
ARTICLES

*Knowledge is power, not power is knowledge.
The power is in knowledge¹.*

THE SOCIOLOGICAL POLITICAL-SPACE CASE-FILE – SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT AND INSTITUTION FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROMANIAN STATE AND ROMANIANS ABROAD

Radu Baltasiu²

ABSTRACT

On the periphery of the modern world system, Romania is confronted with the phenomenon of form without substance, which manifests itself especially in politics. This material outlines a solution to get Romania out of this dire predicament. Called a problem/space case-file, the solution consists of describing a cultural, ethnological, national (geopolitical) space, focused on certain issues/problems, in a documented, synthesized, and accessible manner, both for the government and the interested public. In this way, the case-file makes it possible to accomplish political action on a scientific basis. An expression of the specialist's documentation, it is at the crossroads of four principles of knowledge: the principle of the national axis, the principle of wholes (the Gustian theory), the principle of continuity (the historical perspective) and the principle of synthesis. Thus, the case-file represents the researcher's contribution to solving the problems of the Romanian communities abroad, to improving the act of governance, and to the knowledge of other states.

Keywords: space/problem dossier, geopolitics, state, nation, science;

1. PREMISES

The sociological political space case-file represents a necessary tool, an applied form of knowledge, professionalized thinking that serves the public interest. The case-file is a component of national sovereignty. For the time being, we cannot speak of a Romanian state, but of a pseudo-political structure masquerading as the state in Romania, which lacks the self-knowledge it needs to function properly as a state that is supposed to represent Romania and the

¹ Cunoaşterea este puterea, iar nu puterea este cunoaştere. Puterea este a cunoaşterii.

² Director of the Romanian Academy's European Center for Ethnic Studies, PhD in Sociology, Professor at the University of Bucharest, Romania, E-mail contact: radu.baltasiu@sas.unibuc.ro.

Romanian people and their culture and history. It is a pseudo-political structure that has given up the effort of conceiving national policies, not just national and well-founded policies.

The first aim of the case-file is to offer an understanding of the states that neighbour Romania, both in their typology and in the intimate details of their functioning.

The second aim of this sociological tool is to offer a comprehensive view of the Romanian communities abroad, the diaspora, and historical communities.

The third is to map the internal components that make the country's development possible.

2. THE PRINCIPLES. THE FUNCTION OF CASE-FILE

The sociological political space case-file offers the description of an area of interest in its defining features pertaining to the problem of truth and of good governance. It is the primary tool for the rigorous collection of data and for a relatively short presentation of a large mass of information in a form that is accessible to state officials.

It is a synthesis, which represents the intersection of academic research, intelligence, and public administration.

The case-file should constitute the informed foundation for political action, and thus, for the administration of a country.

It should be the expression of the adult level of applied academic research and, depending on its use, the degree of the soundness of the governing act.

Even the information case-file, known as the intelligence dossier, which is used by intelligence organizations, is rooted within the kind of thought prevailing in the academic environment, and, therefore, must be governed by the laws of argumentative and theoretical logic, to which secret sources are added.

This type of case-file is the link between research and government activity.

Last but not least, the case-file represents the world as seen from Bucharest. It incorporates knowledge that should build the ground of any type of national policy irrespective of its field, the basis of knowledge for negotiations with foreign states, and the foundation of the directions of national intervention and development.

In a backward society, dependent on foreign political entities and governed by local cliques, the case-file we talk about, exists only in a specialized legal form, as a prosecution file used as a scarecrow for political enemies.

The case-file is the second methodological principle of political action.

The first principle of political action is its very existence, that is the doctrine underlying it, which determines the "beginnings" of political thought.

These two will place thought and political action in the context of the natural order of things (which the political action should reflect, being hence grounded in reality), conferring them the clarity of thought and the accuracy of deed, by bridging the distance between word and action. The political deed will become, thus, the *fulfillment* and the expression of the fusion of these elements, and their *fruition*. Otherwise, no matter how

well-intentioned, political action, divorced from thought and reality, will remain unsystematic, too often lacking in depth and done according to hearsay.

The case-file upholds, therefore, the three principles of systematic, institution- and country-building thought:

- Of principled thought (initiatory, *doctrinal*);
- Of wholes (at any moment of the analysis, the integrity and individuality of the problem is respected);
- Of continuity (part of the principle of identity, the link between today and yesterday, in the form of historical consciousness, the basic element of self-consciousness, including national self-consciousness).

These three principles “spill over” into the fourth, the criterion of the civilized world, that of synthesis – the visible form of the geopolitical case-file.

There is no synthesis that is not predated by analysis, analysis that is guided by an ideal that gives direction to it. Analysis is the ability to discern the components of a problem. Analysis implies the guidance of a principle, an ideal, which regulates the sensitivity, acuity, and patience of the thinker. Through the act of synthesis, several analytic elements are put together in order to identify the continuities that confer unity to the issues contained in the case-file.

The sociological political space case-file is the visible form of knowledge applied to the real of governance. From Kant, we know that human thought “is fuelled by intuition through the senses and thinking through concepts”³.

“According to Kant’s judgment, there are two radically distinct sources of knowledge sensitivity and thought. This double origin that guarantees the validity of knowledge, for intuition without concepts would be blind, and concepts without intuition would be empty. Kant considers this a fundamental state of affairs that cannot be abolished”⁴.

The case-file represents analytical, conceptual thinking, without which the intuition of the politician “is blind”. Our post-1989 problem in Romania is this: how many politicians think in terms of concepts? A chronic problem. The drama plaguing Romanian’s situation for the past 35 years is that, due to poor policies that lack conception and direction, universities no longer produce true analysts and thinkers – people capable of operating with ideas and concepts. We have arrived at the last point in time when we can intervene in this state of affairs by changing the course of education and mass culture.

The case-file is the main tool of conceptual thinking – specific to the analytical work of the politician’s advisors. The politician retains the essence of the material presented by the case-file and turns to the advisor for details so that he can operate with what the case-file furnishes him according to the political interest of the moment and the peculiar features of the information that fit the situation at hand. The

³ „e alimentată de intuiția prin simțuri și de gândirea prin concepte”, in Lucian Blaga, *Trilogia cunoașterii [Trilogy of Knowledge]*, e-book, Bucharest, Humanitas Publishing House, 2013, p. 87.

⁴ „După aprecierea lui Kant, subiectul uman își culege cunoștințele din cele două izvoare radical distincte ca natură, dar numai această dublă origine garantează valabilitatea cunoștințelor, căci intuiția fără concepte ar fi oarbă, iar conceptele fără intuiție ar fi goale. Kant vede în aceasta o situație definitivă peste care omul nu poate să treacă”, in *Ibidem*.

paradigm that governs the case-file and its analysis is helpful since it make clear to the state official using it how to understand the issue he is presented with in relation to the common good, and the national interest for which he feels responsible.

The case-file is part of the situational awareness of state institutions without which it is impossible to govern in an informed manner.

3. STAGES OF POLITICAL COUNSELING. THE PLACE OF THE CASE-FILE IN THE POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING OF REALITY

1. Analyst – part of the technical apparatus, organized into strategic analysis and operational analysis structures.

2. The advisor – part of the technical apparatus, bringing together under his authority several analytical departments.

3. The counselor – is part of the technical and supra-political apparatus. In Plato's view, the counselor, the one who has discovered enlightenment and wisdom, is also the one who is authorized to govern. This is what Plato calls the "philosopher". His role is to keep the city in a state of awakening, as Plato highlights in the Republic:

"In this way, you (as we) will keep the city in a state of awakening, and not in a state of dreaming, as most cities are kept today by those who fight with each other overshadows and argue over the right to rule (...)"⁵.

The "philosopher's" aim is to prevent the government from becoming a source of dispute.

The purpose of wise counsel is "good judgment", Plato highlights, which alone generates "the good and rational life":

"If you find a better life for those destined to rule than that of a ruler, you may have a well-ordered city. For only in it will the truly rich rule, not in money, but in what a happy man should be rich in: in a good and rational life. But if people who are hungry and begging at home, people who see the public domain as a source of material enrichment, are allowed to partake in the public life and are afforded access to the public good, the possibility to have a well-ordered city will wane away. Once the rulership becomes an object of contention, and conflict sets in within the 'inner sanctum of the city', both the ruling class and the rest of the city" will be destroyed"⁶.

⁵ „În acest fel, voi (ca și noi) veți dura cetatea în stare de trezie, iar nu de vis, așa cum sînt durate azi majoritatea cetăților, de către cei ce se luptă unii cu alții pentru niște umbre și se sfădesc pentru dreptul de a cîrmui”, in Plato, *Opere V – Republica [Works V – The Republic]*, Bucharest, Political Publishing House, 1986, 520c.

⁶ „Dacă celor meniți să conducă le vei afla o viață mai bună decît cea de conducător, este cu puțință să ai o cetate bine orînduită. Căci numai în ea vor domni cei cu adevărat bogați, nu în bani, ci în ceea ce trebuie să fie bogat omul fericit: într-o viață bună și rațională. Dar dacă vor veni în viața publică cei care, acasă, sînt cerșetori și flămînzi, socotind că de aici din domeniul public – le va fi dat să pună mîna pe bine, nu e cu puțință să ai o cetate bine orînduită. Fiindcă odată ce cîrmuirea ajunge un obiect de dispută, războiul pătrunzînd în casă și în interior, el îi nimicește și pe cîrmuitori și restul cetății”, in *Ibidem*, 520e, 521a, b.

The case-file is the analyst's main working tool. He constantly monitors areas and spaces of interest, periodically gathering and summarizing relevant knowledge pertaining to the case-file, depending on the focus of the area of interest, which can be a certain category – an “issue” or a geographical area – hence the name “sociological and political space Case-File”. As a rule, in institutions that are cognizant of the predicament of the state, the case-file is a geopolitical one, pertaining to a certain geopolitical area, the case-file being structured according to certain criteria and issues.

The adviser is aware of all the issues contained in the case-files that are the responsibility of the politician he/she advises and participates in directing research and analysis.

The case-file should be for the politician the bridge between thought and action, it must ensure that sound policies are conceived according to the actual state of affairs in the areas on interests, policies based on knowledge and conceptual thought, and that those policies are translated into acts. By the virtue of the knowledge they contain, the case-files ground the policies in reality, making it possible to conceive and implement a policy, which has its roots in conceptions reflecting the political, social, or cultural reality of the sociological and political space, making it possible to translate words into actions, a rare thing in this part of the world, which has been for so long under the precariousness of empty words, of form without substance, which for us, for 30 years, means death, the death of the Romanian nation. But to achieve this goal, we need a new politician who can fulfil, at the same time, some minimum requirements:

- To feel Romanian;
- To be able to express himself in abstract terms;
- To respect the specialist;
- To surround himself with specialists: analysts, counselors, and advisors loyal to the Country, doctrine, and the working team.

4. PROBLEM CASE-FILE. NATIONAL AXIS – MANDATORY CROSSING POINT

We have observed that the Sociological Political Space Case-File is at the intersection of four principles of knowledge: of principled thought, of wholes, of continuity, and synthesis, being the outcome of two human faculties: intuition and of conceptual thinking – of reasoned expression and definition.

The case-file represents the description of an area of interest through problematization.

4.1. The benchmark of any information is the relation to the nation – invented or organic

The data in the case-file are collected and recorded according to a theory with a high degree of generality, which offers a sound orientation in the whole of the

social reality. The data are always collected according to certain points of view and prejudices, with more or less well-founded arguments. Thus, for example, Americans collect data on Eastern Europe from the Gellnerian perspective of the nation as a historical construct, which can be “deconstructed” as easily as it was constructed – the civic nation thesis.

For the building of the Case-File and for the building of a sound national policy, the way in which the observer compiling the Case-File refers to the national identity is crucial. The civic nation is a socio-anthropological concept with major geopolitical implications in our part of the world. It largely explains the behavior of the great Western powers in Romania, their attitude towards the insufficiently sanctioned Hungarian irredentism, or its rise in the Republic of Moldova. Its premise is that the nation is a type of collective solidarity created by elites, a rather ideological and administrative concept that can be implemented in separate components, and which originates in what sociology calls “lateral ethnicity” – with national sentiment built from the top down⁷. The notions of the nation as an organic reality and an organic state as the political expression thereof, which are typical for countries like Romania, are difficult to grasp by the theories that promote the ideas of the civic nation, although these notions express the concrete political realities in this part of the world. These realities, ignored by the Gellnerian approach, explain the multi-century-old process of building the modern Romanian state and Greater Romania. The organic understanding of the birth of a nation and the state as an expression thereof tends to disappear from the environment of academia, media, intelligence, and power structures in general. This is a serious deficiency that explains Romanian’s inner weakness and its lack of strength especially concerning its neighbors. All state policies depend on the way the nation is seen: an ideological construct or organic reality.

As long as the concept of the organic nation functions as the base unit undergirding the Case-File and the analysis it contains, the two principles of wholes and continuity of knowledge will be fulfilled, and, thus, the capacity of synthesis will function properly.

In other words, the way the concept of nation is understood constitutes the criterion that differentiates between all the modalities (including the case-file approach) used to analyze and understand the predicament of a country, modalities operating with information from its collection to its interpretation, to its use in the act of governing a country.

4.2. What is reality? The Gustian theory

The most useful and ready-at-hand theory for building of case-file about Romania is the Gustian theory of frames and manifestations. It is the only theory that can comprehend the whole of reality in real-time. For Dimitrie Gusti, reality is made up of two dimensions: that of frames – of potentiality, and that of

⁷ Anthony D. Smith, *National identity*, Reno, University of Nevada Press, 1991, pp. 52–53

manifestations. The relationship between these two is called the “law of sociological parallelism”, which Dimitrie Gusti stated as follows:

“Social will, as the motivating force behind the existence, relations, and processes of social units, is not an arbitrary construction of the spirit. It can at any time be discovered and precisely characterized by relating economic, spiritual, political, and legal manifestations to the cosmological, biological, psychological, and historical frameworks, which constitute the law of sociological parallelism. An interrelated parallelism: within the frameworks, a parallelism between the extra-social frameworks: cosmological and biological, on the one hand, and the social frameworks: psychic and historical, on the other; then, a parallelism within the manifestations, between the constitutive ones: economic and spiritual, and the regulative ones: political and legal; finally, a parallelism between the totality of manifestations and the totality of frameworks. Parallelism means that all these categories do not form relations of logical subordination, nor can they be reduced one to the other, that is to say, they do not form causal chains between them, but only existential reciprocal conditions; they can only be understood in their structural unity, as sui-generis totalities”⁸.

The collected data should pertain to these two dimensions of social reality: the dimension of potentiality and the biological, historical, and cultural conditioning⁹ of the existing society and the dimension of its actualization – the

⁸ „Voința socială, ca motivare a existenței, relațiilor și proceselor unităților sociale nu este o construcție arbitrară a spiritului. Ea poate fi oricând descoperită și precis caracterizată prin raportarea manifestărilor economice, spirituale, politice și juridice, la ansamblul cadrelor, cosmologic, biologic, psihic și istoric, ceea ce constituie legea paralelismului sociologic. Un întreg paralelism: înăuntrul cadrelor, un paralelism între cadrele extrasociale: cosmologic și biologic, pe de o parte și cele sociale: psihic și istoric, pe de altă parte; apoi, un paralelism în sânul manifestărilor, între cele constitutive: economică și spirituală, și regulative: politică și juridică; în sfârșit, un paralelism între ansamblul manifestărilor și ansamblul cadrelor. Paralelism înseamnă că toate aceste categorii nu formează raporturi de subordonare logică și nici nu pot fi reduse unele la altele, adică nu formează între ele înălțări cauzale, ci numai condiții reciproce existențiale; ele nu pot fi înțelese decât în unitatea lor structurală, ca totalități sui-generis”, in Dimitrie Gusti, *Sociologia militans. Introducere în sociologia politică [Militans Sociology. Introduction to Political Sociology]*, Vol. I, Bucharest, Romanian Social Institute Publishing House, 1934, pp. 45–46.

⁹ „Aceste cadre sunt și ele în număr de patru:

1. Cadrul cosmologic, adică pământul, clima, flora și fauna din locul în care trăiesc oamenii satului.
2. Cadrul biologic, adică felul trupesc de a fi al oamenilor; sănătate, boală, neam, înghesuiala pe un loc sau răsfirarea oamenilor.
3. Cadrul psihologic, adică viața sufletească a oamenilor, viața cea dinlăuntru, care nu se vede, dar care hotărăște faptele vădite ale oamenilor, precum și deprinderile și obiceiurile lor.
4. Cadrul istoric, adică viața din trecut a satului, care desigur a pierit, dar care astăzi încă se mai face simțită cu toată puterea tradiției”.

“There are also four of these frameworks:

1. The cosmological framework, i.e., the earth, climate, flora and fauna of the place where the people of the village live.
2. The biological framework, i.e., the physical nature of the people; health, sickness, disease, lineage, crowding in one place or scattering of people.
3. The psychological frame, that is, the soul-life of the people, the inner life, which is not seen, but which determines the visible actions of the people, as well as their habits and customs.
4. The historical framework, i.e., the past life of the village, which has, of course, died out, but which is still very much alive today”, in Henri H. Stahl, *Monografia unui sat, cum se alcătuiește, spre folosul căminului cultural [The monography of a village, how to put it together, for the benefit of the cultural center]*, with a preface by Professor Dimitrie Gusti, 2nd edition, Bucharest, Royal Cultural Foundation “Principele Carol I”, Social Service, 1939, p. 16.

level of the manifestations¹⁰ – regulatory, political-legal, or constitutive – economic and cultural. At the same time, the data are correlated within the frameworks and with the manifestations.

1. **The first consequence** of collecting data according to the law of parallelism is the discrimination, the distinction of all types of data.
2. **The second consequence** is their comparative, possibly tabular, arrangement, which allows correlations between data to emerge quickly.
3. **The third consequence** is the modular aspect of the data and thus the possibility to operate independently with data layers as needed.

4.3. Form and content of the Sociological Political Space Case-File

The case-file may have an unlimited number of pages – in which case it will be structured chronologically, and will consist of five parts:

1. Summary sheet – maximum 5 pages, representing the case-file at a glance.
2. Map of the phenomenon – if necessary. The map can be included in the summary sheet.
3. The dossier itself is structured by frameworks and manifestations, with Annexes, with the most extensive presentation of data and supporting data.
4. Recommendations.
5. Dissemination – cultural diplomacy.

The content will be descriptive, comparative, analytical, and synthetic, containing graphical elements: tables (for comparative expression), and maps (for an overall understanding of the space).

¹⁰ „Aceste manifestări sunt de patru feluri și anume:

1. Manifestările culturale, care cuprind întreaga viață religioasă, morală, artistică, legătura cu școala și cartea scrisă, precum și limba pe care o vorbesc oamenii.
 2. Manifestările economice, care cuprind toată lupta omului pentru câștigul traiului zilnic: munci făcute cu anumite unelte, ale diferitelor meserii, pentru o producție oarecare; o împărțire a produselor și un consum, adică o folosire a produselor.
 3. Manifestările administrativ-politice, care cuprind viața întreagă de luptă și de înțelegere a oamenilor între ei asupra chipului cum trebuie să fie chivernisite trebuințele și bunurile obștești.
 4. Manifestările juridice, care cuprind toate chipurile în care oamenii s-au înțeles să trăiască, pentru ca între ei să fie bună pace; chipuri cari pot fi arătate de către lege sau de către obiceiul pământului”.
- “These manifestations are of four kinds, namely:
1. Cultural manifestations include the whole of religious, moral, artistic life, the connection with school and the written book, and the spoken language.
 2. The economic manifestations include the whole struggle of man for the gain of daily living: labors done with certain tools, of various trades, for a certain production; a division of products and a consumption, i.e., a use of products.
 3. The administrative-political manifestations, which include the whole life of struggle and agreement among men as to the manner in which the needs and goods of the common people are to be managed.
 4. The juridical manifestations, which include how men have agreed to live, so that there may be good peace among themselves; ways which may be shown by the law or by the custom of the land”, in *Ibidem*, p. 14.

Each of the six levels of data collection: three frames and three manifestations, will have a statistical description and analysis, will be put in the relevant context and the analysis will include a relevant evolutionary reference.

Typologies

From the perspective of the observer's position about the domain/area of interest, the case-file can be:

- Strictly observational – a mapping of the evolution of a phenomenon, space, etc.;
- Conservation and intervention – in the situation where it is found that the integrity of a sector/space is suffering in relation to the national interest, the corresponding Problem Case-File is opened;
- Development – to the extent that it is considered necessary to increase the domain/area of interest;
- Mixed – containing all of the above. In general, the problem dossier is mixed.

1, 2. Summary Sheet and Map

Before the main body of the Case-File¹¹, there will be a Summary Sheet, where, in a maximum of 3-5 pages, the issues of the whole Case-File (we keep in mind the idea of whole) will be summarized at a glance, including the relevant developments in the last period. A map will be included here, whose presence is mandatory if the Case-File is geopolitical. "At a glance" means the description of the space in question on its representative accents (historical, political, cultural, legal, economic, etc. – on the Gustian model of frameworks and manifestations), brief problems, from the Romanian perspective, but also from the perspective of other relevant actors. Here we summarize the main evolutions, the main data, the latest relevant developments, as well as the probable ones, according to the frameworks and manifestations.

The summary sheet will be accompanied by a spatial cartography: one or two maps representing the situation under observation from a geopolitical perspective. By "geopolitical perspective" we mean the geographical distribution of power vectors over a given space. These vectors can be given by graphical diagrams relating to demography, border expansion, the military situation, and the direction of the spread of interests of any kind (military, economic, demographic, cultural, etc.) The map itself is a synthesis of the evolution of space from a glance and topicality, not just a "current" photograph.

3, 4. The Case-File and its Annexes

The case-file itself takes the form of a comparative table, by setting and event, and possibly by location. For example, if historical communities are of

¹¹ Dimitrie Gusti, *quoted work*, 1934.

interest, a comparative table, first with statistical data, then with data collected from the press, on

Potential (frameworks)

1. Cosmic-geographical framework – resources and geographical position;
2. Psycho-historical framework – mentalities, currents, phenomena that have marked public opinion, collective fears, and emotions, “turning points” in history.
3. Biological framework – demographics, present, past, developments; ethnic self-identification.

Manifestations (conditioned by frameworks)

1. Legal – legislative aspects relevant to the space, possibly compared with Romania.
2. Political – attitude towards Romanian communities, towards Romania, relations with other states of the space of interest, etc.
3. Economic – including trade, its nature, and its evolution in relation to the relevant states, Romania.

Each table can be accompanied by an explanatory word, which is formatted as plain text.

The annexes contain additional data, consisting of a detailed excursus for those who wish to substantiate the historical, legal, and extended geopolitical nature of the way in which the data are collected, or in-depth data that are not found in the tabular list in the Case-File itself, much less in the Summary Sheet. The Annexes may be summaries of important sources or reading sheets of relevant documents. All these are accompanied by an indication of the sources.

5, 6. Recommendations and Cultural Diplomacy (dissemination)

Every expert forms an opinion at some point about the space he or she is investigating. As a rational living and thinking person, he or she forms, at a given moment, an image of what is normal and useful in relation to a given space. From this perspective, he can make sound recommendations based on the collected data. Their presence completes the cycle of knowledge of the Case-File, in the sense that its aim is to outline a problem, the indication of measures being the terminus of the identification of the factors generating problems in relation to the interests of Romania and the world seen from Bucharest.

The public in the Country has the right to become acquainted with the information collected and thus systematized, in a formula that keeps awake its ability to root itself in reality. Just as foreign decision-makers and the foreign public must know there is also the truth seen from the perspective afforded by being active in the capital city of Romania. The case-file, from this viewpoint, is an instrument of knowledge, of general culture for the Romanian public, and an element of cultural diplomacy – the affirmation of a state through cultural means in

relation to the outside world. The peak of complexity of this type of assertive interweaving of scientific knowledge with a dual purpose – political and cultural – was reached in Romania with the Encyclopedia of Romania, partially completed by the team coordinated by Dimitrie Gusti between 1938 and 1943. The Encyclopedia is a collection of case-files presented in a comprehensible way. One has to imagine how, behind each encyclopedic entry are dozens or hundreds of pages of documentation and field research, as the case may be, synthesized from the perspective of strong theories of medium-ranking generality. In addition, all these, in turn, have been assembled in the Encyclopedia from the perspective of the Gustian theory of sociological parallelism. On the front page of the Encyclopedia, it says:

“Our nation is getting richer, not with another Romanian Encyclopedia, but with an Encyclopedia of Romania. This new work does not follow the tradition established by the great French Encyclopedia of Diderot and d’Alembert [1751]. It is not an alphabetical dictionary of definitions and information. (...) It is the unified presentation of that great political individuality called Romania. (...) What the Encyclopedia of Romania can offer, however, far exceeds what a dictionary-encyclopedia has to offer. The reader who reads it from cover to cover, from Vol. I to Vol. VI – for it is meant to be read and not consulted – familiarizes himself with the very life of the Romanian nation”¹².

5. REMINDER

Building a case-file focused around a “spatial” issue requires more than logic and reason. The case-file used in the service of the nation derives from an elite whose society respects the law of elite circulation.

The case-file is recognized and operated by an administrative, intellectual, and political elite that has understood that the mystical attitude towards reality is not devoid of pragmatism, on the contrary, it is the condition of pragmatism.

What is the mystical attitude in brief? Religious faith flows in and culminates into the rational. True political deeds and actions is not only rational, it are done in faith.

The naturally mystical person is the peasant.

It is more than an idea – idealism, faith in a value put into action, it is faith in the action itself.

¹² „Neamul nostru se îmbogățește, nu cu o altă *Enciclopedie* românească, ci cu o *Enciclopedie a României*. Lucrarea aceasta nouă nu urmează tradiția deschisă prin marea *Enciclopedie* franceză a lui Diderot și d’Alembert [1751]. Nu e un dicționar alfabetic de definiții și de informații. (...) Ci înfățișarea unitară a acelei mari individualități politice care se cheamă România. (...) Ceea ce poate prilejui *Enciclopedia României* întrece, însă, cu mult ceea ce are de dat o *Enciclopedie*-dicționar. Cititorul ei, cel care o citește din scoarță în scoarță, de la vol. I la al VI-lea – căci se cere citită și nu consultată – se familiarizează cu chiar viața nației românești”, in Dimitrie Gusti, „O enciclopedie românească” [“A Romanian encyclopedia”], in ***, *Enciclopedia României* [*Encyclopedia of Romania*], Vol. I, National Printing House, 1938, p. VIII.

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