

transforme en une source historique d'une valeur inestimable. Il nous dévoile au fil des pages des aspects tels que l'organisation de la zone militarisée de Năsăud, les trajets parcourus par les gardes-frontières de Năsăud, les batailles auxquelles ils ont participé au cours des guerres menées par l'Autriche contre la France napoléonienne, la Révolution de 1848 ou la guerre austro-italo-prussienne de 1866. Le capitaine Klein fait des considérations aussi bien sur la nature et le caractère des gardes-frontières roumains que sur leur abnégation dans les combats et leur loyauté exemplaire envers le trône et la Maison impériale.

Restituant cet ouvrage historiographique au public actuel, les deux historiens ne se bornent pas à une simple reproduction, ils lui confèrent le caractère d'une édition professionnelle, l'accompagnant d'un appareil critique riche, qui met mieux en valeur la source de base.

La publication du présent ouvrage remet à l'attention du public une réalisation historiographique importante, qui a la valeur à la fois d'une identité affirmée – à travers la voix du capitaine Klein – et d'une identité retrouvée. Identité retrouvée et portée à la conscience des Roumains de Năsăud et non seulement, grâce à l'effort intellectuel des historiens Adrian Onofreiu et Ioan Bolovan.



ION CÂRJA

TOADER IONESCU

Dezvoltarea Transilvaniei în viziune economică: Schiță analitico-istorică

(Transylvania's development from an economic perspective: An analytic-historical outline)

Cluj-Napoca: Studia, 2011

THE PRESENT book is the most recent scientific achievement of Professor Toader Ionescu, one of the leading personalities from the domain of the History of Economy and the History of Economic Thought from Romania.

The book is structured into five chapters preceded by an introduction and followed by conclusions and summaries in various international languages. It covers spatially and temporally an important part of the history of Romanian economy, still insufficiently explored and known. This situation is still present despite the fact that throughout the 19th century, Transylvanian thinkers tried to reveal the state and the causes of the decline of Transylvanian economy. Considering that situation, they tried to find the path to economic progress, all the while contributing to the general efforts of the progressive-minded economic thought from our country. That was also the reason which made George Barițiu say with satisfaction that: "We should thank God that while in our country a series of thinkers argue about all sorts of political ideas which most of the times are rather bewildering, others strive to improve all branches of the economy; which in a country like ours, so isolated from many points of view, represents the first requirement for a good cohabitation among the masses."

The first chapter proposes a foray in the Transylvanian economic way of think-

ing of the 19th century, marked by its own research but also by the assimilation of international ideas. The substantive issues of economic theory (the theory of value, of price, of merchandise, of trade, of labor, of capital, of the relationship between demography and economy etc.), and related issues of law (the law of competition, of value, of labor division etc.), all were tackled by the Transylvanian economic publications. Yet the author of the book underlines the idea that one should consider the fact that all of them were debated from a progressive point of view which also used classical elements.

The next chapter is dedicated to various points of view regarding the economic situation of Transylvania in the second half of the 19th century, to the analysis regarding the causes of the backward economic situation of this Romanian territory until the 1848 Revolution and after it, and especially the causes of the industrial underdevelopment of Transylvania. One can find here important aspects specific to the Transylvanian economic reality: from the persistence of the feudal character of the agriculture to the slow, insufficient development of the local industry, as Transylvania was used as a source of raw material by the Habsburg Empire and respectively by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The third and the fourth chapters present the concerns of the intellectual elites of Transylvania regarding the need for and the importance of the industry, an ever present idea within the scientific economic discourse, the industry still remaining—despite (or maybe even due to) the ever increasing importance of the tertiary sector in the developed economies—the manufacturing branch on which a healthy economy can be built, “the basis of freedom and of an advanced civilization,” as the

author says. He also underlines the following idea: “The intellectuals, preoccupied with the economic progress of Transylvania were not only content to make general remarks about its objective necessity or to underline it. They went even further providing an entire series of solutions for solving the problem, suggesting concrete ways and methods for guiding the economy.”

The last part of the book brings up the problem of the trades and of the handcraft industry, “one of the issues that was tackled very much in the social and economic literature of Transylvania during the second half of the 19th century.” The situation of the professions, their importance and future development, the necessity of their protection and stimulation from the point of view of their economic, moral, aesthetic valences were also interesting aspects for the Transylvanian economists, but also for the author of the book.

The writer’s conclusion is that “considered from a historical perspective, the economic thought of 19th century Transylvania, expressed by the social forces interested in the development of the productive forces, had an enlightened, utilitarian and instructive character, a situation also determined by the fact that the representatives of the intellectuals and the Romanian elites tried by means of their economic knowledge to find supporting points” for a desirable economic policy.

The documentation and information, theoretical and methodological, historical and factual is rich, focused exclusively on reference works. The selected bibliography, which has nearly 100 reference works, is in itself a valuable inventory of the direct sources of Transylvanian economic thinking in the nineteenth century.

The present book makes not only a pleasant reading, but also a very instruc-

tive one, the author proving a good knowledge of the special characteristics of this Romanian territory whose scholars gave an impulse to social-economic development, seeking to overcome the chronic lacks and to synchronize this development with the Romanian and European models. Professor Ionescu has conducted a critical analysis of the economic thought and reality of Transylvania during the 19th century, reducing some people's exaggerations and highlighting the depth of other people's thought, justly underlining the contribution of the Transylvanian economists to the heritage of Romanian economic thought. □

FLORICA ȘTEFĂNESCU
ANCA DODESCU

Basarabia 1812-1947. Oameni, locuri, frontiere

(La Bessarabie, 1812-1947. Des gens, des lieux, des frontières)
Bucarest, MNIR et ICR, 2012

DANS LE CONTEXTE de la commémoration des 200 ans de l'annexion de la Bessarabie par l'Empire russe, le Musée National d'Histoire de la Roumanie et l'Institut Culturel Roumain ont édité un livre voué à susciter l'intérêt non seulement pour les événements de cette fatidique année, mais aussi pour d'autres moments de tournure dans l'histoire de la Bessarabie.

À travers les pages de l'ouvrage, les documents d'archives complètent d'une manière heureuse les documents cartographique et photographique, pour mieux mettre en évidence les transformations historiques survenues entre le Traité de Bucarest (1812) et la Conférence de Paix de Paris (1947).

L'ouvrage est organisé en deux parties : la première est dédiée aux contributions scientifiques à la recherche de l'histoire de Bessarabie, alors que la seconde s'arrête aux contributions « visuelles » (documents, cartes, photos) liées à l'histoire du territoire situé entre le Prout et le Dniestr.

Dans son étude « Brève histoire de la Moldavie de l'Est : depuis l'invention de la Bessarabie à la Conférence de Paix de Paris (1946-1947) » Nicolae Enciu passe en revue l'histoire de la Bessarabie entre le milieu du XIV^e siècle (lorsque, selon les chroniques, « Terra Moldaviae in regnum est dilatata ») et la veille de la conférence qui a consacré le rattachement de la Bessarabie par l'Union soviétique. D'un grand intérêt sont les pages relatives aux conditions qui ont conduit au Traité de Bucarest de 1812, la conclusion de l'auteur étant que « sans aucun droit historique fondé sur la moindre ombre de légitimité, la Russie a réussi à arracher la moitié de la Moldavie » dans les conditions où la Turquie « ne pouvait pas céder ce qui ne lui appartenait pas » (p. 12). Un autre aspect qui retient notre attention, c'est le fragment dédié à l'invention de « la Bessarabie » comme prétexte pour cette prise à la dérobée du territoire aux dépens de la Moldavie : en prétendant qu'ils ont pris la Bessarabie à la Turquie, les Russes ont trouvé un alibi pour justifier l'agression commise contre la Moldavie en 1812. Ils ont profité du fait que le monde européen ne pouvait et n'avait aucun intérêt à distinguer entre la vraie Bessarabie, qui était aussi appelée Boudjak, et la Bessarabie inventée par les Russes (tout le territoire entre le Prout et le Dniestr)(p. 14).

L'article touche ensuite à des questions liées à la situation politique, religieuse, ethnique et culturelle de la Bessarabie sous