et Vichy, c'est-à-dire l'expulsion des ingénieurs français de Roumanie pendant l'été de l'année 1940 et la difficile situation qu'ont dû affronter les attachés militaires en Roumanie. Toutes ces tensions tiennent au fait que l'Allemagne est le pays qui dictait les règles sur le continent *européen et qu'elle intervenait dans politique intérieure et extérieure de ces deux pays.*

**Cuvinte cheie:** *ambasador, expulzare, atașat militar, război, diplomație*

**Mots-clefs:** *ambassadeur, expulsion, attaché militaire, guerre, diplomatie*

**INTERESE ȘI MOTIVAȚII  
PRIVIND IMPLICAREA DIPLOMAȚIEI ROMÂNE  
ÎN PROCESUL DE PACE DIN ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU (1965-1989)**

*Daniela Osiac*

**INTERESTS AND MOTIVATIONS  
REGARDING THE INVOLVEMENT OF ROMANIAN DIPLOMACY  
IN MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS (1965-1989)**

*Abstract*

The article presents the position of the Romanian diplomacy towards Middle East peace process and the role played by the Romanian government in identifying communication channels between parties to the conflict in the area. There are also presented three documents concerning Romania's position and actions towards the situation in the Middle East.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Orientul Mijlociu, România, Israel, Palestina, Nicolae Ceaușescu*

**Key words:** *Middle East, Romania, Israel, Palestine, Nicolae Ceausescu*

**PRIMĂVARA DE LA PRAGA: ATITUDINEA ROMÂNIEI  
ȘI SPRIJINUL ACORDAT DE CĂTRE CHINA**

*Alin Sorin Mitrică*

**THE “PRAGUE SPRING”: THE ATTITUDE OF ROMANIA  
AND THE HELP GRANTED FROM CHINA**

*Abstract*

The article reveals the main aspects of the political relations between Socialist Republic of Romania and People's Republic of China during the delicate moment of 1968 – the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the united forces of the Warsaw Pact, excepting Romania. The attitude of the new leader from Bucharest, Nicolae Ceausescu was the maximum point of a new policy initiated by his predecessor Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej in 1964 when Romania joined People's Republic of China in its attitude to disagree the Soviet way in building the socialism. The attitude of Romania opened a large door to the international cooperation with the great powers as U.S.A., People's Republic of China, undermining the status of Soviet Union as the absolute leader of the communist bloc. The friendly relations with People's Republic of China, U.S.A., and R.S.F. Yugoslavia had a major contribution in avoiding a possible military intervention in Romania of the Soviet Union and its allies during the “Prague Spring”.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Primăvara de la Praga, China, cooperare, lagărul socialist, intervenție militară*

**Key words:** *The “Prague Spring”, China, cooperation, the socialist camp, military intervention*

**MISCELLANEA**

**REGLEMENTĂRI PRIVIND STATUTUL JURIDIC ȘI FISCAL  
AL EVREILOR ÎN ȚARA ROMÂNEASCĂ (1774-1921)**

*Elena Simona Păun*

**REGULATIONS ON LEGAL AND FISCAL STATUS OF JEWS  
IN WALACHIA (1774-1921)**

*Abstract*

Legal status of Hebrew community in Walachia was regulated by settlements, *hrisoave*, legislative acts, and habits of the earth.

There were no restrictions regarding the settlement of Jews, having the freedom to practice commerce and crafts and the right to hold certain categories of properties in urban and fairs, having the freedom to practice religion.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Statut juridic, statut fiscal, hahambașia, gabela, religie*

**Key words:** *Legal status, tax status, hahambasia, Gabela tax, religion*

**„CHESTIUNEA EVREIASCĂ” ÎN ROMÂNIA (1876-1914).  
REPERE ISTORIOGRAFICE**

*Adi Horațiu Schwarz*

**“JEWISH QUESTION” IN ROMANIA (1876-1914).  
HISTORIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

*Abstract*

The article presents, in terms of historiography, the main lines of investigation of the “Jewish question” in Romania. In addition to documentary sources and acknowledged authors, the author presents his contributions for the purpose of clarifying the issue in question.

**Cuvinte cheie:** „*chestiunea evreiască*”, *istoriografie, Tratatul de la Berlin, drepturi politice, comunitate*

**Key words:** “*Jewish question*”, *historiography, the Treaty of Berlin, political rights, community*

**FARMACISTUL CAROL WINKLER DIN TÂRGU-JIU**

*Dumitru-Valentin Pătrașcu*

**THE APOTHECARY CAROL WINKLER IN TÂRGU-JIU**

*Abstract*

The present study is based on the archival documents stored in the Gorj County Museum Collection; it presents the context related to the setting up of the first pharmacy in Târgu-Jiu by Iosif Reinhardt, and the activity in the same town by the apothecary Iosif Winkler, from Cluj-Napoca. Upon graduating the Pharmacology Faculty from Vienna University, Carol Winkler moved to Târgu-Jiu in 1859 and bought Iosif Reinhardt's drugstore, that had existed since 1843.

From that moment on until his death in September 1900, Winkler had an overwhelming work in the field by providing the patients with the necessary medicine.

In order to acknowledge his merits, King Carol I (Charles I) granted him the Romanian citizenship on April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1887.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *farmacie, spital, sănătate, medicamente, Târgu-Jiu*

**Key words:** *pharmacy, hospital, healthcare, medicine, Târgu-Jiu*

**BISERICA ÎN SLUJBA IDEII UNITĂȚII NAȚIONALE  
ÎN ANII PRIMULUI RĂZBOI MONDIAL (1916-1918)**

*Adrian Ignat*

**THE CHURCH SERVING THE IDEA OF NATIONAL UNITY  
IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1916-1918)**

*Abstract*

First World War represented for Romanian nation a good opportunity to realize the unity of all Romanians people. Side by side with the sacrifices of Romanian Christians are the sacrifices of Romanian clergy. The story of this war for integrity of our nation was crowned by the event of Great Unity from 1918. The Romanian priests participated to this battle, to this strength for unity, giving their lives for this ideal. In these pages are presented examples of priests who participated to war and gave their lives for Romanian ideal.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *război, preot, sacrificiu, clerici români, Biserica Ortodoxă*  
**Key words:** *war, priest, sacrifice, Romanian clergy, Orthodox Church*

**MIGRAȚIA PENTRU MUNCĂ ÎN GERMANIA  
DUPĂ CEL DE-AL DOILEA RĂZBOI MONDIAL**

*Alexandra Porumbescu (Dițescu)*

**WORK MIGRATION IN GERMANY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

*Abstract*

This study aims to create a historical review of immigration for work to Germany in the past seventy years. Considering the agreements signed with fellow countries and moving towards the modern european freedom of movement, the intention is to review the main steps that have been taken onto integrating the migrants. The conclusion of the article is that although immigration might represent a challenge for the destination country, one should not undermine the economical and social importance involved.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *migrație, naturalizare, Aussiedler, integrare, recrutare*

**Key words:** *migration, naturalization, Aussiedler, integration, recruitment*

**PARADOXUL POLITICII EXTERNE A LUI NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU  
ȘI MOTIVELE ERODĂRII IMAGINII INTERNAȚIONALE  
A REGIMULUI SĂU**

*Hadrian Gorun*

**THE PARADOX OF NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU'S FOREIGN POLICY  
AND THE REASONS FOR THE DEPRECIATION  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL IMAGE OF HIS REGIME**

*Abstract*

This article attempts to find and highlight the most important reasons that determined the deterioration of the international image of the communist regime from Nicolae Ceaușescu's Romania. Although after 1968 –, the year when the Romanian leader publicly condemned Czechoslovakia's invasion by the Red Army – Romania's image in the Western countries was very favourable, during the 80s the whole capital of sympathy completely disappeared. Nicolae Ceaușescu's anti-Soviet foreign policy made him a so-called "spoiled child" of the West. In 1989, the Romanian dictator remained the only Stalinist leader from European countries, paradoxically an anti-Soviet Stalinist leader.

In our opinion there were three very important events that determined the irreversible degradation of the regime's image abroad: Helsinki Final Act in 1975; General Ion Mihai Pacepa's (vice-leader of Foreign Information Department of Romanian Intelligence) run to the U.S.A. and last but not the least, Mihail Sergheevici Gorbaciov's election as general secretary of the Soviet Union Communist Party.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Nicolae Ceaușescu, Uniunea Sovietică, neostalinism, politică externă, paradox*

**Key words:** *Nicolae Ceaușescu, Soviet Union, neo-stalinism, foreign policy, paradox*