

**STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE**

**CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ETHICS IN THE FIRST CENTURY A.D.  
AS REFLECTED BY SAINT PAUL IN 1 CORINTHIANS 7**

*Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu*

**ASPECTE ALE ETICII CONJUGALE ÎN PRIMUL SECOL DUPĂ HRISTOS  
EVIDENȚIATE DE SF. APOSTOL PAVEL ÎN EPISTOLA ÎNTÂIA CĂTRE  
CORINTENI, CAP. 7**

*Rezumat*

Studiul își propune să sublinieze una dintre circumstanțele în care Sfântul Pavel a scris prima sa epistolă către Corinteni și să integreze aceste circumstanțe în problemele etice complexe cu privire la principiile de dragoste în taina căsătoriei, în primul secol după Cristos. Un alt scop a fost acela de a clarifica concepțiile Sfântului Pavel cu privire la viața intimă în cadrul căsătoriei și să stabilească un cadru solid practic pentru etica căsătoriei în perioada respectivă și ulterior.

**CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ETHICS IN THE FIRST CENTURY A.D.  
AS REFLECTED BY SAINT PAUL IN 1 CORINTHIANS 7**

*Abstract*

The following paper aims to emphasize one of the circumstances in which Saint Paul wrote his first letter to the Corinthians, and integrate those circumstances within the complex ethical issues regarding principles of love within the sacrament of marriage, in the first century A.D. One of the other aims was to clarify Saint Paul conceptions regarding intimate life within marriage and to establish a solid practical framework for the ethics of marriage in the time of Saint Paul and subsequently.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *căsătorie, iudaism, creștinism, taină, etică*

**Key words:** *marriage, Judaism, Christianity, sacrament, ethics*

**CERCETĂRILE ARHEOLOGICE  
DE LA SUCIDAVA (JUDEȚUL OLT). CAMPANIA 2010**

*Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon, Mirela Cojoc*

**LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE SUCIDAVA  
(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OLT). LA CAMPAGNE DE L'ANNÉE 2010**

*Résumé*

Les fouilles archéologiques se sont déroulées dans l'espace intérieur de la forteresse romano-byzantine, où l'on a découvert les traces des nouveaux murs, en pierre, d'un édifice thermale qui appartient au niveau romain tardive (le début du IV-ème siècle-la première moitié du V-ème siècle après J.C.). Aussi, on remarque des nombreux petits objets, avec fonctionnes diverses (fragments des récipients en céramique et en verre, des armes, des instrumentes médicales, bijoux, diverses outils domestiques etc.).

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Sucidava, fortificație romano-bizantină, nivel roman târziu*

**Mots-clé:** *Sucidava, fortification romano-byzantine, niveau romain tardive*

**TIRANIA ÎN VESTUL MĂRII MEDITERANE  
ȘI MAGNA GRAECIA**

*Florian Olteanu*

**THE TYRANNY IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN SEA  
AND MAGNA GRAECIA**

*Abstract*

As in the case of Ionia, Magna Graecia (Sicily and Southern Italy) was threatened by the Persian Empire which had as an ally the Phoenician city of Carthage. As a main consequence of the external threats we can observe the appearance and the generalisation of the tyrants' regimes, which tried to preserve the independence of the Greek cities. In the Hellenistic Age, the tyrants tried to become kings as the successors of Alexander the Great, but their authority was stopped by the Roman Rule.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *tiran, Magna Graecia, uzurpare, amenințare externă, restaurație*

**Key words:** *tyrant, Magna Graecia, undermining, external threat, restoration*

**EȘECUL TOLERANȚEI CREȘTINE  
ÎN UNELE ȚĂRI DIN EVUL MEDIU OCCIDENTAL**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

**THE FAILURE OF CHRISTIAN TOLERANCE  
IN SOME WESTERN COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE AGES**

*Abstract*

The author aims to present recent work using it or European historiography, the failure of Christian tolerance in some Western countries in the Middle Ages. Are given as examples events were held in France, England and Germany, where there were persecutions, expulsions and massacres against the Jews. All this demonstrates the failure of Christian tolerance.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Creștinism, toleranță religioasă, Evul Mediu, Ciuma Neagră, Cruciade*

**Key words:** *Christianity, religious tolerance, the Middle Ages, black plague, crusades*

**MATEI BASARAB ȘI FIUL SĂU ADOPTIV (MATEIAȘ) –  
RELAȚIE DE FAMILIE SAU RELAȚIE POLITICĂ?**

*Liviu Marius Ilie*

**MATEI BASARAB AND HIS ADOPTED SON (MATEIAȘ) –  
FAMILIAL OR POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP?**

*Abstract*

Matei Basarab and his wife, Elina, adopted one of their nephews, Mateiaș, who lived in the princely family until the age of 17, when he died. The adoptive father did not designate him as a possible ruler of Wallachia, although the son had the proper age for such a political position. The internal and external documents, as well as a votive painting from the monastery of Strehaia, reveal that the relationship between Matei and his adopted son was only a familial one, as the prince seemed to choose Mihai Pătrașcu – Michael the Brave's grandson – for becoming the next ruler of Wallachia, after his death.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *succesiune, adopție, moarte, voievod, fiu*

**Key words:** *succession, adoption, death, voivode, son*

**DESPRE PERSONALITATEA LUI EUGENIU CARADA (1836-1910)**

*Dinică Ciobotea*

**ABOUT THE PERSONALITY OF EUGENIU CARADA (1836-1910)**

*Abstract*

The study was presented at the national scientific symposium in Craiova (coordinated by Academician Mugur Isărescu, Governor of National Bank of Romania) during the commemoration of a century after the death of Eugene Carada. It is a portrait from the perspective of historiography on a symbol of the great personalities of the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century involved in the modernization of our country.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Eugeniu Carada, Banca Națională a României, Craiova, Războiul de Independență, reforme*

**Key words:** *Eugen Carada, National Bank of Romania, Craiova, War of Independence, reforms*

**EVOLUȚIA ISTORICĂ A IMPOZITELOR  
REALE ȘI PERSONALE ÎN PERIOADA MODERNĂ**

*Anișoara Băbălău*

**EVOLUTION HISTORIQUE DES IMPÔTS RÉELLS ET PERSONNELS  
DANS LA PÉRIODE MODERNE**

*Résumé*

Les impôts directs représentent l'une des plus anciennes formes d'imposition. Leur existence et leur application se retrouvent dans tout ordre social, en particulier depuis les premières décennies du XXe siècle, quand, au lieu des impôts sur les différents matériels ou de différentes activités émergent également des impôts perçus sur différents revenus (salaires, bénéfices, loyers) ou des biens (mobiles ou immobiliers).

**Cuvinte cheie:** *impozite directe, ordine socială, bunuri mobile, salarii, beneficii*

**Mots-clé:** *impôts directs, ordre social, biens mobiles, salaires, bénéfices*

**LE LIVRE D'HISTOIRE DANS LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU XIX<sup>eme</sup>  
SIÈCLE. LES PIÈGES DES REPÈRES CHRONOLOGIQUES**

*Alexandru Istrati*

**CARTEA DE ISTORIE ÎN PRIMA PARTE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA.  
CAPCANELE REPERELOR CRONOLOGICE**

*Rezumat*

Marele merit al generației care și-a pus amprenta asupra societății românești începând cu deceniul al treilea, consta în inițierea primelor programe cu adevărat culturale, oferind astfel perspective mai bune pentru succesori. Până la constituirea unui nucleu intelectual receptiv, la jumătatea secolului XIX, care a făcut posibilă evoluția cât decât firească a fiecărui domeniu, artistic, cultural, științific, nu se poate vorbi nici de tradiție, nici de audiență, nici de conștiință culturală, nici de continuitate. Cartea de istorie nu avea cum să iasă din aceste tipare urmând traseul parcurs de o literatură încă inertă la provocările vremii.

**LE LIVRE D'HISTOIRE DANS LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU XIX<sup>eme</sup> SIÈCLE.  
LES PIÈGES DES REPÈRES CHRONOLOGIQUES**

*Résumé*

Le grand mérite de la génération qui avait pose son sceau sur la société Roumaine au début de la troisième décennie, était représenté par le commencement des premiers programmes vraiment culturels, offrant de meilleures perspectives pour les successeurs. Jusqu'au commencement d'un noyau intellectuel réceptive, à la moitié du XIXe siècle, qui avait fait possible l'évolution naturelle du chaque domaine, artistique, culturel, scientifique, on ne pouvait parler ni par tradition, audience, conscience culturelle ou de continuité. Le livre d'histoire ne pouvait pas sortir de ces modèles, suivant la voie parcourue par une littérature encore inerte aux transformations de l'époque.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *cultură istorică, intelectuali, carte, cronologie, conștiință*

**Mots-clé:** *culture historique, intellectuels, livre, chronologie, conscience*

**BOIERII DE NEAM ȘI POSTELNICEII – CATEGORII SOCIALE  
DISTINCTE ÎN PERIOADA GUVERNĂRII REGULAMENTARE**

*Daniela Predescu Rădescu*

**“BOIERII DE NEAM” AND “POSTELNICEII” – SOCIAL CATEGORIES  
OF MIDDLE CLASS**

*Abstract*

At the beginning of the XIX century, the two social categories, “neamuri” and “postelniceii” were identify themselves to “boiernași”, descendents (without high dignity) of the nobility. During the Statute Governing they were considerate as the two last categories of the nobility deriving advantage from this fact, their privilege being not to pay dues, not to pay taxes for any license, joining the army, as non-commissioner officers, at free will. Instead they were indirect voters and they were acting only in local administration. They were found, in the countryside, in agricultural, commercial and enterprises activities. They represented a significant part of the shaping middle class of the society leaning towards its activities.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *boieri de neam, postelniceii, categorii sociale, dregătorie, burghezie rurală*

**Key words:** *social categories, service (acts performed by nobility), rural bourgeoisie*

**UN REPREZENTANT DE SEAMĂ AL DIPLOMAȚIEI ITALIENE  
ÎN PRINCIPATELE ROMÂNE: CAVALERUL ANNIBAL STRAMBIO  
(1859-1865)**

*Ionuț Șerban*

**A CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ITALIAN DIPLOMACY  
IN THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES:  
THE KNIGHT ANNIBAL STRAMBIO (1859-1865)**

*Abstract*

The period between 1859-1865 represents, from the diplomatical point of view, an intense activity between Italy and the Romanian Principalities. The knight Annibal Strambio, one of the most respected Italian diplomat, was appointed in Bucharest the 20th of March 1859 and until the end of his diplomatical mission, the 23rd of October 1865, he sustained the Romanians unification ideas, as well as their road to emancipation during Alexandru Ioan Cuza reign.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, Annibal Strambio, Italia, Principatele Române, relații internaționale*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, Annibal Strambio, Italy, Romanian Principalitie, international relations*

**DES DIPLOMATES ROUMAINS EN RUSSIE (1866-1914)**

*Adrian-Bogdan Ceobanu*

**DIPLOMAȚI ROMÂNI ÎN RUSIA (1866-1914)**

***Rezumat***

Studiul de față își propune identificarea reprezentanților diplomatici ai României (misiuni diplomatice, agenți diplomatici, miniștri plenipotențari) la Sankt-Petersburg, pentru perioada domniei lui Carol I. Acest demers poate fi efectuat prin apelul la lucrări privind politica externă a României, la memorii, corespondență dar poate cel mai important prin studierea dosarului de arhivă privind personalul Legației de la Sankt Petersburg aflat spre păstrare în Arhiva Ministerului Afacerilor Externe al României. Identificarea acestora dar și perioada cât au stat la Sankt Petersburg (numiri prin decrete regale, înmânarea scrisorilor de acreditare și rechemare) a reprezentat un prim pas în reconstituirea întregului aparat diplomatic acreditat în capitala Rusiei. S-a putut observa faptul că doar unii dintre diplomați s-au dedicat întru-totul carierei diplomatice; alții s-au mai implicat și în viața politică, au deținut funcții politice dar și administrative. Majoritatea diplomaților au urmat cursurile facultăților de drept din Apusul Europei, existând și unele excepții precum Nicolae Kretzulescu și Ludovic Steege, ce au absolvit facultățile de medicină.

**THE ROMANIAN DIPLOMATS IN RUSSIA (1866-1914)**

***Abstract***

Romania's diplomatic representation in Sankt Petersburg during the reign of Charles I, was achieved initially through the diplomatic missions and diplomatic agents. The recognition of the Romanian Independence after the Peace Congress from Berlin in 1878, led gradually to a transformation of the diplomatic missions that become legations and also a new status for the diplomats, that of ministers plenipotentiary. Their identification and also the time that have spent in Sankt Petersburg was a first step in restoring the diplomatic staff in the capital of Russia. We could see that only a few diplomats have devoted all to the diplomatic career, while others were more involved in politics and held political and administrative functions. Most diplomats have attended law schools in Western Europe, there are some exceptions (cases Nicolae Kretzulescu, Ludovic Steege), who graduated medical schools.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, România, Rusia, relații internaționale*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, Romania, Russia, international relations*

**PROBLEMA ROMÂNEASCĂ DIN TRANSILVANIA ȘI TENSIUNILE  
DIPLOMATICE ROMÂNNO-AUTRO-UNGARE (1867-1883)**

*Liviu Brătescu*

**TRANSYLVANIA ROMANIAN PROBLEM AND DIPLOMATIC TENSIONS  
BETWEEN THE ROMANIAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN (1867-1883)**

*Abstract*

Monitored internally and internationally the Liberal government, installed on 27 March 1867 would not receive too much freedom of political movement, however, his gaze would be directed from the outset on both the political movements that occur in the Balkans and the Romanians in Transylvania.

After attempts of collaboration with the reign of Alexandru Iona Cuza, the Romanian-Hungarian relations would enter a downward spiral especially since the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian dualist system in 1867. Legislation that occurred as a result of the pact between the Hungarian and Austrian political elite allowed marginalization of the Romanians in the Habsburg Empire and specifying that they could not leave indifferent of the views from the political leaders in Bucharest. Biggest challenge was to show for leaders like Bratianu, Sturdza, Carp headed by Prince Charles of course, after 1878, when the decision of being closer to the Triple Alliance is taking a more serious shape. Everyone recalled should find a middle ground between the need to be part of a powerful political alliance that would give the Romanian state the security that it needed and the pressure of public opinion in the country who wanted to see that Romania show some concern for the fate of its compatriots. All reported so far are some of the objectives of the present approach.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *problema românească, deznaționalizare, dualism, autonomie, diplomație*

**Key words:** *Romanian problem, denationalization, dualism, autonomy, diplomacy*

**ALIANȚA ROMÂNIEI CU PUTERILE CENTRALE (1883)**

*Mihaela Damean*

**THE ALLIANCE OF ROMANIA  
WITH THE CENTRAL POWERS (1883)**

*Abstract*

After the Congress of Berlin (1878) the diplomatic isolation of Romania it was very dangerous in the circumstances of the expansionist interests of Russia in the Balkans. The formation of the Austro-German alliance in 1879 was an important step for Central Powers to extend their alliance toward Italy, and after that, to attract Romania in their political combinations against Russia. At October 30, 1883, Dimitrie Alexandru Sturdza, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs signed the Treaty with Austria-Hungary and in the same day Germany gave his approval. This Treaty was a defensive one and signed for a five years period, with the possibility to renew it if one or another part did not denounce it. In 1888, also Italy signed the treaty with Romania. The last renewal of the Treaty held in 1913. It's certain that, for Romania the alliance with Central Powers meant a guarantee for his borders and, in the same time, became a factor of balance and stability in South-East Europe.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, securitate, alianță, România, Puterile Centrale*  
**Key words:** *diplomacy, security, alliance, Romania, Central Powers*

**ASISTENȚA RELIGIOASĂ A CLERULUI ÎN ARMATA ROMÂNĂ  
ÎN ANII NEUTRALITĂȚII ROMÂNIEI (1914-1916)**

*Ion Stoian*

**THE RELIGIOUS ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE CLERGY  
IN THE ROMANIAN ARMY DURING THE YEARS OF ROMANIA'S  
NEUTRALITY (1914-1916)**

*Abstract*

Another important process in the organization of the religious assistance in the Romanian army was initiated in the context of the beginning of the First World War and of Romania's preparation for war during the years of neutrality (1914-1916). During the years of Romania's neutrality, before the mobilization began, there were contacts between the representatives of the clergy and those of the army in order to assure for the latter the priests' specific special services, their pastoral activities among the soldiers. In this context, based on the appreciation that "there's no other place where the priest is more in his place" than among the soldiers who fight for their country, who are subject to lacks of different kinds and assaulted materially and psychically by the enemies on the front, it was decided to institute a compartment called *Religious Service* as part of the High Command of the Romanian army. The duties of this service and of the priests serving it had to be written down and known before the mobilization of the troops. Father Constantin Nazarie, professor at the Faculty of Theology from Bucharest, was appointed on May 18, 1915, by the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church, as archpriest/supervisor of the army priests, a quality that led to his realization of the so-called "Instructions on the Army Priests' Attributions" (*Instrucțiuni asupra atribuțiilor preoților de armată*).

**Cuvinte cheie:** *neutralitatea României, asistență religioasă, cler, armata română, instrucțiuni.*

**Key words:** *Romania's neutrality, religious assistance, clergy, Romanian army, instructions*

**ASPECTE PRIVIND PROBLEMATICA PRESEI OLTENE DE STÂNGA  
DIN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ**

*Cezar Avram, Roxana Radu*

**ASPECTS OF THE INTERWAR LEFT-WING MEDIA IN OLTENIA**

*Abstract*

The conditions created by the establishment of Greater Romania favored material and spiritual development of historical Oltenia region. Political militancy and left-wing ideological media, matured during the years 1919-1920, has increased in the third and fourth decades of the twentieth century, along with a sense of dissatisfaction with the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe and of the Iron Guard in Romania. Periodicals published in Oltenia in the interwar period were classified as strong condemnation of the current era of totalitarianism, becoming, at least in appearance, uncompromising promoters of modern Romanian culture's specific values: democracy, freedom, equality, independence, progress. Interwar left-wing media also emphasized a series of socio-economic issues of the period and, last but not least, the ideological dispute and the dissemination of Marxist ideology.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *perioada interbelică, mass-media, fascism, democrație, ideologie*

**Key words:** *interwar period, media, fascism, democracy, ideology*

**SĂRBĂTOAREA CA ELEMENT CENTRAL AL PROPAGANDEI  
FRONTULUI RENAȘTERII NAȚIONALE – UN DOCUMENT INEDIT**

*Mihaela Camelia Buzatu*

**THE FEAST AS A CENTRAL ELEMENT FOR THE PROPAGANDA  
OF THE NATIONAL RENNAISSANCE FRONT – AN UNPUBLISHED  
DOCUMENT**

*Abstract*

After the establishment of his personal regime, Charles II attempted to propagate the doctrine of the National Renaissance Front among the Romanian people. One of the methods used by the king was the propaganda performed by the National Guard during the religious, royal and national feasts. An unpublished document, issued by the General Commandment of the National Guard, allows us to understand the duties of the members of the National Guard during those feasts. The document also describes the most important feasts that were celebrated during Charles II's regime.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *sărbătoare, doctrină, propagandă, Carol al II-lea, Garda Națională*

**Key words:** *feast, doctrine, propaganda, Charles II, National Guard*

**MARILE PUTERI ȘI PALESTINA (1919-1939)**

*Daniela Osiac*

**GREAT POWERS AND PALESTINA (1919-1939)**

***Abstract***

The article *Great Powers and Palestina (1919-1939)* analyzes the tensioned situation in the Middle East and it is based on a large number of specialized studies, but also on official documents issued by Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, United Nations etc. The article also underlines the official position of the Zionist Organization that was looking for the creation of the National Home for the Jewish People and the position of the Arab Party concerning to the creation of an Arabian state.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Acordul Sykes-Picot, Declarația Balfour, Comisia King-Crane, Mandat britanic, Raportul Peel*

**Key words:** *Sykes-Picot Treaty, Balfour Declaration, King-Crane Declaration, British mandatory, Peel Report*

**TRATATUL DE PACE, DIN 12 MARTIE 1940, DINTRE U.R.S.S.  
ȘI FINLANDA ÎN DOCUMENTELE DIPLOMAȚILOR ROMÂNI**

*Marusia Cîrstea*

**THE TREATY OF PEACE, MARCH 12, 1940, BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R.  
AND FINLAND IN ROMANIAN DIPLOMATS DOCUMENTS**

*Abstract*

The article brings into the scientific circuit a few inedit documents of the Romanian diplomats regarding the war between Finland and U.S.S.R. It also emphasizes some aspects of the Treaty of Peace from March 12, 1940, between the two countries.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Pactul Ribbentrop-Molotov, Finlanda, U.R.S.S., războiul finlandezo-sovietic, Gr. Niculescu-Buzești*

**Key words:** *Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, Finland, U.S.S.R., Finish-Soviet War, Gr. Niculescu-Buzești*

**AUTORITATE, PROPAGANDĂ ȘI PERCEPȚIE PUBLICĂ  
ÎN ROMÂNIA REGIMULUI ANTONESCU**

*Cristian Sandache*

**AUTORITÉ, PROPAGANDE ET PERCEPTIBILITÉ PUBLIQUE DANS LA  
ROUMANIE DE REGIME ANTONESCU**

*Résumé*

Sous la dictature personnelle de maréchal Ion Antonescu, Roumanie évolue vers un régime autoritaire de type corporatif. Antonescu engage, aux côtés de l'Allemagne, les hostilités contre l'URSS dès le 22 juin 1941; il obtient ainsi la restitution des provinces perdues en 1940 et la promesse en cas de victoire allemandes, d'importantes annexions en Ukraine (y compris Odessa).

Son idéologie, quoique antisémite, était avantage nationaliste-chrétienne et plus proche du fascisme italien que de nazisme. Il a toujours eu une attitude d'ambiguïté idéologique.

En Roumanie, l'antisémitisme dans le gouvernement et une partie de l'opinion était vif. Citoyens roumains, bon chrétiens, s'exposant à répressions dur, s'ont opposé à la politique d'Antonescu.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Ion Antonescu, România, autoritar, Germania, propagandă, război*

**Mots-clé:** *Ion Antonescu, Roumanie, autoritaire, Allemagne, propagande, guerre*

**RAPORTURILE DINTRE ROMÂNIA ȘI SPANIA  
ÎN PERIOADA 1946-1964: DE LA RUPTURĂ LA DIALOG**

*Adi Schwarz, Doru Liciu*

**RELATIONS BETWEEN ROMANIA AND SPAIN  
IN THE PERIOD 1946-1964: FROM RUPTURE TO DIALOGUE**

*Abstract*

End of World War II led to the passage of Eastern European states in the sphere of influence of Nazi Germany in the Soviet Union, leading to profound social and political changes, including the foreign policy of East-European countries. After the fall of Antonescu regime and also of the military alliances, Romanian-Spanish relations experienced a period of crisis that culminated in the breach of diplomatic relations between the two countries in April 1946.

After the official breaking of relations, the communist Romania and Spain under the regime of Franco officially recognized each other their governments in exile. A Royal Legation of Romania operated in Madrid and a Legation of the Spanish Republic was established in Bucharest.

In the early 1960s, pragmatic considerations, however, required the resumption of direct official relations between the two countries as the need for growing needs for direct economic exchanges in a legislative framework. Spanish authorities have expressed willingness to resume official relations on several occasions but the Romanian side hesitated, given the ideological and political considerations, which were linked to the symbolism of the decision of official recognition of the Franco regime, and the complicated relations with Soviet Union and other East European communist countries after 1960.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *România, Spania, diplomație, războiul rece, istoria exilului românesc*

**Key words:** *Romania, Spain, Diplomacy, Cold War, History of the Romanian exile*

**ACTIVITATEA DE PROPAGANDĂ A LEGAȚIEI ROMÂNIEI  
COMUNISTE LA WASHINGTON (1954-1955)**

*Paul Nistor*

**THE PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY OF THE COMMUNIST ROMANIA  
LEGATION IN WASHINGTON (1954-1955)**

*Abstract*

The legation was leading a double propaganda: one following a communist-internationalist thread, but also a Romanian one with the aim of promoting national values. The perspective within which the Romanians understood the concept of propaganda was rather primitive and restrictive. We may say that during that period the idea of propaganda was related almost entirely only to popularizing the image of Romania and informing the American citizens about the transformations the country was going through. We have to bear in mind that the Americans knew but little about the Eastern Europe and that even many of the American Romanians had been cut off from Romanian realities for a long time. That is why, until the Communist propaganda, the Romanian legation had to undergo a minimum of culturalization related to Romanian literature, art, music and specific.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, război rece, propagandă, România comunistă, relații româno-americane*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, Cold War, propaganda, Communist Romania, Romanian-American relations*

**EVENIMENTELE DIN DECEMBRIE 1989 DE LA TIMIȘOARA.  
CONSIDERAȚII ISTORIOGRAFICE**

*Alexandru Oșca*

**THE EVENTS FROM DECEMBER 1989 IN TIMISOARA.  
HISTORIOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

*Abstract*

The author presents the main historical works concerning the events from Timisoara in December 1989. The first studies used testimonies from the eye-witnesses, articles from newspapers, memoires, juridical documents, in the absence of the archives documents. The author offers a conclusion that in the future historians could confirm or infirm the present considerations.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Revoluția de la Timișoara, istorici, evenimente, istoriografie, considerații*

**Key words:** *Revolution of Timisoara, historians, events, historiography, considerations*

## **THE EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF YAD VASHEM**

*Chava Baruch*

### **FILOZOFIA EDUCAȚIONALĂ ÎN VIZIUNEA INSTITUTULUI YAD VASHEM**

#### ***Rezumat***

Acest articol prezintă unele obstacolele asupra predării Holocaustului în școli și oferă o abordare diferită despre acest subiect.

Principala dificultate în predarea Holocaustului este aceea de a-i determina pe elevi să înțeleagă acest eveniment istoric, traumatic și teribil al celor implicați.

Cele 6 milioane de victime ale evreilor ne obligă la o abordare mai atentă și personalizată asupra evenimentelor desfășurate. Filozofia pedagogică, care a fost creată la Yad Vashem, cel mai mare centru educațional al Holocaustului din Israel, bazat pe conceptul că Holocaustul este o parte esențială a istoriei umane, susține că ființe umane au exterminat alte ființe umane din cauza unei ideologii de ucidere inumane. Potrivit acestei abordări educatorii trebuie să predea despre Holocaust printr-o percepție umană, confruntându-se cu dilemele morale pe care oamenii le-au înfruntat în timpul Holocaustului, pentru înțelegerea situațiilor dificile prin care au trecut. Cunoștințele despre Holocaust trebuie predate în funcție de particularitățile de vârstă ale elevilor.

### **THE EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF YAD VASHEM**

#### ***Abstract***

This article presents the *obstacles of teaching about the Holocaust*, and offers a different approach to deal with this topic in classroom.

The main difficulty of teaching about the Holocaust is to make young students *to understand* this terrible *traumatic event* on the *historical and on the personal level*.

Since the image of the Jewish victim remains unclear in the shadow of the ashes of the gas chambers, a mathematical sum up of 6 million losses, the immediate reaction to those traumatic horrible pictures is *rejection or denial*. *The pedagogical philosophy* which was created *at Yad Vashem*, the biggest Holocaust Educational Center in Israel, based on the concept that *the Holocaust is an essential part of human history*, sustains that human beings exterminated other human beings because of an inhuman killing ideology. According to this approach educators have to teach the Holocaust through a human perception, by *dealing with the moral dilemmas* that people had to face during the Holocaust, for understanding those terrible dilemmas they had to face, and the “Choose less chooses” they had to choose day by day. Teaching the Holocaust means to learn about the victims, about the perpetrators, the bystanders, and about the rescuers from *a personal point of view according to the age* of the students.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Holocaust, filozofie pedagogică, istorie umană, dileme morale, percepția holocaustului*

**Key words:** *Holocaust, Pedagogical philosophy, human history, moral dilemmas, Holocaust perception*

MISCELLANEA

**PRIMELE EDIȚII CRITICE TIPĂRITE ALE NOULUI TESTAMENT  
ÎN LIMBA GREACĂ**

*Mihai Ciurea*

**THE FIRST PRINTED CRITICAL EDITIONS  
OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN GREEK**

*Abstract*

The passing from manuscripts to the printed critical editions of the New Testament was a decisive step in the history of biblical text, but also a significant progress for the development of textual criticism of the Bible, as a science. The new editions, more and more punctual, were giving the possibility of putting and describing together the textual evidences, in the so-called *apparatus criticus*, a very important instrument for the critical analyze of the sacred text. In the same time, it was also issued the idea of a *textus receptus*, as a standard text of the Church, which remained in the conscience of believers until the apparition of the modern critical editions. The first editions of the New Testament in Greek are connected with the names of the most famous scholars, which discovered many biblical manuscripts and analyzed them scientifically: Erasmus of Rotterdam, Robert Stephanus and Theodore of Beza.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *text biblic, Noul Testament, manuscris, ediție tipărită, criticism*

**Key words:** *biblical text, New Testament, manuscript, printed edition, criticism*

**O MONEDĂ THASIANĂ DESCOPERITĂ LA CORABIA,  
JUDEȚUL OLT**

*Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon, Mirela Cojoc*

**UNE MONNAIE THASSIENNE DECOUVERTE À CORABIA,  
DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OLT**

*Résumé*

Monnaie d'argent battue dans l'île Thassos, qui a sur une face la tête de Dionysos et sur l'autre face le visage d'Herakles. Du point de vue chronologique elle est datée entre la deuxième moitié du II-ème siècle et la première moitié du I-er siècle av.JC. Cette monnaie c'est la première de ce type, qui a été découverte à Corabia, département de l'Olt.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *monedă, argint, Thasos, Corabia*

**Mots-clé:** *monnaie, argent, Thasos, Corabia*

**PREMISE EUROPENE ALE INCHIZIȚIEI**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

**PREMISES OF THE EUROPEAN INQUISITION**

*Abstract*

In this article the author aims to present premises of the European Inquisition, an institution created to fight the Jews and even of any ideology, whether secular or ecclesiastical.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Inchiziție, erezie, evrei, conversos, împărați catolici*

**Key words:** *Inquisition, heresy, Jews, conversos, Catholic kings*

**REPERE ISTORIOGRAFICE  
ALE RELAȚIILOR ROMÂNNO-ITALIENE (1859-1900)**

*Ionuț Șerban*

**HISTORIOGRAPHICAL HIGHLIGHTS CONCERNING  
THE ROMANIAN-ITALIAN RELATIONS (1859-1900)**

*Abstract*

The article reveals the historiographical background of the relations between Romanians and Italians, in the second half of the XIXth century. The author presents the directions of the investigation, starting from the archives from Italy and Romania and continuing with the main historical works. He insisted over the conclusion that the unification put together the two nations in many occasions during this period. Another direction was dedicated to the image of the Roman common origin used by both diplomatical services and by the intellectuals in their works.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *istoriografie, români, italieni, diplomație, unificare*

**Key words:** *historiography, Romanians, Italians, diplomacy, unification*

**DIPLOMATUL ENGLEZ WILLIAM ARTHUR WHITE ȘI ROMÂNIA**

*Sorin Liviu Damean*

**BRITISH DIPLOMAT WILLIAM ARTHUR WHITE AND ROMANIA**

***Abstract***

In May 1878 the post of British Consul General at Bucharest was occupied by William Arthur White, former official agent of Great Britain at Belgrad, with great experience in diplomacy and well-known for his views, detrimental the interests of the Russia in the Balkans. He was an intelligent observer of the Romanian political life and he had good relations with the Romanian politicians and King Carol I. In 1880, after the recognition of the Romanian State Independence by the Great Britain, William Arthur White was invested by the Queen Victoria as extraordinary envoy and plenipotentiary Minister in Romania. His diplomatic dispatches are very interesting for studying British-Romanian relations at the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century. He leaves Romania in 1885 to become British representative at Constantinople.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, relații internaționale, Marea Britanie, România, William Arthur White*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, international relations, Great Britain, Romania, William Arthur White*

**LIBERTATEA RELIGIOASĂ ȘI REGIMUL LAICITĂȚII  
ÎN CONCEPȚIA POZITIVISMULUI COMTIST. COORDONATELE  
ISTORICE ȘI POLITICE ALE *TEORIEI CELOR TREI STĂRI***

*Anca Parmena Olimid*

**RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND REGIME OF LAICITY  
IN THE CONCEPTION OF COMTIST POSITIVISM. HISTORICAL  
AND POLITICAL COORDINATES OF *LAW OF THREE STAGES***

*Abstract*

The present article aims to emphasize the importance of the positivist theory which becomes an indispensable instrument for the reflection and analysis of the religious liberty of the last two centuries. The scientific analysis becomes original through the priority given to the historical modern changes in the European spiritual and ethical life. The work does not rest on a structural analysis of theological theory, but is oriented towards an understanding of the dynamics of social involvement. In this interpretation, the analysis allows for the conceptualization of the relationship between civic involvement and the political behavior after the French Revolution.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *pozitivism, libertate religioasă, noul creștinism, religie*

**Key words:** *positivism, religious liberty, new christianism, religion*

**DIRECȚII ALE ISTORIOGRAFIEI SLAVO-MACEDONENE  
CONTEMPORANE**

*Spyridon Sfetas*

**TRENDS IN THE MODERN SLAVO-MACEDONIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY**

*Abstract*

Slavo-macedonian historiography is intertwined with politics. Its main purpose is to prove the historic continuity of the macedonian nation, as the historians did in Moldova during the communist period. Because of the conflict with Greece over the name Macedonia, historians in FYROM focus on their origin from the Ancien Macedonians who allegedly were intermingled with the Slavs in 7<sup>th</sup> century. Bulgarian historical past is distorted by the historians in FYROM who argue that bulgarian national movement in Macedonia was bulgarian in its external form, but macedonian in its internal core. They underestimate Comintern's essential role in the creation of the macedonian nation and the contribution of Yugoslav communists as well.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *vechii macedoneni, Car Samuil, Internaționala Comunistă, națiunea macedoneană, Republica Populară Macedonia*

**Key words:** *Ancien Macedonians, Car Samuil, Communist International, macedonian nation, People's Republic of Macedonia*

**L'HISTOIRE DE L'AUDIOVISUEL PUBLIC REGIONAL  
D'APRES LA DECEMBRE 1989 – ENTRE L'ETHOS  
COMMUNICATIONNEL ET L'AUDIMAT**

*Gabriela Rusu-Pășărin*

**ISTORIA AUDIOVIZUALULUI PUBLIC REGIONAL DIN DECEMBRIE 1989  
– ÎNTRE ETHOSUL COMUNICAȚIONAL ȘI AUDIMAT**

***Rezumat***

Dezvoltarea radioului și televiziunii a devenit o necesitate în condițiile competiției mediatică post-revoluționare. Audiența a demonstrat că jurnalismul de proximitate și stabilirea unui context dramatizant sunt garanția importanței informației și percepției realității simbolice și subiective, ca o manieră de reconstrucție socială. Articolul valorifică evaluarea audienței radio-televiziunii regionale în sensul stabilirii unui vector al climatului de performanță.

**L'HISTOIRE DE L'AUDIOVISUEL PUBLIC REGIONAL D'APRES  
LA DECEMBRE 1989 – ENTRE L'ETHOS COMMUNICATIONNEL  
ET L'AUDIMAT**

***Résumé***

Le développement du radio et de la télévision est devenue une nécessité dans les conditions de la compétition médiatique postrévolutionnaire. L' audience a montré que le journalisme de proximité et l'établissement d'un contexte dramatisant étaient le témoignage de l'information et de la perception de la réalité symbolique et subjective, comme une manière de reconstruction sociale. L'article présente l'évaluation de l'audience de la radiotélévision régionale pour l'établissement d' une direction du climat de performance.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *audiovizual, reformă, valori culturale, strategie creativă*

**Mots-clé:** *audiovisuel, reforme, valeurs culturelles, stratégie créative*