AMAN`S
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

4th International Conference

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
of the 4th International Conference
POLITICS. DIPLOMACY. CULTURE.,
7th – 10th of June, 2017,
Craiova, Romania
# Summary

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Dear Colleagues,

It is our great pleasure to wish you a warm welcome in Craiova, at the library. We open today the fourth edition of the International Conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture”. During 7-10 of June 2017, Craiova will be the scene of debates, presentations and interventions of the highest academic level. We 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 și Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library thus continues this year, the tradition of organizing international conferences. If the International Conference “State and Society in Europe” reached the 9th edition – this autumn we are organizing the 10th edition –, the International Conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture.” opens today for the fourth 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. For this edition, we are glad to have among us important researchers and interesting papers as well. Having successfully managed to publish and disseminate our participants’ papers were also delightful for our team.
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*.

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

The organization of this 4th International Conference “Politics. Diplomacy. Culture.” was the result of close collaboration, an efficient one, between the key actors: „Alexandru și Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, „Alexandru și Aristia Aman” Foundation, respectively the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Bucharest, University of Craiova, the Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Scientists Academy of Romania, the Archeological and Historical Sciences Department and the Romanian Academy, the „C.S. Nicolăescu Plopșor”- Craiova Social-Humanist Sciences Institute as partners.

**The Board of Directors**
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POLITICS. DIPLOMACY. CULTURE.

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### Programme of 4th International Conference

**POLITICS. DIPLOMACY. CULTURE**

CRAIOVA, June 7-10, 2017

#### Wednesday, June 7th 2017

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<td>Arrival of the participants. Check-in</td>
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#### Thursday, June 8th 2017

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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| 10.00| Participants’ registration  
Venue: The Art Museum of Craiova |
| 11.00| Opening ceremony  
**Venue:** The Art Museum of Craiova;  
**Language:** Romanian/English;  
Welcome speech:  
Asist. Prof. **Lucian Dindirică**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences / Manager of the “Alexandru & Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library;  
Adresses:  
**Ion Prioteasa**, President of the Dolj County Council;  
**H.E. Marcin Wilczek**, Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Romania;  
**Cristian-ioan Videscu**, Secretary of State, Romanian Government, Centenary Department;  
**Adrian Cosman**, Interim Mayor of Craiova;  
Prof. **Cezar Ionț Spânu**, Ph.D., Rector of the University of Craiova;  
Prof. habil. **Sorin Liviu Damean**, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova;  
**Opening of the exibition related to 1918.** |
| 11.30|  |
| 11.45| Coffee break |
1918: Poland and Romania - Parallel Destinies

12.00 - 13.30

Venue: The Art Museum of Craiova;
Language: English/Romanian;
Moderator: Prof. habil. Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D.

Asist. Prof. Krzysztof Nowak, Ph.D., University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland - Poland and Poles in 1918. The problem of integration and unification of the state;
Asist. Prof. Jan Stanislaw Ciechanowski, Ph.D., University of Warsaw, Poland - Year 1918. The recovery of the Polish independence in the international context;
Asist. Prof. Agata Stolarz, Ph.D., The Institute of East-Central Europe in Lublin, Poland - 1918 in Polish Collective Memory.

Martyrdom and Witnesses of True Faith during 1948-1989

12.00-13.30

Venue: Restoration, Preservation and Patrimonial Visualization of the Archbishopric of Craiova;
Language: Romanian.

Rev. Assoc. Prof. Emilian Lovișteanul, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania, The Orthodox Confession and the Sufferance of the Romanian Monks during the Communist Regime;
Rev. Assoc. Prof. Octavian Moșin, Ph.D., State University of Moldova, Republic of Moldova - Bessarabian Martyrs and confessors of the second half of the 20th c.;
Rev. Prof. Constantin Pătuleanu, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Bucharest, Romania - TBA;
Rev. Assoc. Prof. Claudiu Cotan, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania - TBA.

14.45

Venue: „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” County Library, Showroom.

Opening of the exhibition entitled “Mircea Eliade în corespondență inedită cu Vintilă Horia” [An unpublished correspondence between Mircea Eliade and Vintila Horia].
### Plenary Session


**Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” County Library, “Biblioteca Exilului Românesc din Paris – Basarab Nicolescu Hall”;

**Language:** Romanian.

### Martyrdom and Witnesses of True Faith during 1948-1989

**Venue:** Restoration, Preservation and Patrimonial Visualization of the Archbishopric of Craiova;

**Language:** Romanian.

Res. **Adrian Nicolae Petcu**, Ph.D., National Council for the Study of Security Archives (CNSAS), Romania - *TBA*;
Rev. Assoc. Prof. **Marin Cojoc**, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - *A re-evaluation of Romanian Anticomunist resistance after 1946*;
Assoc. Prof. **Pavel Pavlov**, Ph.D., Faculty of Theology, Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bulgaria - *TBA*;
Rev. Assoc. Prof. **Sergiu-Grigore Popescu**, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - *The Orthodox Church of Oltenia in the first two decades of the Communist dictatorship (1945-1964)*;
Rev. Assoc. Prof. **Nicolae Răzvan Stan**, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - *Participation of Christians to Christ’s Sacrifice according to Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae*.

### Book launch


**Presents:** Gheorghe Onişoru, Ph.D. & Pr. Sergiu Popescu, Ph.D.
1918: Poland and Romania - Parallel Destinies

16.30 - 18.00

Moderators: Prof. Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D. & Prof. Corneliu Mihail Lungu, Ph.D.;
Language: Romanian.

Călin-Cezar Ciorteanu, Ph.D., Head of Border Police Territorial Services Suceava, Romania - The Romanian – Polish Border Within the Framework of Acknowledging the Union of Bukovina and the Romanian Kingdom;
Lect. Ionuț Cojocaru, Ph.D., Romanian Government, “CENTENAR” Department, Romania - The Romanian-Polish relations in the interwar period;
Prof. Habil. Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D., Academy of Romanian Scientists / Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Craiova, Romania – The visit of the Romanian Royal Family in Poland (22-29 of June 1923);
Lect. Mihai Ghițulescu, Ph.D. University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania – Democracy Building and Democracy Failure in Poland and Romania after the World War I;
Prof. Corneliu Mihail Lungu, Ph.D., Academy of Romanian Scientists, Romania - Romanian-Polish events from 1918, 1938, 1940 and 1956 reflected in archive sources;
Asist. prof. Lucian Dindirică, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences / Manager of the “Alexandru and Aristia Man” Dolj County Library, Romania - The polish refugees in Romania in National Security reports (1939-1945).

Diplomacy & International Relations and European Studies

16.30-18.15

Moderator: Prof. Radu Carp, Ph.D., Lect. Mihai Ghițulescu, Ph.D. & Lect. Constantin Crăițoiu, Ph.D.
Language: Romanian/English.

Prof. Radu Carp, Ph.D., Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest, Romania - Minority SafePack: towards new instruments for the protection of national minorities in Europe?
Assoc Prof. Anca Parmena Olimid, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization, Craiova, Romania & Lect. Daniel Alin Olimid, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Department of Biology and Environmental Engineering, Biology Specialisation, Craiova, Romania - Elevating the Local Democracy, Local Leadership and the Regional Development Nexus within the Agenda of the CIVEX Meetings (CoR) (2016-2017);
Lect. **Florian Olteanu**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Craiova, Romania - *European Union, Balkans and the Greek-Turkish relations in the XXI-st century*;
Assist. Prof. **Andriy Pospelov**, Ph.D., Odessa I.I. Mechnicov National University, Ukraine - *Anti-Ukrainian political and historical position of modern Republic Poland as destruction of bilateral relations*;
Lect. **Ioana Leucea**, Ph.D., “Petru Maior” University, Tg. Mureș, Romania - *Reading the map of global politics from one country: Djibouti*;
**Cornel Constantin Mărculescu**, Ph.D., „Dora Dalles” Primary and Secondary School of Bucșani, Dâmbovița County, Romania - *Romania and the Geneva Conference of Disarmament (1932-1934)*;
**Marius Nicolae Grad**, Ph.D.c., Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of History and Philosophy, Department of International Studies and Contemporary History, Romania - *Perspectives on Libyan internal security context in the first semester of 2017*.

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**Martyrdom and Witnesses of True Faith during 1948-1989**

**Venue:** Restoration, Preservation and Patrimonial Visualization of the Archbishopric of Craiova;
**Language:** Romanian.

Rev. Assoc. Prof. **Constantin Băjău**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Romania - *Martyrdom and Confessors. From the Roman prison to the Communist camp*;
Rev. Lect. **Ioniță Apostolache**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Romania - *Confessors and Apologists of the Orthodox Faith in Oltenia. Examples of Sacrificial Life from the Communist period*;
Lect. **Cristian Emanuel Cercel**, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - *The image of the delator in the memoirs of the political prisoners*.

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**Book launch**

**Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Acad. Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall;
**Language:** Romanian.

**Presenters:** Gheorghe Onișoru, Ph.D., Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D., & Apostolos Patelakis, Ph.D.

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| 18.50-19.30 | **Book launch**  
**Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Acad. Dinu C. Giurescu Hall;  
**Language:** Romanian.  
- **Cezar C. Ciorteanu**, *Frontierele Bucovinei în perioada 1918-1947*, Târgoviște, Cetatea de Scaun, 2017 [*Bucovina’s frontiers during 1918-1947*].  
**Presenters:** Gheorghe Onișoru, Ph.D. & Cezar C. Ciorteanu, Ph.D. |

**Friday, June 9th 2017**

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<th>Time</th>
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| 8.45  | **Venue:** The Courtyard of the “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library.  
**Opening of the exhibition entitled “Craiova în Primul Război Mondial”** [*Craiova in the First World War*]. |
| 9.00-10.30 | **Plenary Session**  
**Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Acad. Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall;  
**Moderator:** Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D. & Prof. Silviu Miloiu, Ph.D.  
**Language:** Romanian.  
Assoc. Prof. **Nicolae Melinescu**, Ph.D., „Babeș-Bolyai” University from Cluj-Napoca, Romania - *The story of a forgotten genocide. The case of the Herero and Nama tribes*;  
Prof. Habil. **Silviu Miloiu**, Ph.D., Valahia University of Targoviste, Director of Grigore Gafencu Research Center of History and Cultural Heritage, Târgoviște, Romania - *The British lever: the transformation of Britain in Romanian Foreign Policy in the second half of the 1930s*;  
Res. **Sorin Cristescu**, Ph.D., Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History in Bucharest, Romania - *Dr. Wilhem Muehlion and His Consideration about Romania*;  
Assoc. Prof. **Vlad Mischevca**, Ph.D., Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. Coordinating Scientific Researcher (Department of Medieval History), Chișinău, Republic of Moldova - *The impact of the Bessarabia annexation in 1812: demographic and migration effects*;  
Lect. **Claudiu Marian**, Ph.D., Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of History and Philosophy, Department of International Studies and Contemporary History, Romania - *Political marketing – implementing political strategy*; |
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<tr>
<td>9.30-11.00</td>
<td><strong>Martyrdom and Witnesses of True Faith during 1948-1989</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Venue:</strong> Restoration, Preservation and Patrimonial Visualization of the Archbishopric of Craiova;</td>
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<td><strong>Language:</strong> Romanian.</td>
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<td>Rev. Lect. <strong>Gabriel Basa</strong>, Ph.D., &quot;A. Vlaicu&quot; University of Arad, Faculty of Theology &quot;I.V. Felea&quot;, Romania – <em>Prophets ofChrist and elite teachers of Romanian theology</em>;</td>
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<td>Rev. Assoc. Prof. <strong>Florin Dobrei</strong>, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Theology, &quot;Eftimie Murgu&quot; University of Reşiţa, Romania - <em>About the passions of a priest from Hunedoara: Ioan Sabău from Bobâlna</em>;</td>
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<td>Rev. Assoc. Prof. <strong>Daniel Aron Alic</strong>, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Theology, &quot;Eftimie Murgu&quot; University of Reşiţa, Romania - <em>The Romanian Orthodox Church from Banat after August 23, 1944. Clarifications and stages of the communism establishment until 1948</em>;</td>
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<td>Deac. <strong>Dorin-Demostene Iancu</strong>, Ph.D., Director of the Romanian Patriarchate Archives, Romania - <em>The support of Metropolitan Nestor for editing Father Dumitru Staniloae’s books in the 80’s</em>;</td>
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<td>Res. <strong>Ana-Maria Iancu</strong>, Ph.D.c., The Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations „Ion I. C. Brătianu”, the Romanian Academy, Romania - <em>An Oltenian Orthodox Priest in the Communist Prisons: Father Dumitru Ionescu (1905-1971).</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.45-11.30</td>
<td><strong>Book launch</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Venue:</strong> „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Acad. Dinu C. Giurescu Hall;</td>
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<td><strong>Language:</strong> Romanian.</td>
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<td><strong>Presentes:</strong> Gheorghe Onişoru, Ph.D., Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D. &amp; Cezar Stanciu, Ph.D.</td>
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**Martyrdom and Witnesses of True Faith during 1948-1989**

**Venue:** Restoration, Preservation and Patrimonial Visualization of the Archbishopric of Craiova;

**Language:** Romanian.

Rev. Assist. **Cosmin Cosmuța**, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj, Romania – *Early contacts between the Romanian Orthodox Vicariate of Alba Iulia and the Red Army, in the autumn, 1944*;

Assist. Prof. **Mihai Ciurea**, Ph.D., Romania - *The Persistence of Confession. Seven Macarisms in Saint John’s Revelation*;

Rev. Lect. **Ion Sorin Bora**, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - "Man Shall not Live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from the Mouth of God!" (Mat. 4, 4);

Rev. Lect. **Ion Reșceanu**, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - *Holy Scripture in the Communist jails*;

**Mina Minel Vodoiu**, Ph.D.c, University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Craiova, Romania - *Resistance by the Romanian Orthodox Church as a result of the challenges and persecution by the Communist security*;

**Doru Marcu**, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, *The Ecumenical Activity of Patriarch Justinian Marina in the period 1948-1977. History and theology*;

**Mladin Constantin**, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Romania - *Theodore II Doukas Laskaris - Theologian and Emperor (1222-1258)*.

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**Communism & Postcommunism**

**Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Acad. Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall;

**Moderator:** Gheorghe Onișoru, Ph.D. & Lect. Cezar Stanciu, Ph.D.

**Language:** Romanian.

Prof. **Gheorghe Onișoru**, Ph.D., “Ștefan cel Mare” University from Suceava, Romania - *Some considerations about the Communist movement in interwar Romania*;

Prof. **Apostolos Patelakis**, Ph.D., Institute of Balkan Studies Thessaloniki, Greece - *Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej and the 6th Plenary of the Greek Communist Party, March 11-12, 1956*;

Lect. **Emanuel Ciocianu Copilaş**, Ph.D., West University of Timișoara, Romania - *Reassessing Romanian postcommunism. Directions of analysis*;

Lect. **Radu Cârciumaru**, Ph.D., Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Departament of History, Romania – *The genesis of the Romanian Medieval States under the influence of communist propaganda (1948-1965)*;

Lect. **Cezar Stanciu**, Ph.D., University Valahia, Romania - *Romania in August 1968: the role of the external factors reconsidered*. 

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### History

**Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Biblioteca Exilului Românesc din Paris – Basarab Niculescu Hall”.

**Moderator:** Lect. Liviu Marius Ilie, Ph.D. & Asist Prof. Cosmin-Ştefan Dogaru, Ph.D.

**Language:** Romanian;

Lect. **Liviu Marius Ilie**, Ph.D., Vice Dean, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania - *Various Remarks on Gypsies of Wallachia (the End of the 14th Century - the Beginning of the 16th Century)*;
Res. I **Leonidas Rados**, Ph.D., „A.D. Xenopol” History Insitute, Iasi, Romania - *The Foundation of the University of Iasi (1860) and the First-Generation Students*;
Assoc. Prof. **Iulian Oncescu**, Ph.D., Valahia University of Târgovişte, Faculty of Humanities, Department of History, Romania - *European diplomacy and policy. France and the recognition of Romania's national independence (1878-1880)*;
Prof. **Stoica Lascu**, Ph.D., "Ovidius" University of Constanţa, Faculty of History and Political Science, Romania - *100 Years Ago – An "Autonomous", "Independent" State of the Aromanians in the Pindus Mountains*;
Prof. **Ştefan Păun**, Ph.D., “Hyperion” University of Bucharest, Romania - *Eugenia de Reuss lanculescu and the national emancipation movement*;
Assist. **Prof. Cosmin-Ştefan Dogaru**, Ph.D., Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest, Romania - *A Comparative Perspective on Party Membership Recruitment in Romania: the National-Liberal Party and the Conservative Party in Late 19th Century*;
Assist. Prof. **Mihaela Ilie**, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania - *The Decisional Role and the Responsibilities within the Executive Power: the Relationship Established between King Carol II and Armand Călinescu (1938-1939)*.

### Book launches

**Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Acad. Dinu C. Ghiurescu” Hall;

**Language:** Romanian.

- **Emanuel Copilaş**, coord., *Sfârşitul istoriei se amână. O radiografie a postcomunismului românesc*, Târgovişte, Cetatea de Scaun, 2017 [*The end of history is postponed. A radiography of the Romanian postcommunism*].

**Presents:** Cezar Stanciu, Ph.D. & Emanuel Copilaş, Ph.D.
**Presents:** Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D. & Cosmin-Ștefan Dogaru, Ph.D. |
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<td>16.45-19.00</td>
<td><strong>Cultural Studies, Research &amp; Sociology</strong></td>
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</table>
|  | **Venue:** „Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Acad. Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall;  
**Moderator:** Mireille Rădoi, Ph.D. & Lect. Constantin Crăițoiu, Ph.D.c.  
**Language:** Romanian |
|  | Res. **Virginia Blînda**, Ph.D., Romanian Academy, Institute for South-East European Studies, Bucharest, Romania - *Imprimatur - The Symbolism of Censorship in the Romanian Principalities (The First Half of the Nineteenth Century)*;  
**Mireille Rădoi**, Ph.D., General Director at “Carol I” Central University Library, Romania - *Educational and Cultural Institutions - as Critical Infrastructures of a Nation*;  
Lect. **Constantin Crăițoiu**, Ph.D., vice-dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences from the University of Craiova, Romania - *Family influence on the children education in the rural communities*;  
**Mixich Rodica**, Ph.D., Craiova, Romania - *Italian farmers colonies near Craiova, southern Romania*;  
**Stela-Marinela Bogoslov**, librarian at “Alexandru and Aristia Aman “ Dolj County Library, Craiova, Romania - *Petar Beron’s contribution to the economic, cultural and scientific life of Craiova*;  
**Lavinia Cercel Sofia**, librarian at “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - *The librarian today – a chameleonic personality*;  
**Loredana Mădălina Bâileșteanu**, librarian at “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - *Romanian Library System in the XX-th Century*;  
**Cristian Vasile Petcu**, Ph.D., member of the teaching staff in the Orthodox Theology and Educational Science Faculty of the Wallachia University in Tîrgoviște, Romania - *The components of the national cultural heritage as historical values of national identity*;  
**Daniel Nazare**, Ph.D., Manager of the “George Barițiu” County Library Brașov, Romania - *Cities called Stalin*;  
**Astra Magazine** presentation. |
International Relations, History & Research

Moderator: Lect. Florian Olteanu, Ph.D. & Marilena-Cornelia Rizescu, Ph.D.c.
Language: Romanian;

Lect. Georgescu Cătălina Maria, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization, Romania & Georgescu Silviu-Dorin, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Doctoral School in Economic Sciences, Romania - Tracking media coverage of European economic and monetary policies: a content analysis;
Mirela Minca-Mălăescu, Counselor, National Archives of Romania, Dolj Country Department, Romania - The legislative provisions concerning the functioning of the Prefect as an institution, in the United Principalities, between 1866-1914;
Res. III Dumitru-Cătălin Rogojanu, Ph.D., Deva Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilisation, Romania - New Developments and Trends in the History of Research;
Marilena-Cornelia Rizescu, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania - Evolution of Romanian-American diplomatic relations;
Assoc. Prof. Cosmin Lucian Gherghe, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization, Romania - Delegating the administration under the new concessions’ law;
Eugen Nicolae Țieranu, Ph.D.c., University of Medicine and Pharmacy Craiova, Romania - The history of beta blocker;
Cristian Vasile Petcu, Ph.D., member of the teaching staff in the Orthodox Theology and Educational Science Faculty of the Wallachia University in Târgovişte, Romania - Integrated management of protection of the national cultural heritage history;
Elena Rusu, Ph.D.c., Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of European Studies, Romania - How do foreign direct investments generate positive spillovers?
Raluca Luțai, Ph.D.c., Doctoral School of International Relations and Security Studies, Babes Bolyai University, Romania - ISIS Dabiq magazine as a “soldier” for the intelligence services ”army”.
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| 16.45 - 9.00 | **What Clash of Titans? Emerging regional orders in the wider Eurasia region**  
Venue: „Alexandru and Aristia Aman“ Dolj County Library, “American Corner Hall”.  
Moderator: Lect. Florin Păsătoiu, Ph.D.  
Language: Romanian/English.  
Lect. Cristian Niţoiu, Ph.D., September Aston University and an Associate Fellow at LSE IDEAS, Romania - *Overlapping regional orders in Eurasia: Is there any space for a ‘Grand Bargain’?*;  
Assoc. Prof. Rafaelle Marchetti, Ph.D., Department of Political Science and the School of Government of LUISS/ editorialist for Il Messaggero, Italy - *Six transnational mechanisms of hybrid politics*;  
Lect. Florin Păsătoiu, Ph.D., University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania - *What Clash of Titans? Emerging regional orders in the wider Eurasia region*. |
| 19.15-20.00 | **Book launch**  
Language: Romanian.  
**Presents:** Sorin Liviu Damean, Ph.D., Cosmin-Ştefan Dogaru, Ph.D. & Dumitru-Cătălin Rogojanu, Ph.D. |
| 20.15-20.45 | **Book launch**  
Language: Romanian.  
**Presents:** Cezar Stanciu, Ph.D. & Cosmin Budeancă, Ph.D. |
| **Saturday, June 10th 2017** |  
**Departure of participants** |
Keynote Speakers
Adrian - Cosmin BASARABĂ

Adrian-Cosmin Basarabă is Associate Professor at the Department of Political Sciences within the Faculty of Political Sciences, Philosophy and Communication Sciences, the West University of Timişoara. PhD in Sociology at „Babeş-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.

Virginia BLÎNDA

Virginia Blînda - Scientific Researcher, Romanian Academy, Institute for South-East European Studies, Bucharest. Research interests: cultural and political history of Romanians, 19th century; mentalities; construction of national identity; political ideas.

Radu CARP

Professor, Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest. Director of the Doctoral School in Political Science, University of Bucharest. MA in European studies and international relations, Institut Européen des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Nice (1996). SJD, Comparative Constitutional
Law, Faculty of Law, „Babeş-Bolyai” University of Cluj (2002). Representative of the University of Bucharest team part of the European research network Observatory on Local Autonomy, coordinated by the Université de Lille 2 (2015 - ). Member of the Executive Committee of the E.MA - European Master’s Degree in Human Rights and Democratization of the EIUC - European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization, Venice (2015 - ). Representative of the University of Bucharest in the project CIII-AT-0702-01-1213 - Ethics and Politics in the European Context, part of the CEEPUS III network, coordinated by Institut für Sozialethik, University of Vienna; 12 universities from Central and Eastern Europe are part of this network (2012 - ). Visiting Professor: University Matej Bel of Banska Bystrica (2016); Università degli Studi Firenze (2015); Institut für Sozialethik, Universität Wien (2015); Trnava University (2014); Umea University (2013); Charles University of Prague (2013); University of Szeged (2012); The Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto (2011); Mykolo Romerio Universitetas, Vilnius (2010); National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (2000). Research associate of: Institut für Rechtsphilosophie, Religions- und Kulturrecht, Universität Wien (2006 - 2008); The European Institute of Romania, in the framework of Programme Accession Impact Studies - PAIS 3 (2005); The Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Religious Studies towards EU Integration, a programme of New Europe College - Bucharest (2004); TMC Asser Institut, Den Haag (2002). He published 15 books as author and co-author. Latest books: Politograma. Incursiuni în vocabularul democrației (Politograma. Travels into the vocabulary of democracy) - Institutul European, Iași, 2015; Dreptul public, perspectiva comparată și analiza politică. O intersecție necesară (The public law, the comparative perspective and the political analysis. A necessary crossroad) - Adenium, Iași, 2015; (ed.) Calea europeană a Republicii Moldova (The European path of the
Republic of Moldova) - Adenium, Iaşi, 2016. Articles and book chapters published in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands, USA.

Jan Stanisław CIECHANOWSKI

Jan Stanislaw Ciechanowski, Ph.D. at the Faculty of History of the University of Warsaw (2005); since 2005 Adjunct Professor at the Faculty of “Artes Liberales” of the University of Warsaw; 2010-2016 Head of the Office for War Veterans and Victims of Oppression of the Republic of Poland; Correspondent Member of the Portuguese Academy of History; main topics of investigation: history of Spain, Portugal and Mediterranean region, history of Polish diplomacy and intelligence.

Călin Cezar CIORTEANU


Ionuţ COJOCARU

Ionuţ Cojocaru is Lecturer, PhD. at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science within the International
Relations and European Studies Department of the University of South-East Europe – Lumina. In 2011 he obtained the doctoral degree in history. He graduated a master in the Contemporary history of Romania domain within the Faculty of History in Bucharest, and a second one in Political Science domain at the National School of Political and Administrative Sciences, Bucharest. His interests include both the Balkans region and the relations between the Balkan states and the Ottoman Empire/Turkey. He published several studies, analyses, volumes of documents, and volumes of studies regarding the relations between the Balkan states. In 2007 he started to work as Assistant professor, and since 2012, when he became lecturer, he is in charge with teaching both the History of the International Relations and the History of the South-East Europe in the XIX-XX centuries subjects. He is an active member of the editorial boards of the Serbian magazines: *Balkan Synthesis* and *Facta Universitatis*, of the Turkish magazines: *Journal of Eurasian Studies*, *Studies of the Ottoman Domain*, and *History Studies* (International Journal of History), and of the Russian magazine *Crimean Historical Review*. He is co-author of the volume of documents *România-Turcia 1923-1938. Documente vol. I* (Romania-Turkey 1923-1938. Documents vol I), Cavaliotti Publishing House, Bucharest, 2011. He published the following books: „*România și Turcia, actori importanti în sistemul de relații internaționale 1918-1940*” (Romania and Turkey, important players in the international relations system between 1918 and 1940), Cetatea de scaun Publishing house, Târgoviște, 2014, and „*Turcia de la Ataturk la Erdogan*” (Turkey from Ataturk to Erdogan), Cetatea de Scaun Publishing house, Târgoviște, 2016, and he was also the editor of the volume *South-East European Diplomacy. 100 Years Since the Balkan Wars*, Cetatea de scaun Publishing house, Târgoviște, 2015.
Cosmin COSMUȚA

Rev. Cosmin Cosmuța is a Lecturer at the „Babeș-Bolyay” University in Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Orthodox Theology. PhD since 2013 with a thesis about the Orthodox Romanian Vicariate of Alba Iulia, 1940-1945. Main activity: courses of Romanian Orthodox Church History and Romanian-Cyrillic Paleography, both at bachelor level. Also interested in making research in Transylvanian history, Orthodox Church under the communism in Romania, religious education.

Constantin CRĂIȚOIU

Constantin Crăițoiu is a PhD lecturer professor at the Sociology Department and vice-dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences from the University of Craiova. His major is in the methodology of scientific research and cultural studies and he is at the same time involved in social projects that are based on the results of the scientific research. His reference work is The Romanian Society Today, which was published by the European Institute in Iasi.

Sorin CRISTESCU

Sorin Cristescu (n. 1962) dedicated himself to the study of History, graduating the Faculty of History as forerunner at the Bucharest University (1997), PhD magna cum laude (2004). He published: Corespondența personală a regelui Carol I (1878 - 1912), Editura Tritonic, București, 2005; Carol I și politica României (1878 -1912), Editura Paideia, București, 2007. Scrisorile regelui Carol I din arhiva de la Sigmaringen, Editura

Sorin Liviu DAMEAN

He is Ph.D. Professor at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, 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 journal "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 with different prizes for the results of scientific research in the field of history. Since 2016, Sorin Liviu Damean, former Director of the Doctoral School of Social Science and Humanities, now is the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

**Lucian DINDIRICĂ**

He is the manager of „Alexandru și Aristia Aman” County Library Craiova starting with 2009 and Assistant Professor at University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, 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 PhD 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.

Mihai GHIȚULESCU

Mihai Ghițulescu, Lecturer at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences. B.A. in Political Science, M.A. in European Studies, Ph.d. in History. Author of the books “Organizarea administrativă a statului român modern (1859-1918)” (Aius PrintEd, Craiova, 2011) and “Domnie și guvernare. Organizarea și funcționarea instituției guvernelui în România (1866-1940)” (Aius PrintEd, Craiova, 2015).

Dorin-Demostene IANCU

Deacon Dorin-Demostene Iancu is the Director of the Romanian Patriarchate’s Archives. He graduated the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in the University of Bucharest in 2008. In 2010 he obtained a Master Degree in History. He completed a Ph.D. in History at the “Nicolae Iorga” History Institute of the Romanian Academy in 2013. His Ph.D. thesis deals with “The
Romanian-German Cultural Relations between the Two World Wars”. He has researched in the Romanian, English, German, French, Bulgarian and Ukrainian archives. His recent publications are: Relațiile culturale româno-germane în perioada interbelică, București, Editura Enciclopedică, 2015; Coeditor of Justinian, Patriarhul Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, Amintiri, second edition, București, 2015, together with Prof. dr. Remus Rus.

Liviu Marius ILIE

Liviu Marius Ilie is a PhD lecturer at the University of Craiova, the Faculty of Social Sciences. He worked as a researcher at the “C.S Nicolaescu-Plopsor” Institute for Studies in Social Studies and Humanities. He has B.A., M.A. and PhD diplomas in history at the University of Craiova, University of Bucharest and the Romanian Academy – “Nicolae Iorga” Institute of History. He published scientific studies and had conferences on political institutions, Middle Ages and premodern era in southeastern Europe and Romanian space. He received „Gheorghe I. Brătianu” award of The Society of Historical Sciences from Romania. He took part in national and international research projects.

Stoica LASCU

Born: June 18, 1951, Râmnicu de Jos village (Constanța county). Studies: Graduate of the High School no. 4 in Constanța (1970); Graduate (with the work Political activity of Armand Călinescu, 1974) and Ph.D. in History (with the thesis

Emilian LOVIȘTEANUL

Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Râmnic; PhD Reader at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova, University of Craiova; Theology major – History minor graduate of the Faculty of Letters and Theology, ”Ovidius” University of Constanța (1996-2000); Master of Old and Medieval History of the Faculty of History; The History of the Romanian Orthodox Church, PhD in Theology with the PhD thesis ”The Metropolitan Church of Moldavia and Suceava: Iasi Archdiocese in the First Half of the 20th Century (1900-1948)”; Refresher course in English at the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield and courses in Theology at the Resurrection Theology College, Great Britain (2005); Publications: 8 books, among which Word and Deed in Light of the Gospels, Reîntregirea Press, Alba Iulia, 2014; 4 volumes in collaboration; 108 studies and 28 articles; Participation in numerous symposia, national and international conferences.
Nihal Raveendra MADDUMAGE

Administrative secretary - Embassy of Paraguay to the Holy See.

Raffaele MARCHETTI

Raffaele Marchetti (Laurea, Rome-La Sapienza; PhD, London-LSE) is senior assistant professor (national qualification as associate professor) in International Relations at the Department of Political Science and the School of Government of LUISS. His research interest concerns global politics and governance, hybrid and city diplomacy, transnational civil society, (cyber-)security and political risk, and democracy. He acts also as external expert for the European Commission and other public/private institutions on issues of global governance, public policies, civil society, and security. He is editorialist for Il Messaggero. In 2015 he produced one of the first MOOCs on IR: From International Relations to Global Politics for Iversity. In the past, he was director of the FP6 Strep project SHUR. Human Rights in Conflicts: The Role of Civil Society and held a Jean Monnet European Module on EU’s Engagement with Civil Society, both funded by the European Commission. He was visiting/adjunct professor at American University of Rome-AUR, China Foreign Affairs University-CFAU-Beijing, London School of Economics-LSE, MGIMO-Moscow, Sciences Po-Paris, Strathmore-University-Nairobi, Université de Geneve, University of Naples L’Orientale, and Waseda-Tokyo. He was fellow at the European University Institute-EUI, Italian National Research Council-CNR, University of Exeter, the FP6 research project DEMOS. Democracy in Europe and the Mobilization of Society at the University of Urbino, the Network of Excellent
GARNET. Global Governance, Regionalisation & Regulation: The Role of the EU and the SUSI on US National Security Policy-Making at the University of Delaware. He was research contractor for the European Union Institute for Security Studies-EUISS, Istituto San Pio V, Istituto Affari Internazionali-IAI, and Finmeccanica. He was rapporteur for the European Commission on Civil Society in Global Governance, and received the Lawrence S. Finkelstein Award by the International Studies Association-ISA, Section on International Organization.

Claudiu MARIAN

Claudiu Marian is a Lecturer in the Department of International Studies and Contemporary History at Babeș Bolyai University Cluj Napoca, specialized in Political Science. He holds a PhD in International Relations and his work is focused mainly on democratic representation, electoral systems, political marketing and elections.

Nicolae MELINESCU

Nicolae Melinescu worked as a senior correspondent in the News Department of the Romanian public TV for 40 years. After his retirement in 2012, he has taught international relations, communication sciences and video journalism in the Cluj-Napoca University. He has published several studies and books and contributed a number of articles and presentations to national and international scientific events. He has published monthly studies on Africa in the cultural magazine „Curtea de la Argeș” under the generic title „Africa, my neighbour”. In 2012 he travelled to the Gulf of Aden on board of the Romanian frigate
"King Ferdinand" to document his book "Romanian Navigators and the Threats of Maritime Piracy".

Silviu MILOIU

Silviu Miloiu is a professor of Nordic and Baltic history, contemporary history and history of international relations and chair of doctoral theses at Valahia University of Targoviste. He has accomplished a large number of publications in Romania and abroad and managed several research projects. He is the chairman of the Romanian Association for Baltic and Nordic Studies and editor-in-chief of the Romanian Journal of Baltic and Nordic Studies and Director of Grigore Gafencu Research Center of History and Cultural Heritage. He is currently studying the Romanian relations with Norway and Britain.

Vlad MISCHEVCA

Currently, he holds the position of scientific researcher at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. During many years he was engaged in research projects abroad (2000 – 2009) working in Poland and Greece (at the Neo-Hellenic Research Institute from Athens, in the European Program ENTER; YKI Program; Research Projects at the Athos monasteries Sf. Paul, Vatoped, etc.). Chairman of the National Commission of Heraldry under the President of the Republic of Moldova (1995-1997); Commission Vice-President (1998-2008), present: Member of CNH. About 100 articles and studies (including 14 monographs), devoted to the history of international affairs in Southeastern Europe, the genealogy of

**Octavian MOȘIN**

Born on 03 June 1977 in Drochia, Republic of Moldova. Graduate of the Theological Academy of Chisinau and the Faculty of Lettres of the State University of Moldova. MA in Theology, Philosophy, and Social Assistance. PhD in Theology at Sibiu Faculty of Orthodox Theology. Associate Professor at the State University of Moldova and University of European Political and Economical Studies “Constantin Stere”. Priest at the Meeting of the Lord Chapel of the State University of Moldova. Chairman of the Synodal Sector of Pastoral Activity among Youth and of the Association of Orthodox Christian Students of the Republic of Moldova.

**Daniel NAZARE**

Daniel Nazare graduated from Iassy University (1995) with a master' degree in Romanian History in 1996. Since 1997
he works at the Brasov County Library, where he was responsible for bibliographic service (1998-2008). He argued his doctoral thesis in 2007 at Iassy University. Also, he has published different papers in history and library science, in magazines and reviews („Astra”, „Anuarul Institutului de Istorie A. D. Xenopol”, „Biblioteca”, „Revista română de istoria cărții”, „România literară”, „Familia”, „Xenopoliana”, „Archiva Moldaviae”, „Bibliothèque”) in volumes too. In 2008 he became manager of the Brasov County Library and involved in a variety of national and international projects (Biblionet, Manuscriptorium, AFCN, Erasmus +, EEA-grants-Norway-grants) within professional associations (ANBPR, ABR, IFLA, AIFBD) and events (International Conference Bibli o 2010-2013).

Basarab NICOLESCU

Honorary theoretical physicist at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Paris, France. Professor at the Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. Professor Extraordinary at the School of Public Leadership, Stellenbosch University, South Africa. Member of the Romanian Academy. President-Founder of the International Center for Transdisciplinary Research and Studies (CIRET), a non-profit organization (173 members from 32 countries), which has a web site at: http://ciret-transdisciplinarity.org/. Founder and Director of the “Transdisciplinarity Series”, Rocher Editions, Monaco, of the “Romanians in Paris” Series, Oxus Editions, Paris and of the “Science and Religion” and “Science, Spirituality and Society” Series, Curtea Veche, Bucharest. Editor-in-Chief of "Transdisciplinary Journal of Engineering&Science", Texas, USA. In June 2014, the Academy of Transdisciplinary Learning and Advanced Studies (ATLAS), Texas, USA and Asia University,

Cristian NIȚOIU

Cristian Nitoiu is a Lecturer in Politics and International Relations in September Aston University and an Associate Fellow at LSE IDEAS.. Before this he was a Postdoctoral Fellow in EU-Russia relations and Ukraine at LSE IDEAS and he held research positions at Trinity College Dublin and the College of Europe (Natolin campus, ENP Chair). He is an expert on EU and Russian foreign policy, the BRICS, EU-Russia relations, Eastern Europe, international relations, the European public sphere or international political communication. His recent most book on ‘EU Foreign Policy Analysis: Democratic Legitimacy, Media, and Climate Change’ was published in 2015 by Palgrave. He is currently working on a book on EU-Russia relations during Putin’s third term, one on the role of the ideal self in world politics and a project on the European Parliament’s approach towards the post-Soviet space and Russia.
Krzysztof NOWAK

The Author represents Instytut Historii Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach, from 2012 as a cheef of the Department of Modern History after 1945. His scientific interests concern about the national problems in Middle-Eastern Europe in XX century and about the problems of borderlands. Author is a member of the Middle-European Comission works at Polska Akademia Umiejętności in Cracow and a member of Polish - Czech Forum at the polish Ministry of Foreign Office. From 1999 is a visitor of “Polish Days” in Suceava, Romania.

Iulian ONCESCU

Iulian Oncescu is an Associate Professor Dr. at Valahia University of Târgovişte, Faculty of Humanities, Department of History. His interest domains: Foreign travelers about the Romanians in the 18th century, French-Romanian relations in the 19th century, The Romanians’ modern history, Romania in the international relations in the Modern Epoch, Romania’s contemporary history, Local history. Since 2005, member in the Scientific Council of the Research Center of International Relations History and Cultural Studies “Grigore Gafencu” (in the framework of the Department of History, Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgovişte), and since 2012 in charge of the laboratory of History and International Relations in the framework of the same center. Member of the editorial board of the journal “Valahian Journal of Historical Studies”, Târgovişte since the year 2009. He published 25 works (as author, co-author, coordinator/editor) and over 60 studies and specialized
articles. Distinguished with the Nicolae Bălcescu Prize granted by the Romanian Academy for the year 2010 (13 Dec. 2012).

Gheorghe ONIȘORU

The author is professor at Ștefan cel Mare University Suceava, and senior researcher at the National Institute for Studying of the Totalitarianism. Major fields of interest: communism history, totalitarian regimes, cold war. Recent books: Pecetea lui Stalin. Cazul Vasile Luca (Stalin’s Stamp. Vasile Luca’s Case), 2014, and Istoria lumii contemporane. De la revoluția bolșevică la zilele noastre (1917 – 2015) (World contemporary history. From the bolshevik revolution to our time), 2015.

Apostolos PATELAKIS

Apostolos Patelakis was born in 1951, in Craiova, Romania, in a family of Greek political refugees. He graduated from the Institute for History and Geography in his hometown, in 1973. While teaching in a famous Romanian village (Botiza, Maramures), he continued his studies in the History-Philosophy Faculty in Cluj-Napoca. After graduating in 1976, he continued to teach in Brasov, until he officially returned to Greece, in 1979. Since then, he is living in Thessaloniki, where he taught Romanian language, culture and Civilization at the Institute for Balkan Studies (IMXA), since 1980, and at the Balkan Studies Faculty of the University of Macedonia (between 2000 and 2006). He made several literary and scientific translations from Greek to Romanian, he is the author of a few linguistic works an
informational booklets, contributor of Romanian newspapers in Greece. As a historian, he deals with the the Greek civil war, the Greek political refugees in Romania, Greek-Romanian relations.

Ștefan PĂUN

He graduated from the University of Bucharest, Faculty of History and Philosophy, Doctorate Degree in Historical Sciences – University of Bucharest; Vice-President of the Society of Historical Sciences in Romania 2011-2015; 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"(2009-2012) - 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. Girescu” 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.

Florin PĂȘĂTOIU

Florin Pasatoiu lectures on Comparative Security Policies, EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, Areas Studies: Eurasia, Analysis of International Conflicts at the
Department of History, International Relations and Political Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences- University of Craiova. He got his MA in International relations and European Studies at Aalborg University in Denmark and his PhD in sociology at University of Bucharest. Florin Pasatoiu benefited from four fellowship schemes so far: with MGIMO, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Russian Federation (in Moscow, September-November 2014), with the German Marshall Fund of the United States of America (in the United States of America, February – March 2008), with the European Foundation Centre, International Fellowship Programme for Learning and Exchange in Philanthropy (IFP) (at ALDA- in Italy and Council of Europe- Strasbourg, in 2007) and with the Mission of Romania to the European Union (in Brussels, in 2003).

Cristian Vasile PETCU

Cristian Vasile Petcu was born in the city of Slatin, Olt County, on 20 May 1975. Between 1993 and 1997 he studied Orthodox Theology at Craiova University, specialising in Pastoral Theology. Since 1998 he has been a member of the teaching staff in the Theology Faculty of the Wallachia University in Tirgoviște, and since 2011 until September 2016 he has been an associate professor in the Theology Faculty of Craiova University. He was awarded a Doctorate in History in 2009 and a Doctorate in Theology, on the subject of Canon Law, in 2010.
Leonidas RADOS

Born in 1971 in Iasi, Romania, Leonidas Rados graduated the History Faculty of the Iasi University in 1995 and he defended his doctoral thesis in the same University, in 2004. For the last two decades he is a researcher at the “A.D. Xenopol” Institute of History and, from 2009, head of the Cultural History Department. He is specialized in Greek studies, cultural history, history of education and history of universities.

Mireille RĂDOI

Senior lecturer giving classes and conferences at „Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy, „Babeș Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca and „Titu Maiorescu” University of Bucharest in fields related to knowledge management, international relations and security studies. Professional experience in various public institutions and different private companies as well. Since 2010, General Manager of the „Carol I” Central University Library.

Ion REȘCEANU

Ion Resceanu graduated the BA studies at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova (1996) and the MA studies at Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Bucharest (1997), where he started his PhD program in the Study of the Old Testament (1997-2002). During 2003-2004, he attended the Graduate School at the Ecumenical Institute of Bossey, Switzerland and in 2007 he was awarded a research scholarship at the Ostkirchliches Institute in Regensburg - Germany. He has
written and coordinated books, studies and articles on the study of the Old Testament and is currently a lecturer at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova.

Agata STOLARZ


Nicolae Răzvan STAN

Nicolae Răzvan Stan is Assosiate Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Theology, University of Craiova where he give lectures in Orthodox Spirituality. He got his PhD in Theology in 2007 with the thesis Anthropology from the Christological perspective: the doctrine bases of the spiritual life. He is also the Director of the Centre for the Theological and Interreligious Studies, University of Craiova. He wrote books, numerous studies and articles in national and international specialized journals, among which we mention, Anthropology from the

Cezar STANCIU

Cezar Stanciu (b. 1980) is Lecturer at Valahia University of Târgoviște and senior researcher at the “Grigore Gafencu” Center for the History of International Relations in Târgoviște, Romania. He gained his doctoral degree in history in 2008 and published numerous articles and books on Romania’s foreign policy during the Communist regime, in Romania, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal and the United States. Areas of interest: Romanian-Soviet relations, Romania’s foreign policy in the Cold War, ideology in international relations, small states in the Cold War. Monographs published: Devoted to the Kremlin; The alignment of Romania’s foreign policy to the Soviet coordinates (Cetatea de Scaun, 2009); The War of Nerves. Disputes Ceaușescu-Brezhnev 1965-1971 (Cetatea de Scaun, 2011); Nicolae Ceaușescu and the World Communist Movement (Cetatea de Scaun, 2014).
Cristian-Ioan VIDESCU

Cristian-Ioan Videscu is the CENTENAR’s Department Coordinator within the Romanian Government and a State Secretary since February the 2nd 2017. He is a graduate of the Arts and Social Sciences Faculty from the Aurel Vlaicu University from Arad, with a license in Administrative Sciences. In the year 2016 he graduated from the Post-University Program studies of continual professional training and development in the environment management, organised by the Transilvania University from Brasov. During the 2004-2010 years he was a redactor and an editorialist at many newspaper both prints or on-line from Arad, activated as a trainer, lecturer and expert for many financed projects from the European Social Fund and held numerous activities of counselling within the European Parliament (2009-2010) and The Lower House from Romania’s Parliament (2012-2016). He carried out an intensive activity within the civil society region, being a founder, member or promoter for many non-governmental organisations, among all: The Cultural Association Amifran, The Centre for Local Development and Volunteering Arad, The County Chamber Association for Agriculture and Rural Development Arad, The Cultural-Sportive Association Aldesteana, The Training and Counciling Association Arad, The Pro West Youth Association, The Community European Centre Association for Solidarity Arad, etc.

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ABSTRACTS
Abstract

The historical act of August 23, 1944, which established the military cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, placed the Romanian territories under the direct influence of communism for the next 45 years. The Church was among the first institutions oppressed by the regime, because it opposed by its mission the principles that founded communism. In Banat, the early period of the regime can be characterized by considering the horrors left behind by the soviet troops that passed through the territory, the abusive seizures and the politically motivated arrests, and the constant intimation of the population. From a diachronic point of view, one can reconstruct the stages of the process meant to destabilize the Church from Banat. The supreme moment of this process was the abolishment of the Diocese of Caransebes, the most important ecclesial institution of the Romanians from South Banat.

Key words: Banat, Diocese of Caransebes, establishment of communism, persecution, requisitions.
Confessores and Apologists of the Orthodox Faith in Oltenia. Examples of Sacrificial Life from the Communist

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Abstract

This year we celebrate in the Orthodox Church the rememberance of the Christian confessors and apologists from the Communist period. In our study, we will try to offer some examples of priests and Christians, which have been in prison by reasons of faith. In this context, Oltenia gived many examples. In the Monastery of Tismana we know Gherasim Iscu, the last abbe of the monastery. Moreover, from the pars of the monks, we have many examples in Lainici Monastery. Here, the abbe Visarion Toia, Calinic Caravan and others received the hard persecution of communism.

Key words: communism, persecution, monakism.
**Professed of Christ and elite teachers of Romanian Theology**

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**Abstract**

Many catastrophes had to endure the Romanian nation in the course of history, but rarely more disastrous than during the communist regime. Guided by faith in God, through the intercession, sacrifice and guidance of these ministers and teachers of theology and ancestral Church, he managed to find the power to pass, hopefully to the victory of the good, through all the trials he had undergone. In this way, no regime has succeeded in extinguishing the light emanating from the communion with the peers, the whole nature and Christ, and this continues to be today the unspent source of love meant to bring hope that beyond all the trials of times and ages The love that overcomes them all.

**Key words:** sacrifice, faith, teachers, communism, terror, love, consciousness, mission
The electoral behavior of the Banat population in the interwar period

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the behaviour of the population from the Banat Region in the inter-war period (1917-1938) from a sociological perspective, including also a series of interdisciplinary approaches such as electoral geography, cultural history, social statistics and political science. In the context of the national integration, the Banat Region formed a space with a slightly different conduct from the other regions, despite the fact that the evolution of the political directions kept the trend of the entire Romanian society. The Romanian politics and the electoral behaviour, from the end of the third decade and the beginning of the fourth decade, was characterized by the strengthening of a different party system than the one that ruled before the First World War, by the absolute integration of the regional parties that once belonged to the Eastern and Western Empires, by the disappearance of the Conservatory Party, by the domination and the conflict between the liberal orientation and the peasant ones, and also by the consolidation of the extreme right system.

Key words: Electoral behavior, Banat region, interwar period.
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Key words: sacrifice, faith, teachers, communism, terror, love, consciousness, mission.
Romanian Library System in the XX-th Century

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Abstract

The work emphasizes the history of Romanian libraries in the 20-th Century in addition to Romanian history: the results of the First World War and the Great Unification, the interwar period, the results of the Second World War and the Communist period. Libraries mirror the communities and the societies which they serve.

Key words: library, interwar, communism.
Martyrdom and Confessors. From the Roman prison to the Communist camp

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Abstract

There have always been testimonies of Christ. Ever since St. Archdeacon Stefan, the first Christian martyr, until the catacombs of Rome, from the great martyrs of Christ, such as St. Demetrius or St. George, from the martyred women to the Orthodox Roman priests who died in Aiud, Pitești, Sighetul Marmației and at the Poarta Albă, Christ's testimonies to supreme sacrifice for Christ washed with their blood the earth that Christ let them sanctify. The present essay aims to show that Christian martyr has been permanently in all times as on the Romanian earth.

Key words: martyr, martyrdom, sacrifice, faith, suffering.
Imprimatur - The Symbolism of Censorship in the Romanian Principalities (The First Half of the Nineteenth Century)

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Abstract
Various elements of visual identity and licensing sentence structure have been developed in the Romanian Principalities from the controlling tools of the censorship system (people, legislation, customs or censorship offices), as part of the official strategy to strengthen the authority and credibility of its actions. The visual symbols of censorship - too little researched or mentioned, so far - were seals that visually confirmed, along with appropriate administrative formulas, the “conformity” of an “opera” (text submitted to be reviewed by censorship in order to be published). The seals of censorship as visual elements had the role of transmitting and completing the symbolic unity of the official message that was expressed not only at the intellectual level, but at the emotional one, as well. On the other hand, the manner of identifying the symbols of censorship authority was mediated by the value of the words or expressions used in the process of acceptance of an “opera”.

The source of our analysis is a corpus of Romanian manuscripts from the first half of the nineteenth century, stored at the Library of the Romanian Academy in Bucharest.

Key words: Symbols, official language, censorship, Romanian Principalities, imprimatur.
“Petar Beron’s contribution to the economic, cultural and scientific life of Craiova”

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Abstract

A significant place in the history of Craiova’s cultural life in the XIXth century is occupied, undoubtedly, by Petar Beron, originally from Bulgaria, who lived in our city between 1832-1871. An important scholar and philanthropist, a doctor and man of letters, author of the first Bulgarian ABC (Bukvar), father of the modern Bulgaria, Petar Beron has fully integrated in the cultural, economic and scientific life of Craiova. Having numerous connections with the families of great regional landowners (the Iordache brothers and Ion Otetelisanu) and also with representatives of Bulgarian emigration, Petar Beron carries on numerous initiatives which aim the introduction of medical measures for the local community. A part of his properties found on the Oltenia territory will serve as reestablishments for the Russian army, boarding school for girls, didactic school for girls, later on the city’s Post Office, and so on and so forth. The famous “Doctor’s Inn”, his property, a well-known hotel, was serving as a place of relaxation for Craiova’s citizens.

Key words: Petar Beron, Craiova, personality, contribution.
«Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from the mouth of God» (Mt. 4:4)

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Abstract
Confession means existence. The true Christian, at the time of his temptation, suffered first of all from hunger and thirst, as did Jesus on Mount Quarantania. The confession of those who suffered during the Communist regime is interwoven with memories of the scandals. From their sufferings we have to hear their confessing word „Man shall not live by bread but by every word that comes from the mouth of God”

Key words: Jesus, Quarantania, bread, to live.
The genesis of the Romanian Medieval States under the influence of communist propaganda (1948-1965)

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Abstract

The genesis of the Romanian Medieval States has been a sensitive subject since the first historiographical attempts. On such conditions, it was normal for the Communist Party to try to bring some ideological changes to this important topic of Romanian History. In the first part of the communist regime, Mihai Roller and Barbu Câmpina, two of the most feared activist, were involved in the spread of new concepts. By constantly blaming the bourgeois historiography they tried to promote the struggle of the Russian people in the construction of state genesis alongside to the infamous role of foreign european forces represented by Hungarian royalty. Internally, evolution was assured by the oppressed class while the boyars took advantage only of the economic progress, essential in the state's appearance. Nicolae Ceausescu's coming to power, in 1965, led to the isolation of these formulas. The exaltation of the national heroes and and their belonging to the communist values and ideas becoming the new tools of propaganda.

Key words: Medieval Romanian States, Propaganda, History manual, Russian influence, Marxist-Leninist ideology.
 Minority SafePack: towards new instruments for the protection of national minorities in Europe?

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the 11 FUEN proposals background in order to see if they correspond to the current competences of the European Commission. This analysis is not limited to present these proposals, but tries to offer an answer to the question if the EU needs to have its own approach on the matter of national minorities and if this approach shall be complementary to that of the Council of Europe or need to have its own parallel evolution. Meanwhile, the paper emphasize on the position of Romania, Hungary and Slovakia regarding the Minority SafePack initiative and also the belonging of his authors to the political organizations, a fact that open the way to an interpretation that focus on the national dimension of the minorities protection. Using the European instruments is not, according to this interpretation, nothing but a mean to return the debate in the national arena and in the sphere of the state bilateral relations, with new arguments. The dispute related to kin-state that generated the Venice Commission Report from 2001 is therefore returned in another form.

Key words: citizen initiative, direct democracy, Europe, national minorities.
The image of the delator in the memoirs of the political prisoners

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Abstract
This paper presents the image of the delator as it appears in the memoirs of the political prisoners. The delator was a key figure in the political terror of the communist system.

Key words: delator, communist system, political prisoners.
The librarian today – a chameleonic personality

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Abstract
The paper emphasizes the importance of a librarian’s work nowadays. Not only librarians have to deal with physical and digital information, they also have to manage great coaching, facilitation and training roles in different kinds of communities. Their skills have to continually change and adapt, as we have seen during the past decades. It is of utmost necessity to improve their knowledge, in order to increase visibility of this great profession, and moreover, to gain recognition as the information management professionals that they are.

Key words: librarian, research work, skills, community.
“Year 1918. The recovery of the Polish independence in the international context”

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Abstract
An analysis of the recovery of the Polish independence in the international context in 1918 will be presented. The special attention will be paid to the following elements: borders of the newly created state; dangers for the maintenance of the independence; first attempts to create alliances; building the Polish diplomacy and establishing bilateral/multilateral relations by Poland.

Key words: Poland, independence, borders, diplomacy.
The Romanian – Polish Border Within the Framework of Acknowledging the Union of Bukovina and the Romanian Kingdom

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Abstract

The settlement of the border between the Romanian Kingdom and the 2nd Polish Republic was mainly required by geopolitical reasons, the two states supporting each other in front of The High Allied and Associated Powers which were reunited at the Peace Conference. The evolution of the political - diplomatic and military context after 1918 required and customized the Romanian – Polish proximity, the two states (Romania and Poland) being directly interested in keeping the regional status-quo in front of the revisionist threat, which was represented by Russia (from 1922 – The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics). Unfortunately, being in fact deeply vulnerable, the Versailles system was strongly and irrevocably affected by the secret agreements from the Ribbentrop-Molotov Treaty (23rd of August 1939), on which the later plots of German and USSR upon Romania and Poland were based. Under these circumstances, Romania and Poland lost in a violent and brutal way, what they had gained naturally and democratically within the Peace Conference from Paris (1919 – 1920).

Key words: Romania, Bukovina, Poland, Russia, border, the Peace Conference from Paris.
The Persistence of Confession. Seven Macarisms in Saint John’s Revelation

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Abstract
The last writing within the list of the New Testament canon is the Book of Revelation, often called the Apocalypse of Saint John the Theologian, its only apocalyptic and prophetic document and one of the most important texts for the Christian eschatology. There are seven macarisms or beatitudes in the Book of Revelation (1:3; 14:13; 16:15; 19:9; 20:6; 22:7.14) that, unfortunately, have not been treated adequately when comparing to the macarisms in the canonical Gospels. Therefore, the present paper aims to reveal, on one hand, the strong connection among them, as a coherent confession of faith, and, on the other hand, their relationship to the general message of the book, theological or literary, in the light of the situation of the early Christianity.

Key words: Apocalypse, confession, happiness, blessing, faith, salvation.
The Romanian-Polish relations during the interwar period

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Abstract

During the interwar period, the relationship between the two states was based on friendship and mutual support. The first point of approach was the Convention on Defensive Alliance, between the Republic of Poland and the Kingdom of Romania, signed on March 3, 1921, in Bucharest. Article 1 shows especially the essence of the connection between the two states. The treaty committed both parties to help each other if one of them is attacked at its current Eastern borders (Article 1). Also the Treaty on Mutual Assistance against Aggression and on Military Aid, signed on February 9, 1927, in Warsaw, expressed even more clearly the defensive purpose of the alliance between the two states against the Russian danger. On the other side, The Romanian-Polish relations were also defined as a result of a mutual exchange of visits: polish Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, a supporter of Romania’s friendship came in September 1922 at Sinaia, at the invitation of romanian Royal Family. Consequently, King Ferdinand and Queen Maria, together with a romanian delegation, composed of Prime Minister Ion Brătianu, Foreign Minister Ion Duca et al., visited Poland on 23 September 1923. On the basis of these diplomatic visits, between the Kingdom of Romania and the Polish Republic was established an even closer approach, demonstrated by 16

**Key words:** Convention on Defensive Alliance, Treaty on Mutual Assistance against Aggression and on Military Aid, mutual exchange, Jozef Pilsudski, Ferdinand, Brătianu.
Reassessing Romanian postcommunism. Directions of analysis

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Abstract

As a specific form of neoliberalism, limited to Eastern Europe, postcommunism was the hegemonic discourse of the 1990s. Although substantially weakened by the 2008 global economic crisis, it remains nevertheless the dominant ideological and political view. Uneven development, stagnation and even downfalls in fields like social protection, together with the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the 2008 economic crisis – all these elements eroded the discursive prominence of post-communism in Romania and in Eastern Europe as well, exposing it as an ideology, a rhetoric justification of a form of transition that, although it was not towards the former communist classless society, nevertheless imposed its own specific austerity upon a more and more inegalitarian and depolicized society. Of course, Romania benefited extensively in terms of social mobility and infrastructure due to its appurtenance to the European Union, but in sectors like poverty reduction there was no significant progress whatsoever. This paper aims to offer a synoptic understanding of Romanian postcommunism by briefly analyzing its main dimensions: the economic, political, social, cultural and, last but not least, the ideological one.

Key words: transition, capital, right-wing populism, austerity, poverty.
Early contacts between the Romanian Orthodox Vicariate of Alba Iulia and the Red Army, in the autumn, 1944

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Abstract

The Wien Agreement of 30th August 1940 and directly affected the Diocese of Vad, Feleac and Cluj. The border traced after the dictate of Wien broke not only the Northern part of Transylvania from the body of the country, but also divided the diocese of Cluj in two almost equal parts. The part from the South of the new border, with over 200 parishes organized at the beginning in eight, then nine districts of archpriests, was created following the decision of the Diocesan Council of Cluj, in the Orthodox Vicariate of Alba Iulia. The Vicariate confronted in 1944, after 23rd August, with the Soviet army in two different situations. First of them was about the requisition of the Vicariate’s car by the Russian soldiers. After they used and almost destroyed the vehicle, they left Alba Iulia, taking the car with them. A major problem was the soviet soldiers didn’t give the Vicariate any document proving the car was requisitioned. The second situation was totally different. As the members of the Vicarial Council visited the injured soviet soldiers in a military hospital in Alba Iulia, those soldiers, even some officers, asked if they could have some prayer books in Russian or even small icons. They also explained, when man is near to die, the thinking about God is very strong, ignoring any official political doctrine.
**Key words:** Romanian Orthodox Church, faith, the Soviet army, World War II, requisition.
**Family influence on the children education in the rural communities**

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**Abstract**

The study is based on the research project coordinated by the author in the rural area; the results have been obtained through the use of participant observation of children during educational activities in the kindergartens and schools, on one hand, and the relationship between parents and children, on the other hand. The purpose of the work is to understand the link between family and school and how the parents’ behavior and values influence the children education and development. We measure, for instance, the parents’ involvement in kindergarten activities, the time and concern related to the feedback from educators and teachers from school. We also take in consideration the time used by the parents for educational purpose together with the children and the use of technology in the family. In some families observed the parents and children live together, in others one parent or both of them are missing completely or temporary. The family dynamic and the educational achievement are not the same in these different typologies.

**Key words:** Parenting, education, family, values, educational institutions.
Dr. Wilhem Muehlon and His Consideration about Romania

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Abstract

Dr. Johann Wilhelm Muehlon (1878 – 5 February 1944) was a German lawyer, engaged since 1907 in diplomatic service and then executive director at Krupp. In 1915 received the function of a Special Commissar for the Balkan States. In July 1916 he was sent to negotiate economic contracts with Romania and he wrote reports about his discussion with Vintilă Brătianu, general Dumitru Iliescu and Emil Costinescu. Famous for the fact that in 1917 he gave up his function, settled with his family in Switzerland and published his diary from the first days of the Great War entitled The Destruction of Europe, Zurich 1918. This antiwar book was forbidden in Germany, but gave the author the fame of being the first European of Germany. Very interesting are his consideration about Romania.

Key words: Great War, diplomacy, neutrality, strategic importance, natural ressources.
The Romanian Royal Family’s Visit in Poland
(22nd - 29th June 1923)

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Abstract

In order to enforce Romanian-Polish friendship and cooperation relations, the Romanian Royal family together with the Prime-Minister and the Foreign Affairs Minister paid a seven days visit in Poland (22nd - 29th June 1923). During the meeting, there would take place several meetings with senior Polish officials, among which the President of the Republic, Stanisław Wojchechowski and marshal Iózef Piłsudski. On this occasion, insurances were offered, on both sides, regarding the defence of common interests and the development of the cooperation between the two states.

Key words: Romania, Poland, friendship, diplomacy, cooperation.
The polish refugees in Romania in National Security reports (1939-1945)

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Abstract
After 1st of September 1939, up to 100.000 (one hundred thousand) Polish people took refuge in Romania, escaping Hitler’s troops. In less than a month, on the Romanian territory have entered almost 50.000 (fifty thousand) refugees. Almost half of them were military. In spite of all Nazi Germany protests, the Romanian state authorities behaved like a real friendly state with the Polish population in the exile. Craiova and Oltenia have become the places were for 6 years, the Polish refugees have lived, worked or studied. Alongside the civil and military people, there were also Polish state officials, hosted according to their rank and diplomatic agents. In addition to the humanitarian help given to the Polish, the institutions that managed the state security stood in alert. Police officers or from the surveillance institutions wrote dozens of reports. A lot of them are to be found at Craiova’s State Archives.

Key words: Romania, Poland, refugees, war.
*About the passions of a priest from Hunedoara: Ioan Sabău from Bobâlna*

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**Abstract**

In the mid-twentieth century, in an Eastern Europe abandoned by the Western powers beyond the ‘Iron Curtain’, the Church – the only institution that had the courage to teach a doctrine different than the official ‘materialist atheist’ one – lived through relentless moments. Beaten, marginalized, ostracized by a ‘new society’ whose supreme postulate was to create the ‘new man’ utterly alienated from God, the Church ministers experienced terror and repression (some even death), their only ‘fault’ being to have confessed, served and followed Christ. All these sufferers – some known, others obscure – have written, through their sacrifice and the courage of their testimony, a golden page in the book of immortality of the Church and the Romanian people. One such sufferer was priest Ioan Sabău (1914-2009), spiritual pastor in four Transylvanian parishes – Ceru Băcăinţi (1935-1937), Renghet (1937-1940), Vinerea (1940-1958) and Bobâlna (1964-1995) in the counties Alba and Hunedoara –, arrested, in 1958-1964, in the terrible communist prisons from Deva, Aiud and Gherla.

**Key words:** Iron Curtain, church, communist prisons, terror and repression.
A Comparative Perspective on Party Membership Recruitment in Romania: the National-Liberal Party and the Conservative Party in Late 19th Century

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine the party membership recruitment within the National-Liberal Party (formed in 1875) and the Conservative Party (formed in 1880) in late 19th century. The recruitment was an important function and a challenge for the two political parties in that period and it can be seen as an opportunity for young people to get involved in the political arena, climbing the necessary steps on social and political ascension; also, it can be perceived as an opportunity for the two political parties to attain new members (still, only some emerged), suitable to straighten the party (increasing the party membership generates a normal and efficient development at the leadership level). First, we intend to achieve a comparative perspective between the National-Liberal Party and the Conservative Party, noting how they perceived the party membership recruitment and how this mechanism functioned in that time. Second, we seek to investigate which were the conditions and the context in becoming a party member, conducting to the development of the political party and, eventually, to the creation of various power networks.

Key words: National-Liberal Party, Conservative Party, Romanian political regime, party membership recruitment.
Tracking media coverage of European economic and monetary policies: a content analysis

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Abstract

The most recent events throughout the European continent have triggered an unexpected evolution of policy-making across EU member states. The paper sets out an investigation on the major European policies themes covered by several online news sources. The methodology uses both the quantitative and qualitative aspects in rendering manifest relevant themes, patterns and trends in the coverage of European economic and monetary policies throughout the first part of 2017. Basically, the research aims at developing the following issues: (1) identifying the main European policy themes in online news sources, (2) identifying and distributing among different categories of framing as regards electronic news articles under scrutiny and (3) appreciating the tone advanced in selected news.

Key words: content analysis, media monitoring, economic policy, monetary policy, EU.
Delegating the administration under the new concessions’ law

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Abstract

The paper aims at offering a comprehensible picture on the practice of delegating the administration under the new concessions’ law. Specifically, the analysis is triggered towards offering an accounted discussion and seminal assumptions developed both from an accurate study of the new legislation and from the issues accounted throughout practice. The research is founded on three main lines: (1) examining the delegation of administration as regards the field of services, (2) highlighting the issues pertaining to the delegation of administration within the practice of the National Council of Solving Litigations (CNSC) and (3) reviewing the practice of delegating the administration within the activity of the Courts.

Key words: delegation, administration, contract, concession, legislation.
Democracy Building and Democracy Failure in Poland and Romania after the World War I

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Abstract

After 1918, both Poland and Romania tried to establish parliamentary democracies and, sooner or later, both failed. Our aim here is to analyze comparatively the Polish and Romanian efforts, as well as the causes and the consequences of their failures. The main issues that we will discuss are: 1. the constitutional provisions on the political institutions (the “Small Constitution” of 1919 and the Constitution of 1921, in Poland; the Constitutions of 1866 and 1923, in Romania) 2. the real functioning of the two political regimes, focusing on the elections, parliamentary practices and executive-legislative relations.

Keywords: Poland, Romania, democracy, government, elections, parliament.
Perspectives on Libyan internal security context in the first semester of 2017

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Abstract

Libya is well known today as a hot spot in the MENA region, due to the events that occurred in the past 5 years. Given its proximity to Europe and the recent developments, both at internal and regional level, the impact over the Europe’s security is growing more and more. The article is analyzing the internal security context in the first semester of 2017 and it is part of a bigger research effort, made by the author, to understand the developments and the suitability of a democratization process in post-conflict Lybia.

Key words: MENA, Lybia, regional level.
The support of Metropolitan Nestor for editing Father Dumitru Staniloae’s books in the 80’s

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Abstract

The Ceaușescu regime’s attitude towards the Orthodox Church worsened in the last years of the 80’s. Through the Department of Cults, the communists tried to reduce the religious influence in the society. This is why they banned from publication some articles and books focused on the spirituality. One of the Romania theologians who suffered because of this policy was Father Dumitru Staniloae. In the 80’s he wrote several books and tried to get them published. His attempt was a success only after Metropolitan Nestor of Oltenia agreed to publish Father Staniloae’s books in the Metropolis of Oltenia’s Publishing House. Father Staniloae’s book “Spirituality and communion in the orthodox Liturgy” was a big interest for many Romanian bishops, clergymen, monks and theologian. Many of them wrote to Metropolitan Nestor in order to ask him to send them this book. Without the help of the hierarch and his letters sent to the Department of Cults the book would have never been published in the communist period. Although Father Staniloae had several manuscripts containing his theological research, only two of them were published in Craiova: “Spirituality and communion in the orthodox Liturgy” in 1986 and “The immortal image of God” in 1987.

Key words: Romanian Orthodox Church, Department of Cults, Metropolitan Nestor, Father Dumitru Staniloae.
An Oltenian Orthodox Priest in the Communist Prisons: Father Dumitru Ionescu (1905-1971)

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Abstract

Father Dumitru Ionescu (1905-1971) was born in Obârșia de Câmp, Mehedinți, and had many ancestors which have served God as clergymen. He served as priest in his native locality, and then in Vârvor and in Cetate, Dolj. During World War II, he was sent as a missionary priest in Bessarabia and Transnistria. Partially due to his past political affiliation, father Dumitru Ionescu was persecuted by the communist authorities, which first dislocated him, in 1951, from his parish in Mehedinți and then arrested him, in 1959. Accused, among other things, of having sabotaged the collectivization process in Cetate and of possession of banned publications, he was sentenced to 10 years of hard work and was detained in several prisons and labor camps, such as Craiova, Periprava, Oradea and Aiud. Along with other imprisoned priests, he provided religious assistance to his detention fellows. In Aiud, he was detained in the same prison cells with Sandu Tudor and Vasile Voiculescu, among others. After his release in 1964, he served for a short period as priest in Cetate, before his health problems, due to the hardships of imprisonment, forced him to retire.

Key words: church, communist prisons, terror and repression.
Various Remarks on Gypsies of Wallachia (the End of the 14th Century - the Beginning of the 16th Century)

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Abstract

The gypsies appeared in the medieval documents of Wallachia in the last decades of the 14th century and they were a constant presence until the Middle Ages ended. They were in possession of the monasteries or the political elites and they could be found in various territories of the country. How did they live, which was their number in different parts of Wallachia or how they were sold are questions that are still waiting an answer. By analyzing every document in which they appear from the end of the 14th century to the beginning of the 16th century, new perspectives of their life can be perceived and new directions of research can be outlined.

Key words: gypsies, Middle Ages, Wallachia.
The Decisional Role and the Responsibilities within the Executive Power: the Relationship Established between King Carol II and Armand Călinescu (1938-1939)

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Abstract

In our presentation, we are aiming to identify the type of the relationship established between the King and the President of the Council of Ministers during 1938 and 1939. Armand Călinescu was one of the most important militants of the authoritarian regime and, also of the single political party that the Monarch Carol II created; at the same time, he was one of the closest collaborators of the King. Taking this information into account, it is only logical that he was, from the Monarch point of view, the most efficient prime minister that Romania had during his reign. Our purpose will be to determine how involved was Armand Călinescu in establishing the government’s priorities and, consequently, how involved was he in decision-making process.

Key words: King Carol II, Armand Călinescu, Council of Ministers, decisional role.
Abstract

Historical sources editing, memorial and documentary, articles and historiographical analyzes, archival documents reveal a less known historical fact in the Balkans. An attempt, without any political support, in fact, the anti-Grecian feelings of those Aromanians from several settlements in Pindus Mountains (Samarina, Avdela, Perivole, Băiasa, Aminciu/Metsovo, Paleoseli, Turia, Breaza, Laca, Dobrinova, Armata, Smixi), who, in the desire to preserve their ethnolinguistic individuality and aware of the membership of the Balkan Romanians, forced (in the presence of the Allied, Italian and French, troops in region) – without taking into account the geopolitical context given – a "autonomous" or "independent" state construction, existed for only a few days, until the Greek troops arrived (with the "capital" at Samarina), with no chance, in the given historical circumstances, of viability. On 29 August 1917 was proclaimed the independence of the Romanian Canton of Pindus, being placed under the protection of Italy. The Consul of Romania and of Italy at Ianina is disengaging from the action of the Romanians in Pindus, telling to Alcibiade Diamandi that "their step was wrong, inappropriate, because it is not approved by anybody and cannot
be supported on either side". It is also revealed by some of the participants, eyewitnesses or Romanian publicists / commentators of Aromanian origin. It was an action of a group of idealists, with Romanian national feelings, which, on the other hand – as it was well said over several decades, by an authorized voice of the Balkan Romanians (Constantin Papanace) – remained "a symbol of the hope for the freedom of the Aromanian soul".

**Key words:** Aromanians, Balkan Vlachs, Consulates in Ianina.
The relation between the physico-geographical factors and the evolution of the prehistoric habitat in Oltenia

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Abstract

In the process of apparition and evolution of the human settlements, the elements of the natural environment played and important part. The relief, accessible, along with other particularities of the natural background (climatic conditions, pedogeographic, the hydrographyc network), contributed to the definition of the human and economic characteristics of the plain, constituting themselves in the support of the rural activities. The presence and the inter-conditioning of the natural, historic and socio-economic factors allow an ancient and continuous dwelling, starting with the prehistory. The settings can be found in different places but in most of the cases on rivers courses near springs with drinking water especially on lower or middle terraces, favoring the cultivation of cereals. These offered drinking water and another important food source, fish, but also a great opportunity of communication that does. Neolithic settlements have been identified in rivers meadows, but in zones with no floods, on the edges of terraces,
on low terraces in the islands of Danube, on brims of lakes, in caves or in shelters below rock. The archaeological documentation allow us to observe in the Bronze Age and the Iron Age that in parallel with the existence of a “scattered” habitat, similar to the communities that used the grazing for earning their living, appear some fortresses that, along with the proliferation of some pompous customs, show the existence of leaders in some communities, that were interested in the affirmation and the maintaining of the social prestige.

**Key words:** human settlements, Oltenia, physico-geographical factors, the prehistory, fortified settlements.
Reading the map of global politics from one country: Djibouti

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Abstract

The article intends to reveal and discuss the tendencies of global politics, especially having in attention the dynamics of great powers’ interests, by analyzing a country whose geopolitical and geostrategic position concentrates the goals in dispute between diverse actors on the international scene. Djibouti, a small state located in the Horn of Africa, holds the record in the number of coups d’état in Africa and the explanation for such security instability accounts to the big picture of global turmoil. From a theoretic point of view, the study evidentiates the constructivist approach of international relations, with a special emphasis on retoric strategies and identitarian politics as instruments for legitimating diverse political purposes.

Key words: political interests, geostrategic points, international legitimacy, constructivism, constitutive theory.
The Orthodox Confession and the Sufferance of the Romanian Monks during the Communist Regime

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Abstract

During the communist regime in Romania, the Romanian Orthodox Church had to face attacks aimed at limiting its mission and its commitment to the Romanians. The laws promulgated by the communist government with regard to the Church and the cults led to property confiscation, limiting religious manifestation strictly to the places of worship, forbidding religion to be taught in schools, closing down monasteries and driving the monks out of the monasteries. Decree 410 of 28 October 1959 stipulated that the monks below the age of 55 and nuns below the age of 50 be thrown out of monasteries and that some monasteries be closed down. The sacrifice and shared confession of hierarchs, clergy and parishioners saved the Church from being destroyed and monastic life from disappearing. The confessions of those thrown out of monasteries, who returned to the monastic life later are examples of sacrifice, love, vocation and of confessing our Lord Jesus Christ’s Book of the Gospels.

Key words: Church, monasteries, monks, worship, forbidding.
ISIS Dabiq magazine as a "soldier" for the intelligence services "army"

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Abstract

One of the major sources of Open Source Intelligence for the intelligence services which fight against terrorism are their media publications. Glimpsing the symbiotic relationship between them and the world of media, terrorist organizations have learned to use the media to spread fear among a target group, to attract and mobilize supporters or to undermine the ability of governments to ensure the safety of its citizens. Following this reasoning were born the terrorist publications like Inspire magazine, Azan magazine, and the newest member of the list, Dabiq magazine. In the following, we will focus on Dabiq's possible role in the fight against the terrorist phenomenon. The paper is based, in terms of methodology, on the content analysis of one of the latest terrorist media success, and ISIS s magazine Dabiq. Based on the analysis of images, sections of the journal, authors and tone used by these we can determine the role that open source intelligence has in preventing and combating terrorism.

Key words: intelligence, ISIS, terrorism, Open Source Intelligence, magazine.
The Ecumenical Activity of Patriarch Justinian Marina in the period 1948-1977. History and theology

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Abstract

For this conference, we will present the most important ecumenical activities of Patriarch Justinian Marina. He was the third Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church between 1948 and 1977. During this period, he was very concerned to establish a relationship with the main ecumenical institutions. We will speak about his dialogue with one of the most important ecumenical group, namely the World Council of Churches, founded in 1948 in Geneva, Switzerland. Of course, the dialogue with the Church of England must to be mentioned. His ecumenical activity was very important for the Orthodox Church, Patriarch Justinian being one of the most important Church leaders who tried and succeeded to be in contact with different religious leaders from Romania. We do not have to forget that during his time the communist regime ruled our country. In the first part, we will give different historical information about his ecumenical activity and in the second part we will explore his theological thinking about the ecumenical dialogue and movement.

Key words: Patriarch Justinian, ecumenical dialogue, World Council of Churches, communist regime, Church of England.
Six transnational mechanisms of hybrid politics

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Abstract

With this article, I aim to provide a better understanding of the transnational interaction that shape so many components of our politics life. I formulate a model of intermestic and hybrid politics that will hopefully shed light on a number of controversial trends in our polities. Ultimately this article holds that there are equally risks and opportunities in transnational, hybrid politics: we need first to understand them better in order to then manage them politically. Integration brings about benefits, but also potential costs. The article is structured in four steps. In the first part, I illustrate the main features characterizing transnational actors in the game of global politics. In the second part, I provide a model of hybrid transnational politics by identifying three different contexts and six mechanisms. In the concluding part, I finally suggest a number of avenues to further develop the elements presented in this article, contributing to set a future research agenda for global politics studies.

Key words: transnational, hybrid politics, research.
Political marketing – implementing political strategy

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Abstract

Politicians and advisors have to ensure they can get enough political support for any proposals, otherwise they have no chance of being implemented. Even the best designed strategies fail because of unanticipated events or internal blockages, especially in political parties. This is why a political strategy is needed. In this article, we will approach the matter of implementing political strategy both inside the political party as also on the market.

Key words: Political marketing, politics, strategy, elections.
Romania and the Geneva Conference of Disarmament (1932-1934)

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Abstract

On February 2nd 1932, in Geneva, the works of the Conference for the reduction and limitation of weaponry are opened, under the presidency of Arthur Henderson, the former External Affairs Minister of England and with the participation of over 1000 delegates from 61 states, member and non-member of the League of the Nations. In the conference, on July 20th 1932 it was published a draft resolution regarding disarmament, which, once again, asked that the reduction and limitation of weaponry should be done according to article 8 of The Treaty of Nations’ Society, being excluded from this resolution, the requests from Germany and its allies from the first world conflagration, to be recognized their rights regarding weaponry. The Minister of External Affairs of U.S.S.R., Maxim Litvinov, proposed in the General Committee of the Conference of Disarmament, on February 6th 1933, in the text of draft called „The Charter of the Nations’ Rights”, a definition regarding the notion of aggression and who must be considered an aggressor, being the first time mentioned in the international right. But, unfortunately, the long-awaited Geneva Conference of Disarmament which took place between 1932-1934, ended on June 11th 1934 with a rebound of the great powers on all domains and did not have concrete success, the only positive outcome
being the convention for defining the aggressor, also known as The Litvinov-Titulescu Convention in the political-legal literature.

**Key words:** disarmament, limitation of weaponry, aggression, collective security, Nicolae Titulescu.
The story of a forgotten genocide. The case of the Herero and Nama tribes

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Abstract

Late in the XIXth century, Germany joined the European colonial club and occupied Togo, the South-West Africa and what it called the German Eastern Africa. It took its troops only 31 years to carry extermination wars against the Herero and the Nama populations. One hundred thousand people were killed in the quest of the German explorers and businessmen to control the diamond fields. From 1908 to 1914 Germany collected seven million diamond carats from Sperrgebeit, a restricted area rich in stones. The families and the descendants of the victims of what was called ”the forgotten genocide” filed a complaint to a New York District Court to make the current German government pay individual compensations, a claim rejected by the German officials on several occasions. They stated that an upsurge in the development aid to Namibia worth €35 million would cover the moral damages and that would put an end to the matter.

Key words: genocide, Herero, Nama, diamonds, restricted areas, forced labour camps.
The British lever: the transformation of Britain in Romanian Foreign Policy in the second half of the 1930s

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Abstract

This paper looks into the dynamics of Romanian Foreign Policy perception of Britain in the second half of the fourth decade of the 20th century. While Britain had previously been seen as merely a distant partner whom one could count only in connivance with France, during the second half of the 1930s the background image of Britain started to transform into a foreground one. Given the obvious inability of France to protect its Eastern allies, Romania began to shape a separate British policy and to enlarge the dimension of its foreign policy. This research shows what, why, who and with what consequences the Romanian policy changed in relationship with Britain. The study is based on the critical investigation of Romanian and British archives, diaries, memoirs, and the tries to mingle diplomatic history with study of images and cultural diplomacy.

Key words: Romania, Great Britain, foreign policy, appeasement, perception.
The legislative provisions concerning the functioning of the Prefect as an institution, in the United Principalities, between 1866-1914

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Abstract

In the study we are making an analysis of the main legislative provisions that were used to organize the activity of the Prefecture, as an institution, between 1866-1914. The Prefecture is a traditional institution which is typical of the public administration in Romania. The first use of the term Prefect and Prefecture, in a sense which is closer to the one from our days, took place during the Romanian administration in Transylvanian, in the period 1848-1849. In the United Principalities this institution is known under the name of Prefecture starting with Alexandru Ioan Cuza’s reign (1859-1866), but the term was imposed as such after the Great Union of 1918. Acting as representative of the government in the territory, the Prefect was invested with an executive function, in this quality having the possibility to assist at the County Council debates. Following the French model, the Prefect was the head of the Permanent Committee, that dealt with all the legal actions, and was helped by the subprefect, in the sense that the latter had as a duty the supervision of the way the decisions taken by the County Council and the Permanent Council were put into practice of. In 1861 a new institution was created: the Prefecture’s director. In fact the director of the Prefecture was
the secondary representative of the government in territory, because, in the absence of the Prefect, he could sign all the documents.

**Key words:** Prefect, Prefecture, institution, government.
The finality of Russo-Turkish War of 1806-1812: from the Treaty of Bucharest (1812) to the Treaty of Moscow (1921)

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Abstract

Russia’s attitude towards the Romanians in the Occupied Principalities was fully reflected in its internal policy, promoted during the Russian-Turkish war of 1806-1812. The benefits and abuses did not cease until the Russian troops finally left, so that the Russian officials themselves would recognize in 1813 that "this country ... plundered and deserted by the military operations of 1806-1810, presents a vast and unpopulated desert". Regarding the population of Moldova between Prut and Nistru until 1812 - this remains a questionable issue in historiography. According to some statistics, by 1816 the population in this region was estimated at 73 704 families (which would account approximately 368 520 people). Along with the intensive Tsarist colonization of this new province, thousands of native families emigrated across the Prut River, this being a natural form of protest of the Moldovans against Russia's annexation policy. By 1862 Moldovans represented 68.5% of the population, a
percentage that will decrease, without radically changing the ratio between the Romanian majority and the minority of various ethnic groups (it should be noted that among the German, Polish, Jewish population, etc., the percentage of the book readers was permanently much higher - approx. 50-63%). In the years before the Unification with Romania, Bessarabia had 2 725 000 inhabitants. Despite this imperial policy, it remained constant, especially in rural areas, the preservation of the Romanian character of Bessarabia.

**Key words:** Bessarabian Question, Peace Treaty of Bucharest (1812), Bessarabia, demographic, migration effects.
**Italian farmers colonies near Craiova, southern Romania**

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**Abstract**

Little is known about the Italian immigrants who looked for work in Romania at the end of the 19th century, beginning of the 20th. Around 10-15% of immigrants leaving the Veneto region were heading to Romania, while part of them were settling in its southernmost province, Oltenia. Starting with 1883, Italians from Friuli (Italy) could be found working as farmers for several of the largest estates near Craiova. They came from the eastern part of the Friuli region, from neighboring villages: Cormons, Goritia, Gradisca, Prepotto, Cividale, Corno, Udine, Vicinale, Blessano, Spilimbergo, Gemona, Tolmezzo, Aquilea. In the incipient stages of the migration, many of them were seasonal workers. The Italian immigrants in Oltenia can be divided in three categories: Italians arrived for work starting with 1883; Italians settled in Oltenia up to 1940 - the so called 'colonizers'; Italians who remained in Oltenia even after 1950. Friulians settled especially around those estates where workforce was needed: Cernele, Breasta, Ișalnița and Șimnic. A settlement near Cernele was called Atârnați and later a village was called Italieni, but later disappeared. Offsprings of these farmers are living today in Craiova and form a lively Italian community in this town. They were identified based on family trees formed with information extracted from parish registers.

**Key words:** farmers colonies, Friuli region, family trees, Craiova, 19th century.
Abstract

Theodore II Doukas Laskaris, Christian emperor, writer and thinker, was a 13th-century personality. In spite of his youth and illness that tortured him and shortened his life to only 36, he is an example of a state man, a family and a scientist. Although he reigned only four years, he had time to impose his views on both the imperial and the social administration. Studying his life and writings, we can see the portrait of the philosopher emperor, who led, putting people and culture first. Concerned about the public interest, it involved the entire imperial court and the most enlightened minds of the times for the prosperity and greatness of the empire. Teodor II's contribution to the culture of the day is special, proving a strong character of a state man who knew how to love and defend his country and faith with great skill, encircling the intellectuals of the time and promoting as a policy of the culture and education empire. His genius is mirrored in the effort made to leave the posterity of writings in vast areas. His work is composed of theological, philosophical and scientific treatises, hymns, eulogies, some satires and numerous letters.

Key words: Byzantium, Filioque, Emperor, theologian, sermons.
Basarabian Martyrs and confessors of the second half of the 20th Century

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Abstract

The second half of the XXth century represented a real ordeal for the Church and its clerics from the Prutu – Nistrean territory. The faith and its confessors suffered a lot after the atheist regime installment. By this research, we will present the Orthodox’s Church activity from ex – SSRM. We have decided to come up with an analytical view over the clerical life from this space under the leading of the Russian hierarchs that alternated in the II\textsuperscript{nd} half of the XX\textsuperscript{th} century. At the same time, there were revealed the most important personalities that suffered in this period, servants’ and churchgoers’ resistance. The documents from the National Archive of the Republic of Moldova show that the fate of the Bessarabian clerks was determined by the NKVD’s political system. Many priests were shot or deported. A big part of them wore their cross in the communist prisons from the far – off Siberia. Those who escaped the exile, were intimidated and persecuted by being chased from their parish churches, imposed to pay fees. In most of the cases, suffered those priests who excelled in their preacher’s activity, those who worked with children and the youth, and those who opposed to close the churches. Among the arrested clerics are named: Prior Serafim Dabija, the priest Antonie Babcenco and Ioan Comerzan (condemned in 1947); the priest Alexandru Coroli, the monk Teofan Danilov, the hieromonk Macarie Holmitchi (condemned
in 1948). These are just some names from a big list of those who suffered.

**Key words:** Martyrs, confessors, faith, MSSR, persecution, Church.


Cities called Stalin

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Abstract

Nearly 25 cities have been named after Stalin over time. The first have been named ever since the life of the Soviet dictator, only in the space of the socialist empire, the names being recorded since his coming to power. The victory of the Soviet state in the World War II and the export of a proletarian revolution throughout the world made Stalin's name to be also attributed to cities outside. The first was the Bulgarian city of Varna, which received Stalin's name in 1949, but was one of the first which gave up (1956). A small Albanian town was named longer than any other (1950-1990), the statue of the dictator being placed between a mosque and a Catholic church. A small Hungarian town also received this name (1952), with a short exemption during the Hungarian Revolution, when it returned to the old name. In this city there were brought whole trains of prostitutes from Budapest. The Czechs named only one district in Prague, but compensated it through the erecting of the dictator's largest statue. A small, democratic German town is named after Stalin's death (although he was preparing to receive Marx), as did the great Polish city of Katowice, which kept it only three years until the dictator's horrors were unveiled. The former Yugoslavia saved such this rite of renaming the towns or cities, but until the fall of communism, two such names persisted in Canada. And because in Romania originally was
chosen Sibiu, which also had the name of a salami, between 1950 and 1960, Brasov was later chosen.

**Key words:** Stalin, town, soviet, communist, dictator.
Transdisciplinarity and New Barbarism – Panterrorism, Anthropocene and Transhumanism

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Abstract

I will discuss the triple threat of our time—transhumanism, panterrorism, and anthropocene, and I will argue that it is necessary to develop a strong, rigorous, universal, and visionary thinking in order to face these challenges.

Key words: transdisciplinarity, transhumanism, panterrorism, anthropocene.
Overlapping regional orders in Eurasia: Is there any space for a ‘Grand Bargain’?

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Abstract

The end of the Cold War marked the start of an era dominated by the spread of Western democracy and liberalism all across the world. The void left by the dissolution of the Soviet Union meant that much of the West’s efforts have been geared towards promoting democracy and liberalism in Eurasia. This approach was based on the understanding of a single world order dominated by Western values, rules and interests. Other states like Russia, China or Iran felt excluded, if not aggravated, by this notion of the world order. In time, it led to a series of tensions between these states and the West, which have been never fully acknowledged by the latter. However, recent years have underlined the breakdown of the Western-led world order, and the re-emergence of a web of overlapping orders in Eurasia which seem to have their own logic and tend to stray away from the West. The Ukraine crisis, as well China’s ‘One belt one road’ project are testimony to the re-emergence of overlapping world orders which have put Eurasia at the centre of the clash between the West and Russia or China. In this context the paper analyses what kind of ‘Grand Bargain’ can be achieved in order to manage the clash between the re-emerging overlapping order in Eurasia and the West.

Key words: Cold War, Eurasia, ‘Grand Bargain’.

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Poland and Poles in 1918. The problem of integration and unification of the state

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Abstract

In the year 1918 Poland and Poles get back their Independence after 123 years of occupation. New polish authorities together with the entire nation started a hard work of rebuilding the State. In the new polish State lived people from three different regions which were the parts of three different countries: Russia, Prussia (Germany) and Austria. We must know that it was also a meeting of three different regions and many subregions with different law, with different political, financial, school and economical systems. And people with different mentality, too. From the other hand there were many problems with the national minorities inside the country and with the other nationalities on the polish borderlands, especially on the East. In fact, the end of the Great War 1914-1918 was the beginning of the new wars on for the polish borders. So the rebuilding the polish State by Poles in 1918 wasn’t easy.

Key words: Polish Independence 1918, political, law and national problems in polish regions after WW I.
Elevating the Local Democracy, Local Leadership and the Regional Development Nexus within the Agenda of the CIVEX Meetings (CoR) (2016-2017)

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Abstract

The present paper witnesses the analysis of the “local democracy”, “local leadership” and “regional development” conceptual encounters within the agenda of the Commission for Citizenship, Governance, Institutional and External Affairs (hereinafter CIVEX) of the European Committee of the Regions (hereinafter CoR). The monitoring of the CIVEX activities considers the meetings of the Commission held between 2016 and 2017. Using the content analysis, the research draws on: a) the “regional development” and the emergence of a partnership reducing social gaps and linking the (dys)functionalities between the health system, health population and poor infrastructure development; b) the “local democracy” model and its openings and reflections on the future of Europe following the focal role of: citizenship, governance, regional and local cooperation between the European communities and c) the “local leadership” model of assistance arguing for the final outcomes of economic growth and “local government”. Taking into focus the European legal framework and the national,
regional and local realities, the study points the model of a local and regional strategy that overcomes the social and economic inequalities in urban and rural areas of Europe.

**Key words:** local democracy, local leadership, regional development, CIVEX, CoR.
European Union, Balkans and the Greek-Turkish relations in the XXI-st century

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Abstract

In 1981 Greece became a member of the EU. In 1987, Turkey became an official candidate to the admission in the EU. In 2004, Slovenia was the first ex-Yugoslavian republic which entered in the EU, followed by Croatia, the second ex-Yugoslavian republic in 2013. In 2004, Cyprus joined the EU, followed in 2007 by Romania and Bulgaria. This was a separation in Balkans, most of the states of the West Balkans are not included in the EU. Greece has a long confrontation with FYROM, blocking its way to NATO and EU. The problem of Kosovo last for many years between Serbia and Albania. Serbia, FYROM and Bosnia-Herzegovina are outside NATO and EU (which make them a possible geopolitical target for Russian Federation diplomacy) but hope to an international status changing in the next years. Croatia and Albania joined NATO in 2009. Montenegro is expected to join NATO in the last quarter of 2017. Turkey and Greece are in NATO still having unsolved the problem of Northern Cyprus, controlled by Turkish troops. The Greek economic crisis, the internal and external politics of Turkey led by President Erdogan, the special relations between Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and Russian Federation of the President Putin (strongly involved in the Ukrainian conflict) offer a complex view of the Balkan and Black Sea geopolitics.
Romania (neighbor with Moldavia, including the enclave of Transnistria and Ukraine) and Poland (neighbor with Kaliningrad Russian Republic) are in the present a bridge between Balkans, EU, NATO and Russian Federation.

**Key words:** Balkans, Romania, EU, Greece, Russian Federation, Turkey.
European diplomacy and policy. France and the recognition of Romania's national independence (1878-1880)

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Abstract

By the reopening of the Oriental crisis in the year 1875, Romania hoped that one of the European powers that was to support the idea of its independence could be France. During the Eastern crisis of 1875-1878, France's reservation concerning the issues of South-Eastern Europe was clear, and regarding Romania's independence Paris always kept insisting on its exhortation to prudence and moderation. The Romanians no longer enjoyed now the support of France as in the year 1859, since it was indifferent, then even hostile and disapproving regarding Romania's acts. The conclusion of the Romanian-Russian Convention (April 1877), the proclamation of Romania's independence (May 1877), but also the military campaign in the south of the Danube (1877-1878) were just as many events in relation to which France kept its distance, no longer being, as on other occasions, Romania's supporter. Though at the Peace Congress of Berlin (1878) France tried, by its representatives, to support the Romanian demands, this could not prevail in front of Russia. The Third French Republic aligned itself with the great powers concerning the recognition of Romania's independence, by the introduction of the clauses of modification of Article 7 of the Constitution (especially regarding the Jews) and by ceding the three counties of Bessarabia to Russia. Yet, in 1880 France, even though with a certain delay, recognized Romania's
independence, establishing official relations with it, by the opening of the French Legation in Bucharest.

Key words: Oriental crisis (1875-1878), diplomacy, war, France, recognition of the independence of Romania (1878-1880).
Some considerations about the Communist movement in interwar Romania

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Abstract

Our intervention will try to explain how the communist movement worked during the interwar period in Romania. Having as fundament for our research the archives documents we will seek out the main explanations for the fail of the left wing, for its lack of success among the Romanian population.

Key words: communism, Komintern, interwar Romania, totalitarianism.
Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej and the 6th Plenary of the Greek Communist Party March 11-12, 1956

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Abstract

During the 20th Congress of the CPSU in Moscow (February 14-26, 1956), an international commission was formed at the initiative of the Soviets, consisting of six representatives of the communist parties in the countries where Greek emigrants were (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union) in order to help the GCP to overcome the unfolding crisis. The International Commission, after examining the matter, convened the 6th Enlarged Plenary of the CC of the GCP, which took place in Snagov on March 11-12, 1956. For this Plenary, Gheorghiu-Dej, although he had serious problems in his own party, worked very hard for three weeks, coming in contact with almost all Greek Communist leaders, and especially with those who were punished or excluded from the Central Committee. Gheorghiu-Dej was the main rapporteur at the Plenary, accusing Zachariadis, on behalf of the Commission, of numerous mistakes committed between 1940-1955.

Key words: Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej, communism, congress.
What Clash of Titans? Emerging regional orders in the wider Eurasia region

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Abstract
While there has been a lot of hype on the EU massive diplomatic clout as its self-perception of global “normative power” in general and projected in the Eastern neighborhood in particular, the rising of China’s Belt and Road Initiative and further institutionalization of the Eurasia Economic Union brings in factuality that may reverse the classic paradigms used to breed explanatory ground and inform foreign and security policy making. The paper seeks to challenge the classic intellectual wisdom to better explain the dynamic of international orders in the wider Eurasia region.

Key words: Eurasia, regional orders, international relations.
Reuss Ianculescu and the national emancipation movement of Romanians for the achievement of the Romanian unitary national state

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Abstract

The study of Eugenia de Reuss Ianculescu and the national emancipation movement of Romanians for the achievement of the Romanian unitary national state shows the activity of a young girl from Bucovina, from the beginning of the 20th century, to this national desideratum. In this regard, our study is structured in two parts: in the first part are presented the essential elements of the bibliography of the young girl from Bucovina; detailed by means of extracts from documents, public awareness actions for the necessity of the realization of the Romanian National State and actions undertaken in the years of the World War to help orphans, war widows, internationally at feminist congresses in favor of the great union. The bibliographic aspects refer to the family, the year of birth, studies, the struggle for the emancipation of women in order to obtain political rights, of which the right to vote is the most important action taken. In the second part are presented conferences and actions that highlight the Romanians' struggle for the achievement of the unitary national state. Among them, the Conferences at the Romanian Athenaeum occupy an important place. The 50th anniversary of the Unification of the Principalities is relevant to the message sent to the audience in which the defining elements are patriotism, the unity of Romanians in history for the preservation of ethnic and national
identity. The example of great state people is the major objection of Eugenia’s speech by Reuss Ianculescu.

**Key words:** Movement of national emancipation, patriotism, unitary national state.
The components of the national cultural heritage as historical values of national identity

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Abstract

In the interests of modern national security are important details of heritage, namely, the division of cultural heritage into four major classes: archaeological, historical and documentary values; assets of artistic significance; assets with ethnographic significance; cultural assets of scientific importance. In modern conditions the national cultural security, through and for cultural national heritage, will take account of human, societal and state entities, territorial and national, which will manifest itself in a balanced way in knowledge, protection, defense and especially resilience characteristics. Culture and heritage are fundamental elements for collaboration, cooperation and interpersonal communication security and beyond, ensuring individual and collective training, and in particular the development of a culture of security. Modern security needs an environment of social integration through culture, which thus becomes the essence of national identity. These requirements of modernity are the most economically feasible through national cultural heritage.

Key words: cultural heritage, history, assets, protection, knowledge, social integration.
Integrated management of protection of the national cultural heritage history

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Abstract

Cultural and patrimonial values are elements of the historical, spiritual and material of natural and human creation that participates in the definition of Romanian identity. Integration and layering of the national management of heritage and cultural security presupposes the establishment of national cultural structures of management to manage the security situation and cultural heritage based on parameters of normality and the analysis of the factors of cultural (in) security. An important issue of integrated management (organised with all its functions in a hierarchical manner with national responsibilities) becomes managing cultural heritage assets. One of the important missions is to keep active a number of places of world heritage value, with particular natural or historical importance, and which must be preserved and saved for the world community. In this way the european heritage brand highlights the important places for the history, culture and European integration.

Key words: integrated management, cultural assets, heritage, history, spirituality, historical importance.
The Orthodox Church of Oltenia in the first two decades of communist dictatorship (1945-1964)

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Abstract

The Romanian Orthodox Church never faced a hostile social and political partner, as was the Communist dictatorship. For two decades, prisons, labor camps and so-called re-education centers established since 1945 have been filled by many political prisoners, including over 2,000 ministers of the Romanian Orthodox Church (priests, monks, nuns, students Theologians and church singers). Many of them came from Oltenia. Political sympathies (liberal or peasant), attachment to traditional values, refusal to accept a regime that fights against their own people led to a genuine conflict between the Communist Party and the Oltenian Church, a conflict that resulted in the arrest or even the extermination of a impressive number of servants of the altars. Researchers and specialists today have a duty to explain the reasons that led to this conclusion, and in particular have the duty to present both those who have suffered in those troubled times and those who have been guilty of these crimes and abuses.

Key words: Martyr, Priest, Communist regime, Oltenia.
Anti-Ukrainian political and historical position of modern Republic Poland as destruction of bilateral relations

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Abstract

At contemporary East European international arena, Ukraine and Poland mostly act in unison on most issues. Since Ukraine's independence Poland became like most effective partner of Kyiv in international, economic and even military affairs. Meanwhile, different views of Kyiv and Warsaw on shared history, some key periods and events constitute obstacles to further positive development of Ukraine-Polish relations. “Politicization” of problem issues of Ukrainian and Polish history will lead to Russian interfering into Polish domestic affairs through hidden cooperation with right-wing nationalist organizations and parties on the territory of Poland. This course of events is not desirable for both Ukraine and Poland.

Key words: Ukraine, Poland, right-wing nationalist organizations.
The Foundation of the University of Iasi (1860) and the First-Generation Students

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Abstract

Established in Iasi in 1860, in the context of the Unification of the two Romanian Principalities (Moldavia and Walachia), the University, as a higher education institution, did not have a tradition in the Romanian cultural milieu, despite the naive attempts to search its origins in the middle of the second millennium. The purpose of my paper is to present the background of the Moldavian initiative of 1860, the structure of this new institution, the inner conflicts and the governmental blockade, all together with the struggle for finding and preserving a consistent student population. In fact, almost immediately after the inaugural solemnities, hold in an atmosphere of optimism for the future of the science, education and country, a different and problematic reality tangled up the plans of the founding fathers. It was the revenge of the somehow forced naturalization of a totally foreign institution, the absence of proper preparation, the consequences of the Unification and the establishment of the political/economical center in Bucharest? Probably, all together. Anyway, the most difficult problem to be solved was the lack of student population that reached a critical level a few years after the foundation of the University. Hence, a slight delay in the formation of the student community spirit and the emergence of corporate structures (student societies).

Key words: university, teaching staff, students, Iasi.
Educational and Cultural Institutions - as Critical Infrastructures of a Nation

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Abstract

There are many opinions placing the education and cultural institutions within the critical infrastructure of a nation. The appropriate protection of critical infrastructures (electricity, transport, water, gas and oil, banking, telecommunication, emergency services) depends on the preparations, and the responsibility comprehension and professionalism of these institutions’ staff, especially the leadership. All these are shaped through education. If we are to refer to the sub-area of higher education and related university libraries, we will have the right perception of the critical dimension of these infrastructures if we remind that: (a) universities and libraries are critical for building and maintaining the social memory of the past; (b) universities and libraries are critical for sharing knowledge and innovation for the future; (c) universities and libraries are critical for offering an access as wide as possible to the present all the generation involved in the development of the society’s infrastructures. The aspects announced above express the interdependencies of critical infrastructures in which universities and university libraries have a decisive role. As “Carol I “Central University Library is a national provider of digital information we cannot pass over the exigencies arising from NIS Directive (The Directive on Security of Network and information Systems) joint with the PISA results for Romania in 2015 that are the best arguments for comprising academic
libraries as component part of national critical infrastructure, in order to cover and prevent from future risks and create a security culture for all the people. We need to draw up a national action plan in this respect.

**Key words:** Critical Infrastructures Interdependencies, universities, academic libraries, digital information provider, national security strategy.
A Priest Who Suffered for Christ: Father Florian N. Ionescu (1912-1994) from Bărăștii de Vede, Olt County

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Abstract
The priest Florian N. Ionescu was born on 16 March 1912 in Bărăști – Olt. In 1942 he was ordained as priest at the church from his native village. Father Florian Ionescu was dismissed on 6 October 1948 as a result of his absence from the parish due to the communist persecution. He was then arrested on 23 March 1950 and sentenced by the Military Court of Bucharest to 15 years of forced labor and 5 years of civilian degradation, confiscation of personal wealth for "Crime of conspiracy against social order". During detention he was often tortured. He was imprisoned for 14 years and 4 months in the Slatina, Pitesti, Bucharest, Jilava, and Aiud penitentiaries. He spoke about the time he spent in prison in 1991, at the Former Political Prisoners Association’s Assembly in Slatina. On July 20th 1964 he was released from Aiud Penitentiary under the Liberation Decree no. 411/1964. Subsequently, Father Florian Ionescu served in Oteștii de Sus and Ibânești until 1994, when he died.

Key words: Communist regime, persecution, Father Florian Ionescu, prison.
Holy Scripture in the Communist jails

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Abstract

This study brings forward the idea that the Holy Scriptures became a fundamental factor of motivation during the Communist oppression in terms of the close relation with the intrinsic value of the Divine Word. The way in which the Holy Scriptures were used in the Communist jails, that is in direct speech, vocally, reminds us of the experience of the early Christian Church when there was the spoken Word before the written Word. The spoken Word is alive, influencing and transfiguring the lives of the Christians. Moreover, it also had a significant influence on the life of the oppressed of the Communist regime.

Key words: Holy Scriptures, Communist regime, spiritual surviving.
Evolution of Romanian-American diplomatic relations

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Abstract
As its title suggests, this article is centered upon bilateral relations between United States of America and Romania, which already include three centuries, meanwhile their purpose was to increase, diversify, and acquire new dimensions with the passing of time. First of all, relations developed in an unfavorable epoch, due to the application of the Monroe doctrine by the Washington Administration, materialized in the fact that the United States did not get politically involved in European affairs, especially in the Balkans and the South-East of the Continent. Moreover, political, economic, cultural or military contacts were at a low level at that period because the fact that the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were in a vassal position to the Ottoman Empire up to 1877, followed by the difficulties in the recognition of Romania’s independence on the international scene. Following Romania’s independence in 1878, U.S. Secretary of State W.M. Evarts upgraded America’s representation in Bucharest to that of a Legation by appointing Eugene Schuyler as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General on June 14, 1880. However, I agree that the period 1859-1900, from a historical perspective, appear as a complex epoch of important events, marking the bound between two states and nations in a decisive, durable way.

Key words: bilateral relations, USA, The United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Eugene Schuyler, diplomatic agent.
New Developments and Trends in the History of Research

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Abstract

The present paper aims to expose a few general guidelines related to the new developments and trends on the history of research and the way in which the Romanian historiography comprehended these approaches. Beyond Ranke's desideratum on reconstitution of the past, “as it was”, at the present time, history still identifies various concerns. And so, we perceive a new direction towards the “history-story” and the “history-problem”, as would reveal the prestigious French historian François Furet, a modern approach of presenting events and historical facts. In various countries, different and controversial research topics, such as the Communist Concentration Space (Gulag) or the Holocaust, have required further analyses and investigations on the perspective of the sources, but also on the interpretation viewpoint. Research directions, such as historical anthropology, microhistory, psychohistory or oral history, add value to the research of history and decide a re-evaluation of historical writing.

Key words: history of research, positivist history, historical anthropology, microhistory, psychohistory, oral history.
How do foreign direct investments generate positive spillovers?

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Abstract

Attracting foreign direct investments lead to various benefits, and it is well known that positive spillovers are those about everyone are looking for. Local economic environment tends to attract productivity spillovers from foreign investments, but their impact and diversity may vary due to the capability of the receiver to assimilate the changes. The impact is not only economic; it can also influence the social, educational, and cultural environment. This article is analyzing not only the efficiency of foreign direct investments in producing positive spillovers, but also the capacity of local climate to deal with them.

Key words: foreign direct investments, economic environment, positive spillovers, productivity, development.
Participation of Christians to Christ’s Sacrifice according to Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to present and analyse the main aspects about Christ’s sacrifice based on the research work of Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae. Christ restores humanity as a whole and this generates genuine transfiguration and deification effects in the entire human being. Accordingly, we can speak about the possibility of humankind to share and gain the Divine life. Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae admirably emphasizes the importance of Christ’s sacrifice in the process of the restoration of the human being.

Key words: Christ’s sacrifice, Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae, deification, transfiguration.
Romania in August 1968: the role of the external factors reconsidered

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Abstract

Although Romania’s courageous opposition to the Soviet-led intervention in Czechoslovakia raised much interest at home and abroad, it remains virtually unknown how far the West was willing to go in order to support the Romanians in case of a similar threat. The reasonable answer that NATO would not have challenged the Soviets for the sake of Romania does not reflect all the factors taken into account at the time by Western governments nor the complexity of the situation. Recently declassified British documents reveal that a potential Soviet intervention in Romania was considered a major threat to British interests; exactly how the British decision-makers viewed the situation in Romania at the time and the course of action they chose to pursue in relation with Bucharest represents the focus of this presentation. British archives demonstrate that the Foreign Office took the possibility of a Soviet intervention in Romania seriously and acted in a manner aimed to convince the Romanians to withdraw from their aggressive stance to a reconciliatory position in order to safeguard what they perceived as London’s vital interests in the area.

Key words: Romania, Soviet Union, military intervention, Britain, NATO.
1918 in Polish Collective Memory

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Abstract

In the Polish collective memory 1918 functions as a year when, following the collapse of the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, Poland became an independent republic. Such a perspective influenced the perception of the World War I. The Great War in the collective memory of Poles is perceived as the way to regain independence. At the same time, the World War I is a kind of blank spaces in the Polish collective memory, it does not appear too often in national identity discussions, nor does it raise disputes about patriotism. It is also worth noting that the memory of the World War I, as well as the regaining of Poland’s independence, is gradually displaced by the memory of the experience of World War II and the period after the war. This paradox suggests that in collective memory, reflection on the World War I and about 1918 (as well as the 20th century in general) is organized around the issue of continuity (memory) and historical discontinuity (oblivion). In my presentation I will discuss the functioning of 1918 in Polish collective memory, together with the World War I, referring to studies on historical thinking and historical knowledge of Poles, lieux de mémoire, literature and filmography.

Key words Polish collective memory, 1918, historical continuity and discontinuity.
The history of beta blockers

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Abstract

The history of beta blockers dates back to 1960 with the discovery of propranolol by Scottish James W. Black, who also received the Nobel Prize in 1988. Being the first representative of the beta blocker class, propranolol has long been used in cardiology, in the treatment of portal hypertension in patients with cirrhosis (still used today) as well as in the treatment of hyperthyroidism and glaucoma. Later, cardioselective beta blockers, antiglaucoma (timolol), alpha beta blockers (carvedilol, labetalol), water-soluble (atenolol, nadolol, sotalol) and liposoluble (metoprolol), intrinsic sympathomimetics (acebutolol, pindolol) and metabolically neutral (bisoprolol, nebivolol) developed. Beta blockers are commonly prescribed in patients with high blood pressure and ischemic heart disease. Although they are part of the second class of antiarrhythmic drugs, they are rarely prescribed in the treatment of arrhythmias (they are used to treat tachycardia, whether due to anxiety, hyperthyroidism or lithium therapy). Of particular importance is the use of beta blockers in patients suffering from heart failure, which are important in decreasing mortality and morbidity according to guidelines. In heart failure, beta blockers have long been contraindicated until 1975 when a clinical trial of 7 patients demonstrated the benefits of adrenergic blockade on cardiac function. Pharmacological treatment in patients with cirrhosis is performed with non-selective beta-blockers (BBNS).
(propranolol, nadolol). BBNS reduces the risk of bleeding from 24% to 15% after 2 years.

**Key words:** beta-blockers, cardiology, hypertension, cirrhosis, treatment.
Resistance by the Romanian Orthodox Church as a result of the challenges and persecution by the communist security

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Abstract

Despite all the efforts made by the Communist system, the suppression of the faith and the inner decomposition of the human person, prisoners in communist prisons have managed to live a life in Jesus Christ in all its fullness. The confrontation of mankind, Romania and each of us with the communist phenomenon is not something that is consumed exclusively in history, but this confrontation is a struggle between Good and Evil. We, today, are obliged to understand, to assume and to realize what are the saving solutions; We consider this to be a moral act, both to our own conscience and to the memory of those who have sacrificed themselves in this struggle and, above all, to future generations. "The condemnation of communism and its institutions is today more than ever, a moral, intellectual, political, and social obligation. The Romanian, democratic and pluralist state can and must do it. Moreover, the knowledge of these dark and sad pages of Romanian history of the twentieth century is indispensable for the new generations who have the right to know in what world their parents lived. Do not do it today, here, and now, we will always burden ourselves with the guilt of complicity, even in silence, with Totalitarian Evil. Uniques, eternal, unbeatable solution, our anchoring in God, observance of the Christian moral grid was and is the
rescue boat in the communist maraudism, but also from the dissonant and hurrying of our postmodern, contemporary world.

**Key words:** Communism, security, church, orthodoxy.
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