



HAPPY EASTER !

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MARTISORUL PRIMAVERII

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2006 "AMERICA" Almanac is for sale !!!

We encourage you to buy

2006 "America" Almanac (see page 2)

UNIUNEA EUROPEANA - 50 ANI

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THE PRICE OF OUR IDENTITY

PETRA VLAH

Our world is changing rapidly; information as well as people are traveling freely, bringing all of us into a new "village" dominated by advanced technology. Although there are many economical and social advantages to this global merger, there is a possible and real threat; we could lose our specific identity.

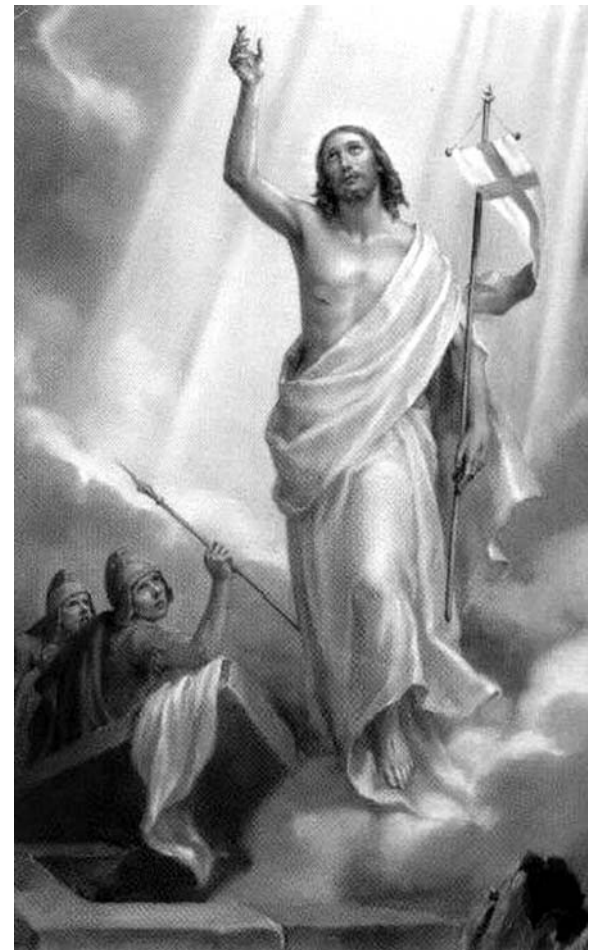
Historically, nations based their cultural identity on the language they used; not only the one they used to communicate in daily events, but the one they used to pray to their God and to dream about the future of their children.

The language is the voice of the soul.

Whatever we do, however technologically advanced we get, keeping in touch with our soul is essential. Our soul and our language, together forms the backbone of a specific culture. Celebrating each individual cultural heritage will give us the stability and the anchorage we need to survive the radical changes we are going through, without becoming an amorphous mass of humans wandering around a world without borders.

Circumstances or personal desires brought us (or our parents) to a foreign land; we made it ours through hard work and dedication, we feel at home and we are proud to call ourselves Americans. We should be even prouder if we kept intact the best of our Romanian values and the language of our ancestors as it defines us, by identifying our spirit with a rich culture and a unique personality. The sense of belonging to, and being part of, is evermore threatened by globalization; the need of defending personal beliefs and cultural traditions is more imperative than ever before.

The League that kept the Romanian community spiritually united for over 100 years gives all of us an easy and practical solution. The infinitesimal cost of a subscription (less than a few pennies a day - \$25 a year) could be the needed anchor that will provide stability and continuity. That is invaluable in terms of spiritual wellbeing, it is totally insignificant in terms of economic hardship. The personal decision of joining the League will mean a vote of confidence that our identity is worth saving and will determine the price we are willing to pay for it.



The Resurrection of Christ

Spring Anniversaries

NICOLAE TITULESCU

(1882 - 1941)

«Ti-tu-les-cu! The four syllables of his resounding name filled post-war diplomatic history out. He was one of Romania's great men, one of the great men of the Little Entente, one of the great men of Geneva and, to leave nothing unsaid, one of the great men of Europe/.../ He was the most brilliant and the most dynamic of all people who wanted to build up a new Europe, founded on equality of power and respect for treaties. (Raymond Cartier)

An outstanding statesman and diplomat of international prestige, Nicolae Titulescu was born in Craiova, Romania, in 1882. He brilliantly learned a degree in law from Paris before beginning a career as a professor in the universities of Iasi and Bucharest, and as a journalist. He was elected to the Romanian Parliament in 1912 and was one of the makers of peace after the First World War, being involved in the negotiation of the Treaty of Trianon. He also served as Romanian minister of finances, ushering in the country's new income tax and agricultural reform.

He was member of the Romanian Academy, doctor honoris causa of the universities from Athens and Bratislava, president of the International Diplomatic Academy. He was Ministry of Finance (1917 and 1920-1921), delegate at the Peace Conference from Paris (1920) plenipotentiary minister at London (1922-1927), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1927-1928 and 1932-1936), permanent delegate of Romania at the League of the Nations (1920-1936) (Titulescu was elected, in 1930 and in 1931, president of this organization, being the only one having this function twice). His brilliant oratorical talent was remarked and also his vast and rigorous documented argumentations.

Titulescu's thinking and actions were remarkable by their realism. He had militated in favor of the suzerainty of all the states in the international relations and of the collective security and preventions of the aggression.

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OCTAVIAN GOGA

(1880 - 1938)

Octavian Goga s-a născut la 1 aprilie 1880, în satul Răsinari, lângă Sibiu, în familia preotului ortodox Iosif Goga și al soției sale Aurelia, învățătoare, crescând între preoți și între dascăli, pe care-i va cânta mai târziu în poeziile sale.

În 1890 Goga a început liceul la Sibiu, studiind în limba maghiară, apoi a continuat la Brașov, unde i-a citit pe Eminescu, Alecsandri și Cosbuc. În 1897 a debutat în "Tribuna" cu poezia "Atunci si acum", apoi publicând versuri în "Tribuna literară" și "Familia".

În anul 1900 s-a înscris la Facultatea de litere și filosofie din Budapesta, unde și-a început anii hotărâtori ai existenței sale. A dus lupte pentru afirmarea spiritului românesc și idealuri naționale, organizând manifestări patriotice. În 1902 a înfiintat revista „Luceafărul”, unde au apărut toate poeziile primului său volum „Poezii” (1905), cât și cele mai semnificative poeme din cartea următoare „Ne cheamă pământul” (1909).

Angajat cu întreaga sa existență în lupta Ardealului subjugat, Octavian Goga a publicat primul volum de publicistică "Însemnările unui trecător. Crâmpoie din zbuciumările de la noi" în anul 1911, pentru care a fost închis în temnița din Seghedin. Dar inflexibil în hotărârea acțiunilor sale, a publicat volumul de versuri "Din umbra zidurilor" (1913), apoi unul de publicistică "Strigăte în pustiu" (1915) și altul de poezii "Cântece fără țară" (1916).

În 1919 Octavian Goga a fost ales ministru al Instrucțiunii în Guvernul de Uniune Națională, iar în 1923 a devenit membru al Academiei Române. Anul 1924 i-a adus premiul național de poezie. Între anii 1928-1938 Goga a scris foarte rar versuri, fiind absorbit de politică și de gazetăria la zi. În 1938, întors de la Cluj la Ciucea, poetul a suferit un puternic atac cerebral, paralizându-i partea dreaptă a corpului. Peste două zile, la 7 mai, s-a stins din viață la 58 de ani. După funerariile naționale fără cuvântări, așa cum a dorit poetul prin testament, a fost înmormântat la cimitirul Bellu, iar un an mai târziu corpul său a fost reînhumat la Ciucea.

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