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## **STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE**

### **SISTEMUL POLITIC DIN COLONIILE GRECEȘTI DE PE COASTA DE VEST A MĂRII NEGRE. O ANALIZĂ COMPARATIVĂ**

*Florian Olteanu*

### **THE POLITICAL SYSTEM IN THE GREEK COLONIES OF THE WESTERN SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

#### *Abstract*

Our study reveals the main characteristics of the institutions and magistracies of the Greek Cities on the Western Coast of the Black Sea, and the correspondances with the cities from the other shores.

We have analysed the two most important categories, ionian and dorian institutions and magistracies. Two Greek cities, Milet, with Ionian heritage, and Megara, Herakleea Pontica, with a Dorian one, are the metropolises of these colonies. We tried to explain which were the original institutions and what kind of evolution can be discovered, starting from the epigraphic materials and the ancient literary sources.

## **A COMPARATIVE APPROACH: JEWISH CHRISTIANS VERSUS ZEALOTS**

*Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu*

### **STUDIU COMPARATIV: IUDEO-CREȘTINI VERSUS ZELOȚI**

#### ***Rezumat***

Zeloții erau adepții unui curent din sânul iudaismului antic. Proveniți dintre farisei, zeloții erau apărătorii „zeloși” ai teocrației; pe plan politic au fost principalii animatori ai răscoalei din 66 împotriva stăpânirii romane, declanșând războiul iudaic, soldat cu biruința romanilor și dărâmarea templului din Ierusalim, din anul 70. Ei reprezentau o tendință politică diametral opusă celei reprezentate de irodieni, saduchei sau farisei. Ei nu puteau concepe niciun fel de conviețuire cu puterea ocupantă și considerau că este datoria oricărui bun iudeu să se opună prin orice mijloace Romei și reprezentanților ei. Zeloții au fost în mare măsură responsabili de izbucnirea revoltei din anul 66 și de războiul civil care a urmat. Puținii zeloți care au scăpat asediului Ierusalimului, s-au regrupat în vecinătatea Mării Moarte și au continuat lupta până în anul 73.

#### ***Abstract***

The zealots were the followers of a current inside the Ancient Judaism. Came from the ranks of the “Farisei”, the zealot were the active defenders of the theocracy. They had a major political role in the uprisings against Roman Rule in 66 A.D. and 70 A.D. They represented an extreme opposed attitude to Herodians, “Saduchei” and “Farisei”. They refused any cooperation with Roman occupation forces and considered that it was a patriotic duty for fighting against Romans. The survivors of the repression continued the fight until 73 A.D. in the Death Sea Region.

**DOVEZI ARHEOLOGICE ALE PREZENȚEI ROMANE  
LA PELENDAVA (SECOLELE II-III p.Chr.)**

*Petre Gherghe*

**ARCHEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF THE ROMAN PRESENCE  
IN PELENDAVA (2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> CENTURIES AD)**

*Abstract*

The Roman settlement bearing a Dacian name Pelendava, is mentioned in Tabula Peutingeriana and was identified to the city of Craiova.

Throughout centuries, significant archaeological evidence was discovered, certifying the existence of a Roman fortres on the Jiu river bank and of the settlement close to it.

It fully explains why the levelling around St. Dumitru's church between 1932-1933 made it possible to discover a Roman brick stamped „NM”. The stamp indicates the name of a military unit N(umerus) M(auretanorum) that built the fortress of Pelendava, which also represented their headquarters.

Even today the walls of the church of Mofleni can be seen; these walls were made of Roman bricks. This important site was visited, seemingly, by the emperor Traian in 105 AD as proved by some scenes on the Column of Rome, according to Prof. Dumitru Tudor.

## OPINII ISTORIOGRAFICE PRIVIND VOIEVODATUL LUI LITOVOI

*Ileana Marinaș*

### DES OPINIONS HISTORIOGRAPHIQUES CONCERNANT LE VOÏVODAT DE LITOVOI

#### *Résumé*

Une importante source documentaire pour l'histoire médiévale du peuple roumain, est *La Diplôme des Chevaliers Ioanites*, qui mentionne le 2 juin 1247 les formations politiques de l'espace Carpat-Danubien, parmi lesquelles on distingue le voïvodat de Litovoi, situé dans la vallée de Jiu. Ce voïvodat qui avait un statut politique à part, grâce à sa force économique et militaire, a fait l'objet de quelques controverses regardant sa localisation précise, sa résidence et même l'identité de Litovoi.

Dans cet article, l'auteur a présenté des opinions historiographiques, concernant ces aspects controversés du voïvodat de Litovoi. Des historiens comme Nicolae Iorga, Dimitrie Onciul, I. Conea, Radu Popa, Sergiu Iosipescu considèrent que le voïvodat de Litovoi peut être localisé au centre de l'Olténie. Il incluait aussi „La Terre Hațeg”. D'autres comme G.D. Florescu et Dan Pleșia localisaient le voïvodat en Vâlcea, opinion contredite par Nicolae Stoicescu et Florian Tucă. Nicolae Iorga soutenait aussi l'existence d'un seul voïvode Litovoi, à la différence de Radu Popa qui parlait de Litovoi le II-ème. En général, les historiens admettent l'existence d'un seul voïvode Litovoi dans la dépression de Târgu-Jiu.

Le voïvode Litovoi a eu un rôle important dans l'étape précurseuse de la fondation de la Valachie.

**PRIZONIERII DE RĂZBOI ÎN BĂTĂLIILE DE LA CRÉCY, POITIERS ȘI  
AZINCOURT**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

**THE WAR PRISONERS FROM THE BATTLES IN LA CRECY, POITIERS  
AND AZINCOURT**

*Abstract*

The author are proposing a discussion concerning he events that occurred after the conclusion of the great battles in Medieval Europe, when many of the warriors were taken as prisoners. The judicial aspects are brought into the discusion, regarding the ransom of the prisoners by giving concrete examples of these three battles.

The ransom of the prisoners was a solution that was used in many cases thanks to the large sum of money. Because of this many families were ruined. The prisoner's incarceration would offer overwhelming advantages, political and psychological, especially when there were great nobles involved. Other times, the prisoners were considered as political tools and the advantage of their incarceration was exploited to he maximum.

**ASOCIEREA LA DOMNIE DINTRE ALEXANDRU II MIRCEA  
ȘI FIUL SĂU MIHNEA**

*Liviu Marius Ilie*

**THE ASSOCIATION TO THE THRONE BETWEEN ALEXANDER II  
MIRCEA AND HIS SON MIHNEA**

*Abstract*

The association between Alexander II Mircea and his son Mihnea began soon after Alexander came back in his second reign, in May 1574. It is mentioned by a very diverse number of sources, such as internal and external documents, funeral inscriptions, religious books or votive paintings. Mihnea's role as an associated voivode was not only a formal one, but he was also involved in public problems; consequently, at the moment of Alexander's death, Mihnea succeeded his father on the throne of Wallachia. Therefore, the main purpose of this association – the succession of the throne – was accomplished.



**CANCELARIA DOMNEASCĂ – PRINCIPALA INSTITUȚIE  
DE ORGANIZARE ADMINISTRATIVĂ A ȚĂRII ROMÂNEȘTI  
ÎN PERIOADA 1849-1856**

*Angela-Ramona Dumitru*

**LA CHANCELLERIE – LA PRINCIPALE INSTITUTION D’ORGANISATION  
ADMINISTRATIVE DE LA VALACHIE PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1849-1856**

*Résumé*

Dans la vie politique des Principautés Danubiennes, la chancellerie représentait une des plus complexes et importantes institutions – le lieu où on élaborait tous les documents officiels internes (des donations, des relations familiales, des confirmations de domaines, des jugements) et les actes concernant les relations externes (des liens et des privilèges commerciaux, des alliances, des traités).

Les principales formules composant tout acte de chancellerie sont: l’invocation (symbolique et verbale), l’intitulé, la promulgation, l’intervention, la narration, la disposition, la sanction, les témoins, la date, la signature, le sceau (le cachet), la légende, les annotations. Le formulaire de l’acte de chancellerie – véritable objet d’art miniaturale – a un schéma presque figé, circulant dans la diplomatie et comportant des particularités, en fonction du type: l’anaphore, le registre des rangs des boyards, la délimitation de domaine, le parchemin, le zapis.

Les dignitaires de la chancellerie étaient nommés et révoqués par le Prince régnant, d’après un critère fondamental – la confiance donnée par la parenté, la fortune et l’astuce du candidat – souvent doublé d’une autre condition sine qua non à l’époque moderne – la vénalité des offices. Les principaux dignitaires occupant des fonctions dans la chancellerie, dans les années 1849-1856, étaient: le chancelier, le régisseur (le grand régisseur, le second régisseur, le troisième régisseur, les régisseurs de divan), le préfet, le diac, le copiste, l’uricaire.

Le fond *Le Divan Public de la Valachie (1850-1857)* – des Archives Nationales Historiques Centrales – comprend des listes complètes des dignitaires des principales commissions ayant pouvoir de décision dans la Principauté.

**EINE ÜBERSICHT VON DER GEORGS DER III REGIERUNGSZEIT.  
ALLGEMEINE CHARAKTERISTIKA ÜBER DIE STELLUNG ENGLANDS  
IN EUROPÄISCHEN**

*Ana Nicolae*

**PRIVIRE GENERALĂ ASUPRA DOMNIEI LUI GEORGE AL III-LEA.  
CARACTERISTICI ALE POZIȚIEI ANGLIEI ÎN EUROPA**

*Rezumat*

Acest articol reprezintă o sinteză asupra caracteristicilor politice, economice și religioase ale Regenței, în timpul Prințului Regent George IV (1762-1830), prinț de Wales, fiul regelui George III, supranumit „primul gentleman al Europei”.

Pe lângă situația internă, autoarea prezintă, de asemenea, și contextul european al domniei lui George IV (1820-1830).

**GENERAL OVERVIEW ON THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.  
CHARACTERISTIC OF THE POSITION OF ENGLAND IN EUROPE**

*Abstract*

The article represents a synthesis over the political, economica land religious of the Regency, during the Regent Prince George IV (1762-1830), Prince of Wales, the son of George III, knowns as „the first gentleman of Europe”.

The author presents the internal situation and the European contet of the reign of George IV (1820-1830).

**L'ETABLISSEMENT DE LA CAPITALE DU ROYAUME DE L'ITALIE A  
ROME. REACTIONS DIPLOMATIQUES ROUMAINES**

*Ionuț Șerban*

**STABILIREA CAPITALEI REGATULUI ITALIEI LA ROMA.  
REAȚII DIPLOMATICE ROMÂNEȘTI**

*Rezumat*

Articolul prezintă reacțiile forurilor politice românești față de transferarea capitalei Italiei de la Torino la Roma, prezentând în anexă câteva documente edificatoare în acest sens. Concluzia care se poate desprinde, este aceea că italienii au considerat întotdeauna relația dintre statul român și cel italian ca fiind una bazată pe originea comună, latină.

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL CITY TO ROME.  
REACTIONS OF THE ROMANIAN DIPLOMATS**

*Abstract*

The article presents the reactions of the Romanian political forums towards the issue of transferring the Capital city of Italy from Turin to Rome, presenting some enlightning documents .The conclusion that can be taken is that the Italians always considered that the relation between the Romanian and the Italian states is based on their common origin, namely the latin one.

## **ROMÂNIA ȘI RĂZBOIUL SÂRBO-BULGAR DIN 1885**

*Bogdan Catana*

### **ROMANIA AND THE SERBIAN-BULGARIAN WAR FROM 1885**

#### *Abstract*

The author of this article tries to present the implications of the Serbian-Bulgarian war upon the relations between Romania and Serbia. Throughout the presentation a great attention has been awarded to the war itself and its echoes in Romania and Serbia. This event wasn't considered of such a great importance for the European political scene. That's why I chose to speak about it and its implications in Romania and Serbia.

## **CRIZA BALCANICĂ DIN 1908-1913 ȘI ATITUDINEA ROMÂNIEI**

*Dumitru-Valentin Pătrașcu*

### **LA CRISE BALCANIQUE DES ANNEES 1908-1913 ET L'ATTITUDE DE LA ROUMANIE**

#### *Résumé*

La crise balcanique éclatée en 1903, simultanément à la révolte de Macédoine, suivie par l'annexion de la Bosnie et de la Herzégovine à l'Empire Autrichien-Hongrois et par la proclamation de l'indépendance de la Bulgarie au cours de l'année 1908 et éteinte après les guerres balcaniques de 1912-1913 a mené à la clôture du „problème oriental” ou de „l'homme malade de l'Europe”, problème issu dès l'année 1683, après le rejet du siège ottoman de Vienne.

Dans la période comprise entre l'annexion de la Bosnie et de la Herzégovine par l'Empire Autrichien-Hongrois et la conclusion de la paix de Bucarest au mois d'août 1913, la politique externe de la Roumanie a connu toute une série d'évolutions et de changements qui l'ont menée à un éloignement des positions par rapport aux Pouvoirs Centraux et à un rapprochement de plus en plus évident de l'Entente, fait qui a permis à la Roumanie de parachever son unité nationale à la fin de la première guerre mondiale.

**MARINA ROMÂNIEI ÎN CONTEXTUL  
PRIMULUI RĂZBOI BALCANIC 1912-1913**

*Ion Gr. Ionescu, Daniela-Simona Dimitriu*

**LA MARINE ROUMAINE DANS LE CONTÈXTE  
DE LA PREMIÈRE GUERRE BALCANIQUE 1912-1913**

*Résumé*

En évaluant la situation dans le contexte général sud-est européen, la Roumanie a décidé de participer avec des troupes, à la deuxième guerre balcanique. La mobilisation de l'armée roumaine a consisté par la préparation de la Marine de Guerre de protéger la légation roumaine de Constantinople et d'intervenir en force qu'en cas d'absolue nécessité.

Le croiseur Elisabeta a effectué les missions, à coté d'autres vaisseaux des pays alliés (L'Angleterre, L'Allemagne, L'Espagne, L'Italie, les Pays Bas, La Russie, La France, L'Autriche-Hongrie et Les Etats Unies) et finalement est revenu à la maison, au base de Soulina.

Pratiquement, pour la Roumanie et sa armée (la Marine de Guerre), n'ont eu lieu des hostilités armées.

**AVEREA PERSONALĂ A REGELUI CAROL I AL ROMÂNIEI  
LA 1 OCTOMBRIE 1914**

*Sorin Liviu Damean*

**LA RICHESSE PERSONNELLE DU ROI CHARLES I<sup>er</sup> DE ROUMANIE,  
LE 1<sup>er</sup> OCTOBRE 1914**

*Résumé*

L'auteur présente l'inventaire de la richesse personnelle, immobilière et mobilière, du Roi Charles I<sup>er</sup> de Roumanie, élaboré après sa mort, le 1<sup>er</sup> Octobre 1914.

Cette richesse impressionnante a été destinée à compléter des revenus nécessaires pour l'entretien du nombreuse Famille Royale et pour des buts charitables.

**MONUMENTE FUNERARE EVREIEȘTI DIN ORAȘUL CORABIA  
(JUDEȚUL OLT)**

*Lucian Amon*

**FUNERAL JEWISH MONUMENTS FROM CORABIA CITY  
(OLT COUNTY)**

*Abstract*

In the city of Corabia, it is attested the existence of a Jewish community, especially between 1890-1910. The cemetery of this ethnical group was established starting from 1902, in the north-west of the city.

The author of the present study identified in this site a number of 27 graves with funeral monuments.

Each of them is described, with the mention of the preservation state, the material from which it was built, the funeral inscription, dimensions, typological characteristics etc. The deceaseds' names preserved in inscriptions are those of: Reina Nissim Părăscu, Josef Coelnbeb, Samuel-Iosef de Buton, Emilia Marcus, Ietti Lipiner, Idel Moise.



## **I.G. DUCA (1879-1933). MEDALION BIOGRAFIC**

*Sorin Iftimi*

### **I.G. DUCA (1879-1933). A BIOGRAPHICAL PORTRAIT**

#### *Abstract*

The article reveals the main aspects of I.G. Duca's life (1879-1933). He was one of the most important politicians of the contemporary history of Romania. He often accomplished the positions of ministry in governments after the First World War.

As President of the National Liberal Party, he formed a government (November 14<sup>th</sup> – December 29<sup>th</sup>). He was killed by three members of „Iron Guard”, on the railway-station of Sinaia.

The implications of his death were deep. In public media, important names of the political life from Romania and abroad were involved, but the circumstances were not fully clarified.

## **N. IORGA – PARLAMENTAR ȘI ORATOR**

*Gh. Buzatu*

### **N. IORGA – PARLAMENTARIAN AND ORATOR**

#### *Abstract*

N. Iorga, one of the greatest representatives of the World historiography, deployed also an extensive political activity during the first decades of the XXth century. Beginning from 1907, he was elected and re-elected as a member of some legislations of the Romanian Parliament (especially as a member of the House of Deputies, but also as a Senator), where he remained until 1940, and then he was assassinated. In 1910, N. Iorga founded, in co-operation with A.C. Cuza, the Nationalist-Democratic Party, and after the First World War, he led personally the activity of this Party (1918-1938), for becoming in 1931-1932 the Prime Minister of Romania, or he was designated the President of the Romanian Camera (1919-1920) and of the Senate (1939). In December 1919, under the presidency of N. Iorga, the Chamber adopted the laws of the union of Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bucovina with the Mother-Country – the Great Romania (*România Mare*). It is understanding that, as the parliamentarian, N. Iorga imposed as one of the best orator, his speeches (especially in 1907, 1919-1920 or in 1939-1940), edited subsequently in numerous volumes, giving to the historian a well-known authority. The study is based on edited and inedites documents.

**PROBLEMA NAȚIONALĂ ÎN CADRUL CONGRESULUI V  
AL PARTIDULUI COMUNIST DIN ROMÂNIA (1931)**

*Cristian Sandache*

**LE PROBLÈME NATIONAL AU V<sup>ème</sup> CONGRÈS  
DU PARTI COMMUNISTE DE ROUMANIE (1931)**

*Résumé*

Fondée au Kremlin par Lenine, en mars 1919, L'Internationale IIIe (Komintern) groupa tous les partis communistes mondiaux sous l'impulsion du parti communiste russe, qui en fait sinon en droit, resta toujours la section centrale de la IIIe Internationale. Les positions de celle-ci coïncidèrent régulièrement avec celles de la politique étrangère soviétique.

Le parti communiste de la Roumanie s'identifiait avec la cause de l'état soviétique, (avec quelques exceptions), et sa importance dans l'échelle politique roumaine était périphérique.

Le V-ème Congrès de Moscou (3-24 décembre 1931) démontrait une chose essentiel: il serait impossible expliquer les multiples changements d'orientation, les déclinis de certains chefs et l'ascension de certains autres en ne tenant compte des circonstances nationales. Le caractère autoritaire et centralisateur de Komintern imposa son empreinte sur le parti communiste de Roumanie. La question nationale équivalait avec une menace pour les dirigeants de Komintern.

**LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE LOS VOLUNTARIOS DE RUMANÍA  
EN LAS BRIGADAS INTERNACIONALES,  
DURANTE LA GUERRA CIVIL DE ESPAÑA (1936-1939)**

*Doru Liciu, Adi Schwarz*

**PARTICIPAREA VOLUNTARILOR DIN ROMÂNIA LA RĂZBOIUL CIVIL  
SPANIOL, ÎN CADRUL BRIGĂZILOR INTERNAȚIONALE (1936-1939)**

*Rezumat*

Încă de la începutul secolului trecut problemele lumii deveniseră demult globale, iar acest fapt a devenit evident în Spania, în timpul războiului civil din 1936-1939, conflict intern ce a devenit, pe fondul intervențiilor străine, expresia esențială a confruntării globale între democrație, fascism și comunism.

Începând din septembrie 1936, reacționând la implicarea italo-germano, și pentru a sprijini Spania republicană, U.R.S.S. a organizat Brigăzile Internaționale, aceste unități devenind coloana vertebrală a efortului militar republican.

Pe fronturile spaniole au fost prezenți câteva sute de voluntari din România, în cadrul Brigăzilor Internaționale, a căror activitate este mai puțin cunoscută. În fondul 101 al Arhivei C.C. al P.C.R. există un tabel privind voluntarii din România care au luptat în Brigăzile Internaționale, precum și unul cu voluntarii decedați în timpul luptelor din Spania. Sunt consemnate date privind 388 de voluntari, dintre care 63 au decedat în timpul luptelor.

**THE PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTARIES FROM ROMANIA AT  
THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, AS PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BRIGADES (1936-1939)**

*Abstract*

Ever since the beginning of the last century, the world issues have become global, this fact turned to be obvious in Spain during the Civil War 1936-1939, an internal conflict which became, against the background of foreign interventions, the essential expression of global collision between democracy, fascism and communism.

Starting from September 1936, in reaction to Italy and German involvement, and to uphold republican Spain, U.R.S.S. organized The International Brigades, these brigades turned to be the spinal column of the republican army.

On the Spanish battlefields there were hundreds of voluntaries from Romania, being part of the International Brigades, whose activities is less known. In fond 101 of the C.C. archive of Romanian Communist Party there is a table concerning the voluntaries from Romania who fought in the International Brigades, and also there is another table with deceased voluntaries during the Civil War in Spain. There are recorded information about 388 voluntaries, 63 from those died in battlefields.

**ROMÂNII LA FESTIVALUL POPULAR  
DE LA LONDRA DIN 1937**

*Marusia Cîrstea*

**ROUMAINS AU FESTIVAL DE LONDRES**

*Résumé*

L'article traite certains aspects des relations entre La Grande Bretagne et la Roumanie dans les années 1936-1939. Après avoir passé en revue, brièvement, quelques-unes des relations diplomatiques et politiques, l'auteur présente, en détail, un aspect des liens culturels entre les deux pays: la participation d'un ensemble populaire de Bucovine, entre 7 et 9 janvier 1937, à l'Ensemble folkloric de Londres.

La participation des Roumains a „fait sensation parmi le public londonnais” – comme le soulignait, d'ailleurs, le quotidien „Observer” – et a fait renommé la danse et la musique populaire de Roumanie au-delà des frontières.

**CEI 15 000 DE „PRIVILEGIAȚI AI SOARTEI”:  
NOMENCLATURA LUI N. CEAUȘESCU**

*Gh. Buzatu, Stela Acatrinei*

**CEAUȘESCU'S NOMENKLATURA**

*Abstract*

The authors publish some documents discovered in the Secrets Archives of the former Romanian Communist Party concerning the organization by N. Ceaușescu of the Nomenklatura of the Party, in February 1966. Then there were introduced two categories (I and II), from which the first contained no more than 3 classes, according to the places accepted in the R.C.P. The study, based on these documents, confirm integrally the oppinions exposed by some *kremlinologs* as Milovan Djilas, Jean Elleinsitein but especially the Russian historian Mihail S. Voslensky, who published in 1980, in Germany, Austria and France, a famous book entitled so: *The Nomenklatura*. What were – according to this specialists – the Nomenklatura? *A New Class* (Milovan Djilas) or, in the same time, the *Leading Class* (Mihail S. Voslensky) of all former Communist regimes in Europe and in the U.S.S.R.? According to Stela Acatrinei and Gh. Buzatu, in Ceaușescu's Romania they were created, from the beginnings of Ceaușescu as Party's leader, in 1965-1966, approximately 15 000 *nomenklaturists*, a genuine force of the Communist regime, until the fall of N. Ceaușescu, in December 1989.

## MISCELLANEA

### **ORACLES OF THE PROPHET JEREMIAH AGAINST THE NATIONS, AS REFLECTED IN THE HEBREW BIBLE**

*Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu*

### **PROFEȚIILE PROOROCULUI IEREMIA ÎMPOTRIVA POPOARELOR STRĂINE, POTRIVIT BIBLIEI EBRAICE**

#### *Rezumat*

Israelul supus altei puteri este principalul model profetic de relații internaționale care s-a conturat în gândul profeților pre-exilici. Poporul lui Dumnezeu este pedepsit aspru prin intermediul puterii străine. Nu este nicio îndoială că aceasta este una din cele mai vechi credințe tradiționale ale lui Israel. În gândirea pre-profetică, dușmanul era reprezentat de aceste popoare palestiniene mai mici cu care aveau de-a face triburile israelite: moabiți, medianiții, canaanienii și filistenii. Profetii împărtășeau părerea că acești vecini mici puteau fi pedepsitorii lui Israel, dar în condițiile schimbării scenei politice, ei au început să vadă din ce în ce mai mult în puterile imperiale, Asiria și Babilon în particular, agenții pedepsei divine. Este evident că profetii au îmbrățișat credința adânc înrădăcinată în conștiința poporului, că Dumnezeu se folosea de celelalte națiuni pentru a pedepsi sau răsplăti pe Israel.

### **THE PROPHECY OF PROPHET JEREMIAH AGAINST FOREIGN NATIONS, ACCORDING TO HEBREW BIBLE**

#### *Abstract*

Israel, submissived to another force, is the main prophetic model of international relations which came into a view of exiled prophets. The Nation of God is roughly punished thanks to foreign forces. There is no doubt that this is one of a most ancient traditional believes of Israel. In pre-prophetic idea, the enemy was represented by this small palestinian nations whit whom the Israelit tribes fought against: Moabit tribe, Median tribe, Canaan tribe and Filistin tribe. The prophets thought that this neighbours could be the castigators of Israel, but according to some politic changes, they began to see the imperial powers, Asiria and Babilon, the means of devine punishment. It is obvious that the prophets thought the believe that God used the other nations to punish or to reward Israel.

**INSTITUȚIILE ȘI MAGISTRATURILE DIN LUMEA DORIANĂ.  
DE LA ÎNTEMEIEREA PRIMELOR CETĂȚI PÂNĂ ÎN ANUL 222 a.Chr.**

*Florian Olteanu*

**THE INSTITUTIONS AND THE MAGISTRACIES IN THE DORIAN WORLD  
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE FIRST CITIES, TO 222 B.C.**

*Abstract*

The article reveals the evolution of the dorian institutions in cities founded by Dorian tribes, as Sparta, Corinth, Megara, and their most important colonies to the year 222, when Sparta was defeated at Selasia and ceased to exist as political entity.



## THE IDEA OF THE THRONE SUCCESSION IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE. THE IULIA CLAUDIA DYNASTY (27 B.C. – 68 A.D.)

*Adi Schwarz, Florian Olteanu*

### IDEEA SUCCESIUNII LA TRON ÎN IMPERIUL ROMAN. DINASTIA IULIA-CLAUDIA (27 a.Chr. – 69 p.Chr.)

#### *Rezumat*

Sucesiunea la tron în Imperiul Roman este una din marile probleme ale istoriei acestei epoci.

În anul 27 a.Chr., printr-un compromis, păstrând formal vechile instituții republicane, golite însă de conținut, Octavian, nepot și fiu adoptiv al lui Caesar a devenit conducătorul Romei. Evitând titlul de rege, care nu era acceptat în Roma, ca, de altfel, în întreaga Antichitate greco-romană, fiind considerat o formă barbară, primitivă de guvernare, el a devenit un conducător care deținea puterea, *imperium*, ca *imperator*, păstrând un echilibru între instituții și reprezentanții lor.

Am ales dinastia Iulia-Claudia, pentru a ilustra dificultățile prin care un împărat ajungea la tron sau își desemna un urmaș (un fiu natural sau adoptat). Dacă prestigiul și activitatea lui Augustus i-au permis să aibă un succesor recunoscut de Senat, Adunarea Poporului și armată, care să conducă după moartea sa, ceilalți împărați nu au reușit acest lucru, succesiunea fiind decisă de anturajul lor (soții, libertți, rude), garda pretoriană. Moartea lui Nero, în anul 68 p.Chr., a adus în scenă un actor deosebit de important, armata din provincii.

#### *Abstract*

The throne succession in the Roman Empire represents one of the most important problems of the history of the period. In 27 A.D., by a compromise, by keeping the former republican institutions, without substance, Octavian, nephew and adoptive son of Caesar became the ruler of Rome. Avoiding the title of king, which was rejected in Rome, and in the entire Greek-Roman Antiquity, as a barbarian and primitive form of governance, he became a ruler which had the power-*imperium*, as *imperator*, keeping an equilibrium between the institutions and their representatives.

We chose the Iulia-Claudia dynasty, for illustrating the difficulties in which an emperor designed a successor (a natural or an adoptive son). If the prestige and the activity of Augustus helped him to propose an accepted successor, the other emperors did not succeed, being influenced by their intimate group. The death of Nero (68 A.D.) introduced on the political scene, another actor, the army of provinces.

## **MARSILIO DE PADOVA, PRECURSOR AL STATULUI MODERN**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

### **MARSILIO OF PADOVA, A PRECURSOR OF THE MODERN STATE**

#### *Abstract*

Marsilio of Padova, born in 1280, was a professor at the University of Paris. He was one of the most important intellectuals that tried to rediscover Aristotle's philosophical and political works. His most important writing was *Defensor pacis*, a very good example of lay thinking during the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Marsilio asserted that the state was a natural institution based on Peace and Law and, therefore, he partially separated the politics from the religion. Although he wrote in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, his ideas announced the modern paradigm of the state.

**NEGOCIERILE DE PACE DINTRE TRIMIȘII LUI BASARAB  
– VOIEVODUL ȚĂRII ROMÂNEȘTI – ȘI CAROL ROBERT DE ANJOU**

*Oana Andreia Sâmbrian*

**THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS BETWEEN THE MESSENGERS  
OF BASARAB – VALACHIA’S VOIVODE – AND CAROL ROBERT OF ANJOU**

*Abstract*

The 7 000 silver mark offer made by Basarab in 1330 in order to avoid a military conflict between his people and Carol Robert’s army, points out Basarab’s diplomatic qualities, as he intends to postpone or even cancel a battle which could lead to both material and human loss. This episode also reveals Valachia’s economic power, due to comercial exchange and taxes and emphasizes the importance of the first great victory of Valachia against a European power.

**DOUĂ IZVOARE EPIGRAFICE DIN ARGETOAIȚA:  
MOȘIA DE VATRĂ A BOIERILOR ARGETOIENI**

*Ioachim Iulian Voica*

**TWO EPIGRAPHIC SOURCES FROM ARGETOAIȚA.  
THE NATIVE LAND OF THE ARGETOIANU BOYARS**

*Abstract*

The author transcribes for the first time the inscriptions engraved on two monumental stone crosses, registered in the repertory of the national historical monuments, which can be found in the Argetoaia and Macrea villages.

The stone crosses from Argetoaia and Macrea, built in the first half of the nineteenth century by the members of the Argetoianu boyar's family, represent telling proofs of their important role in the villages they owned beginning with the year 1600. Moreover, they certify the religious spirit that characterized the old boyar's families, these ones being practically pillars of Romanian Christianity for their native lands.

The inscriptions also serve as chronological landmarks for the last decades of presence of the Argetoianu boyars on their traditional lands, before their final change of residence at Breasta, near Craiova.

## **APARIȚIA ȘI EVOLUȚIA CONTRACTULUI CA IZVOR DE OBLIGAȚII**

*Anișoara Băbălău*

### **L'APPARITION ET L'ÉVOLUTION DU CONTRACT COMME SOURCE D'OBLIGATIONS**

#### **Résumé**

Le contrat a présenté une grande importance pour tous les domaines de la vie économique et sociale, étant un moyen de réalisation des plus divers liens entre les personnes physiques et juridiques, des plus simples aux plus complexes. Il est apparu comme une nécessité dans une certaine étape de développement de la société, pour remplacer les formes anciennes d'échange entre les collectivités primitives.

Les premières normes juridiques destinées à assurer la réalisation de certaines transactions sont comprises dans le droit dacique.

En Dacie, l'application du droit roman est prouvée par l'existence des tablettes cirées dont le contenu juridique a montré son application dans une forme simplifiée, adaptée aux besoins de la pratique quotidienne.

Dans le droit roman, pour la valabilité, le contrat devait contenir les éléments suivants: la capacité de contracter, le consentement et l'objet.

Dans le droit féodal, l'accord de volonté réalisé entre les parties se présente sous la forme des contrats réels, consensuels, contrats innommés.

A l'époque de la dissolution de la féodalité les contrats consensuels étaient plus employés que les contrats réels. Le contrat de vente – achat a été le plus employé, ayant pour objet les propriétés immobilières, les serfs etc.

A l'époque moderne, les grandes réformes législatives portant sur les institutions de droit ont été accomplies par la mise en pratique du Code civil.