PROFESSOR VIORICA MOISUC – ILLUSTRIOUS REPRESENTATIVE, AT THE EUROPEAN LEVEL, OF TODAY'S ROMANIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY, PERMANENTLY ON THE BARRICADES OF REVEALING AND DEFENDING HISTORICAL TRUTHS. ON THE OCCASION OF HER 90TH BIRTHDAY

PhD Stoica LASCU,
Ovidius" University, Constanța

Abstract: *The respectable nonagenarian of Romanian Historiography, Professor Viorica Moisuc (B. April 8, 1934) is a researcher and historian of European stature, with special contributions in the Contemporary History of Romania in a European context (especially the Interwar Period), in the evolution of International Relations, in the research and editing of historical sources from Romanian and foreign archives, embodied in massive documentary corpora; it boosted, offering new perspectives, the research of Romania's International Relations from the first half of the 20th Century; she represented the Romanian historical science at numerous specialized international meetings and congresses. Is the author of 28 volumes (sole author: 17; coord. [ed.] /and author/: 7; co-author: 4), with historical themes (monographs, thematic works, syntheses, collections of documents); of over 110 studies in specialized magazines and collective volumes, from the country and abroad; author of prefaces (11) (as well as numerous interviews on Radio and TV). She sustained publication activity with a historical and socio-political character; attitudes in defense of national values and the place of the discipline of History – "a science based on the research of documents" – in the instructive-educational act*.

Keywords: Viorica Moisuc, Romanian Historiography, «Nicolae Iorga» Institute of History, «Ovidius» University of Constanța.

We showed five years ago that the renowned researcher of the historical past of the Romanians, in a European context, and valued Professor of the «Ovidius» University in Constanța (but also of the «Spiru Haret» University in the Bucharest) – who reached a venerable age this spring (b. April 8, 1934), precious anniversary of Romanian Historiography –, "represented and continues to represent one of the most authoritative voices – scientifically – in the field of research and writing of the interwar history of Romania, especially in the context of the evolution of it in the overall impact and dynamics of international relations".

A synthetic picture of his life and scientific activity[1] was outlined, later, in the contents of *Enciclopediei reprezentanților scrisului istoric românesc* [the Encyclopaedia of Representatives of Romanian Historical Writing][2] (an extensive work, in five volumes, published in 2021/2022 under the auspices of the Romanian Academy) – which we put, for wider dissemination of the profile of this genuine scientist and genuine patriot, (and) available to the wider public:

[1] On the 85th anniversary, a group of former doctoral students (Dorel Bușe, Constantin Cheramidoglu, Maria Costea, Traian Hristea, Mihaela Osorio, Nechita Runcan) and other servants of Clio, close to the distinguished Professor (Carmen Irène Atanasiu, Ion Calafeteanu, Valentin Ciorbea, Virgil Coman, Simion Costea, Andreea Paula Ibănescu, Constantin Iordan, Catinca Oncescu, Cezar Stanciu, Nicoleta Vasilcovschi) have published, as a sign of homage, a volume of studies – see Maria Costea (coord. [ed.]), *Diplomaţia României şi geopolitica europeană*. /In honorem istoricului Viorica Moisuc/ [Romania's Diplomacy and European Geopolitics. In Honorem to Historian Viorica Moisuc], European Institute (Coll. *Academica* 322), Iași, 2019 /256 pp./.

[2] See – more recently – v o c e (signed by S.L. /Stoica Lascu/), in Victor Spinei, Dorina N. Rusu (coord. [eds]), *Enciclopedia reprezentanților scrisului istoric românesc*. *Românesc* (Academia Română. Secția de Științe Istorice și Arheologie). Coordonatori ... [Encyclopedia of Representatives of Romanian Historical Writing (Romanian Academy. Section of Historical Sciences and Archaeology). Coordinators ..., ... Vol. III (*L-N*), Editura Karl A. Romstorfer a Muzeului Național al Bucovinei, Suceava, 2021, pp. 273-274; an older v o c e (signed by T.U. /Traian Udrea/), in Ștefan Ștefănescu (coord.), *Enciclopedia istoriografiei românești* [Encyclopedia of Romanian Historiography], Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică, București, 1978, p. 225 [471].

MOISUC, Viorica

I. Born: April 8, 1934, Bucharest. High school studies: High School for Girls No. 9 (Today – "Gheorghe Şincai" National College) from Bucharest (1947-1951). Higher studies: Faculty of History of the University "C.I. Parhon" from Bucharest (1951-1956). Doctor in History at the University of Bucharest (1966), with the thesis *Diplomaţia României şi problema apărării suveranităţii şi independenţei naţionale în perioada martie 1938-mai 1940* [Romania's Diplomacy and the Problem of Defending National Sovereignty and Independence in the Period March 1938-May 1940] (published in 1971). Bibliographer at the Central State Library of Bucharest (1956-1958). History teacher at School No. 36 from Bucharest (1958-1961). Researcher (Trainee, Senior II) at the Institute of History "Nicolae Iorga" (1961-1968). Researcher (Senior II) at the Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies under C.C. of P.C.R. (1968-1990). Researcher (Senior I) at the Institute of Southeast European Studies in Bucharest (1990-1995). University Professor at "Ovidius" University of Constanța (Faculty of History and Political Sciences) (1993-2014); PhD Supervisor; Director (1996) of the Center for History and Civilization of the Black Sea Area (19th-21st Centuries). Professor at "Spiru Haret" University in Bucharest. Documentation internships in archives abroad (Potsdam, Dresden 1966, Bonn, Munich 1968, Paris, Vincennes, Strasbourg 1971-2000, Geneva 1977, Amsterdam 1978, Vatican 1984, Montréal 1995, Rome 1998). Exhibitions at universities in Chisinau, Krakow, Brussels, Geneva, Paris, Milan. Participant in numerous international scientific meetings (Amsterdam, Ankara, Barcelona, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Chisinau, Krakow, Geneva, Milan, Moscow, Paris, Poznan, Prague, Rome, Sofia, Strasbourg, Toronto, Venice, etc.). President of the Romanian Commission on the History of the Second World War, affiliated to the International Committee on the History of the Second World War (since 1990). Reporter at the International Congresses of History. Organizer of international scientific events. Member of the Romanian-Russian Joint Governmental Commission for studying the Romanian Treasury in Moscow (1992-2005); member of the National Commission for editing the National Collection of Diplomatic Documents (since 2004); member of the Mixed Commissions of History Romania–German Democratic Republic,

Romania–Federal Republic of Germany, Romania–Czechoslovakia, Romania–Poland, Romania–Bulgaria (1979-1989). Senator (2004-2008); Member of the European Parliament (2006-2008). “Nicolae Bălcescu” Award of the Romanian Academy (1972) for the volume *Diplomaţia României şi problema apărării suveranităţii şi independenţei naţionale în perioada martie 1938-mai 1940* (Bucharest, 1971).

II. Researcher, University Professor. Historian with special contributions in the contemporary history of Romania in a European context (especially the Interwar Period), in the evolution of International Relations, in the research and editing of historical sources from Romanian and foreign archives, embodied in massive documentary corpora; it boosted, offering new perspectives, the research of Romania’s International Relations from the first half of the 20th Century; represented the Romanian historical science at numerous specialized international meetings and congresses. Author of 26 volumes (sole author: 15; coord. [ed.] /and author/: 7; co-author: 4), with historical themes (monographs, thematic works, syntheses, collections of documents); of over 100 studies in specialized magazines and collective volumes, from the country and abroad; author of prefaces (11). Sustained publication activity with a historical and socio-political character; attitudes in defense of national values and the place of the discipline of History – “a science based on the research of documents” – in the instructive-educational act.

III. – [author end edited documents] *Solidaritatea mişcării muncitoreşti şi democratice din România cu mişcarea muncitorească şi democratică din Jugoslavia (1875-1945)* [The Solidarity of the Labor and Democratic Movement in Romania with the Labor and Democratic Movement in Yugoslavia (1875-1945)], Bucureşti, 1979, 400 pp. (co-editor); *Memorii, însemnări, amintiri ale participanţilor la epopee unirii românilor în 1917-1918* [Memoirs, Notes, Memories of the Participants in the Epic Union of Romanians in 1917-1918], Bucureşti, 1985, 446 pp.; *Documente ale Siguranţei Statului de acum o jumătate de secol* [Documents of the State Security from Half a Century Ago], Bucureşti, 1990, 75 pp; *Basarabia şi reunificarea (1812-1918). Documente inedite din arhivele franceze* [Bessarabia and the Reunification (1812-1918). Unpublished Documents from the French Archives], Bucureşti, 1991, 244 pp.; *Onisifor Ghibu – puncte de legătură între generaţii. Documente. Mărturii* [Onisifor Ghibu – Connecting Points Between Generations. Documents. Testimonies],

Chişinău, 1992, 146 pp.; *Tezaurul României la Moscova. Documente, 1916-1917* [The Treasury of Romania in Moscow. Documents, 1916-1917], Bucureşti, 1993, 196 pp. (co-editor); *Unirea Basarabiei și a Bucovinei cu România. 1917-1918*. *Documente* [The Union of Bessarabia and Bucovina with Romania. 1917-1918. Documents], Chișinău, 1995, 346 pp.; *Basarabia, Bucovina, Transilvania. Unirea din 1918*. *Documentar* [Bessarabia, Bucovina, Transylvania. The Union of 1918. Documentary], Bucureşti, 1996, 630 pp.; *România şi criza cehoslovacă. Documente diplomatice. Septembrie 1938* [Romania and the Czechoslovak Crisis. Diplomatic Documents. September 1938], Bucureşti, 2010, 820 pp.

– [author] *Diplomaţia României şi problema apărării suveranităţii şi independenţei naţionale în perioada martie 1938-mai 1940* [Romanian Diplomacy and the Problem of Defending National Sovereignty and Independence in the Period March 1938-May 1940], Bucureşti, 1971, 344 pp.; *România în anii celui de-al doilea război mondial* [Romania during the Second World War], Vol. I: *Statul naţional unitar român în perioada 1919-1939. Impactul declanşării celui de-al doilea război mondial asupra României. Lupta poporului român pentru recucerirea independenţei şi suveranităţii naţionale* [The Romanian Unitary National State in the Period 1919-1939. The Impact of the Outbreak of the Second World War on Romania. The Struggle of the Romanian People for the Reconquest of Independence and National Sovereignty], Bucureşti, 1989, 662 pp.; *Premisele izolării politice a României. 1919-1940* [The Premises of Romania's Political Isolation. 1919-1940], Bucureşti, 1991, 390 pp.; *Romania's Treasure. A Present International Problem. Evacuated to Moscow in 1916 and confiscated by the Soviets*, Timişoara, 2001, 90 pp.; *Istoria relaţiilor internaţionale, până la mijlocul secolului al XX-lea* [The History of International Relations, until the Middle of the 20th Century], Bucureşti, 2002, 320 pp. (reissued in 2003; 2007); *Românii şi politica externă rusească. Un secol din istoria tezaurului românesc „păstrat" la Moscova. (Studiu şi documente)* [Romanians and Russian Foreign Policy. A Century of the History of the Romanian Treasure "kept" in Moscow. (Study and documents)], Iaşi, 2013, 392 pp.; *175 de ani de relații diplomatice româno-belgiene* [175 Years of Romanian-Belgian Diplomatic Relations], Vol. I: *România și Belgia, dinamica relațiilor politico-diplomatice, economice și culturale în perioada formării și consolidării statului-națiune, între 1838 și 1916* [Romania and Belgium, the Dynamics of Political-

Diplomatic, Economic, and Cultural Relations during the Formation and Consolidation of the Nation-State, Between 1838 and 1916], Bruxelles-București, 2014, 430 pp.; *Calvarul românilor în lupta pentru eliberare şi întregire naţională*. Volumul I *(1600-1914)* [The Ordeal of the Romanians in the Struggle for Liberation and National Integration. Volume I (1600-1914)], Bucureşti, 2020, 290 pp.

– (coord. /and co-author/) *Probleme de politică externă a României 1918-1940*. Culegere de studii [Foreign Policy Problems of Romania 1918-1940. Collection of Studies], I-III, Bucureşti, 1971, 1977, 1988, 414+456+388 pp.; *Afirmarea statelor naţionale independente unitare din centrul şi sud-estul Europei (1821-1923)* [Assertion of Unitary Independent National States in Central and Southeast Europe (1821-1923)], Bucureşti, 1979, 276 pp. (1980: editions also in German, Hungarian, English, Russian); *România şi Conferinţa de pace de la Paris (1918-1920). Triumful principiului naţionalităţilor* [Romania and the Paris Peace Conference (1918-1920). The Triumph of the Principle of Nationalities], Cluj-Napoca, 1983, 412 pp.; *România în anii primului război mondial. Caracterul drept, eliberator al participării României la război* [Romania during the First World War. The Righteous, Liberating Character of Romania's Participation in the War], Vols. I-II, Bucureşti, 1987, 632 + 934 pp./ (in collaboration); *Istoria militară a poporului român* [The Military History of the Romanian People], Vol. VI: *Evoluţia sistemului militar naţional în anii 1919-1944* [The Evolution of the National Military System in the Years 1919-1944], Bucureşti, 1989, 766 pp. (in collaboration); *Generaţia Marii Uniri a românilor – 1918. Repere istorice* [The Generation of the Great Union of Romanians – 1918. Historical Landmarks], Bucureşti, 2018, 188 pp.

– [selected studies] *La situation de la Roumanie pendant la période mars-septembre 1938*, „Studia Balcanica" [Sofia], VII, 1973, pp. 159-164; *Tratatul de la Trianon – consacrare internaţională a legitimităţii unirii Transilvaniei cu România* [The Treaty of Trianon – International Consecration of the Legitimacy of the Union of Transylvania with Romania], „Anale de istorie", XXII, 3, 1976, pp. 44-57; *La Roumanie et le problème de la sécurité pendant l'entre-deux-guerres*, „Revue Roumaine d'Histoire", XIX, 2-3, 1980, pp. 353-370; *Louis Barthou*, „Revista română de studii internaţionale", XXVII, 5-6, 1993, pp. 323-329; *„Moldovenism" versus „românism" sau de ce se vrea întoarcerea la vremurile lui Roller?* ["Moldovenism" versus "Romanianism" or Why do You Want to Return to

Roller's Times?], „Glasul Bucovinei", V, 4, 1999, pp. 107-121; *La France et la crise politique en Europe Centrale en 1938*, „Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire" [Vincennes], 83, 2003, pp. 73-88.

IV. *EIR* [Enciclopedia istoriografiei românești. București], 1978, p. 225; *Enciclopedia Personalităţilor din România* (Series *Hübners Who is Who*). Who is Who, Zug-Schweiz, 2007, p. 744; Maria Costea (coord. [ed.]), *Diplomaţia României şi geopolitica europeană*. /In honorem istoricului Viorica Moisuc/ [Romanian Diplomacy and European Geopolitics. /In Honorem to Historian Viorica Moisuc/], Iaşi, 2019, 256 pp. (Ion Calafeteanu, *Viorica Moisuc – omul şi profesionistul dedicat adevărului istoric* [Viorica Moisuc – the Man and the Professional Dedicated to the Historical Truth], pp. 33-38);

https://www.ziuaconstanta.ro/stiri/invatamant/aniversari-la-universitatea-ovidius-profesoara-viorica-moisuc-la-ceas-aniversar-permanent-pe-baricadele-relevarii-si-apararii-adevarurilor-istorice-688528.html

... In recent years, the prolific Professor Viorica Moisuc, tireless at almost 90 years old – a rare case in the field of our Historiography today, an example for the younger servants of Clio –, has caused to appear, in addition to several studies and articles, and two more books: Volume II of *Calvarului românilor în lupta pentru eliberare și întregire națională* [The Ordeal of the Romanians in the Struggle for Liberation and National Integration], subtitled *Istoria românilor – adevăr și minciună (până la Conferința de Pace, 1919-1920)* [History of the Romanians – Truth and Lies (until the Peace Conference, 1919-1920)] (București, 2022); respectively, the 2nd Edition (the princeps Edition appeared in 1991), "revised and added", of the Volume *Premisele izolării politice a României. 1919-1940* [The Premises of Romania's Political Isolation. 1919-1940] (București, 2023).

At this anniversary hour – and balance sheet no less –, the contents of the two volumes of *Calvarul românilor...* should be revealed, the lecturer interested in learning the truths of national history, *sine ira et studio* (as the author says) being able to be aware due to the methodological vision and the thematic consistency of the research of Professor Viorica Moisuc.

The content of *Vol. I* (*1600-1914*) – published in 2020: 290 pp. – is as follows:

De ce am scris această carte [Why I Wrote This Book] (pp. 9-16): "Today, every Romanian should know that the Greater Romania of a hundred years ago, built with patience, with incalculable sacrifices, with skill, with verticality and daring, not for one generation, but for tens and hundreds of generations that have endured on the ancestral land without leaving it, regardless of difficulties, without betraying it, this Romania that we like to talk about is no longer «big» or «strong», nor «vertical». It is, first, territorially mutilated: it only has a part of the historical Bukovina, less than half of the historical Moldova, a part of the historical Dobrudja.

You will say: «the Russians are to blame!» Yes, but not only them. An old Romanian proverb tells us that it is good to see the log in your own eye first and then the straw in the other's eye! It applies to us too. Let's take them one by one, so that we can understand the course of things" (p. 9).

Prolegomena (pp. 17-25)

Then, under the subtitle *Pro-Memoria: oameni – Idei – Fapte* [Pro-Memory: people – Ideas – Facts], 18 themes are developed:

I.*Simbolul Mihai Viteazul* [The Symbol of Michael the Brave] (pp. 27-45: "In this book there is only blood and tears", Misinterpret of Romanian history in a new phase).

II.*Mihai Eminescu în apărarea drepturilor românilor din Ardeal și Basarabia* [Mihai Eminescu in defense of the rights of Romanians from Transylvania and Bessarabia (pp. 46-57: "Romanians from Hungary", Romanians from occupied Bessarabia).

III.*Nicolae Bălcescu – doctrinarul Revoluției române de la 1848* [Nicolae Bălcescu – the Doctrinaire of the Romanian Revolution of 1848] (pp. 58-68: Speech Given by Nicolae Bălcescu to Romanian Students in Paris, on New Year's Eve 1846, in the Conference Hall of the Romanian Library in Place de Sorbone no. 3 pp. 61-67/).

IV.*Simion Bărnuțiu – eroul de la Blaj, mai 1848* [Simion Bărnutiu – the Hero from Blaj, May 1848] (pp. 69-90: Simion Bărnuțiu's Speech of 2/14 May 1848 on the Relations of the Romanians with the Hungarians and on National Freedom. Extracts, Reprisals).

V.*Testamentul lui Eudoxiu (Doxaki) Hurmuzachi (1762-1857)* [Testament of Eudoxiu (Doxaki) Hurmuzachi (1762-1857)] (pp. 91-92).

VI.*Din nou la Blaj – Pronunciamentul – 3/15 mai 1868* [Again at Blaj – The Pronunciation – 3/15 May 1868] (pp. 93-95: Reaction of the Budapest Government).

VII.*Manifestul din martie 1868 al românilor ardeleni* [The March 1868 Manifesto of Transylvanian Romanians] (pp. 96-97).

VIII.*Memoriul lui Gheorghe Bariț – Blaj, 3 mai 1872* [Memoir of Gheorghe Bariț – Blaj, May 3, 1872] (pp. 98-104: The Action of the Hungarian Authorities for the Destruction of the Romanian Press).

IX.*Cestiunea Română în Transilvania și Ungaria. Replica Junimei Academice Române din Transilvania și Ungaria. Prigonirea publiciștilor Români* [The Romanian Question in Transylvania and Hungary. Reply of the Romanian Academic *Junimea* from Transylvania and Hungary. Persecution of Romanian Publicists (pp. 105-112: Political Lawsuits Filed Against Romanian Journalists and the "Reply" Trial).

X.*Memorandum-ul Românilor din Transilvania și Ungaria – Sibiu, 26 martie 1892*. Extrase [Memorandum of Romanians from Transylvania and Hungary – Sibiu, March 26, 1892. Extracts] (pp. 113-131: Memorandum from Romanians from Transylvania and Hungary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Ladomeria and Illyria, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Cracow, Duke of Lorraine, Duke of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carneola, Bukovina, Upper and Lower Silesia, Grand Prince of Transylvania, Margrave of Moravia, Princely Committee of Habsburg and Tyrol, etc. Extracts, Memorandum Process: The Word of Dr. Ion Rațiu).

XI.*Istoria unui plan criminal al guvernului ungar împotriva Românilor – 1907. „Povestea unei cărți secrete"* [The History of a Criminal Plan of the Hungarian Government Against the Romanians – 1907. "The Story of a Secret Book" (pp. 132-142).

XII.*„Détruisez l-Autriche-Hongrie! Le martyre des Tchéco-slovaques à travers l'histoire" Edvard Beneš* ["I destroy Austria-Hungary!" Le martyre des Tchéco-slovaques à travers l'histoire" Edvard Beneš] (pp. 143-154: Terror in the Czecho-Slovak Countries, Collaboration between

Transylvanian and Czecho-Slovak Romanians in the Struggle for Liberation).

XIII.*Mihail Kogălniceanu – „actual și contemporan”* [Mihail Kogălniceanu – “Current and Contemporary”] (pp. 155-196: Pan-Romanian Creed – National Unity, Speech for the Opening of the National History Course at the Mihăileanu Academy Delivered on November 24, 1843 /Excerpts/, ... Short Remember .., The Wishes of the National Party in Moldavia /Excerpts/).

XIV.*Cum a fost tranzacționată Bucovina de Austria, Turcia și Rusia: pe bani, pietre prețioase, aur, oglinzi venețiene, porțelanuri scumpe și asasinat politic* [How Bucovina was Traded by Austria, Turkey, and Russia: for Money, Precious Stones, Gold, Venetian Mirrors, Expensive Porcelain and Political Assassination] (pp. 197-211: “The Abduction of Bukovina According to Authentic Documents” (1875), “1775 , July 3; The Account of the Extraordinary and Secret Expenses that Were Incurred on the Occasion of the Signing of the Convention Regarding the Cession of Bukovina on May 7, 1775”).

XV.*Cum a cotropit Imperiul rus, a doua oară, Basarabia românească* [How the Russian Empire Invaded Romanian Bessarabia for the Second Time] (pp. 212-237: G.I. Ionescu-Gion on the Action of Prince Carol, Ion Brătianu, and Mihail Kogălniceanu for the Defense of Romania’s National Interests in 1877-1878, Some Considerations, Mihail Kogălniceanu at the Peace Congress in Berlin – 1878. Plea for Bessarabia, Reflections on the Side of Kogălniceanu’s Speech).

XVI.*Văcărești și ideea românească* [The Văcărești and the Romanian Idea] (pp. 238-267: The Veil of Oblivion, Exile, Roots, the Seal of the Văcărești: “the growth of the Romanian language and the honorable Fatherland...”).

XVII.*„Calvarul nostru”: Octavian Goga, la Iași, dezvăluie atrocitățile seculare din Ardealul românesc* [“Our Calvary”: Octavian Goga, in Iași, Reveals the Secular Atrocities in the Romanian Transylvania] (pp. 268-280).

XVIII.*Consensul național: „Restitutio in integrum”* [The National Consensus: “Restitutio in integrum” (pp. 281-289).

The contents of Volume II (subtitled *Istoria românilor – adevăr și minciună (până la Conferința de Pace, 1919-1920)* [History of the Romanians – Truth and Lies (Until the Peace Conference, 1919-1920)] (435 pp.) are:

Argument (pp. 7-26; specifying the date: *Curtea de Argeș, May 2022*).

In this short and exciting section, the historian-militant in defense of the ancestral – and perennial – rights of the Nation and the Country, writes some memorialistic aspects (possibly heralding a very useful and illustrious stand-alone volume), from which we reproduce, as an example:

"The time of the balance sheet.

As long as you live, you learn. The more you learn, the more you realize how little you know, you are overwhelmed by the smallness of your knowledge and the immensity of what you still have to learn... until Life finally puts an end to it. Then, and only then, the question will be answered: What and how much have you left behind?..." (p. 7).

After all, the French Revolution of 1789 destroyed inestimable values of culture, what can some research institute from Bucharest mean with its library and everything!? What does it matter that the revolutionary Prime Minister in a red sweater, Petre Roman [b. 1946], signed on March 7, 1991 the Government Decision by which he «decided», in his great wisdom and knowledge of the situation of historical research in Romania, to abolish this Institute for reasons of «parallelisms» – a blatant lie, because it was the only institute of Contemporary history from the country! The explanation of this decision is related, in my opinion and that of others, to the fact that the secret archive of the Central Committee of the PCR [Romanian Communist Party], as well as the archive of this Institute, which contained countless files inaccessible to the public, had to be either destroyed or placed in «safekeeping». That it is so, is proven by the fact that in those troubled days of late December–early January, in military trucks with a tarpaulin, pulled up in front of the entrance door to the Institute, soldiers brought loads of boxes with documents from this archive; the operation lasted for days. The trucks were leaving in a direction that I did not know at the time (...).

I went to the Romanian Academy every day with the hope that somewhere there would be a place for me too! Error! People who then reached the top of the pyramid, for «merits» known only to them, turned

their heads or hid so as not to be asked... about their health! Mrs. Zoe Dumitrescu-Bușulenga [1920-2006] was the only one amazed and outraged by what was happening! At the «Nicolae Iorga» Institute, where I had worked for ten years, I thought that, naturally, I would return. Error! Mr. Şerban Papacostea [1928-2018], anointed director after a former union leader, Anastase Iordache [1933-2009] and with another character, Stan Apostol [1933-2022], became revolutionaries overnight, started cleaning serious and, storming into the then director's office, acad. Ștefan Ștefănescu [1929-2018], they took his coat from the hanger, put it on his shoulders and threw him out into the street, simply. «Cleaning» was taken over by the new director, Şerban Papacostea, together with his friends! Fearing, of course, that those from the disbanded Institute would not bring any virus of communism into his «clean» institute, he quickly organized a large meeting with all the scientific staff and invited them all to sign a «Declaration», as well as the undersigned and several others, including Milică Moldoveanu [1937-1991], who had not yet been run over by the tram, will not be accepted into the Institute! They all signed. Who remembered back then about «competence», professional value, expertise, the baggage of works! Some trifles! In fact, contemporary history was not really done at «Iorga», it was reduced to materials prepared to order regarding the revolutionary activity of the Ceaușescu family! Since then, I haven't set foot at the Nicolae Iorga Institute, which was very dear to me.

Mrs. Dumitrescu-Bușulenga managed to obtain two researcher positions (one for me) at the Institute of South-East European Studies, where for years I was a member of the Scientific Council, the director being Prof. Mihai Berza [1907-1978], then Prof. Eugen Stănescu [1922-1989]. The atmosphere there was dominated by the wind that was blowing strongly at the time to replace the Romanian clothes – worn with such dignity and respect by the scholar Mihai Berza, the student of Nicolae Iorga, the founder of this Institute – with clothes from the rotten part of the West, motley, smelling of «odicolon» of Paris, London, Berlin, Budapest. There was also a strong, foggy wind blowing from the Vatican, and some, who could not keep their feet well, were carried aloft. And the name of the Institute has undergone changes, not South-East, not the Balkans, but Europe! I have not come to terms with any of this! Just as I did not come to terms with the atmosphere at the Faculty of History in Bucharest, which «resets» more aggressively than in the 1950s. Then, and there, as

everywhere, the world was filled with so-called «illegals» – characters of sad memory, profiteers of the «democracy» brought on the Soviet tanks. Now there was no more room for former «victims» of the communist regime, chameleons, who, in fact, in their vast majority had taken full advantage of the advantages offered to them by this reviled regime. For the mass of «naives», things soon became more and more difficult to understand. And so, they have remained – for many.

This is how I arrived at the new University of Constanța, «Ovidius», in the establishment of which, a former colleague of the Faculty, Adrian Rădulescu [1932-200] (director of the Museum of Archeology) had made a first-rate contribution. I obtained the teaching position following a competition with open lessons. We talked about *the Concordat with the Vatican*. I considered that I had tied the thread of the story started at Histria (within the student practice – our note) in 1952. But now it was 1993. Half a century had passed. A new beginning. But I was in Dobrogea again.

I had the desire to see the Faculty of History at the «Ovidius» University among the elite Faculties in the country. They were good teachers, increasingly demanding, disciplined, in addition to a great deal of enthusiasm. Many initiatives, projects, achievements, intense scientific life; colloquiums, international conferences, close ties, and collaboration with those from Bessarabia and Bukovina – colleagues and friends, working visits, joint research. We had, in those first years, a large influx of young people, from all over the country, including Bessarabia; at the entrance exam, many in one place. Doctoral theses must, from the very beginning, be reference works in the field addressed. The outlook was promising. However, the degradation process began much too quickly. The plague of corruption, upstarts, the favoring of incompetence, the marginalization and expulsion of the inconvenient – who happened to be the most valuable – was spreading. Characters from the area of «ordered service» told, through their specific means, their destructive plans (...)” (pp. 19-20).

After *Argument*, the actual content follows, with very explicit and clarifying thematic headings:

Partea I: *Istoria Românilor – adevăr și minciună*
[Part I: History of the Romanians – Truth and Lies) (pp. 27-218)

XIX.*În România ocupată de Puterile Centrale, Nicolae Iorga deslușește românilor istoria germanismului* [In Romania Occupied by the Central Powers, Nicolae Iorga Explains to Romanians the History of Germanism] (pp. 27-49).

XX.*„Basarabia”* [“Bessarabia”] (pp. 50-60).

XXI.*Nicolae Iorga și „Basarabia”* [Nicolae Iorga and “Bessarabia”] (pp. 61-65).

XXII.*Nicolae Titulescu în „Apărarea Basarabiei”* [Nicolae Titulescu in “Defense of Bessarabia”] (pp. 66-89).

XXIII.*Tezaurul României – în paza „aliatului” rus; date și mărturii noi din arhivele Federației Ruse* [Romania’s Treasury – in the Custody of the Russian “Ally”; New Data and Testimonies from the Archives of the Russian Federation] (pp. 90-142).

XXIV.*Ardealul în malaxorul inventatorilor de istorie* [Transylvania in the Blender of History Inventors] (pp. 143-196).

XXV.*Marc Bloch, acum o sută de ani: în loc de „Concluzii”* [Marc Bloch, a Hundred Years Ago: Instead of “Conclusions”] (pp. 197-199).

XXVI.*„Imposibila” Austro-Ungarie – „soluție acceptabilă pentru popoarele care o constituiau”?* “Impossible” Austria-Hungary – “acceptable solution for the peoples that constituted it”? (pp. 200-218).

Partea a II-a: *Sine ira et studio*
[Part II: Sine ira et studio]

XXVII.*Ernst Gamillscheg: Limba română arhaică este „forma întinerită a latinei vulgare”* [Ernst Gamillscheg: The archaic Romanian Language is “The Rejuvenated Form of Vulgar Latin”] (pp. 219-224).

XXVIII.*Anonymus versus Rössler* (pp. 225-241).

XXIX.*Transilvania, istoria și oamenii ei în viziunea unui American: Milton G. Lehrer* [Transylvania, its History and People as Seen by an American: Milton G. Lehrer] (pp. 242-260).

Partea a III-a: *„Salvarea" Imperiului Habsburgic prin reformare*
[Part III: "The Saving" of the Habsburg Empire by Reformation]

XXX.*Chestiunea federalizării*; *interesele Rusiei; interesele Germaniei; situația României* [The Question of Federalization; Russia's Interests; the Interests of Germany; the Situation in Romania] (pp. 261-284).

XXXI.*Aurel C. Popovici – „Statele Unite ale Austriei Mari" – 1906* Aurel C. Popovici – "The United States of Greater Austria" – 1906 (pp. 285-312).

XXXII.*Reformarea Imperiului Habsburgic în viziunea Arhiducelui Franz-Ferdinand* [The Reformation of the Habsburg Empire in the Vision of Archduke Franz-Ferdinand] (pp. 313-348).

XXXIII.*O posibilă conciliere cu statul ungar a românilor din Ardeal și Ungaria în ajunul războiului. Francisc-Ferdinand și István Tisza* [A Possible Reconciliation with the Hungarian State of Romanians from Transylvania and Hungary on the Eve of the War. Francisc-Ferdinand and István Tisza] (pp. 349-362).

XXXIV.*Sarajevo și urmările sale* [Sarajevo and Its Consequences] (pp. 363-373).

XXXV.*Noua tentativă de menținere a Imperiului Habsburgilor reformat. Sixte de Bourbon-Parma și chestiunea „păcii separate"* [The New Attempt to Maintain the Reformed Habsburg Empire. Sixtus of Bourbon-Parma and the Question of "Separate Peace"] (pp. 374-403).

[Illustrations (photo., facs., maps.)] (pp. 405-435).

Deeply documented servant of the Romanian historical science, Professor Moisuc did not limit herself, in her activity, especially for the last three decades, only to writing and publishing works intended for fellow servants of Clio. In her view, the historian is also a man of the Citadel, the task of the professional – and honest – being also to disseminate the knowledge of history on their meaning to the broad ranks of citizens (not only students). Thus, in addition to numerous publicist articles – which address topics from the Contemporary History of Romania, in a European context –, Mrs. Professor also participated in numerous public conferences, gave interviews for Radio and TV, or various publications.

In the narrow margin of this synthesis, here are some considerations on History, extracted from an interview from September 2020 (appeared in the “Opinia națională” newspaper), under the title *Prof. univ. dr. Viorica MOISUC: History – the Science of Facts That do Not Repeat Themselves*:

“[Question] *Can history be defined as an exact science?*

[Answer] Here the opinions are divided. Personally, after more than half a century of studies, research, analysis of tens of thousands of documents, I believe that history *is a science*, namely *an exact science*. With one condition: not to release information without verifying it from several sources, not to formulate value judgments without a solid basis of documentation and convictions based on certain data, not to formulate conclusions based on foreign interests other than those strictly subordinate to the knowledge of the truth in all its complexity. It is known, there is no «absolute truth», definitive, in any science. Whoever says he «knows everything» about a certain problem has a limited mind and is closed to progress. In fact, the more you know, the more knowledge you accumulate, the more you realize how little you know and how much you still have to learn, decipher, reanalyze, complete. Unfortunately, the sufficiency in terms of historical research is far too widespread, not only here, but everywhere. Progress – inevitable in any science – is incompatible with sufficiency, with the limitation of knowledge at the moment of the present, with the imposition from outside of so-called «immutable truths» or taboos subordinated to momentary interests. A matter that I would not like to go over *is the harmfulness of political interference in history, on the one hand, and the acceptance of this interference, on the other*. Who does not remember the times when, under the Soviet occupation, prefabricated theses *were imposed* on the history of the Romanians? And it wasn’t the first time! The History of Romanians course, held by Mihail Kogălniceanu at the University of Iași almost two hundred years ago [1843], was suspended by order of the Russian consul in Moldavia. In Transylvania occupied by Hungary, the language and history of Romanians had no place in Romanian schools and other educational institutions. More recently, interests that have nothing to do with historical research have prohibited, under heavy penalties, even addressing the problems of the Antonescu period. It is nothing but a proof of gross cowardice, of betrayal of the interests of the Romanian nation, of endless bowing to foreign interests.

However, such practices have never stopped progress in knowledge. Not even the «Holy» Inquisition!

[Question] *In certain political circles, the idea that Romanians did not have and do not have a real role in history, that we did not have far-reaching leaders with European openness, that we did not contribute much to the culture of the continent, is wanted to be accredited. What do you answer them?*

[Answer] I have responded to such speculations all my life with what I have written, with what I have said from the students' chair, with what I have supported in numerous domestic and international scientific events. Whoever makes such statements is either stupid, or illiterate, or doesn't know what he's talking about, or has never crossed the threshold of a library, or is being sold to interested circles. If I listed here just a few illustrious Romanian names, I would fill several pages. The political circles you talk about pursue dishonest political goals, promote non-values, surrogates, lies. I recommend that you read the work of Louis Barthou (an illustrious French politician and a scientist of international value) *Le Politique* [edited in 1923 by Hachette, in collection *Les caractères de ce temps*], in which he masterfully described and analyzed what a «politician» is and what a «political man» is and the differences between them. Here, if you have arrived, through who knows what means, as a deputy, senator or have some position in the ministries or, more recently, you boast that you were the «advisor» of someone from the political world or from its periphery, you consider yourself a «man political», when, in fact, you are ... nothing!! You laugh when you hear such individuals saying: «I, as a politician...» That's why I say that the judgments of Louis Barthou are very current even today!"

A remarkable and professional personality of our Historiography for the past six decades – which she has represented at a higher scientific level and in various international conclaves –, Professor and researcher Viorica Moisuc, has been guided throughout her life by a set of principles which can be used as benchmarks for today's generations as well:

"I believe in these perennial values of the Romanian nation:

Autochthonism, Continuity and Permanence of Romanians living in the same geographical space,

Ancestral Christianity,

Cultural and Linguistic Unit,

State permanence,

Religious and ethnic tolerance,

The Romanian idea,

The aspiration for national and social freedom, independence, and political unity,

The pan-Romanian creed of national-state reunification,

Peace policy, international collaboration, compliance with Romania's international commitments,

Unconditional rejection of political interference in national and universal history.

These are perennial truths, which long ago left the area of «controversies» based on political interests, they are fundamental truths for historians who respect their status as servants of scientific truth, for Romanians who do not deny their origin.

I was, am and will be on this barricade

(*Calvarul românilor…*, Vol. II, pp. 25-26).