

**THE STRUGGLE OF THE COMMUNIST REGIME WITH THE PAST  
AND ITS PERSONALITIES: TWO STUDIES CASE: ION I.C. BRATIANU  
AND NICOLAE IORGA**

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**Abstract.** Găsirea unui drum propriu al puterii de la București, începută în ultimii ani ai regimului Dej, presupunea racordarea la tradițiile și valorile naționale românești, precum și recuperarea "moștenirii culturale", cu precădere a celei interbelice. Reconsiderarea trecutului falsificat și debarasarea de molozul grosier al epocii staliniste, a devenit sarcina principală a istoriografiei române după 1966. Totul însă trebuia să se desfășoare într-un mod controlat, cu arma "criticii de clasă" și numai în termenii acceptați de regim. Studiul nostru are la bază constatările instituției de cenzură, în sintezele realizate în anii 1969 și 1972 asupra scrisului istoric în intervalul 1966-1972.

**Keywords:** comunism, istoriografie, control, eliminări, modificări

DOI <https://doi.org/10.56082/annalsarscihist.2021.2.42>

In its aberrant desire to legitimize itself through history, the communist regime fought a permanent battle with the past, with its people/personalities, but also with its servants, with historians. The past had to be reshaped/rewritten according to the ideology/vision of the communist party. Research activity and historical writing were subject to a firm political order and, consequently, to a rigorous control, through censorship, control that was carried out at the DGPT, an institution that operated under the Council of Ministers. As a general idea, the aim of control was, on the one hand, to reduce/present as negative/critical as possible the role/importance that a number of events and elites/personalities had in our past, and, on the other hand, the swelling of the role/presentation as positive as possible of the history and leaders of the labor movement (in the background there were also problems of political expediency, those regarding the history of nationalities, etc.)

We stopped, for our presentation, on the way in which it was operated, in the control of history works, before printing, with important personalities from the modern history of Romania, and then in this case with Ion I. C. Bratianu and Nicolae Iorga. I have extracted examples from two reports drawn up by the censorship institution, the first referring to the historical works published in the interval

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