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DIN IAȘI
(SERIE NOUĂ)

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Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA*

Children in the families of soldiers from the rural areas of Moesia Inferior

Abstract

The families of the soldiers from the rural area of Lower Moesia were partially analyzed in different contexts. The author's approach concerns various aspects regarding the children of these soldiers: sex ratio, chronological distribution of sources, family size, social status.

Keywords: Roman army; rural areas; Moesia Inferior; Roman family; children.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 9-14)

Ionuț ACRUDOAE**

Some aspects regarding the *cohortes II, III and IIII Pannoniorum*

Abstract

The auxiliary units entitled cohorts II Pannoniorum, cohorts III Pannoniorum and cohorts IIII Pannoniorum were established sometimes during the 1st century AD. Only the cohorts II and cohorts IIII Pannoniorum are definitely certified by the sources. The cohorts III Pannoniorum owes its existence to the confirmation of the cohorts IIII Pannoniorum and from a fragmentary inscription. Cohorts II Pannoniorum was dislocated in Britannia at the beginning of the 2nd century, where it stayed during this period. Cohorts IIII Pannoniorum is mentioned in a fragmentary inscription from Pannonia Inferior, and in other two epigraphs from the Italian Peninsula and Dacia Apulensis. The epigraphic material emphasized only three militaries from these units in a course of two centuries, all three being officers from the Italian Peninsula.

Keywords: cohorts II Pannoniorum; cohorts III Pannoniorum; cohorts IIII Pannoniorum; hypothesis; mobility; prosopography.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 15-25)

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Dacian soldiers from Mauretania Tingitana released in 153

Abstract

An impressive number of military diplomas from Mauretania Tingitana were issued in 153, right after the conclusion of the well-known conflicts that erupted in North Africa at the middle of the 2nd century. This paper presents the cases when the recipient of the diploma bears a Dacian name. These soldiers, originating probably from the Dacian population of Moesia Inferior, were recruited in the dilectus made between 126 and 128 and belonged to units that were stationed in the southern half of Tingitana, four of them being part of the same ala. Their military careers were marked by a series of events, including a campaign against the southern tribe of Autololes and the aforementioned crisis, which most probably prolonged their service for another one or two year.

Keywords: Roman army; diploma; recruitment; anthroponyms; Mauretania Tingitana.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 27-40)

Iulia DUMITRACHE**

Merchants of Wool Products in Latin Inscriptions

Abstract

The study proposes a prosopographical analysis of the available Latin epigraphical sources. That refers to an important category of Roman merchants: the textile merchants, selected according to one raw material – wool – and the quantitative representation of occupational titles. The methodological algorithm used for the research complies with the formalities of a prosopographical examination. Different aspects have been taken into account, such as: the variations of occupational terms and the information which they convey concerning the variety of merchandise they were selling, the scale of their trade and their commercial networks. As for the individuals, their family ties, regional mobility, judicial status, trade placement, official titles and ties with the military milieu have been x-rayed, as much as possible. Besides the spatial and chronological approach, the various types of sources that came into analysis were also tackled, considering the categories of their addressees and the purpose for which they were written, so that we could verify their representativity and credibility.

Keywords: Roman trade; wool products; merchants; occupational epigraphy.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 41-50)

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Laura MARZO*

**The battle of *Frigidus* (394 AD):
Confluence of the Theodosian propaganda in Christian coeval testimonies**

Abstract

The present paper intends to examine the historiographic reconstruction of the battle fought near the Frigidus river, fought by the armies of Theodosius and Eugene, on the basis of contemporary Christian literary testimonies. In particular, the article will focus on a narrative detail, such as that of the appearance of the strong wind on the second day of the war conflict, which has a central role in Christian sources: in fact, it has been interpreted as a prodigious and providential event that overturned the outcome of the battle in favor of Theodosius. Therefore, the research will highlight the descriptive variants regarding both the temporal location and the action of the wind during the battle: in this way, it will be shown how the topos of the providential wind was built and consolidated in the literary tradition, assuming the narrative function of the decisive event of the Theodosian victory. Furthermore, the present paper aims to provide a careful and precise interpretation of the cultural and political significance of this literary topos, relating it to the Theodosian propaganda of the end of the fourth century. In fact, some narrative details of contemporary Christian texts will be analyzed: they will turn out to be echoes of precise political and propaganda motifs of the late Theodosian age. Based on these similarities, the research aims to highlight how Theodosian propaganda flows into the works of Christian intellectuals, in a sort of ideological osmosis that strengthens the binomial between the State and the Catholic religion.

Keywords: Battle of Frigidus; Theodosius; Theodosian propaganda; Christian historiography.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 51-63)

Federica CALABRESE**

**Glastonbury as a centre of power in the Somerset area,
from the X to the XII century**

Abstract

After a period of cultural decline between the IX and the beginning of the X century, the following period was as a culminating point in Anglo-Saxon history, resulting in an unprecedented intense academic, artistic and monumental activity. The immediate cause of this revival was the reform involving the English monasteries, known as the Benedictine

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Reform brought in Glastonbury by its abbot Dunstan. It was a true renaissance: he expanded and remodelled the abbey and presided over an expansion of lands to support the building programme, perhaps a recovery of lands previously lost. Glastonbury was the wealthiest in England in the second half of the 11th century, even though the Conquest had disrupted its economic, and its spiritual, life. The 12th century brought both successes and misfortunes to the Abbey and its settlement: on the one hand there was the architectural flowering and the literary one, brought respectively by Henry de Blois and William of Malmesbury, on the other hand the Great Fire destroyed the complex in 1184.

Keywords: Glastonbury; Abbey; Benedictine Reform; Dunstan; William of Malmesbury; Norman Conquest.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 65-80)

Daniel MIREA*

Drăghici postelnic, „prince at Țarigrad”

Abstract

During the reign of Vlad the Drowned (1530-1532) a nobleman named Draghici tried to become lord of Wallachia, as evidenced by two documents given on June 13th 1588 and on May 17th 1589. Vlad the Drowned, receiving news that his rulership might be in danger, sent to the Ottoman Porte a delegation of faithful boyars. They testified that Draghici was not the son of a lord, but only a nobleman, son of a boyar, and according to the land's law he had no right to rule. Thus, being proved that Draghici had lied the Ottoman authorities decided to have him hanged. The generally accepted opinion is that the episode of the removal of Draghici took place after August 29th and before October 4th 1530. This study aims to prove that the placement of the event in this short period of time is based on unproven hypotheses. The unfolding of the whole event, the boyars' journey to the Porte and back are a logistical impossibility for that time. The event can rather be placed after November 5th 1531 and before February 26th 1532. Vlad the Drowned's boyars probably left Istanbul and returned to Wallachia accompanying Aloisio / Alvisio / Ludovico Gritti. The new interval is the result of corroborating the princely itinerary with various information related to the persons involved. The annexes attached to the study include (I.) the princely itinerary and (II.) three documents given by Vlad the Drowned. The documents were published in 1907 by senator Ștefan D. Grecianu. Unfortunately his book remained unfinished and was not put up for public sale. For this reason it is very rare today and the documents have almost been forgotten over time. They are now brought back to the attention of historiography.

Keywords: Wallachia; Drăghici postelnic; Vlad the Drowned; Aloisio Gritti.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 81-107)

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The Notaries in the Town Clerk's Offices in Transylvania in the 16th Century

Abstract

This paper aims to present the professional development of the notaries in the town clerk's offices in Transylvania, especially in Sibiu and Bistrița, in the sixteenth century. Examining the lists of the persons who ran town clerk's offices or worked as court clerks, the paper shows the advancement of the careers of the notaries according to their education and social relations. At the same time, we learn about the town offices, and in general about the development of the administration.

Regarding the notaries from the Saxon towns, we can distinguish three periods. In the first third of the 16th century, the town halls hired persons trained in juridical sciences, educated at foreign universities, many of whom worked, in Sibiu, as notaries public and were members of the clergy. The second period coincides with the generation of notaries with studies at the University of Wittenberg, according to the strategy of the town's government, that aimed to educate a new intellectual elite in the spirit of the Reformation. The people who worked in the town clerk's offices became later, as the end of their career, priests or influential political figures. Finally, the third group of notaries, whose activity can be traced in the last third of the century, were formed in smaller chancelleries as court clerks and they didn't have higher education. At this time, by choosing the notaries, the Saxon towns followed the general tendencies through the principality, especially in Cluj. The hiring of notaries shows that the town clerk's offices were not inflexible organizational framework, notaries often changed jobs, working successively in several towns.

Keywords: notaries; town clerk's office; career; intellectual elite; Transylvania; Saxon towns.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 109-128)

Gheorghe LAZĂR**

Quelques figures de donateurs en faveur du monastère de Râmnicu Sărat. Contributions documentaires

Résumé

À partir des informations mentionnées dans le registre des revenus et dépenses du monastère de la ville Râmnicu Sărat (rédigé au milieu du XVIII^e siècle), l'auteur a essayé reconstituer, d'un point de vue social et économique, les coordonnées du groupe de bienfaiteurs et de donateurs (et de leurs familles!) en faveur de l'établissement monastique mentionné. Par leur acte de générosité et de solidarité, en dehors des importants donations accordés par ses ktitors – le prince Constantin Brâncoveanu et son oncle, le porte glaive

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Michel Cantacuzène – les donateurs ont contribué à la survie du monastère au fil du temps, dès son fondation (la fin du XVII^e siècle) jusqu'à nos jours. Ainsi, l'étude présente et analyse des informations documentaires sur trois cas de donateurs, qui ne proviennent pas des élites sociales de l'époque: le capitaine Vasile et sa femme, Chirana, le capitaine Rade de Cocorăști et celui d'un certain Toe. Dans le même temps, au-delà de leurs gestes de générosité, tous les trois exemples nous fournissent des détails non seulement pour une meilleure compréhension de certains comportements sociaux, mais aussi sur la solidarité sociale et familiale coagulée autour de cette l'établissement monastique. Dans l'annexe de l'étude, l'auteur publie aussi quelques documents représentatifs pour la recherche effectuée.

Mots-clés: monastère; Valachie; donations; testament; XVIII^e siècle.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 129-150)

Maria Magdalena SZÉKELY*

Ion Neculce's *O samă de cuvinte (Sundry Tales)* – site of memory

Abstract

O samă de cuvinte (Sundry Tales) is a collection of historical tales, varying in number from one manuscript text to another, written by the former first chamberlain of Moldavia, Ion Neculce († 1745), a work its author placed as a preamble to his chronicle, Letopisețul Țării Moldovei de la Dabija vodă până la a doua domnie a lui Constantin Mavrocordat (The Chronicle of Moldavia from Prince Dabija to the second reign of Constantine Maurocordatos). This work is unusual in Romanian historical literature in terms of style and genre and has already been the focus of scholarly attention in Romania. Despite what has already been written, the author of this study demonstrates that the events Ion Neculce narrates in Sundry Tales do not belong to folklore, but to social memory, in other words to the dissemination of traditions. It is worth remembering that history begins where tradition trails off, where social memory fades or breaks apart. Under the pen of the Moldavian chamberlain tradition, listened to and heard previously, became historical evidence, a document incorporating memory made available for future generations to read and consult. During this process of transformation, the text acquired a stable form, it was no longer subjected to major interventions, and its content inspired a sense of permanence.

With minor exceptions, Ion Neculce's "tales" did not draw on a single set of sources. Oral communication and direct experience combined with old chronicles, complementing and sustaining each other in a work of a truly exceptional character. Neculce gave written expression to traditions which had survived in individual or group memory and had been transmitted predominantly via oral channels. In other words, he made the transition from memory to written records, a process which had started earlier in Western cultures. Yet,

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despite the time lag, the theoretical and methodological approaches of West-European scholars seem to offer promising avenues for the understanding of the meanings of a narrative written in early 18th-century Moldavia.

Family traditions or traditions created and preserved in lay or monastic communities became pockets of resistance in the construction and maintenance of identity. Neculce extracted each of them from their local context and wrote them down, thereby completing the lengthy process of transition from personal memory to literature and from individual experience to historical event. In so doing, he implicitly caused a shift in the target audience of the narratives: whereas oral accounts had been addressed directly to a well-defined listener in a semi-literate society, the written tales engaged with a more diffuse, but more highly literate, audience. Ultimately, the writings of the Moldavian chamberlain created an official memory which became stable and endured because it drew on written records rather than on fluid oral contributions. In addition, we have found out that the Sundry Tales sits at the intersection of several temporal, historiographical and literary dimensions, a structure which fits the, by now classical, definition of Pierre Nora: Ion Neculce's writing can indeed be read as a site of memory in Romanian culture.

Keywords: 18th-century; Romanian culture; Ion Neculce; O samă de cuvinte (Sundry Tales); memory.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 151-165)

Ștefan HONCU*, Laurențiu RĂDVAN, Lucian MUNTEANU*****

An original discovery: the workshop of a sole maker (*tălpălar*) from Iași from the end of the 18th century

Abstract

In this study we present the results of the archaeological research undertaken in Iași on Zugravi Street no. 64 by a team from the Institute of Archeology, Romanian Academy, Iași branch, between June and September 2018. An area of approx. 2000 m² was dug, being drawn two sections, of different sizes. In the smaller section (S1 – 19.5x9.5 m), the foundation and walls of a building were identified. In the second section (S2 – 31x50 m), a rectangular fountain (with sides of 1.15x1 m) was discovered, with the formwork sides made from used boards and which was most probably used for treating animal skins. It was intentionally disused, being crammed with various materials (burnt brick, charcoal, ceramics, iron objects, bones), which formed a compact filling. On the east side of this section, a stone building (E1), of considerable size (15 m), divided into two rooms, was investigated. Its walls were built of small and medium blocks of shaped stone, glued with a poor quality mortar. Numerous archeological artifacts were discovered in one of the rooms, such as: soles, one scissor, and many remains of processed or processed leather. Also from the inventory of this room comes

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a coin, with the value of 2 parale / 3 kopecks, which was issued in 1772, in the mint from Rogojna / Sadagura (today part of Chernivtsi). Archaeological discoveries contain relevant evidence of the existence in this perimeter of a workshop for the processing of animal skins, a sole maker (tălpălar) installed here with his craft after 1784. This year the guild of tălpălari made a request to Prince Alexandru Constantin Mavrocordat (Deli-bei) to assign them a place “for the necessity of their craft”. The Prince ordered the identification of a place “not given to anyone”, “below Cişmeaua Păcurari”, which “is of no use to anyone, being a place with swamps and a spring of salt water”. Not far from the place indicated in the document from 1784 is the workshop now identified by archaeological research.

Keywords: Iaşi; sole maker (tălpălar); archaeological excavation; leather; Fountain of Păcurar.

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 167-185)

Alexandru-Florin PLATON*

**«... On leur coupera la barbe et ils faudroient bien qu'ils endossent le frac»:
Charles René Pictet de Rochemont on Moldavia's Nobility in 1808. An
Unprecedented Narrative**

Abstract

Charles René Pictet de Rochemont was born in Lancy near Geneva but had been living in Odessa for a short time before joining the Duke of Richelieu's trip to Iaşi in April – May 1808. There he visited General Prozorowski, the Commander-in-chief of the Russian army during the campaign.

Even if the contact with the Moldavian nobility was brief, it resulted in several remarkable observations made by the young Swiss on the manners and habits of the social elite. At the time, they had started embracing the European practice without fully giving up the traditional, Oriental one. These observations were initially written in one of Pictet de Rochemont's letters to his friend and associate, Léonard Revilliod. However, they will be resumed and further detailed in a narrative published by Pictet de Rochemont in the same year (1808) and in another letter, sent to his sister – Amélie Pictet de Rochemont – in Geneva.

These three writings (representing the documentary foundation of this research) are added to the already known series of observations belonging to the Baron d'Hauterive, Johann Christian von Struve, the Duke of Richelieu, Count de Langeron, Count de Rochechouart, Charles-Frédéric Reinhard etc. Nonetheless, Pictet de Rochemont's story makes it even clearer than the other authors' writings which were the “ground zero” for the Moldavian (and, generally, the Principalities) nobility's Europeanisation process, which ended half a century later.

Keywords: Charles René Pictet de Rochemonti; nobility; Moldavia; Europeanisation; Lancy; Geneva; Duke of Richelieu.

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 187-222)

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Mihai-Bogdan ATANASIU*

**The “founding catalogue” of the Hangu Monastery (Pionu),
a novel source from the beginning of the 19th century**

Abstract

Attested since the end of the 16th century, the Hangu Monastery (Pionu) found itself, over time, in the caretaking of prince Ștefan II Tomșa, of the relatives of Vasile Lupu, of Alexandru Ruset and the Cantacuzino family. At the beginning of the 19th century, after Matei Cantacuzino’s departure to Russia, the locals had to take care of this place of worship that lied in the Ceahlău Mountains. The precarious state in which it had ended up urged Irinarh the hegumen to compile, following the model of other monasteries, a founding obituary (“pomelnic”) in which both the ancient founders, and the new benefactors are mentioned for remembrance. Thus, in the year 7322 <1813/1814>, Chiril, the Secu Monastery schemamonk, begins the drawing up of the “founding catalogue”, a obituary that contains hundreds of names of princes and ladies, metropolitan bishops, bishops, archimandrites, monks and nuns (most of them from the Hangu Monastery and those found in proximity, like Neamț, Secu or Văratec), priests, boyars, merchants and laymen in the neighbouring area, all written down together with their relatives. Alongside a short history of the shrine, the present study contains an analysis of this novel document, a precious source of historical and genealogical information, which today is hosted in the Romanian Academy Library. In its entirety, the obituary is published in the Annex.

Keywords: obituary; Hangu (Pionu) Monastery; Ștefan II Tomșa; Gheorghe Coci; Alexandru Ruset; Cantacuzino family; genealogy; Moldavia.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 223-268)

Ștefan S. GOROVEI**

La grande histoire à travers les petites gens. Nobles roumains de la Bucovine aliénée réfugiés dans la principauté de Moldavie et en Bessarabie

Résumé

Ce texte fait suite à celui présenté en octobre 2017 et publié deux années plus tard („Cercetări Istorice”, XXXVIII, 2019). Les recherches de l’auteur sont focalisées sur une question assez difficile: après l’intégration de la Bucovine au Saint Empire (1775), plusieurs porteurs du nom Tăutu(l) paraissent dans la principauté de Moldavie; vue leur situation économique assez précaire, quelques-uns d’entre eux furent reconnus comme appartenant à la noblesse du pays, en tant que descendants de Ion Tăutu, grand chancelier

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de Moldavie (1475-1511). Mais peut-on prouver vraiment cette descendance?! Quoique assez improbable, on ne peut tout de même pas exclure l'usurpation du patronyme, surtout lorsque l'on constate que cette reconnaissance peut être accompagnée par l'octroi de certains privilèges. L'auteur a donc choisi quelques exemples parmi les Tăutu porteurs des prénoms inhabituels pour cette famille et donc soupçonnables d'avoir usurpé le patronyme. Dans les cas examinés, on a retrouvé la relation certaine avec la Bucovine.

En 1812, une autre partie (le territoire compris entre le Prouth et le Dniester) fut détachée de la principauté moldave en faveur de l'Empire Russe: la Bessarabie (aujourd'hui, la République de Moldavie). Quelques porteurs du même nom se sont établis dans cette province, en demandant aux autorités russe la reconnaissance de leur noblesse. Un de ces Tăutu est arrivé même à Odessa. Ils ont fait souche et leur descendance existe encore de nos jours.

Mots-clés: usurpation du patronyme vs. descendance authentique; prénoms; boyards; Tăutu; Bucovine; Bessarabie; Odessa.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 269-288)

Sorin GRIGORUȚĂ*

The physician Antonio Caruso and his activity in Botoșani in the first decades of the 19th century

Abstract

Following our presentations about physicians who practiced in Moldavia two centuries ago, in this article we will talk about Antonio Caruso. Originating from the island of Corfu, he graduated the Faculty of Medicine from the University of Padova. In 1807, Caruso concluded a contract by which he was hired as a surgeon within the „imperial troops of Russia”. Testimonies about his activity as a military surgeon have been preserved, highlighting his good training and involvement in the treatment of wounded and sick soldiers and officers. Summoning health reasons, doctor Caruso left the Russian army, but he didn't return to his country, but, instead, he established in Botoșani, where he continued his activity until his death (1840). He integrated into the elite of this city, treating patients from various social categories, starting a family and owning estates.

Keywords: Antonio Caruso; physician; surgeon; Moldavia; Botoșani.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 289-305)

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A census of the Jews from Huși from 1845

Abstract

Publishing nominal population censuses is, in our opinion, the most accurate manner to highlight important documents for researchers dealing with areas such as the social structure and the origin of the population, demography, onomastic, genealogy etc. The Jewish community from Huși in 1845, a small one compared to those in the cities located in the northern part of Moldova, represented a dynamic element in the life of the town. The diversity of the crafts and of the branches of trade practiced by Jews shows us that most of their work was complementary to that of the natives.

Keywords: statistics; Jews; Husi; foreign subjects; migration.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 307-325)

Gian Luigi BRUZZONE**

Baccio Emanuele Maineri: a Friend of Romania from the 19th Century

Abstract

The paper is focusing on the initiatives of Baccio Emanuele Maineri (1831-99) towards Romania, during the time when Romanian state gained its independency. This is a glimpse of a widespread phenomenon that saw a crowd of Italian personalities (politicians, scholars, journalists) as friends and defenders of Romanian national movement, the Latin culture and Romania's place in the Europe of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Keywords: Romania; Italia; Risorgimento; national movent; Latin origins; philology.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 327-336)

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**Remembering the Romanian war: the refugees
and their memoirs from Moldavia (1916-1918)**

Abstract

The twentieth century has been seen as a century of refugees, although refugees have existed at all times throughout history. Millions of people abandoned their homes and migrated due to persecution, social conflicts, the collapse of old empires, the political climate and violent regime changes. The peak of forced migration was recorded at key moments that included the end of the two world wars. The peak of forced migration occurred at key moments that included the end of the two world wars. The number of refugees (of various categories) during the World War One can only be approximated. The statistics of the time indicate that at least six million people have been forced into exile. The number of refugees in Romania has also been high. After the enthusiastic entry into the war (1916), the government in Bucharest was forced to retreat from the advance of the German armies in Moldova, which was still free. Apart from the administration and officials, many ordinary people went into exile. The remaining authorities in the occupied territory could not stop this unpredictable exodus. Memoir writings reflect in detail this new and sad experience of war. In the story of the refuge, rich and poor people, boyars and peasants, soldiers and civilians, women and men, orphans, scouts, invalids and the sick were mixed. In Moldova, however, refuge has never been safe. In addition to the daily shortages, people live in a state of permanent alert. The Germans forced the front line in the summer of 1917, so refugees, especially the wealthy, embraced the idea of going abroad. The story of the exile mixed together rich and poor people, aristocrats and peasants, soldiers and civilians, women and men, orphans, scouts, the invalids and the sick. In Moldavia, however, retreat was never safe. In addition to everyday shortages, people lived in a state of permanent alert. The Germans forced the front line in the summer of 1917, and the refugees, especially the wealthy, embraced the idea of going abroad. The memoirs of refugees talk about suffering, and about how fragile was the border between life and death. This also seems to be the insightful revelation of these long-forgotten sources. The memoirs of the survivors offer a different (tragic) image of a war sometimes often presented solely in vibrant images permeated by patriotism. Romanian refugees became heroes through the very act of retreat. By leaving their homes threatened by the enemy, they had refused to serve a foreign administration and the enemy's war purposes. Few references associate the heroism of these poor people with the harsh living conditions. They had left their native regions for fear of the enemy and found themselves in a foreign world, deprived of food and shelter. Rediscovered and carefully explored, the memoir writings of the time repair this distorted image of refugees. It puts on paper their whole procession of ordeals.

Keywords: refugees; war; remembrance; everyday life.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 337-346)

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Diplomacy and War. Diplomatic Missions of Romania During World War II

Abstract

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the worldwide expansion of the conflict affected the diplomatic relations of Romania with the states of the world. In September 1939-June 1941, i.e. from the beginning of conflict until entering the war, the Romanian state reconfigured its network of diplomatic missions according to the military developments and economic issues it met, closing down the representations from disappearing countries (Poland) and giving up, for a short period of time, other overseas missions (Iran, Finland). After entering the war, the diplomatic missions from the capitals of the adversaries were closed, while Romania strengthened its diplomatic presence in the allied states or in the states that were close to Germany's party line. Starting with 1943, however, the lead in Bucharest sought to initiate negotiations with the member states of the United Nations Coalition, which made that the legations from neutral states play an increasingly important role. The events from 23rd August 1944 and the signing of the armistice in September of the same year had consequences on the diplomatic missions of Romania. It is clear that the Romanian authorities sought, in the new geo-political context, to reopen some diplomatic representations, as was the case with the diplomatic mission from Soviet Union.

Keywords: diplomacy; diplomatic missions; Romania; World War II.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 347-357)

Alexandru AIOANEI**

Great Britain and the famine in Moldova 1946-1947

Abstract

In the aftermath of the Second World War, Romania, as the whole Europe, was confronted with a serious economic crisis, unemployment and inflation. Some areas, such as Moldova, had to cope with the major destruction caused by the war. Huge quantities of cereals were moved away so that they could not be confiscated by the Soviets and great surfaces of land were mined. Consequently, the population lacked the necessary reserves to cope with the draught that hit the country in the summer of 1946. In the fall of 1946 the signs of the food crisis were obvious; the population migrated from Moldova towards the areas where the agricultural production was in excess. Information about this situation reached other countries and Great Britain was one of the states that sent aid to the people of Moldova. The British government together with different organizations and charity groups sent food

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and medicines to the Romanian people. The British were very careful with the distribution of the aid and got involved directly in order to make sure that the goods reached the people that were really in need.

Keywords: Famine; Moldova; Great Britain; Red Cross.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 359-370)

Vasile BUGA*, **Dorin-Demostene IANCU****

Nikita Khrushchev and the disarmament issue. Unpublished documents

Abstract

The article presents a short chronology of the Great Nuclear Powers (U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Great Britain) actions, to stop experiments with nuclear weapons. These actions were finalized by signing in Moscow at 5th August 1963 of a Treaty concerning forbidding the experiences with nuclear weapons in the three environments: atmosphere, cosmic space and under the water. In this context, we present the letters sent by Nikita Khrushchev, the president of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, to leaders of western organisations which fought for forbidding experiences with nuclear weapons: Canon L. John Collins, the president of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and Hans Werner Richter, the president of the European Federation against Nuclear Arms. These letters sent at the end of 1950` and the beginning of 1960` were identified in Lambeth Palace Library. Nikita Khrushchev agreed with the actions taken by the two organisation leaders and he presented in a personal manner the ideological confrontations of that time, the actions taken by the U.S.S.R. in order to help setting an agreement for forbidding the nuclear experiments and the total and general disarmament.

Keywords: disarmament; nuclear experiences; Nikita Khrushchev; D. Eisenhower; J. F. Kennedy; John Collins; Hans Werner Richter.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 371-383)

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Mioara ANTON*

Ideology, science and religion. “Anti-homily” or atheist education during the Ceaușescu’s regime

Abstract

Using archival documents issued by communist party structures and official publications this article analyses the process through which the atheist education of the Romanian society became a priority for Ceaușescu’s regime. At the middle of the 60s, against the background of liberalization, the official ideology, science and religion coexisted. This process was caused both by the political developments within the communist bloc and the ability of the official churches to adapt to a new context. From the perspective of ideological program, Ceaușescu tried to impose atheism as the only accepted dogma of the socialist society. This was the reason why the natural scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, folklorists were mobilized to use their knowledge and to offer answers how to get a desecrated society.

Despite the anti-religious campaigns, the all education programs aimed to reduce the importance of religion within the society failed. The atheistic society designed by the official’s party meant the replacement of religious holidays with the socialist rituals. Regardless of confession, in the last years of Ceaușescu’s regime, the whole society felt the effects of the restrictions which limited the religious freedom.

Keywords: Romanian communism; Religion; Atheism; Scientific propaganda; Socialist Rites.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 375-400)

Ionuț NISTOR**

Romanian-Polish academic exchanges in the 70s

Abstract

This study is an introduction to the assessment of cultural diplomacy and inter-university history. I will try to contextualise the dynamic of the academic exchanges in order to tackle how the political factor determined university mobility, to identify the need and opportunity to establish partnership agreements between universities, to particularise personal initiatives in institutional and state framework, to draft up a repertory of inter-university agreements and a graph of the exchanges between students and teachers. In what concerns the sources used, I will focus on the University in Iași – considered a case study in this research – worth detailing given its complexity. The study confirms that politics represented the key factor in determining the cooperation relations in the field of

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education. Even under such circumstances, the existence of relations with other academic mediums and the possibility of getting ideas and persons to circulate represented undisputable benefits for the university teachers of Iași, as well as for students. They left us the inheritance of formative experiences, debates, published works, and translations about the culture and history of both states; dictionaries, and working tools. For the University of Iași, the level of the exchanges with Lublin ranked the second, after those with the University of Jena, during the timeframe analysed here. Whereas politically imposed, the Cooperation Agreement between “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University and the “Maria Curie-Skłodowska” University was quickly reified by the academic personnel of both states and turned into a vector of scientific and cultural dialogue.

Keywords: academic exchanges; University of Iași; University of Lublin; cultural diplomacy.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVI (2020), p. 401-410)