

AMAN'S BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Second International Conference



POLITICS.

DIPLOMACY.

CULTURE.

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AMAN`S
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Second International Conference
Politics. Diplomacy. Culture

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
of the Second International Conference
POLITICS. DIPLOMACY. CULTURE,
10-13 June 2015, Craiova, Romania

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"Alexandru & Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library
"Alexandru & Aristia Aman" Foundation

2nd International Conference



POLITICS. DIPLOMACY. CULTURE.

CONFERENCE SECTIONS

Politics

Political Sciences
Economic Sciences
Democracy
Parties
Political currents
Sociology
Education

Diplomacy

International Relations
European Studies
Diplomacy
Law Sciences

Culture

Cultural Studies
Cultural Heritage
European heritage
Media
Public Relations

History & Philosophy

World history
European history
Archeology
Philosophy

Partners:

Romanian Academy
C.S. Nicolaescu Ploșor
Social-Humanist
Sciences Institute

**Academy of
Romanian Scientists**
Archeological and
Historical Sciences
Section

University of Craiova
Social Sciences
Department
(Faculty of Law
and Social Sciences)

10th – 13th of June 2015
CRAIOVA, ROMÂNIA

Welcoming address from

Mr. Lucian Dindirică,

**Manager of "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" County
Library - Dolj**

Ladies and gentlemen,

As the manager of "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, I have the pleasure to wish you a warm welcome in Craiova, at the library. We open today the second edition of the International Conference Politics. Diplomacy. Culture. For two days, 11 and 12 of July, Craiova will be the scene of debates, presentations and interventions of the highest academic level. Aman Library will host the entire event, so I hope you will spend here pleasant and productive moments.

In a time of full technological and informational upsurge, we all enjoy the fruits of this without precedent development. Although it is hard for us to admit, most of the times the technological development generates a perverse, dangerous effect. It is a clear fact that lecture and private reading are on a descending path. We, the librarians, teachers and scholars have the duty to promote and organize events and manifestations dedicated to knowledge and education. "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library thus continues this year, the tradition of organizing international conferences. If the International symposium State and Society reached the 7th edition - this autumn we

are organizing the 8th edition - , the International Conference Politics. Diplomacy. Culture opens today for the second time. Because of the large area of subjects and themes that the conference reunites we hope that, shortly, this manifestation would be recognized as one of the most important and appreciated scientific reunion of our country.

The first edition of the International Conference Politics. Diplomacy. Culture, held in 2013, brought together, in Craiova, numerous researchers, professors, and personalities of the academic community. For two days, Craiova was the epicenter of the highest level scientific manifestations, fact that we wish for this year`s edition also. The large number of participants that applied for the works of our conference and the expertise of all included in our program, confirm the importance and the prestige enjoyed by our manifestation. Invariably, another explanation of this large participation is explained by the opportunity of publishing the articles sustained within the conference in a new magazine: *Journal of Humanities, Culture and Social Sciences*. We launch, on this occasion, this magazine containing scientific studies articles, magazine that we see developing with each number.

We also have in view the participation of our city in the competition for the title of European Cultural Capital in 2021. Dolj County Library is one of the local institutions that generate cultural projects each month and each day, and this conference is part of the series of important cultural events developed within this project sustained by Dolj County Council and the Mayoralty of Craiova.

Finally, I wish success to all participants and special guests, success in sustaining their articles; I wish you also a pleasant stay in Craiova.

The organization of this second edition of the Conference Politics. Diplomacy. Culture was the result of

close collaboration, an efficient one, between the key actors: "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Foundation, respectively the Romanian Academy, the "CS Nicolaescu Plopşor "- Craiova Social-Humanist Sciences Institute, Scientists Academy of Romania, the Archeological and Historical Sciences Department and the University of Craiova, the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences - Social Sciences Department, as partners.

Lucian Dindirică, Ph.D.,
Manager of "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" County
Library - Dolj

Welcoming address from

Mr. Ion Prioteasa,

President of Dolj County Council

**Ladies and gentlemen,
Esteemed participants,**

I would like to wish you a warm welcome and to offer the sincere greetings of Dolj County Council in the opening of the second edition of the International Conference „Politics. Diplomacy. Culture“, a high level manifestation, honored by your presence.

A young but strong manifestation, an event with intense reverberations within the country and abroad, reunites in Craiova a large number of personalities of the academic and scientific world, thus reconfirming the good reputation of the „Alexandru and Aristia Aman“ County Library, under the authority of the County Council.

Our institution has made a tradition from supporting education, research and culture, actively sustaining the steps taken in line of academic performance, designed to consolidate the position of Craiova within the gallery of the academic centers of Romania.

I congratulate the Aman County Library and all those who are partners in this worthy initiative because they managed to found a true platform for debate, a genuine modern "agora" where ideas, concepts and visions interfere and harmonize.

I wish success to organizers and participants, expressing my hope that, over the years the International Conference „Politics. Diplomacy. Culture“ will establish itself as an important mark, a meeting point for all those who promote the strength and value of dialogue for the benefit of knowledge.

Ion PRIOTEASA,
President of Dolj County Council

Welcoming address from

Mrs. Lia Olguța Vasilescu,

Mayor of Craiova

Ladies and gentlemen,

Esteemed guests and participants, dear organizers, the opening of the second edition of the International Conference Politics. Diplomacy. Culture represents a major event for the city of Craiova. Every time we organize such events - extremely numerous lately - our city makes an important step to the status of European Cultural Capital in 2021. The County Library, a standard cultural institution of our region stubbornly organizes events and symposiums that honor our city. Each time, the results of the organized conferences received the appreciation of colleagues, the esteem of the professors, researchers and politicians in our country.

The budget allocated to culture, a sensitive issue in most cities of Romania, is one of the objectives and priorities which I feel most connected to. Having in view the prospect of being awarded the title of European Cultural Capital of 2021, the Municipality of Craiova takes all the necessary steps for supporting and conducting cultural projects, that, through their impact and importance, bring an element of novelty and interest not only to us, people of Oltenia or Romania, but also to European citizens on the whole.

I wish you welcome and I hope you will spend two beautiful days in Craiova, at the Alexandru and Aristia

Aman County Library and come back with pleasure, here, in
Bania`s House.

I wish success to all of you!

Lia Olguța Vasilescu,
Mayor of Craiova

Welcoming address from

Mr. Dan Claudiu Dănișor,

Rector of the University of Craiova

Ladies and gentlemen,

The "Politics. Diplomacy. Culture" Conference is part of the permanent concern for expansion and intensification of scientific research and dissemination of results as efficiently as possible of the University of Craiova. That is why, ever since the first edition, held two years ago, we have proposed and have managed to attract a large number of researchers from the country and abroad. The fact that many of those who participated at the previous edition are still present honors us and confirms the quality of our approach. We have tried, moreover, to attract participants with various specializations within the field of social and humanistic sciences. The "Politics. Diplomacy. Culture" Conference is desired not only to be a forum of researchers, but also one of sciences.

We thank to all our institutional partners! We thank to all the participants and wish them success!

We hope for a closer, longer and fruitful collaboration for the future of Romanian scientific research.

Ph. D. Dan Claudiu Dănișor,
Rector of the University of Craiova

Welcoming address from

Mr. Sevastian Cercel

Dear Participants,

I am glad to welcome you at the *The “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Public Library*, for the second edition of the international conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture”, held in Craiova, from 10th to 13th of June, 2015. I am very happy that our institutions – *The “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Public Library* and *The Faculty of Law and Social Sciences from the University of Craiova* – are involved again in organizing a cultural event. We have a very strong and useful collaboration with the public library from Craiova and we develop a lot of cultural and scientific projects together.

I am very happy that many professors and researchers from our faculty are involved in this conference, both in the organization and in the scientific schedule. Almost all the specializations from *The Faculty of Law and Social Science* are very well represented in the agenda of the conference: history, international relations, juridical studies, sociology or political sciences. In a world of globalization and diversity, putting together scholars from different socio-humanistic domains can be a very useful experience.

Last but not least, I would like to thank our guests from Romanian and other countries, for their effort of joining the conference and I hope they will enjoy their stay in Craiova.

**Prof. Ph.D., Sevastian Cercel,
The Dean of The Faculty of Law and Social
Sciences from the University of Craiova**

Welcoming address from

Mr. Sorin Liviu Damean

Distinguished guests and dear colleagues,

Welcome to the second edition of the International Conference "Politics. Diplomacy. Culture". Such a prestigious academic event, organized by "Alexandru si Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library in partnership with different scientific and cultural institutions, among which the Scientists Academy of Romania - which I have the honor of representing, as a secretary of Historical Sciences and Archeology Section - reunites famous researchers and academic teachers from our country and abroad.

Such a scientific event represents a good opportunity to exchange different points of view, documentary sustained, on various aspects of political, diplomatic and cultural fields.

Researching results (will) become part of the scientific circuit and (will) bring their contribute to clarifying certain issues, more or less controversial, to advancing certain assumptions within the already mentioned fields, thus contributing not only to an useful experience exchange among researchers, but also to an improvement of the research quality.

Moreover, the organizers assumed the publication of the studies sustained by the participants within the pages of the "Journal of Humanities, Culture and Social Sciences" Magazine, and also as a distinctive volume.

We are certain that these two days, during which the conference is held, will contribute to the promotion of the scientific research in Craiova, promotion of the inter-cultural dialogue and promotion of our city`s imagine.

At last we wish success to all participants!

Ph. D. Sorin Liviu Damean

Professor at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Social Sciences Department, Secretary of the Historical Sciences and Archaeology Department of the Academy of Scientists of Romania

Welcoming address from

Mr. Cezar Avram

**Manager of “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for
Research in Social Studies and Humanities**

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me, as Manager of “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities – Romanian Academy, Craiova, to address you at the 2nd International Conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture”, organized by the County Library “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” in collaboration with partner institutions in Craiova, including the Romanian Academy institution.

Scientific research is perhaps the most important pillar of literacy and education, laying the foundation and actively participating in the formation of society to which we belong, namely the Romanian society. The research programs run within the “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities by the research team consists of specialists in social and human sciences, all of them having a doctorate degree in different fields, are considering bringing in the attention and discussion of the specialists on the one hand, and of the public opinion, on the other hand, the rich heritage of archaeological, historical, philological, philosophical, linguistic and ethnographic treasures of Oltenia and the cultural connections with neighbouring geographic areas, Romanian, Balkan and European.

Results of excellence achieved by the collective of researchers determined the entering into partnerships with

research institutions from Romania and abroad, publishing three magazines under the aegis of the institute (all indexed in international data basis), organizing workshops, symposia and national and international conferences, participation in research programs in the country and abroad and conducting research in doctoral and postdoctoral studies, with European funding. Like every time we were asked, this time we also joined with joy at the initiative of the County Library “Alexandru and Aristia Aman”, whom we have considered it of high academic and scientific value. Through its core elements (panels, workshops, book launches, etc.) and the large number of participants from the country and abroad, the International Conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture” successfully enrolls between events that are important pillars in sustaining the wish to obtain the title of European Capital of Culture for Craiova, the old residence of the bans (governors) of Oltenia.

On this official occasion, I reiterate the wish of “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities of the Romanian Academy to collaborate with local and national institutions involved in knowledge and I am confident that we will have a successful cooperation in the coming years.

Thanks to your presence in this event, the scientific and cultural life of our city is enriched, and we consider your participation as being a sign of recognition of the importance of the organizer academic institutions at regional and national level.

Prof. Ph.D. Cezar Avram
Manager of “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor”
Institute for Research in Social Studies and
Humanities

Welcoming address from

Mr. Ionuț Virgil Șerban,

**Head of the Department of Social Sciences
Faculty of Law and Social Sciences
University of Craiova**

Dear Participants,

I am glad to be present at the *The “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” County Library*, for the second international conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture”. Many colleagues from our department will take part in this cultural event in Craiova to disseminate their research. During last years, professors from our specializations and *The “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” County Library* were involved in many research activities, such as organizing different conferences, publishing books or editing scientific journals. I also want to mention that our institutions have been organizing for almost ten years the Conference *State and society in Europe*, a conference that gathers annually scholars from Romania and abroad.

It is pleasing to see that the second edition of the conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture” has many guests not only from the most important universities and research institutes in Romania, but also from the European Union. I hope this collaboration will continue to produce scientific results for many years.

As Head of the Department of Social Sciences, I am proud that almost all our specializations are present in this conference: from History to International Relations and European Studies or from Sociology to Political Sciences and

our professors are involved in presenting the results of their research in this conference.

I hope you will enjoy this cultural event held in Craiova.

**Assoc. Prof. Ph.D, Ionuț Virgil Șerban,
Head of the Department of Social Sciences
Faculty of Law and Social Sciences
University of Craiova**

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
of the 2nd International Conference
POLITICS. DIPLOMACY. CULTURE

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Politics. Diplomacy. Culture

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POLITICS . DIPLOMACY . CULTURE

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

10th – 13th of June 2015, Craiova, ROMÂNIA

Program of 2nd International Conference

POLITICS. DIPLOMACY. CULTURE

CRAIOVA, 10-13 of June 2015

10 of June 2015

Arrival of the participants. Check-in

11 of June 2015

8.00-9.00

Breakfast

9.00

Registration of the participants

Alexandru & Aristia Aman County Library

10.00

Conference Opening: Lucian Dindiriță, Ph.D. – Manager of Alexandru & Aristia Aman County Library

10.15

Speeches of the special guests:

Prof. **Dan Claudiu Dănișor, Ph.D.**, Rector - University of Craiova

Prof. **Cezar Avram, Ph.D.**, Director - C.S. Nicolaescu Ploșșor Social-Humanist Sciences Institute (Romanian Academy)

Prof. **Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D.**, Secretary – Archeological and Historical Sciences Section (Scientists Academy of Romania)

Prof. **Sevastian Cercel, Ph.D.**, Dean - Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Craiova

Assoc. Prof. **Ionuț Șerban, Ph.D.**, Head of the Department of Social Sciences (Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Craiova)

11.00	<p>Book launch: Acad. Dan Berindei, <i>Ioan Hudiță. Jurnal politic. 1 septembrie – 31 decembrie 1946</i>, XVIII., Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște: 2015 [<i>Ioan Hudiță. Political Journal. 1 September to 31 of December 1946</i>, XVIII]</p> <p>Presents: Acad. Dan Berindei</p> <p>Sorin Liviu Damean, Dan Claudiu Dănișor, Mihai Ghițulescu, Alexandru Oșca, <i>Evoluția instituțiilor politice ale statului român din 1859 până astăzi</i>, Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște: 2014 [<i>The evolution of the political institutions of the Romanian state since 1859 until today</i>]</p> <p>Presents: Sorin Liviu Damean, Dan Claudiu Dănișor, Mihai Ghițulescu, Alexandru Oșca</p>
	<p>Inauguration of photography exhibition „Cultural Events” by photographer-journalist Bogdan Dănescu</p>
13.00-13.30	<p>Lunch</p>
13:30	<p>Book launch: Fr. Lect. Lucian Dîncă, Ph.D., 4 volumes: <i>Cristos și misterul sfintei Treimi în scrierile sfântului episcop Atanasie de Alexandria</i> [<i>Christ and the mystery of Holy Trinity in the writings of the Saint bishop Athanasius of Alexandria</i>] <i>De decretis nicaenae synodi / Despre decretale conciliului de la Niceea (325)</i> [<i>About the canons of the Council of Nicaea (325)</i>] <i>Conciliile ecumenice: Niceea I și Constantinopol I. Monografii</i> [<i>Ecumenical councils: Niceea I and Constantinopol I. Monographies</i>] <i>Conciliile ecumenice: Efes și Calcedon. Monografii</i> [<i>Ecumenical councils: Efes and Calcedon. Monographies</i>] All the four volumes are edited by Editura Galaxia Gutenberg, Târgu-Lăpuș: 2015. Presents: Fr. Lucian Dîncă</p>

14.30-
17.00

(Plenary
Session)

Keynote speakers:

Moderator: Lucian Dindirică

Acad. **Dan Berindei**, The Romanian Academy – reserved title;

Prof. **Ioan Scurtu**, Ph.D., Academy of Romanian Scientists – *Romania within international relations, 1966-1969. Public debate Moscow-Beijing „inadmissible” at Bucharest;*

Assoc. Prof. **Ionuț Șerban**, Director - Social Sciences Department, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Craiova - *Political and diplomatic relations between Romania and Italy. The effectiveness of Alberto Martin Franklin's diplomacy in Bucharest.*

Assist. Prof. **Lucian Dindirică**, Ph.D., Manager of County Library “Alexandru and Arisia Aman”/Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Craiova, Social Sciences Department – *WW II: Romania – second home for hundreds of thousands of Polish refugees. Case study: Oltenia.*

Assoc. Prof. **Spyridon Sfetas**, Ph.D., Philosophical Faculty – Aristotle University of Thessaloniki - *From Kingdom of Bulgaria to People's Republic of Bulgaria (1944- 1948): A critical approach of the concept of People's Republic in the Bulgarian case;*

Prof. **Valentin Ciorbea**, Ph.D., Associate member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists/Faculty of History at “Ovidius” University of Constanța, Doctoral School of Humanities - *The Surrender of Japan between Diplomacy and the Military Solution (July-September 1945);*

Prof. **Corneliu Mihail Lungu**, Ph.D., Academy of Romanian Scientists – *The Truth about the demystification og the Romanians history;*

Prof. **Apostolos Patelakis**, Ph.D., The Institute of Balkan Studies, Thessaloniki, Greece - *The Relations between Romanian Workers' Party / Romanian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party (1947 – 1968);*

Prof. **Gheorghe Sbărnă**, Ph.D., University of “Valahia”, Târgoviște - *Inter-Parlamentary Union and improvement of representative system;*

Prof. **Constantin Bușe**, Ph.D., Academy of Romanian Scientists - reserved title;

Assoc. Prof., **Nicolae Melinescu**, Ph.D., “Babeș- Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca - *Migration of terrorists in Sub-*

	<p><i>Saharan Africa.</i> Fr. Lect. Lucian Dincă, Ph.D., University of Bucharest - <i>Historical and theological discussions about filioque (the procession of the Holy Spirit);</i></p>
<p>17.00-18.30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Medieval & Modern Political History</p> <p>Moderators: Cezar Avram & Liviu Marius Ilie</p> <p>Lect. Liviu Marius Ilie, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Department of Social Sciences - <i>The Sources of the Association to the Throne in Medieval Wallachia – Several Observations regarding the Titles of the Princes in Votive Paintings;</i> Assist. Prof. Cristina Ilie Goga, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences - <i>Romanian punitive system of the Middle Ages and Modern Age;</i> Adriana Boboc & Adriana Bae, Alexandru și Aristia Aman Dolj County Library - <i>Antioh Cantemir, russian scholar and diplomat of moldavian origin;</i> Res. Ileana Cioarec, Ph.D., The Institut of Socio-Human Resarches “C.S: Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Craiova - <i>The old religious foundantion of Craiovesti boyars in Oltenia.</i> Ramona Elena Stanciu, Ph.D., “Valahia” University of Targoviste – <i>The restoration of historical monuments in the city of Târgoviște in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century;</i> Prof. Tănase Bujduveanu, Ph.D., Comercial College “Carol I”, Constanța - <i>The Evolution of the Romania-Iceland Relations regarding politics, economics and culture, in the 20 th century;</i></p>
<p>17.00-18.30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Contemporary Political History</p> <p>Moderators: Constantin Bușe & Gheorghe Onișoru</p> <p>Prof. Constantin Hlihor, Ph.D., “Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, Bucharest – <i>Projecting Soft Power: Western and Russian Publik in Ukrainian Crisis;</i> Assoc. Prof. Anca Parmena Olimid, Ph.D., University of</p>

Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization - *Reinventing Social Justice and Post-Civil Convergence in Hybrid Societies: Theoretical Approaches of Local Civil Society and Citizenship*;
Assoc. Prof. **Teodora Kaleynska**, Ph.D., Political Science Faculty, Veliko Turnovo University, Bulgaria - *The Role of the Council of Europe in the democratization of the civil society in Bulgaria*;

Lect. **Ioana Panagoreț**, Ph.D., Valahia University of Târgoviște – *Geopolitical Considerations Regarding the Islamic World*;

Fisal Al-Temimi, Ph.D. c., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova - *Organization and functioning of Kuwaiti legal system*;

Lect. **Claudiu Marian**, Ph.D., Faculty of History and Philosophy, Babeș-Bolyai University, Department of International Studies and Contemporary History – *The failure of the Romanian electoral system reform*;

Nichita Iulian Bușoiu, Ph.D. c., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova – *The Relation between freedom of association and other fundamental rights and freedoms*;

17.00-
18.30

Panel 3

Cultural Studies

Moderators: Ioan Scurtu & Gheorghe Sbârnă

Fr. **Ioniță Apostolache**, Ph.D., University of Craiova - *The Apologetic Potentation of Religious Feeling in the perspective of the Knowledge of God*;

PDR. **Florica Iuhaș**, Ph.D., University of Bucharest - *The heroic cult in radio shows in Romania*;

Lect. **Daniela Osiac**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Letters, Department of Communication, Journalism and Educational Science - *Romania and the Culture of Peace*;

Dana Livia Pogăan, Ph.D. c., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences - *Cultural contexts and gender differences in addressing work-family conflict*.

Assoc. Prof. **Eugenia E. Udangiu**, Ph.D., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova - *Partnership and Trust Building*;

Lect. **Mirela Anghel Boteanu**, Ph.D., University of Bucharest,

Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, *Balkan Expressionism – A new Approach to Art*;

Lect. **Radu Cristian Petcu**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences - *Identity, Recognition and Cultural Diplomacy – an outlook on interaction for durable International Security Regimes*;

Assoc. Prof. **Costela Iordache**, Ph.D., Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Department of Geography – *Cultural landscapes in Oltenia*;

17.00-
18.30

Panel 4

Diplomacy and European Studies

Moderators: Corneliu Mihail Lungu & Ștefan Păun

Nicoleta Ciachir, Ph.D., President of Romanian Society of Balkan and Slavistic Studies - *Ivo Andric as writer and diplomat at Bucharest*;

Prof. **Alexandru Oșca**, Ph.D., Hyperion University, Bucharest - *German diplomacy in Romania made by Economic Staff "Breslau"*;

Lect. **Alaaddin F. Paksoy**, Ph.D., Anadolu University, Turkey - *Turkey's Initiatives for Public Diplomacy on Social Media*;

Lect. **Cătălina Maria Georgescu**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization - *Europeanization of domestic policy: what lies ahead for the Balkans?*;

Assoc. Prof. **Cristina Ileana Vădăstreanu**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Specialization Social Work - *Social Policies on violence against women in Romania*;

Iulia Lavinia Defța, Ph.D. c., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova - *The restriction of the social and economical rights based on the "economic crisis"*;

Mihai Iulian Sirbu, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova - *The general vision of NATO referring to security*.

Claudia Anamaria Iov, Ph.D., Prof. **Adrian Liviu Ivan**, Ph.D. & Lect. **Claudiu Marian**, Ph.D. Babeș-Bolyai University - *Migration as an Insecurity issue on the European Union's Agenda: from theory to practice*;

18.30	Book launch: Nicolae Melinescu , <i>Navigatorii români și amenințările pirateriei maritime</i> , Editura Ars Docendi, București: 2015 [<i>Romanian sailors and threats of naval piracy</i>] Presents: Nicolae Melinescu, Sorin Liviu Damean Mihai Ghițulescu , <i>Cărți cu zimți</i> , Editura Aius, Craiova: 2015 [<i>Books with jags</i>] Presents: Mihai Ghițulescu, Nicolae Marinescu
19.30	Dinner

12 of June 2015

9.30-11.30 (Plenary Session)	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote speakers:</p> <p>Moderator: Sorin Liviu Damean</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Iulian Oncescu, Ph.D., Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Department of History - <i>A Spanish diplomat in the Wallachian capital at the beginning of the 19th century (1801): Ignacio Maria del Corral y Aguirre</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D., Academy of Romanian Scientists/Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Craiova, Social Sciences Department – <i>Ferdinand I – A Loyal King</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Gheorghe Onișoru, Ph.D., University Stefan cel Mare Suceava - <i>Romania, june 1940. Domestic political bankruptcy and international isolation</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Ștefan Păun, Ph.D., Vice-Rector of Hyperion University, Bucharest – <i>The Manifesto of the 2000 Words</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Matei Gheboianu, Ph.D., Faculty of History, University of Bucharest - <i>Romanian Human capital in the 1990's</i>.</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Adrian-Cosmin Basarabă, Ph.D., The West University of Timișoara - <i>Opinion Polls and Predictions of Electoral Behaviour. Case Study: The 2009 European</i></p> <p>Silvia Vratchivska, Manager of Regional library “Hristo Botev”, Vratsa, Bulgaria & Kalina Todorova, Head of Local History Department at Hristo Botev Regional Library, Vratsa, Bulgaria – <i>Cultural and historical heritage of Vratsa region - a successful investment to the European and world cultural heritage</i>;</p>
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11.30-11.45	Coffee break
11.45-13.00	<p>Book launch:</p> <p>Sorin Liviu Damean, Iulian Oncescu, <i>O istorie a romanilor. De la Tudor Vladimirescu la Marea Unire (1821-1918)</i>, Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște: 2015 [<i>A history of Romanias. From Tudor Vladimirescu to Great Union (1821-1918)</i>] Presents: Ionuț Șerban, Sorin Liviu Damean, Iulian Oncescu</p> <p>Daniel Citirigă, <i>Europa Centrală și tentația federalismului. Istorie și diplomație în perioada interbelică</i>, Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște: 2015 [<i>Central Europe and the temptation of federalism. History and diplomacy in the Inter – war period</i>] Presents: Gheorghe Onișoru, Emanuel Plopeanu, Daniel Citirigă</p> <p>Autograph session</p>
13.00-13.30	Lunch
13.30-15.00	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Modern Political History</p> <p>Moderators: Apostolos Patelakis & Mihai Ghițulescu</p> <p>Nicolae Vilvoi, Ph.D., Liviu Vasilescu - <i>On Two Forged „Auroch’s Head 27 Parale” Postage Stamps;</i> Assist. Prof. Cosmin - Ștefan Dogaru, Ph.D., Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest - <i>The alternative government between the National Liberal Party and the Conservative Party. A ruling dogma during the reign of Charles I (1895-1914);</i> Raluca Sandu, Alexandru și Aristia Aman Dolj County Library - <i>Craiova – an important commercial center at the end of the 19th century;</i> Daniela Claudia Popescu, Alexandru și Aristia Aman Dolj County Library - <i>„Licensee in laws” and the philanthropist Alexandru Aman;</i> Prof. Cezar Avram, Ph.D. & Assoc. Prof. Roxana Radu, Ph.D., „C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social</p>

	<p>Studies and Humanities – <i>Romanian Academy, Craiova / Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova - Ottoman Diplomacy and the „Eastern Question”</i>;</p> <p>Silviu Bertoni Dragomir, Ph.D., „Elena Cuza” National College, Craiova – <i>Behind the closed doors. Romania and Austria-Hungary (1900-1914)</i>;</p>
<p>13.30-15.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Contemporary Political History</p> <p>Moderators: Iulian Oncescu & Cezar Stanciu</p> <p>Prof. Cornel Mărculescu, Ph.D., „Dora Dalles” School, Bușani, Dâmbovița - <i>General Toma Dumitrescu and the idealism of Geneva (1924-1925)</i>;</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Marusia Cîrstea, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences - <i>British diplomacy and international affairs (1933-1939) – reflected on the documents of Foreign Ministry in Romania</i>;</p> <p>Assist. Prof. Mihaela Camelia Ilie, Ph.D., University of Craiova - “The Study Groups” – <i>Elements of Propaganda for the National Renaissance Front</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Marian Zidar, Ph.D., Andrei Saguna University in Constanta - <i>March 1945- An 23rd August in reverse-some British documents</i>;</p> <p>Assist. Prof. Mihaela Bărbieru, Ph.D., “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities of the Romanian Academy, Craiova / Assistant Professor PhD, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization, University of Craiova - <i>Aspects of political and diplomatic relations of Romania in the first decade of the “reign” of Nicolae Ceaușescu (1965-1975)</i>;</p> <p>Res. Dorin-Demostene Iancu, Ph.D., The Holy Synod’s Archive – <i>Romania - Patriarch Justin and the Department of Cults. A tensioned relationship</i>;</p>

13.30-
15.00

Panel 3

Cultural Studies

Moderators: Adrian Basarabă & Claudiu Marian

Res. **Simona Lazăr**, Ph.D., The Institute of Socio-Human Researches "C. S. Nicolăescu Plopșor", Craiova - *Theoretical aspects about prehistoric habitat in Oltenia*;

Res. **Anca Ceaușescu**, Ph.D., "C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova - *Few considerations on the sacred space in the traditional Romanian culture*;

Adela Teodorescu (Calotă), Ph.D. c., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova - *'A Pigeon Sat on a Branch Reflecting on Existence'... Translating Worlds of Law*;

Lect. **Alina Resceanu**, Ph.D., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova - *Some etymological and diachronic remarks on degree words in Old Romanian*;

Fr. Prof. **Alexandru Isvoranu**, Ph.D., Faculty of Theology, University of Craiova - *Moise Maimonide: Jewish exegetic tradition and philosophy in the interpretation of the Torah*;

Lect. **Gabriel Pricină**, Ph.D., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova – *Social disturbances influence on the social reintegration changes*;

Fr. **Marius Resceanu**, Ph.D. c., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, "1 Decembrie" University of Alba Iulia - *Current issues and challenges for the traditional media (radio and television)*;

13.30-
15.00

Panel 4

Diplomacy & European Studies

Moderatori: Mihaela Bărbieru & Ionuț Șerban

Assist. Prof. **Alexandra Porumbescu**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences - *The Black Sea's geopolitical importance for the European Union*;

Roxana Marin, Ph.D. c., Romanian Academy, Iași branch - *Instances of decentralization in East-Central Europe: definition, taxonomies, applications on small-to-medium-sized towns*;

Lect. **Emilia-Maria Sorescu**, Ph.D., University of Craiova,

	<p>faculty of Law and Social Science - <i>The Social Work in Romania between Pprofessionalism and Political Option</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Andreea-Mihaela Niță, Ph.D., Faculty of Law and Social Science, University of Craiova - <i>Sociological analisys on the local romanian public government efficienc</i>;</p> <p>Res. Florin-Emilian Popa, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy - <i>Assessments for a reflexive social development</i>.</p> <p>Lect. Gabriela Motoi, Ph.D., Faculty of Law and Social Science, University of Craiova – <i>Immanuel Wallerstein’s theory on the future of world capitalism system</i>;</p> <p>Teodora Stănescu-Stanciu, Ph.D., Spiru Haret University, Bucharest – <i>New Public diplomacy. Place branding</i>;</p> <p>Eliza Adela Voicu, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Law and Social Science, University of Craiova – <i>Theoretical and practical aspects concerning budgetary autonomy of local collectivities</i>;</p>
<p>15.00-15.15</p>	<p>Coffee Break</p>
<p>15.30-17.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Modern Political History</p> <p>Moderators: Sorin Liviu Damean & Spyridon Sfetas</p> <p>Lect. Sorin Cristescu, Ph.D., Spiru Haret" University Bucharest – <i>King Charles I, D.A. Sturdza and the American Diplomatic Mission in Romania (1902-1905)</i>;</p> <p>Cristian Isvoranu, County Library Alexandru and Aristia Aman, Craiova - <i>Parish community of St. Spiridon Church-Craiova: establishment and historical development</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Enache Tușa, Ph.D., „Ovidius” University, Constanța – <i>The monographicmovement from Dobrogea in the 20th century and the influence of the sociological school from Bucharest upon it</i>;</p> <p>Alexandru Ionicescu, County Library Alexandru and Aristia Aman, Craiova - <i>Diplomatic actions regarding the obtaining of independency 1868-1871</i>;</p> <p>Res. Nicolae Mihai, “C.S. Nicolăescu-Ploșșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities of the Romanian Academy, Craiova - <i>A Church into Nation Service: National Celebrations and the Orthodox Church in Oltenia (1840-1881)</i>;</p> <p>Res. Georgeta Ghionea, Ph.D., “C.S. Nicolăescu-Ploșșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities of the</p>

	<p>Romanian Academy, Craiova - <i>From the past of an old family of bankers in Vâlcea County: Simian family.</i> Radu Vințeanu, Dolj County Council - 1864 - <i>Year of major administrative reforms accomplish by Cuza Voda.</i></p>
<p>15.30-17.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Contemporary & Political History</p> <p>Moderators: Valentin Ciorbea & Constantin Hlihor</p> <p>Res. Toma Rădulescu, Ph.D., Bengescu House, The Mitropoly of Oltenia - <i>Ștefan Ciuceanu, Director of the Aman Foundation and his relationship with the Serbian people and the European museums before and during World War I;</i> Lect. Mihai Ghițulescu, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Department of Social Sciences - <i>Government Change and Election in Romania (1928). An Analysis;</i> Lect. Cătălin Negoită, Ph.D., „Dunărea de Jos” University Galați – <i>The entry of Bulgarian troops in South Dobrogea – September 1940;</i> Assist. Prof. Cezar Stanciu, Ph.D., University Valahia - <i>November 1968: The invasion which never happened;</i> PDR. Anita Sterea, Ph.D., University of Bucharest - <i>Sport and Politics- Olympic and Paralympic Movement in Romania during the communist regime;</i> Res. Ana-Maria Iancu, Ph.D., The Political Sciences and International Relations Institute of the Romanian Academy - <i>Considerations on the persecution of the orthodox clergy in Oltenia during the communist regime;</i></p>
<p>15.30-17.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Studies</p> <p>Moderators: Anca Parmena Olimid & Mihaela Ilie</p> <p>Radu-Cosmin Săvulescu, Ph.D. c., West University of Timișoara - <i>The Primeval Waters in Israelite and Jewish Religious Thought;</i> PDR. Fr. Adrian Boldișor, Ph.D., University of Craiova - <i>The Challenges of Interreligious Dialogue;</i> Lect. Ion Resceanu, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova - <i>Hellenism vs. Judaism: the causes of the Jewish reaction to Hellenistic influence;</i> Res. Antoaneta Laura Sava (Mirea), Ph.D. c., University of Craiova / "C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in</p>

	<p>Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova - <i>Philosophical conceptions in ancient Rome and their influences on the development of the human personality</i>; Assist. Prof. Adela Elena Pătraşcu, Ph.D., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova - <i>The legal regime of national cultural patrimony property</i>; Res. Lorena-Valeria Stuparu, Ph.D., Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations of The Romanian - <i>The communion of human being with history: historiography and comprehension</i>; Mihaela Dudău, County Library Alexandru and Aristia Aman, Craiova - <i>Navigating in the data networks - a reality not only for library readers</i>; Cristina Maria Bran, University of Craiova Library – <i>Europeana.Eu. A challenge for Europe, a challenge for Romania</i>;</p>
17.00	<p>Book launch</p> <p>Adrian Cioroianu, Mihaela Simina, Maria a României. Regina care a iubit viaţa şi patria, Editura Curtea Veche, Bucureşti: 2015 [<i>Mary of Romania. The queen who loved life and homeland</i>] Presents: Adrian Cioroianu, Mihaela Simina Lavinia Betea, Florin Mihai Răzvan, Ilarion Țiu, Viaţa lui Ceauşescu. Tiranul, vol. III, Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Târgovişte: 2015 [<i>Life of Ceausescu. The tyrant, vol. III</i>] Presents: Adrian Cioroianu, Gheorghe Onişoru, Cezar Stanciu Matei Gheboianu, Presa liberă?! 1989-1992 Presa în România post-comunistă, Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Târgovişte: 2015 [<i>Independent journalism?! 1989-1992 Journalism in post-communist Romania</i>] Presents: Adrian Cioroianu, Gheorghe Onişoru, Lavinia Betea</p> <p>Autograph session</p>
19.30	Gala dinner

13 of June 2015

8.00-9.00	Breakfast
	Leaving of the participants

Keynote Speakers

Adrian - Cosmin BASARABĂ

He is Associate Professor at the Department of Political Sciences within the Faculty of Political Sciences, Philosophy and Communication Sciences, the West University of Timișoara. Ph.D. in Sociology at Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Adrian Basarabă is expert in political sociology, regional development and social statistics. He has participated in international academic events in Denmark, France and the United Kingdom. Furthermore, he is evaluation expert in Political Sciences at the Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ARACIS) and at the National Authority for Qualifications (ANC). In addition to this, he is expert in European grants and has coordinated numerous sociological studies and opinion polls in Timiș, Caraș-Severin, Mehedinți, Arad, Hunedoara and Dolj.

Valentin CIORBEA

Areas of scientific research: the evolution of Dobrogea between 1878-1945; the history of Constanta harbor, of the Military Marine of Romania and contemporary universal history. Author of 32 books, out of which 10 as a single author, 13 co-authored, 13 coordinated volumes and 135 articles and studies, co-author of the Treaty of the History of Romanians, vol. VII, tome 2, 2nd edition, Enciclopedica Publishing House, 2015, edited by the Romanian Academy. Director of the Research Centre of Cooperation between the Romanian Orthodox Church and the Romanian Army "General Paul Teodorescu", located at Dintr-un Lemn Monastery, Romania. Founder of the journals: "Orizonturi istoriografice" and "MISIUNEA". Holder of several awards granted by the Society of Historical Sciences and the Admirals' Club and, in 2007, of the "Mihail Kogalniceanu" award by the Romanian Academy for the word on "The Evolution of Dobrogea between 1918 and 1944. Contributions to Knowledge about Geopolitical, Economic, Demographic and Naval, Political and Military Aspects.

Sorin Liviu DAMEAN

He is PhD Professor at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Social Sciences Department, Secretary of the Historical Sciences and Archaeology Department of the Academy of Scientists of Romania. His scientific and research interests are :constitutional monarchy in Romania, political institutions, political parties, political elite, diplomacy and international relations in the 19th century and the first decades of the twentieth century. He published: 4 books as author and other 4 books in collaboration, being coordinator of 8 volumes, and also author of more than 90 studies and articles in specialized magazines. He is the Chief Editor of the "Annals of the University of Craiova. History", (SCOPUS indexed, Copernicus and ERIH Index) and he is part of the College of several scientific journals. He is member of the *International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions* Association. He was awarded different prizes for the results of scientific research in the field of history.

Lucian DINDIRICĂ

He is the manager of Alexandru & Aristia Aman County Library Craiova starting with 2009 and Assistant Professor at University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Social Sciences Department, History Specialization and also member of Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS). He graduated Theology in 2002 and History in 2012, completed his MA degree in History (2008) and in Regional Development (2013) at the University of Craiova and Ph.D. in History at Ovidius University, Constanța (2011). He is familiar with research methods in library and information sciences, being awarded two times for his activity by "Mihail Eminescu" International Foundation: Award for Cultural Management (2012) and Award for Cultural Strategies (2013). His competences as author, coordinator, editor or scientific

reviewer are materialized in 13 books (1 book single author). He wrote and sustained 29 studies and articles in publications indexed in international data bases or published in conferences volumes. He has participated with papers at more than 20 national and international scientific conferences, he is volume editor and participated in research grants and projects at University of Craiova and Dolj County Library. His area of scientific interest includes contemporary history, politics, administration, international relations, library and information science and church history. He is member of Editorial Board of "Annals of the University of Craiova. History" and "Arhivele Olteniei". He is, also, scientific reviewer for Cetatea de Scaun Publishing. Peer-review experience was acquired as the result of peer-review editing of the volumes of the international conferences organized by him and also the result of the activity unfolded within the Editorial Board of the two scientific journals. He has the capacity to review critically the research method and impact of the papers being presented for review. Peer-reviewer competences have also been achieved by sustaining and publishing his own articles in peer-reviewed journals.

Lucian DÎNCĂ

He is from Bacău, Romania, is joined in the religious life of the Roman-Catholic Order „Augustinians Assomptionists Fathers“, in 1995. After a short time of formation at Bacău, Fr. Dîncă was named for the studies in France, where he graduated the Faculty of Roman-Catholic Theology at the Catholic Institute of Lille. Then he was sent in Canada, where he obtained a Master degree (M.A.) in patristic theology, at Laval University of Quebec, in 2003, and in 2008 he defended the doctorate theses: *Christocentrisme trinitaire dans la pensee d'Athanase d'Alexandrie*, to obtain Ph.D. in patristic theology. The theses was published in Paris, Cerf editions, in 2012, under the title: *Le Christ et la Trinite chez Athanase d'Alexandrie*. Between 2008-2010 he was “visiting professor” to the Faculty of Theology in Florence, Italy. From 2010, he is the Director of the

Byzantine Studies Library of the “Saint Peter and Saint Andrew Centre”, in Bucharest. From 2013 he works at the University of Bucharest like lecturer at the Faculty of Roman-Catholic Theology and Faculty of Letters and Foreign Literatures. He organised and participated to conferences in Romania and abroad. He published the articles of his speciality in the national and international revues. As well, he published three books at the Sapientia house edition, Iași, in 2013, and four books at the Galaxia Gutenberg house edition, Târgu-Lăpuș, in 2015.

Matei GHEBOIANU

Ph.D. in History – Faculty of History, University of Bucharest.
Ph.D. thesis: *The Press in post-communist Romania 1989-1992*.

Lecturer of Romanian Contemporary History, Department of Romanian History and Southeast Europe, Faculty of History, University of Bucharest; Assistant lecturer of Romanian Contemporary History, Department of Romanian History and Southeast Europe, Faculty of History, University of Bucharest; Research assistant - Member of the research project: *Economic Planning, Higher Education, and the Accumulation of Human Capital in Romania during Communism (1948-1989)* - Administrative, Cultural and Economic Studies Center, University of Bucharest

Interested in the Contemporary History of Romania, particularly in the communist and post-communist period. He approached themes about the Romanian mass media, the Romanian higher education in the communist and post-communist period, the evolution of the political parties after December 1989, the evolution of the Romanian economy.

Nicolae MELINESCU

He is a journalist, correspondent and anchorman with an experience of more than four decades. For the past 11 years NM has been teaching journalism and international relations in the

second largest university in Romania. He published some studies on news journalism and few books on Africa, the major subject of his doctorate and postgraduate studies. His latest research on the impact of the maritime piracy over the international trade and on the fate of Romanian sailors came out as a study on a topic seldom approached by Romanian researchers, although almost a hundred Romanian mariners have been the victims of the sea bandits lately.

Iulian ONCESCU

He was Born on July 7, 1971 in Târgoviște. Graduate of Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Specialty History-Geography (1993-1997). Masteral student of Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, specialty "Unity of the European History" (2001), graduate of the course "Construction and Extension of the European Union. Case Study: Community Policies" (2005), doctor in History of the University "Ștefan cel Mare" of Suceava (September 28, 2007), specialty *Modern History of the Romanians*, – doctoral thesis "*Romania in the Oriental Policy of France (1866-1878)*", under the coordination of Mr. Univ. Prof. Dr. Dumitru Vitcu. Doctoral student since the year 2014 at the University Castilla La Mancha - Ciudad Real, Spain, International Doctoral School, Faculty of Letters, Department of History, with the topic *The Romanian in the Westerners' Travelogues (18th century)* under the guidance of Univ. Prof. Dr. Porfirio Sanz Camañes.

Beneficiary of scholarships for research and documentation (2004, 2006) at the University of Poitiers, France – Faculty of Humanities and Arts, scholarships as invited professor at Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, Department of Humanities (Italy) -2008, University of Castilla - La Mancha (Ciudad Real), Faculty of Letters, Department of History (Spain)- 2013. Since 2005, member in the Scientific Council of the "*Grigore Gafencu*" Center for the Research of the History of International Relations and Cultural Studies (within the Department of History, Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște), since 2012 in charge with the laboratory History and International

Relations within the same Center. Editing secretary of the review "*Analele Universității Valahia*" (Annals of Valahia University), series Archeology - History between the years 2005-2010; since 2007, general secretary of the *Association of Balkan and Slav Studies of Romania*, since 2009, member of the Association "*Dobrogea - Istorie și Civilizație*" (Dobroudja - History and Civilization), Constanța; since 2009 - member of the editing board of the review "*Valahian Journal of Historical Studies*", Târgoviște; since 2010 - member of the *Romanian Association for Northern and Baltic Studies*, Târgoviște; founding member of the Romanian Association for the Promotion of Value (*Asociația Română Pentru Promovarea Valorii*), Târgoviște; associate member of the *Center for International Relations History* - Faculty of History, "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași. Participations in scientific sessions: national: 43; international: 14. Conferences held: in Romania: 3; abroad: 5. Books published: Unique author: 5; First author: 3; Coauthor: 7; Coordinator: 3; Editor: 5. Articles and studies published: 57. Distinctions and prizes: - *Nicolae Bălcescu Award*, granted by the Romanian Academy in 2010 (13 Dec. 2012), for the work *România în politica orientală a Franței (1866-1878)* (Romania in the Oriental Policy of France), 2nd edition, reviewed and completed, Cetatea de Scaun Publishing House, Târgoviște, 2010, 360p. -Honorary citizen of Voinești Commune, Dâmbovița Commune (28 December 2012). History and Geography teacher between 1997 and 2000 at Cazaci School, Nucet Commune, Dâmbovița County, Assist. Prof. between 1999 and 2002, Prof. Assist. (2002-2004), lecturer during 2004-2014, Assoc. Prof. since 2014 at the Faculty of Humanities of Valahia University of Târgoviște, Department of History.

Gheorghe ONIȘORU

The author is professor at the University Stefan cel Mare, Suceava, and researcher at the Romanian Academy, INST - Bucharest. He is leading doctoral studies and the main field of interest is about the history of the totalitarian regimes.

Apostolos PATELAKIS

He was born in Craiova, in a family of Greek political emigrants. He graduated the Institute of History - Geography in Craiova (1973) and the Faculty of History - Philosophy in Cluj - Napoca (1976). Between 1973 - 1979 he was a professor of history at various schools in Romania. In 1979 he officially repatriated to Greece with his family. From 1980 till now, he teaches Balkan language, Romanian culture and civilization at the School of Languages of the Institute of Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki. Between 2000 - 2006 he was a lecturer at the Faculty of Balkan Studies of the University of Macedonia in Thessaloniki where he taught foreign language, Romanian culture and civilization. He translated many works from Greek into Romanian and Romanian to Greek. He was a newspaper correspondent in Greece: for the newspapers *Adevărul* (The Truth) (1994-1995), *Vocea României* (Voice of Romania) (1995-1996), *Actualitatea românească* (Romanian News) (2003-2006), *Curierul Atenei* (Athens Courier) (2003-2009), *Ziarul românilor* (Romanians' newspaper) (2005-2009), *Elpis-Speranța* (The Hope) (2009- present) and recently, at the electronic newspapers: *romedia.gr* and *roinfo.gr*. In recent years, the themes that concerned him are: the Civil War in Greece and the Greek political refugees from Romania and the Hellenic-Romanian relations, as well. The latest published work is "General Consulate of Romania in Thessaloniki. Two decades of existence (1994-2014)" - bilingual work.

Ștefan PĂUN

He graduated from the University of Bucharest, Faculty of History and Philosophy; Academic School of Applied Informatics - „Politehnica” University of Bucharest; Master's degree in Public Administration - The Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest, Doctorate Degree in Historical Sciences - University of Bucharest; Vice-President of the Society of Historical Sciences in Romania; Member of the editorial board of the following journals: "

Historical Studies and Articles," "The Annals" of the University in Craiova - History Department, "The Annals" of Hyperion University of Bucharest, "Geopolitics, History and International Relations" - Adlleton Academic- New York; The Magazine of the Faculty of Journalism, Hyperion University of Bucharest. The Order „Merit for the Education”, awarded by the President of Romania, 2004 - high-grade *knight* for outstanding results in the field of education and scientific research in Romania; The „Constantin C. Giurescu” Award for *History Didactics*, Corint Publishing House -2001, 2007, included in the Curriculum for Pre-University Education; the author of more than 15 books and 50 articles and studies published in international and national journals.

Spyridon SFETAS

He studied Greek Philology and History at the Aristotle University in Thessaloniki. From 1984 to 1991 he completed Postgraduate Studies on the Field of Balkan History and Slavonic Philology in Munich. In 1991 he got PhD from the Ludwig-Maximilian University. Since 2009 he is Associate Professor at the Philosophical Faculty - Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. He teaches Balkan History from the Ottoman conquest of the Balkans to the end of Cold War (1354- 1989). He focused on topics of identities, nationalism, interbalkan relations and policy of the Great Powers.

Ionuț ȘERBAN

Professor of Foreign policy, Diplomacy, International Relations and Modern World History, Ionut Serban published over 50 studies and articles in BDI Journals from Romania and abroad, from witch two in ISI Journals.

Among his most important works are: Politics and European Diplomacy. Romania and Italy in international relations in the

modern era, The Idea of Romanian Revolution, History of International Relations. Romanian-Italian diplomatic documents etc.

Director and member of over 10 national and international projects and grants, he is also member of the editorial board of several BDI journals from Romania and abroad.

Kalina TODOROVA

She is a researcher and artist actively involved in the traditional folklore as well as arts and crafts.

She dedicated a number of papers to the holy sites – churches and monasteries – in the North West Bulgaria. As a co-author, Ms Todorova published the Native Land Series (from 2000 to 2008) – 10 collections of folklore from the Vratsa province – legends and myths, songs, tales, and anecdotes, fables, proverbs, riddles, traditional festivals and customs. She is the author of the Heritage Series and published a number of research papers and works of fiction in online journals, in printed collections and almanacs, in the national and local press. She also takes part in regional and national readings, conferences, and dedicated forums.

Ms Todorova is a co-founder and deputy chairman of the Vratsa Local History Society. In recent years she has been a trainer under the Informal Education Programme “Native Land.” She also organises the annual Local History Conference entitled “Our Native Land’s Past as a Message to Future Generations.”

Silviya VRACHOVSKA

This presentation will contain 11 conferences, devoted to various topics, related to the history, culture, ethnography, archeology, folk crafts, churches and monasteries in Northwestern Bulgaria and the created five collections in the Department of Regional Studies of Regional Library.

Digital collection of Regional Library Hristo Botev - Vratsa

Pot Cards Collection:

It contains post cards, leaflets and brochures in various languages - both sides, with topics: Old Vratsa, Hristo Botev square, Natural and cultural-historical sights, Easter cards, Christmas and New Year cards, Vratsa Balkan, and Holy places - churches and monasteries.

Photographs Collection:

Black and white and colour photographs, both sides, from various period of the 20th century, with topics: Vratsa and Vratsa Region, Life style and traditions, Holidays and customs, Traditional apparel, Municipal cultural centres and life therein, Schools, Churches and monasteries, Natural sights, etc.

Authentic folklore - records Collection:

Digitalized folk songs, legends and traditions, local historical narratives, fairy tales and rites - festive folk calendar, traditional crafts and labour activities, children's games and spells, folk meteorology and medicine transferred and processed from analogous sound medium.

Heritage - books, medleys and anniversary sheets Collection:

Books from the series of publications of Regional Library Hristo Botev - Roden kray (Homeland) and Nasledstvo (Heritage); Almanacs and local historical collections, anniversary editions. This collection comprises materials (texts and presentations) from 10 regional local history conferences carried out called "The past of the homeland - message to the future".

Hristo Botev Collection:

Books, medleys, anniversary sheets and other documents (posters, agendas, invitations, etc.) related to the tradition of Botev commemoration festivities, the Kozloduy-Okolchitsa march, etc. The thematic collection includes also rare local publications, dedicated to Hristo Botev and his revolutionaries; the places where Botev and his detachment had some respite from Kozloduy to Vratsa Balkan.

About authors

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Institute, 2009; *Simbol și recunoaștere la Mircea Eliade. Semnificații religioase, politice și estetice*, Bucharest, ISPRI Publishing House, 2006.

Co-author and editor: *Identitatea individuală în contextul globalizării. Studii și interviuri*, Craiova, Aius Publishing House, 2013.

Co-author: *Teorii ale legitimității puterii*, Bucharest, ISPRI Publishing House, 2014; *Conservatorismul. Istorie și actualitate*, București, Tritonic Publishing House, 2010; *Individ, libertate, mituri politice*, Bucharest, Publishing House of Social Theory Institute, 1997; *Societatea civilă și drepturile omului*, Bucharest, Publishing House of Social Theory Institute, 1997.

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ABSTRACTS

THE APOLOGETIC POTENTIATION OF RELIGIOUS FEELING IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD

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Abstract

The religious feeling represents the first step in the process of knowing God. In our study we have tried to analyze apologetically the human predisposition to the divine reality. Our main interest was to demonstrate the necessities of the religious human being in their process of self- discovery. In this regard, the feeling of religious belonging is very important. Therefore, the moral law is the starting point in the divine knowledge of the human consciousness. In the process of revelation God gives the Old Testament to the Jewish people. Furthermore, when the Logos has come in the world the divine knowledge started to be more straightforward and the religious feeling acquired a Christological dimension. Finally, the religious feeling demonstrates a beautiful process of an ontological discovery in Christ of all human race. In conclusion, our study is an apologetic debate about how to reestablish the conceptual harmony between theology, philosophy, culture and science in the process of knowing God.

Keywords: religious feeling, Old Testament, Christological, theology, God.

***OPINION POLLS AND PREDICTIONS OF ELECTORAL
BEHAVIOUR. CASE STUDY: THE 2009 EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS IN ROMANIA***

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Abstract:

Research in political sciences most often investigates opinions, attitudes and behaviour of a large number of individuals. Hence, it analyzes large statistical masses, such as the inhabitants of a city, region or country. In any democratic society, opinion polls are the most useful tool for predicting electoral behaviour and this paper evaluates the role, advantages and limits of using such quantitative instruments at the 2009 European Parliament elections in Romania.

Keywords: electoral behaviour, opinion polls, European Parliament elections

**ASPECTS OF POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS OF ROMANIA IN THE FIRST DECADE
OF THE "REIGN" OF
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU (1965-1975)**

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Abstract

The period between IX-XI Congresses of the Communist Party still manages to offer several research themes to historians. Romania's foreign policy under Ceaușescu is reorientated and the communist leaders, from the desire to get as much power, put a distance from Soviet hegemony. The continuation of diplomatic relations with Israel after the war of six days, condemning the military intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 or the contrary opinion that our country had in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CAER) against the proposals from Russia, and developing friendly relations with the European Economic Community, the United States, China and the UK have been enrolled in this line. Nicolae Ceaușescu had also a series of initiatives designed to strengthen the position of our country abroad, and in this respect we emphasize the central role in the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975. In the attempt to underline the important role that Romania had on the international scene during Ceaușescu, our study analyzes aspects of Romanian diplomacy and foreign policy in the period 1965-1975.

Keywords: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CAER), external relations, diplomacy, mediation, foreign policy

***ANTIOH CANTEMIR, RUSSIAN SCHOLAR
AND DIPLOMAT OF MOLDAVIAN ORIGIN***

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Antiochus Cantemir, descendant of a family that gave three rulers to Moldova, was born on 10th September 1709, on the shores of Bosphorus. He passed through Moldova during the 10 months reign of his father, Cantemir; He settled with his family and studied in Russia; He conducted an intense diplomatic activity in London and Paris. As a scholar, he made himself noticed with literary writings with philosophical influences, translations of solid and useful works, with a clear humanist inspiration and a wide intellectual horizon. Became a faultless Russian patriot, unfolds an intense diplomatic activity, maintaining a calm atmosphere in the relations between Russia Britain and France. Summarizing, we can say that Antiochus Cantemir was a flawless Russian patriot, with a contrasting modesty for those times, an introverted person with cultural concerns, promoter of modern literature in Russia, yearning for a refined intellectual environment dominated by science, literature and art.

Keywords: Antioh, Cantemir, diplomat, satire, Russia

THE CHALLENGE OF INTERRELIGIOUS DIALOGUE

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Abstract

The interreligious dialogue is a constant today at local and global level. The interest for dialogue with people of the other religions and ideologies has become in recent years a nowadays issue, being present on the agenda of the most meetings around the world, whether religious or not. In a world where increasingly more voices from different geographical areas talk speak about equality between people, religions are called to uphold and preach human dignity and rights of all people, without taking account of race, sex or religion. In this climate, the promotion of interreligious dialogue is a constant nowadays, given the profound transformations that occur in the whole world, whether political, economic, social or religious. In the context of globalization that characterizes humanity in our century, the dialogue between religions prevails in the agendas of world leaders

Keywords: interreligious dialogue, challenges, globaliza-tion, pluralism

BALKAN EXPRESSIONISM - A NEW APPROACH TO ART

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Abstract

The concept of literary Balkan was defined by G. Călinescu in his "History" as "a heavy mixture of stooze expressions, luscious impulses, the consciousness of an adventurous and troubled identity, all these being purified and seen from above by a superior intelligence."

As it was often noticed, the Romanian culture, due to geographical, historical and anthropological nature, is at the hub of great commercial roads, geopolitical interests, having not only a transfer role, but, moreover, one of a quiescence, synthesis of art movements or, as might be the case, of conservatory origin. This interference in the national culture and, simultaneously, between arts it is noticeable nowadays by a manifesto proposed by a group of artists entitled "The Manifesto of Balkan Expressionism". This group is consisted of painters, writers, musicians, jewelers, photographers, art critics, gypsy players, journalists, students.

Keywords: Balkan expressionism, culture, art, art movement

EUROPEANA.EU. A CHALLENGE FOR EUROPE, A CHALLENGE FOR ROMANIA

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Abstract

Like any other political construction that aims at sustainability, the European Union intends to create, among other things, a cultural community of its citizens. In this direction, it uses a wide range of methods, borrowed from the classical processes of nation-building, but with new tools, issued from the contemporary age of technology. The European digital library, europeana.eu, is one of the boldest attempts. Launched in 2008/2009, it has developed over 30 projects, with the stated aim to "create new ways for people to engage with their cultural history, whether it's for work, pleasure or learning", to help "us all to understand our cultural diversity" and to contribute "to a better and thriving knowledge economy". It is both an internal and international soft power action. In this paper, we intend to explain how Europeana works and what are its results. Beyond the overall picture, we will deal with the Romanian contribution, comparing it with the contributions of other EU Member States. We will focus on two recent projects, closely related to our national history: Europeana 1989 and Europeana 1914-1918.

Keywords: European Union, library, digitalization, culture, heritage, digitalization

***THE EVOLUTION OF THE ROMANIA-ICELAND
RELATIONS REGARDING POLITICS, ECONOMICS
AND CULTURE, IN THE 20 TH CENTURY***

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Abstract

Located at considerable distances, Romania in southeast and Iceland in the northwest of Europe, both countries had representatives who were known through out history. Of course, the information has circulated more in the nineteenth century, a period when also in the Romanian Countryiest he benefit for less known regions of Europe and the world's increased. First contacts with Icelandic earth are mentioned in the fifth century, when people of the Pontic lands reach the Atlantic island of fire. The desire for knowledge of the Romanians is unstoppable and in recent centuries we witness the presence of many explorers in Iceland. The attraction is due to the novelty of the island, particularly the European continental relief. If the state relations were established in the middle of the twentieth century, the geographical location, the historical development and the organization of the territories, did not prevent contacts between representatives of the two nations. We chose to present some of the cultural, economical and political connections to you in the hope of completing the knowledge about the people situated and related to Northern Europe, whose representatives make their presence more intense through various activities in Romania lately.

Keywords: Romania,Iceland, diplomatic relations, cultural exchangers, events.

THE RELATION BETWEEN FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND OTHER FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

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Abstract

Expressly stipulated by the Romanian Constitution, fundamental rights and freedoms allow shaping and affirming human being in conditions of freedom and equality. Right analyzed - freedom of association - is in close correlation with other categories of rights and freedoms such as the right to dignity, the right to work or freedom of labor and free choice of profession, economic freedom, freedom of assembly, freedom of trade union association, freedom of belief, freedom of contracting, the right to strike, most of them being socio-economic rights, but there are also other rights that interfere with freedom of association. Between freedom of association and other rights and freedoms can be set different types of relationships: whole-part relationship, the relationship of conditioning or the relationship of intermediating. For example, between human dignity and freedom of association manifests a report from the general to the particular, from whole to part, as well as between freedom of association and freedom of union trade association. If the exercise of certain elements in the structure of certain freedoms is presumed by the actual content of freedom of association, without limitation or overlap between them, we find the existence of an inter-conditioning relationship, as is the case of the binomial relation freedom of association - freedom of religion. Beyond the possible connections or partial overlap caused by the determination of the actual content of different fundamental rights, it should be stressed that common aspects are unlikely to cancel the individual character, specific and distinct, of each right.

Keywords: freedom of association, freedom of religion, dignity, right to work, right to strik

'A PIGEON SAT ON A BRANCH REFLECTING ON EXISTENCE'... TRANSLATING WORLDS OF LAW

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Abstract

If one were to use a substitute for the verb 'translate' in order to avoid repetition, one would be faced with the challenge of choosing appropriately from an array of different words such as 'to transfer', 'to transform', 'to transcribe', 'to explain' or 'to interpret'. Nonetheless, the issue at hand might not even consist of singling out a suitable replacement, but rather of finding a synonym that would entail all meanings and nuances of sense hidden in the hypernym 'to translate'. What then does the expression 'to translate law' actually signify? Can one remain faithful to both language and law? And to what degree can one rely on words to convey the complex world of law? As part of a doctoral research project in progress, the present article is an introspection into or, if one may, a *reflection on* the intricacies of the translation of law in the European Union. The case of Romania forms the core of analysis. The uniqueness and tapestry of Romanian language and law have only seldom constituted an issue to be delved into in connection to translation and multilingualism. It is thus all the more important to investigate aspects of the country's own legal *world* and *words* and further link them to the bigger network of European legal systems and vocabularies. This is because the manufacturing of the final translated product is as complex an endeavour as is the task of comprehending it.

Keywords: no more than 5-6 words: translation of law; Romanian legal *world* and *words*; European Union.

FEW CONDERATIONS ON THE SACRED SPACE IN THE TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN CULTURE

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Abstract

In the traditional societies, *the space* is perceived as a symbolic space, in tight connection with individual happenings and facts. For the traditional man, who is a *homo religious*, the sacred space is the only real one, the belonging to this space being fundamental for him. In the mythological conscience of the Romanians, the sacred spaces are those where many hierophanies take place. But a sacred space is also represented by the land of a village, on which different other parts are considered sacred as well, such as the precincts of the village, the graves of the forefathers, the boundaries or the crossroads. A special significance has the space around the house, or other sacred points, as the roadside crucifixes, the wells, the sacred trees.

Keywords: traditional mindset, hypostases of space, symbolism, sacred space, popular beliefs

OTTOMAN DIPLOMACY AND THE „EASTERN QUESTION“

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Abstract

In the nineteenth century Europe was a contrasting picture of peoples, states and empires which were not confused with territories their populations were living on, with forms of political organization they had, with religion or habits they practiced or with language they spoke. If at the beginning of the century, the Ottoman Empire continued to control more or less directly most of the Mediterranean space, from Algeria to Egypt, from Arabia to Asia Minor and in Europe, the Balkans. under the impact of the nationalist current and the politics of “balance of powers”, occupied nations have tried to release one after another from the tutelage of the Ottoman Empire. Paris Congress of 1856 represented for the Ottoman Empire the beginning of a new reform period that would evolve into a campaign of repression against peoples who refused assimilation. As a reaction to the defeats suffered on external level and to riots that started from increasingly intense national movements on internal level, in the Ottoman Empire emerged Turkish nationalism, current which has campaigned against federalization and for national homogenization under the pressure of the Turkish centralism. The events in the second half of the nineteenth century have ridden across Europe, prompting the development of new trends and guidance lines in the politics of the existing states and empires, and the creating of new principles and diplomatic methods.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, nation, reform, conflict, politics

*IVO ANDRIC AS WRITER AND DIPLOMAT
AT BUCHAREST*

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Abstract

The study underlines the fact that the diplomatic-writers hold an honest diplomatic activity. These messengers of culture have not only enriched Balkan diplomacy with new resources, but they have sought to bring down the walls of misunderstanding that had been artificially erected in this corner of Europe and build-up bridges of inter-Balkan collaboration and closeness. The study presents the diplomatic activity held at Bucharest by the Nobel laureate in Literature (1961), Ivo Andrić. In addition, we make a parallel between the literary destinies of Ivo Andrić and the classic Bulgarian writer, Iordan Iovkov, cultural attaché at Bucharest during 1920-1927. No great diplomat can be understood without making reference to the objectives of the foreign policy he embraces, just as a diplomat cannot be understood without his or her filiation. (Iordan Iovkov-Ivo Andrić, Iordan Iovkov-Iordan Stratiev, Jovan Dučić – Milan Rakić and so on.).

Keywords: diplomatic-writers, Balkan cultural diplomacy, intellectual elites, interwar period

THE OLD RELIGIOUS FOUNDATION OF CRAIOVESTI BOYARS IN OLTENIA

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Abstract

The Craiovești boyars, of the old families from the times of the first political provinces, with multi-secular estates and residencies in the area of the Meridian Carpathians from the north-west region of Oltenia, gathered in their history facts that took place here and over the mountains, in Banat and Transylvania or, even further, in the south of Danube or towards the centre of Europe. They played an important role cultural in Romania society. Their names link the construction of numerous edifices religious buildings both in the Oltenia region and in other parts of the country and south of the Danube. In this communication will present only the religious foundations of the Craiovești boyars in Oltenia.

Keywords: the Craiovești boyars, edifices religious, the old families.

***THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN BETWEEN DIPLOMACY
AND THE MILITARY SOLUTION
(JULY-SEPTEMBER 1945)***

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Abstract

The presentation discusses the dilemma faced by Japan and the coalition of the United Nations to put an end to the war on the front in the Far East. Both sides offered solutions: the Conference at Postdam suggested to Japan the diplomatic version. After the nuclear blows at Hiroshima and Nagasaki to force Japan out of the conflict, an extraordinary public intervention of Emperor Hirohito was required, which offered guidelines for the future development of the country. In August 30, 1945, two American divisions entered in Japan without fighting. This symbolized the beginning of the military occupation of the country. Signing the act of surrender took place in September 2, 1945 aboard the admiral-ship Missouri.

Keywords: World War Two, Japan, the Conference at Postdam, Emperor Hirohito, surrender

***BRITISH DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(1933-1939) - REFLECTED ON THE DOCUMENTS OF
FOREIGN MINISTRY IN ROMANIA***

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Abstract

In the fourth decade of the last century the main objective of all British governments was to ensure the country an adequate defense by: strengthening the security of the United Kingdom; defense of the main commercial routes in the UK; defending the integrity of the empire; cooperation and collaboration with key allies (USA, France) of Britain. In order to achieve these objectives and to prevent armed conflict, politicians and British diplomats felt that the only viable solution is supporting a policy of compromise, conciliation and concession against aggressor states.

In this respect, Romanian diplomats believed that British governments make "a policy of balance" they "decided not to opt definitively one way or another", and only after "division and occupation of Czechoslovakia" changed their position towards aggressor states.

Keywords: Great Britain, C.M. Laptew, the Spanish Civil War, the Munich Agreement

***KING CHARLES I, D.A. STURDZA AND THE AMERICAN
DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN ROMANIA (1902 - 1905)***

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Abstract

American diplomatic reports from those years described the economical situation in Romania confronted with the most difficult financial crisis (1899 - 1903), and explained how the liberal government led by D.A. Sturdza succeeded to win over the crisis. Discussions between the American diplomat John Brinkerhoff Jackson (1862 -1920) and King Charles I and Prime-Minister present also a great interest.

Keywords: financial crisis, diplomatic report, public debt.

FERDINAND I OF ROMANIA-A LOYAL KING

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Abstract

At the time of the succession to the throne (28 September/10 October 1914), King Ferdinand I of Romania, though of German origin, was to prove an unconditional loyalty to his new homeland and a surprising grit for contemporaries.

Within the 25 years as Crown Prince, he had led the impression of an excessively shy man, more concerned about the beauties of nature than soldiery life and affairs of State, continually in the shadow of authoritarian King Charles I, whose tasks were fulfilled with the fear of making mistakes, with a hesitant temperament and strong personality under the influence of his wife, Marie of Edinburgh.

When becoming King, he would face a terrible dilemma arising from the necessity of Romania's entry in World War I, in 1916, joining the Entente States (France, United Kingdom, Russia) for the achievement of national interests (the Union of the Romanians of the provinces under Austro-Hungarian domination with the motherland) and against the Central Political Powers, including Germany, his home country.

Finally, after a fierce battle of mind, prevailed adoptive homeland's national interests to those of family or origin. His decision, though painful, would be the right one, at the end of the war having the satisfaction of seeing the Union of all Romanians achieved under his scepter.

On the battle field, between 1916-1918, he sacrificed himself alongside his soldiers, shared with them the good things and the bad ones, he promised them political participation through the

adoption of the universal vote and allotment of land, reforms made in 1919, respectively 1921. Towards the end of his reign he had to bear new tests: renunciation of the throne of the Crown Prince, Carol, during 1925, and a relentless disease that will kill him at July 20, 1927.

Although he reigned only 13 years, his contemporaries named him King Ferdinand, the Loyal in remembrance of the sacrifices he made.

Keywords: King Ferdinand of Romania, national interest, loyalty, world war, land reform, universal vote

THE RESTRICTION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL RIGHTS BASED ON THE "ECONOMIC CRISIS"

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Abstract

This paper aims to make an analysis on the use of the term "economic crisis" in the decisions of the Constitutional Court of Romania in order to limit the exercise of certain human rights. We will compare the rulings of the Romanian Constitutional Court to those of the Constitutional Court of other two states: Portugal and Lithuania. The paper will also refer to the interpretation given by the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union to the concept of "economic crisis". In the end we will make a comparison between all the rulings and we will stress out which are the main factors that influence the different interpretation given to the concept of "economic crisis".

Keywords: economic crisis, restriction of rights, Constitutional Court, European Court of Human Rights, Court of Justice of the European Union.

**WW II: ROMANIA – SECOND HOME FOR HUNDREDS
OF THOUSANDS OF POLISH REFUGEES.
CASE STUDY: OLTENIA**

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Abstract

Ever since its rebirth, the Polish state faced difficulties because of the territorial disputes it had with all its neighbors, excepting Romania. On September 1, 1939, at 4.40 a.m., the German army invaded Poland.

In the created situation, on the 17th of September, the People Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of USSR announced the Polish ambassador in Moscow about the order given to the Red Army High Commandment to command to the troops to cross the border and "defense life and property of the population of Western Ukraine and Western Belarus." When the refugees' columns reached Romanian borders, the External Affairs minister communicates to the Romanian diplomatic missions in Paris, London, Berlin and Rome that "a strict obeying of the neutrality rules allows us to offer Poland all the assistance dictated by humanity and friendship without unnecessary imprudence..." Despite the pressure of the German government for not allowing the transit of the treasury of the Poland bank, and being kept and urgently put at its disposal, the Government and the National Bank of Romania did not respond to these demands. The Romanian government facilitated boarding of the treasure of the Poland's bank represented by: 1261 chests with gold with a weight of 82.403 kg stored on a commercial ship in the harbor of Constanta.

The ship left immediately, on September 13, 1939, to West, choosing the route from the Black sea to Bosphorus escorted and protected by military ships of Romanian Navy against some

possible interceptions performed by USSR submarines present in the area with this purpose. Romania became a second home for approximately 100.000 de people, of which 60.000 soldiers. On the basis of the agreement signed on 16th of September, the President of the Republic of Poland, the head of the Polish army headquarters, government member and their families came to Romania.

Keywords: Poland, Romania, refugees, Oltenia, Craiova, War World II

***HISTORICAL AND THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS
ABOUT FILIOQUE (THE PROCESSION OF THE HOLY
SPIRIT)***

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Abstract

Byzantine and Latin Christian tradition coexisted theologically until 1054, "great schism", even if there were divergences of expression of dogmas due to the language used in theological discussions: the Latin in West and Greek in the East Christianity. After 1054 these differences have widened gradually, creating a true abyss between the two traditions: quitting beard in East or ecclesiastical celibacy in West; the Eucharistic bread: unleavened in West, leavened in East; the primacy of the Rome's Bishop; traditions related to discipline and ethics etc. However, what made the two traditions to enter into a real theological dialogue of controversy was the issue procession of the Holy Spirit: Orientals exposing a rigorist position: "the Holy Spirit proceeds only from the Father", while Westerners claimed a more liberal theology: the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father filioque (and the Son, or by the Son). In this conference, using patristic and biblical argumentation, I will expose historical and theological discussions between East and West on this aspect of the procession of the Holy Spirit. The presentation will culminate with the conciliatory theological position of St. Maximus the Confessor and the Council of Florence (1438-1439) whom not seen the exclusion between the two positions, but complementarity.

Keywords: filioque, dogma, theology, schism, Church.

***THE ALTERNATIVE GOVERNMENT BETWEEN THE
NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY AND THE CONSERVATIVE
PARTY. A RULING DOGMA DURING THE REIGN OF
CHARLES I (1895-1914)***

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Abstract

In 1866, when Charles I came to power and the Constitution was promulgated, a new political regime was established. During the first years of Charles's reign (1866-1871) many governments alternated in power, creating political instability. Between 1871-1876 a period of political stability followed. Then, another stage of the Romanian two-party system, between 1876-1895, was characterized by governments lasting a long period of time, which affected the alternative government system desired by the ruler. Only after these experimental attempts, the classical model of alternative government in modern Romania – formed on the basis of the British model – was consolidated. Our paper aims to analyze the way the alternative government between the National Liberal Party and the Conservative Party, also known in the academic literature as the "governmental rotation", functioned between 1895-1914. This mechanism was very well-organized and efficient, each of the two parties staying about 3-4 years in power. The alternative government established by Charles I became a political custom, characterized as a particularity of the Romanian two-party system, providing political stability for the country.

Keywords: political parties, Charles I, conservators, liberals, Romanian two-party system

**BEHIND THE CLOSED DOORS. ROMANIA
AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (1900-1914)**

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Abstract

In 1883 Romania has made an alliance with Austria-Hungary and approached the sphere of influence of the Triple Alliance. Over the three decades elapsed until the Great War, Romania's foreign policy was actually connected to the Austro-Hungarian, and the main foreign policy objective of our country was to preserve the European *status-quo*, correlated with its consolidation.

Our article puts together some conclusions on the secret treaty between Romania and Austria-Hungary and tries to focus on the influence of some major statesmen like King Carol I or Franz Joseph; the case of the Romanians living inside the dualism; political parties and their prominent leaders; the role of both sides ambassadors.

Keywords: secret diplomacy, Triple Alliance, foreign affairs, public opinion

NAVIGATING IN THE DATA NETWORKS - A REALITY NOT ONLY FOR LIBRARY READERS

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Abstract

We live in times where technology already affects how the library is changing its role, reinterpret it, namely, the library has not necessarily a physical space where users come to the library, but the library comes by users in the virtual space available to them information

Trying to meet new user requirements, the Alexandru and Aristia Aman County Library with partners in the Cross-border Centre for Information and Communications Dolj-Vratsa project, took the initiative to develop innovative technologies and management processes to the benefit of users by introducing modern digitization processes and institutions through a network interconnection information to the general public can access through a portal Information.

The Cross-border Centre for Information and Communications Dolj-Vratsa involving cultural institutions in two European countries that have committed to develop such cultural cooperation between them. Together, we can promote national values, to exchange information and know-how in the description and preservation of cultural documents of information of local interest and history.

The public interest in study, research and / or documentation, including young people and those with disabilities who can't move physically on the premises of libraries, museums and archives will be able to access web portal that will facilitate finding documents heritage of press articles, photographs, maps of all institutions participating in the project.

Keywords: library, users, cultural cooperation, virtual spaces, digitization

EUROPEANIZATION OF DOMESTIC POLICY: WHAT LIES AHEAD FOR THE BALKANS?

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Abstract

The Europeanization dynamics in EU Member States, Candidate Countries and potential candidate countries is an issue for debates as cross-countries convergence in administrative and policy terms relies heavily on national understanding and interpretation of European suggestions. The Balkans have undergone huge transformations during the post-Communist period. The “return to Europe” discursive logic has been a vector for South-Eastern European transitions towards the rule of law, stable democratic institutions, market economies and guarantee and promotion of human rights. The present study identifies European conditionality mechanisms within the European Neighborhood Policy as sources for change for the Western Balkans in the post-conflict geopolitical context. Driven within the Historical Institutionalism (HI) framework the research aims at highlighting the source of change and the transformations in national policy-making and public administrations in correlation to the EU accession status and preparations for acquiring membership.

Keywords: Balkans, Europeanization, policy, post-Communism, public administration.

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ROMANIAN HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE 1990'S

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Abstract

Human capital is considered by a significant number of economic historians and by the mainstream development theory as an important factor of economic growth. While scholars disagree about the best ways to measure human capital (basically, there are two approaches, one focusing on the stock of education, and the other focusing on the social recognition of the skills and competences of the employees on the labor market), there is a broad consensus that the importance of human capital for overall economic growth tends to increase in time.

Keywords: human capital, communism, unemployment, higher education

**FROM THE PAST OF AN OLD FAMILY OF BANKERS IN
VÂLCEA COUNTY: SIMIAN FAMILY**

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Abstract

Through its subject of investigation, the present paper enrolls in social sciences field and covers the study of Simian family. The basis of the study is the primary sources, published or unpublished documents, which allowed us to make the reconstitution of this family's contribution to the economic development of Vâlcea County.

Keywords: bank, banker, Simian, Vâlcea, economy

GOVERNMENT CHANGE AND ELECTION IN ROMANIA (1928). AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The ways governments have changed and elections were held in Romania between 1866 and 1938 are well known and frequently presented in Romanian historiography. But there are few analyses to substantiate the descriptions and assessments. In this paper, we will focus on a particular case, the cabinet change and the general election of December 1928 in which the ruling party has obtained the highest result in the history of the interwar Romanian "democracy". This is generally considered the fairest election in the constitutional monarchy period. Our intention is neither to bring any new facts, nor to summarize what we already know, but to produce an analysis as to enable clear conclusions. By using secure factual information and statistical data, by correlations and comparisons, we will show that, even though with important differences from all the others, the 1928 electoral episode is relevant for the practices of that age.

Keywords: Government, Election, Mass Movement, National Peasant Party, Statistics

ROMANIAN PUNITIVE SYSTEM OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND MODERN AGE

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Abstract

The present paper, based on the research of the social documents (doctrine, law, archival documents), aims to analyze the punitive system on Romanian territory, from the Middle Ages and the Modern Age. This paper examines methods of punishment of the two historical periods, also evaluating the evolution of the criminal law and executorial criminal law system. At the same time, the study explores the condition and places of execution of freedom depriving sentences.

Keywords: punitive system, Romanian territory, Middle Ages, Modern Age

Acknowledgment: This work was supported by the strategic grant POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133255 Project ID 133255 (2014), cofinanced by the European Social Fund within the Sectorial Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007-2013

PROJECTING “SOFT POWER:” WESTERN AND RUSSIAN PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN UKRAINIAN CRISIS

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the public diplomacy (PD) practices of the western countries and Russian Federations over the Ukrainian crisis. This international event has created a competitive regional milieu in which cooperation and mutual support are intermingled with rivalry, misunderstandings and apprehensions. In this conditions, the Great Game is being waged not merely for multimillion-dollar contracts, shares in fuel production, and military bases, but also for the “minds and hearts” of the local people, the target audience of public diplomacy. Public diplomacy relies on explaining the state’s foreign policy aims to the foreign public, promoting values, national culture, and education through the media, and holding exhibitions and exchange programs to create a long-term favorable climate in its relations with other countries. Worldwide experience has demonstrated that it is much less expensive and much more effective to “softly” draw the youth, political, business, and cultural elites of foreign countries into the sphere of influence than to count on economic pressure or projecting “hard” military.

Keywords: public diplomacy, geopolitics, Ukrainian crisis, soft power, hard power

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PERSECUTION OF THE ORTHODOX CLERGY IN OLTENIA DURING THE COMMUNIST REGIME

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Abstract

Despite the constitutional provisions which guaranteed the freedom of the officially recognized cults, the communist authorities in Romania used various means of oppression and restriction of the religious freedom, from the brutal repression which took place until 1964, to public opinion manipulation by spreading false rumors about the clergy's morals, by postponing the sanctification of the village churches under the reason of delaying the agricultural works and by exposing the clergy in public meetings, because of their „hostile” sermons. Considering that no religious persecution took place officially, the imprisoned orthodox priests from 1944 to 1964 were arrested under various pretexts, such as: membership in the Legion, possession of banned publications, weapons and ammunition, support for the resistance in the mountains, listening to foreign radio stations and commenting the news they have heard, omission of denunciation, classification as kulaks, delayed payment of grain quotas, sabotage of the collectivization process etc. Most of the times, however, when a priest was arrested, it did not really matter if he was guilty or not. The simple fact of being a priest was considered to be a presumption of guilt. This paper, based on archival documents (from the CNSAS Archives, The Romanian National Archives, The Diocese of Craiova Archives and personal archives) aims at presenting the methods by which Orthodox priests in Oltenia were persecuted in the first decades of the communist regime in Romania, by taking into consideration the specific features of the region.

Keywords: communism, persecution, orthodox clergy, resistance, Oltenia.

PATRIARCH JUSTIN AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTS. A TENSIONED RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract

After Patriarch Justinian death in 1977, The Metropolitan of Moldavia, His Eminence Justin was elected as Patriarch. The Romanian Orthodox Church's position towards the communist state did not changed. Patriarch Justin tried to maintain his predecessor's policy. On one hand, the state wanted to put pressure upon the Church in order to be sure that the orthodox people are obedient and they don't try to fight against the regime. On the other hand, the Church was interested in finding a way to stop state's interference in the religious life. The Cults in Romania were officially under the surveillance of the Department of Cults. Meanwhile, the Secret Service (Securitatea) was very interested in observing the activity of priests and hierarchs. A top secret report from 1980 revealed that between Patriarch Justin and the Department of Cults there were some misunderstandings. The Department tried to change the Metropolitan of Transylvania, Nicolae Mladin because they realized he was very ill and he can't administrate his diocese. The Patriarch disagreed with this measure and suggested that the metropolitan should have an assistant bishop in order to help him. The Patriarch was also against the Department of Cults initiative to reduce the number of theologians from the theological schools and he refused to take into consideration such a measure.

Keywords: Romanian Orthodox Church, Department of Cults, Patriarch Justin, Nicolae Mladin.

***THE SOURCES OF THE ASSOCIATION TO THE THRONE
IN MEDIEVAL WALLACHIA - SEVERAL OBSERVATIONS
REGARDING THE TITLES OF THE PRINCES IN VOTIVE
PAINTINGS***

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Abstract

The votive paintings are generally regarded as very important sources for the Romanian Middle Ages; although they are pious representations, the historians tend to see them as political evidences. This presentation tries to analyze the titles of the princes as they appeared in the votive paintings, comparing them with the titles of their sons that were associated to the throne. The paper will focus on four cases - Mircea cel Bătrân, Neagoe Basarab, Radu Paisie, Alexandru II Mircea - and it will try to compare the titles that the father and the son had in the votive paintings, on the one hand, and in the official documents, on the other hand.

Keywords: Middle Ages, Wallachia, association, votive paintings, political title

“THE STUDY GROUPS” - ELEMENTS OF PROPAGANDA FOR THE NATIONAL RENAISSANCE FRONT

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Abstract

The National Renaissance Front was the political party created by the King Carol II in order to replace all the traditional political parties that were dissolved in March 1938. Founded in December 1938, the NRF was reorganized by a special law in January 1940. One of the provisions of this law was the establishment of the “study groups” within the single political party. One of the main goals of these groups was to prepare the youth, from a political and ideological point of view, in order to join the National Renaissance Front; moreover, that new-formed organization had the duty to check the political published papers and to propose different observations to them. The study group from Bucharest was divided in four parts: one general (with three divisions - political studies, international studies and minorities studies) and three for the most important professional categories.

Keywords: National Renaissance Front, study group, propaganda, youth, ideology

DIPLOMATIC ACTIONS REGARDING THE OBTAINING OF INDEPENDENCY 1868-1871

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Abstract

Bringing the foreign prince in Romania, has represented a great success for the leading circles/parties from Bucharest and also for the stability of the country in general. The Promulgation of the 1866 Constitution and the recognition of Carol the 1st as a ruler of Romania, represented important steps in the stabilization of the new regime, of the new status-quo. Regardless of these drastic changes, that were meant to bring stability, new and apparently difficult to overcome obstacles, were starting to appear ahead of Romania. Thus, under this layout, the 1868-1871 period of time, ended up becoming an intermezzo, a stage in which the Romanian diplomacy initiated and deployed intercessions in the pursuance of a progressive recognition of the statehood. In order to obtain a consensus of the Central Powers, each with different and inconstant intentions and ambitions, a well defined policy, through tact and patience, seemed like the finest solution. Moderated enterprises, cautious and surveyed actions - all represented the track line for the romanian political leaders. The initiative of a coinage, an important attribute of the statehood, has displeased the Central Powers and has given rise to feelings of hatred and distrust regarding Romania's intentions. Recognizing the entitling of Romania, along the settling of a consular jurisdiction had to be postponed, as the Central Powers were, for the time being, hostile to every attempt of increasement in the statehood's attributions.

Keywords: Carol the 1st, coinage, consular jurisdiction, Romania, sovereignty

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN OLTENIA

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Abstract:

The cultural landscape is an expression of the interaction between natural and anthropogenic . The purpose of this study is to present the following aspects : cultural landscape as a systemic entity, the genesis and evolution of the cultural landscapes in Oltenia, their structure, characteristics ,delimitation and typology. Oltenia is a geographical space that has its own individuality, representing a well-structured and functionally articulated territorial system. The natural environment reveals many features that are favorable for anthropization, a fact reflected in the age and development of human habitats in the three basins which are included in this geographical unit. In these basins there is a complex cultural landscape, with several unique features, a consequence of the long interaction between the natural environment and people. Among the favorable factors for the development of cultural landscape, one may highlight the optimal conditions provided by the natural, to which an ancient and intense anthropization of the region is associated.

Keywords: cultural landscape, Oltenia, diversity, resources

MIGRATION AS AN INSECURITY ISSUE ON THE EUROPEAN UNION'S AGENDA: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

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Abstract

The nexus between migration (legal or illegal) and security is undoubtedly one of the main topics on the European agenda nowadays. On the one hand, the development of this nexus is profoundly connected to the complex integration process from the mid-1980s (the Schengen Agreements, the Internal Market) followed by an accelerated European enlargement process, that aimed for a more united and secure Europe. Security has always been the goal behind the integration process, which is why the European theorists' propensity for a diversified security agenda, with focus on the issues affecting existence and development, is understandable. In the light of the recent events from Paris, the migration-security relationship takes on new dimensions with ample reverberations in the social, economic, political and societal fields.

Migration has an impact on all aspects of security giving rise to issues of insecurity for all the actors involved in this process. In this context, a trans-disciplinary examination of security and migration issues in the European Union explores the concerns of states and policymakers regarding the need to protect, both, the security of the host states and the fundamental rights of migrants.

Key words: migration, security, migrants, European integration, insecurity.

***MOISE MAIMONIDE: JEWISH EXEGETIC TRADITION
AND PHILOSOPHY IN THE INTERPRETATION
OF THE TORAH***

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Abstract

This article is about Moise Maimonide Maimonide or Moise ben Maimon, also known as Ram Bam (Rabi Mose Ben Maimon). He was a philosopher, a theologian, a physician and a rabbi, one of the most influential and well-known Jewish thinker of the Middle Ages. In his writings, he interwove Judaism with the Greek philosophy and Arabic wisdom to create philosophical interpretations of the Scriptures. His most important contribution refers to the way in which he combined Aristotelian philosophy with the Jewish theory to account for the ethic precepts of the Bible (the Jewish Torah). In his work, he managed to synthesize the religious truth of the revealed tradition with the philosophic reasoning. This study emphasizes some of these aspects, which are not so widely known.

Keywords: Torah, Jewish rabbinic tradition, Biblical ethics

***PARISH COMMUNITY OF ST. SPIRIDON CHURCH-
CRAIOVA: ESTABLISHMENT AND HISTORICAL
DEVELOPMENT***

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Abstract

The establishment of the parish community of St. Spiridon's church is directly linked to the settlement of the Vladoianu family in Craiova, as a result of the importance that the town of Craiova obtained during the Brancoveanu's period. The family of the Vladoianu Boyars settled down in the vicinity of the town, where they built themselves a domain and a church for their prestige, which was subsequently dedicated to Hurezi Monastery. The church St. Spiridon doesn't only represent an ecclesiastic monument of the neo-Brancovenesc style, but also a reference point in the cultural, social and political life of the region. This aspect reflected the influence of the Vladoianu family both at the local and the national levels. The history of this church is an important part of the history of Craiova, it represents the history of the development of this town from the beginning of the Brancoveanu's time, through the tumultuous history of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, till the reconstruction and modernisation of the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: community life, parish, Vladoianu family

THE HEROIC CULT IN RADIO SHOWS IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

In the western civilization, the secular cult of war heroes – soldiers who died on the war field – is relatively new. The mercenary soldiers, enrolled in conflicts that involved the communities only in limited ways were regarded with contempt by the society. Once with the national states and the introduction of compulsory military service, the social status of the citizen-soldier radically changes. The country and its people glorify especially the heroes of military action, known or anonymous, in whose memory monuments are erected to their eternal glory. Many ceremonies and celebrations celebrate and commemorate those events considered outstanding for the community, through organized actions, observing an established scenario; requiring and using a set of specific props, invested with a certain sacred historicity (such as the national day, the flags, the sanctuary places, coagulating gestures and attitudes, plates on the memorial houses, pantheonic cemeteries, museums etc.) and operating as memory connections (*lieux de mémoire*) between generations.

Through The Decree no. 1693 of May, 4, 1920, România became the first country to commemorate the foreign and the Romanian heroes the same day.

The present study wishes to analyze the manner in which Romanian radio stations covered the events organized on the Heroes' Day in 2014, to identify the themes of the radio coverage and to assess whether the current radio shows are able to ensure a memory link or connection between generations.

Keywords: radio, heroes, commemoration, memory, “Înălțarea Domnului” / “Ascension of Jesus”.

THE ROLE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN BULGARIA

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Abstract

The paper explores the external support of the Council of Europe towards the process of democratization and consolidation of democracy in the Republic of Bulgaria (mostly to the civil society and NGO sector) in the period of beginning of the democratic reforms to the accession to European Union (1989-2007). The paper analyzes the techniques and the steps undertaken as external democratic assistance by the Council of Europe, examines the changes and the role of the civil society in the process of democratization, presents the different instruments and mechanisms used in order to assist the civil society consolidation. The Council of Europe had a significant and remarkable assistance to the civil society organizations and it is most strong in the first phase of political liberalization. This is the time when the NGOs capacity for human rights awareness and democracy focused campaigns has been build; strategies for raising the awareness on human rights has been introduced; free legal consultations for citizens; ubiquitous founding of formal and informal citizens groups for protecting civic ideas. The Council of Europe introduced its policy for citizen's and political participation and free and active involvement of the citizens in the elections. In consequence the Bulgarian NGOs needed to have a broad and wide public contribution and campaign among the citizens.

Keywords: democratization, NGO, civil society, Council of

THEORETICAL ASPECTS ABOUT PREHISTORIC HABITAT IN OLTENIA

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Abstract

Even though we can only imagine the entire mythical structure which could have represented the basis of the human settlement that, through the archeologically observed traces, could offer information related to the social and economical structure of communities. Achieving a symbiosis between the climatic conditions, the specific of rural economy, intercommunity or distant changes, the necessity of creating some fortification systems and the existence of some power centers, some religious practices thus it is defined the character of the habitat of the discussed period.

The Neolithic settlements can be found in different places but in most of the cases on rivers courses, springs with drinking water especially on lower or middle terraces. Both the demographic development and the sedentary character of the communities, first of all in places adjusted to human life and then in placements permitting the co-inhabitation of many coherent groups. To the end of the Neolithic, these villages are fortified, they get sometimes big sizes and an important territorial systematization.

In the Late Bronze Age and especially in the First Iron Age it seems that we assist at the disappearing of vast settlements, with several levels of habitation. This fact could be explained although the climatic changes happened on the whole continent. There are few known examples of settlements in Oltenia that have more levels of habitation and these are usually in the areas privileged with access at natural resources like the Danube's river meadow. In the same period, we find fortresses strengthened with a defence vallum.

Keywords: no more than 5-6 words: settlements, Neolithic, the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Oltenia, power centers.

*GENERAL TOMA DUMITRESCU AND THE IDEALISM
OF GENEVA (1924-1925)*

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Abstract

The years 1924-1925 represented in the history of the League of Nations, the climax of the application of Article 8 of the Pact regarding the reduction and the limitation of the armaments to a minimum compatible with the national security, preparing the grounds for the Commission organizing the Disarmament Conference (1926-1930). According to Edouard Herriot, the 1924 Geneva Protocol offered the possibility, to a state unjustly attacked to rely on the mobilization of the forces of all the other States of the League of Nations. By the impact of the Geneva Protocol on arbitration, international security and disarmament, and under the patronage of the League of Nations, delegations from 41 States signed on June 17, 1925, a **Convention concerning the trade in arms, munitions and war material**, with the declared aim of forbidding their illicit trade. The Convention was signed, on behalf of Romania, by Minister Nicolae Petrescu Comnen and General Toma Dumitrescu.

Keywords: arbitration, security, disarmament, Geneva, Edouard Herriot.

THE FAILURE OF THE ROMANIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM REFORM

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Abstract

This research aims mainly to identify the effects of the Romanian electoral system reform. It makes a thorough analysis of the 2008 electoral reform in order to see the extent to which the "new" electoral system differs from the "old" one. All these reforms make from Romanian electoral system an unstable and incoherent system, which cannot give rise to the desired political class. Nobody knows how it will show the future electoral system and nobody knows what other unexpected effects could provide future elections.

Keywords: electoral reform, proportional representation, democracy, Romania

***INSTANCES OF DECENTRALIZATION
IN EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE: DEFINITION,
TAXONOMIES, APPLICATIONS
ON SMALL-TO-MEDIUM-SIZED TOWNS***

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Abstract

The present study is a comparative examination of the impact of different levels of administrative and fiscal decentralization on the outlook of local political elites in East-Central Europe, namely: (a) the local elites' degree of isolation, (b) their attitudes towards increased decentralization and other democratic traits, (c) patterns of recruitment, (d) contacts and interactions with other groups and the resulting power networks, and (d) strategy prioritization locally. After establishing a conceptual framework, which includes taxonomies of decentralization and of the local administrative organization, the present study concentrates upon six case-studies of small-to-medium-sized towns in Romania, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, the Slovak Republic, and Bulgaria, meant to illustrate a range of hypotheses about the manner in which the dynamics of decentralization produce significant changes in the outlook (i.e., from contacts and interactions to attitudes regarding decentralization proper) of the local political elites.

The paper further proposes a threefold classification of the local political elites in the region of the former Sovietized Europe, using two independent variables: (1) the level of decentralization, specific for each country under scrutiny, and (2) the "legacy" of the ancient régime, i.e., the nature and specificities of each communist dictatorship in the region. Thus, the paper discriminates among three types of local political leadership in ECE: (1) a "predominant elitistic" local political elite (Romania, Bulgaria), (2) a "democratic elitist" local political elite (the Czech Republic, the Slovak

Republic), and (3) a “predominant democratic” local political elite (Poland and Hungary).

Keywords: decentralization, local political elites, East-Central Europe, power relations, elite political culture.

MIGRATION OF TERRORISTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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Abstract

The pressure the international community has placed on the local terrorist groups in Somalia and Nigeria triggered a migration of such groups not only geographically (expanding from Somalia to northern Kenya and from Nigeria to neighbouring Chad and Cameroon) but also in terms of their allegiances. The Somali Al-Shabaab found logistic support, weapons and moral encouragement from Al-Qaeda. Boko Haram from Nigeria picked up the trail of ethnic and religious confrontation, started a savage campaign of hostage taking, and mass murders of Christians with an approving nod from fundamental Muslim leaders and kings of Northern Nigeria. Combating such violent developments of long broiling conflicts makes the fight to crush those even more difficult for two reasons. First: there are no regular, capable organized forces either in Somalia (where the government control is limited to a part of the capital and some isolated enclaves) or in Nigeria (where political walords finance the vigilante groups who pretend to safeguard the interests of the poor and the underprivileged. The research interrogation will focus on the part, which the international community can muster in restricting and finally eliminating the danger of terrorists overflow into neighbouring areas and producing a regional crisis with unforeseen outcomes.

Keywords: terrorists, Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, Somalia, Nigeria

***A CHURCH INTO NATION SERVICE: NATIONAL
CELEBRATIONS AND THE ORTHODOX CHURCH
IN OLTENIA (1840-1881)***

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Abstract

The national celebrations have become, long ago, a particular historiography topic. Not only because they expressed very well emotional relationship between citizen and nation, which is a specific characteristic for modern and contemporary period, but also because they have become a particular space of dialogue between citizens and political leaders. The Orthodox Church was engaged, more then we imagine today, in the common national celebrations in the Romanian space. The religious celebrations as Christmas, Epiphany, and Easter were well known by the local communities. During the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza the Epiphany was celebrated by a national body which imply the presence of the ecclesiastical authorities, administrative and guilds representants, military garrison and urban people. Moreover, the priests used to celebrate princes birthdays or the victories of the Russian Empire against Turks since 18th Century so the introduction of 24th January as first National Celebration didn't represented a huge surprise.

In the present paper, using archive documents from Craiova and Râmnicu Vâlcea, I'll try to show how the Orthodox Church was involved in the power projects of building a national body through the national celebrations from 1848 revolution until the proclamation of the Kingdom of Romania in 1881.

Keywords: cultural history of politics, 19th Century Romania, celebrations, emotional community, nation.

IMAGINING A NEW DOCTRINE OF ROMANIAN DIPLOMACY: AN INITIATIVE OF MARCH 1929

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Abstract

The paper aims to reveal one of the initiatives to reform the doctrine, methods and organization of the Romanian diplomacy emanating from within the diplomatic corps. It seeks to explore the rationality which stood behind its elaboration and understand its short- and long-term impact in the assembly of institutional changes which affected the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the interwar period. The research is based on critical document analysis, comparative studies, institutional development survey, thus envisioning the comprehending of the main issues which preoccupied the Romanian diplomats at the beginning of the period of National Peasants' governments starting at the end of the 1928. We will compare the project which bears the signature of Notti Constantinidi, an influential diplomat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the legislative and operational institution transformation of the ministry.

Keywords: Romanian diplomacy, diplomatic doctrine, diplomatic method, institutional transformation, professional diplomatic corps.

IMMANUEL WALLERSTEIN'S THEORY ON THE FUTURE OF WORLD CAPITALISM SYSTEM

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Abstract

In short terms, capitalism means profit and technical civilization. This social system is defined, in economic terms, through the predominance of private property and its mass extension, through free initiative and unlimited profit, perfecting of work means and serial production, dynamism of activities and wealth. Socially, the capitalist economy produced vital goods, necessary to all people, as well as goods affordable only for a reduced part of society, interested in its own progress, merciless with failure, and thus amplifying its glory desires. Personal intelligence, capitalization of physical and intellectual capacities, of individual talent propelled certain persons on prosper social positions, imposing gradually higher living standards and behaviour patterns most people strived for. This article is emphasizing the theory of the American sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein, presented in the in the book "The decline of American power: The US in a Chaotic World", as well as in an interview for the French newspaper *Le monde* (from January 2009), who considered that we are presently experiencing a period of crisis in term of capitalism, as it gets closer to its own end after a history of almost 500 years. The philosopher came to this conclusion based on the theories of some prestigious sociologists – such as the French sociologist Fernand Braudel – and economists, such as Nicolai Kondratiev and Joseph Schumpeter.

Keywords: Capitalism; System; Consumption; Economic Crisis

THE ENTRY OF BULGARIAN TROOPS IN SOUTH DOBROGEA - SEPTEMBER 1940

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Abstract

After signing the Treaty of Craiova, in September 7th 1940, the Romanian authorities took act of the stipulations included in the document, transferring South Dobrogea by the end of September. Although the Bulgarian authorities emphasized the correct deployment of the negotiations, the treaty was by no means mutually agreed. In August 19th 1940, when the Romanian – Bulgarian negotiations started, the dialogue was purely technique due to the fact that the cession of South Dobrogea was decided by Germany and sustained by the Soviet Union. The signing of the treaty generated ample patriotic manifestations in the country situated in the south of the Danube. The Bulgarian Prime Minister Filov stated out loud that the signing of the document reestablished the friendship between the two peoples. The Bulgarian press used triumphalist headlines, suggesting that the moment when the entire Dobrogea will return to the motherland, Bulgaria, is near. The occupation of Dobrogea ended in October 1st 1940, when the Bulgarian troops have arrived to Silistra. Soldiers were greeted with enthusiasm by the Bulgarians. At a tidy pace, the new authorities took measures in order to integrate the province in the national administrative, economic and cultural system. Soon, the administration will be confronted with a series of discontents among the Bulgarian population, which grew to regret the Romanian dominion.

Keywords: Romania, Bulgaria, Treaty of Craiova, South Dobrogea, Filov, Popov

SOCIOLOGICAL ANALISYS ON THE LOCAL ROMANIAN PUBLIC GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

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Abstract

The evolution of the public organizations in the eastern states was conditioned after the fall of communism by the economic, demographic, social and political factors. The transition to a market economy, the territorial reorganization, the expansionist migration and the EU accession policies are just a few examples of phenomena that have helped shaping the public central and local administration organisations of the Balkan countries. The political and economic interests have oversized the public administration and set up the public organisations, according to contingency theory (Burns and Stalker), according to the nature of the environment and the strategies pursued.

The effectiveness of an organization depends on the quality of the services delivered (Peters and Waterson, 2011), but the Romanian public organizations still do not have a clear understanding /detailed about the role of the public service provider to customer which is the beneficiary(Fountain, 2001). The scientific analysis has, as main objective, to investigate organizational effectiveness in Zalau City Hall. Our research sample includes 238 employess of the Zalau City Hall on whom we used several research methods (sociological survey, administered questionnaire, interview, sociological observation, Likert scale) with the purpose to investigate the management, the organizational effectiveness, to analyze internal processes and to measure the beneficiaries satisfaction.

Keywords: public organizations, public management, efficiency, public officials, organizational effectiveness.

THEORETICAL APPROACHES OF LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIZENSHIP

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Abstract

The present paper presents the key findings of the social justice in the hybrid societies. It also takes into account the theoretical approaches of the local civil society and its key role in defining the local democracy. Furthermore, the study will develop the theoretical approaches of citizenship and civic engagement during the transition period. A noteworthy approach is taken with the analysis of the post-civil convergence in the new democracies during the transition reform. In this perspective, we shall analyse the diverging opinions concerning the definitions of the “hybrid societies” and “social justice” through a parallel between the political, social and legal approaches in Eastern Europe.

Keywords: social justice, society, hybrid societies, local civil society, citizenship

***A SPANISH DIPLOMAT IN THE WALLACHIAN CAPITAL
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY (1801):
IGNACIO MARIA DEL CORRAL Y AGUIRRE***

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Abstract

Ignacio Maria del Corral y Aguirre was appointed ambassador of Spain in the capital of the Ottoman Empire in the month of May of the year 1800, yet, he was going to get to his office, because of the events happening in Europe, only a year later, in the month of May 1801. Practically, during this period, he stayed in Vienna, where he waited for the passport and the firman of confirmation in office from the Sultan Selim III (and the agreement of the Russian Tsar Paul I), but also for a favorable moment for the travel from Vienna to Constantinople. The exact details or the date of the departure of the Spanish ambassador from Vienna to Constantinople are not known. Sure is that, after having traveled through a part of the Wallachian territory, he arrived in its capital, Bucharest, on April 27, 1801. Two days after his arrival in the Wallachian capital, on 29 April 1801, after an audience with the Wallachian reigning prince, the new ambassador of Spain in Constantinople was going to communicate to the Spanish State Minister Pedro de Cevallos, by a significant report, the details of his reception with all honors in the Wallachian capital. Following the advice of the Wallachian reigning prince, the Spanish ambassador got to the capital of the Ottoman Empire on land, arriving to Varna and then sailing on the sea on board of a Russian ship, from Varna to Constantinople. The testimony of the Spanish diplomat Ignacio Maria del Corral y Aguirre from the beginning of the 19th century about the Romanians completes the picture of the situation and the

atmosphere of Walachia in a quite troubled epoch of the end of the Phanariote epoch.

Keywords: Ignacio Maria del Corral y Aguirre, Spanish diplomat, foreign testimonies, Bucharest, Wallachia

***ROMANIA, JUNE 1940. DOMESTIC POLITICAL
BANKRUPTCY AND INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION***

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Abstract

The Soviet Ultimatum from June 1940 scored the bankruptcy of the personal regime of King Carol II. Actions taken in the internal political life in the path toward the establishment of a personal dictatorship, the interdiction of the political parties legal activities, have weakened the country. In foreign relations, the fall of France led to a tremendous isolation that has found Romania alone in front of the Soviet ultimatum. Our study aims to analyse the causes that led to the tragic end of this era.

Keywords: personal regime, ultimatum, Second World War

ROMANIA AND THE CULTURE OF PEACE

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Abstract

Even though, officially the term *Culture of Peace* has been promoted since 1998 when the UN has adopted a resolution regarding this concept, the existence of such a culture has been present much earlier in the history of humanity. In this paper we present you the role of Romania in creating a peaceful environment in the world as well as the implementation nowadays of a culture of peace, as defined by UN, in our country.

Keywords: culture of peace, Romania, world peace, peace education, peace studies

GERMAN DIPLOMACY IN ROMANIA MADE BY ECONOMIC STAFF "BRESLAU"

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Abstract

Near the beginning of the Second World War Romania understood that the traditional friends of the West could not honour their promised guarantees. The damaged security climate in the geopolitical space between Germany and the USSR, especially after the agreement of Ribbentrop-Molotov, was the reason to start on diplomatic actions to try to avoid an imminent tragic outcome. Romania's neutrality to the conflict of September 1st 1939 has gradually generated a shift in the orientation and direction of Bucharest's diplomacy. In less than a year, Romania has passed from its western democratic allies to the Axe's tale. There was a difficulty in the new orientation towards the Axe Alliance. Romania had, so far, been perceived as a stronghold of the French policy in the Balkans and the politicians at Bucharest were mostly anti German. On top of that, there occurred the assassination of the pro Fascist Legion leader Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, in October 1938, an event which delayed any attempt to bring the two states closer. The signing of the German – Romanian economical agreement in March 1939 did little to save the appearances. The fundamental shifting in the Romanian diplomacy happened after the territorial losses in the summer of 1940. The Romanians expressly asked Berlin to act as a guardian of the diminished frontiers of Romania, and the new man in charge at Bucharest – Ion Antonescu – asked imperatively for the presence of

a German Military Mission to Bucharest to help prepare the Romanian Army.

Keywords : German Military Mission in Romania, Economic Staff, negotiations, military diplomacy.

TURKEY'S INITIATIVES FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract

Public diplomacy is a new tool for Turkish Government to sustain its communication with the rest of the world. A public diplomacy institution was established in 2010 under the Prime Minister's Office. The institution is already engaged in some activities such as raising the reputation of Turkey in international circles by organising meetings where foreign journalists meet Turkish ministers. The institution seeks to increase "the visibility and effectiveness of Turkey in international public opinion, as one of the most important tools of Turkish foreign policy and soft power capacity" (Kamu Diplomasisi Koordinatörlüğü, 2015).

Firstly, this paper aims to explore the function of public diplomacy in contemporary discussions on political communication and propaganda. Secondly, the paper will be looking at the function of social media accounts for a better sustainable political communication of public diplomacy institutions. Therefore, the study seeks to unveil how The Office of Public Diplomacy of Republic of Turkey employs social media to implement its aims. The study will be conducted by using a content analysis on the institution's Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Keywords: Turkey; Social Media; Public Diplomacy; Political Communication; Soft Power; Propaganda

GEOPOLITICAL CONSIERATIONS REGARDING THE ISLAMIC WORLD

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Abstract

Consisting of the Arab and non-Arab Muslim countries, the Islamic world includes 46 states of the Earth and occupies a vast geographical area, spread over three continents (from the Maghreb shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific and Indian Oceans), space which is animated by over one billion people. Islam was born in the Arab world and is one of the great monotheistic religions of the world, founded by Muhammad (570-632).

As a result of historical conditionings and especially globalization, global population growth has led to the dissemination of the Islamic population in the European Union, the US, China, Russia and other countries. In order to understand better and more accurate the Islamic world, it is necessary an approach in terms of the political, socio-economic, religious, and not least, the psychological and media. The impact of Islam on other civilizations or religions has generated great geopolitical consequences, and currently, due to demographic, economic and religious problems, the Islamic world is in a constant agitation. One of the most pressing and unpredictable geopolitical issues of the contemporary world and to which the international community does not find adequate answers, are usually Islamic revolutionary movements.

Keywords: islam, geopolitics, impact, international community

***THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ROMANIAN WORKERS'
PARTY/ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE
GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY (1947 - 1968)***

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Abstract

Due to the international conjuncture after the Second World War, Greece and Romania followed a particular route, being in opposed military and political groups. Greece was the only country in Europe where after the leave of the German occupiers there was no peace, while the people could not enjoy the brilliant victory against Hitler. Instead of starting the reconstruction of the country, as it happened in other states, the devastating civil war broke out (1946-1949), which further complicated the situation in Greece and in the Balkans. In this war, the Greek communists enjoyed the support of the communist authorities belonging to the popular democratic states, including Romania, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

After the end of the civil war, thousands of fighters of the Democratic Army and Communist leaders took refuge in socialist states, demanding political asylum. Out of nearly 60,000 refugees, around 11,500 people have found shelter within the hospitable land of Romania, where they had access to all social-economic and cultural values of the Romanian society.

The Greek Communist Party headquarters was established in Bucharest because there was also the Cominform headquarters. In the period 1950-1968, all important party decisions were taken in the Romanian capital. Greek communist leaders carried out intense activity to organize the party in the new existing conditions, enjoying the support of the Romanian Workers' Party, as they were depending on it, both economically and administratively.

In this work we propose a first presentation of the relations between the two communist parties, based on documents from archives in Greece and Romania

REINVENTING SOCIAL JUSTICE AND POST-CIVIL CONVERGENCE IN HYBRID SOCIETIES:

The legal regime of national cultural patrimony property

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Abstract

National cultural heritage includes movable and immovable property of great value, public interest irreplaceable evidence of human creative potential in its relationship with the natural and historic environment , history and evidence of national and universal civilization. The monuments are defined as all immovable property or property that shows the combinations of value in terms of archaeological, historical, architectural, artistic, religious, urban planning, landscaping ,technical and scientific, all being ranked in categories. National cultural heritage includes movable property which is divided into two categories: national cultural heritage fund comprising value distinctive cultural property and national cultural heritage treasure, consisting of cultural property of exceptional value to humanity.

Keywords: cultural heritage, property, monuments, treasure, immovable, movable.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE 2000 WORDS

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Abstract

“The manifesto of the 2000 words” presents the involvement of intellectuals from Czechoslovakia during the period of 1960- 1968, regarding the process of reforming the communist totalitarian system dependent on Moscow. In this respect, our study prior to the presentation and analysis of the document itself, will analyze the events announcing a deployment of Czechoslovakia against the USSR policy:

Publishing papers of writers who were criticizing the regime: „battle axe” (1966) by Ludvik Vaculik “a work of fiction based on communist ideals of his father and disappointments of the son”, „taste the power” (1967) by Ladislav Manacko and „Jibe ” written by the young novelist Milan Kundera which analyses the dysfunctions within communist society.

The attitude of certain cultural personalities at the Fourth Congress of Czechoslovakian Writers in 1967, Kundera, Vaculik, the dramatist and poet Pavel Kohout and the young dramatist Vaclav Havel, who attacked the communist government on account of the moral and material disaster and the need for “retrieving the natural position of the country in the center of a free Europe.”

In detail, through the translation into Romanian from English version is rendered “The Manifesto of the 2000 words”. This Manifest provides a sketch of the Czechoslovakian society in all respects: economical, social, political, cultural, with relevant analysis over the communist totalitarian regime of Czechoslovakia, which in essence is valid for all communist regimes in Moscow's satellite states at that time. According to our studies, this is the first full presentation in Romanian of this document.

Keywords: : Manifesto, totalitarian regime, state party, working class, regenerative process, democratization, nationalities, party bureaucracy, The Prague Spring.

***IDENTITY, RECOGNITION AND CULTURAL
DIPLOMACY - AN OUTLOOK ON INTERACTION FOR
DURABLE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REGIMES***

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Abstract

The present article approaches competitive issues of international actor identity as challenges to security regimes, difficulties and risks which can be mitigated by way of cultural diplomacy, from a constructivist perspective. Cultural diplomacy opens up channels for mutual trust interaction, exchange and consolidation among international actors, leading to agreements which can add to security infrastructure and institution building toward a global order defined by participants in world affairs. Cultural diplomacy depends on the processes of identity recognition, accommodation and integration; the challenge in cultural diplomacy is that distinct identities may be understood and practiced as co-terminous when there are shared interests and relationships to form the basis for an agenda of cooperation as well as commitment. Key to this construction is the understanding of a need to forge a global “modus vivendi” which makes cultural differences and identities, international actor interests and security regimes mutually inclusive, rather than exclusive.

Keywords: identity, cultural diplomacy, international security

CULTURAL CONTEXTS AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADDRESSING WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT

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Abstract

The need to balance work and private life is an actual phenomenon, with global coverage, as well as the demographic processes that determine it. Although even from the beginning of humanity, adult activity was divided mainly between family and work, changes in economic, social and demographic that occurred in recent decades have led to bringing work-family conflict to the attention of researchers.

At European Union level, for example, Member States are invited "to take appropriate measures to promote a better balance between work and private life for women and men" in light of the recommendations of the European Pact for equality between women and men (2011- 2020).

Recent cross-cultural patterns of work-family conflict literature are promoting the moderating role of cultural characteristics in terms of experiencing this conflict and the impact of its consequences. The socio-cultural variables that are frequently bandied include gender roles ideology and horizontally and vertically individualism / collectivism (according to Hofstede's factor analysis), to which are added political and contextual variables.

According to the social identity theory interruptions within and between the identity-roles causes distress unless changes were also made in terms of cultural values.

Work-family conflict occurs as a result of demographic changes, economic trends and society influences, basic cultural values having a very important role in interpreting personal experiences

of work-private life relationship. These are the issues we intend to analyze in this paper.

Keywords: work-family conflict, cultural values, gender differences

ASSESSMENTS FOR A REFLEXIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The economic crisis that ushered the beginning of XXI century is, in addition to all the problems they mark, an indicator of the failure of social policies concerning socio-economic development, a failure that occurs, how a number of authors has noted (Hours, B. 2010; Rist, G., 2008; Graeber, D., 2011, 2015), amid the bankruptcy of development theories. This rebound recorded by the social and economic development projects imposed the necessity to search for new theoretical and practical solutions to overcome its effects. In this context, social and environmental resilience theories outline a possible response to the crisis. Borrowed from ecology, where it was introduced by Holling C. (1973), the term of resilience soon became popular in the social and human sciences. With the advancement of studies targeting socio-ecological resilience a series of indicators that should lead to a strategy for assessing the resilience of human communities and societies began to get past. From all these indicators in this communication I will mark the relationship between two of them which from our point of view mark the transition from classical vision on social development, tributary to an economic determinism aiming political effects rather than a real development, to a more reflexive one opened toward communities and individuals, namely the relationships between identity of human communities and bureaucratic efficiency. The hypothesis underlying the communication is constituted by the attempt to avoid the fundamental error of classical development projects that ignored the identity of communities through over-investing expert systems represented by bureaucratic systems.

Keywords: socio-ecological resilience, identity, expert systems, bureaucracy, bureaucratic efficiency

„LICENSEE IN LAWS” AND THE PHILANTROPIST ALEXANDRU AMAN

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Abstract

Born in Craiova in 1820, Alexandru Aman is among those young Romanian jurists of the age, who joined in a happy manner the practical work of theoretical activity instance. He was the first Romanian to get a Bachelor degree in law in Paris in 1848. Returned to the country in the same year, he held the position as magistrate, he participates in the Act of Union, and in his legal career he was guided by progressive ideas and honest principles with a constant concern for the national unity of the Romanians and the political events in the country.

He was appointed as County Court prosecutor in Craiova, alternate member of the Court of Appeal; he takes the initiative of organizing "Association of Magistrates in Minor Romania for raising funds for helping the army. In 1877 King Carol I sent a telegram of gratitude addressed to Aman, the magistrate and also addressed to the Judiciary Committee in Craiova. For all his activity he was awarded with the Order of the Star of Romania.

He published in 1851 at Bucharest, at C. A. Rosetti and Vinterhalder printing "The logic of judicial" or Legal Argumentation Treaty followed by "The Logic of the conscience", a book held today in Craiova County Library collections.

After Dimitrie Cantemir he is the second Romanian who writes an own paper on logic. We recognize in Aman a precursor to the modern theory of argumentation, and his attempt on synthesis issues remains a singular act of legal culture.

Keywords: magistrate, logic, conscience, laws, culture, philanthropist.

THE BLACK SEA'S GEOPOLITICAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract

This analysis aims to create an overview of the geopolitical conditionings existing in the countries that form the so called "Black Sea area", as well as the way in which they influence or can influence the states that form the European Union. What we intend to prove is that this area is of vital importance for the economic development of the European Union. The main issue regards the geopolitical and geostrategical importance of this area for main international stakeholders, and especially the European Union.

In order to reach the problem of interest for this paper, we will start by setting the topic in the larger theoretical frame of the study of the position of the Black Sea in the global context, followed by a focus on the study of the ways in which the European Union can benefit from the access to the Black Sea shores. We will highlighten the factors that determine this area's capacity to achieve full geostrategical recognition, considering its energetic resources and its geographical position, as well as the way in which this assets can be used by the European Union.

Keywords: geopolitics, Black Sea, strategy, European Union, resources.

SOCIAL DISTURBANCES INFLUENCE ON THE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION CHANCES

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Abstract

This study is based on a field research in the summer of 2012 in one of the major prisons in Romania. The main purpose of this research was the analysis of the social reintegration opportunities for the inmates. The data analysis indicates the persons disorientation who have served their sentence and are forced to return in a society that hardly provides the necessary support even to those who do not suffer this stigma. Romania's case is a special one. Although the offenses do not outnumber those of other European Union countries, the country's image is affected by the Romanians' offenses committed in other states. The low living standards and the inefficient social support after incarcerations are the most important factors in adopting an undesirable system values for any civilized society. This study outlines an optimistic group of people in detention, but that are in a difficult situation when asked about designing their future. This inability to project their future creates a continuous present and makes them ignore the consequences of their actions.

Keywords: delinquency, crime, prison

**ȘTEFAN CIUCEANU, DIRECTOR OF THE AMAN
FOUNDATION AND HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE
SERBIAN PEOPLE AND THE EUROPEAN MUSEUMS
BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR I.**

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Abstract

Ștefan Ciuceanu (1875-1936) as representative of the Commission for Historical Monuments in Oltenia, from the Madona Dudu, Obedeanu and Hagi Enuși churches, identified several bells that belonged to some churches in Serbia. Among them, he managed to identify in august 1913, at Madona Dudu church the church bell from village Topola near Belgrad, founded by Prince Caragheorghe, the ancestor of the King of Serbia. Ștefan Ciuceanu as a founding member of the „Friends of Science” Society, together with dr. Charles Laugier and C.D. Fortunescu, wrote a letter in 27 October 1915 inviting Nicolae Iorga to give a talk about the heroic and martyr Serbia, in the auditorium of the Carol I High School. The conference took place on 22 nd November 1915 at the National Theatre in Craiova when they raised funds in order to help the Serbian people fight against the Austro-Hungary. For the modern organization of a regional museum, Ștefan Ciuceanu wrote many letters to regional and municipal museums, particularly in Western Europe. He received special catalogs and information about the organization and museum profiles in France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland. The documents in the annex are unpublished or little known and they contain information about the Serbian-Romania relationships, about Nicolae Iorga and about the beginings of the modern museology in Craiova in the European context of that time.

Keywords: Ștefan Ciuceanu, Nicolae Iorga, Serbia, The „Aman” Foundation, library, museum, art gallery

SOME ETYMOLOGICAL AND DIACHRONIC REMARKS ON DEGREE WORDS IN OLD ROMANIAN

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Abstract

In this article, we discuss some facts about degree words (with a special view to *cât/câți*), their origin in Latin comparative/correlative constructions and their use in Old Romanian. These facts are intended to shed light on the distribution of *cât*, especially in constructions in which *cât* is used with its correlate *atât*. Etimologically, *cât* was claimed to have derived from the Latin word *quantus*? (*cât de mare?* "how of big"), a correlative of *tantus* (*atât* "that much; so much"), which replaced *quotus*? *cât?* "how much?" (Ciorănescu, 2001:204; Vinereanu, 2008:207, Reinheimer-Rîpeanu, 2001:176). Ciorănescu (2001:204), as well as other Romanian linguists (Procopovici, Pușcariu a.o) claimed that the result of such an etymology would have been the word **cânt*, nu *cât*. Therefore, in order to avoid such difficulty, it was proposed that *cât* was formed by the contamination of *quantus* with *quotus*. However, the other Romance languages kept the unique Latin etymology, so we have in Italian and in Portuguese *quanto* and in Spanish *cuanto*. In Latin, the pronoun *quantus* was mainly used in correlative (comparative) constructions (for example, the correlative *tanto...*, *quanto*). The same distribution can be observed in older Romanian texts (16th - 17th century) or in the 18th and 19th century writings, since *cât* was mainly used in correlative constructions that typically consist of a free relative introduced by *cât* and the main clause that contains the correlate, which varies from *iară* ('and'), *așa* ('so much', 'that much') and *cât* ('how much'), to the more common *atât* ('that much').

Keywords: etymology, diachrony, Old Romanian

HELLENISM VS. JUDAISM: THE CAUSES OF THE JEWISH REACTION TO HELLENISTIC INFLUENCE

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Abstract

The Hellenistic period is generally considered by some of the critics to be between the death of Alexander the Great (323 BC) and the Roman conquest of Egypt or the death of Queen Cleopatra (30 BC). In the Ancient Near East, Hellenism is not considered a pure Greek civilization, its extraordinary influence being sustained by the fact that the Greek element became predominant. This element imposed, firstly, due to the fact that the East quickly adopted the Greek language, which was the most important factor in increasing the Hellenistic influence in these territories. The Hellenistic influence in Palestine was remarkable, being simultaneously felt at the social, political and economic levels. The Greek ideas brought to Judea a new way of thinking, so we can say that this civilization influenced especially the daily life of the Jewish people.

Keywords: Hellenism, Judaism, Jewish society, religion, culture, faith

CURRENT ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE TRADITIONAL MEDIA (RADIO AND TELEVISION)

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Abstract

The development of the communication means through the introduction of new technologies has brought along significant changes for the modality in which communication is realized, both semiotically and socio-culturally. Technologies is continuously improving, new systems, new means and new instruments of communication and interaction emerge, which, on the one hand have the capacity to synthesize the production of images and, on the other hand, to interact with the one proposing the informative material. This is the reason why nowadays there has been a debate on the ethics of communication. Unfortunately, the harsh reality we all face today is rooted in the fact that many professionals demonstrate their incapacity and unavailability to minimally comply with the ethics in the name of the „liberty of expression”. Non-compliance generates a great deal of confusing for those receiving the information. We can state that the ethics in communication refers to fully committing, consciously engaging and morally approaching every act, either individual or collective, that lead to a responsible use of our liberty of expression. Despite these challenges, the Church understood the necessity of mass media for the modern individual. Thus, the Romanian Orthodox Church has taken this responsibility and is present in the space of public communication and visibility.

Keywords: „liberty of expression”, traditional media, technologies.

CRAIOVA - AN IMPORTANT COMERCIAL CENTER AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract

The work entitled "Craiova - an important commercial center at the end of the 19th century" deals with the changes that the city of Craiova makes in order to step into the modern age. Among the records regarding the city of Craiova of the last half of the 19th century, one may notice important changes due, mainly, to the "market" of Craiova, "market" that concentrated the entire activity and trade life of the city. The merchants of Craiova, truly hard-working, wealthy, and strongly connected to the capital of the country were, back then, concentrated in the "streets of the market"; The most important of those small streets was that of "furriers" where there were crowded the small shops of master furriers and dyers, being the first street paved with stone (boulders) of the city. So was the street of "brasoveni" -Lipscani street of today - that, at the beginning, together with Cojocarilor street - or Alexandru Lahovary of today - formed the center of the city and represented the most important commercial areas, being the headquarters of a whole string of old merchants that did glory to the trade of the city. Within the pages of the present work are found moments from the life of the city, focusing mainly on the commercial activities and changes that led to a prosperity the city had never known before.

Keywords: commercial center, merchants, market, prosperity, city life

PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTIONS IN ANCIENT ROME AND THEIR INFLUENCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN PERSONALITY

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Abstract

Although never amounted to the subtlety and depth of the Greeks, Roman thinking being dominated, as well as diplomacy, by rigidity, lack of imagination and excessive formalism, Roman philosophers have their role in shaping the concept of human dignity. This notion has been used since the early stage of Roman city foundation, its meaning being either of quality related to a high status occupied by the individual, or of moral virtue. According to Cicero's philosophy, dignity is based on the human capacity to reason, to be above its own sensuality, emotions, impulses, on self-control and on the fact that man leads the world and the rest of the animals. Seneca believes that the supreme moral value of man is virtue, philosophy is the pursuit of virtue, for straightening spirit, and the two concepts - virtue and philosophy - cannot exist one without the other. For Ulpian, the will to carry out justice, to give every man what is his, came from a rational source of a man convinced of the ideal of moral good. Ulpian has also determined law's precepts as: *honeste vivere* (a decent living), *alterum non laedere* (not to hurt anyone), *suum cuique tribuere* (to give everyone what is his). In the conception of Gaius, the law of nations was established by natural reason, belonging equally to all citizens. Ancient Roman philosophy is characterized by the analyze of two moral qualities that man has - reason and virtue, values wich characterize the concept of human dignity.

Keywords: dignity, virtue, law, philosophy, human being

THE PRIMEVAL WATERS IN ISRAELITE AND JEWISH RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to discuss the most important aspects concerning the presence of the primeval waters in the Israelite and Jewish thought, with an emphasis on the first book of the Torah. The research took into account the similarities and differences between the creation narrative from Genesis and from the Mesopotamian poem "Enuma elish". The main conclusion is that although the concept of primeval waters from the Israelite and Jewish religious thought is essentially similar to its Mesopotamian counterpart, the Biblical authors managed to transform and integrate it into the general framework of their strict monotheism.

Keywords: Cosmogony, Primeval Waters, Hebrew Bible, Genesis

**ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS: 1966-1969. THE MOSCOW-BEIJING PUBLIC
CONTROVERSY - INADMISSIBLE IN BUCHAREST**

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Abstract

After the declaration of April 1964, one of the main guidelines of the Romanian foreign policy was to promote cooperation relations with all socialist states. As a result, the Romanian Workers' (Communist) Party has not allowed the representatives of both the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to use the rostrum of the Palace Hall in Bucharest to launch attacks against each other.

The present study analyses Zhou Enlai's visit in June 1966 as well as Konstantin Katushev's visit in August 1969, when the Romanian political leaders have required the speakers to give up polemic speeches. Thus, there were only public statements celebrating the Romanian-Chinese and the Romanian-Soviet friendship relations.

Keywords: Romanian Workers' (Communist) Party, Chinese Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, official visit, congress, controversy, statements.

***FROM KINGDOM OF BULGARIA TO PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA (1944- 1948): A CRITICAL
APPROACH OF THE CONCEPT OF PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC IN THE BULGARIAN CASE***

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Abstract

After the downfall of communism, the collapse of the elementary communist social state and the emergence of aggressive capitalism brought about a nostalgia for Socialism. It induced some Bulgarian historians to argue that indeed the Soviet system, enforced in Bulgaria after 1947, did collapse in 1989, that another Bulgarian way to Socialism was feasible. This matched the concept of Peoples' Republic, elaborated by Georgi Dimitroff, to the Soviet regime. The aim of this paper is to revise this opinion and to outline the factors that forced the Bulgarian communists to apply other tactics to take over the full power in Bulgaria.

THE GENERAL VISION OF NATO REFERRING TO SECURITY

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Abstract

To cope the security environment revolution, revolutionary changes are needed to approach the basic concept of security. This is a first major transformation challenge to be exceeded. At a conceptual level, first is necessary paying a particular attention reducing the state's role when problems of security appear and strengthening the role of international organizations like UN, NATO, EU and OSCE. Similarly, we must be aware that will increase the role of other actors such as NGO's and corporations. Moreover, reporting us to the types of new risks and threats, it needs to understand that the new security concept involves increasingly a borderless world in which national and international security cannot be separated. To cope with these changes, it is necessary to apply proactive strategies based on multinational and multidisciplinary stabilization from the integrated core towards the nonaligned world. This strategy requires commitment and a collective effort of the international community. If it is evident that the Western world is called upon to lead the stabilization process as obvious is the fact that a strong contribution should come from other members integrated into the globalized core. Even the United States, the benchmark for global stability and security, cannot act alone.

Keywords: security, NATO, NGO's, corporations, strategy

THE SOCIAL WORK IN ROMANIA BETWEEN PPROFESSIONALISM AND POLITICAL OPTION

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Abstract

The Romanian social work system was rebuilt from the ground up, with a great difficulty and disjointed since 1990. After 25 years, it still lacks consistency and center of gravity, it is dysfunctional and underdeveloped. Although a young profession, having just over a century of life, the social work had progressed rapidly. Currently, to be a social worker means owning complex skills as communication, creating and maintaining social relationships skills, risks, needs and resources assessment, planning, intervention, counseling. He applies a multidisciplinary broad knowledge and specific intervention methods used in the context of respecting ethical principles and values, at individual, group, community and societal level. This is the key expert of the social work system. Although a young profession, having just over a century of life, the social work had progressed rapidly. Currently, to be a social worker means owning complex skills as communication, creating and maintaining social relationships skills, risks, needs and resources assessment, planning, intervention, counseling. He applies a multidisciplinary broad knowledge and specific intervention methods used in the context of respecting ethical principles and values, at individual, group, community and societal level. This is the key expert of the social work system. Unfortunately, in Romania, the social worker has no place in this system, which is organized on the basis of ideological options rather than on professional choices. This system is centered on populist measures without long-term vision rather than on the real needs of a society with a large percentage of people living below the poverty line.

Keywords: social work, professionalism, political ideology

NOVEMBER 1968: THE INVASION WHICH NEVER HAPPENED

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Abstract

This paper explores a less known event which caused great concern within diplomatic circles in Bucharest in November 1968: the rumors of an imminent Soviet invasion of Romania. Our research relies on British documents previously classified which illustrate the way London managed such information, the significance attributed to it and the way HMS Government regarded a potential Soviet invasion of Romania from the point of view of British interests in the Mediterranean. London considered that an intervention in Romania was likely to be the first step towards an invasion of Yugoslavia therefore creating the possibility for the Soviet military fleet to have access to Mediterranean ports and thus creating a major security vulnerability for Britain and NATO. The invasion which presumably had to take place in November 1968 never actually happened and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, in a later discussion with Nicolae Ceaușescu strongly denied that Moscow ever envisaged such a possibility. It therefore remains unclear what was the source of the rumors: was the Soviet espionage just trying to explore potential Western reactions to such a scenario or were the rumors launched by the Romanians for the same reason?

Keywords: Romania, Soviet Union, London, invasion, rumors, Mediterranean

**THE RESTORATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN
THE CITY OF TARGOVISTE IN THE LATE NINETEENTH
AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY**

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Abstract

In the year 1892, the Romanian Parliament voted “*The Law for the Discovery of the Monuments and Sites of the Antiquity*” and “*The Law for the Conservation and Restoration of Public Monuments*”. The latter brought with it a series of important regulations concerning the discovery and protection of monuments, the authorization of monuments, but also measures that were to be taken if they were hidden or destroyed. In this context, a general inventory of all the public monuments was going to be drawn up. Once inventoried, the monuments were not supposed to be demolished or restored without permission from the Ministry of Cults and Public Instruction and the Commission for Monuments.

Keywords: Law, monuments, sites, protection, inventory

NEW PUBLIC DIPLOMACY. PLACE BRANDING STRATEGIES

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Abstract

After September 2001, which triggered a global debate on public diplomacy, "PD" has become an issue in most countries. Many ministries of foreign affairs develop a public diplomacy policy of their own. Central and Eastern European countries may become an example?

In the context of globalization, nation-states began to be perceived as a different kind of merchandise – this intervening other new concepts, such as nation or place branding. As a multinational corporation or a product, the nation-state or the city can be branded. A brand is based on image, reputation, certain values...

Now, we assist to a competition – increasingly visible – between cities/areas/regions to promote their image and, hence, in this context, to a new need for specialists with vision.

Keywords: Public diplomacy, Nation branding, Place branding

SPORT AND POLITICS- OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC MOVEMENT IN ROMANIA DURING THE COMMUNIST REGIME

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Abstract

The Olympic and Paralympic Movement are a universal phenomenon today, so the public interest for these sport events increases from one edition to another. The same phenomenon enjoys excessive popularity in Romania, mainly because our country achieved remarkable results in the Olympic Arena during the last 50 years. In sport, as in many other areas, Romania took the soviet model for development. From the beginning, the Romanian government invested huge amounts of money in sport infrastructures. Also they paid much attention to different sport institutions, and invested a lot in sport for all. After all these reforms, quality performances started to appear. Romania won a huge number of medals in the Olympics and presented the world with a lot of world record holding athletes. Even the sport results were very good the government was not to active at all to invest in Paralympic sport.

In the 1970's, Romania achieved the most important success in the Olympic Games, with a young athlete named Nadia Comaneci. She will become a symbol for the national regime, and the government knew how to take advantage of this success in the public diplomacy speeches. Today Nadia Comaneci is one of the most important leaders of Special Olympics movement.

In my paper I will analyze different aspects such as: Why the communism regime didn't invest in Paralympic sport? How Ceausescu used this fact for his benefit and public diplomacy? For this research, I will also use documents from different public or private archives.

Keywords: Olympic Movement, Paralympic Movement, results, Nadia Comaneci, Communism regime

THE COMMUNION OF HUMAN BEING WITH HISTORY: HISTORIOGRAPHY AND COMPREHENSION

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Abstract

Thinking of history and historical truth requires a special report to the notion of interpretation, according to which the past is recomposed through philosophical methods. Henri Irénée Marrou defines comprehension as "the dialectic of the same with the Other", as a dialogue involving the existence of a broad base of fellowship between subject and object, between the historian and the man who is revealed through the document, in a state of mind that makes us connatural to others, allows us to experience their passions, to rethink their ideas under the same light wherever they saw them. For Marrou, the "other" is the historical past (De la connaissance historique).

My paper aims to examine the way in which the consciousness of the present time is related to the consciousness of the past time, the way in which private histories and public history are articulated in mentalities that reflects the civic function of history.

Keywords: historical truth, interpretation, past time, present time, dialogue

***POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN
ROMANIA AND ITALY. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
ALBERTO MARTIN FRANKLIN S DIPLOMACY IN
BUCHAREST***

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Abstract

Alberto Martin Franklin was born in Naples in April 1876 and was one of the most experienced diplomats from Italy in the Contemporary Period.

His mission in Romania lasted almost 4 years, from 1919 to 1923, one of the most important years from our history dealing with the international recognition of the Paris Peace Conference Treaty from 1919-1920 and also with our country struggle to resist revisionist countries. He work was of very important for Romania's foreign policy as Italy supported our country in it's attempts to reinvent itself as a new power on the international political system.

After leaving Romania, Alberto Martin Franklin was appointed ambassador in several countries, mostly from South America.

Keywords: foreign policy, diplomacy, International Relations, Alberto Martin Franklin, Romania, Italy

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ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF KUWAITI LEGAL SYSTEM

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Abstract

As in all Islamic countries, Kuwait's legal system is based on Islamic law, on doctrine and on amendments and interpretations of Sharia Islamic law by judges. The state can intervene only in areas not governed by Islamic law or when a particular interpretation is required, in the event that a certain religious disposition is ambiguous.

In a society dominated by the power of man and religion, human rights, inequality between men and women and between Muslims and non-Muslims are still a rather sensitive issue. In Kuwait, although article 70 of the Constitution stipulates that international treaties ratified by Kuwait have the force of law, the judicial and executive authorities, however, have not taken enough measures to implement this article.

Within the limits set by the Constitution, judicial power is exercised by courts on behalf of the emir. The courts are competent to resolve all disputes concerning a person's status (marital status), and also civil, commercial and criminal disputes. There are additional special courts for administrative, military and constitutional cases.

The two major sects of Islam, Sunni and Shi'a, give different interpretations of Sharia law. There are also differences of interpretation in the branches of each Islamic juridical school. For these reasons, Sunni and Shia Muslims resort to the courts that adhere to the respective school of Islam.

Keywords: Islamic law, religion, court, Sharia, Sunni, Shi'a

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF VRATSA REGION - A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract

In the context of a worldwide social mechanisation and globalization, a major task of the regional cultural institutes is to preserve and promote the cultural and historical heritage of local communities – literary wealth, monuments of culture and art, living human treasures. One of the good practices at Hristo Botev Regional Library, Vratsa, is aimed at preserving the living memory of the nation – people who embody and stand up for what is fundamentally Bulgarian, the local cultural tradition and memory. The Regional Library is initiator and main organizer of the already traditional Local History Conference entitled “Our Native Land’s Past as a Message to Future Generations” – joint initiative with the Regional Inspectorate of Education. The objective of those conferences is to preserve the cultural identity and convey the intangible cultural heritage from the past into the present and future through the living treasures of Vratsa Region. The archival documents, recordings, and publications resulting from the conferences are the first to be included into the institution’s digital library implemented under the Project on the Cross Border Cooperation Programme between Romania and Bulgaria, together with Dolj County – the leading partner, Regional Library “Alexander and Aristia Amman” of Craiova, and Vratsa District Administration.

Keywords: Conference, Library, Cultural Heritage, Digital Collections

***THE MONOGRAPHIC MOVEMENT FROM DOBROGEA
IN THE 20th CENTURY AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE
SOCIOLOGICAL SCHOOL FROM BUCHAREST UPON IT***

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Abstract

Rural monographies from Dobrogea grouped information describing the movement of rural sociological research in several stages as they have been known by Romanian sovereignty after 1878 and up to present times. This movement that led to drawing up monographies reached its height during interwar times where The Sociological School from Bucharest initiated massive research in rural world from Dobrogea. Dobrogea's social feature was quite different from other Romanian space as there were important differences created by ethnic peculiarities from this region that became part of Romania after 1878.

Keywords: monographies, rural world, sociological research, identities.

PARTNERSHIP AND TRUST BUILDING

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Abstract

“Partnership” is a term that describes a wide range of contracts and informal arrangements between firms and communities, from local to global scale. The relationships and agreements implied in “partnerships” are means to address issues of collective implications of individuals at local and regional levels, regarding quality of life, economic development, social cohesion, employment and risk sharing. In fact these are common statements, which everybody agrees with.

Co-operative structures can emerge as an "institution" defined as an observed regularity in the behaviour and/or actions of individuals or groups when they encounter a similar set of circumstances; there is a positive relationship between trust and social capital on one hand, and political and economic success, on the other hand.

Keywords: partnership, trust, social capital.

ON TWO FORGED „AUROCH'S HEAD 27 PARALE” POSTAGE STAMPS

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Abstract

Our study analyses two forged Moldavian auroch's head 27 parale postal stamps dated 1858, duplicated on a small piece of paper, which were the subject of a criminal investigation of fraud, as stipulated by art. 215, para. 1, of the Criminal Code. The presentation of these forgeries in a scientific paper aims to make them known to the public and to warn all the interested parties against the purchase of similar forgeries, as their recirculation would have serious consequences on the national cultural heritage. We believe that such forgeries have circulated among uninitiated persons for quite some time. The two forged postage stamps have been duplicated on a small piece of bluish paper of merely 60 x 50 mm. We noticed that the diameter of the forged stamps is of 20 mm, as compared to the original 19.5 mm diameter of an original 27 parale auroch's head stamp. The analysis of the print and of the characteristic signs of the 1858 27 parale auroch's head stamp image shows that the two postage stamps do not match the print of the original postage stamps. In fact, these postage stamps are glaring forgeries made at the end of the 19th century. Among the numerous forgeries of the 27 parale auroch's head postage stamp, these two investigated are easily retraceable; they have a fake double stamp, in blue China ink, the only legible word being Moldova

Keywords: forged postage stamp, 27 parale auroch's head stamp, glaring forgery.

SOCIAL POLICIES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

In Romania, the communist ideology promoted the principle of gender equality, but it means the masculinization of women. At the same time, it was promoted the principle of state nonintervention in the private life. Thus, violence against women was denied, maintaining it in latent stage, as other social problems. After the 1989 revolution, there were external mechanisms of public awareness on the issue of violence against women, mechanisms that have operated through international documents, through the promotion of human rights, by criminalizing violence against women, and through the dissemination of international events around family violence.

But this kind of awareness, imposed from outside, it was not enough, due to the tendency of resistance to change, resistance increased also by the inertia of the system.

Any attempt to consider violence against women as a social problem, was rejected and regarded as an attribute of the feminist movement.

Violence against women, especially domestic violence has become a topic of public debate in Romania after 1995.

In this paper I propose to highlight the measures of preventing and combating violence against women and the institutions from Romania responsible for implementing these measures.

Keywords: women, violence, preventing, control of violence

1864 - YEAR OF MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS ACCOMPLISH BY CUZA VODA

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Abstract

Administrativ-territorial reorganization of Romania represents one of the top subjects that has generated intense discussions within the last years especially among political actors. In this context, there worth making a short incursion in the Romanian past and experience in what concerns administrativ-territorial organization.

Romania knows its most intense period, from the perspective of redifining space and territory, in her modern age, once the Organic Regulations are being adopted - these offer a series of citizenship rights and freedoms, including separation of powers, reforms of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, preceeding the Minor Union, and the arrival of the foreign prince,- Prince Charles, and reaches its highest point with the issue of the first Constitution of Romania in 1866, the base of a new political system. The promulgation of the fundamental law in 1866 coincided, however, with the birth, a decade later, of the first two political parties of Romania: Liberal National Party and Conservative Party.

Some reviews show that the international and systemic structures of Romania were outlined with the adoption of Organic Regulations, legislative provisions resumed later by the Paris Convention, and the "deeds of polity" of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, that gave meaning to the ideas militated for centuries: the unification of the Romanians within the same borders, rights and freedoms equality in front of law.

The work „1864 - *The year of great administrative reforms of Cuza Vodă*” aims to treat briefly, the intense legislative activity that takes place during the reign of the person who created the Minor Union in 1859 -- Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

***THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS
CONCERNING BUDGETARY AUTONOMY OF LOCAL
COLLECTIVITIES***

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Abstract

The financial (budgetary) autonomy consists of the autonomy of communes, towns, cities and counties budget, meaning the local authorities' right to approve budgets of revenues and expenses, and to establish or levy local taxes, within the law. The work of local authorities to manage the resources regards the local interest. In all cases, it implies the existence of a patrimony, namely financial resources, land, material resources, public enterprises, buildings of education, culture, healthcare, social assistance institutions etc. owned by territorial collectivities. The financial resources available to local public authorities should be correlated with the powers and duties provided by law. This study has an interdisciplinary character, enrolling both in legal and economic sciences because the object of investigation is the legal frame of budgetary autonomy, and also the economic and financial issues raised by resource management by local public authorities.

Keywords: resources, local authorities, budget, local interest, public fund

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF VRATSA REGION - A SUCCESSFUL INVESTMENT TO THE EUROPEAN AND WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract

In the years of mechanization and globalization of society worldwide, the leading task of the regional cultural institutes is the preservation and promotion of cultural and historical heritage of the local communities - literary wealth, monuments of culture and art, living human treasures. One of the good practices of 'Hristo Botev' Regional Library-Vratsa is aimed at preserving the living memory of the nation - the people who are carriers and guardians of what is fundamentally Bulgarian, the local cultural tradition and memory. Regional Library is the initiator and main organizer of the already traditional Regional local history studies' conferences "The past of the native land - message to the future" - joint events with the Regional Inspectorate of Education. The main purpose of these conferences is the preservation of cultural identity and transmission of the intangible cultural heritage from the past in the present and to the future through the living treasures of the Vratsa Region.

The number of participants in the 11 conferences (held from 2004 to 2014) is 320 people, as the permanent participants (professionals - researchers, historians, anthropologists, ethnographers, archaeologists, art historians, choreographers, library professionals, teachers) are about a quarter - the rest are high school and university students who are part of the workshops and clubs in regional studies, and in recent years the team workings have become a favorite. The presented research and the discovered materials launch a unique collection of authentic photographs, field recordings and workings out on regional and homeland studies preserved in the departments of Regional Studies and Art

of “Hristo Botev” Regional Library. Issued are five richly illustrated collections of the series “Heritage”. The archival documents, recordings, and publications are the first objects that will come into the digital library of the institution, implemented through the Project on the Cross Border Cooperation Programme between Romania and Bulgaria, together with Dolj County – the leading partner, Regional Library “Alexander and Aristia Amman” in the town of Craiova and Vratsa District Administration.

Over the years, the Regional local studies conferences have won recognition and grew as one of the most significant forums for the expression of the supporters of the Bulgarian spirituality in Northwestern Bulgaria. The created unique collections, the handed down folklore crafts and knowledge, the preserved authentic rituals and customs, the research and the creation of interest in cultural monuments, preservation and promotion of the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors, are our contribution to the European and world cultural heritage.

Keywords: Conference, Library, Cultural Heritage, Digital Collections

***MARCH 1945- AN 23RD AUGUST IN REVERSE-SOME
BRITISH DOCUMENTS***

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Abstract

On March 2, 1945, general Avramescu was convoked to the commander of 40th Soviet Army. After one hour, the Romanian delegation was announced that Avramescu and the Russian general, Filip Fedorovici Jmacenko, left to the command point of Ukrainian Front 2, as they were expected there by Marshall Malinovski. In fact, General Avramescu was arrested. Later the Soviet authorities announced that Avramescu was killed on 3 March 1945, allegedly in an aerial attack over the car which transported him, and his body was buried in Budapest Soshalom cemetery. For many years Romanian historians have accused the Soviet secret services for having conspiring to arrest the general. Our research in British archives have revealed the role played by British intelligence CGHQ in this business.

Keywords: March 1945, general Avramescu, Soviet Union, British intelligence CGHQ.

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The conference will be divided into four sections which will bring together communications from various fields: political sciences, international relations, cultural studies, history, economics, European studies, philosophy, archeology, cultural heritage, diplomacy, law, political parties, sociology, education, religion and church history, media and communication.

The Conference is addressed to academicians, professors, researchers, PhD students, MA students, students and all those concerned with the areas mentioned above.

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