

AMAN'S BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

11th International Conference



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The Centenary of the Great Union



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AMAN`S
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Editor in chief:
Lucian Dindirică

Scientific Reviewer:
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Executive Editor:
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Editors:
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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
of the 11th International Conference
STATE AND SOCIETY IN EUROPE,
24th–26th October, 2018
Craiova, Romania

Summary

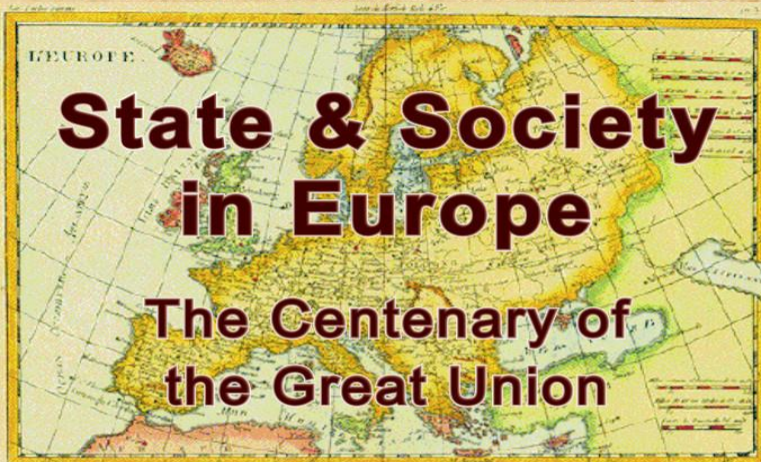
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**“Alexandru & Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library
“Alexandru & Aristia Aman” Foundation**

24th-26th October 2018

CRAIOVA, ROMANIA

11th International Conference



CONFERENCE SECTIONS

- History and International Relations
- Cultural Studies & Media
- Diplomacy & European Studies



PARTNERS



University of Craiova Academy of Romanian Scientists Romanian Academy

Dear Colleagues,

It is our great pleasure to wish you a warm welcome in Craiova, at “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library. We are opening today the 11th “State and Society in Europe”. In the period 24-26 of October 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.

Librarians, professors and scholars have the responsibility to promote and organize events and manifestations dedicated to knowledge and education. “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library continues this year the tradition of organizing international conferences. Due to the extensive area of subjects and themes that the conference brings together we hope that this event will be acknowledge as one of the most significant and appreciated scientific reunion in Romania. Within the frame of this year’s edition we are glad to have among us important researchers, members of the academia and highly esteemed international keynote speakers.

The large numbers of conference participants who come from different areas of expertise confirm the importance and prestige of the event. The prominence of the conference is also reinforced by the opportunity of publication in the internationally indexed: *Journal of Humanities, Culture and Social Sciences*.

We wish all participants and special guests success in presenting their papers. We also wish you a pleasant stay in Craiova!

The organization of this 11th International Conference “State and Society in Europe” 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 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.

Lucian Dindirică on behalf
The **Organizing Committee**

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Lucian **DINDIRICĂ**
lucian.dindirica@yahoo.coms

Alexandru **IONICESCU**
alexandru.ionicescu@gmail.com

Adela **CALOTĂ**
adela.calota@yahoo.com

Raluca **SANDU**
ralucafsandu@yahoo.com

Cristian **ISVORANU**
isvoranu.cristian@yahoo.com



The 11th edition of the
International Conference STATE & SOCIETY IN EUROPE
Craiova, Romania, 24th - 26th October 2018



Program of the 11th International Conference
State and Society in Europe
24th - 26th October 2018

24th October 2018

09.00 -09.30	<p style="text-align: center;">National Faith and Unity The Opening of the Section “National Faith and Unity”</p> <p>Venue: The Centre for the Restoration, Conservation and Visualization of the Patrimony, The Archiepiscopate of Craiova, 24 Brestei Street, Craiova, Dolj, Romania</p> <p>His Eminence Irineu Popa, Archbishop of Craiova and Metropolitan of Oltenia, Romania – Benediction Speech; Lucian Dindirică, Ph.D., Manager of “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania – Welcome Speech.</p>
09.30- 10.45	<p style="text-align: center;">National Faith and Unity (I)</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Marin Cojoc, Ph.D.</p> <p>Venue: The Restoration Center of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova</p> <p>His Holliness, Assoc. Prof. Emilian Crișanul, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Unity of Faith and Nation Promoted within Arad Eparchy</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Emilian Popescu, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Bucharest, Romania - <i>Faith and National Unity</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Constantin Petolescu, Ph.D., Faculty of History, University of Bucharest, <i>The Christian Faith in the Ethno-Genesis Accomplishment of the Romanian People</i>;</p> <p>Mirela Cojoc, Ph.D., Director, The Museum of Corabia, Romania - <i>Christian Faith in Sucidava in the Centuries IV – VII</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Assoc. Prof., Veaceslav Ciorbă, Ph.D., Academy of Orthodox Theology, Chișinău, The Republic of Moldova - <i>Church of Bessarabia after the Great Union (1918). Reintegration Problems and Achievements</i>;</p>

10.45- 11.00	<p>Rev. Assoc. Prof. Nicolae Moşoiu, Ph.D., “Saint Andrei Şaguna” Faculty of Orthodox Theology, “Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu, Romania - <i>The Christian Faith in the Context of Postmodernism and Globalization</i>.</p> <p>Debates.</p>
11.00 - 11.15	Open Discussions; Coffee break.
11.15 - 13.15	<p style="text-align: center;">National Faith and Unity (II)</p> <p>Chair: Nicu Dumitraşcu, Ph.D. Venue: The Restoration Center of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova</p> <p>Fr. Prof. Nicu Dumitraşcu, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Episcop Dr. Vasile Coman”, University of Oradea, Romania - <i>The Illusion of the National Emancipation and of the European Identity in Theological Notes and Comments</i>; Fr. Prof. Constantin Pătuleanu, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Patriarch Justinian”, University of Bucharest, Romania - <i>On the Contribution of Patriarch Miron Cristea to the Achievement of the Great Union of 1918</i>; Prof. Dinică Ciobotea, Ph.D., Faculty of History, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Romanian Orthodox Church Servants in Dolj County and the Society “Heroes Cult” in the Interwar Period</i>; Senior Res., Lorena Valeria Stuparu, Ph.D., The Institute of Political Science and International Relations “Ion I. C. Brătianu” of the Romanian Academy, Romania - <i>The Great Union of 1918 as a Symbol of Modern Romania’s Political and Cultural Identity</i>; Assoc. Prof., Constantin Claudiu Cotan, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Ovidius University of Constanţa, Romania - <i>Romanians’ Union in the Political Religious Thought of Scholar Simeon Marcovici (1802-1877)</i>; Fr. Lect. Cosmin Cosmuţă, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania - <i>The Institution of Deanery and the Great Union on December 1st 1918</i>.</p> <p>Debates.</p>
13.15 - 13.30	
13.30	Lunch

<p>12.45 – 13.30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">National Faith and Unity (III)</p> <p>Chair: Constantin Pătuleanu, Ph.D. Venue: The Restoration Center of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova</p> <p>Prof. Apostolos Patelakis, Ph.D., Institute for Balkan Studies Thessaloniki, Greece - <i>100 Years since Greece's Participation in the Military Campaign against Bolshevik Russia (1918-1919). Aspects Concerning the Role of Military Priests in This Campaign;</i></p> <p>Assoc. Prof., Andrian Aleksandrov, Ph.D., St. Clement of Ohrid University of Sofia, Bulgaria - <i>Formation and Dynamix of Orthodox Identity;</i></p> <p>Fr. Lect. Valeriu Gabriel Basa, Ph.D., Ph.D., Faculty of Theology "I.V. Felea", University "A. Vlaicu" Arad, Romania - <i>Serving at the Altar of the Romanian People – Hunedorean Contributions to the Realization of the Great Union;</i></p> <p>Fr. Lect. Radu Tascovici, Ph.D., Faculty of Theology, Letters, History and Arts, University of Pitești, Romania - <i>A Forerunner of Romanian Unity: Bishop Joseph the 1st of Argeș;</i></p> <p>Fr. Lect. Nicolae Preda, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology "Justinian Patriarhul", University of Bucharest, Romania - <i>"The Eucharistic Bread" – Symbol of Ecclesial Unity;</i></p> <p>Judge Cristian Nicolae Iliescu, Ph.D., Vice-President of the Court of Dolj County, Romania - <i>The Contribution of the Military Priests to the Romanian Army Epos in the First World War;</i></p> <p>Assist. Prof., Ovidiu Panaite, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, "1 Decembrie 1918" University in Alba Iulia, Romania - <i>An Essay on Orthodox Political Theology;</i></p> <p>Fr. Prof. Ștefan Zară, Ph.D., Director of the Orthodox Seminary "St. Nicholas" of Râmnic, Romania - <i>The Importance of the Bucharest Bible (1688) for the National and Faith Unity of Romanians.</i></p> <p>Debates.</p>
<p>17.15 – 17.30</p>	
<p>20.00</p>	<p>Dinner</p>

25th October 2018

09.00	Registration “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Main Hall, Aman Building	
9.30 - 10.00	Conference Official Opening Welcome Speeches Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall Lucian Dindirică , Ph.D., Manager - “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library - Romania; Oana Bică , Vice-President of Dolj County Council - Romania; Prof. Cezar Avram , Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova - Romania; Lect. Constantin Crăițoiu , Ph.D., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova - Romania; Prof. Apostolos Patelakis , Ph.D., Institute for Balkan Studies Thessaloniki - Greece; Prof. Gheorghe Onișoru , Ph.D., “Ștefan cel Mare” University - Romania.	
10.00 - 11.45	Plenary Session Keynote Speakers Chair: Gheorghe Onișoru, Ph.D. & Apostolos Patelakis, Ph.D. Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall Assoc. Prof. Ekaterina Mikhaylenko , Ph.D., Department of International Relations, Ural Federal University, The Russian Federation - <i>Coping with the Changing World Order: The Case of Russia</i> ; Assist. Prof. Efstratios Dordanas , Ph.D., Department of Balkan, Slavic	Social Intervention and Salvation: Psychotherapy, Religion, Charity and Social Work (I) Chair: Constantin Crăițoiu, Ph.D. & Emilia-Maria Sorescu, Ph.D. Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Biblioteca Exilului Românesc din Paris – Basarab Nicolescu” Hall Lect. Mariana-Eleonora Anghel , Ph.D., Faculty of Sciences, University of Petroșani, Romania - <i>Tourism – An Alternative to the Development of the Jiu Valley</i> ;

	<p>and Oriental Studies, University of Macedonia (Thessaloniki), Greece - <i>German Propaganda in Greece and Romania during the First World War</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Florian Olteanu, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Migration Crisis and the Greek-Turkish Cooperation in the Frame of NATO and the Proximity Policy of the European Union</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Apostolos Patelakis, Ph.D., Institute for Balkan Studies Thessaloniki, Greece - <i>100 years since Greece's participation in the military campaign against Bolshevik Russia (1918-1919)</i>;</p> <p>Călin Cezar Ciorteanu, Ph.D., Head of Suceava Territorial Service of Border Police, Romania - <i>Role and Position of Border Guard Institution for Front Stabilization. Border Security and Surveillance during the Great War</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Ema Miljković, Ph.D., Faculty of Philology, Belgrade University, Serbia - <i>Archibald Reiss and the Human Losses on the Balkan Front: First World War in the Eyes of the Swiss Criminologist-Pioneer</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Gheorghe Onișoru, Ph.D., “Ștefan cel Mare” University, Romania - <i>A Woman for History: Queen Mary</i>;</p> <p>Gheorghe Florin Ghețău, Ph.D., The Secondary School No 3, Lupeni, Romania - <i>Separatist Movements in the European Union</i>;</p>	<p>Lect. Sorina Corman, Ph.D., “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Romania - <i>Principles and Values of Social Inclusion from the Perspective of Social Worker in the Objectives of the County Strategies for Sustainable Development</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Ioan Mihail Dan, Ph.D., Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, “1 December 1918” University in Alba Iulia, Romania - <i>The Church, a Moral Reference in European Society in the Last Hundred Years – A Social Analysis</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Enache Tușa, Ph.D., Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania - <i>Social Intervention and Modernization in Dobrogea – Research of the Royal Student Teams in the Decade IV</i>;</p> <p>Florin Ionuț Stancu, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Evolution of Social Assistance in Romania in the 100 years since the Great Union</i>;</p> <p>Mirabela Elena Găgiu, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Importance of Laws and Regulations in Society</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Emilia-Maria Sorescu, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Science, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Social Worker in the Romanian Health Care Services</i>.</p>
11.45	Open discussions; Coffee break.	

12.00 - 13.00	<p>“România 100” Posters Exhibition in partnership with “Oltenia mea”</p> <p>Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Courtyard</p>	<p>“Emil Cioran: Portraits” Photo Exhibition by the famous Mexican photographer Rogelio Cuellar</p> <p>Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Biblioteca Exilului Românesc din Paris – Basarab Nicolescu” Hall</p> <p>Speakers Anaeli Victorica Razo, Responsible for Cultural Affairs and Economic Promotion within the frame of the Embassy of Mexico in Romania; Lect. Gabriel Nedelea, Ph.D., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova & Res. Assist., Dolj County Library “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” - Romania.</p>
13.30	Lunch	
14.45-16.45	<p>Social Intervention and Salvation: Psychotherapy, Religion, Charity and Social Work (II)</p> <p>Chair: Constantin Crăițoiu, Ph.D. & Emilia-Maria Sorescu, Ph.D. Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall</p> <p>Assoc. prof. Felicia Andrioni, University of Petroșani, Romania - <i>Street Children Facing Social Reality</i>; Lect. Ștefan Viorel Ghenea, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Philosophical Foundations of Integrative Psychotherapy</i>; Adina Bălan, President Solwodi Association Romania, Multidisciplinary Team Intervention in Domestic Violence Situations - Romania & Lect. Simona Mihaïu, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Multidisciplinary Team Intervention in Domestic Violence Situations</i>;</p>	

	<p>Asist. prof. Veronica Gheorghită, Ph.D., Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Religion Worldwide: Between Freedom and Restrictions</i>;</p> <p>Violeta Manea, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Social Assistance from Religious Principles to Organized Social Protection System</i>;</p> <p>Cosmin Ionel Gagi, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Importance of Communication in Contemporary Society</i>;</p> <p>Lucian Rotariu, Ph.D., Independent Researcher, Romania - <i>Identity and Unionist Reflections from Bessarabia</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Constantin Crăițoiu, Ph.D., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Social Marketing and the Construction of Solidarity</i>.</p>	
16.45	Open discussions; Coffee break.	
17.00 - 18.00	<p>The Debate</p> <p>The Involvement of External Powers in European Disinformation</p> <p>Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Biblioteca Exilului Românesc din Paris – Basarab Nicolescu” Hall</p> <p>Moderator: Marga Bulugean, Journalist</p> <p>Speakers</p> <p>Petrișor Peiu, Ph.D., University Politehnica of Bucharest, Coordinator of the Department for Economic Analyses of The Black Sea University Foundation (FUMN) – Romania;</p> <p>Cătălin Aramă, Director-General of CERT – RO (Romanian National Computer Security Incident Response Team) – Romania;</p> <p>Iulian Alecu, Deputy Director-General of CERT – RO (Romanian</p>	<p>Linguistics and Literature: Unity in Diversity</p> <p>Chair: Gabriel Nedelea, Ph.D. & Petrișor Militaru, Ph.D.</p> <p>Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall</p> <p>Mirela Mladin, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Indian Philosophy in Mihai Eminescu’s Work</i>;</p> <p>Maria – Eugenia Măgurean, Ph.D.c., University of Bucharest, Romania - <i>The Small Nation Complex in Serbian Interwar Literature</i>;</p> <p>Lect. Silviu Gongonea, Ph.D., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova & Res. Assist., “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>The Poetics of Exile in Leonid Mămăligă’s Work</i>;</p> <p>Ionela-Matilda Breazu, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova & Res. Assist., “Alexandru and</p>

	<p>National Computer Security Incident Response Team) – Romania; Lect. Constantin Crăițoiu, Ph.D., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova – Romania.</p>	<p>Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>Norm and Linguistic Variation in Expressing the Genitive and the Dative in Contemporary Romanian Language</i>; Prof. Maria Dinu, Ph.D., National College “Elena Cuza”, Craiova, Romania - <i>The Sorceress’ Archetype in Mihail Sadoveanu’s Fiction: “Hanu Ancuței”</i>; Lect. Gabriel Nedelea, Ph.D., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova & Res. Assist., Dolj County Library “Alexandru and Aristia Aman”, Romania & Adela Teodorescu Calotă, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Law, University of Craiova & Librarian, “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>Paradigms of Communication in Basarab Nicolescu’s Work</i>; Res. Petrișor Militaru, Ph.D., “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>Grigore Cugler, an Avant-Gardist in Exile</i>; Sofia Lavinia Cercel, Ph.D.c., “Alexandru Piru” Doctoral School, University of Craiova & Librarian, “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>The Poetry of Stefan George</i>.</p>
<p>9.00 – 11.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Theology National Faith and Unity (IV)</p> <p>Chair: Nicolae Moșoiu, Ph.D. Venue: The Restoration Center of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova</p> <p>Fr. Prof. Nicușor Viorel Popescu, Ph.D., “St. Nicodim” Theological High School, Târgu-Jiu, Romania - <i>Faith – Factor of Unity in Contemporary Romania</i>; Fr. Assoc. Prof. Adrian Boldișor, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Faith and National Unity – Comparative Approach in the Interreligious Dialogue</i>;</p>	

<p>11.00- 11.15</p>	<p>Lect. Mihai Iulian Constantinescu, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Canonical Institution of Autocephaly – the Basis of Independence and of National Unity</i>;</p> <p>Headmaster, Ionuț Adrian Pătularu, Ph.D., The Orthodox Theological Seminary “Saint Gregory the Theologian”, Craiova, Romania - <i>Unity through Diversity</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Lect. Ioniță Apostolache, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Orthodoxy and Culture in the Romanian Context</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Lect. Mihai Ciurea, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Faith and Good Works According to the Catholic Epistle of Saint James</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Assoc. Prof. Marin Cojoc, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Faith and National Unity under the Pressure of the Present History</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Assoc. Prof. Sergiu Grigore Popescu, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Priest Ioan V. Cernăianu from Racoți Parish, Gorj County – A Fighter for the Unity of the People</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Assoc. Prof. Constantin Băjău, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Patristic Grounds for the Unity of Faith and Nation</i>.</p> <p>Debates.</p>
<p>11.15- 11.30</p>	<p>Open discussions; Coffee break.</p>
<p>11.30 – 13.30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">National Faith and Unity (V)</p> <p>Chair: Sergiu Grigore Popescu, Ph.D. Venue: The Restoration Center of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova</p> <p>Fr. Mircea Lucian Nincu, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>St. Hierarch Petru Movilă, Confessor of Christ and Founder of National Identity</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Ion Narcis Munteanu, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Diaspora and Mother Country. National Unity Through Faith</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Constantin Mladin, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Faith Confessed through the Struggle for National Unity in the Centennial Year</i>;</p> <p>Fr. Alexandru Cotoraci, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Unity of Language,</i></p>

	<p><i>Faith and Customs of the Romanians in Kovin, Serbia with the Romanian Orthodox People in Banat;</i></p> <p>Fr. Marius Lunganu, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>A Less Known Militant, Active Participant in the War for the Reunification of the People: Pr. Dimitrie Lungulescu - Craiova (1867-1945);</i></p> <p>Fr. Florin Mihai Iliescu, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Romanian People and the Contribution of Faith in Preserving the National Unity;</i></p> <p>Mihaela Simona Vulcănescu (Ouatu), Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>To Be Religious or Not: The Dilemma of a Transition Society;</i></p> <p>Alexandru Gheorghe Vanciu, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Contribution of Saint Antim, Bishop of Râmnic, to the Spread of Religious Writing in Romanian;</i></p> <p>Cosmin Gagi, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Orthodox Church Teaching on Bible and Scientific Creationism;</i></p> <p>Tiberius Daniel Muşuroi, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>A Few Considerations Regarding the Community and Missionary Nature of the Church;</i></p> <p>Gabriel Sorescu, Ph.D.c., “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Parallel Orthodox Churches – Factors of Division in Romanians’ Unity of Faith.</i></p>
20.00	Dinner
26th October 2018	
10.00 – 12.00	<p style="text-align: center;">Plenary Session Keynote Speakers</p> <p>Chair: Radu Carp, Ph.D. & Iulian Oncescu, Ph.D.</p> <p>Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall</p> <p>Prof. Silviu Miloiu, Ph.D., Valahia University of Târgovişte, Romania - <i>The Treaty of Paris (October 1920) in the Romanian-Soviet relations of the 1920s;</i></p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Radu Cârciumar, Ph.D., Department of History, Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgovişte, Romania - <i>Simion Florea Marian, a Personality of Bukovina Culture and His Legends about the Beginnings of the Moldavian Statehood;</i></p>

	<p>Lect. Adrian Jicu, Ph.D., Vasile Alecsandri University of Bacău & Manager, “Costache Sturdza” Regional County Library Bacău, Romania - <i>Light and Crinoline. Vasile Alecsandri’s Contribution to Legitimate the Romanian National State</i>;</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. habil. Iulian Oncescu, Ph.D., Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania & Lect. Laura Oncescu, Ph.D., Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania - <i>In Support of the National Cause: Romanian Actions and Efforts in the USA (1918)</i>;</p> <p>Ionuț Cojocaru, Ph.D., Scientific Director, Nicolae Titulescu European Foundation, Romania - <i>The Great Union of 1918. The role of Ion I C Brătianu</i>;</p> <p>Bogdan-Alexandru Duca, Ph.D., Director of the Issachar Center for Religious Studies, Romania - <i>From the “Salvation of the Nations” to the “Salvation of the Nation”. Theology, Politics and Romanian Orthodox Identity Discourse</i>;</p> <p>Prof. Radu Carp, Ph.D., Faculty of Political Science, University of Bucharest, Romania - <i>Decentralization and Regionalization in the Framework of the Debates after the Great Union of 1918</i>;</p> <p>Lucian Dindirică, Ph.D., Manager - “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>Great Union Album Discovered in Craiova</i>;</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Hadrian Gorun, Ph.D., “Constantin Brâncuși” University of Târgu-Jiu, Romania - <i>Romania and the Great Powers during World War I. A Short Historical and Theoretical Perspective</i>.</p>	
12.00-12.15	Open discussions; Coffee break.	
12.15 - 14.30	<p>Law, Politics & Philosophy</p> <p>Chair: Teodor Sâmbrian, Ph.D. & Adela Teodorescu Calotă, Ph.D.c.</p> <p>Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall</p> <p>Res. Antoaneta Laura Sava, “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Romanian Academy, Craiova, Romania - <i>Aspects on Addressing the Affirmation of the Human Dignity Concept in the Modern Period Philosophy</i>;</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Chair: Alina Reșceanu, Ph.D. & Raluca Sandu</p> <p>Venue: “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, “Dinu C. Giurescu” Hall</p> <p>Lect. Alina Reșceanu, Ph.D., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Language Policy and Language Politics in the European Union: New Challenges in the Post-Brexit Context</i>;</p> <p>Res. Virginia Blînda, Ph.D., Institute for South-East European Studies, Romanian Academy, Bucharest,</p>

Vlad-Florin Ghiță, Business Consultant, Law Graduate, Romania - *The Law regarding Juridical Persons - the pillar of civil society after the Union*;

Salihe Salihu, Ph.D.c., State University of Tetova & **Prof. Ylber Sela**, Ph.D., State University of Tetova, Macedonia - *Sovereignty in Post-Communist State: Study case Kosovo*;

Salihe Salihu, Ph.D.c., State University of Tetova & **Prof. Ylber Sela**, Ph.D., State University of Tetova, Macedonia - *Sovereignty and Legitimation of Humanitarian Intervention*;

Julian Guri, Ph.D.c., Faculty of History and Philology, Tirana University, Albania - *The Albanian Political Immigration to the US*;

Amer Ali Dahham Wateefi, Ph.D.c., University of Craiova, Romania - *European Challenges: immigration, security and NATO*;

Izabela Bratiloveanu, Ph.D., Dolj Bar Association, Romania - *The right to education of children with special educational needs*;

Cristina Gabriela Bubatu, Ph.D.c, Faculty of Law, University of Craiova, Romania - *Offences Leading to Criminal Liability for Becoming Insolvent*;

Adela Teodorescu Calotă, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Law, University of Craiova & Librarian, "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, Romania - *Law, Language and Society: Interrelatedness and Interdependence*;

Romania - *Perspectives on the Sanctions System Concerning the Books in the South-East East of Europe: The Second Half of the 19th Century*;

Res. Loredana-Maria Ilin-Grozoiu, Ph.D., "C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romania - *Romanian Ethnological References in the Writings of Anton-Maria Del Chiaro*;

Res. Simona Lazăr, Ph.D., "C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romania & "C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romania **Anca Ceașescu**, Ph.D., "C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romania - *The Symbolism of Iron in Archaic Societies. Case Study: Funeral Practices*;

Res. Narcisa Maria Mitu, Ph.D., "C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romania - *The "Prince Mircea" Society – the Craiova Branch*;

Daniela-Claudia Popescu, Librarian, "Alexandru și Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, Romania - *"Casa Săvoiu", a 19th Century Architectural Jewel*;

Adina Nicola, Documentarian, "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, Romania - *"Puțoreanu" Inn – On the Verge of Losing Its Identity*;

	<p>Prof. Teodor Sâmbrian, Ph.D., Faculty of Law, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Linguistic and Legal Implications of the Union of Transylvania with Romania: New Latin Words in the Works of the Transylvanian Jurists Georgiu Plopu and Ștefan Laday</i>.</p>	<p>Stela-Marinela Bogoslov, Librarian, "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>The Book of Honour of Aman Library – An Authentic Document with Memorial Value</i>;</p> <p>Madalina-Loredana Bailesteanu, Librarian, "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, Romania - <i>Alexandru and Aristia Aman Dolj County Library's presence on Social Media</i>;</p> <p>Res. Ileana Cioarec, Ph.D., "C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy, Romania - <i>The Exploitation of the Estates Owned by Filișanu Boyars in the Mehedinți County</i>;</p> <p>Cosmin Ionel Gagi, Ph.D.c., "Saint Nicodim" Doctoral School, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>Orthodox Church Teaching on Bible and Scientific Creationism</i>;</p> <p>Cristian Vasile Petcu, Ph.D., Member of the teaching staff, Ph.D., Faculty of Theology, Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania - <i>Cultural leadership-modern interdisciplinary approach</i>.</p>
14.30	Lunch	
16.00 – 18.00	<p style="text-align: center;">The Centenary of the Great Union</p> <p>Chair: Alexandru Ionicescu, Ph.D.c.</p> <p>Venue: "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library, "Dinu C. Giurescu" Hall</p> <p>Prof. Toma Rădulescu, Ph.D., Historian, Romania - <i>Unpublished Testimonies from World War I</i>;</p>	

	<p>Res. Ana-Maria Iancu, Ph.d.c., Researcher, The Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations “Ion I. C. Brătianu”, The Romanian Academy, Romania - <i>Priests from Craiova who Fought During the Years 1916-1919 for the Accomplishment of the Great Union</i>;</p> <p>Res. Gabriel Croitoru, Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy, Romania & Res. Georgeta Ghionea, Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy, Romania - <i>From the Golden Book of the Great Union</i>;</p> <p>Nicolae Vilvoi, Ph.D., Chief Police Commissioner, Dolj County Police Inspectorate, Romania - <i>Considerations about the First world War Factory type appearing on a Romanian Office in the Dolj County</i>;</p> <p>Res. Gabriela Boangiu, Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy, Romania - <i>Contribution of Photography to the Recognition of Great Union of Romania</i>;</p> <p>Carmen Teodora Făgețeanu, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova & Teacher, The Adventist Theological Highschool, Romania - <i>Year 1918 in photos</i>;</p> <p>Ștefan Șuteu, Ph.D.c., “European Paradigm” Doctoral School, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania - „<i>The Discourse of Union” from Hieroglyphic History (1705) and identity of Romanian People in Europe</i>;</p> <p>Bogdan-Gabriel Chiriac, Ph.D.c., Doctoral School of Social and Humanistic Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania - <i>The Balkan Issue and the Position of the Romanian Diplomacy during the Period 1878-1914. Historiographical Perspectives</i>;</p> <p>Marian-Alin Dudoi, Ph.D., Independent Researcher, Romania - <i>The Celebrations of the Great Union in the Parisian Bire, the Romanian Exile’s Review (1951-1958)</i>.</p>
19.30	Dinner

Keynote Speakers

Andrian ALEKSANDROV

Associate Professor in Homiletics and Catechetics, Christian Education and Formation as well as Religious Identity. He has taken part in numerous editions of this Conference. He is a constant contributor to the exchanges of academic staff between the University of Sofia and the University of Craiova, Faculty of Orthodox Theology.

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, 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 (2015 -) and of the Academic Council (2017 - 2018) 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. Representative of the University of Bucharest in the project CIII-PL-0702-06-1718 - Ethics and Politics in the European Context, part of the CEEPUS III network, coordinated by The Catholic University John Paul II of the University of Lublin (2012 -). Visiting Professor: Institute of Political Science, University of Vienna (2017); National Tchengchi University, Taiwan (2016); European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization, Venice (2016, 2017, 2018); University Matej Bel of Banska Bystrica (2016); Università degli Studi Firenze (2015); Institut für Sozialethik, Universität Wien (2015); Institute of Political Science, University of Wrocław (2014, 2017); 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). He published 15 books as author and co-author. Latest book: *Mai are politica vreun sens? Instrumentele democrației și povara populismului* (Does politics still have a meaning? The instruments of democracy and the burden of populism) - Humanitas, Bucharest, 2018. Articles and book chapters published in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands, Ukraine, USA.

Radu CÂRCIUMARU

Radu Cârciumaru is Associate Professor at Department of History, Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște. His research fields: The genesis of medieval Romanian states, the external politics of Romanian countries in the Middle Age, Medieval Romanian culture. From 2010 is editorial secretary of *Annales d'Université Valahia Târgoviște. Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire*, and from 2012 member of Grigore Gafencu Research Center for the History of International Relations and Cultural Studies (in the Department of History, Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște). He published 4 books (author and co-author) and over 40 articles in specialised journals.

Călin Cezar CIORTEANU

The author holds a Ph.D. in History – “Ștefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. Works: “Territorial Political Projects concerning Bukovina and the Romanian – Polish Border in the context of Diplomat-ic Negotiations, during and after World War I (1914 - 1920)” – CODRUL COSMINULUI, XX, 2014, No. 1;

“The occupation of the Northern Bukovina by the USSR (June 28th – July 3rd 1940. Political and Military Observations)” – CODRUL COSMINULUI, XXII, 2016, No. 1; “Role and position of Border Guard institution for front stabilization. Border Security and surveillance during the Great War”.

Ionuț COJOCARU

Ionuț Cojocaru, Ph.D. 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 importanți 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 Atatürk la Erdogan” (Turkey from Atatürk 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, Ioan Scurtu, Ionuț Cojocarum Ion I.C. Brătianu, Enciclopedică, Publishing House, București, 2017.

Constantin **CRĂIȚOIU**

The author is Senior Lecturer 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 Iași.

Lucian **DINDIRICĂ**

The author is President of the National Commission of Libraries and Manager of the “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj Country Library since January 2009. He holds a Bachelor’s Degree in Theology, two Master’s Degrees in “Regional Development” and in the “Research and Conservation of Historical Heritage” and a Ph.D. in History. Since 2009 he is Associate Professor and Scientific Researcher at the University of Craiova. He is proficient in research methodology specific to information and library sciences, having been twice rewarded for his cultural activity by the International Foundation “Mihail Eminescu”. His competences as author, co-author, coordinator, editor and scientific reviewer are materialised in 13 books. The paper “Miron Cristea – Patriarch, Regent and Prime Minister” received

the award of the Department of History, the Academy of Romanian Scientists. He has written and presented over 30 studies and articles published in reviews indexed in international databases or in conference proceedings. He has presented papers at more than 20 national and international scientific conferences, is volume editor and has taken part in research projects and grants at the University of Craiova and Aman County Library. His research interest field includes contemporary history, politics, administrative sciences, international relations, information science, library science and religious history. He is member of the Editorial Board of the "Journal of Humanities, Culture & Social Sciences" and "The Archives of Oltenia". He is also scientific reviewer at "Cetatea de Scaun" Publishing House.

Efstratios **DORDANAS**

Stratos Dordanas was born on September 2, 1968, in the city of Stuttgart, Germany. He has participated in numerous academic conferences in Greece and abroad, as well as in graduate seminars and symposia. He is a regular member of the Greek Historical Society. Since 2013: Assistant Professor in History, Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies, University of Macedonia (Thessaloniki), Greece. His interests are focused in the study of relations between Germany and the Balkan countries (19th-20th century), as well as on questions regarding the history of the Greek Macedonian region. He specializes in the political-diplomatic and social history, in the study of military and civil conflicts, and in the two world wars. Indicative Academic Publications: Stratos Dordanas, Vaio Kalogrias (ed.), *The German Empire and the Balkan Wars*, Thessaloniki: Society for Macedonian Studies/Kiriakidis, 2012. Stratos Dordanas, Vaio Kalogrias (ed.), *The German Empire and the Macedonian Question*, Thessaloniki: Society for Macedonian

Studies/Kiriakidis, 2013. Stratos Dordanas, The German uniform in mothballs. The survival of collaborationism in Macedonia, 1945-1974, Athens: Estia, 2011. The Blood of the Innocent: Reprisals by the German Occupation Authorities in Macedonia, 1941-1944, Athens: Estia, 2007. Greeks against Greeks: the World of the Security Battalions in Occupied Thessaloniki, 1941-1944, Thessaloniki: Epikentro, 2005. Stratos Dordanas, Iakovos Michailidis & Kostas Fotiadis, Innocent victims in Vermio: Pirgoi and Vermio during the occupied period, 1941-1944, Thessaloniki: Kiriakidis/Municipality of Vermio, 2010.

Bogdan-Alexandru DUCA

B.Th., M.A. in Political Science, with a dissertation Romanian Orthodox Church in Post-Communism, and Ph.D. in Political Science with a thesis on Marxist influence on Social Doctrine of Catholic Church, after de Council Vatican II.

Gheorghe Florin GHETĂU

The author holds a Bachelor's Degree in History (University of Craiova), Master's Degree in the Management of International Relations and Ph.D. Degree in History (thesis: "An Assumed Mission. The Alexandru Marghiloman Government – 5/18 March – 24 October/6 November 1918", coord. Corneliu Mihail Lungu). He is presently History Teacher in Lupeni, Hunedoara County. Volumes: "Ergonomia căderii în derivă" (poems and aphorisms), "Protocolul de la Sankt-Petersburg (1913)", "Relațiile româno-italiene în perioada neutralității (aug. 1914-aug. 1916)", "Manualul dictatorului desăvârșit", "Metode de sinucidere colectivă" (poems), "Ispitirea Diavolului" (dramaturgy), "Tranșeea din memoria noastră" (dramaturgy), "Isus vs. Mithra", "O misiune asumată. Guvernarea Alexandru Marghiloman" and "Magazin Diplomatic" (international relations). The author has

also published numerous studies and articles on history in several specialised journals.

Adrian JICU

Lecturer, Ph.D. at Vasile Alecsandri University of Bacău. Manager at Costache Sturdza Regional County Library Bacău. Fields of interest: literary history and theory, identity studies and hermeneu-tics. Books: “Mon cher Basile. Eseu despre identitarul lui Vasile Alecsandri”, Cluj-Napoca, Casa Cărții de Știință, 2014, ISBN 978-606-17-0634-1; “Caruselul cu hamsteri. Decupaje din literatura postdecembristă”, Cluj-Napoca, Casa Cărții de Știință, 2014, 542 pp., ISBN 978-606-17-0594-8; “Coordonate ale identității naționale în publicistica lui Mihai Eminescu. Context românesc și context european”, București, The Publishing House of the National Museum of Romanian Literature, 2013, 256 pp, ISBN 978-973-16-7157-4. “Dinastia Sanielevici. Prințul Henric, între uitare și reabilitare”, “Cartea Românească” Publishing House, Bucharest, 2008, 264 pp., ISBN 978-973-23-1964-2. “Epoca marilor clasici în literatura română. Note de curs”, Bacău, “Edusoft” Publishing House, 2007, ISBN 978-973-8934-58-0.

Iulian ONCESCU

Iulian Onescu is Associate Professor Ph.D. Habil. at Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Department of History. He graduated, in the year 1997, from the Faculty of Humanities, Specialization History-Geography of Valahia University, Târgoviște. Master’s Degree from the Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște in the year 2001, Doctor in History since the year 2007 (Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava), Doctor in History since the year 2017 (Castilla La Mancha University - Ciudad Real, Spain). He was a teacher of history and geography at Cazaci School, Nucet Commune, Dâmbovița County (1997-2000) and since the year 1999, he has

been working with Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, History Department. Beneficiary of research, documentation and teaching internships in France (2004, 2006), Italy (2008), Spain (2013, 2015-2016, 2016). Since 2017, after having defended his Habilitation Thesis, he has become doctoral advisor, in the domain History at Valahia University of Târgoviște. His domains of interest: The French-Romanian relations in the 19th century, Modern history of the Romanians, Romania in the international relations in the modern epoch, Romania's relations with the Great Powers during the modern epoch, Local history, Contemporary history of Romania, Foreign travellers in the Romanian area in the 18th century, Romanian-Spanish relations in the 19th and 20th century. Since the year 2005 he has been a member in the Scientific Council of the Center for the Research of History and of the Cultural Patrimony "Grigore Gafencu", member of the editorial board of the Valahian Journal of Historical Studies, Târgoviște, Romania, since the year 2009. He has been a member of several scientific associations in Romania. He has participated at 52 national scientific sessions, 24 international scientific sessions. He has published 26 books (as author, co-author, coordinator and editor) and over 67 studies and articles in collective volumes and specialized studies. He has been distinguished by the Nicolae Bălcescu Prize awarded by the Romanian Academy for the year 2010 for the work *Romania in the Eastern Politics of France (1866-1878)*), second edition reviewed and completed, Editura Cetatea de Scaun, Târgoviște, 2010 (13 December 2012).

Gheorghe **ONIȘORU**

Professor at University Ștefan cel Mare, Suceava, senior researcher at INST – Romanian Academy Bucharest. Fields of interest: emergence of communism, cold war, totalitarian regimes. Recent books: "Pecetea lui Stalin. Cazul Vasile Luca",

Târgoviște, Cetatea de Scaun Publishing House, 2014. “Istoria lumii contemporane. De la revoluția bolșevică până în zilele noastre, 1917 – 2015”, Cetatea de Scaun Publishing House, 2015.

Ema **MILJKOVIĆ**

Participation in several dozen academic seminars in the country and abroad. Member of the Committee for Demographic studies of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, she has contributed to the “Encyclopedia Serbica”, “Lexicon of the Serbian Middle Ages” and “Lexicon of the Settlements in the Serbian Lands during the Middle Ages”. Member of various professional editorial boards. Since 2012, member of the researching team: Christian Culture on the Balkans during the Middle Ages: Byzantine Empire, Serbs and Bulgarians 9-16th century. Participant in the COST Action “Republic of Letters 1500-1800”.

Silviu **MILOIU**

The author is Professor and Doctoral Advisor at Valahia University of Târgoviște doing researches in the field of history of international relations, especially concerning Romanian foreign policy, the history of the relationship between Romania and Finland, Romania and the Baltic States, Romania and Scandinavia. He is the chairman of the Romanian Association for Baltic and Nordic Studies and the editor-in-chief of the The Romanian Journal for Baltic and Nordic Studies. He has published several monographs and tens of articles published in academic journals.

Ekaterina **MIKHAYLENKO**

Ph.D. in History of IR, Associate Professor of the Department of International Relation, Ural Federal University, Russian Federation, Yekaterinburg (<http://urfu.ru/en/>). Head of the

project group “Center for Security and Non-proliferation Research and Education”, member of Jean Monnet Project # 575043-EPP-1-2016-1-EN-EPPJMO-CHAIR “EU Regionalism and Foreign Policy”. Sphere of scientific interests: regional integration, regionalism, EU, Russian-led regionalism, security. The author has more than 20 publications, published both in English and Russian, on European regionalism and projects that are realising in the post-soviet space.

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, Maramureş), 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 teaches 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 and informational booklets, contributor of Romanian newspapers in Greece. As a historian, he deals with the Greek civil war, the Greek political refugees in Romania and Greek-Romanian relations.

Cristian Vasile **PETCU**

The author studied Orthodox Theology at the University of Craiova, specialising in Pastoral Theology. Since 1998 he has been a member of the teaching staff at the Faculty of Theology, Valahia University of Târgovişte, and since 2011 he has been an

associate professor at the Faculty of Theology, the University of Craiova. He was awarded a Doctorate in History in 2009.

Enache TUȘA

The author is Lecturer, Ph.D. at the Faculty of History and Political Sciences, Ovidius University of Constanța since 2005 and Scientific Researcher at the Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations of the Romanian Academy since 2006. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Sciences (University of Bucharest, specialisation: political sociology, regional identity and ethnic community anthropology). Publications: “Filosofie politică republicană: ipostaze moderne și contemporane cu o contribuție”, Enache TUȘA, “Proiecte și viziuni asupra formei de guvernământ republicane în societatea românească”, Henrieta Anișoara ȘERBAN and Cristian-Ion POPA (ed.), The Publishing House of the Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations, Bucharest, 2014; Enache TUȘA, “Cultură politică în Dobrogea. Scurtă incursiune privind drepturile politice ale grupurilor din Dobrogea la sf. Sec al XIX-lea și începutul secolului XX” in Adriana CUPCEA (ed.) “Turcii și tătarii din Dobrogea”, Cluj-Napoca, The Publishing House of the Institute for the Study of National Minority Problems, 2015; Enache TUȘA, “Comunicare identitară și etno-politică în Dobrogea în Berechet Lăcrămioara”, Buzatu Alina, Ciobanu Estella Antoaneta, Hasan Neriman (coord.), “Polifonii culturale: limba, cultura și civilizația turcă în lume”, Bucharest, The Publishing House of the University, 2016; Enache TUȘA, Daniel FLAUT, “Some Aspects of Social Life in Romanian Villages in the Interwar Period”, “Mathematical-Statistical Models and Qualitative Theories for Economic and Social Sciences”, Šárka Hošková-Mayerová, Fabrizio Maturo and Janusz Kacprzyk (ed.), Springer International Publishing AG, 2017.

About the Authors

Felicia ANDRIONI

Felicia Andrioni earned a Ph.D. in sociology and is licensed in social work from University Babeş-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca. She has a Masters in International Project Management from SNSPA Bucharest. She completed a post-university course in “Counseling and Orientation” at the Faculty of Psychology and Science Education at Cluj-Napoca. She has diverse qualifications obtained through prestigious international organizations and institutions (NASSW, Baylor College, University of Wolverhampton). She is an associate professor at the University of Petrosani, Faculty of Science, Specialization Social Work. She has diverse professional experience as manager, supervisor, social worker and lecturer. She has been involved with 43 projects in social, educational, cultural and environmental protection in the Jiu Valley financed by non-reimbursable funds (PHARE, European Social Funds, other grants), obtaining a special PR Romanian Award in 2004 for one of the funded social projects. She has published 122 studies in the domain of social work and sociology.

Maria-Eleonora ANGHEL

The author is a Lecturer at University of Petroşani, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Social Humanity Sciences from 2006. She has a degree in the field of Sociology, Title of thesis “Institutional Birth-Rate and Mortality in the Jiu Valley – A Sociological Approach of the Jiu Valley Mining Activity at West University of Timișoara, Faculty of Sociology and Psychology, and holds a Master’s degree in Social Change and Social Policies. Her main areas of scientific interest include Community Development, Public Policies and Introduction to Sociology. Accordingly, she published many papers in international scientific journals (“Acts and Expectations of Old Persons Living in Aninoasa” – 2009, “Institutional Natality and Mortality in

Romania After 1989: A Sociological Approach” – 2012, “Management Experiments According to the Institutional Project of the Jiu Valley Mining After 1989” -2012, “Institutional Natality and Mortality after 1989. Mining as a Profession in the Jiu Valley” -2014, “Organizational resilience in the industry within the Valea Jiului communities” – 2014, “Jiu Valley’ Mining Activity as an Identity Construction” – 2018).

Ioniță APOSTOLACHE

The author is an Orthodox priest from the diocese of Craiova, at the Obedeanu Church. He is also Lecturer, Ph.D. at the Faculty of Theology of Craiova. His academical preoccupation are: Apologetics and Syriac Theology. He has authored several articles in well-known periodicals from Romania and from outside the country. He graduated a postdoctoral research program at the Pontifical Oriental Institute (PIO) of Rome. His most important books are: Christology and Mystic in the Syriac Theology (2013), The Orthodox Apologetic – confession and apostleship (2017), Spiritual words, peoples and places from the history of the Church from Oltenia (2017), Daco-roman confession work in the Eternal City (2018). He also translated in Romanian language a number of very important papers and books, as Sebastian Brock, Brief Outline of the Syriac Literature (Metropolia Olteniei Publishing House, Craiova, 2016).

Valeriu Gabriel BASA

The author is Fr. Lecturer Ph.D., Faculty of Theology “I.V. Felea”, University “A. Vlaicu” in Arad. He graduated from “Andrei Șaguna” Faculty of Orthodox Theology of “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu and completed his Master’s programme at the same Faculty. Ph.D. in Theology since 2005, of the same faculty, specialised in the History of the Romanian Orthodox Church. From 2007 he is Lecturer at the Faculty of Orthodox

Theology of Arad. He is the author of three individual volumes and numerous studies published in specialised journals.

Mădălina **BĂILEȘTEANU**

The author graduated in 2002 from Craiova's Faculty of Theology and Foreign Languages, the English Language Department and has a Master's Degree in Social Sciences, Romanians in the History of Europe, in 2017. With a fourteen years' experience working as a librarian, she has enjoyed every day of her career. She has participated in many national and international conferences and developed numerous programmes for our local community. She believes that joy can be achieved only by working for the benefit of one's community and by trying every day to do one's best.

Constantin **BĂJĂU**

Graduate of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of the University of Bucharest, postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of the University of Athens and at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of the University of Bucharest, Ph.D. in Theology obtained in 1998. Specialty: Patrology and Post-Patristic Literature. Author of Patrology courses, author of books and numerous studies in well-known publications. Orthodox priest.

Adina **BĂLAN**

Graduated at the Dimitrie Cantemir University – Law Faculty in Bucharest, in 2006, and I work in Romania in the field of trafficking of human beings and domestic violence since 2009 after spending a year in Germany in a shelter for victims of human trafficking. I founded an NGO called SOLWODI (Solidarity with women in distress) which helps women who fell victims of prostitution or other forms of exploitation as well as

women who have experienced domestic violence. The goal of this NGO is to put an end to human trafficking and to create a society with zero tolerance towards abuse and violence.

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.

Gabriela **BOANGIU**

The author is 3rd Degree Scientific Researcher Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy, Romania. She works as Sociologist at the Department of Ethnography of “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities. She graduated Sociology at the University of Craiova in 2003, obtained a Master in the Management of Project at the SNSPA Bucharest in 2005 and sustained her PhD thesis in 2015, with the title “The Ethnological Document on the status of Property and the Dynamics of Mentalities”. The main subjects she is interested in are sociology, ethnology, cultural studies, life histories, the concepts of space, identity, social memory.

Stela Marinela **BOGOSLOV**

Stela Marinela Bogoslov graduated in 2002 from Craiova’s “Nicolae Titulescu” Faculty of Law, the Faculty of History-Philosophy-Geography, History-Hebrew Language Department, in 2007 and has a master’s degree in European Studies, in 2007. Starting with January 2009, she has been working at “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, as a librarian. She is currently studying at the University of Craiova a master named

the Romanians in the History of Europe. She participated at numerous symposiums and conferences in the field.

Adrian **BOLDIȘOR**

Fr. Assoc. Prof. Adrian Boldișor is a History of Religions teacher at the Faculty of Theology from Craiova. He studied Mircea Eliade in the context of his Christian valences of his work. The last book published by him develops the theme of “interreligious dialogue”.

Izabela **BRATILOVEANU**

The author is a doctor of law of University of Craiova and author of numerous studies and articles published in journals in the field of legal sciences.

Ionela-Matilda **BREAZU**

The author was member of the Centre for Applied Romanian Linguistics (CLRA) in the period 2012 – 2016. She is presently Research Assistant at “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library and Ph.D. candidate, Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova. Her Ph.D. thesis focuses on prepositions in contemporary Romanian language. Fields of interest: morphology, syntax, onomastics, phraseology, stylistics etc. She has participated in numerous conferences and published a number of studies on prepositions, among which are the following: “Considerații privind utilizările prepoziției la în limba română” (Cernica, 2014), “Prepoziția în argoul românesc” (Craiova, 2015), “The specificity of Romanian compound anthroponyms containing prepositions” (București, 2015), “Statutul sintactico-semantic al prepoziției în limba română” (Craiova, 2015), “Prepoziția în frazeologie” (Craiova, 2017), “Reprezentări ale prepoziției în literatura lingvistică

românească. Privire diacronică” (Craiova, 2018), “Tendințe în utilizarea prepozițiilor în limba română” (Craiova, 2018) etc.

Cristina Gabriela **BUBATU**

The author is Ph.D. candidate at the Faculty of Law, the University of Craiova. She is currently a psychologist.

Anca **CEAUȘESCU**

Anca Ceașescu, 3rd degree Scientific Researcher, Ph.D., “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy. Graduate of the Faculty of Geography of the House, Bucharest, Bucharest (1999), doctor of geography (2009), author of numerous books, articles and scientific studies. In 2013 we won the prize of the Romanian Academy Simion Mehedinti with work “Rural Settlements Plain Băilești (with Elements of Ethnography)”.

Sofia Lavinia **CERCEL**

Sofia Lavinia Cercel graduated from the Faculty of Letters, the English-Spanish Department, with a master’s degree in Anglo-American Studies and also in Teacher’s Training. Currently a Ph.D. student at the University of Craiova, at “Alexandru Piru” Doctoral School, she studies in the field of comparative literature. Her sphere of activity is represented by the library and information science. She presented and published papers at different conferences, such as the International Conference Politics. Diplomacy. Culture, the National Symposium Modern Means of Attracting the Public to the Libraries or The Colloquium of “Alexandru Piru” Doctoral School – New Perspectives in Linguistic and Literary Research.

Bogdan-Gabriel CHIRIAC

The author is Ph.D. candidate at the Doctoral School of Social and Humanistic Studies, University of Craiova, in the field of History. He graduated from the Faculty of History, Philosophy, Geography, University of Craiova, in 2002, specialisation “History and English Language”. He practiced as a History and English Language teacher and he has a passion for the history of diplomacy and geopolitics of the Balkans. He had studied as a personal interest a lot of documents in the historical archives, and a lot of works, studies, articles, volumes of published documents concerning the historical and diplomatically issues in the Balkans, between the moment of international recognition of the Romanian independence in 1878 and the outbreak of the First World War. He decided then to include all his personal researches, observations and lecture notes in a scientific work to be presented as a doctoral thesis in History.

Ileana CIOAREC

The author is 3rd Degree Scientific Researcher Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova. In 2009 she won the prize for Historical Sciences Society of Romania. In 2011 she won the Romanian Academy award for the work “The Glogoveanu boyars”.

Mihaela CIOBANU

The author holds a Bachelor’s Degree in Philosophy and History (thesis: “Berlinguer and Real Socialism”, coord. Guido Liguori) and a Master’s Degree in Historical Sciences (thesis: “Berlinguer and Ceaușescu: Two Heretics?”). She is currently a Joint Degree Ph.D. candidate at the University of Bucharest and the University of Calabria. Her research focuses on the tradition of Italian Communism (from Gramsci to Berlinguer). Since 2015 she has been collaborating on Gramscian seminars at the

University of Calabria. In 2017 she organised and coordinated conferences in Reggio Calabria and at the University of Calabria.

Dinică CIOBOTEĂ

Author, co-author, coordinator, editor of over 70 books; author of over 300 studies, articles, notes, preface and reviews. Favorite historiographical themes: social, economic structures, in Romanian history; the history of Craiova and Oltenia; the beginning of the history of the feudal Romanian States.

Veaceslav CIORBĂ

The author has a Ph.D. in Theology from the “Andrei Șaguna” Faculty of Orthodox Theology of “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu in 2007, under the guidance of Professor Mircea Păcurariu, with the subject “The History of the Church Life of the Romanians on the left of the Prut from 1940 to today”. The author is Associate Professor at the Academy of Orthodox Theology of Moldova at the Department of Theological Sciences.

Mihai CIUREA

The author is Lecturer, Ph.D. at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova. He teaches Biblical Studies, especially New Testament and Ancient Greek. In the period 2006-2007 he attended a post-graduate programme at the Protestant Faculty of Theology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland. He is the author of several books and studies in biblical theology: Names of God in the Old Testament (Craiova, 2006); Christian Syria. Biblical, historical and patristic landmarks (Bucharest, 2010); History of the New Testament Text (Craiova, 2011); Greek Language of the New Testament. Koine Dialektos (Craiova, 2016); The Catholic Epistle of St. Jude. Introduction, translation, commentary and theology (Craiova, 2018) etc.

Marin COJOC

Faculty of Theology, Bucharest (1983-1987); Doctoral programme – History of Byzantium (1987-1990); Professor of Church History (1990-1991) at the Theological Highschool in Craiova; Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Bucharest (1991); Doctoral Programme in Germany, Erlangen and Munich (1992-1996); Lecturer at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Bucharest (1996-2004); Ph.D. in Theology (2004-2006); Lecturer at the Faculty of Theology in Constanța (2007); Doctoral Programme in Archaeology at the University of Bucharest (2007-2013); Associate Professor, Ph.D. at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Craiova (2014-present). The author has published 58 scientific studies and six scientific books.

Mirela COJOC

The author graduated from the Faculty of History, University of Craiova. She holds a Ph.D. Degree in History and she is curator of the Museum of Sucidava. She has obtained European funding for the Museum of Sucidava and the Museum of Corabia. She has published works on Christian, epigraphic testimonies and Christian objects discovered in the Sucidava archaeological site.

Iulian Mihai CONSTANTINESCU

The author is Ph.D. Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova. He teaches Canon Law of the Orthodox Church. During 2002-2003, he attended a post-graduate programme (Master Programme) in Canon Law, scholarship at Institut d'Études Supérieures en Théologie Orthodoxe – Chambésy/Genève (Switzerland); 2004-2005, Scholarship at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland), Faculty of Roman-Catholic Theology, specialisation Canon Law; 2005-2006 Ph.D. Studies in Ecumenical Theology at the Faculty of

Roman-Catholic Theology, University of Fribourg; scientific research at the World Council of Churches in Geneva and at the Institute for Ecumenical Studies in Fribourg (scholarship from Pro Filia); member in the board of Society for the Law of the Eastern Churches, Vienna (2017-2021). He is the author of the books and studies in Canon Law: Biserica și instituția căsătoriei. Condițiile administrării căsătoriei. Studiu juridico-canonic, Editura Christiana, București, 2010; De impedimentis matrimonii. De la acrivia canonică la iconomia bisericească, Editura Universitaria, Craiova, 2010; Instituția divorțului între legislația canonică și legislația civilă, Editura Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2012.

Sorina CORMAN

University of Sibiu, graduate of the theology-social assistance and sociology-ethnology specialisation of “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Doctor of Sociology at “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, over 12 years practical work in the field of public and private social worker, contributions in the field: Social Work Dictionary (co-author), Study on the level of adaptation in the labour market of vulnerable groups in the centre region (co-author), Social representation of social assistance values protected in residential units / centres of the state, Axiological fundament of the principles in social and medical assistance, Ethics, objectivity and value distortion in social and medical services, Approach and Measurement of Competitive Values in the Organizational Management.

Cosmin COSMUȚĂ

The author is Lecturer of Orthodox Romanian Church History and Romanian-Slavic Palaeography. He is interested in old and modern history, the role of the Orthodox Church in Romanian

history and society. He wrote his Ph.D. thesis about the Alba Iulia Vicarage during WW2.

Claudiu Constantin COTAN

The author is Associate Professor, Ph.D., at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of “Ovidius” University of Constanța. He is graduate of the Faculty of Theology of the University of Bucharest and the Faculty of History of the same University. He has a Ph.D. in Theology from the Faculty of Theology of the University of Bucharest and he is specialized in the History of the Universal Church. Since 2009, he is Associate Professor at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of “Ovidius” University of Constanța. He is author of five individual volumes and other studies published in specialised journals.

Alexandru COTORACI

The author attended the courses of the Faculty of Theology in Sibiu. He served as priest in the Parish of Șeitin, Arad Archdiocese. He was transferred to the Romanian Orthodox Metropolitanate of Western and Southern Europe in the Parish of “Holy Great Martyr Mina” which he founded in Tomelloso, the province of Ciudad Real, Spain. Then he served in the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of Dacia Felix in Serbia as priest and dean of Kovin and administrator of the parishes Pancevo and Omolița. He returned to the Archdiocese of Arad, where he served in the Parish of Pecica, Arad Deanery. At present he serves in the “Saint Hierarch Nicholas” Parish in Nădlac.

Gabriel CROITORU

Gabriel Croitoru is 3rd degree Scientific Researcher at “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova. Authored works: “Orașele din Oltenia” (1859-1916); Co-authored works: “Din istoria instituției Poliției în județul Dolj (1919-1949)”; “Sate și siliști de pe Desnățui:

monografia comunei Vârvoru de Jos”. Between 2000 and 2018, he published 70 studies and articles in specialised journals and collective volumes from Romania and he participated with 62 works at national and international scientific manifestations.

Ioan Mihail DAN

The author teaches Social Assistance at Bachelor’s level since 1997; Bachelor’s Degree in Theology – Social Assistance (1995); Doctorate in Sociology (2005); practical experience in social assistance (25 years); Priest at parish; coordinator of two family-type children’s homes; the last book: “Drugs are not an alternative!” (co-author), specialised in counselling people with addictive behaviour.

Maria DINU

The author has Bachelor’s and Master’s Degrees (2005-2010) from the Faculty of Letters, the University of Craiova. In 2016 she defended the Ph.D. thesis entitled “Discursul critic al lui Adrian Marino. Biografie, biografia ideilor literare și autobiografie”, coordinated by Professor Mircea Martin, the Faculty of Letters, University of Bucharest. In 2017 she published the volume of poems “Noaptea pârului liber” (Aius Publishing House) – winner of the second edition of the National Contest of Poetry “Constantin Nisipeanu”. She is presently Editorial Secretary at Mozaicul, where she is responsible for the poetry section “Poetree of Life”, and Romanian language and literature teacher at the National College “Elena Cuza”, Craiova.

Marian-Alin DUDOI

After having undertaken an extensive research at the Romanian National Archives and the Romanian Diplomatic Archives, the author finished the Ph.D. dissertation called “Politic and Diplomatic Romanian-British Relations in the Period 1945-1958”

(field of History, 2011). The author published over thirty studies about History of the foreign relations of Romanians, Foreigners who supported Romanian Great Union, Grigore Gafencu's life, Romanian Exile, Media's History, the Nordic Unity, the Romanian Relations with the Northern countries.

Nicu **DUMITRAȘCU**

Professor of Patristics, Mission and Ecumenism. Author of more than 90 theological articles published in many countries in five languages. His most recent books are: Christian Family and Contemporary Society (ed), T&T Clark, London/New Delhi/New York/Sidney (2014); The Ecumenical Legacy of the Cappadocians (ed), Palgrave Macmillan, New York.London (2015); Basil the Great: Faith, Mission and Diplomacy in the shaping of Christian Doctrine, Routledge, London/New York (2018).

Carmen Teodora **FĂGETEANU**

Translator (the novel "Martha, the Seamstress", by Valentina Di Cesare, Aius Publishing House). Co-worker on "The Italian-Romanian Dictionary of Biblical Terminology", 2008/2018, EDP. Editorial secretary for the journal "Heroic Oltenia".

Ionel Cosmin **GAGIU**

The author is Ph.D. candidate at "Saint Nicodim" Doctoral School at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova.

Mirabela Elena **GAGIU**

The author is Ph.D. candidate at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, specialisation: sociology. She is presently working as journalist in the local mass media.

Ștefan Viorel **GHENEA**

The author is Lecturer at University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, was a postdoctoral researcher at Romanian Academy. Ph.D. in Philosophy at University of West of Timișoara. Research interest: cultural identities, philosophy and history of imaginary and mentalities, philosophical approaches on psychology and psychopathology.

Veronica **GHEORGIȚĂ**

The author is Ph.D. Teaching Assistant at Sociology and Social Welfare Specialisation, Department of Sociology, Philosophy, Social Welfare, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova. She is author of over 30 articles published in scientific journals and international conferences, coordinator of several sociological researches, author of one book and co-author of 3 books. Her areas of interest include sociology of religion, anthropology, sociology of communication, human development and quality of life. She is a member of recognised organisational and professional structures and member in the editorial board of some publication.

Georgeta **GHIONEA**

Georgeta Ghionea is 3rd degree Scientific Researcher at “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova. Authored works: “Istoria băncilor urbane din Oltenia (1880-1948)”; “Istoria băncilor urbane din Oltenia în date, statistici și corespondență (1880-1948)”. Co-authored works: “Dicționarele istorice ale localităților din județele Vâlcea și Gorj”. Between 2006 and 2018, she published 60 studies and articles in specialised journals and collective volumes from Romania and she participated with 43 works at national and international scientific manifestations.

Vlad-Florin **GHIȚĂ**

The author is a law graduate and business consultant specialised in the counsel of private entities, both commercial and NGOs.

Silviu **GONGONEA**

Poet and essayist, the author (b. 1980, Drăgășani) is Lecturer at the University of Craiova, Drobeta-Turnu Severin University Centre. He published the following poetry volumes: “Încălzirea mâinilor” (Aius Publishing House, 2009) and “A doua natură” (Aius Publishing House, 2017), as well as the monographic study entitled “Gellu Naum: aventura suprarrealistă” (Aius Publishing House, 2013). He publishes poems in the following journals “Ramuri”, “Mozaicul”, “România literară”, “Poesis”, “Scrisul Românesc”, “Dacia Literară” and others. He contributes studies and articles to “Mozaicul” and “Ramuri”. He is a member of the Writers’ Union of Romania, Craiova Branch.

Hadrian **GORUN**

The author is Associate Professor at “Constantin Brâncuși” University of Târgu-Jiu, holding a Ph.D. in history from “Babeș-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca, Magna cum laude honor (2008). He got an Erasmus doctoral scholarship at Paris Sorbonne University (Paris IV). He successfully defended his habilitation thesis entitled Romania and the Great War: between history and theory of the international relations at “Babeș-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca (2017). His primary research interests lie in the area of History and Theory of International Relations, with a particular attention to World War I, focusing on relations between Romania and Entente. Among Hadrian Gorun’s publications are: “Relații politico-diplomatice și militare ale României cu Franța în Primul Război mondial”, foreword by Lucian Nastașă, Argonaut, Cluj-Napoca, 2009 and “Romania’s relations with France and Russia and Bucharest’s fears

concerning a Bulgarian offensive (fall of 1915-August 1916)". Some French documentary evidence, "Studia Slavica et Balcanica Petropolitana", Sankt Petersburg State University, No. 1/ 2015.

Julian GURI

The author graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology, Tirana University. He is Ph.D. candidate at the Faculty of History and Philology. He works at the Ministry of Culture of Albania.

Ana-Maria IANCU

The author is a researcher within The Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations "Ion I. C. Brătianu", The Romanian Academy. She is a Ph.D. candidate in Political Sciences at the University of Bucharest. She graduated the Faculty of Political Sciences, the University of Bucarest, in 2002 and holds a master degree in Political Sciences (2004). She wrote several articles about the relationship between the Church (the Metropolis of Oltenia) and the State during the communist period in Romania. Authored books: "Slujitori ai Bisericii din Olt și Romanați, prizoniți în timpul regimului communist", Editura Episcopiei Slatinei și Romanaților, Slatina, 2013; "Clerici ortodocși în închisorile comuniste. Județul Dolj. C", Aius Publishing House PrintEd, Craiova, 2012; "Clerici ortodocși în închisorile comuniste. Județul Dolj. A-B", Aius Publishing House PrintEd, Craiova, 2011; "Clerici ortodocși în închisorile comuniste. Județul Olt", Aius Publishing House PrintEd, Craiova, 2006; "Conservatorii din județul Dolj între 1899-1922", Aius Publishing House, Craiova, 2005; "Conservatorii în Oltenia. Dolj, 1899-1913", Aius Publishing House, Craiova, 2004.

Cristian Nicolae **ILIESCU**

The author graduated from the Faculty of Mechanics, University of Craiova in 1991 and the Faculty of Law, University of Craiova in 1997. He holds a Ph.D. in Law (obtained in 2007). He is Vice-President of the Court of Dolj County (“Tribunalul Dolj”). Works: “Studiu comparativ privind sistemele electorale” (Comparative Study on Electoral Systems); “Obligația bugetară” (Budgetary Obligation). National and European research stays and internships. Five published books and numerous articles in specialised journals.

Florin Mihai **ILIESCU**

The author is Ph.D. candidate in Theology. He graduated from the Faculty of Theology of Craiova, after which he attended Masters courses at the University of Craiova. In 2017 he entered the doctoral programme at the Faculty of Theology.

He has published a number of articles and studies, participated in national and international symposiums and participated in a series of summer courses dedicated to doctoral students. The author’s last published article is entitled “Elements of Christian Mission in the Public Sphere”.

Loredana-Maria **ILIN-GROZOIU**

The author is 3rd degree Scientific Researcher, Ph.D. at “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova. Author of the work “Sistemul constituțional românesc (1821-1923)”; “Concepte, credințe și tradiții privind nemurirea sufletului și cultul morților”. In the period 2004 – 2015, she published 80 studies and articles in specialised journals and collective volumes from Romania and she participated with about 75 works at national and international scientific manifestations. She is member of the Editorial Board of “The Archives of Oltenia” and “C. S.

Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities Yearbook”.

Simona LAZĂR

Simona Lazăr – 3rd degree Scientific Researcher, Ph.D., “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy. Graduate of the Faculty of History, University Bucharest, doctor of history (2009), author of numerous books, articles and scientific studies. In 2013 we won the prize of the Romanian Academy with work “The end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age in the south-west of Romania”. I participated in archaeological excavations in Brădești, Piatra Olt, Ghidici, Cârcea etc.

Marius LUNGANU

Fr. Ph.D. candidate, graduate of the Faculty of Theology of Craiova, discipline of Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology – scientific adviser I.P.S. Ph.D. Habil. Academic Professor Irineu Popa, postgraduate studies in Doctrine and Culture. The author is priest at the Parish of St. Nicholas Craiova and teacher of religion at Craiova Railway Technology Transportation High School (CFR). In September 2016 he was admitted to the courses of “St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Theology, the University of Craiova, specialisation Patrology, under the guidance of Habil. Ph.D. Supervisor Fr. Constantin Băjău.

Violeta MANEA

She is the Deputy Director of the General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection Dolj. She graduated the Faculty of History, Philosophy, Geography at University of Craiova in 2003 and completed her Master degree in Sociology Applied in Social Assistance (2010). In present, she is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Craiova.

Maria-Eugenia MĂGUREAN

The author is a Ph.D. candidate in Literary and Cultural Studies at the University of Bucharest. Her doctoral theme is on the evolution of Serbian national discourse and its temporal landmarks during the three Yugoslavian states. She has a B.A. in Political Science and she graduated the M.A. program of Balkan Cultural Studies, both at the same university. Her academic interest has been directed most consistently towards the Balkan region and the former Yugoslavia with a focus on nationalism, ethnic conflict and ethnic identity.

Simona MIHAIU

Lecturer PhD at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova and Scientific Researcher at the Association Solwodi Romania. In the year 2013 I obtained the title of doctor in Sociology, with the thesis "Violent criminality in Romania. Evaluation, etiology and social prevention". I was a post-PhD researcher with the project named "Conjugal Homicide", implemented at the Institute of Research of Quality of Life, Romanian Academy. I attained numerous conferences organized in Romania and abroad, I have coordinated three research projects regarding the intervention in social deviation domain and I was published in internationally recognized journals.

Petrișor MILITARU

The author (b. 1981) is Editor at Aius Publishing House and Editor-in-Chief of the Review "Mozaicul" (Craiova). He holds a Ph.D. in Philology (2010), University of Craiova. His Ph.D. thesis – "Ipostaze ale îngerului în poezia română. Imaginație poetică și imaginar antropologic" – was published under the title "Prezențe angelice în poezia română" in 2012 by Aius Publishing House.

The author is initiator of the project “Craiova și avangarda europeană” (2013-2017) and collaborator of the publication “Caietele Avangardei”, edited by MNLR. He is Member of the Writers’ Union of Romania (since 2014). Authored volumes: “Știința modernă, muza neștiută a supraraliștilor” (preface by Basarab Nicolescu, Curtea veche, 2012) and “Portretul poemului la tinerețe” (essays, Herg Benet, 2016). Within the frame of the project “Craiova și avangarda europeană” he coordinated the volumes “Centenar Gherasim Luca” (Aius, 2013), “Suprarrealismul lui D. Trost” (Universitaria, 2014), “Centenar Gellu Naum” (Aius, 2016) and “Centenar Dada” (Aius, 2017). He also supervised the following critical editions: M. Blecher, “Corp transparent” (preface and critical apparatus, Aius, 2014); “Sașa Pană, Opera poetică” (introductory study and critical apparatus, Aius, 2015); “Constantin Nisipeanu, Opera poetică” (preface and critical apparatus, Aius, 2017).

Narcisa Maria MITU

The author is 3rd degree Scientific Researcher, Ph.D. at “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Romanian Academy. Author of the work “Domeniile Coroanei Regale 1884-1948”; co-author at “Dicționarele istorice ale localităților din județele Vâlcea și Gorj” (“Historical Dictionaries of localities in the Counties Vâlcea and Gorj”). Between 2004 and 2018, she published over 70 studies and articles in specialised journals and collective volumes from Romania and she participated with about 60 works at national and international scientific manifestations. In 2011 she was awarded the Third Prize from the National Romania Archives, the second edition and in 2012 she was awarded the Second Prize from the same Institution.

Constantin **MLADIN**

The author is Ph.D. candidate and graduate of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova, with a Bachelor's degree in Patrology, under the guidance of Fr. Constantin Băjău, Ph.D. and with Master Studies at the "Andrei Țaguna" Faculty of Theology in Sibiu, with the dissertation thesis at Patrology discipline, under the guidance of Fr. Mircea Ielciu, Ph.D. At present, he is priest at Romanești Parish of Craiova, and teacher of Orthodox Religion at the Filiași Gymnasium School. In September 2016 he was admitted to the Doctoral School "St. Nicodemus" from the Faculty of Theology of Craiova, at the discipline of Patrology and Post-Patristic Literature, under the guidance of Fr. Constantin Băjău, Ph.D.

Mirela **MLADIN**

The author graduated from the Faculty of Letters in 2012 (Romanian Language and Literature – English Language and Literature). She has a Master's Degree in Romanian Literature and she is now a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Craiova. This motivates her to constantly participate in various international conferences in which she presents the articles she writes. She is an English teacher and she likes working with children, they are always curious and they want to learn. She always tries to motivate them to learn English by games, songs and multimedia.

Nicolae **MOȘOIU**

The author is Orthodox priest and Associate Professor of Dogmatic Theology at "Saint Andrei Țaguna" Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University "Lucian Blaga" of Sibiu, Romania. He studied Theology in Cluj-Napoca, Sibiu, Oxford and, for short periods of time, he undertook research in Paris, Cambridge, Geneva, Oslo and Göttingen and New York. In 2017

he received the Habilitation in Theology at the University of Bucharest. He published numerous articles (mainly in Romanian, but also in English) and several books. Fr. Nicolae Moșoiu attended over 90 conferences and ecumenical meetings. As a representative of the Romanian Orthodox Church at the World Council of Churches, he was a member of the Central Committee, the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism and, from 2015, the Commission on Faith and Order.

Ion-Narcis **MUNTEANU**

Faculty of Theology of Craiova: 1994-1998; Master studies: 2007-2009; Faculty of Financial Management 2010-2013; Ph.D. candidate at the Doctoral School of Orthodox Theology of St. Nicodim – Craiova, Department of Missiology and Ecumenism, admitted in 2016. Teacher of Religion at the Secondary School “Lascăr Catargiu” – Craiova 1994/1998; Priest at Albești Parish 1998-2013; Priest at St. Martyrs Brancoveni Parish – Craiova since 2013.

Tiberius Daniel **MUȘUROI**

The author is Ph.D. candidate at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova. His thesis, “A face misiune în context urban. Strategii din perspectiva ortodoxă”, is coordinated by Arhid. Associate Professor Gelu Călina, Ph.D. The author holds Bachelor's Degrees from the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova. He is presently Senior Journalist, Romanian Television, Craiova Territorial Studio. His scientific fields of interest relate to the missionary activity of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

Gabriel **NEDELEA**

The author is Lecturer at the Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova and Research Assistant at Dolj County Library

“Alexandru and Aristia Aman”. He holds a Ph.D. in Philology (University of Bucharest, 2015 – Doctoral Thesis: “Evoluția poeziei în deceniile 7 și 8 în secolul XX”/ “The Evolution of Poetry in the 7th and 8th Decades of the 20th Century”, coordinator: Eugen Negrici). Editorial activities: Editor, Mozaicul (2011-2015); Editor, Ramuri (2015-present). The author has published in journals like Mozaicul, România Literară, Cultura, Ramuri, Transilvania, Quaderni or the Annals of the Faculty of Letters. Monographs: “Iluziile modernității”/ “The Illusions of Modernity” (Aius Publishing House, 2016). Editor: “Virgil Mazilescu, opera poetică”/ “Virgil Mazilescu, the Poetic Work” (Aius Publishing House, 2013).

Adina NICOLA

The author graduated from the Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova, Romania. For over twenty years she worked in the technical and commercial sector mainly as German speaking translator and interpreter. Since December 2017 she has been working as Documentarian at the Cross-Border Centre of Communication and Information Dolj-Vratsa, within the frame of “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library, Romania.

Mircea Lucian NINCU

Faculty of Theology of Craiova: 1995-1999; In-depth studies: 2000-2001; Ph.D. candidate, the Doctoral School of Orthodox Theology of St. Nicodim – Craiova, Department of Missiology and Ecumenism, admitted in 2016. Priest in the Caraula Parish 1998-1999; missionary priest, The Elderly Home – Craiova, 2000-2001; Teacher of Religion Ștefan Velovan College – Craiova, 2000-2001; Parish of St. Hierarch Petru Movila and St. Parascheva – Craiova, since 2001.

Florian OLTEANU

The author is Senior Lecturer at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of History, International Relations and Political Sciences. He had worked since October 2003 as assistant (until 2009) and lecturer (2009-present) at the University of Craiova, Specializations History, International Relations and European Studies, Romanians in the History of Europe. He obtained his Ph.D. in History, in March 2007. He had worked in projects based on European Funds (European Social Fund)-POSDRU. He had studied the Management of EU Institutions and he was scientific coordinator in Entrepreneurship. In 16 years of academic teaching and research, until this moment, he wrote 19 books and more than 50 studies and articles on History, Political Sciences, Civilization, European construction, Geopolitics. From 2017, he is a corresponding-member of the American Romanian Academy. He, also publishes articles concerning European subjects on "Adevărul" blogs. He had published articles on the Italian site www.geopolitica.info.

Laura ONCESCU

Laura Oncescu is Lecturer Ph.D. at Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Department of History. She graduated in 2001 the Economic and Administrative College, Domain: Museology, Specialisation: Research and conservation techniques for archaeology and museum heritage, Valahia University of Târgoviște, she graduated, in the year 2004 from the Faculty of Humanities, Specialization History-Archaeology of Valahia University, Târgoviște. Master's Degree from the Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște in the year 2005, Doctor in History since the year 2010, Valahia University of Târgoviște. Beneficiary of research documentation in Italy (2004, 2006). Her domains of interest: The Italian-

Romanian relations in the 19th century, Modern history of the Romanians, Modern Universal History, Romania in the international relations in the modern epoch. Member of the Center for the Research of History and of the Cultural Patrimony “Grigore Gafencu”, Faculty of Humanities, Department of History, Valahia University of Târgoviște, 2005-2010; 2012 - at present. She has participated at 15 national scientific sessions, 3 international scientific sessions. She has published 2 books and over 15 studies and articles in collective volumes and specialized studies.

Ovidiu **PANAITE**

Assistant Professor, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Head of Department, “1 Decembrie 1918” University in Alba Iulia, Romania. Specialisation: Church History. Research framework: Theology of Ecumenical Councils; Political theology. Recent works: From John Rawls’ Distributive Justice to Amartya Sen’s Plurality of Social Universes, in “Altarul Reîntregirii”, no 2, 2018. Doctoral thesis: “Teologia politică în timpul dinastiei constantiniene”, Reîntregirea, Publishing House, Alba Iulia, 2014. Author of books and theological studies and personal development.

Constantin **PĂTULEANU**

Professor of Patrology and Patristic Literature at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Patriarch Justinian”, the University of Bucharest. Bachelor’s degree obtained from the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Bucharest, advanced studies of German language in Erlangen; doctoral studies at the Faculty of Theology in Halle – Martin Luther Universität Halle-Wittenberg; Ph.D. in Theology awarded by the same Faculty. Between 1992-2012 assistant, lecturer, associate professor, then professor of Universal Church History. Since 2013, tenured professor of

Patrology and Patristic Literature at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Bucharest.

Ionuț Adrian **PĂTULARU**

The author is Headmaster at the Orthodox Theological Seminary “Saint Gregory the Theologian”, Craiova. He is involved in educational and cultural activities (cultural documentaries and interviews). The author has published two books, “Istoria bisericilor doljene, file de istorie” (The Publishing House of the Metropolis of Oltenia, Craiova, 2005) and “Filarmonica de Stat Sibiu” (Sitech Publishing House, Craiova, 2008) and approximately 50 articles.

Constantin C. **PETOLESCU**

Graduate of the Faculty of History of the University of Bucharest. Ph.D. in History from this Faculty since 1978. Specialised studies at the famous research institutes in the West. Member of the Romanian Academy. He has been a professor at the Faculty since 1996 and he is also Ph.D. Supervisor in the field of Ancient History and Archaeology. He carried out archaeological research in Oltenia. He received the “Vasile Pârvan” Prize of the Romanian Academy in 2000. He published 13 books and over 250 studies in prestigious journals in the country and abroad.

Ciprian **PLEȘEA**

Doctorate at Ștefan cel Mare University Suceava, Romania.

Daniela-Claudia **POPESCU**

The author graduated from the Faculty of Life Science, Department of Mathematics, University of Craiova (1987). She has been a Librarian at “Alexandru și Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library since 2004. Printed volumes: “Craiova. Bibliografie selectivă” (1838-2009) (Craiova, Beladi Publishing House, 2010);

“Dicționarul biobibliografic al membrilor Uniunii Scriitorilor din România – Filiala Craiova” (Craiova, Aius Publishing House, 2010); “Catalogul Depozitului Legal 2010-2011” (Craiova, 2011); “Mihai Viteazul: o bibliografie general” (Craiova, Sitech Publishing House, 2012); “Primari ai Craiovei în slujba cetății: 1864-2013” (consultant) (Craiova, “Genessa” Publishing House, 2013). Participation in symposiums and conferences with papers such as: “România și Bulgaria: pași peste timp” (Vidin, Bulgaria, 2012); “Prezentarea organizării Bibliotecii Academician Dan Berindei” (Târgu Jiu, 2014); “O bibliotecă într-o bibliotecă: Biblioteca Academician Dan Berindei în Biblioteca Aman” (Craiova, 2014); “Licențiatu în legi și filantropul Alexandru Aman” (Craiova, 2015); “Craiova – deținătoare de carte a Prințului Grigore M. Sturdza” (Craiova, 2015); “Arc peste timp – Biblioteca Baroului Dolj” (Craiova, 2016).

Emilian POPESCU

The author is a distinguished archaeologist and researcher, professor at the Faculty of Theology of the University of Bucharest and at the Faculty of Theology of the University of Iași. He is the author of numerous researches on historical and epigraphic sources and a member of the Romanian Academy. He is a professor with an impressive teaching activity, which has prepared many generations of Romanian church historians. He is one of the greatest teachers of Romanian theology in life.

Nicușor Viorel POPESCU

The author attended the Seminary Theological High School “St. Gregory the Theologian” in Craiova. He graduated from the Faculty of Theology of Craiova in 2001 and obtained his Master’s diploma in 2009 with the specialisation “Doctrine and Culture”. In 2012 he graduated from the Faculty of History in Bucharest and in 2013 he obtained the scientific title of Doctor in

Contemporary History at Valahia University in Târgoviște. He is teacher of theology at “St. Nicodim” Theological High School in Târgu-Jiu and priest at the “Holy Trinity” Parish in Târgu-Jiu.

Sergiu-Grigore **POPESCU**

Orthodox priest, associate professor at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Romanian Orthodox Church History catedra. Doctor in Theology (Ph. D.) – Faculty of Theology “Andrei Șaguna”, “Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu (Romania); Doctor in History (Ph.D.) – Faculty of Humanities, “Valahia” University, Târgoviște (Romania). Author of numerous books, studies and articles, from which we mention volumes: Mehedinți, a historical and spiritual fireplace for the Romanian Orthodoxy, Publishing Houses Universitaria (Craiova) and Didahia (Drobeta-Turnu Severin), 2008; The Participation of the Clergy from Oltenia to the Social and National Fight of the Romanian People (XIX – XX centuries), Publishing House Aius, Craiova, 2010; The contribution of Oltenian monasticism to the formation of a Romanian cultural, social and national identity, Publishing House Mitropolia Olteniei, Craiova, 2016; The printing house of Râmnic (1636-1825), in the volume “Saint Hierarch Antim Ivireanul, founder of Romanian culture and spirituality”, Craiova, 2018.

Nicolae **PREDA**

1st October 2018 – ongoing: Lecturer at the department of Liturgics within “Justinian Patriarhul” Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Bucharest; 25th February 2016 – 1st of June 2018: Substitute Lecturer at the department of Liturgics within “Justinian Patriarhul” Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Bucharest; 1st November 2015: Deacon at “Adormirea Maicii Domnului” Parish – Giulești, Deanery of Sector 6 Metropolis; 2008 – ongoing: copy editor within the Department “Carte de

cult” of Romanian Patriarchy Publishing House; October, 2008 – May, 2009: collaborator at “Ziarul Lumina”; March 2006: Ph.D. in Liturgical Sciences within Oriental Pontifical Institute in Rome.

Toma RĂDULESCU

The author graduated the Faculty of History in the University of Bucharest in 1971. He completed a Ph.D. in history in 2000. He was a researcher and chief department of the History and Archaeology department at Museum of Oltenia. He is an expert of the Ministry of Culture in Cyrillic documents, Romanian and foreign old books, Romanian and foreign numismatics, medals and decorations. In 2004 he was awarded the “Cultural merit” medal, the first class for “significant discoveries and scientific research that have enriched the national cultural heritage and they have contributed to a better understanding in Romanian and abroad”. His latest books are: “Biserica Sfinții Arhangheli”, The Publishing House of the Metropolis of Oltenia, Craiova, 2016 and “Biserica Mântuleasa”, The Publishing House of the Metropolis of Oltenia, Craiova, 2013.

Alina REȘCEANU

Alina Reșceanu is currently a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Anglo-American and German Studies, Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova. She is a graduate of the Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova (2000) and of the MA studies in Formal (Computational) Linguistics at the University of Bucharest (2003-2004). She got her PhD in Theoretical Linguistics at the University of Bucharest with a paper on the syntax of amount relative clauses in English and Romanian in the Minimalist approach (published in 2015). Her work is focused on topics related to general linguistics and the varieties of the English language, and she is also interested in generative grammar,

contrastive approaches to syntax (English/Romanian), and the interface of syntax/semantics.

Lucian ROTARIU

The author is a sociologist. He sustained his Ph.D. thesis “Penitentiary: Roles, Mechanisms and Institutional Sequences” at the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest. During his doctoral studies he assisted the courses “Sociology of Deviance” and “Sociology of Law”. The researcher has obtained several study and scientific performance scholarships from Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest and Romanian Academy. He has organized humanitarian projects and published a poetry volume. He is the author of Jilava: A social radiography of a penitentiary. His study interests are represented by deviance, delinquency, the operationalization of the concept of freedom, social transposition of the rights and obligations of inmates in the penitentiary space and their reintegration in society.

Salihe SALIHU

Education: Master of Political Sciences Faculty University of Lund, Lund, Sweden. Now she is PhD candidate in Law Faculty University Tetova, Speciality: the Modern Political System.

Laura Antoaneta SAVA

The author is scientific researcher within the Institute for Socio-Human Research “C.S. Nicolăescu Ploșor”, Romanian Academy, Craiova, since 2007. PhD in Law, since 2016, the Faculty of Law, University of Craiova, the title of the thesis being: Right to dignity. Specialization: 1. bachelor of Political Sciences, Faculty of History-Philosophy-Geography, University of Craiova; 2. master degree in National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of History-Philosophy-Geography, University of Craiova. As

significant achievements can be mentioned: 8 books as co-author; 28 articles and studies published in scientific journals (13 as single author, 15 as co-author); 10 participations in national conferences and 9 participations in international conferences; participations in 16 scientific symposia organised within the Institute for Socio-Human Research “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor”, Craiova; member in the research teams of 3 grants financed by Romanian Academy, developed within the Institute for Socio-Human Research “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor”, Craiova.

Teodor **SÂMBRIAN**

The author has a Ph.D. in Law and is Professor at the Faculty of Law, the University of Craiova. He is founding member of the Balkan Association of Roman Law and Roman Legal Tradition, founding member of the Euro-Asian Seminars of Roman Law, member of the Romanian Society of Classical Studies and correspondent for Romania of the review *Diritto & Storia* (Sassari, Italy). He is author and coauthor of 13 books and over 90 articles. Fields of interest: Roman law, civil law, history of law and legal linguistics.

Ylber **SELA**

Education: Doctor of Philosophy in Political Sciences
Faculty: Faculty of Social Sciences University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.
Specialty: International and European Politics. He is Professor Doctor at State University of Tetova.

Emilia-Maria **SORESCU**

Emilia-Maria Sorescu is Lecturer at University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Science, having an educational background in social work and psychology, with over 20 years of experience in the area of initial and continuous training of social workers and a rich involvement in different social projects.

Florin-Ionuț **STANCU**

He is the General Director of the General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection Dolj. He graduated the Faculty of Law at University of Craiova in 1998, completed his Master degree in Modern Governance and Local Development (2005) and PhD in History (2013). In present he is a Ph.D. candidate at University of Craiova. He published together with other authors three books and he also published scientific articles in different journals.

Lorena-Valeria **STUPARU**

Author presentation (no more than 150 words): Ph.D. University of Bucharest, Senior Researcher, Ph.D. at the Institute of Political Science and International Relations “Ion I. C. Brătianu” of the Romanian Academy, Graduate of Post-Doctoral School, University of Bucharest. Books: *Cultură și identitate politică în România postcomunistă* (2015); *Our identity: a substantial reality or a convention?* (2014); *Filozofia chiriașului grăbit – studii și eseuri* (2011); *De la cetățenia clasică la eurocetățenie. Între realitate și utopie* (2009); *Simbol și recunoaștere la Mircea Eliade. Semnificații religioase, politice și estetice* (2006; 2017 – Ediție revăzută și adăugită). Co-author and editor: *Identitatea individuală în contextul globalizării. Studii și interviuri*, Craiova, Editura Aius, 2013. Co-author: *Sistemul politic din România. Actori, instituții, provocări* (2014), *Teorii ale legitimității puterii* (2014), *Liberalismul occidental al secolului XX* (2011), *Conservatorismul. Istorie și actualitate* (2010); *Societatea civilă și drepturile omului* (1997); *Individ, libertate, mituri politice* (1997).

Radu TASCOVICI

The author is Lecturer at Department of Theology, Faculty of Theology, Letters, History and Arts, University of Pitești Romania. He graduated from the Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Andrei Țaguna” in Sibiu in 1992. The author obtained his Ph.D. diploma from the Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Andrei Țaguna” in 2004. Research field: The History of the Romanian Orthodox Church. Last work: “Istoria Arhiepiscopiei Argeșului și Muscelului”, The Publishing House of the Archdiocese of Argeș and Muscel, Curtea de Argeș, 2012, 767 + CLXXIV p.

Adela TEODORESCU CALOTĂ

Ph.D.c, Faculty of Law, University of Craiova (research field: “contemporary legal conceptualism”); Master’s degree in British Studies, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin; Bachelor’s degree in English and German, University of Craiova. Research interests: law and language, multilingual law, EU law, constitutional law, vagueness in law, translation studies. Grants & trainings: translation traineeship, European Parliament, Luxembourg (October 2016-April 2017); Erasmus mobility, in Saarbrücken, Universität des Saarlandes, Germany (July-August 2016); one-month POSDRU research grant in Saarbrücken, Universität des Saarlandes, Germany (September 2015); two-month POSDRU research grant in Berlin, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Großbritannien Zentrum, Germany (April-May 2015); Ecole d’été ‘Epistémologie et méthodologie de recherche en sciences économiques et sociales’, IFAG, Nouvelle Université Bulgare, Sofia, 06-10 July 2015. Scientific contributions: participation in 14 national and international conferences; 15 articles published in conference volumes and reviews indexed in national and international databases.

Alexandru Gheorghe **VANCIU**

The author is graduate of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova and Ph.D. candidate at the Doctoral School of Orthodox Theology of “Sant Nicodim”, University of Craiova. He is preoccupied with the themes of church history. He’s used to researching old documents and writing articles on theology. He teaches and is concerned with the religious education of young people.

Nicolae **VÎLVOI**

Chief Police Commissioner, officer I, specialized in the protection of the national cultural heritage, the Inspectorate of Police of the Dolj district, Criminal Investigation Service, department: Protection of National Cultural Heritage, responsibilities: prevention and control of crimes against the national cultural heritage.

Vlad **NICĂ** († **EMILIAN CRIȘANUL**)

Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Arad; Ph.D. 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 Constanta (1996-2000); Master of Old and Medieval History of the Faculty of History; The History of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Ph.D. in Theology with the Ph.D. 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; 138 studies and 302 articles;

Participation in numerous symposia, national and international conferences.

Mihaela Simona VULCĂNESCU (OUATU)

Graduate of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of the University of Craiova, specialisation Theology – Letters, Romanian Language and Literature, post-graduate studies at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of the University of Craiova, Ph.D. candidate at the Doctoral School “Sf. Nicodim”, Theology, Specialisation: Spirituality and Christian Mission. Teacher, “Frații Buzești” National College, Craiova.

Amer Ali Dahham WATEEFI

The author is Ph.D. candidate at the University of Craiova. He has authored two books: Politics, Literature and Cultural Studies.

Ștefan ZARĂ

Fr. PhD. Ștefan Zără is the Director of the Orthodox Seminary „St. Nicholas” of Râmnic and Cultural Counselor of the Archdiocese of Râmnic. He is PhD.of Bucharest University in Patristics and the author of some volumes and studies in Orthodox Theology and Church History. The last published volume: Saint Ambrose of Milan. Patristic Monography, Ed. Praxis, Râmnicu-Vâlcea, 2018.

ABSTRACTS

Formation and Dynamix of Orthodox Identity

Andrian **ALEKSANDROV**, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, St. Clement of Ohrid University of Sofia -

Bulgaria

andrian.aleksandrov@theo.uni-sofia.bg

Abstract

The paper investigates the formation of Orthodox identity and how the dynamics of these process is linked with other identities we associate with. In a world in which citizens rather feel that they belong to a united Europe and less to the community where they were born and developed, the need to underline the Orthodox identity of Romanian and Bulgarian believers has become extremely important. Christian and Orthodox identity should be regarded above national and European identity, because it gives us a sense of belonging to the mystical body of the Church of Christ. By considering the example of the Christians in the first centuries, who were ready to sacrifice themselves in order to confess their faith, contemporary Christians should be taught to better value this Orthodox identity. The paper is intended to be a theological and sociological study and aims at providing an answer to the following question: “what are we above all, Orthodox Christians or Romanians (respectively, Bulgarians, Europeans)”?

Key words: Orthodox identity, national identity, European identity, religion, sociology.

Street Children Facing Social Reality

Felicia ANDRIONI, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, University of Petroșani - Romania

felicia_andrioni@yahoo.com

Abstract

More and more children experience a new way of living as they are pushed to the streets due to the altering of the inter-human relations within family and to social reality. Social and economic changes worldwide have had a tremendous impact on the whole social system, including the structure and organization of family. After 1990, Romanian society witnessed the coming out of the phenomenon of street children. The issue of such children is still topical, due to the specificity of this social phenomenon, on the one hand, and to the different manners of diagnosing and initiating efficient measures capable of decreasing it. The article analyses several studies which focus on the characteristics of street children.

Key words: street children, social reality, issue, characteristics.

Tourism – An Alternative to the Development of the Jiu Valley

Mariana-Eleonora ANGHEL, Ph.D.

Lecturer, Faculty of Sciences, University of Petroșani - Romania

Abstract

Considering the trends of processes and phenomena at the level of the Jiu Valley, in the last years, we will place at the centre of the discussion an alternative of local development with the purpose to generate the revitalisation of the area. This aspect is often used in the sphere of discussion between both community members and decision-makers. The paper focuses on the presentation and analysis of some statistical evidences based on the re-launch of the social space as a perspective of touristic development of the Jiu Valley. The need to maintain a social and economic life in the area, as well as a positive evolution in the future, requires solutions to raise awareness and reduce the negative trend to which the area is heading.

Key words: local revitalisation, community development, change, adaptation.

Orthodoxy and Culture in the Romanian Context

Ioniță APOSTOLACHE, Ph.D.

Lecturer, University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology –
Romania
nutuapostolache@yahoo.com

Abstract

The dialog between Orthodoxy and Culture was very important in the history of our people. Inspired by the Scripture's letter and by the teachings of the Holy Fathers, most of them developed this link in the purpose of argumentation of a "Romanian dimension of the existence". From Nae Ionescu, Crainic, to Vulcănescu, Cioran, Țuțea, and then Ioan Gh. Savin, Dumitru Stăniloae, I.G. Coman or Nestor Vornicescu, the entire Romanian cultural elite makes a very important confession about the Christian foundation of the Romanian existence. With the help of a theological and spiritual heritage, therefore enforced by Daco-Roman specific, the work of these illuminated people of our nation determinates "the eternal Romanian icon of understanding the world", finishing in the end with the confessing of "a Romanian dimension of existence". In their kind of thinking, these "prophets of Romanian nation" "the skyline of Romanian world lays down from ordinary as far as legend, from here to beyond, from presence to absence, from then till now, from now as far as eternity, with an entire variety of Romanian modulation of nature, like Constantin Noica named them in his Romanian Feeling of Essence. And among these worlds, the passing through comes senseless, in an organic way; through a custom, but custom like place of passing through, not like a forbiddance, personally integrated in the existence like a step, not like threshold. All these words: beyond, absence, eternity, are for the Romanian people qualities of his own nature".

Key words: Orthodoxy, culture, dialog, apologetic, Romanian philosophy, Romanian theologians.

Serving at the Altar of the Romanian People – Hunedorean Contributions to the Realization of the Great Union

Valeriu Gabriel **BASA**, Ph.D.

Fr. Lecturer, Faculty of Theology “I.V. Felea”, University “A.
Vlaicu” Arad - Romania
gavaba@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Romanian Gazettes and Calendars have become, from ancient times, the only ones that have managed to cross both the people and the intellectuals, forming the “food of the Romanian society”, constituting themselves in real schools with a great force of conviction. It was natural to present materials of general interest or, on the contrary, information from a particular sector of life, to be addressed to the general public or certain segments of readers. In Orastie, as in all Transylvania, all these were, in particular, a means at the hands of the leaders of the Romanian national struggle, who never ceased to defend the rights and the people's being. The purpose of such publications was to raise the nation's interest in everything that could contribute to cultural emancipation or economic prosperity. Aware that the cultural unity of the Romanians everywhere generated the consciousness of the nation, without which the realization of the centuries of aspirations would not have been accomplished, the *ostenitorii* of the newspapers in Orastie began to publish and this kind of publications, with a precise impact on the realization of the Great Union.

Key words: gazette, calendar, unity, school, emancipation, consciousness, middle, people, union.

***“Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library’s
Presence on Social Media***

Mădălina-Loredana **BĂILEȘTEANU**

Librarian, “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library -
Romania

madalina.bailesteanu@gmail.com

Abstract

Social media plays an important role for any public library. Working for the community is necessary to have well-advertised all of the opportunities and the events that are being developed in the library. Thanks to the newest means of communication now we can spread “the news” on most of the social media networks as well as using “old fashion”, but reliable media tools like newspapers and TV networks. My paper will try to summarise all means of advertising used by Dolj County Library and also will bring new ideas for better reaching the audience.

Key words: social media, advertise, community outreach, library.

Multidisciplinary Team Intervention in Domestic Violence Situations

Adina BĂLAN, President Solwodi Association Romania &
Simona MIHAIU, Ph.D.,
Lecturer, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova -
Romania
sradinacj@gmail.com/simonamihaiu@yahoo.com

Abstract

Frequently encountered all over the world and implicitly in Romania, family violence is often considered normal and therefore ignored. In reality, it violates fundamental human rights to life, safety and freedom. For instance, World Health Organization quote family violence as a major cause of death and disability of women aged between 16 and 44 years. Starting from this context, our goal is to present the impact of nongovernmental social services on the family violence victims. Domestic violence is a multidisciplinary problem requiring coordination with the legal system (e.g., police, prosecutors, and court system), the social system (e.g., legal aid, social services, and shelters), the community at large (e.g., neighbors, families, friends, schools, and churches), and the health profession (e.g., physicians, nurses, counselors, and social workers). The intervention in domestic violence requires planned and long-term interventions. There is no instant "cure" which can be achieved with the woman in a violent relationship; however, success may be defined as small steps towards women empowerment. Since 2009, Solwodi Romania Association supports through its programs, victims of family violence. Every year, over 150 women and children benefit from shelter, recovery and reintegration services. Thus, we provide social, psychological and legal counseling through three programs:

Counseling center, shelter and transitional living program along with a constant intervention in local communities.

Key words: family violence, social services, nongovernmental, multidisciplinary.

Patristic Grounds for the Unity of Faith and Nation

Constantin BĂJĂU, Ph.D.

Fr. Assoc. Prof. habil., Faculty of Orthodox Theology,

University of Craiova, Romania - Romania

geo_bajau_2004@yahoo.ro

Abstract

Faith is the foundation of Christian life. The unity of faith contributes to maintaining the unity of the nation. Our people confessed the Orthodox faith as received from the Apostle Andrew and the Holy Fathers and kept it unchanged to be passed on to the offspring. The unity of our faith contributes to the strengthening of the unity of the Romanian people. The Holy Fathers, by their living example and by their works, offer theological grounds, strengthening us in our efforts to preserve the same Orthodox faith, to the glory of God and to our salvation.

Key words: faith, unity, nation, church, people.

***Perspectives on the Sanctions System Concerning the
Books in the South-East East of Europe: The Second Half of
the 19th Century***

Virginia BLÎNDA, Ph.D.

Scientific Researcher, Romanian Academy, Institute for South-
East European Studies, Bucharest - Romania
vdblind@yahoofr

Abstract

The circulation of the secular book has determined the emergence of specific legislation everywhere in Europe. The revolutionary movements of the mid-nineteenth century have contributed to the consolidation of these laws. The role of the laws was to control the dissemination and reception (through books) of new ideas that could have influenced the transformation of the South-East European societies. The South-Eastern European countries were no exceptions to this current. However, the system of sanctions on the circulation of the books had its own particularities from one state to another. For example, in the Romanian countries, the role of sanctions was to create ethical behaviour, while in other countries the focus was on the “offensive” ideas carried through the books. The intervention of authorities on the status of the print was a reaction to protect the order in place. Therefore, in this paper we present some punitive measures that gradually diversified, in agreement with the severity of the deviations from the existing rules and social practices.

Key words: sanctions, books, South-East of Europe, Romanian principalities, mid-19th century.

Contribution of Photography to the Recognition of Great Union of Romania

Gabriela **BOANGIU**, Ph.D.

3rd Degree Scientific Researcher Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy – Romania
boangiu_g@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Royal House of Romania had a great contribution to the Great Union. The News of this event had to circulate inside and outside Romania; so many forces were involved in spreading the news about the Great Union. The King and the Queen Maria of Romania made many trips in different regions of Romania so people recognize and enjoy the dream of all Romanians. There were some photographers recognized by the Royal House who contributed to the growing curiosity regarding the Romanian Culture, especially the popular culture. So, there are many photos from that period of time that speak about Romanian popular culture, popular costumes, the specific of ethno-folkloric regions, the beauty of Romania, its villages and its towns. We will present and comment some collections of photography that present popular costumes from different regions of Romania and share some of the memories of Queen Mary of Romania regarding the beauty of Romanian culture.

Key words: photographs of the Royal House of Romania, Great Union, Queen Maria of Romania, popular costumes, ethno-folkloric regions.

***The Book of Honour of Aman Library – An Authentic
Document with Memorial Value***

Stela Marinela **BOGOSLOV**

Librarian, “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library –
Romania
staicu_stelazoo5@yahoo.com

Abstract

Setting up the first public library and museum in Craiova was the initiative of Alexandru and Aristia Aman, intellectuals with a highly developed civic and philanthropic sense. Their noble intention to ensure access to culture was materialized by establishing the “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Foundation in 1908, a complex cultural institution that included a museum, a library and a pinnacle. The book of honour of the library – the visitors’ register – is a volume bound in leather with the letter “I” engraved on the golden cover, records – through a rich collection of autographs and notes – the visits of important personalities of the Romanian culture and acknowledges the prestige of this institution. Spiru Haret – Minister of Public Instruction, Prince Ferdinand, Princess Mary, Prince Carol the 2nd, General Ion Antonescu, Nicolae Iorga, Prince Știrbei, I. G. Duca, Ovidiu Densusianu, Nifon Criveanu the Metropolitan of Oltenia, Priest Ion Popescu-Cilieni, Ion Minulescu, Lucian Blaga, St. O. Iosif, Eftimie Murgu, Grigore Vieru, Marin Sorescu, etc. are some of the long-standing visitors who have passed the threshold of our cultural institution.

Key words: visitors, book of honour, library.

Faith and National Unity – Comparative Approach in the Interreligious Dialogue

Adrian **BOLDIȘOR**, Ph.D.
Assoc. Prof., Faculty of Theology,
University of Craiova – Romania
adi_boldisor@yahoo.com

Abstract

The reality of interreligious dialogue is very present in the national problematic of Europe. Each day we can find many people interested by a new way of understanding. In modern language we can speak about globalization. Therefore, the theology must find the many explanation and exegesis in this kind of living. In our study, we will try to develop the link between national unity and faith, as Orthodox principles.

Key words: Orthodoxy, culture, dialogue, apologetic, Romanian philosophy, Romanian theologians.

The Right to Education of Children with Special Educational Needs

Izabela **BRATILOVEANU**, Ph.D.

Lawyer, Dolj Bar Association - Romania

bratiloveanuisabela@yahoo.com

Abstract

Special educational requirements are additional educational needs, complementary to general education objectives tailored to individual peculiarities and those characteristic of a particular learning disorder/disability, as well as complex medical and social assistance. Disability is just a component of special educational requirements, including children with learning difficulties and/or behavioral disorders, children with various economic, cultural and/or linguistic disadvantages. This study is a complex analysis of the legal framework in the field and the impact of these provisions.

Key words: children with special educational needs; right to education; inclusive education; certificate of school and professional orientation.

Norm and Linguistic Variation in Expressing the Genitive and the Dative in Contemporary Romanian Language

Ionela-Matilda **BREAZU**, Ph.D.c.

Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova & Research Assistant,
“Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library - Romania

mady_breazu@yahoo.com

Abstract

The present paper focuses on several cases which consider the following terms: norm/ deviation from the norm, correct/ incorrect, literary language/ non-literary language, prepositional dative/ non-prepositional dative, prepositional genitive/ non-prepositional genitive: synthetic dative and analytical dative, such as: Dăm recompense copiilor vs. Dăm recompense la copii; the occurrence of the preposition la in non-literary variants; the regime of the dative preposition datorită; the wrong tendency of using the genitive marker (“possessive-genitival article”) al, a, ai, ale in coordination (with the conjunction of coordination și) *A câștigat datorită ambiției și a muncii sale; synthetic genitive and analytical genitive, such as: acoperișul casei vs. acoperișul de la casă; the occurrence of the compound preposition de la in non-literary language; other issues of grammatical agreement or wrong expression of genitive and dative cases in Romanian. Therefore, this study highlights several grammatical controversies in Romanian regarding the forms recommended by literary language norms (as a unitary linguistic system) and linguistic variations in use (which represent diasystemic peculiarities due to socio-cultural, historical, dialectal etc. factors). All these differences between the grammar recommendations and the forms actually used in speech are based on the Grammar of Romanian Language (editions 1954, 1963/1966, 2005/2008, appearing under the aegis

of the Romanian Academy), but also on other reference works, such as: “101 greșeli gramaticale” (Nedelcu 2012), “Teoria și practica analizei gramaticale: distincții și... distincții” (Neamțu 2014), “Gramatică normativă: 77 de întrebări – 77 de răspunsuri” (Gruică 2017) etc.

Key words: norm, linguistic variation, genitive case, dative case, tendencies.

Offences Leading to Criminal Liability for Becoming Insolvent

Cristina Gabriela **BUBATU**, Ph.D.c.
Faculty of Law, University of Craiova -Romania
cristinabubatu@yahoo.com

Abstract

Among the offences that lead to criminal liability for becoming insolvent are the use of a legal person's credit cards or goods for private purposes, fictional accounting services, the misappropriation or concealment of a part of a legal person's assets, the fictional increase of their liabilities or any other intentional conduct that may contribute to a situation of insolvency.

Key words: conduct, goods, accounting, means, prejudice.

Decentralization and Regionalization in the Framework of the Debates after the Great Union of 1918

Radu **CARP**, Ph.D.

Professor, Faculty of Political Science, University of

Bucharest – Romania

radu.carp@fspub.unibuc.ro

Abstract

Romania have chosen after the 1918 Great Union the model of the unitary state that is the ground of the 1923 Constitution. This choice was the only one possible? The priority of that time was the administrative unification, Romania been obliged to integrate four different administration models: the ones from the Old Kingdom, Transylvania, Bukovina and Bessarabia. The whole debate regarding the need of administrative unification by imposing a model that is based on decentralization or regionalization has been transposed only partially in the 1923 Constitution but the fact that this debate took place shows that the unitary state model has been imposed for the main reason of highlighting the majority public opinion. It is also true that the provinces that were part of the Tsarist Empire or the Habsburg Empire did not have concrete claims in the favour of regionalization, nor in 1918, neither in the framework of the 1923 Constitution debates. The voices of politicians like Constantin Stere for Bessarabia or Romul Boilă for Transylvania were not listen enough at the level of the Parliament or in the government. Granting of a higher degree of decentralization was the concession considered to be enough by the political elites of the new provinces part of the Romanian Kingdom. These elites tried to keep their leadership positions or to transfer these positions from local to the central level. The motivation of the political elite for a unitary state deserves to be

investigated more carefully, to see if the giving of the regionalization model is related to the lack of knowledge of the way this model work or to a European general framework that encouraged the emergence of unitary states, able to counter the multiple aggressions after 1918 at the statehood idea coming from the spreading of the authoritarianism ideas.

Key words: administration, Constitution, decentralization, Great Union, regionalization.

***Simion Florea Marian, a Personality of Bukovina Culture
and His Legends about the Beginnings of the Moldavian
Statehood***

Radu CÂRCIUMARU, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Department of History, Faculty of
Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște - Romania
radu.carciumaru@gmail.com

Abstract

Simion Florea Marian is an indisputable value of the Romanian culture that is framed in the current affirmation of Romanian spirituality, in the second part of the 19th century. That is why we can say that Bukovina lived and breathed through its historical legends, through its customs and mythology, which it made known throughout the Romanian space. Perhaps unjustly, the historical legends did not enjoy a thorough analysis, especially by comparing them with the texts of the Moldovan chronicles, with the processes and events that encompass an important period of the Middle Ages, from the great Mongol invasion to the reign of Stephen the Great.

Key words: legend, tradition, chronicles, tatars, Dragoș and Sas, fortress.

The Poetry of Stefan George

Sofia Lavinia CERCEL, Ph.D.c.

“Alexandru Piru” Doctoral School, University of Craiova &
Librarian, “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” County Library –
Romania

cercelsofialavinia@yahoo.com

Abstract

The influence of the French symbolism in Germany was possible through the works of Stefan George, a controversial poet and translator. Stefan Anton George was born on the 12th of July 1868 in the village of Büdesheim, near the town of Bingen on the Rhine, where now a memorial museum is opened for the public - and lived until the 4th of December 1933. The poet started writing in his adolescent years mainly poems and fragments of dramas, also being preoccupied with translating. While living in France, he visited the circle of Mallarmé and personally met Verlaine, declaring that Paris was a place “where one was enthusiastic about poetry”. When he returned to Germany, he started translating from the works of Baudelaire and Mallarmé, which had an important influence on his own works. The most important symbolist elements to be found in his poems are: nature, autumn, the park, death, the use of colors (white, yellow, gray) and the presence of the raven or the crows.

Key words: poetry, Stefan George, German Symbolism.

***The Balkan Issue and the Position of the Romanian
Diplomacy during the Period 1878-1914. Historiographical
Perspectives***

Bogdan-Gabriel **CHIRIAC**, Ph.D.c.

Doctoral School of Social and Humanistic Sciences, University
of Craiova - Romania
gabe_clown@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Balkans Region was the “gunpowder barrel” of Europe. But why is it that this region created such great conflicts and generated the beginning of the First World War? An answer could be found in its ethnical, cultural, religious, social and political particularities. It is one of the political scenes in the geopolitical evolution, after a relative period of peace between 1945-1990. The answer is in the 1878-1914 period, when Austrians, Russians and Ottomans tried to impose in the area which connected Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea with Aegean, Marmara and Black Sea. Controlling the Straits had a capital influence for the Russians. Claiming to insure the protection of the Christians from the Balkans, Russians tried to get involved in all of the political crisis between 1821 and 1877. Greece was the only independent country in the Balkans at that time. Serbians, Croats, Bulgarians, Slovenians and Albanians had Ottoman authority. Romanians had Ottoman suzerainty. After a failed attempt in 1856 and a success in 1877-1878, Russia imposed some of its intentions in Balkans, temperate only by Bismarck diplomacy. Romania and Serbia had become independent states in 1878, but Austrians gained Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908, when Bulgaria successfully obtained its independence. The object in dispute was Macedonia, a large territory with Greek majority population, but with Serbian, Bulgarian, Albanian and Turk

minorities, which was disputed by all of these states. Romania tried to protect the Aromanian population from that same region, and also the Romanians on Timok Valley. A primary solution was the Bucharest Treaty in 1913, but the outbreak of the First World War made possible a solution in 1919-1923. We will present the main historiographical opinions as they appear in documents, books, studies and articles.

Key words: Balkan Issue, Romania, 1878, diplomacy, 1914, historiographical perspectives.

The Exploitation of the Estates Owned by Filișanu Boyars in the Mehedinți County

Ileana CIOAREC, Ph.D.

3rd Degree Scientific Researcher Ph.D., “C. S. Nicolăescu-
Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social Studies and
Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy - Romania
ileanacioarec@yahoo.com

Abstract

Born in the locality of Filiași, from which the family took the name, Filișanu boyars were first attested in the 15th century, when the documents mention a certain Neagu Mogoș ban. The landlords of a wide landed property, Filișanu boyars belong to a list with old boyar families, with an ancient ascending line, which goes probably way before the constituting of Wallachia feudal state. The existence of the estate is proven by both numerous testaments and decisional documents, which have been preserved along the time. This boyar family had lost of properties in almost all the counties of Oltenia: Dolj, Gorj and Mehedinți. In Mehedinți County, they owned the estates and the villages of: Rogova, Poiana, Ilovăț, Nevăț and Scânteiești. The socmen from the estates of Filișanu boyars had numerous obligations on addressing their masters. The relations between the owners of the estates and the people dwelling on them are evidenced by the legal regulations from the end of the 18th century and the 19th century. They needed to work the corvee and to sharecrop, as there had been stipulated in the Law of Caragea and the Organic Regulation. These farming services could be different from one area to another, from one locality to another, or one estate to another. The numerous estates from the property of Filișanu boyars, and the great number of socmen

that worked on them, demonstrate the important economic role that he played in the Romanian society.

Key words: the exploitation, the estates, the socmen, the corvee, Filișanu boyars.

Enrico Berlinguer and His Evolution in Italian Politics

Mihaela CIOBANU, Ph.D.c.

The Doctoral School in Political Sciences, University of
Bucharest - Romania

Abstract

Enrico Berlinguer from the Sixth Congress in 1948 he joined the party's leadership, representing FGCI. She remembers this period Marisa Musu, then responsible of the communist girls: "He had intense contact with Palmiro Togliatti. Surely, Enrico personally checked with him the impunity of the main initiatives, and Berlinguer knew he enjoyed full confidence". The testimonies of time describe him "always dainty in books and newspapers, spending nights reading to prepare himself". In the years to come – between 1950 and 1953 – Berlinguer was also president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the international youth organisation around the world with over seventy millions members who were recognised in the "block" led by URSS. The Federation was headquartered in Budapest where young Berlinguer spent most of the time.

Key words: Communist youth, political, ideology, Enrico Berlinguer.

The Romanian Orthodox Church Servants in Dolj County and the Society “Heroes Cult” in the Interwar Period

Dinică CIOBOTEA, Ph.D.

Professor, Faculty of History, University of Craiova,
ciobodin@yahoo.com

Abstract

After the end of World War I, according to the provisions of the Peace of Paris (Versailles) concerning the commemoration of fallen soldiers on the front, the society “Fallen Heroes in War Graves” was created. In its activity, three objectives were met with priority: 1. the knowledge of the Heroes graves; 2. the building of commemorative monuments in the memory of the Heroes; 3. the creation of the “Golden Books” of the Heroes at the level of each community. In order to achieve these objectives, ‘communal committees’ of initiative and action were established in the 1919s and 1920s. According to the legal provisions, most of these committees had headed (as Presidents) parish priests, who proved worthy in all that were performed during the interwar period in the field of “Cult Heroes”. The priests of the 1938-1940 were also in all communal committees created “in order to care the monuments of the Heroes”. The study, based on unpublished documents from the County Service of Dolj National Archives, groups information, names and references about the Dolj priests, true and exemplary social category of the time.

Key words: Dolj, heroes, priests, commemorative monuments, “Golden Books”.

***Church of Bessarabia after the Great Union (1918).
Reintegration Problems and Achievements***

Veaceslav **CIORBĂ**, Ph.D.

Fr. Assoc. Prof., Academy of Orthodox Theology, Chişinău,
Republic of Moldova
ciorba@yandex.ru

Abstract

On March 27, 1918 Country's Council voted for the union of Bessarabia with Romania. At that time Russian Archbishop Anastasie Gribanovski was at the helm of the Diocese of Chisinau and Hotin and he refused to go under the canonical jurisdiction of the Romanian Orthodox Church and he willingly left his post. On June 23, 1918 Romanian Bishop Nicodim Munteanu from Husi was appointed in his place, who shepherded in Chisinau a year and a half (June 1918 - December 1919) by undertaking the first steps of integration Orthodox Church of Bessarabia in Romanian Orthodox Church life. He was attended by Bessarabian Bishop Gurie Grosu. The Law and the Statute of the Romanian Orthodox Church organization, promulgated on May 6, 1925, Bessarabia Metropolis sat up with two suffragan dioceses: Archdiocese of Chisinau and Diocese of Cetatea Alba-Ismail. Thus, in the interwar period, the Orthodox Church of Bessarabia was completed in the Romanian state, one of the structures of society, which reflected all remembering difficulties and achievements that the Romanian people knew. Through its work the Orthodox Church consolidated the spiritual unity of the nation, helped to organise social and religious life in accordance with the traditions for centuries of the Romanian people. Together with cultural and educational institutions, the church provided spiritual training that enabled

Romanians to resist the tide of de-Christianization and denationalization which struck during the Soviet years.

Key words: people, bishop, orthodox, Romanian, diocese.

Role and Position of Border Guard Institution for Front Stabilization. Border Security and Surveillance during the Great War

Călin Cezar CIORTEANU, Ph.D.

Head of Suceava Territorial Service of Border

Police – Romania

cezar_ciorteanu@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Great War (1914 – 1918) highlighted national interests, foreseeing the way from Entireless Romania to the Great one. Relevant through the struggle and contribution acts, border guard institution was an active and homogeneous part of the national army, constantly performing its duty, going through every vicissitude of the moment, despite the imposed sacrifices. Both during the Balkan War of 1913, but also within World War I, Romania being a part of it between 1916 and 1918, border guard troops performed their assignment permanently, considering the evolution of hostilities, with concrete measures for enforcing border security and surveillance, together with the improvement and leadership of troops. The intervention of government items, leveled at Romanian state and army, for reinforcing border security, underlines the importance which is granted to these activities, but also the issues which the forces, allocated for this purpose, were dealing with. The period comprised between 1916 – 1918, marked for Border Guard troops an active participation at large scale military actions, the constituted groups, for instance The 1-st and The 2-nd Regiment accomplishing struggle assignments in the principal unities, to which they were subordinated

Key words: border, security, 1918, army, war.

Faith and Good Works According to the Catholic Epistle of Saint James

Mihai CIUREA, Ph.D.

Lecturer, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova and Senior Researcher, "Alexandru and Aristia Aman"

Dolj County Library - Romania

ciureamihaijr@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract

The Catholic Epistle of Saint James is one of the most obvious texts in the New Testament literature, regarding the close connection between Faith and Good Works. The appropriate role of works in Christian life is essential for a healthy understanding of the Gospel. Faith without works does not benefit in anything. James could not be more explicit, especially in 2:24. He fights against the concept of inactive or false faith, which lacks the fruit of salvation. He does not support works apart from faith, but he is crucially concerned with showing that a living faith must validate its dynamic character by its deeds. Consequently, he confronts a dead Orthodoxy and also a self-satisfied attitude towards grace. However, the author does not contradict Saint Paul, as understood in Ephesians 2:8-10. Rather, they are in complete agreement with each other. James and Paul fought different enemies and thus they addressed different questions. James fought against the lifeless Orthodoxy that was prevalent in his audience, while Paul combated the legalists. Hence, both James and Paul could agree and could conclude that the faith that saves is never alone. James merely emphasized that those deeds, which run from faith, are in accordance with the law of God in order to show the authenticity of faith.

Key words: Faith, Good Works, salvation, law, Orthodoxy

***Faith and National Unity under the Pressure of the Present
History***

Marin COJOC, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology,
University of Craiova- Romania
marin.cojoc@yahoo.com

Abstract

In the current context of history where the world is becoming more and more international, borders are becoming more and more transparent, people themselves are becoming increasingly international and are no longer circumscribed so precisely and demanding to traditional homeland as before, but becoming as European and as volatile as possible in the world, there is a danger that both the Christian faith and the feeling of national unity may be diluted or even succumbed. This neo-plague of our present history by which so many former identity citizens dilute their identity beyond borders in different societies both from an ethnic, religious and cultural point of view, has a remedy today; here is only the ancestral faith expressed in the church in the many ecclesial societies that appeared forbids for all the wandering Romanian to perish and give them back their past identity. So many Romanian Orthodox churches in the whole of Europe, in America and in other parts of the world, gather their sons and reanimate them in the spirit of the church, in their traditions and in the spirit of their unity. Our 'Rachel' of our Romanian nation no longer weeps about such

ethnic bleeding because the prodigal sons are gathered with much diligence by the people with the grace of our Romanian people in so many bishops and parishes, in the holy and Orthodox church of the entire Romanian diaspora.

Key words: Orthodox faith, national unity, Romanian diaspora.

Christian Faith in Sucidava in the Centuries IV – VII

Mirela COJOC, Ph.D.

Director, The Museum of Corabia - Romania

Abstract

The present study focuses on Christian faith by considering historical, epigraphic and numismatic sources. Reference is made to Christian objects discovered in Sucidava Fortress and across the adjuvant territories of the Fortress (for instance, in Orlea locality, Olt County). These objects are testimonies of an old, authentic Christian lifestyle, of an elevated type of Christianity, deeply anchored in the decisions of local and ecumenical Synods.

Key words: Christianity, Sucidava, Christian epigraphic testimonies.

The Great Union of 1918. The Role of Ion I. C. Brătianu

Ionuț **COJOCARU**, Ph.D.

Scientific Director, Nicolae Titulescu European Foundation

c.i.cojocaru@gmail.com

Abstract

Among the personalities of the Great Union generation, Ionel Bratianu is standing out considerably. He was the one who prepared Romania for the great event, chose the entering the war moment, demanded and obtained guarantees, which the Great Powers no longer wanted to consider in the Paris Peace Treaties (1919-1920), where he represented Romania with honor and dignity. He was the artisan of Great Romania, he played an important role in the realization of the Agrarian Reform, the Constitution, the electoral and administrative law. From the following quote, we can say he was fully aware of his role: “history is of great help to those who know to learn, for those who are encouraged and trained by the past, extracting everything able to increase their strength, but, also being aware of what history teaches through the evolution of societies. It shows how those incapable to adapt to the times are meant to fall and lose”.

Key words: First World War, Great Union, Centenary, Ion I. C. Brătianu, Treaties (1919-1920).

The Canonical Institution of Autocephaly – the Basis of Independence and of National Unity

Ilulian Mihai **CONSTANTINESCU**, Ph.D.

Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of
Craiova - Romania
droitcanon@yahoo.fr

Abstract

In the present study, I emphasise the most important canonical contribution of the orthodox canonists to the development of the academic science of Canon Law, as well as the interpretation of the principle and notion of “autocephaly” in the spirit of the Orthodox canonical legislation and doctrine. I determined the notion of autocephaly, as well as the applicability of this principle in the inter-Orthodox relations, by correctly interpreting the canonical dispositions that target this canonical institution; the institution of “autocephaly” is the form of organization specific to the Orthodox Church, expressing “the full self-governance or self-leadership”. The canonical institution of autocephaly strictly concerns, therefore, the jurisdictional and administrative independence of the great ecclesiastical territorial-administrative units (the local autocephalous Churches), one from another, of the same type, having equal rights as far as the keeping of dogmatic, cultic and canonical unity of the ecumenical Orthodoxy is concerned.

Key words: notion of autocephaly, jurisdiction, inter-Orthodox relations, unity, diversity.

***Principles and Values of Social Inclusion from the
Perspective of Social Worker in the Objectives of the
County Strategies for Sustainable Development***

Sorina CORMAN, Ph.D.

Lecturer, “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu – Romania
sorina.corman@ulbsibiu.ro

Abstract

The aim of the paper is to identify the principles and values reflected in the objectives of the Romanian strategies for sustainable development. The research approach focuses on two questions: “What are the values reflected in the objectives of sustainable development strategies?” and “How it correlates the values reflected in objectives with the implementation process?”. The information from the strategic documents, elaborated under the coordination of all the 41 County Councils of the country and Bucharest were grouped into six categories: those that reflect the principles and values of quality of life, through economic development, environmental protection and employment; those that reflect the principles and values of social inclusion, through health care, citizenship education, and social welfare. The principles identified by this analysis are: The principle of sustainable development; Sustainability principle; Competitiveness Principle; The principle of population welfare; The principle of human rights; The principle of active participation; The principle of flexibility of the workforce; The principle of labor efficiency; The principle of respect for human dignity and the principle of non-discrimination; The principle of universality and non-discrimination in the provision of medical services; The principle of quality in the provision of medical services; The principle of education – a promoter of sustainable

development; The principle of systemic education; The principle of universality and the principle of social solidarity; The partnership principle; The principle of the active involvement of beneficiaries in the provision of social services.

Key words: principles and values, social inclusion, county strategies.

***The Institution of Deanery and the Great Union on
December 1st 1918***

Cosmin COSMUȚĂ, Ph.D.

Lecturer, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Babeș-Bolyai
University, Cluj-Napoca - Romania
ccosmuta@yahoo.com

Abstract

The institution of Deanery was one of the most important in context of the Great Union. The bishops, counsellors and deans were automatically designated as members of the Great Assembly in Alba Iulia on December 1st 1918, as representatives of the two Romanian Churches in Transylvania. Even if the deans were ex officio representatives of the people, they were truly important persons. Considering their support of the Romanian national movement at the beginning of the 20th century, we can observe they were the most appropriate persons to represent the will of the Romanian people concerning the Union with Vallahia at Alba Iulia.

Key words: Great Union, the institution of deanery in the Romanian Orthodox Church.

***Romanians' Union in the Political Religious Thought of
Scholar Simeon Marcovici (1802-1877)***

Claudiu Constantin COTAN, Ph.D.

Assoc. Prof., Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Ovidius

University of Constanța – Romania

claudyu_cotan@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Great Union of all Romanians achieved in 1918 was not only the climax of the sacrifices of the generation that passed through the dramas of the World War I, but also a fulfilment of the efforts the forty eighters' generation made. The people's union and education represented, for the Romanian politicians of the 19th century, the essential conditions for a beautiful future of the Romanian people. I shall try in the pages of this study to present the political thought, as well as the Christian view on the Romanian society of a well-known scholar, Simeon Marcovici. The principles of Christian morals represented the guiding lines of the efforts made for creating the Romanian modern society.

Key words: morals, society, union, people, Christianity, education.

***Unity of Language, Faith and Customs of the Romanians
in Kovin, Serbia with the Romanian Orthodox People in
Banat***

Alexandru COTORACI, Ph.D.

“St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox
Theology, University of Craiova & Fr., Archdiocese of Arad -
Romania

cotoracia@yahoo.com

Abstract

The oldest historical data on the preaching and spreading of Christianity in Banat were conceived at the end of the first century after Christ. The first place of this kind is remembered near the fortress Cocordava, a Dacian fortress occupied by the Romans and called Contra-Margum. In documents and data from the parents and historians of Christianity, such as Tertullian and Origen, we find written traces of the preaching of Christianity between the Dacians and the peoples who lived on the left bank of the Danube at the end of the first Christian age and the beginning of the second. The Romanians were colonized by the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the Southern border as border guards. The colonisation of serfs took place at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. Several families from the areas of Banat Mountains have settled in Kovin, Serbia, as border guards. The Romanian border guards entered the border guard service as Orthodox Christians. After their establishment in the military unit there was no change in faith. Until 1873, Romanian border guards had a common church and school together with their Orthodox Serbian co-religionists. The cultural activity for the benefit of the Romanian community was generously organised and performed by the Romanian intellectuals, the priests and the teachers who represented the Romanian elite, in order to preserve the language, faith, customs and traditional clothing.

Key words: unity, faith, Christianity, church, Romanians.

Social Marketing and the Construction of Solidarity

Constantin **CRĂÎTOIU**, Ph.D.

Senior Lecturer, Ph.D. and Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Social
Sciences, University of Craiova – Romania
constantin_craitoiu@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of social marketing is to reach a social ideal, to serve the wellbeing of the society. The mechanism of social marketing is based on the idea of changing the social behaviour of the people. In general, that means to convince them from not doing something good for the society to doing something beneficiary for the others. The author will present two campaigns of social marketing, one that was finished last year, in December 2017 and another one, that it is undergoing, dedicated to prevention of breast cancer. The paper will explain how the social marketing tools have the power to create social solidarity.

Key words: social marketing, social behaviour, breast cancer prevention, marketing tools.

From the Golden Book of the Great Union

Gabriel **CROITORU**, Ph.D., 3rd Degree Scientific Researcher,
“C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social
Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy –
Romania & Georgeta **GHIONEA**, Ph.D., 3rd Degree Scientific
Researcher, “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in
Social Studies and Humanities, Craiova, Romanian Academy –
Romania
gabrielcroitoru288@yahoo.com/ getaghionea@yahoo.com

Abstract

Relying on the fact that we know very little about the activity of the society „The Graves of the Fallen Warriors” which had for an object the honouring of the fallen heroes for defence of motherland , in our study we attempt, starting to take a good look on an unpublished material held by the National Archives of Dolj County, to reveal the manner it was improved the collective mind, during inter-war, of those who put in an appearance the deeds on 27th of March, 28th of November and respectively on 1st of December 1918. In our presentation, we choose as a case study The Golden Book of the heroes from Veleni village, Dolj county.

Key words: The First World War, The Great Union, The Golden Book, Veleni village, Dolj county.

***The Church, a Moral Reference in European Society in the
Last Hundred Years – A Social Analysis***

Ioan Mihail DAN, Ph.D.

Lecturer, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, “1 December 1918”

University in Alba Iulia – Romania

danioanmihail@gmail.com

Abstract

After the great revolutions, 18th-19th century, the moral references of society tended to relativism. Yet, a significant part of the members of the European society make their decisions considering the absolute moral references promoted by the Church. In spite of the increasing concerted capacity of the mass media to relativize moral and spiritual values in society, a significant number of members of society display a politically correct social mask, but in their inner decision structure they consider the spiritual values. This social analysis highlights the fact that the absolute moral and spiritual values cannot be eradicated from the structure of society, and those who adhere to these values are in fact the development factor of society.

Key words: Church, society, secular state, moral values, spirituality.

Great Union Album Discovered in Craiova

Lucian **DINDIRICĂ**, Ph.D.

Manager, Ph.D., “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj Country

Library - Romania

lucian.dindirica@yahoo.com

Abstract

In the context of the preparations for the events organised under the auspices of the Centennial Year, the fourth authentic album – from a total of seven albums – designed by Samoilă Mârza after the Great Union of Alba Iulia was discovered at the Museum of Oltenia, in Craiova. The only kept and known copies of the album can be found in Cluj-Napoca and Bucharest, at the Library of the Romanian Academy and, respectively, at the National Archives of Romania. Each of the albums designed by Samoilă Mârza contains a total of 30 photographs. Out of these, 25 photographs are common to all albums, whereas five photographs are personalised according to the person whom the album is dedicated. The album discovered in Craiova is dedicated to the Officer Vasile Gagi. Therefore, the five personalised photographs illustrate military scenes and hypostases. Vasile Gagi led the first Romanian troops who entered Alba Iulia after the Great Union.

Key words: Centenary, Romania, album, Union.

***The Sorceress' Archetype in Mihail Sadoveanu's Fiction:
"Hanu Ancuței"***

Maria DINU, Ph.D.

Teacher, National College "Elena Cuza", Craiova - Romania
giugalaurelian@yahoo.com

Abstract

In Romanian literature, the sorceress' archetype and its entire symbolism are present due to the interest in folkloric themes, rituals and superstitions that became the source for some many original texts such as "Hanul lui Mânjoală" or "Kir Ianulea" written by I. L. Caragiale, Vasile Voiculescu's "Iubire magică" and "La țigănci", Mircea Eliade's fantastic story. Mihail Sadoveanu's "Hanu Ancuței" gathers nine short different stories told by several narrators having in common the image of Ancuța, the charming hostess always smiling while serving wine and roast chicken. She is a mysterious presence, the daughter of the previous hostess also called Ancuța who was a wise and attractive witch, the protector of lovers whom she helped eloping.

Key words: archetype, folkloric source, Hanu Ancuței, Mihail Sadoveanu's fiction, symbolism, witch.

German Propaganda in Greece and Romania during the First World War

Efstratios **DORDANAS**, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor in History, Department of Balkan, Slavic
and Oriental Studies, University of Macedonia (Thessaloniki) –

Greece

dordanas@otenet.gr

Abstract

For a coordinated German propaganda campaign that would literally have worldwide effect during the First World War, it was necessary to establish a unified operational center based in Berlin. It was a given fact that the German press would be used to publish and distribute military commentary and news reports to all the European countries, which would then be translated for press outlets in Africa and the Middle East. The publication of German press releases in the domestic newspapers, the bribing of journalists and publishers, in fact the buying off of entire publishing houses, also meant the involvement of the local Embassy and Consular authorities, the recruitment of suitable agents, as well as the allocation of the necessary funds. The main propagandist of German interests in Greece did indeed come from the business world. Freiherrn Carl Schenck von Schweinsberg had already been living in Athens as the representative of Krupp when the war broke out. However, Greece was not at the center of German designs because, in actual fact, the country had already been won over when from the onset of the war, the Greek king showed a commitment to benevolent neutrality. If, for the same period, one looks just a little further north, more specifically to Bucharest, one can see

millions of deutsche marks made available for specific actions, including the purchase of the Romanian grain production, and the buying off of newspapers and leading political figures, all this when that coun-try's neutrality could have been from the onset overturned.

Key words: German propaganda, First World War, Balkans, Romania, Greece.

From the “Salvation of the Nations” to the “Salvation of the Nation”. Theology, Politics and Romanian Orthodox Identity Discourse

Bogdan-Alexandru DUCA, Ph.D.

Director of the Issachar Center for Religious Studies

- Romania

albogdanduca@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of the research that was the basis of this presentation is to identify the elements of a Romanian Orthodox political theology and to establish the boundaries of an Orthodox social doctrine. The concept of “Mântuirea neamului” (Salvation in a theological way of the Nation), although associated with a heresy explicitly condemned by the Orthodox Churches, “ethnophiletism”, is a key concept for the theology of most of the modern autocephalous Orthodox Churches. It is common knowledge the fact that the main project of the Romanian Orthodox Patriarchate in post-communist period was a new Patriarchal Cathedral named “Cathedral of the Salvation of the Nation” (and now renamed as “National Cathedral”). Therefore, we believe that an accurate research of this concept, equally theological and political, can give us a good understanding of political, theological and social doctrine of the Orthodox world.

Key words: theology, politics, Romanian Orthodox identity discourse.

***The Celebrations of the Great Union in the Parisian Bire,
the Romanian Exile's Review (1951-1958)***

Marian-Alin DUDOI, Ph.D.
Freelance Researcher
marianalindudo@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Great Union represents the Union of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania (together with Banat, Crișana, Maramureș and Satu Mare) with the Kingdom of Romania in 1918. Communist Romania avoided celebrations of the Great Union in the 1950's, as the culture promoted then emphasized the working class – not nationalism – and some territories had already passed to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Consequently, only the exiled Romanians celebrated the Great Union at least until Communist Romania began to pursue its own foreign policy, after the Red Army finally departed Romania in 1958. BIRE (The Informative Bulletin for Romanians In Exile) started in 1948 in order to provide the exiled Romanians with information about different groups' activities and a real presentation of the events in Communist Romania. References to the Great Union were published as simple notifications, history articles, invitations to attend celebrations or press reports shortly after the celebrations took place. At the Orthodox and Greek-Catholic churches, Romanians attended the Te Deum on December 1st. Romanian traditional dances, songs, recitations or allocutions were included in the celebrations organized under the patronage of the new Parisian Carol I Royal University Foundation (in the memory of King Charles I of Romania, whose 1891 Bucharest foundation financed the education of young Romanian elite).

Key words: Grigore Alexinsky, Yves Auger, Andre-Joyel Faure, Traian Popescu, Octavian Nandriș.

The Illusion of the National Emancipation and of the European Identity in Theological Notes and Comments

Nicu **DUMITRAȘCU**, Ph.D.

Professor, Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Episcop Dr. Vasile Coman”, University of Oradea, Romania

nicud_ird@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper intends to discuss openly about the challenges the Romanian Society has to face in the so called “European Emancipation” process and how the Orthodox Church should fulfil its own vocation, that is to make justice for all Christians. Its role is not necessarily to judge and condemn human, personal and European social values, but on contrary to revive the community consciousness and support the Romanian national and religious identity. The Church has a prophetic mission and should be able to criticise the abuses of any kind which might change our manner of living and thinking about family, education and religion.

Key words: European values, national unity, Christian identity, integrity, education, culture.

The Year 1918 in Photos

Carmen Teodora FĂGETEANU, Ph.D.c.

Teacher, The Adventist Theological Highschool, Faculty of
Letters, University of Craiova - Romania
fageteanu_carmen@yahoo.ro

Abstract

Photos are a slippery cultural object. Behind the appearance of simplicity, they hide ambiguities, polysemy, equivocal ideas. They are no simple documents. Also, they are not complicated but common objects for history such as notary papers, diplomatic letters, private correspondence. Photos are objects that speak to the reader directly, even without the mediation of the historian. They are aesthetic objects, in the etymological sense, that is, they address, first of all, to the sensory perception; in the basic sense they are visual works with a certain artistic sense. Through this paper I intend to bring information about the historical events that took place during the year 1918, through photographs - as a historical source.

Key words: photography, cultural anthropology, reconstruction, the Great Union, 1918.

Orthodox Church Teaching on Bible and Scientific Creationism

Ionel Cosmin **GAGIU**, Ph.D.c.

“Saint Nicodim” Doctoral School, Faculty of Orthodox
Theology, University of Craiova - Romania
cosmingagiu_craiova@yahoo.com

Abstract

God is the source of faith in the Orthodox Church. Orthodoxy confesses that God has revealed Himself, culminating in the person of Saviour Christ, whom we recognise as the Son of God. This revelation of God, His love and His prophecy, is constantly revealed in the life of the Church through the work of the Holy Spirit. Orthodox faith does not start from people's religious speculations, from the so-called evidence of God's existence, nor from the human quest for divinity. The source of the Orthodox Christian faith is the discovery of God.

Key words: faith, Church, life, Orthodoxy, God, religion.

The Importance of Communication in Contemporary Society

Ionel Cosmin **GAGIU**, Ph.D.c.

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova -Romania

cosmingagiu_craiova@yahoo.com

Abstract

Modern society is increasingly dependent on the means of communication and socialization, it is interconnected, information is spreading at high speed, in an increasingly short time. Human communication is the fundamental way of psychosocial interaction. Communication helps the development of society as a basic element of relationships between people.

Key words: rules, laws, society, power, people.

The Importance of Laws and Regulations in Society

Mirabela Elena **GAGIU**, Ph.D.c.

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova -Romania

mirabelaelenacraiova@yahoo.com

Abstract

All forms of organisation in society function according to specific regulations and are based on laws that are familiar to all citizens and by which they all abide. In society laws are established by the majority with decisional power. Laws avoid anarchy and govern on the basis of the principle of equality of chances, fairness and impartiality. In Romania, knowing and adhering to the laws that are published in the Official Gazette is a fundamental responsibility. Due to the fact that people do not live solitarily, but amidst communities, the knowledge of and adherence to the laws that govern those communities is essential. If in antiquity the laws were unwritten and handed down from one generation to another, they are now passed on in written language.

Key words: regulations, laws, society, power, people.

Religion Worldwide: Between Freedom and Restrictions

Veronica **GHEORGHÎĂ**, Ph.D.

Teaching Assistant, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of
Craiova – Romania
veronikaion@yahoo.com

Abstract

This article provides an overview regarding the way in which religious behaviour and beliefs are shaped by state polices, different social groups and institutions. Therefore, it empathizes religious change related to religious restrictions across the world, underlying the latest changes in social opposition and government regulation on religion. In recent years, worldwide, according to the Pew Research Centre reports, religion is becoming less subjected to restrictions. Despite this fact, more than 30% of world's countries still face high level of restrictions and over 75% of the population live in countries where religious hostility prevails. In the context of religious affiliation, countries with a majority Christian and Muslim population, have recorded the highest rates of harassment.

Key words: religion, state restrictions, social opposition, worldwide.

The Philosophical Foundations of Integrative Psychotherapy

Ștefan Viorel **GHENEA** Ph.D.

Lecturer, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova –
Romania
gheneastefan@yahoo.com

Abstract

Integrative psychotherapy originates in different traditions of thinking, specific to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but which have a source of much earlier philosophical ideas. Of particular importance in the formation of an integrative perspective on psychotherapy is phenomenology, and the key concept in the perspective is “integration”. A common theme in these theories is that related to the nature of reality and truth, from which some essential aspects derive related to the psychotherapist's role in the therapeutic relationship.

Key words: Integrative psychotherapy, philosophy, integration, phenomenology.

Separatist Movements in the European Union

Florin Gheorghe **GHEȚĂU**, Ph.D.

Teacher, The Secondary School No 3, Lupeni –Romania

ghetauflorin@gmail.com

Abstract

The European Union emerged as a unifying, ample and appealing project. Currently, we have a confederation, which used to be more than just a customs union, and which is now developing federalist inclinations. Considering the generous ideals of the European Union, we would hardly expect a recrudescence of the separatist movements. Despite the fact that the European Union has disapproved of such movements, its very ideals have offered the secessionists leeway. Considering these aspects, what is the role of the European Union? Is it a unifying or disunifying factor?

Key words: EU, separatist movements, self-determination, secessionist movements.

The Law Regarding Juridical Persons – The Pillar of Civil Society after the Union

Vlad-Florin **GHIȚĂ**

Business Consultant, Law Graduate - Romania
ghitavladflorin@gmail.com

Abstract

The concept of non-profit private legal entities has old roots in the whole space inhabited by Romanians by 1918. At the time of the Great Union each of the constituent regions had come to know different conceptions, legal traditions and evolutionary stages regarding the regulation of legal personhood in the private, non-commercial area. In the Old Kingdom, where juridical persons were not regulated, the necessity of legislation had been affirmed by the pre-war legal doctrine. The structure provided by the Romanian Constitution of 1923, designed to offer solutions to the challenges posed by the new Union, allocates a whole article to the right of association. Article 29 provides that the conditions under which legal personhood will be granted to juridical persons will be established by special legislation. Law no. 21 of February 6, 1924 regarding juridical persons, fulfills this constitutional provision, offering a complete legal framework to associations and foundations. The present study offers a brief analysis of the sources of Law no. 21 of 1924, its provisions and its impact on the Romanian legal doctrine. In particular, the study considers the key role this regulation has had in solidifying and developing civil society after the War.

Key words: civil society, juridical persons, legal personhood.

The Poetics of Exile in Leonid Mămăligă's Work

Silviu GONGONEA, Ph.D.,

Lecturer, Ph.D., Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova &
Research Assistant, "Alexandru and Aristia Aman" Dolj County
Library - Romania
silviugongonea@yahoo.ca

Abstract

Leonid Mămăligă (b. July 13th 1921, Vaslui – d. September 4th 2001, Paris) is one of the emblematic figures of Romanian literary exile. Nevertheless, his undertaken activity as prose writer, dramatist and cultural animator is scarcely known in Romania. The present paper aims at underlining the different facets of exile as they appear in the author's novel "Poveste cu țigani". The exile may be regarded as an organisational vector, thus generating an aesthetically surprising work, through the way in which the social is organised at fictional level and through the almost forced peculiarity of the Romanian language.

Key words: exile, Leonid Mămăligă, Poveste cu țigani, society & fiction, language & fiction.

***Romania and the Great Powers during World War I. A
Short Historical and Theoretical Perspective***

Hadrian GORUN, Ph.D.,
Associate Professor, “Constantin Brâncuși” University of Târgu-
Jiu, Romania
hadriangorun_79@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper represents a short analysis of Romania's relations with the two alliances of the World War I, mainly with the Entente. Using several concepts belonging to the theory of international relations, we tried to highlight the guidelines of the Romanian foreign policy. The adopted conduct of foreign policy should have allowed the Kingdom of Romania to perform as an independent and respected actor in the international arena. The decision makers from Bucharest had to strengthen the military training and to improve the supply with war material, weapons and ammunitions. In terms of participation in the war, the Romanian authorities should have chosen the alliance that supported the Romanian territorial integrity. The national interest involves the perpetuation of state, its territorial integrity but also maintaining the state independence so it enjoys prestige in international arena. Also, as rational actors of international relations, the states always attempt to maximize their advantages and minimize risks, costs and losses.

Key words: Romania, World War I, Entente, national interest, foreign policy.

The Albanian Political Immigration to the US

Julian GURI, Ph.D.c.

Faculty of History and Philology, Tirana University – Albania
julianguri@yahoo.com

Abstract

The United States have been a determining factor in favour of Albanian's existence as an independent country. The Albanian-American relations were at their best at the time of the government of King Zog. A great number of economic bilateral agreements took place in order to strengthen these relations. Diplomatic relations would disrupt with the takeover of Hoxha's communist government. The United States efforts to install in Albania a western democracy resulted unsuccessful. During the war and after, a US mission exercised his activity inside Albanian territory. This mission was led by Jacobs and Fultz. Enver Hoxha's request for recognition of Albania from the US government, received a response in which the US would recognize Albania only after they analysed the situation in Albania. Jacobs asked the Albanian government to recognize all political, economic and military agreements signed earlier by the US government and King Zog. This request was rejected by Hoxha, who sought recognition of the Albanian government without any condition. 1946 marked the final departure of the US Mission to Albania and the decay of US-Albanian relations. US were not ready to recognize a state that refused to practice free and democratic elections, a state that violated every human rights and freedoms. Albanians would have to wait half a century for the restoration of the diplomatic relations with the US.

Key words: Albanian-American relations, Albanian government, diplomatic relations.

Priests from Craiova who Fought During the Years 1916-1919 for the Accomplishment of the Great Union

Ana Maria IANCU, Ph.D.

Researcher, The Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations "Ion I. C. Brătianu", The Romanian Academy -

Romania

anamar_radu@yahoo.fr

Abstract

There were some priests from Craiova who had an important activity supporting the Great Union: Fr. Constantin Begu. who served at the Metropolitan Cathedral Saint Demetrius, Fr. Grigore Popescu-Breasta, who served at the "Madona Dudu" church, Fr. Ilie Dumitrescu, who served at the "Mântuleasa" church, Fr. Alexandru Petrescu, who served at "Saint Archangels" church and later was ordained bishop of Râmnic, Fr. Dumitru Lungulescu, from the "Sf. Gheorghe Nou" church, Fr. Elefterie Marinescu, from "Saint Spiridon Church", Grigore Mihalache, from the "Obedeanu" church, Fr. Nicolae Bolboceanu, from the "Saint Trinity" church, who was born in Bessarabia. These priests supported the Great Union through the speeches they held in front of the soldiers and through the example of their own heroism during the battles. The Romanian State recognised their activity and awarded them many medals. For instance, Fr Constantin Begu was a volunteer and a confessor of the soldiers; Grigore Popescu-Breasta kept the skull of Michael the Brave, which was committed to him by I.G. Duca, the Metropolitan Pimen Georgescu and Petre Gârboviceanu; Fr. Ilie Dumitrescu set up campaign hospitals; Fr. Alexandru Petrescu organised the sanitary service in Moldavia; Dumitru Lungulescu was the confessor of General Dragalina; Fr. Elefterie Marinescu was a volunteer in the sanitary service; Fr. Grigore

Mihalache was an army confessor and Fr. Nicolae Bolboceanu took part at the meetings of the “National Council” in Bessarabia.

Key words: military chaplains, World War I, the Great Union.

***The Contribution of the Military Priests to the Romanian
Army Epos in the First World War***

Cristian Nicolae ILIESCU, Ph.D.
Vice-President,
The Court of Dolj County - Romania
iliescucristiannicolae@yahoo.com

Abstract

The paper briefly presents the work of some army priests, as they were called, guided by the sense of honour, duty and discipline in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them in the First World War. There are facts showing that they have been inspired by such patriotism that in the heaviest battle they participated with the units in attack in the first line of trenches, becoming commanders for brief periods of time, replacing the dead and wounded officers, or ensuring the supply of ammunition to the fighters. The communication is based on the presentation of the notes on Mărășești front of an army priest, Cicerone Iordăchescu, the enumeration of the army priests who participated in the Romanian troops fighting in the fiery summer of 1917, as well as on some commanders' considerations as regards their work.

Key words: army priests, First World War.

The Romanian People and the Contribution of Faith in Preserving the National Unity

Florin Mihai ILIESCU, Ph.D.c.

St. Nicodim" Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox

Theology, University of Craiova - Romania

edmond99@yahoo.com

Abstract

Behind the unity and solidarity of a nation must be the responsibility of each of us. Looking back, we can safely assert that the idea of consensus for unity means precisely the power and ability to give up private interests to build the union, but a powerful nation cannot feed itself only on its flagship moments in the past, to constantly awaken the consciousness of unity. A nation conscious of its historical mission is due to work day by day for its national ideals. The power of a nation lies in the ideals that animate it. In history, we have succeeded in overcoming the attempts when we were united when we had the consciousness of a national ideal. Unification is one of the strengths of our history, an approach that can be approached at various levels and in ever-changing contexts, of an ever-present interest.

Key words: people, faith, nation, church, unity.

***Romanian Ethnological References in the Writings of
Anton-Maria Del Chiaro***

Loredana-Maria **ILIN-GROZOIU**, Ph.D.
3rd Degree Scientific Researcher, “C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor”
Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities,
Craiova – Romania
lorelayy2007@yahoo.com

Abstract

The written confessions of Anton-Maria Del Chiaro, registered in the work “Revoluțiile Valahiei” (“The Revolts of Walachia”), published in the 18th century, bring an important contribution to the detailed knowledge that addresses the history of the cult, and the Romanian society from that specific period. The information on the folk traditions from Walachia, the description of the cultural manifestations, shed light on the interdependence between imaginary, the religious practice and the different aspects of the Romanian traditional life. The relating of Brâncoveanu’s secretary offers precious information on the suit of ritual practices, also supported by the beliefs that are grouped around the events that are related to the cycle of life, and those from the popular and religious calendar that animates the collective mentality.

Key words: Walachia, folkloric manifestations, the folk traditions, written confessions, Anton-Maria Del Chiaro, collective mentality.

***Light and Crinoline. Vasile Alecsandri's Contribution to
Legitimate the Romanian National State***

ADRIAN JICU, Ph.D.

Lecturer, "Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău & Manager,
Costache Sturdza Regional County Library Bacău, Romania
jicuadaian@yahoo.com

Abstract

Considered the most influential Romanian writer during the 19th century, Vasile Alecsandri is not only an outstanding poet and playwright, but also one of the key politicians and diplomats, who dedicated his life to the construction and legitimation of the Romanian national state. The present paper aims at dealing with less known aspects such as his diplomatic activity and masonic connections which helped Romanians gain European support in their struggle to fulfil the union between Moldavia and Muntenia.

Key words: state, identity, diplomacy, literature, nation.

***The Symbolism of Iron in Archaic Societies. Case Study:
Funeral Practices***

SIMONA LAZĂR, Ph.D., 3rd degree Scientific Researcher, Ph.D.,
“C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for Research in Social
Studies and Humanities, Craiova & Anca CEAUȘESCU, Ph.D.,
3rd degree Scientific Researcher, “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor”
Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities,
Craiova –Romania
simonalazar@gmail.com/ancaceausescu@yahoo.com

Abstract

In this material, we have turned our attention to the mythical-symbolic meanings of iron, with particular reference to its presence in the funerary practices. The archaeological research from the last decades showed and theorized the fact that the funerary deposits can “codify” data related both to the social structure and to the ideology, to the collective mental of those communities. In this regard, in the analysis made to the funerary practices, are often used notions such that of social person, understood as a variety of hypotheses (age, social rank, sex etc.) that define the identity with a community to which to individual belongs, or social energy consumed during the developing of a funerary practice.

Key words: symbolism, iron, family habits, ritual practices, tradition.

***A Less Known Militant, Active Participant in the War for
the Reunification of the People: Fr. Dimitrie Lungulescu -
Craiova (1867-1945)***

Marius LUNGANU, Ph.D.c.

Fr., "St. Nicodim" Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox
Theology, University of Craiova
Romania
maria_lunganu@yahoo.com

Abstract

In the period 1916-1918, Romania was involved in the People's Reunification War. For this ideal, it was necessary all the Romanian society to be involved. Over the course of history, the people's church, through its priests, was always besides its believers, especially during these trial times. Among priests, a special role had the priest Dimitrie Lungulescu from Craiova, a person with a great attitude, with an important contribution on the battlefield, fully involved in the realisation of the dream for centuries: The Great Romania. For this we consider his contribution to be extremely valuable.

Key words: priest, war, church, mother country, pain, service, reunification.

Social Assistance from Religious Principles to Organized Social Protection System

Violeta MANEA, Ph.D.c.
University of Craiova – Romania
violeta.manea@dgaspcdolj.ro

Abstract

Concerns to help people who, in some cases (of an economic, socio-cultural, biological or psychological nature) did not have the opportunity to achieve by their own means and efforts, a normal, decent way of life, existed before the appearance of Christianity, that we can say that social assistance is a reality as old as the history of humanity. Thus, in the Ancient East (18th century BC) the priests of the Egyptian temples distributed each year, on the occasion of the celebration of the gods, food to the poor and suffering people, in the Code of Hamurabbi (written around 1760 BC) there was included the requirement for the people to help those in distress, in Israel (1200 BC), the Jewish people believed that God expects people to help the poor and the suffering, the Greek citizens (300 BC) donated money to the poor, and free food was distributed to the plebe every week (starting with 2nd century BC and continuing with the Roman Empire). From the beginnings of Christianity to the nineteenth century, the social assistance practiced by the Church has been the mainstay for individuals, groups and communities in problematic situations, with great emphasis on charity, solidarity and equality between people. The development of social assistance has seen an ascending trajectory after the First World War, the disastrous consequences of which have highlighted that the social problems generated by the war or the social dynamics of peacetime cannot be placed solely in charge of the Church. Nowadays, we witness various forms of social assistance that participate in social change with important contributions to the reconfiguration of social structures of the 21st century.

Key words: philanthropy, church, state, social change.

The Small Nation Complex in Serbian Interwar Literature

Maria-Eugenia MĂGUREAN, Ph.D.c.

University of Bucharest – Romania

mariamagurean91@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Serbian writer Isidora Sekulić publishes in 1932 *Problem malog naroda/ The problem of the small nations*. In the essay she tackles at length a recurrent issue in the literary works and debates of the writers from the newly born Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Drawing its inspiration from this text, the article examines the occurrence of literary themes, motifs and metaphors, related to the „small nation complex”, in Serbian interwar literature. The aim is to conclude on the perceptions of writers like Ivo Andrić, Jovan Dučić, Rastko Petrović or Isidora Sekulić regarding: what is a nation, why is the nation small, what are the challenges and opportunities of a small nation. The research follows the literary discourse analysis methodology and considers the relation between text and context, respectively literature and politics. It shows the role of the intelligentsia in shaping and perpetuating a certain national discourse, without ignoring the factors (historical, political, personal) that limited the individual freedom of creation. The writer is both an opinion-maker and a product of the society where he lives and with whom he identifies himself. This assumption allows the use of an ethno-symbolist approach to the study of nations and nationalism. Finally, the use of literature for the analysis of national identity allows a better assessment of the emotional dimension connected with the national imaginary, political mythology and preferred metaphors.

Key words: Serbian literature, Yugoslavia, Literary Discourse Analysis, nation, nationalism.

Coping with the Changing World Order: The Case of Russia

Ekaterina MIKHAYLENKO, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Department of International Relations,
Ural Federal University, The Russian Federation
ekamikhaylenko@gmail.com

Abstract

The growth and overlap of interregional projects around the world challenge the Russian Political Elite. In its turn, Russia does not cease to generate its own projects of regional and interregional importance. Now, the “Great Eurasian Partnership” (GEP) project became a new construct to be explored by the Russian expert community. A special project, the “Agenda for Eurasia” was created, with the aim of creating a pool of ideas within the framework of the Valdai International Discussion Club. This project is interesting as it demonstrates the search for a new paradigm of region-building and inter-region building in Eurasia. Although such a paradigm has not yet been conceptualized, some of its outlines can be identified. Firstly, the project demonstrates a deep theoretical elaboration of modern approaches to region-building, including the European experience, with the aim of forming such a concept that “will not be based on copying or striving to “cling” to the East or the West, but on our own ideas and visions”. Secondly, it is an attempt to learn from the mistakes made over the course of the previous region-building in Eurasia and post-Soviet space.

Thirdly, there is an analysis of the opportunity to utilize “a unique emerging international environment in Eurasia that eliminates the possibility and necessity of an unquestionable hegemon’s arrival”. The purpose of our study is to identify the main features of the new concept.

Key words: interregionalism, Greater Eurasian Partnership, Russia, China, Eurasia.

Grigore Cugler, an Avant-Gardist in Exile

Petrișor **MILITARU**, Ph.D.

Senior Researcher, Ph.D., “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj

County Library - Romania

petrisure@yahoo.com

Abstract

Considered to be of the same avant-garde typology as Urmuz and a predecessor of Eugène Ionesco, Grigore Cugler is one of the most original writers of our literature in exile. The critical reception of his work began in the 90s, when literary historians associated him with avant-garde literature and when they launched the term “apunakism” precisely in order to designate the specificity of the imaginary universe created by the author of the memorable character Apunake.

Key words: exile, avant-garde, dissidence, critical reception, comic structuralism.

***Archibald Reiss and the Human Losses on the Balkan
Front: First World War in the Eyes of the Swiss
Criminologist-Pioneer***

Ema MILJKOVIC, Ph.D.

Full Professor, Faculty of Philology, Belgrade University –
Serbia

emiljkovic.1967@gmail.com

Abstract

Rudolph Archibald Reiss (8 July 1875 – 7 August 1929) was a German-Swiss criminology-pioneer, forensic scientist, professor and writer. With the advent of World War I, Reiss was commissioned by the Serbian government to investigate atrocities committed by the invading Central Powers against Serbs. Dr. Reiss would end up extensively documenting his findings in two reports. The first, "Report upon the atrocities committed by the Austro-Hungarian Army during the first invasion of Serbia" was completed in 1915 and published in 1916, focusing on the crimes committed by the Austro-Hungarians against the Serbs during their invasion and occupation of Serbia in the first few months of World War One in 1914. The second Reiss report focused on the second round of the invasion and occupation of Serbia and crimes committed against the Serbs which began in 1915, this time by the combined forces of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Germany. This second report, "Infringement of the Rules and Laws of War committed by the Austro-Bulgarian-Germans: Letters of a Criminologist on the Serbian Macedonian Front", was published in 1919. His professional and scientific research of the crimes committed by the German, Austrian and Bulgarian soldiers against the Serbian civilians in the occupied Serbia from 1914 to 1918 had represented valuable material used by the Serbian government on the Paris

Peace Conference. Doctor Reiss himself was a member of the Serbian delegation. War had destroyed Serbia during those four years. One of the major consequences was the huge human losses, as well as creation of many refugees, migrants, homeless people. Many of the inhabitants of Serbia had suffered from various diseases, famine and poverty.

Key words: Rudolph Archibald Reiss, First World War, Serbia, human losses, demography.

The Treaty of Paris (October 1920) in the Romanian-Soviet Relations of the 1920s

Silviu MILOIU, Ph.D.

Full Professor, Valahia University of Târgoviște –Romania

Abstract

When the Treaty of Paris was finally signed (October 28th, 1920) the Romanian-Soviet relations were already at the nadir. The Romanian envoy in Petrograd had been arrested for a short while on the New Year's Eve of 1917 and a state of rhetoric conflict between the two states prevailed. This paper aims at analyzing the dynamics of the Romanian-Soviet relations of the 1920s on the issue of Treaty of Paris as seen from the perspective of international relations, political science and bilateral relations, pinpointing at the main contentious issues and the attempts to find a common ground for the resetting of the bonds between Bucharest and Moscow. In contrast to previous studies on the subject, the research will enlarge the perspective looking at the Soviet policy towards the Border States as a whole and integrating the Romanian-Soviet relations in this larger framework. The research draws on the body of Romanian, Russian and international literature but also on Romanian diplomatic archives which are critically interpreted in order to acquire a full perspective of the interests, methods, expectations and perspectives of the two parties.

Key words: Romania, Soviet Union, First World War, bilateral relations, Paris Peace Treaty.

The “Prince Mircea” Society – the Craiova Branch

Narcisa Maria MITU, Ph.D.

3rd Degree researcher, “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute for
Research in Social Studies and Humanities, Romanian
Academy - Romania
narcisa_mitu@yahoo.com

Abstract

As an initiative of Queen Mary, the "Prince Mircea for the Protection of Children in Romania" Society was founded in 1919, following the loss of the deceased, Mircea, died in 1916, and the human losses caused by the war. The protection of mother and child being its priority, this society had branches in several cities in Romania, including Craiova. The Craiova Branch was established in 1919, having Dr. G. Laugier as president. Among other things and according to its status, the society deals with the creation of boarding schools, shelters, children's gardens, canteens, homes for women in the first weeks of birth, childhood classes, physical education. It also tended to group all similar-purpose Societies around it for a closer cooperation between them.

Key words: Prince Mircea, Queen Mary, the Craiova Branch, 1919, Dr. G. Laugier, protection of children.

***Faith Confessed through the Struggle for National Unity in
the Centennial Year***

Constantin **MLADIN**, Ph.D.c.

“St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox

Theology, University of Craiova - Romania

constantinmladin14@gmail.com

Abstract

The Centenary of the Great Union gives us the opportunity to remember the great personalities who have made a sustained effort to highlight Christian principles such as freedom and unity. That is why, we can point out that Father Confessor Ilie Roșoga is an example of good practice of the ecclesial mission in the service of the homeland. Being among the other ministering priests due to his advanced age, it was not an impediment to accomplish the appointment of priest and comrades of wars with the Romanian soldiers, all for the great ideal of independence and the end of Great Union.

Key words: unity, mission, war, example, priest.

Indian Philosophy in Mihai Eminescu's Work

Mirela MLADIN, Ph.D.c.
University of Craiova, Romania
mladin_mirela@yahoo.com

Abstract

Mihai Eminescu is one of the classical authors of the Romanian literature, along with: Ion Creangă, I. L. Caragiale and Ioan Salvidi. Mihai Eminescu was a Romanian poet, novelist and journalist, considered by literary critics as the most important romantic writer of Romanian literature and the last great European romantic. His work was influenced by ancient philosophy (Plato, Aristotle and Socrates) as well as German romantic philosophy (Kant, Hegel, Schopenhauer), but especially Indian philosophy. Mihai Eminescu was a man with a vast culture, being preoccupied by an early age of India and by the Indian works that influenced even the German philosophers. The sources of inspiration of Indian origin found in Mihai Eminescu's work were represented by Ramayana, Mahabharata, Vedic Hymns, especially Rig Veda and Upanishades. In his work, Mihai Eminescu made known India by what it has more valuable, spiritual wealth. India is one of the most fascinating spiritual realms of the world, its supreme quality being wisdom. That was why India was an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the entire world culture. In conclusion, this was the reason why Mihai Eminescu was inspired the Indian philosophy.

Key words: classical, India, philosophy, poet, romanticism.

The Christian Faith in the Context of Postmodernism and Globalization

Nicolae **MOȘOIU**, Ph.D.

Fr. Assoc. Prof. habil, “Saint Andrei Șaguna” Faculty of Orthodox Theology, “Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu, Romania
dragos@bjbraila.ro

Abstract

The term “postmodernism” is a generic one and expresses the crisis of identity which involved a change of paradigm in the traditional thinking and morality, and in which “the condition of knowing” is characterized by the disappearance of the “great philosophical narratives” (les grands récits). The crisis thus generated will affect also the theological discourse. A major facet of the contemporary context of mission is that of globalization, having to do with economic developments, changes in means of global on most societies. These trends are of course not totally new; but the political changes at the end of the 1980s allow them now to influence the whole world unhindered by any global counter-force. Through processes of globalization, the values of post-modernity, rooted in Western cultures, are spreading rapidly across the globe. The very identities of people are in danger of being diluted or weakened in the melting-pot of the powerfully tempting and attractive monoculture and its new set of values.

Key words: Christian Faith, modernity, postmodernism, globalization, society.

Diaspora and Mother Country. National Unity through Faith

Ion-Narcis MUNTEANU, Ph.D.c.

Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova Romania
n_munteanu@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Romanian Orthodox Church has had over the centuries and still has a definite contribution in strengthening the consciousness of the spiritual unity of Romanians everywhere. It plants in their souls and then maintains the idea that they all have the same origin, the same language and, of course, the same Christian faith. Because the territorial unit made in 1918 is no longer the same nowadays, Church must maintain the national unity not only with our Romanian brothers near Romania's borders, but also with the Romanians from everywhere. In my paper I shall try to present how this has been accomplished by activating the ecclesial structures for the Romanians from Diaspora. Then I shall present the role of the liturgical worship and the importance of using the Romanian language in it. I shall prove that faith can be the binder of the national unity of the Romanians from Diaspora with those living in the mother country.

Key words: diaspora, church, unity, faith, spiritual communion.

A Few Considerations Regarding the Community and Missionary Nature of the Church

Tiberius Dan MUȘUROI, Ph.D.c.

“St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox
Theology, University of Craiova, Romania
tibi.musuroi@tvr.ro

Abstract

The present study aims at underlining the activities undertaken by the Orthodox Church by considering its community and missionary nature. The paper focuses on the social, educational and cultural activities conducted by the Church for the benefit of its members, including its Christian mission, the preaching of the Gospel, the transmission of the righteous faith and the quality of Christian life. The paper contextualises the mission of the Orthodox Church by considering the modern world and the manner in which traditional doctrine should be adapted to the conditions and needs of contemporary societies.

Key words: Orthodox Church, communities, missionary nature, contemporary societies.

Paradigms of Communication in Basarab Nicolescu's Work

Gabriel NEDELEA, Ph.D., Lecturer, Faculty of Letters,
University of Craiova & Research Assistant, "Alexandru and
Aristia Aman" Dolj County Library/
& Adela TEODORESCU CALOTĂ, Ph.D.c., Faculty of Law,
University of Craiova & Librarian, "Alexandru and Aristia
Aman" Dolj County Library, Romania
gabriel.nedelea.macedon@gmail.com /
adela.calota@yahoo.com

Abstract

The present paper aims at presenting a perspective on the levels of communication that Basarab Nicolescu develops and cultivates in his scientific writings and cultural activities undertaken at national and international level, by considering his bibliographical and institutional accomplishments, among which is the "Library of Romanian Exile in Paris – Basarab Nicolescu", hosted by Dolj County Library "Alexandru and Aristia Aman", Romania. In order to elaborate an adequate and coherent perspective on Basarab Nicolescu's transdisciplinary vision, we will also appeal to a transdisciplinary approach and to the corresponding methodological resources. The main purpose of this study is to underline the interaction and interconnection between the socio-cultural and scientific planes.

Key words: transdisciplinarity, cultural dialogue, scientific deontology, the Hidden Third, spirituality.

“Puțoreanu” Inn – On the Verge of Losing Its Identity

Adina NICOLA

Documentarian, “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Dolj County

Library, Romania

adina_ncl@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study focuses on the history of a famous architectural ensemble in Craiova, Romania, known as the “Puțoreanu” Inn. The construction of the building began in 1880 and ended in 1885. Until 1907, Niță D. Puțoreanu managed the commercial activity of the building which hosted a store, a coffee shop with a pool hall, rental rooms, a bowling area and several storerooms. After the death of the trader (1910), his son, the lawyer Mihai Puțoreanu, took over the administration of the Inn, until the nationalisation of the building in 1950.

Key words: Craiova, inn, Niță D. Puțoreanu, historical monument

***St. Hierarch Petru Movilă, Confessor of Christ and
Founder of National Identity***

Mircea Lucian NINCU, Ph.D.c.

Fr. Ph.D. candidate, "St. Nicodim" Doctoral School of the
Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Craiova - Romania
nincumircea@gmail.com

Abstract

To make Christians according to the call of the Savior Jesus Christ who call us to make disciples among the Gentiles to be baptized de salvation (Mathew XXXII, 16), is does not mean to nationalize, and to find out the identity of the people in the faith shows that the church can give national identity for salvation. That is way the faith of a nation is part of a whole ecclesiastical one, as the preaching of the Apostles constitutes the whole teaching of Christ. The fact the Lord Jesus Christ has called for the dissemination of salvific teaching disciples from different nation does not mean that His teaching is limited to the nations to whom it is addressed. Christianity is universal through the uniqueness and identity of the Son of God just as the nation is unique by opening it to other nations. Nations make possible the existence of faith just as Christ made it possible to preach a unique teaching to all creation. That is way the unity of faith in the diversity of nation is the denial of filetism. In this context St. Hierarch Petru Movilă, through its entire activity, has supported the work of establishing national identities supporting the awareness of the universal dimension of the Orthodox faith to realize the Church as the Body of Christ.

Key words: St. Hierarch Petru Movilă, Orthodox faith, national identity, mission.

The Migration Crisis and the Greek-Turkish Cooperation in the Frame of NATO and the Proximity Policy of the European Union

Florian OLTEANU, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of
Craiova – Romania

florianolteanu19@gmail.com

Abstract

After 1923 Lausanne treaty which renegotiated the Sevres 1920 treaty, the Greek-Turkish relations tried to find a common way, broken by the World War II. Soon after, Greece and Turkey were included in the Western sphere of influence, even the Greek Civil War tried to put Greece on the other side. Greece joined the EU in 1981. Turkey, after 1986, engaged also on the European route, even, today stills outside. The both states are NATO members but the ethnical Greek and Turkish dispute had a major moment after the invasion of the Northern Cyprus (with Turkish population majority) by Turkish military troops, in July-August 1974. Today, Greece and Turkey are in the situation to confront the great migration crisis. Turkey is a milestone for EU in limiting the consequences of illegal migration. But, the Greek-Turkish Aegean frontier is a study case for the international law, for the establishment of a maritime border. Also, the plenty of islands from Cyclades Archipelago (there is no continental plateau to be considered as is in the use of the international law for maritime borders), the special configuration of the Aegean Sea (for centuries, between Greece and Turkey, until the break of World War II, the Aegean Sea was an open sea) make for the Greek-Turkish maritime frontier (part of the EU frontier with Turkey) to be a sensitive zone. We will try to present in the article some possible

scenarios in helping the management of the migration crisis in this special area.

Key words: Turkey, Greece, proximity policy, migration crisis, EU, NATO.

In Support of the National Cause: Romanian Actions and Efforts in the USA (1918)

Iulian ONCESCU, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. habil., Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște & Laura ONCESCU, Ph.D., Lecturer, Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania
iulian_onescu@yahoo.fr

Abstract

The year 1918 meant, on the background of the First World War evolution, the continuation of the Romanian actions and efforts made in the United States of America even since the year 1917 in order for the American politicians and the American public opinion to support the national cause. The involvement of all the Romanian forces, official and unofficial, but also the support of the American Romanians, led, by the end of the year, to the emergence of the major results of the efforts for the victory of the national cause. Thus, by the Declaration of 6 November 1918, the government of the United States of America approved of the Romanian national aspirations.

Key words: Romania's national cause, the United States of America, Romanian actions and efforts, 1918.

A Woman for History: Queen Mary

Gheorghe ONIȘORU, Ph.D.

Professor, “Ștefan cel Mare” University, Suceava – Romania

gh_onis@yahoo.com

Abstract

Queen Maria played a key role during the events that led to the Great Union. In 1914, after Ferdinand I became King, she was involved in the Romanian effort to join the Entente in 1916. During the First World War she contributed to the organization of the resistance and took many measures to raise the morals of the soldiers on the front. After the Union, she played an important role in winning the goodwill of the leaders of the Great Powers gathered at the Paris Peace Conference. The coronation of Alba Iulia in 1922 was the corollary of these efforts.

Key words: Great Union, WWI, Queen Mary, King Ferdinand, Peace Conference, Ionel Brătianu.

An Essay on Orthodox Political Theology

Ovidiu PANAITE, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Ph.D., Faculty of Orthodox Theology, “1
Decembrie 1918” University in Alba Iulia - Romania
ovidiu_panaite@yahoo.com

Abstract

In this study we aim to indicate the assumptions of orthodox political theology, more exactly to identify a mentality which configures an attitude that subsequently is expressed politically. The theological frames that gave expression to this kind of attitude, later assumed in byzantine political science, can be identified in the ground elements of Christianity: the dogmatic-martyric consciousness of the Early Church, the compulsory relation between faith and testimony, the mystagogical dimension of Christianity, the Christological context (with an emphasis on the Incarnation and Resurrection of Lord Jesus Christ), the transforming power of prayer, the assertion of the prophetic power of the Church, the apologetic view, the Eucharistic site that defines the relation between faith and testimony as a revealing space, generating concepts and attitudes.

Key words: Orthodox political theology, Early Church, political philosophy, apologetics, Christological context.

***100 Years since Greece's Participation in the Military
Campaign against Bolshevik Russia (1918-1919)***

Apostolos **PATELAKIS**, Ph.D.

Professor, Institute for Balkan Studies Thessaloniki - Greece
apostolospatelakis@gmail.com

Abstract

The topic of this work has not been addressed so far in Romanian historiography. The changes that took place in Russia after the revolution of October 1917 triggered an overwhelming reaction to the old order that felt under threat, both in Russia and the other capitalist states in Europe, fearing an expansion of communism towards the West. Faced with the situation, England and France, with the US approval, at the end of the First World War, decided to intervene in Russia, sending military units to support the so-called Whites, the Tsar's supporters, who fought against the Bolsheviks. This intervention was eventually attended by 15 states, with the aim of creating an economic blockade by encirclement that would have led to the collapse of Bolshevik power. Among the participating countries, it was also Greece, which sent two divisions (23,551 Greek soldiers and officers), hoping that at the Paris Treaties, the French premier would support the Greek Prime Minister, Venizelos, regarding the territories claimed by the Greeks in East Thrace and Izmir. The Greeks fought heroically against the Bolshevik army for three months (January-March 1919) in South Ukraine, alongside French, Romanian, Polish, German, Austrian and others. After the victory of the Bolsheviks, the Greeks withdrew to Bessarabia and then to Romania, where they stayed for another three months. The Greek army's human losses in the six months of the campaign were as follows: 398 dead and 657 injured. A total of 1055. A few dead soldiers in Romania were buried in Galați and Brăila.

Key words: Greece, military campaign, Bolshevik Russia.

On the Contribution of Patriarch Miron Cristea to the Achievement of the Great Union of 1918

Constantin PĂTULEANU, Ph.D.

Professor, Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Patriarch Justinian”,
University of Bucharest - Romania
cpatuleanu@yahoo.de

Abstract

During his school years, Patriarch Miron Cristea succeeded Gorge Coșbuc as the chair of the renowned Literary Society “Virtus Romana Rediviva” in Năsăud. At Alba Iulia, the creed of Miron Cristea was: “The opening time has arrived. We cannot and must not bring down the Carpathians, for they are and must remain the core of Romanian patriotism, but I feel today that through the unanimous voice of the people, we shall open again and forever the Carpathian’s gates, so that through them may flow the most fervent Romanian life and so we may achieve that ideal, born of our suffering, and pursued by our fathers and forefathers”. The present paper follows the trajectory of Miron Cristea from Toplița to Năsăud, and from Năsăud to Sibiu and Budapest, then presents his achievements as a Bishop of Caransebeș, as a participant in the Great Union and later as Patriarch of Greater Romania.

Key words: Patriarch Miron Cristea, the Great Union.

Unity through Diversity

Ionuț Adrian PĂTULARU, Ph.D.

Headmaster, The Orthodox Theological Seminary “Saint
Gregory the Theologian”, Craiova - Romania
adrian_piad@mail.com

Abstract

The concept of “unity through diversity” is a fundamental one for the Romanian people, as a natural form that crosses the centuries with dignity and responsibility. Many times, and especially after Totalitarian times, the Romanians underwent certain mutations, unknown to us as a nation, through a feverish expansion of the dichotomy that throw us into an infertile area and much too narrow in relation to what we have to create as a nation and culture. These periods have not been long, but they have left deep wounds in our minds. The nation and the Romanian culture, in their essence, can be saved in a concept of unity through diversity. In recent years, we have been building everything really hard and then destroying it very easily, as a crazy passion that reminds us of the demons of our history. The Romanian culture has come to improve itself on the European level, through the interwar gold generation (Mircea Eliade, Emil Cioran, Eugen Ionesco, Tristan Tzara, Constantin Brâncuși, etc), built as a form of “Romanian Messianism”, having a certain responsibility to capture the beauty and purity of these people’s expression. The Romanian culture and spirituality even today, speak to us about the depth of unity through diversity. In order to understand this concept, we need three fundamental elements that form the edifice of Romanianism: the school, the church and the language.

Key words: unity, diversity, Romania, people, culture.

Cultural Leadership – Modern Interdisciplinary Approach

Cristian Vasile **PETCU**, Ph.D.

Member of the teaching staff, Ph.D., Faculty of Theology,
Valahia University of Târgoviște - Romania
cv.petcu13@gmail.com

Abstract

The EU is composed of different cultural areas with enough connections and differences, what makes it to exist in an ever-changing and adapting. At the regional level with more and more emphasis on the affirmation of various cultural forms to be able to respond more easily to new challenges for European and national sustainable development. The primary requirement within the meaning of the perspective of the construction of a multicultural European and regional balance, able to ensure the consolidation of freedom and democracy in social cultural heritage plan was still being negotiated, the uncertainty characterize the inter/pluricultural areas, and political influence over the cultural factor of safety is made all the more felt and place it at the level of the various States.

Key words: leadership, change, multicultural, sustainable development.

The Christian Faith in the Ethno-Genesis Accomplishment of the Romanian People

Constantin C. PETOLESCU, Ph.D.

Professor, Faculty of History, University of Bucharest -
Romania

ccpetolescu@yahoo.fr

Abstract

In the ethno-genesis of the Romanian people the Christian faith played an essential and catalytic role. If the Romanian nation was born Christian, in its ethno-genetic process, the Christian faith represented the most powerful and unifying binder of the Romanised Geto-Dacians and of other people brought in Dacia ex orbe tot romano. Each of these received the apostolic message of the gospel through the Holy Apostles Andrew and Philip, the most powerful medicine of their union. Beyond ethnic differences, traditions and customs, of various beliefs brought from everywhere that contributed to their diversification and even to certain differences and misunderstandings, Christianity and the Christian faith was the factor of unity and communion. This phenomenon brought pacification, unity and power to the people. Moreover, the Christian faith contributed through the Christianisation mission, the civilisation of the barbarians and bringing them into affinity with us that this territory of our country represented a true Christian centre for the Gentiles.

Key words: Christian faith, Roman history, Romanian ethno-genesis

***Visarion Puiu – Missionary Proved after the Return of
Bessarabia to Romania (27 March 1918/ 9 April 1918)***

Ciprian PLEŞEA, Ph.D.

“Ştefan cel Mare” University Suceava, Romania

Abstract

After the huge enthusiasm owed to the Union of our people in the ancient borders from the Dniester to Tisza, the Danube and the Black Sea, the church of Bessarabia quickly integrated into the life and activity of the Romanian church. As a consequence, the Romanian language was introduced in the Chisinau Theological Seminary as well as in many churches and monasteries. The Eparchial Center was also reorganized, and in the important functions the militant priests of national liberation were invested and they enjoyed respect among the masses. Among those named then was Archimandrite Visarion Puiu, who was already known for his merits in religious activity in Bessarabia. Since September 1, 1918, archimandrite Visarion Puiu has been appointed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs as the director of the Chisinau Seminar, and later on December 1, 1918 he was named the Diocese of Basarabian Monasteries. Of particular importance is the choice of Visarion Puiu as the Bishop of Hotin, the official installation on May 13, 1923. The achievements and accomplishments of the Bishop Visarion Puiu remain the birth. Its chairmanship is due to the initiation of public, economic and administrative actions. He also raised faith in the people, produced a beneficial soul change in the clergy, raising the value of the church as no one else.

Key words: Bessarabia, Great Union, Visarion Puiu, missionary.

“Casa Săvoiu”, a 19th Century Architectural Jewel

Daniela Claudia **POPESCU**

Librarian, “Alexandru și Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library –

Romania

dana_popescu63@yahoo.com

Abstract

In the last decades of the 19th century Craiova underwent an unprecedented growth. In that period the houses of illustrious families from Oltenia were regarded as jewels of the Bans' Citadel. Among them was the house of the great landowner from Dolj County, Emanoil Săvoiu. Placed on a trapezoidal site, at the intersection of Mitropolit Firmilian and Bujorului streets, “Casa Săvoiu” is an important monument of civil architecture which owes its design to the French architect Albert Galleron. The painting and decoration of the house were the handwork of the Polish painter Francisc Tribalsky and his daughter Tribalsky-Delnevo. For the residents of Craiova, “Casa Săvoiu”, also known as “The House with Lions”, was a well-known landmark, hosting on the upper floor the headquarters of the Masonic lodge led by Professor N. Balaban. For a period of time, the monument also served as headquarters of the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, Craiova.

Key words: Craiova, historical monument, architecture, boyar families.

Faith and National Unity

Emilian **POPESCU**, Ph.D.

Professor, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of
Bucharest and Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University of Iași
- Romania

Abstract

Historical testimonies about the faith of the Romanian people. Epigraphic Testimonies from the 4th-14th centuries, from the author's work titled "Greek and Latin Inscriptions on Romanian Territory, IV-XIV" (1976) & quot. Concrete evidence of the ethnogenesis of the Romanian people, North Danubian continuity and ethno-genetic perfection, evidence from the perspective of historical and epigraphic sources. Conclusions about the uninterrupted continuity of the Romanian people on these territories and its strong and authentic faith.

Key words: nation, ethnogenesis, continuity, national unity, faith.

Faith – Factor of Unity in Contemporary Romania

Nicușor Viorel **POPESCU**, Ph.D.

Fr. Prof., Ph.D., “St. Nicodim” Theological High School, Târgu-

Jiu – Romania

nikypop@yahoo.com

Abstract

Mankind has always been concerned about three fundamental ideas: the existence of God, the eternal life, and the immortality of the soul. Human communities have formed themselves around some common values, the most precious being the faith in God. For their faith, people have fought, have suffered and even have died, having the conviction that their sacrifice will be an example for the future generations. The Romanian people were born Christian, God being an integral part of our national being. Although they have borne migratory invasions, foreign oppression, living in three separate countries, the Romanian people have struggled constantly for preserving their national identity, being concerned about the ideal of unity for all the Romanians in one state. Faith has always been a factor of unity and progress over the time, becoming the heart of the Romanian nation which has been pulsing for millennia in a space that has always been home for us.

Key words: faith, unity, identity, sacrifice, ideal, progress.

***Priest Ioan V. Cernăianu from Racovi Parish, Gorj County –
A Fighter for the Unity of the People***

Sergiu-Grigore **POPESCU**, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, University
of Craiova – Romania

sergiupopescu77@yahoo.com

Abstract

Ioan V. Cernăianu was born in 1856. Being a graduate of theological seminary, he was appointed priest at the Racovi parish, Gorj County, in 1876. During the First World War he worked at the 18th Infantry Regiment, at the Escort Hospital of the 3rd Army Corps and the Sanitary Train no. 6. About father Cernăianu, colonel Stănescu, commander of the 18th Infantry Regiment, wrote: "From the decree of mobilization until today, he stood in the midst of the soldiers, whom he encouraged with talk and parable, on all occasions. He fulfilled his priestly duty with all his abnegation and Christian love, not wasting his person on any occasion. He steadily followed the regiment, on any terrain and weather. Endowed with the gift of speech, deeply aware of the soul of the peasant and infused with infinite love for it, father Cernăianu strengthened through his word many natures shaken by nostalgia and suffering. A model of honour and work, this priest honours the church and honours the regiment he serves. Worthy in all activities, father Cernăianu has gained a moral ascendant over all, the ascendant who gave the richest fruits. I consider it a duty to say that in the marches of Mărășești and Muncel, priest Cernăianu has its merits". He was demobilised in April 1918.

Key words: priest, parish, unity, people, Gorj County.

“The Eucharistic Bread” – Symbol of Ecclesial Unity

Nicolae **PREDA**, Ph.D.

Deacon, Lecturer, Faculty of Orthodox Theology “Justinian
Patriarhul”, University of Bucharest – Romania
preda_nicolae@hotmail.com

Abstract

Before turning into “The Blessed and Most Holy Body of our Lord and God and our Savior Jesus Christ”, the so-called “Eucharistic Bread”, that is that “brought” and “used” for the Holy Eucharist, receives a certain “consecration” to become adequate for this Holy Mystery. This special bread (prosphora or prosphoron) has always been regarded as a “prefiguration” of the “Body of Christ” and was understood from the beginnings, from the time of the Apostles, as a symbol of ecclesial unity. In the vision of the Holy Fathers, the prosphoron (prosphora) is the fruit of a long and complex process of preparation before being brought to the altar as a gift of sacrifice, act with a well-defined symbolism, which covers the whole endeavour to instruct the catechumens to receive the Initiation Mysteries. This paper deals with the manner in which we understand the so-called “Eucharistic Bread”, as well as with its symbolism.

Key words: The Holy Eucharist, prosphoron, gifts, unity, ecclesial.

Unpublished Testimonies from World War I

Toma RĂDULESCU, Ph.D.

Historian – Romania

anamar_radu@yahoo.fr

Abstract

Based on the research in Dolj County National Archives and other personal archives, we present in this study several actions of some personalities from Craiova during World War I. For instance, we present information regarding Traian Gheorghiu's activity, a professor who later became member of the Romanian Academy. There are also presented many pieces of information regarding Dem. Stoenescu (1881-1934), Dean of the Dolj county Bar; Vasile Mihăilescu (1871-1960), a history teacher at Carol I High School and captain during the war. Vasile Mihăilescu kept many documents about the Romanian officers who were prisoners in the camps in Hungary, Germany and Bulgaria. Dem. Stoenescu kept a diary from the time he was a prisoner. And Traian Gheorghiu had an important contribution in supporting the Great Union through The Red Cross, by ensuring the correspondence circulation from both sides of the front.

Key words: testimonies, Craiova personalities, World War I.

Language Policy and Language Politics in the European Union: New Challenges in the Post-Brexit Context

Alina REȘCEANU, Ph.D.

Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Letters, University of Craiova –
Romania

aresceanu@yahoo.com

Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the important role of the newly assumed status of English as a lingua franca at the level of the European Union in the challenging context of the Brexit. It is well known that the language policy in the EU political institutions has always underlined the importance of national languages, encouraging the preservation of identities, cultural values and history of all the member countries. Nowadays, the EU has 24 official languages (while more than 60 indigenous regional or minority languages are spoken through the continent) demonstrating its commitment to the principle of multilingualism, non-discrimination and equality of its citizens. In the new context of the post-Brexit Europe, English will be free to do what any language does best: change. Thus, EU English might become a new linguistic variation among the other Englishes of the world.

Key words: language policy, lingua franca, the European Union, multilingualism, Brexit.

Identity and Unionist Reflections from Bessarabia

Lucian ROTARIU, Ph.D.
Independent Researcher
rotariu_stefan_lucian@yahoo.com

Abstract

The study explores opinions of supporters for the unionist movement from the identity perspective and reflections of 77 people born in Republic of Moldova. The main goal of the study is to identify part of the characteristics and implications for the people that manifest their adhesion to the Romanian identity. The paper also focuses on the first contact with the Romanian cultural space and the arguments of the union of the two states. The most used verbs by the participants of the study for the question “What it means to be a unionist?” are represented by: to love (14), to wish (14) and to fight (10). “I had the right to visit 5 hours only, to stay in the country, better said in Tulcea. I left from Odessa by ship. I had won a contest and the prize was to the visit the country (Romania). I breathed the air from the seafront of Tulcea for 5 hours, I walked alone in the city and listened the sweet Romanian idiom with tears in my eyes. I wanted to run, to hide and never return back... (F, 53, Republic of Moldova).

Key words: Romanian identity, centenary, unionism, Bessarabia.

Sovereignty in Post-Communist State: Study case Kosovo

Salihe **SALIHU**, Ph.D.c., State University of Tetova & Ylber
SELA, Ph.D., Professor at the State University of Tetova –
Macedonia
salihe.salihu@hotmail.com

Abstract

The Sovereignty is a concept which has been treated by many theorist with the aspiration to give some more clarifications about its content and role. Sovereignty that derived from Westphalia model has changed its form and power ties so its character has went under challenged. Nevertheless the ground of the former model still exist and it is a fundamental aspect because sovereignty has behold quite power to show its necessary role. In addition, the nation-state are built with the sovereignty's logical and just within sovereignty's capacity have to give the assessment if the nation-state might to survive. We may say that, the sovereignty has been treated from different theoretical perspectives but no one has included all its general feature as attributes, marks, properties or conditions which can explain its entire set or its meaning (Prokhovink, R. 2007:13). Therefore, the question about sovereignty need to be studied from the latest circumstance which affected sovereignty, as instance is the case of Kosovo. But if we concentrate only to the classical thinking about sovereignty there is a claim for absolutist sovereignty which has dominated long time and have had held very huge authority by nation-state. Prevailing of this form as an absolute sovereignty was also known in communist states as Russia and Yugoslavia within their federation system, but the same manner was among others communist nation-state worldwide. Additionally, the extend of sovereignty on the territorial and power was much more important and crucial part

even after the fall of communism, namely in post-communist time and states concentration was territory and expand of power instead to discuss for recognising of reconfigured sovereignty.

Key words: sovereignty, post-communism, disintegration, democracy, Yugoslavia, Kosovo.

Sovereignty and Legitimation of Humanitarian Intervention

Salihe **SALIHU**, Ph.D.c., State University of Tetova & Ylber
SELA, Ph.D., Professor at the State University of Tetova –
Macedonia
salihe.salihu@hotmail.com

Abstract

Sovereignty has counter explanation about absolute right to hold sovereignty without regards of the consequences to life or limb and why it sometimes may be violated. One of the classic explanation underlines that the sovereignty, according to the Hobbesian heritage, has character of the absolute right to reign and be recognized. The other explanation, which has also classic roots rely on other perspective and insist in that according to the John Locke view, the popular sovereignty is more appropriate and the people may overthrow any regime who not behave well and under this circumstance the people have right to seceded from that government's jurisdiction (Pavlakovic, V; Ramet, S. P. 2004:78). In this latter perspective means that change is possible and often during the history a change in the society could happen either with unrest or with kind of intervention. This happened in Kosovo's case because there has been used genocide tools to kill innocent people and

therefore the intervention became an opposite action against Serbs genocide against Kosovo's Albanian's people. But the intervention put the sovereignty question as one of the great dilemmas. It has been explained that sovereignty and intervention depend on each other and have a close nexus but however they are very polarization and contradictory by itself. This contradiction is because the sovereignty belongs to the normal way while the intervention sounded not from that normality and always requires justification for it (Malmvig, H. 2006: XXi).

Key words: Sovereignty, Legitimation, Humanitarian Intervention, Kosovo.

Aspects on Addressing the Affirmation of the Human Dignity Concept in the Modern Period Philosophy

Antoaneta Laura SAVA, Ph.D.

3rd degree scientific researcher, “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor”

Institute for Research in Social Studies and Humanities,

Romanian Academy, Craiova, Romania

savaantoaneta@yahoo.com

Abstract

Starting with the second half of the 15th century, in the Occident, the liberation of the thought from the religious dogmas, the crisis of the system of values founded on the privileges of the nobility, the idea of citizens' equality before the law, the increase of the market economy and the affirmation of the new bourgeois social class have constituted the main directions in the evolution of the society. Since the end of the 18th century, the western world, going through a series of revolutionary crisis, has transformed itself structurally, becoming mature under the influence of the French Revolution from 1789. The year of 1815 ended the republican expansion, but the events from 1830 and the revolution from 1848 encompassed the entire Europe, creating new currents and orientations in the philosophical and juridical thinking.

Key words: state subjected to the rule of law, concept, dignity, bourgeoisie, society.

***Linguistic and Legal Implications of the Union of
Transylvania with Romania: New Latin Words in the
Works of the Transylvanian Jurists Georgiu Plopu and
Ștefan Laday***

Teodor SÂMBRIAN, Ph.D.

Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Craiova – Romania

Abstract

After the union of all Romanian provinces, an essential condition for the existence of Romania as a unitary state became the concretization of the legislative unification, which involved the same laws to be applied across the country. Unlike Bessarabia and Bukovina, this process was extremely laborious in case of Transylvania, where, until 1943, the Hungarian and Austrian civil legislation remained in force and was unknown to the jurists from the Romanian Old Kingdom. The need for the elaboration in Romanian of several works that would enable all Romanian jurists to know the legal system that applied in Transylvania became stringent. The most important contribution in this direction belongs to the learned Romanian jurists Georgiu Plopu – author of a monumental work, “Părți alese din dreptul privat ungar” (2358 p.), considered to be “the first treatise of Hungarian private law in Romanian and Hungarian legal literature” – and Ștefan Laday – author of an extremely useful work for practitioners, “Codul civil austriac în vigoare în Ardeal completat cu legile și regulamentele modificatoare, cuprinzând și jurisprudența” (2039 p.), considered to be “the most important work of civil law in Romanian doctrine for those situations in which local legal norms apply in Transylvania”. As a result of a research on the two above mentioned authors, I have identified over 300 specialised legal and general vocabulary terms which appear in no Romanian language dictionary. The present study focuses on 50 Latin words.

Key words: legislative unification, legal linguistics, Romanian lexicology, Georgiu Plopu, Ștefan Laday.

The Social Worker in the Romanian Health Care Services

Emilia-Maria **SORESCU**, Ph.D.

Lecturer, Faculty of Social Science, University of Craiova –
Romania
emsorescu@gmail.com

Abstract

The social work profession in Romania is still in the process of self-definition, a process involving professionals, employers and policy makers. While social services for child protection, as well as for elderly people and people with disabilities, the role of the social worker is quite obvious, there is still no clarity and consensus on his role in the health services. In Romania, the social workers are employed only in tertiary health services, respectively in hospitals, but their professional duties are not uniform, as are their status in the multidisciplinary team, sometimes being perceived as a lower-status employee than a physician or a psychologist. This study compares the health social worker role as it is described in international literature with the role of the social worker in some Romanian hospitals. The conclusions are that the social worker's professional skills are insufficiently exploited in these hospitals: the social workers are receiving a lot of assignments related to diverse documents, but other of their roles, such as the therapeutic one for patients and their families, are less recognised.

Key words: social work, health social worker.

Evolution of Social Assistance in Romania in the 100 years since the Great Union

Florin Ionuț STANCU, Ph.D.c.
University of Craiova, Romania
florin.stancu@dgaspcdolj.ro

Abstract

Around 1918, most initiatives to organise social assistance institutions were private type (philanthropic). An increase in the State's involvement in the organisation of social assistance services and the professionalisation of the field was noted between 1920 and 1945. Thus, in 1920, the Ministry of Public Health, Labor and Social Welfare was set up within which the Social Assistance Directorate functioned, in the year 1929 the Higher School of Social Assistance "Princess Ileana" was set up with a very modern curriculum and program, and in 1930 the first package of specific legislation was adopted, the Social Service Law laying the foundations for the establishment of a territorialized network of social services, of community type. The period between 1945 and 1989 was marked by the decline in the social assistance system. The existence of individuals and groups in need was contradicted by the principle of well-being and equality provided by the communist system, which is why the official ideology rejected the idea of social assistance. After 1989, the reform of the social assistance system was urgently addressed, given the legacy of the communist regime and the new social realities of the transition. The re-establishment of specialized education, the reorganization of the central administration, the correlation of the legislation with the social realities, the elaboration of social development strategies that diminish the undesirable effects of the rapid transition from one social-economic system to another were the imperatives of the

moment. After 100 years of the Great Union, social assistance is a complex social phenomenon (educational system for training specialists, a profession with its own status, institutional-administrative system) that continues to develop and tries to respond to the social challenges of today's Romania.

Key words: social assistance system, organisation and professionalisation, decline, reformation, complex phenomenon.

The Great Union of 1918 as a Symbol of Modern Romania's Political and Cultural Identity

Lorena-Valeria **STUPARU**, Ph.D.

Senior Researcher, Ph.D., The Institute of Political Science and
International Relations "Ion I. C. Brătianu" of the Romanian

Academy –Romania

valeriestuparu@yahoo.com

Abstract

Etymologically, but also hermeneutically, it is precisely the quality of the symbol to bring together things or beings from other regimes of existence (whether ontological, cultural, or political different regimes). Thus, we can say that by bringing together, in one political body, all Romanians in historical provinces separated by different governments (especially through the persons who exercise the leadership), but identical by the language, belief and elements of culture, the Great Union from 1918 is a symbol of the political identity of Romania as a modern state. In other words, identity is built around symbols that have, among other qualities, the ability to express the durability of a thing. Beside the language or artistic creativity, the most important common element that preserves the sense of Romanian national identity is the Christian faith. The importance of the religious culture for defining the identity of our people is highlighted in the theological or philosophical writings signed by Dumitru Stăniloae and Mircea Eliade, authors to which I will refer in my paper.

Key words: national identity, symbols of cultural and political identity, Christian faith, Romanian national state.

***“The Discourse of Union” from Hieroglyphic History (1705)
and Identity of Romanian People in Europe***

Ștefan ȘUTEU, Ph.D.c.

“European Paradigm” Doctoral School, Babeș-Bolyai University,
Cluj-Napoca – Romania
fanel.suteu@gmail.com

Abstract

In my presentation I will introduce: (1) “The integration of Romanians into European context according to Cantemir: Historical sketch”, where I will use the details provided by the *Descriptio antiqui et hodierni status Moldaviae* and *The Chronicle of the Roman-Moldovan-Wallachian age*; (2) “Hieroglyphic History: Summary”, where I will review the 12 parts of Dimitrie Cantemir's book, insisting on the first two parts, because in the second part there is the famous “The Discourse of Union”; (3) “The Discourse of Union: reading current transcription”, in which I will take the original text and transcribe & reading them in the current language; and (4) “The Discourse of Union: short explanatory notes” – in which I would like to extract some principles about our national unity that transcend the pages of the novel of Cantemir.

Key words: Cantemir, Discourse of Union, Great Union, 1918, Discourse of Parrot.

***A Forerunner of Romanian Unity: The Bishop Joseph the
1st of Argeş***

Radu TASCOVICI, Ph.D.

Fr. Lecturer, Faculty of Theology, Letters, History and Arts,
University of Piteşti – Romania
radu_tascovici@yahoo.com

Abstract

The paper highlights the role of bishop Iosif the 1st of Argeş (1793-1820) as the leader of cultural and printing activity in all Romanian typographical centres during the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th. As a prominent figure of Romanian culture, he guided the printing activity in all Romanian countries and even at Buda, in the Austrian Empire. Through his implication, 12 volumes of Minei (1805) were printed at Buda, as well as the Great Octoih (1811, at Buda and Râmnic). Through his entire activity he contributed to the development and consolidation of the national conscience and the unity of all Romanians.

Key words: book, church, culture, printing activity.

***Law, Language and Society: Interrelatedness and
Interdependence***

Adela TEODORESCU CALOTĂ, Ph.D.c.

Faculty of Law, University of Craiova & Librarian, “Alexandru
and Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library – Romania
adela.calota@yahoo.com

Abstract

The present study focuses on the interrelatedness and interdependence between the elements of the above-mentioned triad from the point of view of postmodern theory. It consequently takes into special consideration the recurrent unbalances between legal theory and legal practices on the one hand and between legal language and social practices on the other hand. The purpose of this paper is to reflect on the status and role of language in the relation between law and society and to develop new ways through which linguistic means can be best used to bridge both legal and social gaps.

Key words: law, society, language, communication, communities, culture.

Social Intervention and Modernization in Dobrogea – Research of the Royal Student Teams in the Decade IV

Enache TUȘA, Ph.D.

Lecturer, Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania

enachetusa@gmail.com

Abstract

If we compare the number of localities researched by the royal student teams in Dobrogea with the other Romanian provinces where the teams have been activated, we will notice that Dobrogea was given a lot of attention by the Gustian school through the work of those who worked in the Dobrogea villages. It is not by accident that the teams will explore multi-ethnic villages in Dobrogea describing the peculiarities and realities found at the “spot”. It took mobilization and organization to the smallest detail of the campaigns because it was a “teamwork”. We can see to what extent the Dobrogean village has developed in the context of the modernization project that would substantially reform the province in a profound state of economic and institutional return. In this chapter we will describe the realities of the villages: King Ferdinand, Bazaurt, Cusuiul Vale, Pecineaga, Queen Maria. The publications of the Gustien School accompanied these efforts of social intervention, work of cultural lifting of the village and also of monographing in certain researched communities. Thus, a genuine community social investigation structure emerged, which its founder, D. Gusti, designed as a national strategy. Within this exceptional project, Gusti founded in Iasi in 1918 the Association for Science and Social Reform which will take the form of the Romanian Social Institute in 1921.

Key words: identity, political system, social institutions, romance, modernization.

The Contribution of Saint Antim, Bishop of Râmnic, to the Spread of Religious Writing in Romanian

Alexandru Gheorghe VANCIU, Ph.D.c.

“St. Nicodim” Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox
Theology, University of Craiova - Romania
alexandruvanciu@yahoo.com

Abstract

Saint Antim worked in Râmnic in the period 1705-1708. He entered the struggle for the defence of Orthodoxy, the main weapon being that of the books. He, for the first time in the Oltenia area, is printing books for Christians in Romanian. He has printed bilingual orthodox books, such as Anthology, Little Octopus. In Romanian, for the first time, he is the first to publish the Liturgy and Molitfelnic. His contribution is of value to the Orthodox Church. Replacing the Slavic language with the Romanian language in church helped Christians to understand Christian teaching.

Key words: saint, bishop, books, church, prints.

***Considerations about the First World War Factory Type
Appearing on a Romanian Office in Dolj County***

Nicolae VÎLVOI, Ph.D.

Chief Police Commissioner, Dolj County Police Inspectorate -
Romania

vilvoinicolae@yahoo.com

Abstract

The present study presents a case of definitive illegal export to Italy of a national cultural patrimony of technical importance – a faeton type carriage discovered by the specialist officer of the Dolj County Police Inspectorate – the Criminal Investigation Service, within the activity to prevent and combat crimes against national cultural heritage. The faeton carriage belonged to Dumitru Grozeanu, a Romanian general, who in First World War was decorated with the orders “Star of Romania” and “St. Vladimir”, and on 1 February 1918 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 2nd Army. He participated in the Romanian Campaign in Hungary in 1919, leading the First Division Majority with the rank of Colonel. Between July 25, 1934 – September 1, 1937, General Division Dumitru Grozeanu was the commander of the Border Guard Corps.

Key words: carriage national patrimony type faeton, definitive illegal export, general Romanian.

Unity of Faith and Nation Promoted within Arad Eparchy

Vlad NICĂ (EMILIAN CRIȘANUL), Ph.D.

Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Arad and Ph.D. Reader
at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of Craiova, University of
Craiova - Romania
psemilianrm@yahoo.com

Abstract

The history of the people intermingled with the history of the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Diocese of Arad prepared, through its personalities, the Act of Unity. A prominent role was played by Bishop Ioan I. Papp (1903-1925), who in 1918 was also Metropolitan of Transylvania, as *locum tenens*, being present at all the events of Unity, and organising in Arad the metropolitan Councils, where important decisions for the self determination of the Romanian people were taken. In addition, here was decided the autonomy of the Church a preparation from the church unity and the national unity. Looking back in time, next to the saints confessors of Transylvania and to the hierarchs of Arad, serving the unity of faith and of nation, we remember the fighters for the Great Unity: The National Romanian Council, united in Arad in the fall of 1918 prepared the organisation of the Great Assembly of Alba Iulia, and the Great Unity of the 1st of December. From the Diocese of Arad, at the Great Assembly, was present the Bishop Ioan I. Papp, several protopresbiters and many priests. The Journal of the Diocese, called "The Church and the School", reflected the moments of this glorious event of unity of the Romanian People.

Key words: Bishop, unity, Church, faith, Arad.

***To Be Religious or Not: The Dilemma of a Transition
Society***

Mihaela Simona VULCĂNESCU (OUATU), Ph.D.c.
Teacher, "Frații Buzești" National College, "St. Nicodim"
Doctoral School of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology,
University of Craiova - Romania
simonavulcanescu@yahoo.com

Abstract

At the beginning of the new millennium, the formula of Malraux – the 21st century will be religious or not at all – stood on the lips of many of those interested in one way or another in the religious phenomenon in all its diversity and complexity. Today, almost 20 years ago, the same majority tends to assert that the French philosopher has been mistaken: the new age is not religious, or, more specifically, it is not religious in any of the known forms of traditional religiosity. It would seem that the man of the 21st century is still tempted by the religious phenomenon, though, paradoxically, he often repudiates and condemns him as retrograde, vetus, irrelevant to the contemporary world. However, the antagonism of this position must not be universalized. There are still societies for which the religious element is an important element of existence, even if from an economic, political, social or cultural point of view it adheres to contemporary a-religious values. At the opposite end, there are societies for which the idea of religiosity, in its traditional approach, is only to a very limited extent. The cases of Great Britain, the Netherlands or France are the most representative. Hybrid forms in which religion becomes part of political discourse, often associated with the idea of national identity, must not be forgotten. In such cases, the danger of slipping into rigid and autocratic nationalism is imminent.

Key words: religion, contemporary society, religiosity.

European Challenges: Immigration, Security and NATO

Amer Ali **DAHHAH WATEEFI**, Ph.D.c.

University of Craiova - Romania

amerali7811@gmail.com

Abstract

My research paper will emphasise on both advantages and disadvantages of the immigration whether in the original or host country. Immigration becomes a prominent political and economic issue in Europe based on human rights in the article 13 stipulated that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the rights to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country. The fantasy of union may grow up of the everyday at least for political and social integrity. Is the impact of a new wave of immigrant into Europe necessity, how much the European will absorb a new blood in their factories and other fields? Economically, Europe may need a new young people to the continent, which has obsession and implications regarding security, business and cultural heritage. Brexit referendum seems to be escapism from European responsibilities at the critical time, although may other countries will follow UK. I shall define what does mean political unification and how could maintain the continent security challenges during less Funding for NATO from a new administration in US. Indeed, President Trump decides that he will not fund NATO as a main founder. Is the President Trump will succeed to make a new NATO (American-Arabs) as alternative Military bases and less funding relying on Arab counterparts?

Key words: immigration, economics, security, Brexit, NATO.

***The Importance of the Bucharest Bible (1688) for the
National and Faith Unity of Romanians***

Ștefan ZARĂ, Ph.D.

Fr. Ph.D., Director of the Orthodox Seminary "St. Nicholas" of
Râmnic - Romania
editurapraxis@gmail.com

Abstract

This study emphasizes the Bucharest Bible, the first complete translation of the Bible in Romanian language, published in Bucharest in 1688 as a promoting factor of the spiritual, linguistic unity and national culture of the Romanian people. This edition of the Bible has an important contribution not only for Church Culture and the Romanian Literary Language, but also for social and politic unity of the Romanians as well as strengthening the nation's conscience.

Key words: the Bucharest Bible, the Cantacuzino Bible, Faith Unity, National Unity.

**“Alexandru & Aristia Aman” Dolj County Library
“Alexandru & Aristia Aman” Foundation**

CRAIOVA, ROMANIA

12th International Conference



CONFERENCE SECTIONS

- History and International Relations
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Invitation

The “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” County Library alongside the “Alexandru and Aristia Aman” Foundation invites you to the 12th edition of the International Conference “State & Society in Europe”, to be held in October 2019 in Craiova, Romania. The conference will be divided into six sections which will bring together presentations from various fields: Political Sciences, International Relations, Cultural Studies, History, Economics, European Studies, Philosophy, Archeology, Cultural Heritage, Diplomacy, Law, Political Parties, Sociology, Education, Religion and Church History, Media and Communication.

The Conference addresses academicians, professors, researchers, postgraduate and undergraduate students and all those who are interested in the above-mentioned scientific areas. The Conference will be held in Romanian and English. Simultaneous translation is provided! The papers will be published in the Journal of Humanities, Culture and Social Sciences and in the Conference Proceedings.

The event is run in partnership with the Romanian Academy – “C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute of Social Sciences, Academy of Romanian Scientists – The Historical and Archaeological Science Section, University of Craiova –, The Faculty of Social Sciences, the Faculty of Orthodox Theology & the Faculty of Letters.

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