

**– History of the Legal Profession in Romania –
– moments, people and personalities –**

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Abstract:

Short History of legal profession in Romania presents several personalities of national legal culture.

Keywords: *Lawyer, Palace of Justice, Tribunal.*

PROLEGOMENA

On December 6, 2014 we celebrated 150 years since the first modern regulation of the legal profession in the Dacian Romanian perimeter.

The Law no. 1709 of December 4, 1864 for the establishment of the Professional Body of Lawyers, promulgated by Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza, has set a new face for one of the oldest professions in the world: THE LAWYER'S PROFESSION.

The Law no. 1709 of December 4, 1864 for the establishment of the Professional Body of Lawyers was at that moment one of the most modern pieces of legislation for the organization of the lawyer's profession in the world.

Continuing the modernization of the LAWYER's profession, the Law no. 51 of June 7, 1995 on the organization and exercise of the Lawyer's profession was passed 20 years ago.

These two events intersect with another international milestone of the Lawyer's profession: on December 10, 2014 the professional unions and the Bar Associations of Europe celebrated for the first time the European Lawyers Day, a moment of special significance for this profession, as it created a new vision of the Lawyer's profession. The decision to celebrate the European Lawyers Day, which will be celebrated annually, was made by the Council of Bar Associations and Law Societies of Europe, in order to stimulate the values of the legal profession and the role of lawyers in promoting the rule of law.

We will not forget the Romanian Lawyers Day, which is celebrated every year on June 24, in accordance with the Decision of the Lawyers Congress of 1998. June 24 is also the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

ODE TO THE LAWYER'S PROFESSION

"The World of Lawyers" is a wonderful world.

It is "a world within a world", a true professional and spiritual universe, in the PALACES OF JUSTICE around the globe.

The PALACES of JUSTICE are true TEMPLES of JUSTICE.

The LAWYER is the Knight of Justice and Truth.

JUSTICE is done in the PALACES of JUSTICE where the LAWYER is the FIRST among FIRSTS.

You can only be the FIRST among FIRSTS, because you, as a Lawyer, have the sacred role to DEFEND MAN.

Everywhere in the world, Lawyers are the ones who maintain the standard of freedoms and rights as a living torch in fighting injustice and social inequalities.

In HALLS of LOST STEPS, aware of their role and place in society, Lawyers put their creative energies into the service of social progress, the affirmation of Truth, Justice and Law, in every file they investigate.

The history of the Lawyer's profession is the history of this fantastic universe, this wonderful world, and those who did not cross the threshold of a Court, really lived in vain.

The Court is a miniature world, we could say that it is the Universe itself.

Below you can find a few less known aspects, which constitute a challenge to the preparation of a complete history of the lawyer's profession in the perimeter of Dacian-Romanian spirituality, where many lawyers I have personally met over the three decades of my activity, are legends of this wonderful profession: THE LAWYER'S PROFESSION.

In an attempt to constitute a gallery of portraits - faces and images - professional bronzes, we will sketch biographies of lawyers who became legends of this profession and remained in the memory of their contemporaries for their contributions to the evolution of the legal culture and civilization in Romania. We will mention a few of those who have contributed to the culture heritage of this profession.

The lawyers' pleadings are lessons of legal philosophy and social philosophy, they constitute a true national treasure of legal culture and in many cases are connected to the universal treasure of legal culture.

Another category of those mentioned is the category of those who were lawyers, but excelled in other professional fields, their names being included in the national culture for their contributions to the world heritage.

Professional Bronzes, is one of the favorite phrases of the regretted Romanian Master of law practice, lawyer Constantin VIȘINESCU [2], a living consciousness of the national legal profession for about 65 years.[3].

Of course, not all lawyers that we will mention here have had a direct role in the development of the profession, but at some point they were members of the Bar Association. Membership in the Bar Association confers Lawyers a special aristocratic aura, shaping a unique personality.

Membership in the Bar Association confers sanctity to the Lawyer-Man, because - I repeat - a Lawyer defends MAN. The sanctity of a doctor who saves the lives of people in the grip of death.

Sacredness is conferred on those who defend Man, defending thus those made in HIS image and HIS likeness.

In many localities in Romania, lawyers have linked their names to the history of their community, becoming symbols of the culture and civilization, people of the City. Lawyers, with their strengths and weaknesses, are also people of the City, who distinguished themselves as men of culture and action, particularly as politicians in various parties, covering the entire political spectrum, but also as people interested in the universe of their contemporary world.

Lawyers have been and are the vanguard of a modern nation.

Lawyers are people of spirit, and a society without lawyers is a Sahara and Siberia all together.

A country without lawyers is a desert covered by glaciers, where the night of injustices and abuses haunts and where life is extinguished forever by the death of freedom.

When a Lawyer's plea is not heard, the flame of the human dignity fades and injustices come to dominate society.

All dictatorships attempted to subordinate lawyers, to give the impression that freedoms are respected.

The blows against lawyers and the legal profession represent the beginning of tyranny, the subordination of Man and Nation to interests that are foreign to a democratic society. Colonization of a nation begins with harsh attacks against lawyers and the lawyer's profession.

The fundamental human rights were born from the efforts of Lawyers, in their struggle for equity, freedom, truth and justice, in the Palaces of Justice, these Temples of the free spirit.

The lawyer's profession in the Dacian-Romanian perimeter was not the subject of a separate study or scientific research, in an institutionalized and continuous framework, but the concerns of Lawyers for the history of their profession are found in many essays in the professional magazines, in many original works, and also on websites of Bar Associations.

In recent years, the professional journals and collective works published essays dedicated to the history of this wonderful and unique profession: LAWYER'S PROFESSION.

Below we will outline some less known aspects of the biographies of lawyers who in various historical periods have been recognized for their role in society and in the profession. Also, I will report what I have seen and heard during my three-decade career as a lawyer, when I was always present in the Hall of Lost Steps of the Palaces of Justice of Romania.

The history of Romanian law and the evolution of constitutional systems record the contribution to the development of society, of individuals and personalities who, accidentally or not, were (also) lawyers.

The lawyer's profession is a poem; a poem of social life that is rooted in solid professional, scientific training and unmatched ethics, in the fraternity and solidarity of this unique profession, in the education, mentality and culture.

The vocation of the lawyer's profession is one of BOHEMIAN ARISTOCRACY.

The mentality of this profession is of divine origin because the Lawyer is always by the Man; the Man who is in a social competition, the Lawyer being in the service of truth and justice, of sacred human values: Human LIFE and Human FREEDOM.

Lawyers are the first confidants of those they defend, in a relationship similar to that of the Holy confession, a mystery of life and also sacred by the will of divinity.

The poetical quality of this profession cannot be denied, but it has a cold realism in it, while the social philosophy perceived by the lawyer is often the cruel truth of the world in which he/she lives.

This innate professional vocation is incompatible with the ideas of professional social egalitarianism or the concept of professional union, because the individuality of every lawyer and his/her egocentrism (in the good sense of the word) are those that give HIGH CLASS to his/her unmatched and unique personality, in every historical age and social-economical system.

The career lawyer is the first intellectual in the City, and also a man of distinguished culture, whose soul vibrates to all that is human; in mentality, a lawyer is conservative, but also in the vanguard of the society as a promoter of the new. Those coming into the legal profession from other backgrounds have visions and attitudes on Truth, Justice, Truth and Justice, different than the career lawyer.

The fight with the social system, the fight with the political system, the fight with the retrograde mentality of society, the fight in general is the prerogative of lawyers, their purpose is to be at the forefront of the spirituality of his/her society, standing out in his/her continuous and tireless struggle for new and progress, in the service of Man; At the same time, the Lawyer preserves what is progressive in society without denying tradition, adapting to the modern and seeing the future.

Lawyers - indeed - are part of elite thinkers, of the spirit of humanity.

Of course, nowadays, in the light of the global crisis of capital, the lawyer's profession has its declines, which often affect the substance of the profession, but never affect the Lawyer's ideals.

Unfortunately, many have a deeply mistaken perception regarding the Lawyer's profession, the Lawyer's art in the Justice Pantheon, often considered a labor market, which leads to the disappearance of the poetry of this profession.

When the Lawyer cannot expose in his/her plea everything in favor of his/her client, because he/she is not allowed to, the Lawyer is stopped to tell the TRUTH.

The lack of pleas in courtrooms is the punch in the mouth of Truth and Freedom.

The Lawyer's profession is as old, maybe even older than the Magistrate's profession, and its origin is one of divine nature, because Lawyers have to defend MAN. MAN, as human being, with human dignity, faced with a society usually poorly built, no matter who builds it.

LAWYERS defend the absolute divine creation: MAN.

MAN who is created in the image and likeness of the Creator.

The injustice done to MAN by the Legal System is also an affront to the Creator of the World.

The world is just, people judge it wrongly.

LAWYERS are PRIESTS, the mission of their profession is SACRED in the JUSTICE TEMPLES that are the PALACES of JUSTICE. Palaces that are as magnificent as the cathedrals where the sacred rituals are done.

The Justice Rituals in these Palaces of Justice are of sacred nature.

In the Palaces of Justice, real Temples of Truth, Lawyers and Magistrates wear Robes, reminding of the sacred vestments of High Priests.

The best Romanian lawyers I had the chance to meet in the Hall of Lost Paces of the Palaces of Justice, palaces created to be Temples of Justice, because JUSTICE is SACRED, during the over three decades of my career, argued rightly that the LAWYER's PROFESSION is the BAR MAGISTRACY.

The lawyer is a beacon that gives light to those around him [4].

In this multidisciplinary essay I will try to present in perfect harmony with the iconic figures of our national law practice, several portraits of lawyers who lead the contemporary world or who have imposed themselves in the culture and civilization of humanity, in different periods of social evolution.

One of the important Romanian theorists of law, career Lawyer, Mircea Djuvara defines the LAWYER: The lawyer is and must remain a defender of the legal order, ultimately representing the refined subtlety of reason and conviction, i.e. the Law itself, in the victorious struggle with the passionate and brutal force.

Predecessors

I will begin our journey with one of the most interesting and complex Romanian lawyers, with a well defined place in the history and evolution of the legal profession and spirit.

ELLA NEGRUZZI

An emblematic personality of our national law , considered to be the first female barrister of Romania [5].

She was forced to fight hard in a society with an outdated thinking, where women had no right in the public space.

The legal profession was reserved only to men until ELLA NEGRUZZI.

She imposed herself in the Romanian public life due to the success against the system and remained in history as the first female Barrister in ROMANIA, a symbol of her profession for Lawyers today.

She studied at the Faculty of Law of Iasi, a city with a cosmopolitan and unique spirituality, an important capital of our national culture.

In 1914 she applied for the Bar Association of Iasi, but her application was rejected on the grounds that women had no voting right in society in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code of 1865, and lawyers had to vote the law for the organization of the lawyer's profession.

ELLA NEGRUZZI did not give up.

She was an expert of the Romanian legal and judiciary system. So she was at law with the professional structures, and at the end of the fight, she entered the Bar Association of Covurlui [6], and from 1919 she was a Barrister in the Bar Association of Bucharest [7].

The fight of ELLA NEGRUZZI did not target directly the profession's structures, the Bar Association, but the mentality of the beginning of the 20th century, when women had not equal rights to men. The Civil Code of her time stipulated unequal civil rights of women in relation to men.

In "MARIANA Almanac" of 1946 published in Bucharest [8] I found a piece of information, unconfirmed by other sources, that ELLA NEGRUZZI's debut as a lawyer

was in 1923 (we assume that this was the year when she entered the Bar Association of Ilfov).

ELLA NEGRUZZI was presented in "MARIANA Almanac" in an article significantly entitled "Romanian Women who Dared" written by Alice Gabrielescu [9], article illustrated with a photograph of the barrister (the only photograph published in the press, based on our research), pleading to the bar of the Palace Justice in Bucharest, capturing the attention of her colleagues in the Bucharest Bar Association and of the magistrates of High Court of Cassation and Justice.

ELLA NEGRUZZI campaigned for equality of women in a conservative Romania, founded as President - Founder the Organization "Emanciparea femeii" ("Emancipation of Women"), with the stated aim: "emancipation of women towards their participation in all social areas and employment in various functions based on their education and skills, and not on discriminatory criteria."

The organization was also concerned with the emancipation of women from the rural areas, where most women lived, and established cultural centers for educating women. Rural areas were at that time a treasure of feminine energies, which contributed to the preservation of the traditions of our national ethos, to the transmission of family ethics and the purity of human relations.

She founded "Women's Front" (1936), organizing numerous meetings and conferences meant to contribute to training women to defend their political, economic, social and cultural rights, in a world of men.

Considering herself anchored in her time, she joined the militant organization - the "Group of Democratic Lawyers", an organization founded in 1935, a group with democratic, center-left views.

The periodicals of that time mention ELLA NEGRUZZI as a Lawyer in the lawsuits of socialist militants, alongside other renowned Lawyers of the time who, even if they did not share the political convictions of their clients, have provided a competent defense.

She ran for the parliamentary elections of the '30s on the lists of the National Peasant Party.

She was a LAWYER who imposed herself in her profession, but also in society, as a militant for the rights and freedoms of her clients.

She is one of the most popular female lawyers from the beginnings of the formal organization of this profession in the Dacian-Romanian area. There are also countless biographies of women who are all milestones of this profession and who have outstanding professional achievements, often surpassing their male colleagues.

ELLA NEGRUZZI remained in the conscience of her contemporaries as a thoroughly moral and professional colleague, a landmark of her time.

ELLA NEGRUZZI is the successor of a famous family in the history of our national culture and civilization. ELLA NEGRUZZI's grandfather was Costache NEGRUZZI, one of the few Forty-Eighters writers who stood the test of time. Her father was the writer Leon Negruzzi, and her uncle, who also raised her after the early death of her father, was Iacob Negruzzi, founding member of the organization "Junimea" and first-class intellectual of his time, twice president of the Academy Romanian.

Thus, Ella was born in 1876 in this notable family of Romania. One might say, judging by today's standards, that Ella came into this world under a lucky star and had everything at her feet. When she was born, her grandfather, Costache Negruzzi had already been Mayor of Iasi, deputy, and in 1866, he was a member of the Romanian Academic Society, the forerunner of today's Romanian Academy. By the time Ella graduated the Faculty of Law in Iasi and applied for the Bar Association, in 1914, her uncle and foster father, Iacob, had already completed his mandate as a President of the Romanian Academy. Who and what would have stopped Ella?

After the Second World War, we find Ella Negruzzi in the Bar Council of Bucharest, along with other leading Lawyers, the only female counselor found in the governance of the legal profession in Romania's capital.

Another female colleague who was entered in the Bar Association [10] as a lawyer, since 1891 (according to some sources), was SARMIZA BILCESCU (married) ALIMĂNIȘTEANU

SARMIZA BILCESCU [11] is the one who shattered in Paris a global myth, according to which only men could study at the Faculty of Law.

This universal myth of that time, according to which only men had the right to study in universities, was shattered for good.

She fought the system, and she won. Her victory was later capitalized by the legal profession worldwide.

SARMIZA BILCESCU is the first woman who studied at a law faculty and she is also the first woman to ever obtain a BA degree in law.

She is also the first woman to ever obtain a PhD in Law, in Paris, in 1890, with the thesis: "On the Legal Condition of the Mother in the Romanian Law and in the French Law", the thesis theme being also symbolic and significant.

She lived in an era when women did not have full civil rights, their social rights were incomplete and their political rights were not equal to those of men.

Upon enrollment at the Faculty of Law in Paris Sarmiza Bilcescu stated a logical argument that overthrew the old customs of a male-dominated University:

"In a country where even on the prison doors is written: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, you can not prevent a woman to receive instruction just because she is a woman".

This first plea of Sarmiza Bilcescu reshaped the very foundation of the academic world.

She entered the Bar Association of Bucharest in 1891, but she never practiced as a Lawyer, she worked as a counselor. We have obtained this historical information from the study "MUSEUM - studies and communication" - Museum of Viticulture and Fruit Farming - Golești, 1993 – 2005, Volume V[12]".

Another absolute national premiere: she was the first Romanian woman who worked as a Consultant Lawyer.

We also note that SARMISEGETUZA (abbreviated Sarmiza, and in family Miza) BILCESCU ALIMĂNIȘTEANU is the first woman in the Kingdom of Romania who was part of a Board of Directors, namely, the Anonymous Society "CARTEA ROMÂNEASCĂ" one of the most prestigious national publishing houses during the inter war period of the last century.

She was president of the Federation of University Women in Romania and she ran for the elections of the '30s on the lists of the Liberal Party.

As she was highly appreciated by the Romanian intellectuals and aristocrats, she gave lessons of Romanian language to the future Queen of Romania, Her Royal Highness Maria.

A sincere and steadfast friendship was born between Lawyer Sarmiza Bilcescu Alimănișteanu and Queen Marie of Romania. The Queen visited the Lawyer at Românești – Câmpulung Muscel, in 1935, when she was seriously ill.

Lawyer Isanos [13] worked in Iasi, in her short life (April 17, 1916, Iasi - November 17, 1944, Bucharest) and she imposed herself in the Romanian literature as a very talented poet. She studied in Iasi between 1934 - 1938 and is a graduate of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy and the Faculty of Law. She was married to writer Eusebiu Camilar. From 1932 and until the premature end of her life, she was present in journalism, being known as a poet and prose writer. In 1932 she published her first poems "I would like a fairy tale" and "Spring" in "Licurici" - the magazine of the High School of Chișinău, followed by her volume "Song of the Mountains"

From January 13, 1939 she is a lawyer trainee in the Bar Association of Iasi, working until 1944.

She is an active participant in the literary life of Iasi, publishing numerous poems and short stories in magazines.

EUGENIA CRUȘEVAN

From the limited data that we have, we can configure a short biography.

EUGENIA CRUȘEVAN was the descendant of a noble family [14], daughter of notary Epaminond Crușevan. She graduated high school in Chisinau, this Romanian - Dacian cultural capital and in 1918 she graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Moscow.

She is registered in the Bar Association of Chișinău as of October 17, 1919 (according to Cuvântul dreptății, a regional newspaper). At the cessation of Bessarabia she fled to the free territory, unwilling to remain under the Soviet dominance. She will practice Law in Buzău, then she moves to Timișoara [15], where she will remain throughout her life.

She also had social activity, dedicated to the feminist movement, being Secretary of the Organization of Romanian Women, from Great Romania, an organization

established in order to support the empowerment of women to obtain political and social rights.

The bright future of this colleague was destroyed like so many other destinies by the geopolitical vicissitudes and the illegitimate expansion of the Soviet empire, continuing the policy of the tsarist empire, of annexation by force of territories that never belonged to them, where they artificially changed the share of population to create a false majority.

The presence of Eugenia Crușevan on the Romanian free territory will add some color to the multicultural environment of lawyers in Buzău and to the cosmopolitan cultural capital of Banat, Timișoara.

From 1994, in the Republic of Moldova, in the central area of Chisinau, there is a street named after the first female lawyer in this ancient Dacian-Romanian perimeter.

The media of Banat has recently reported a first-class event in the activity of the Bar Association of Timis, the life of the oldest female Lawyer.

Lawyer RELLA FELLER born in Chernivtsi in 1914, celebrated her 100th birthday.

She graduated the faculties of Law and Letters of Chernivtsi, and after she finished her traineeship, she took refuge in Timișoara, as she did not want to remain on the Romanian territory invaded by the Soviets. She worked in the Bar Association of Timiș – Torontal from November 24, 1945, and then in the College of Lawyers Timis. She retired in 1975, after 30 years of productive activity in the field of law.

The oldest member of the legal profession in Romania (until now) was lawyer ION PODAȘCĂ born in 1911, deceased in April 2015 at almost 104 years old. He was a lawyer in the lawsuit of intellectuals, he was the defender of Constantin Noica.

He graduated the Faculty of Law in Bucharest, after graduating the Faculty of History, where he was the student of the world famous scientist, professor Nicolae IORGA, remembered as a very nice person, the courses of whom he never missed. Perhaps the accounts of Nicolae Iorga about the parliamentary activity made ION PODAȘCĂ to enroll also in the Faculty of Law of Bucharest.

Lawyer ION PODAȘCĂ told us one of the best decisions of a Dean of Bar Association. Dean was Lawyer Istrate MICESCU, who could not exempt him from paying the Bar registration fee, because the law did not allow this. Young ION

PODAȘCĂ was a war orphan and he did not have the amount necessary for registration, so Istrate MICESCU approved his request with great delicacy, putting the following apostille on the request:

"The payment of the Bar registration fee is deferred. Mr. Lawyer ION PODAȘCĂ will pay the fee from the attorney fees earned for his first lawsuit."

We continue our journey with the biography of another colleague, symbol of this profession:

RODICA OJOG-BRAȘOVEANU[16]

Few people know that the one who was called "Romania's Agatha Christie", was a Lawyer in the Bar Association of Bucharest for almost a decade.

The most renowned Romanian crime novelist of all times, she was the daughter of another famous lawyer, Victor Ojog of the Bar Association of Bucharest.

RODICA OJOG-BRAȘOVEANU – a top writer – published over 35 novels, mostly crime fiction, but also some historical novels and a SF novel. She also was the author of several scripts for television.

Romanian readers are used to see the lawyer's name on the bestselling books, that are printed in many editions by countless prestigious publishing houses, but few know that she was a lawyer.

RODICA OJOG – BRAȘOVEANU was married to an actor of the National Theater, Cosma Bașoveanu, actor of the golden generation of Romanian theater and cinema.

Lawyer Amalia ROSEN (born Ruckenstein, in Suceava county), was the wife of the chief rabbi of Romania Dr. Moses ROSEN [17].

Her husband, Moses ROSEN, Chief Rabbi of the Romanian Hebrew Communities [18], graduated the Faculty of Law of Bucharest in 1935 and was Lawyer for a short period of time, until 1937, in Falticeni, at the Bar Association of Bacau.

A colorful couple of lawyers was famous in Bucharest in the post-war period of the 20th century, until the '90s: spouses Carmen Thea KAHANE [19] and Puiu KAHANE, – who was very original - and who complemented each other temperamentally and professionally.

Lawyer Carmen Thea KAHANE a was the first female military prosecutor of Romania [20], and then the first Head of Notaries of Bucharest. Lawyer Puiu KAHANE [21] was known for his competent pleadings (specially in criminal matters), with fine humor and qualities that made his pleadings count.

Other colleagues that graduated the Faculty of Law are the actress of the National Theater during the inter-war period of the 20th century, Sandrina STAN [22] and the film critic Ecaterina OPROIU [23], chief editor of CINEMA magazine for 25 de years.

While I was compiling this short history of the Bar Association, I was very sad to hear that Lawyer Paula [24] Iacob [25] registered in the College of Lawyers of Bucharest on December 31, 1954, passed away, after over 6 decades of uninterrupted activity.

She was President of the Association of Women in Legal Careers, and a well-known public figure. She defended Romanian politicians after 1989, and was an example of dedication to her profession.

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We stop here the series of biographies and we will present other notable personalities of the Bar Association in a next number of the magazine.

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[2] 1920 – 2013.

[3] Veteran of the Second World War.

[4] Would the Ceahlău of Romanian literature, Mihail SADOVEANU have been so important in our national culture if he hadn't been the son of lawyer Alexandru SADOVEANU ? The great playwright Tudor MUȘATESCU, was the son of lawyer Alexandru MUȘATESCU from Câmpulung (Mayor and Prefect), himself a graduate of the Faculty of Law in Bucharest and lawyer for a short period of time. (In Toronto there is a Theater named "Tudor Mușatescu – Majestic").

[5] Born in Iasi County (village Hermeziu) on September 11, 1876, she passed away on December 19, 1949.

[6] The capital of Covurlui County was Galați.

[7] Bar of Ilfov.

[8] Page 98.

[9] Novelist and translator, born in 1899 in Bârlad.

[10] Bar's Dean at that time was Lawyer Take IONESCU, (born on October 13, 1858, in Ploiești, deceased on June 22, 1922, at Rome), he was a politician, MP and journalist, he was Romania's Prime-Minister during 1921-1922.

- [11] *She was born in 1867 and lived until 1935.*
- [12] *Publishing House Pământul Golești – Argeș, 2006, pag. 481 – 487.*
- [13] *Daughter of Mihai Isanos and Elisabeta Bălan.*
- [14] *Born in Fălești, Bălți county, in 1889.*
- [15] *She died on March 11, 1976.*
- [16] *Born on August 28, 1939 in Bucharest, deceased on September 2, 2002.*
- [17] *Moses Rosen (born on July 23, 1912 Moinești, jud. Bacău – deceased on May 6, 1994 Bucharest).*
- [18] *From 1948; he was Deputy in the National Assembly from 1957 to 1989.*
- [19] *Born Dikman, in 1920, in Cernăuți (Chernivtsi) region.*
- [20] *Major of Justice.*
- [21] *Born in 1918; he studied at the famous Carabella High School of Târgoviște, currently Constantin Carabella National College.*
- [22] *Mother of director Ileana CÂRSTEA SIMION (married to actor Nicu SIMION from Ion Creanga Children Theater).*
- [23] *September 13, 1929, Bucharest.*
- [24] *Paulina in civil status documents.*
- [25] *Born on February 20, 1932, deceased on October*