

STUDIES AND ARTICLES

Ovidiu Nedu

*Le Pan – Spiritualisme Hindou. L'advaita Vedānta et
L'antériorité de L'homme par rapport à l'univers.....5*

Abstract. *The monist school of Advaita Vedānta, the "official" philosophy of Hinduism, when dealing with the relation between man and Universe, takes a stand totally opposite to the one of the realistic common sense. Man is not just a part of the Universe, but rather the subject which projects the Universe. The Universe is nothing but illusory experience and it can't be found anywhere else but in the consciousness of the subject which experiences it.*

The manifestation of the Universe starts when consciousness gets, first of all, covered by ignorance and, consequently, loses its self-awareness. Instead of comprehending itself, the consciousness thus affected by ignorance starts projecting some successive layers of illusion which represent the personal identity wrongly assumed by consciousness and the experience of the Universe.

The article deals with the successive steps through which consciousness manifests the Universe. Starting with the causal body (kāraṇa śarīra), where consciousness has been only dulled by ignorance (avidyā, ajñāna), the projection of the Universe takes more and more definite forms. It determines itself as an individual at the level of the subtle body (sūkṣma śarīra), which is the psychic structure of the individual being. In its coarsest forms, it manifests as the gross body (sthūla śarīra), the physical Universe, which is only a very dense, compact form of illusion. Materiality is nothing but a particularly opaque form of ignorance.

Thus, the Universe represents a cosmic expansion of the person, the consciousness which goes out of its own nature and,

through the intermediary of the psychic structure, projects all forms of "materiality". Man and Universe can never be separated, both being only different layers of the manifestation of consciousness (cit).

Keywords: *idealism, Hinduism, Vedānta, consciousness, illusion, microcosme.*

Ecaterina Lung

Barbarian envoys at Byzantium in the 6th century.....35

Abstract. *The byzantine diplomacy has been for long time an object for the historical research, its efficiency being considered one of the explanations for the so long survival of the Empire. The barbarian embassies sent to Constantinople were studied mainly in the context of general discussions on byzantine diplomacy.*

We intend to focus on the possibility of deciphering a barbaric point of view regarding the relations with the Byzantine Empire, at the beginning of the Middle Ages, when the narrative sources that are available to us have a Byzantine origin, or, when referring to barbarian kingdoms in the West, they are profoundly influenced by Roman and Roman-Byzantine traditions.

Keywords: *Byzantine diplomacy, barbarian embassies, diplomatic envoys, narrative sources.*

Konstantin Kolev Jr.

Visual material evidence of viking presence in the Balkans.....53

Abstract. *The Swedish and Norwegian Vikings were present in the Balkans including in Bulgaria. The archaeological and visual materials found on the Romanian, Bulgarian and Turkish territory support this statement. The majority of the objects constitute parts of weapons and tools related to the Scandinavian warfare. Most of these artifacts were discovered in North East of Bulgaria close to the*

Romanian border. They can be attributed to the Rus princes (father and son): Igor I (912-945) and Svyatoslav I Igorevich (942-972) who passed by the Bulgarian lands in the 10-th century and the Norwegian prince Harald who supported the Byzantine Empire to cause the downfall of the First Bulgarian kingdom at the beginning of the next century. Despite this sorrowful reputation, though, the Viking material culture in Bulgaria, Romania and Istanbul gives evidence to the multicultural mosaic of our region. It also enriches the Balkan history and culture. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to outline the Viking objects discovered in the Balkans.

Keywords: *Vikings, Varangians, the Balkans, artifacts, Byzantine Empire.*

Luminița Diaconu

Gestuelle courtoise et écartes discourtois dans Flamenca.....73

Abstract. *Coagulated at the end of the 11th century at the seigniorial courts from the southern France and spread afterward in the northern French territory, the courteous ethical code intended to be a set of rules representative for the nobility. It included, between other elegant specifics, the discipline of the body, necessarily based on the self-control and, in the same time, on a distinguished, elegant, polite and moderated gesture. The Middle Ages imaginary and mainly the literature from the 12th and the 13th centuries are full of this kind of examples. In fact, the elite's will to adhere on this ethics and to appropriate it till transforming it in its second nature represents the theme of the courteous novels, focused on some characters which are symbols for the ideal courteous values. By contrast, some other characters are not only at the limit of the courteous model, but also transgress its principles by more or less serious discourteous deviations. The Occitan novel Flamenca (from the 13th century), that we are focusing on, illustrates this trend: one of its principal characters, the signor Archambaut, shows, immediately after his marriage with Flamenca, an unexpected regression, in fact a profound alteration of the courtly behavior, in terms of verbal and mainly gestural manners.*

Keywords: *courtesy, ethics, body, gesture, dismissal, transgression, savagery.*

Ana-Maria Lepăr

Bucharest during the russo-turkish war 1828-1829.....86

Abstract. *This article presents the image of the Bucharest during the Russo-Turkish war 1828-1829. Compared to the Russo-Turkish war from 1806-1812, which was more documented in the Romanian historiography, the 1828-1829 conflict can be restored from the testimonies of foreign travelers, most of which are soldiers of the Russian army crossing the Romanian territory. The available information about Bucharest is related to the number of citizens, the general image of the city, the mixture of Eastern and Western influences, the merchandise that was being sold, the way that the population perceived the Russians, and the power games played by boyars who were seeking various benefits.*

Keywords: *Bucharest, 1829, Russo-Turkish War, Adrianopole.*

Cristian Constantin

Romanian grain market in the British Russophobia context (1829-1853).....95

Abstract. *In this paper the author present the rivalry of the mouths of Danube market and the south Russian hinterland. The Russo-Turkish treaty of Adrianople (1829) marked the beginnings of a new era in the history of the Romanians, opening significant perspectives of political, institutional or national development, although Russia's status as protector of Wallachia and Moldavia overshadowed these prospects. The Danube River was the most appropriate artery for connect the Romanian market with central Europe, Black Sea and the Mediterranean markets.*

The Sulina channel was still the only way of access of commercial ships to and from the Danubian ports. Two cities, Galati in Moldavia and Braila in Wallachia, personify the interests and hopes of the principalities regarding the Danube. These ports are the result of the Romanian and British economic policies of this era.

Keywords: *Braila, Galati, Odessa, grains, foreign trade, agriculture.*

Mihaela Munteanu

The Danube question during the period of the Vienna peace Conference and Congress of Paris (1855-1856).....108

Abstract. *After the start of the Crimean War, one of the main objectives of the European diplomacy was the resolving of the contradictions related to the navigation on the Danube. Removing Russia from the Danube's mouth and eliminating the danger of Austria's exclusive control in the Romanian region of the river, represented important victories for Romanians, which, under the collective guarantee of the great European powers, could follow their own political destiny and meanwhile to grow economically.*

Keywords: *commercial relations, Lower Danube navigation, treaty, interest.*

Irina Gafița

L'idiologie fractionniste. L'anti-dynasticisme.....133

Abstract. *The nineteenth century Romanian society was going through a vast modernization process. Political life was no exception. It was in this context that numerous political parties made their appearance on the public stage, although the majority had only a temporary existence.*

The political party named "The free and independent faction" is an interesting addition on the public stage. Anti-

dynastic, had it been in their powers, they would have banished Prince Carol I of Romania. Their dream was to see a “Romanian ruler on a Romanian throne”. Their importance lies in the overwhelming influence they had in Moldova, a Romanian province. They played a decisive role in Parliament, because their votes brought the power in the hands of the Liberals or the Conservatives.

This paper aims to present a main aspect of this group’s ideology, to analyze the impact of their anti-Dynastic ideas and relate them to the person of Charles I and the foreign policy promoted by him. The study will also analyze the route of this party ideological ideas, in this case the anti-Dynastic ones, since its appearance on the public stage, to the point where they disappear as a political group, from public discontent to acceptance and even appreciation. Their beliefs are, as the study will point out, in close relation with the influence of Simion Barnutiu, the individual believed to be the group’s mentor.

Keywords: *Charles I, Nicolae Ionescu, Anti-dynastic, Germanisation, Teutophobia.*

Diana-Gabriela Reianu

The „echo” of the government policy of education in the written press of the governing parties (1919 1929).....152

Abstract. *The principles that stood at the base of the educational policy in Romania during the first interwar decade, discussed and analyzed by the politicians of that time, by the decision-makers, teachers, parents, specialists etc., occupied frequently the columns of the newspapers. Thus, this study tries to emphasize the “echo” of the government policy on education in the written press, and to show what media considered as being relevant in terms of education in the period of 1919-1929. The study reveals and confirms the opposition of political parties; it is noticeable that while liberals praised in the “media house” the steps, actions and projects proposed by liberal ministers, the members of the Peasants Party were criticizing those actions. Unfortunately, the controversial reactions do not occur and do*

not remain only in the “quadrant” of the press, but they sometimes put their mark on the educational process, which not infrequently had suffered. Overall, however, despite divergences and critical attitudes, an important place in the concerns of those who had the power to legislate was occupied by the desire to create an education adapted to the specific conditions of our country, an education that takes into account the circumstance in which the Romanian state develops and the needs that had to be met.

Keywords: *education, government policy, media, political parties, interwar.*

Eperjesi Zoltán

The paradox of globalization with focus on Germany and Europe
.....169

Abstract. *Globalization has become a frequently used notion in the applied social sciences and a catchword for the media and politics. It has been applied to refer to the development of supranational and multinational institutions, to explain major shifts in the nation-state organization, to elucidate transformations in the global market, and to describe the rebirth of diverse national and minority cultures. Nevertheless, the various connotations of globalization as observable fact are certainly not exhausted by the given examples and there seems to be no consensus among elite researchers about how globalization can be precisely defined. This synthesis focuses on certain challenges of global competitiveness by showing sequences of the case of Germany. It is a federation that powerfully shapes the EU as well as the paradigm of globalization with a human face and vice versa.*

Keywords: *Germany, Bretton Woods, world order, globalization, EU, neoliberal thinking, imperialism, colonial powers, cosmopolitanism, neocolonialism and democratic state.*

RECENZII / BOOKS REVIEWS

Andra Jugănaru

Orient et Occident. Construction des identités en Europe médiévale.....283

Eperjesi Zoltán

François Mitterrand and his principle of exception française
Angelika Praus, Das Ende einer Ausnahme.
Frankreich und die Zeitenwende
1989/90.....287