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ROMANIA – ITALIA – EUROPA

EVOLUZIONI STORICHE

DINAMICHE CULTURALI

RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI

ORARIO LAVORI & RIASSUNTI

16-18 settembre 2020

ORARIO LAVORI

Mercoledi 16 settembre

- ore 16.00: Apertura Convegno-indirizzi di saluto
- ore 16.45-19.15: Sezione plenaria

Giovedi 17 settembre

- ore 9.00-13.25: Sezioni 1 (relazioni)
- ore 9.00-13.05: Sezioni 2 (relazioni)
- ore 16.00-20.05: Sezione 3 (relazioni)
- ore 16.00-17.50: Sezione 4 (relazioni)

Venerdi 18 settembre

- ore 9.00-14.05: Sezione 5 (relazioni)
- ore 9.00-14.45: Sezione 6 (relazioni)
- ore 16.00-19.25: Sezione 7 (relazioni)
- ore 16.00-20.25: Sezione 8 (relazioni)
- 20.25: CONCLUSIONI, CHIUSURA CONVEGNO

In apertura interverranno:

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/91418407340?pwd=SnBTNHRFZGlCOVN
VTm85MC90ZkdmQT09
Meeting ID: 914 1840 7340
Passcode: 0U7vZJ

- **S.E. George Bologan,** *Ambasciatore di Romania in Italia*
- **Prof. Christian Săcărea, P***rorettore, Università Babeș-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca*
- **Prof. Ovidiu Ghitta,** *Preside, Facoltà di Storia e Filosofia-Università Babeș-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca*
- **Prof. Adrian Corpădean,** *Preside, Facoltà di Studi Europei-Università Babeș-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca*
- **Prof. Otilia Hedeșan,** *Università di Ovest Timișoara*
- **Prof. Rodica Zafiu,** *Università di Bucarest*
- **Prof. Daniele Fiorentino,** *Direttore del Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche, Università Roma Tre*
- **Prof. Luca di Sciullo,** *Presidente, IDOS - Centro Studi e Ricerche Roma*
- **Prof. Grigore Arbore Popescu,** *Direttore, Istituto Romeno di Cultura e Ricerca Umanistica di Venezia*
- **Prof. Rudolf Dinu,** *Direttore, Accademia di Romania in Roma*

MERCOLEDI, 16 SETTEMBRE

SEZIONE PLENARIA

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/91418407340?pwd=SnBTNHRFZGlCOVN
VTm85MC90ZkdmQT09
Meeting ID: 914 1840 7340
Passcode: 0U7vZJ

Presiede: Prof. Ion Cârja (Università Babeș-Bolyai)

16.45: Antonio Guardavaglia, *La Transilvania in alcune fonti di Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli (1658-1730)*

17.15: Giuseppe Munarini, Elena Munarini, *Studenti della Transilvania all'Università di Padova nei secoli XVII-XIX. Contributi documentari*

17.45: Stefano Santoro, *Alcuni momenti delle relazioni politiche e culturali fra Italia e Romania nel corso del Novecento*

18.15: Antonio Ricci, *Dall'Europa del Muro all'Europa dei muri. Lezioni per il presente dalle migrazioni infra-continentali post 1989*

18.45: Susana Dragomir, *Anti-EU narratives on Italian and Romanian social platform Facebook - false narratives and disinformation campaigns*

GIOVEDI, 17 SETTEMBRE

Sezione I: *RELAZIONI ITALO-ROMENE: PASSATO E PRESENTE*

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/94955976031?pwd=dGMwelRRRjV2eW1TY 04rMGEvd0xPdz09
Meeting ID: 949 5597 6031
Passcode: 2BrCVu

Presiede: Dr. Paolo Tomasella (Sacile, Italia)

9.00: Maria Alexandra Pantea, Sebastian Bunghez, *L'immagine del fronte italiano negli appunti di alcuni intelettuali romeni della Duplice Monarchia (1915-1918)*

9.20: Maria Ioana Rus, *Characteristics of the Romanian-Italian diplomacy between 1965 and 1971*

9.40: Caudia Dărăban, *La comunità romena d'Italia: un'annalisi dalla prospettiva del discorso e delle politiche pubbliche (2000-2020)*

10.00: Mariana Florina Bocoi, *The evolution of italian foreign investments in Bihor county*

10.20: Alexandru Ionuț Drăgulin, *The evolution of the Lega Nord Party between march 2018-august 2020 and the effects on the european political spectrum*

10.40: Anamaria Loredana Ianoşi, PhD., *Towards a "Europe of regions". Regionalization systems in the European Union: Italy, Poland and Romania. Comparative analysis*

11.00-11.15: INTERVALLO

11.15: Diana Stoica, *Immagini dell'Africano in Romania e Italia. La cultura dell' aiuto sostenibile*

11.35: Daniela Nechita (Moza), *Cultural influences on life satisfaction. Cross-cultural evidence and prospects for Italy*

11.55: Raluca Laura Dornean Păunescu, *Public legal education in Romania and Italy. Comparative perspective*

12.15: Denisa Albu, *Romania - Italy Relatonship within the EU*

12.35: Paul Popa, *Fundamental rights of Romanians in Italy*

12.55-13.25: DIBATTITO

Sezione II: *STORIA DELLA CHIESA E DELLA VITA RELIGIOSA*

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/93169877104?pwd=WExsVkZPVU44bU1u
ZUxZNzUzbG1XZz09
Meeting ID: 931 6987 7104
Passcode: 8Wh5iu

Presiedono: Prof. Antonio D'Alessandri (Università Roma Tre), Prof. Ion Cârja (Università Babeș-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca)

9.00: Pall-Szabo Ferenc Daniel, *Jesuit correspondence regarding the return in Transylvania of the Order, under the reign of Gabriel Bethlen*

9.20: Bogdan Deznan, *The Ideal of Deification in 17th Century England: the Whichcote-Tuckney Debate*

9.40: Bogdan Eugen Anagnastopol, *Greek alliances and conflicts with local authorities and Orthodox communities in the context of building the Greek churches in Transylvania*

10.00: Emanuela Andreea Trifan, *The mentor of souls. Romanian priest during the Great War in the former border District of Năsăud*

10.20: Mihai Mircea Burzo, *The Middle Clergy of the United Romanian Church. Case study: Alexandru Breban, archpriest, politician, philanthropist*

10.40-10.55: INTERVALLO

10.55: Ioan Tudor Felezeu, *The role of the Romania - Holy See Concordat in their diplomatic relations*

11.15: Ioan Tudor Felezeu, *The position of the Holy See towards Romania at the end of the Second World War*

11.35: Cristina Tudor, *Aspects regarding the painting of the orthodox churches during the communist period in the Archdiocese of Timișoara and Caransebeş - 1948-1965*

11.55: Dragoș Dumitru Ursu, *"The Books of the Aiud Re-education". An Anti-Memory of the Romanian Gulag*

12.15: Roxana Motoceanu, *Church, State and clerical discipline during the communist period. Case study*

12.35-13.05: DIBATTITO

Sezione III: *LA ROMANIA E IL CONTESTO EUROPEO. POLITICHE E RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI (I)*

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/99055188828?pwd=ZkhsVVVxY2l5Z1NiRll leFd6UlRZZz09
Meeting ID: 990 5518 8828
Passcode: 7QGQ1k

Presiede: Prof. Mihai Croitor (Università Babeș-Bolyai)

16.00: Ionela-Sorina Apetrei, *The political-institutional consequences of the Dayton Peace Agreement. International involvement and the impact of Europeanization in the transition process of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

16.20: Anca Mihai, *What can Romania learn from green infrastructure projects implemented in other European Union's countries in order to strengthen flooding protection and to create new economic opportunities?*

16.40: Roxana Marin, *The Construction of Elite Profile in ECE Countries: An application on small-to-medium-sized towns in East-Central Europe*

17.00: Gabriel Bonaciu, *The village - the main component of the European rural area*

17.20: Mihai Ionuț Rusu, *Digitalisation of the energy sector in the international relations*

17.40-17.55: INTERVALLO

17.55: Ioan Hosu, Mihnea Stoica, *"Smart": local participative democracy as a prerequisite for innovation*

18.15: Elena Rusu Grad, *Romania: First steps to stimulate the regional development in a European context*

18.35: Raluca Codruța Luțai, *Generation Z: social media engagement and electoral campaigns*

18.55: Nicoleta Emilia Șchiop, *The accession negotiations between Turkey and the European Union*

19.15: Marius Nicolae Grad, *Political Personalization and Personalized Politics. The case of Romanian Social Democratic Party between 2015 and 2019*

19.35-20.05: DIBATTITO

Sezione IV: *L'EREDITÀ DELL'ANTICHITÀ CLASSICA*

Join Zoom Meeting
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NjME80djluQT09
Meeting ID: 919 0661 6480
Passcode: 0PQVHH

Presiede: Prof. Sorin Nemeti (Università Babeș-Bolyai)

16.00: Cristian Floca, *Settle Strategies of Human Communities in Holocene's Pannonian Riverscape. A microzone case study from Banat (Romania)*

16.20: Dan Matei, *Similarities of Roman castra from Dacia respectively Germania Superior in the time of „military anarchy"*

16.40: George Dragoș Blaga, *The architecture of space and the Roman villa. Italian models and provincial realities of Roman Dacia*

17.00: Andrei Stavila, *The Dacians from Unip "Dealu Cetățuica" and its connnections with neighboring cultural environments*

17.20-17.50: DIBATTITO

VENERDI, 18 SETTEMBRE

Sezione V: *COMUNISMO E TRANSIZIONE POST-TOTALITARIA IN ROMANIA: STATO, SOCIETÀ, IDENTITÀ*

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/93281408921?pwd=RmpaNFZSRW1iY2pV U2hSM2FrdjdLUT09
Meeting ID: 932 8140 8921
Passcode: 7Wz732

Presiede: Prof. Giordano Altarozzi (Facoltà di Scienze e Lettere "Petru Maior" Târgu Mureș)

9.00: Andrei Rosetti, *1965 – 1966. An Exercise*

9.20: Mădălina Elena Braeș, *Babeș-Bolyai University in the local press between 1967-1970*

9.40: Vlad Onaciu, *The Alternative Economy: Informal practices under communism and their post-communist counter-parts*

10.00: Sorin Găină, *The theories of the December 1989 Revolution in the vision of those who worked in the D.S.S. Case study: Filip Teodorescu vs Cristian Troncotă*

10.20: Mihai Predescu, *Juvenile delinquency, migration, and disability: three faces of alterity and social management*

10.40: Adrian Costiug, *Childhood Constellations*

11.00: Eugen Ghiță, *Coronavirus-Justice or Injustice for all*

11.20-11.35: INTERVALLO

11.35: Iulia Ana Maria Ghidiu, *Festina Lente: Tracking the Slow Movement in a Globalised World*

11.55: Andreea Voina, *Gender meets Innovation: A 2020 State-of-the-Art Approach*

12.15: Oana Ancuța Poiana, *The reconfigurations of the administrative-territorial organization of Romania during the communist period and their impact on the evolution of regional development policy after 1989*

12.35: Diana-Alexandra Săcărea (căs. Nistor), *Crafting as a lifestyle. Roma communities' occupations during the communist period in Transylvania*

12.55: Ioan Coman, Eugen Băican, *Gipsy clans and organized crime; Realities and legends*

13.15: Cristian Mariş, *The Arab-Islamic Community in Romania: The Struggle for Representation*

13.35: Ionuț Mihai Horadron, *Eating behaviors in the traditional society of the twentieth century*

13.55-14.25: DIBATTITO

Sezione VI: *STRATEGIE EDUCAZIONALI, EVOLUZIONI ED INTERFERENZE CULTURALI, STRUTTURE DELL'IMMAGINARIO*

Join Zoom Meeting
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Meeting ID: 979 3171 3695
Passcode: 2tGEQ7

Presiede: Prof. Iulia Cosma (Università di Padova)

9.00: Ioana Dârjan, *Resistance to change in educational systems. The human factor*

9.20: Anca Florea, *Axiologicals premises in evaluating innovative educational paradigms. A philosophical approach*

9.40: Alexandra Felseghi, *Documentary, ideology and human rights in performing arts*

10.00: Iuliana Maria Ferenț (Gavrilă), *History and the past as seen in Mihail Sadoveanu's literature*

10.20: Anca Maria Ciofîrlă, *The genesis of Dadaism. Tzara's journey to Zurich. From Romania to the European expansion*

10.40: Miroslav Stanici, *Monday demonstrations in Eastern Germany through the lens of Erving Goffman's theory of dramaturgy*

11.00: Loredana Târzioru, *The Art must be Beautiful?*

11.20: Marta Ramona Novăceanu (Oprea), *From fast-radio to podcast or à la carte radio*

11.40-11.55: INTERVALLO

11.55: Monica Tamaş, drd. UB, *Yoko Tawada's "Europe" : an Imaginary Cartography*

12.15: Ivona Tătar-Vâstraş, *The artist-manager- Between management and leadership in Romanian cultural sector*

12.35: Silvia Făgărăşan, *Spiritual Experiences' and 'Anxious Aestheticism': A.E. Baconsky's Reading of Botticelli's Art*

12.55: Diana Aldea, *Acting for screen versus stage acting in the casting process. Romania and European Union*

13.15: Daniel Iftene, *Romania as the new Barbaric Periphery of Europe in Lucian Pintilie's post-1990 films*

13.35: Oana Tincă, *Love as Object of Contemporary Study*

13.55: Árpád Péter, *"Cinema italiano" – presented at TIFF Cluj-Napoca 2020. The local contexts and receptions of the Italian movies*

14.15-14.45: DIBATTITO

Sezione VII: *LA ROMANIA E IL CONTESTO EUROPEO. POLITICHE E RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI (II)*

Join Zoom Meeting
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Meeting ID: 944 3903 8544
Passcode: 0Aj6gf

Presiede: Prof. Adrian Corpădean (Università Babeș-Bolyai)

16.00: Ovidiu Lungu, *Debates on the future of the European Union: Positions of the Member States*

16.20: Oana Șerban, *Biopolitical strategies for securing life and health in times of epidemic inspried by the cultural heritage and imaginary of european hospitals-monuments?*

16.40: Gabriela Nisipeanu, *The cultural impact of the Erasmus program on Romanian students*

17.00: Teo Hodor, *The Cohesion Policy in the period 2021-2027 in Romania*

17.20-17.35: INTERVALLO

17.35: Simona Andra Herczeg, *Remigration of Romanians during the COVID-19 pandemics and migrational prospects for the post-pandemic era*

17.55: Ramona Sferlic, *Impactul pandemiei de COVID-19 avut asupra dinamicii strategiei de securitate europeană*

18.15: Diana Gligor, *La politica di coesione dell'Unione Europea nei tempi della Pandemia di COVID – 19*

18.35: Dan Ionuț Petrica, *The role of civil society organizations in the democracy-related processes in Zimbabwe*

18.55-19.25: DIBATTITO

Sezione VIII: NAZIONE, CULTURA, IDENTITÀ. DALLA PRIMA MODERNITÀ AL XX SECOLO

Join Zoom Meeting
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Meeting ID: 983 8908 3554
Passcode: 7a8rcD

Presiede: Prof. Vlad Popovici (Università Babeș-Bolyai)

16.00: Sanda Cristina Hirsch, *Material Culture in Early Modern Europe. Insights into the Domestic Sphere in Habsburg Banat*

16.20: Cristinel Constantin Roman, *Roma fiddlers during the events organized at the princely and boyar courts in the principality*

16.40: Alexandru Bud, *The Typology of Dynastic Loyalty in Joseph Roth's novel Radetzky's March and in Romanian writings of Transylvania (1848-1916)*

17.00: Mirela Topoliceanu, *Il movimento associazionista romeno in Bucovina nella seconda meta del XIX secolo*

17.20: Lavinia Moldovan, *Iuliu Moisil`s role in the emerge and development of popular banks in the Old Kingdom*

17.40-17.55: INTERVALLO

17.55-18.15: Angelica Necșulea, *Romania's instructon laws (1864 -1912) reflected in women's education*

18.35: Natalia Vasilica Sabou, *Emigration of Aromanians in the interwar period*

18.55: Anca Gabriela Micaș, *From the history of the Cluj Police: the activity of the Gendarmerie in ensuring the role of rural police between 1929-1939*

19.15: Valeria Chelaru, *Borders and territorial identity in Moldovan ASSR: Transnistria and the „Bessarabian question" between 1918 and 1940*

19.35: Nicolae Hodor, Elena Popovici, *I romeni del Maramureș di odierna Ucraina. Contributi documentari*

19.55-20.25: DIBATTITO

20.25: CONCLUSIONI, CHIUSURA CONVEGNO

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/98389083554?pwd=SnBHM2IrK29NSG1tT2p6SGRlZjhYZz09
Meeting ID: 983 8908 3554
Passcode: 7a8rcD

ABSTRACTS / RIASSUNTI

SEZIONE PLENARIA

Antonio Guardavaglia,
La Transilvania in alcune fonti di Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli (1658-1730)

Marsigli avrà un fruttuoso e costante rapporto con le terre romene. Se con il principato di Valacchia il legame sarà strettamente politico, ovvero riconducibile all'ambasceria presso Costantin Brâncoveanu e all'amicizia, anche epistolare, con Costantin Cantacuzino, con il Banato e la Transilvania i contatti furono più frequenti ed inseriti in un'ottica militare. Per capirne il contesto, anche in relazione ai viaggi, agli incontri diplomatici e ai numerosi eventi bellici che videro protagonista e testimone Marsigli, è utile presentare un quadro storico relativo all'epoca interessata, in particolare della Transilvania, anche in relazione con i territori posti a sud-est di Vienna.

Giuseppe Munarini, Elena Munarini,
Studenti della Transilvania all'Università di Padova nei secoli XVII-XIX.
Contributi documentari

L'Ateneo patavino fu storicamente mèta di numerosi studenti stranieri di diversa "nazionalità", attratti vuoi dalla fama che illustri professori e personalità si erano guadagnati nel tempo in vari campi, basti pensare agli anni trascorsi a Padova da Nicolò Copernico (1473-1543) intorno al 1501 o da Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) ritenuti i più fecondi e felici della sua vita e la cui figura fu oltremodo decisiva nello sviluppo del pensiero scientifico, vuoi dal prestigio di cui l'Università godeva, specie a partire dal 1500, vuoi, ancora, perché le nationes ed i "gruppi" provenienti dall'Italia e dall'Europa intrattenevano con la vicina Venezia fiorenti rapporti commerciali, economici e politici.

Peraltro, gli studenti accorrevano a Padova non soltanto per la serietà degli studi, ma anche per le copiose offerte e possibilità culturali date dalla città, quali tornei, convitti, musica e teatro, in un contesto particolarmente vivace e stimolante per le giovani menti. Altra ragione che aveva contribuito ad avvicinarne molti era stata, all'epoca della Serenissima, la politica di tolleranza religiosa ivi presente e che non poteva connotare, per contro, Bologna governata negli anni 1567-1587 dai legati pontifici, di talché numerosi tedeschi si recavano a studiare nella città "del Santo" al fine di rinvenire una certa libertà di manifestazione del pensiero

Stefano Santoro,
Alcuni momenti delle relazioni politiche e culturali
fra Italia e Romania nel corso del Novecento

L'Italia e la Romania, a dispetto della distanza geografica – o forse proprio per questo motivo, che non rendeva possibili dispute di carattere territoriale fra i due paesi – ebbero nel corso del Novecento, in particolare nel periodo interbellico, rapporti politici e culturali di non trascurabile rilievo. Si trattava di relazioni che facevano spesso della retorica delle comuni origini latine dei due popoli una base ideale e ideologica, usata, specialmente durante il fascismo, a scopi propagandistici. A partire dalla prima guerra mondiale, quando i comuni obiettivi di carattere irredentistico e annessionistico a danno dell'alleato Impero austro-ungarico portarono i due paesi a rovesciare la loro alleanza con gli Imperi centrali e a passare nel campo avverso, iniziò a consolidarsi un rapporto che non si esaurì nemmeno dopo l'instaurazione del regime fascista in Italia. Pur avendo imboccato Mussolini, soprattutto dalla fine degli anni Venti, la via del revisionismo, appoggiando le pretese dell'Ungheria anche

sulla questione transilvana, la retorica della comune latinità fra i due paesi continuò a svilupparsi. Se a livello politico quindi, specialmente dalla metà degli anni Trenta, quando la Romania sostenne la politica sanzionista nei confronti dell'Italia a seguito dell'invasione dell'Etiopia, i rapporti bilaterali si raffreddarono, le relazioni di carattere culturale continuarono a svilupparsi attraverso la cosiddetta "diplomazia culturale", che aveva il suo perno nella rete degli Istituti di cultura italiana all'estero e nelle sezioni della Società Dante Alighieri. Ma erano attivi altri canali di "diplomazia parallela", che portavano avanti una propaganda di carattere politico diretta agli ambienti della politica e della cultura romena schierati all'estrema destra e simpatizzanti dell'Italia fascista: è questo il caso dei Caur (Comitati d'Azione per l'Universalità di Roma).

Questi rapporti, interrottisi bruscamente con l'avvio della "guerra fredda", sarebbero ripresi gradualmente soprattutto durante l'era Ceaușescu, quando il dittatore romeno iniziò ad essere considerato un affidabile interlocutore dell'Occidente in quanto leader comunista "eretico" del campo socialista, ansioso di conquistare alla Romania sempre più ampi spazi di manovra. Particolarmente fra gli anni Sessanta e Settanta, si assisté quindi a una nuova intensificazione nei rapporti fra i due paesi, a livello governativo ma anche attraverso una nuova "diplomazia parallela", rappresentata dalle relazioni tra i partiti comunisti italiano e romeno. Fu soprattutto durante le segreterie Longo e Berlinguer, infatti, che anche i due partiti comunisti – italiano e romeno – iniziarono a dialogare, in modo particolare, sul tema delle "vie nazionali" al socialismo.

Antonio Ricci,
Dall'Europa del Muro all'Europa dei muri.
Lezioni per il presente dalle migrazioni infra-continentali
post 1989

Nonostante i momenti critici, la realizzazione dell'UE-28, ancor di più a 30 anni dalla caduta dei regimi comunisti nei paesi dell'Europa centro orientale, conferma come le migrazioni intra-UE rappresentino il compimento più riuscito dell'"Europa dei cittadini" che si tendono la mano di contro all'"Europa delle patrie" che si sono combattute l'un l'altra.

Il caso dell'Italia è emblematico delle opportunità sociali ed economiche offerte dai flussi migratori, anche se il più delle volte non è possibile metterle a frutto a causa di una visione politica d'insieme che non considera gli immigrati tanto una risorsa, quanto piuttosto un problema o un pretesto di propaganda.

È paradossale che gli stessi paesi Visegrad (Polonia, Ungheria e Rep. Ceca) – portatori di posizioni di chiusura delle frontiere – siano quelli che registrano correntemente un bisogno insoddisfatto di 500mila lavoratori dall'estero.

L'indicazione operativa che emerge è di collaborare ad ampliare il novero dei paesi accomunati dalla libera circolazione, proseguendo sulla via dell'allargamento ad Est e istillando nuova linfa al partenariato euro-mediterraneo. Una strada coraggiosa e in controtendenza in una fase in cui, di fronte alle dimensioni assunte dall'emergenza umanitaria che circonda l'Ue, si costruiscono muri anti-migranti (in Bulgaria, Ungheria, Macedonia, Austria, ecc.) e si rinnega l'anima europea mettendo in discussione lo stesso sistema Schengen.

Susana Dragomir,

Anti-EU narratives on Italian and Romanian social platform
Facebook - false narratives and disinformation campaigns

Romania and Italy's territories have had a common history under the Roman Empire and now are reunited under the same international organisation, the most successful political construction of the 21st Century, the European Union. In the context of new geopolitical reshuffeling, multiple actors are using disinformation in order to create both in Italy and Romania a mistrust among the citizens concerning the European Institution, using anti-EU false narratives, especially on Facebook. This paper aimes at drawing a comparative analysis between the most popular anti-EU narratives circulating on Italian and Romanian social-media using the debunked cases by European External Service.

Sezione I: *RELAZIONI ITALO-ROMENE: PASSATO E PRESENTE*

Maria Alexandra Pantea, Sebastian Bunghez,
L'immagine del fronte italiano negli appunti di alcuni
intelettuali romeni
della Duplice Monarchia (1915-1918)

L'inizio della Prima Guerra Mondiale trovò la Romania e l'Italia in situazioni politiche somiglianti, essendo ambedue gli Stati membri della Triplice Alleanza, ma desiderando di acquisire alcuni territori dell'Austria-Ungheria abitati in maggioranza da romeni e, rispettivamente, italiani.

Gli italiani e i romeni i quali abitavano in quei territori ebbero anche loro una sorte simile, molti di loro essendo arruolati

nell'esercito austro-ungarico e inviati a combattere su vari fronti, per una causa a loro estranea. Per i romeni della Duplice Monarchia la mobilitazione generale del 1914 fu un'ultima prova di lealtà dinastica, e al momento di avvio del conflitto i romeni furono tra i soldati più "sottoposti e disciplinati".

Come conseguenza dell'entrata in guerra dell'Italia e dell'allargamento del conflitto alcuni intellettuali romeni dell'Austro-Ungheria furono inviati sul fronte italiano, dove fino all'entrata della Romania nel conflitto dimostrarono di essere buoni compagni d'armi, andando oltre le barriere linguistiche e confessionali. Tra di loro si trovavano anche alcuni di quelli che all'inizio del secolo XX si erano segnalati come difensori della causa nazionale allorquando la classe politica di Budapest metteva in pratica le più dure misure di magiarizzazione. Per costoro la guerra fu un crocevia nella loro vita, alcuni non tornarono più dal fronte, e gli altri, profondamente segnati da quello che avevano vissuto e visto, cambiarono radicalmente. Dopo l'adesione della Romania all'Intesa una parte di loro disertò dall'esercito austro-ungarico e si schierò dalla parte del corpo dei volontari romeni, creato con l'aiuto delle autorità italiane.

Dalle loro informazioni e scritti, vergati tanto sul campo di battaglia quanto dopo la fine del conflitto, possiamo capire meglio il dramma dei romeni della Duplice Monarchia.

Maria Ioana Rus,

Caratteristiche della diplomazia italo-romena nel periodo 1965-1971

Nella loro fase iniziale, priva della portata della cooperazione, le relazioni postbelliche italo-romene hanno apportato un significativo contributo propagandistico nello stabilire i futuri contatti politici tra le parti. Si erano evolute al livello di cooperazione politica, culturale ed economica, contribuendo al processo di

sviluppo e modernizzazione della Romania. A partire dal 1966 si svilupparono una serie di contatti politici che consideravano soluzioni ai problemi internazionali, ma anche dialoghi dedicati ai rapporti tra i due Stati. Tra le visite piu importanti ricordiamo la visita del Ministero degli Affari Esteri italiano, Amintore Fanfani. La domanda di ricerca che ci guiderà è la seguente: in che misura lo sviluppo dei contatti diplomatici nelle relazioni italo-romene ha contribuito al processo di modernizzazione della Romania dal 1965 al 1971?

Caudia Dărăban,
La comunità romena d'Italia:
un'annalisi dalla prospettiva del discorso e delle politiche
pubbliche (2000-2020)

All'inizio del XX secolo, una volta rese note le possibilità di aderire all'UE e NATO, la società romena cominciò ad addttarsi alle nuove realtà interne ed esterne, quindi un'emigrazione massiccia dei romeni è diventata una realtà più che evidente. Il deterioramento della vita economica e l'aprire delle possibilità di lavoro in Occidente portarono alla più grande ondata migratoria dei tempi di pace dell'Europa. Oltre 5 milioni romeni lasciarono la Romania e tra questi 1,5 milioni si stabilirono in Itallia. La presenza di una comunità di romeni in Italia man mano più numerosa, fece sì che i problemi di integrazione e interazione con gli italiani diventarono sempre più complessi. Il raporto di codesti la comunità italiana furono daneggiati, a cause varie, scopiando quindi piuttosto spesso incidenti che influirono sulle relazioni italo-romeni e fornirono la base per il discorso politico italiano all'occasione dell'ellezioni.

Il presente contributo si propone di fare un'annalisi su queste evoluzioni e di offrire un'immagine sul modo in cui la presenza

dei roemni in Italia ebbe come conseguenza la modifica di alcune politiche pubbliche. In più, il nostro articolo desidera din annalizare i mecanismi e gli attori politici che hanno contribuito a questi cambiamenti di discorso e politiche pubbiche.

Mariana Florina Bocoi,
The evolution of italian foreign investments in Bihor county

Foreign direct investment is undoubtedly a key element in the process of economic growth of the recipient country. The consolidated relationship between Italy and Romania is a long-term and well-developed one. A significant part of this relationship is enrolled in the economic area and it is represented by the Italian companies, with a long tradition in Romania.

The area of Western border of Romania, of which Bihor County is part, has a significant place in attracting foreign direct investments. Since the 1990s, Italian companies have established in Bihor, mainly in the field of light industry and automotive industry. Then, the fields of Italian companies diversify: transport, food industry, furniture manufacturing and wood industry, treatment and coating of metals, even the hotel industry and the field of cardboard and paper packaging.

The paper is intended to be a presentation of the evolution of Italian foreign investment in terms of their current situation. We tried to take into account the profile of the largest Italian companies established in Bihor. In fact, Bihor County occupies a leading place in attracting Italian foreign investment, especially due to its position in the Romanian-Hungarian border area.

Alexandru Ionuț Drăgulin,
The evolution of the Lega Nord Party between march 2018-august 2020 and the effects on the european political spectrum

The rise of parties, leaders and movements challenging the political direction of the European Union is the certainty of recent years. The large ideological variety characterizing the Member States of the Union has revealed the competition between traditional and reformist political parties, on the background of the declining confidence in the virtues of democracy to avoid the existing social and ethnic cleavages. Political radicalism, assimilated to recent pan-European political developments, is the result of the indecision of traditional parties to reach a consensus on the future of the European Union. Always "in the shadows", but constantly evolving, often ignored in the electoral analysis, radicalism has built a solid foundation and has now become able to compete with the center-right and center-left groups. The example of the Lega Nord in Italy is the subject of this article: the ideology, government program and strategies to consolidate the mass support implemented by this party show that some events at the European level (the economic crisis, then the refugee crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic) have long-term effects on the policy at the level of each Member State, and the anti-system behavior acquires completely new coordinates. Political changes at regional or national level have consequences for the entire European spectrum, requiring an approach to the phenomenon through democratic methods: negotiation, consensus, limited majority and ensuring citizens' rights and freedoms.

Anamaria Loredana Ianoşi, PhD.,
Towards a "Europe of regions". Regionalization systems
in the European Union: Italy, Poland and Romania.
Comparative analysis

Sine quo dubium, over time, Romania, a member state of the EU since January 1ˢ, 2007, has developed strong connections in the field of international relations with Poland, a member state of the EU since May 1ˢ, 2004, but especially with Italy, a member state of the EU since January 1ˢ, 1958, the official Romanian-Italian bilateral relations dating, according to the historical documents, from the second half of the XIX *th* century, from that decades in which Romania managed to acquire its national unity.

The Romanian-Italian bilateral relations were sealed in 1873, with the creation of the first Romanian diplomatic agency in Rome, which later became the diplomatic representation of Romania in the Kingdom of Italy, in 1879. Also in 1879, Italy recognized Romania's independence and appointed Count Giuseppe Tornielli-Brusati di Vergan as extraordinary envoy and plenipotentiary minister in Bucharest. In response, 21 years later, in 1890, Romania appointed Nicolae Kretzulescu as extraordinary envoy and plenipotentiary minister to Rome. Since then, Romanian-Italian relations have continued to develop, becoming, at the present (after 147 years), very tight and strong.

The Romanian-Polish bilateral relations were established, at the level of provisional representation, in 1919 and in 1938, the diplomatic missions were raised at the level of embassy. Also, in 1940, diplomatic relations between the two states were suspended and resumed in 1945. In 2013, Romanian-Polish relations resumed by force, with Poland offering unlimited support to Romania in its regionalization project, which unfortunately failed.

At the moment, Europe is facing a new paradigm, that of "Europe of Regions", which comes to strengthen the role and importance of

the regions and the regional level in the supranational architecture of the EU.

In the context in which Italy and Poland are recognized in the EU as two states with strong and efficient regional systems (even if they are different), systems that have played a crucial role in turning them into a "spearhead in the absorption of European funds" on the multi-annual financial exercise 2007-2013, the present study aims to make a comparative analysis of the regionalization systems of Italy and Poland and to extract examples of good practices in the field of regionalization that can (or cannot) be applied in the case of Romania in order to create the framework of the Romanian regionalization plan that could lead to a better efficiency of European funds the absorption and to the alignment of Romania at the European standards and at the new EU's paradigms.

Diana Stoica,
Immagini dell'Africano in Romania e Italia.
La cultura dell' aiuto sostenibile

Realizzando un panorama delle immagini sull' Africano nella societá romena, in comparazione con le relative immagini che circolano in Italia, sullo sfondo di alcune paradigme in discorso Africano o Africanista, l' obiettivo della riflessione è di realizzare un quadro sulle alternative di ricostruzione di una nuova categoria filosofico-politica dell'aiuto. Con uno sguardo critico sulle immagini che innondano lo spazio publico di entrambi i paesi (nei vari media, piuttosto che nei articoli con visibilità quali suscettibili di creare i stereotipi), l'intenzione è di catturare degli elementi che compongono tale categoria dell'aiuto, rilevando chè la disponibilità all' aiuto sia non solo un fatto culturale ma una cultura distinta, non integrabile, di sostenibilità.

In considerazione alle problematiche persistenti nella gestione degli immigrati in Italia, provvenienti dall'Africa e alcune preoccupazioni sui possibili effetti dell'immigrazione valutati nell'otica dell'esempio in Romania, riferito ad immigranti che spesso non vengono dall'Africa, la divisione della società comprovata da osservazione reciproca e incidenti di immagine, su argomenti come diritti umani, discriminazione positiva, integrazione, tolleranza, assistenza e l'essere l'Altro, ha determinato la definizione di una cultura transnazionale le cui fondamenta si ritrovano nel concetto di aiuto sostenibile.

Ispirato dal discorso africano sull'uccisione dell'Africa Subsahariana (Humphrey Orijako e Dambisa Moyo) con gli aiuti, bensì dalle riproposte stereotipali degli Africani in Europa, viste da contesti diversi di memoria sulle relazioni con L'Africa Subsahariana, il concetto di aiuto sostenibile rivela che in ogni modo l'aiuto dovrebbe diventare una cultura dei non-diritti e non-doveri, a-paternalistica e basata sulla gestione dalla parte del ricevitore. L'analisi contiene una prospettiva critica sul senso etico postmoderno del dovere all'aiuto dell'Altro in paragone al non-diritto di essere aiutato per la sostenibilità del proprio essere. Il concetto potrebbe avere, con limitati dubbi, un' applicazione molto piú ampia.

Daniela Nechita (Moza),
Cultural influences on life satisfaction.
Cross-cultural evidence and prospects for Italy

A Previous empirical work has found a positive association between unidimensional independence and life satisfaction, mediated by self-esteem, in both individualistic and collectivistic cultures. Based on this research, the assumption in the literature has long been that the relationship between independence and life

satisfaction is mediated by self-esteem and is universally the same and cross-culturally invariant.

Using a commonly used unidimensional measure of independence in Study 1 ($N = 736$), we replicated these findings in four different cultures, including Romania (a collectivistic culture) and Hungary (an individualistic culture), which have received scant attention in past research. However, using a more nuanced approach, including Vignoles et al.'s (2016) newly developed seven-dimension self-construal model, in Study 2, we found that different ways of being independent are associated with self-esteem and life satisfaction in two different cultures - USA and Romania ($N = 370$) - suggesting that it is not independence as a global concept that predicts self-esteem and life satisfaction, but rather, feeling independent in culturally appropriate ways.

At a score of 76 on individualism-collectivism index, Italy is an individualistic culture. Based on the previous findings regarding other cultures, this presentation will discuss potential "right ways" of being independent that could be associated with self-esteem and life satisfaction in Italy.

Raluca Laura Dornean Păunescu,
Public legal education in Romania and Italy. Comparative perspective

Starting from the distinction between the notions of "legal" and "judicial", the present study aims to highlight *ab initio* what legal education represents, how to approach the explanation of legislation for everyone and how to educate citizens in the spirit of justice and respect for law, given the importance of the rule of law.

Currently, in Romania, public legal education is an optional school subject, being organized various legal education clubs in schools and high schools, in order to familiarize students with the

main regulations that confer rights and obligations to citizens. In parallel, students study the universal rights of the child, concepts related to national and European affiliation, human rights, democratic values (responsibility, justice, freedom, property) in the discipline of Civic Education, compulsory discipline.

Unlike the Mioritic area, in Italy aspects of legality are taught in the discipline of Civic Education, but there are proposals to change the curricula, as well as to introduce qualified teachers in legal sciences to raise this subject to the rank of legal science, in order to achieve a high standard quality of the educational act.

The study also develops the topics approached within the discipline, respectively institutions of constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, contravention law, family law, state organization, commercial law, transport law, culminating with the restriction of some rights and freedoms during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Moreover, the author develops the importance of the existence of a legal education related to the upbringing and development of children in the spirit of truth and justice, to understand concepts such as clarity, accuracy, predictability and accessibility, and in the corollary to follow the path of IUS EX AEQUO ET BONO.

Finaly, the study emphasizes the attempt of non-governmental organizations to introduce judicial education in the Romanian curriculum, at least as an optional school subject, in order to create a pedagogy of legality.

Denisa Albu,
Romania - Italy Relatonship within the EU

The paper proposes to analyze the role of the EU in the relationship between Romania and Italy. How do the two countries view their interaction with each other? Does the EU actually have

an influence on the relationship between the two countries? And if it does, to what degree and to what end? The answer to these question might reveal if anything can be done to improve the quality of two countries most similar in language and culture.

Paul Popa,
Fundamental rights of Romanians in Italy

The paper proposes to analyze the role of the EU in the relationship between Romania and Italy. How do the two countries view their interaction with each other? Does the EU actually have an influence on the relationship between the two countries? And if it does, to what degree and to what end? The answer to these question might reveal if anything can be done to improve the quality of two countries most similar in language and culture.

Sezione II: *STORIA DELLA CHIESA E DELLA VITA RELIGIOSA*

Ferenc Daniel Pall-Szabo,
Jesuit correspondence regarding the return in Transylvania of the Order, under the reign of Gabriel Bethlen

The Jesuit Order made its presence in Transylvania in 1579 due to the efforts of Stephen Báthory, king of Poland and ruler of Transylvania. The Jesuits managed to found several schools in the country, the most important of them, that of Cluj, had the premises to become a university. After the king's death the Jesuits were banished (1588) and they never achieved the previous level of education (although they returned quickly after). In 1603 they were banished again (this time a monk was murdered) and in the

next couple of years they were forced to leave their settlements in Transylvania.

Their return was possible only a decade later, under the rule of Gabriel Bethlen, who himself was Calvinist but recognized the Jesuit's value in education. Their return was preceded by an intense correspondence, presented in this article, Stephen Színi, who became the key-figure of the Jesuit return, and other members of the order reporting to Rome everything regarding this subject.

Bogdan Deznan,
The Ideal of Deification in 17th Century England: the Whichcote-Tuckney Debate

In the last few years there has been an increasing scholarly focus on the issue of *theosis* or *deification* in specifically Western theological traditions. Nevertheless, this topic remains largely underexplored in specific theological contexts. The landscape of seventeenth century Protestant England is a case in point in this respect.

In my paper I will attempt to make some steps towards partially filling this scholarly gap by discussing the polemical epistolary exchange that occurred at the middle of the 17th century between the rational theologian Benjamin Whichcote and the orthodox Puritan Anthony Tuckney. As my discussion will show, many of the sensitive issues treated in this correspondence such as the role of faith and reason for salvation, the mediating function of Christ, the proper understanding of grace, as well as the notion of participation in the divine nature are inextricably bound to how each of the two divines articulated their conceptualization of man's deiform destiny.

Bogdan Eugen Anagnastopol,
Greek alliances and conflicts with local authorities and
Orthodox communities
in the context of building the Greek churches in Transylvania

In Transylvania, starting with the last decades of the Byzantine Empire, the presence of Levantine merchants, who sold oriental goods inside the European continent, became a link between East and West. The collaboration of these merchants in the form of trading companies was achieved gradually, first in Sibiu (1636) and then in Brașov (1678). Ethnically, the merchants were known as „Greeks" originated from Greece and Macedonia; after the Company reorganization between 1770-1791, when were accepted all merchants coming from the Ottoman Empire, the term „Greek" changed, meaning a person following Christian Orthodox religion. The role of the church in the intellectual and cultural life of the Greek Companies in Transylvania was fundamental, the presence of the church being active since the Companies foundation. In the first decades of the Company's existence, the churches activated in houses rented by the merchants, and later new churches were built in Sibiu and Brasov. Separated from the Greek churches in Brașov and Sibiu, greeks helped the construction of new churches in Cluj, Alba Iulia, and Oradea. Through their association with the Greek communities that supported the construction of these churches, the local collective mental continued to call them the Greek church. The role of the priests was to officiate religious services and to maintain the peace between the members of the Company. Until the establishment of the schools within the Companies, the priests also took care of the young Greeks education. The Greek church life in Transylvania between the 18th and 19th centuries was not easy, given the political and religious context. The Austrian authorities considered the activities of the priests in the Greek churches a danger because they pursued a policy contrary

to Austrian interests, the unfavourable context being accentuated by the anti-Orthodox spirit of the Catholics. The conflicts affected the presence of the Greek churches in Brașov and Sibiu, and in the case of Brașov, the conflict involved local authorities, Greek members of the Greek Company, Greeks non-members of the Company, and the Orthodox community.

Emanuela Andreea Trifan,
The mentor of souls. Romanian priest during
the Great War in the former border District of Năsăud

One of the most important institutions for the Romanians living within the AustroHungarian Empire was the church. The evolution of communities during the Great War was largely due to the efforts made by priests. The Hungarian authorities were supported in their dialogue with the Romanian Transylvanians, especially in the traditional rural world, by the priests, representatives of the Church. This presentation aims to emphasize the role the clergy played in the traditional Romanian community during the Great War.

The priest accumulates multiple qualities in the world of the village: he combines a spiritual moral authority with a natural-political one, being also a good steward, all these defining him as an example to be followed. The communication between priests and believers became much more important during the whole period of the Great War. The priest was always considered the wisest within the community he cared for.

The clergy played an essential role in supporting the internal and external front mostly by mobilizing the population. Moreover, the priest held one of the most important functions in the community, always being an observer, but at the same time a mediator between the authorities and the locals, respectively between citizens in

general, all throughout the conflict. It was the clergy's task to prevent divergences, to observe and report possible abuses.

Mihai Mircea Burzo,
The Middle Clergy of the United Romanian Church.
Case study: Alexandru Breban, archpriest, politician, philanthropist

The choice of the charismatic and controversial politician and ecclesiastical man of the first half of the twentieth century in Transylvania, Alexandru Breban as a case study, subject of research, was made starting from the combination of two major directions: Curiosity to bring to light new, qualitative information, which would offer the possibility of shaping a real image of who was Alexandru Breban and the lack of rigorous research on personalities who, although they categorically influenced the social and political life of communities of which they were part, they were always in the shadow of some contemporaries, without being able to take the decisive step towards full affirmation. The materials analyzed so far of the research show that Alexandru Breban was not only a successor in the organization of the Greek Catholic Church, but also a scholar, cleric / hierarch, politician, philanthropist and interlocutor in relations with personalities of the time, hierarchs of churches, politicians or academics, at a time that heralds significant changes in all respects for the Church and the Nation, namely the first decades of the twentieth century, until the outbreak of the second world conflagration.

Ioan Tudor Felezeu, *The role of the Romania –*
Holy See Concordat in their diplomatic relations

The concordat - Treaty between the Holy See and a state - has the role of defining the status of the Catholic Church in the social life of that country, of ensuring, from a legal point of view, its freedom of action, of determining the matter of mutual interests and of providing the normative basis. of solving the problems in question.

The Romania-Holy See Concordat was the instrument that supported the development of bilateral relations, the establishment of the legal status of the organization and hierarchy of the Catholic Church (Romanian and Hungarian Latin rites as well as Greek Catholic), communication relations with the Holy See, the appointment of bishops and determination of competencies, support of the clergy, administration of heritage, education, spiritual assistance in the armed forces and hospitals. Among the most significant achievements is the founding of the Pontifical College "Pio Romeno", the material and spiritual support provided by the Holy See to the Romanian people in the years of World War II.

Although it was denounced by the communist authorities who interrupted relations with the Vatican in 1950, the Concordat with Romania allowed their resumption, following the fall of the communist regime and the development of new relations between the two parties.

This allowed the historical visits to Romania of Pope John Paul II in 1999 and of Pope Francis in 2019.

Ioan Tudor Felezeu,
The position of the Holy See towards Romania at the end of the Second World War

Until 1950, the relations between Romania and the Holy See experienced a continuous development, marked by the open attitude of the Vatican towards the natural aspirations of the Romanian people to build their unitary national state, to develop economically and socially and to play an active role in international relations.

During the war, the Vatican sought to help materially and spiritually the Romanian people, to determine a human behavior towards minorities, and towards all those who suffered from the war (for example, encouraging Romanian aid to Poland, protecting Jews - especially those deported to Transnistria).

Developments in theatres of operations convinced the Vatican of the danger to the world of the expansion of Soviet Bolshevism. The Vatican is becoming increasingly aware of the disastrous consequences for the Church (and for religions in general) that the Soviet occupation could bring, including in Romania. As a result, the Holy See sought through diplomatic means and by informing the public opinion, to help the survival of the churches in Romania, to save people and goods from destruction.

Based on the documents from the Vatican archives, the study aims to shed light on the positions of the Holy See towards the socio-political evolutions in post-war Romania.

Cristina Tudor,
Aspects regarding the painting of the orthodox churches during the communist period in the Archdiocese of Timişoara and Caransebeş - 1948-1965

The study aims to analyze the situation of the Orthodox churches painted during the communist period in the Archdiocese of Timisoara and Caransebes. Starting from the political transformations, we try to capture the most relevant aspects of the Orthodox religious life since 1948.

The establishment of communism in Romania brought great transformations on the political, social, economic, but also religious life. After 1948, the religious life and the Romanian Orthodox Church went through new stages of their evolution, coming into contact with the rigidity and severe control of a totalitarian regime. Religious life was not left out of this whirlwind that encompassed the whole of Romania in all respects. Despite the unfavorable political context, new places of worship continued to be built and painted. From an iconographic point of view, the program did not undergo major changes, but new instructions and regulations were adopted regarding the church's artistic approaches.

Through analysis and interpretation of documents, the study aims to reconstruct the history of parishes from the point of view of church painting, bringing to the fore artists established in Orthodox religious art, but also the involvement of church institutions to preserve and enrich Orthodox religious heritage. Starting from the actions and activity carried out by the parish offices, the archpriest's offices, the Archbishop's Council and by the Church Painting Commission within the Romanian Patriarchate, the evolution of the Romanian Orthodox churches in terms of painting beautification is restored.

Dragoş Dumitru Ursu,
"The Books of the Aiud Re-education".
An Anti-Memory of the Romanian Gulag

The late re-education from the Aiud penitentiary (1959-1964) was a distinct phenomenon of the Romanian Gulag, a complex process through which the communist regime pursued the political restructuring of the prisoners (mostly convicted of belonging to the legionary organization), resulting in the abjuration of their political identity and the active acceptance of the new order; beyond this, the prison management also aimed to create an "anti-memory", respectively an alternative memory of the Gulag written from the perspective of the regime, describing how the detainees assumed criminal activity in prisons (Pitești, Gherla, Târgu Ocna, Canal, Ocnele Mari), as well as in the forced labour lead mines from Maramureş, all culminating with the re-education process from Aiud.

The paper proposes to analyse this narrative approach made famous by the books of re-education, volumes with significant implications and memorial controversies among the detention literature of the Romanian Gulag. The study will appeal to various documentary sources - CNSAS archives from the Criminal, Informative and Network funds), memorialistic literature and oral history interviews.

Roxana Motoceanu,
Church, State and clerical discipline during the communist
period. Case study

The sentencing processes of the Orthodox clergy was an interventionist measure of the State, the oppression and control of the Church following the Soviet model intending to remove citizens from the influence of religion. Communism did not

accept the old-fashioned religious, the masses of people had to be educated and manipulated by the new ideology, religion been consider just opium for the masses that had to be reinterpreted and controlled. The role of the scientific knowledge that the new party had try to implement was a new mentality, a rational, scientific way of thinking that challenges religious discourse by contributing to the formation of a new socialist morality. The presentation of this case study reflects the political involvement in the work of the Orthodox clergy, the oppression and purge of persons considered hostile to the new regime.

Sezione III: *LA ROMANIA E IL CONTESTO EUROPEO. POLITICHE E RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI (I)*

Ionela-Sorina Apetrei,
The political-institutional consequences of the Dayton Peace Agreement.
International involvement and the impact of Europeanization in the transition process of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement on 14 December 1995 brought an end to the armed conflict and the beginning of the post-conflict transition process in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Designed as a solution to inter-ethnic differences, the Agreement provides the creation of a consociational political system in which the main ethnic groups (Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks) are guaranteed with autonomy, veto, and proportional representation. As a complementary solution to the management of the post-conflict situation, the Agreement regulates international intervention in

the region, thus external actors are fulfilling the role of guarantor of peace and security in the new state. In the same vein, we will try to highlight the impact of the involvement of the European Union and the High Representative in the post-conflict transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus, although the Agreement seemed to offer the best solution for peace-building and democratization of the state, the rigid political system, the interventionist attitude of the High Representative and the European Union and, the lack of cooperation between ethnic groups led to the creation of an unstable state. At the same time, the Europeanization mechanisms undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina, associated with the post-conflict reconstruction process in BiH, both created the conditions for the expression of the illiberal attitudes and actions of the political incumbents. Therefore, the divided structure of the state, the dependence on external actors, the deepening of the ethnic cleavage through the implementation of the consociational model, and the poorly developed institutional system frame - the image of an anachronic state that combines autocratic and democratic practices.

Anca Mihai,
What can Romania learn from green infrastructure projects implemented in other European Union's countries in order to strengthen flooding protection and to create new economic opportunities?

he forecasts concerning the impact of climate change include an increase of flooding. According to 2019 International Disasters Database, EM-DAT, between 1990 and 2019 Romania was the country with the highest number of disasters by flooding in the European Union (EU). Therefore, it can be estimated that the risk of flooding, but also of other climate-related hazards, will increase; thus the manner in which socio-economical activities are implemented will be affected.

One of the measures to reduce risk of flooding, which contributes to the protection of biodiversity and also to meeting the objectives of the European Green Deal launched at the end of 2019, is green infrastructure. Green infrastructure projects refer to integrated and planned actions which imply restoring/creating natural spaces which provide ecosystem services (European Commission, 2019).

In the European Union, and not only, green infrastructure projects which protect against flooding were implemented. Green infrastructure projects have many other benefits; not only do they protect against environmental risk and stimulate biodiversity, they imply the construction of spaces for relaxation, exercising and spending time outdoors, maintain clean air and provide opportunities for the creation of new jobs.

In Romania one green infrastructure project is known as such, the Green Corridor of Lower Danube. At the level of the other member states there are many initiatives which may serve as good practice models to Romania. Using the analysis of documents as a sociological method, I present five case studies from various EU countries in which green infrastructure projects were successful. I highlight the challenges in implementation, their benefits as well as lessons learned.

In conclusion, Romania can learn from the experience of the EU member states and develop similar projects, with positive effects for inhabitants and low costs comparing with grey infrastructure. Taking into consideration the causes of the current SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, green infrastructure measures are needed for creating and maintaining sustainable ecosystems.

Roxana Marin,
The Construction of Elite Profile in ECE Countries:
An application on small-to-medium-sized towns in East-
Central Europe

This paper is concerned with the issue of local leadership in the countries of East-Central Europe. Concretely, it is an attempt to examine, in a comparative fashion, the profile and the role

of the local political elites in six transitional democracies of the region, Romania, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Bulgaria. The emphasis is put on the small-to-medium-sized communities, those municipalities of around 30,000 – 40,000 inhabitants in the said region, largely similar in regard to economic activities and developmental strategies (an economy based on food industry, commerce activities and investments in infrastructure). Therefore, for further exploring the problématique, the paper proposes, as focal case studies, six small towns in these six countries, quite similar in terms of demographics (roughly 40,000 inhabitants) and developmental strategies (i.e. an economy based on the alimentary industry and on commerce activities, etc.): Tecuci (Galați county/ județ, Romania), Česká Lípa (Liberec region/ kraj, Czech Republic), Oleśnica (Lower Silesia voivodeship/ województwo, Poland), Gyula (Békés county/ megye, Hungary), Targovishte (Targovishte province/ oblast, Bulgaria), Levice (Nitria region/ kraj, Slovak Republic).

The proposed inquiry employs mainly the positional method in identifying and analyzing the local political elites, by operationalizing the phrase "local political elites" through the following definition: The local political elite is that group comprising those individuals in legislative and executive positions within the local leading, decision-making structure. Therefore, the empirical part of the present research uses as its samples the members of the Local (Municipal) Councils in Tecuci, Česká Lípa, Oleśnica, Gyula, Targovishte, and Levice (the compositions of the six decisional forums in the period December 2010 – January 2016).

Viciously caught in a perennial transition to democracy – at different stages and various levels of democratic consolidation and economic development –, the six countries of East-Central Europe discussed here depend heavily on their elites more than ever in

their pursuit of democracy. It is this researcher's firm conviction that an account on the characterization of these groups at the local level – through the means of analyzing Municipal Councils – can provide an insight into the actual development, the opportunities and the future evolution – generally on short term, the period of a mandate – of the communities they govern. Therefore, the social background and the characteristics of the local elites tell something about their personal and political interests and aims. The main contention put forward by the intended study on local leadership is that the social background and an inquiry into the values, interactions, and beliefs of the local elite are particularly telling and instrumental for the elite's priorities, its personal and political interests and aims, for its behavior as leaders of their communities.

Since the scope of the research initially bore a rather explanatory nature, the paper followed the inquiries into: (1) the social biography of the members of the six Municipal Councils under scrutiny; (2) patterns of recruitment of these local elites and the importance of the local branches of the main parties; (3) interactions of the members of the Local Councils with other groups and institutions (and the subsequent power networks and formal and informal linkages); (4) values and principles embraced by the local political elites in the six analyzed cases; (5) priorities of the local political elites in the six selected Municipal Councils, and (6) representativeness of the Local (Municipal) Councils in the six towns. In order to explain the differences among the results generated by these indicators, for the six cases selected, the research proposes two explanatory trajectories: (a) the legacy of the former regime (Jowitt 1992, 1999; Kitschelt et al. 1999), and (b) the level of decentralization. Based on the two trajectories, the paper attempts a threefold taxonomy of local political elites in East-Central Europe.

Gabriel Bonaciu,

The village - the main component of the European rural area

Europe, in general, has a strong rural tradition and has had and still has an important role in the economic, social, political and cultural life of the state. It is especially in the European region, as well as in the south of the continent, the European domination of the economy, which depends on tools and mechanisms from all European political parties to make a rural manifestation and in this century the need to intervene innovatively. Before the First World War, studies deal primarily with the social system of the village considered a microcosm of society. After the Second World War, the interest of researchers is directed in particular to the social and economic aspects arising from the changes and in general on the problems of the transition to modern agriculture.

The term "village" is a certain representation, the care sends the archaic, a certain lifestyle, a certain community with nature and a certain advice of relationship between community members. The village at the moment is more than that. The role played by the agricultural sector in rural areas is a considerable change over the last five decades, and is reflected in the major change for multidimensional and multisectoral in a physical field and in the general space.

In order to understand the village as a complex social system with an integrative role of their various roles, we will approach this social unit from the perspective of the rural community. Relax the care of the members to distribute them to each other, plurivalence is real social, spiritual can find a structure, to exist in the past, in well-structured, organized, governed institutions, based on legal, moral and social norms.

Mihai Ionuț Rusu,
Digitalisation of the energy sector in the international relations

The extraordinary technological evolution of the last period has significantly contributed to the activity carried out on the international scene through a variety of factors. This development has proved essential in stimulating technological innovation throughout society and in all sectors of the economy, including the energy sector. In the context of contemporary economic, social and geopolitical dynamics, energy continues to be one of the topics of great interest to all actors in the international relations scene. The international environment was marked by significant technological and informational transformations, which generated new foundations for development but also remarkable challenges. One of the current challenges is the digitalization of this sector in order to be able to supply the energy necessary for the proper functioning of today's society, a society based on increasing energy consumption. Therefore, it is crucial for all energy operators to ensure good security of the entire energy system, as this sector is seen as a key component of security, stability and growth. The digitalisation of the energy sector is of particular importance for the international environment, thus enabling energy consumers to reposition themselves and make a significant contribution to a new design for energy markets. This digitisation process offers new opportunities to all actors in this field, by optimizing important assets, integrating renewable energies from variable resources, their distribution but also reducing operational costs. A modern, digitized and secure energy system should provide a productive, efficient and secure environment by creating and deploying the most innovative services undertaken with the support of all international actors. These reasons are just some of the key elements in the upward direction of the contemporary energy sector.

Ioan Hosu, Mihnea Stoica,
"Smart": local participative democracy as a prerequisite for innovation

As everywhere around the world, the concept of "smart" has become a buzzword in the European Union as well, most often connected to innovation. The current research will look into the connection between democracy (especially looking at participative democracy) and innovation (more specifically, the concept of *social innovation*). Research in this field becomes necessary today, at a time when forms of participation in the political debate and the development of public policies face major challenges and undergo significant changes. The reluctance and disappointment towards politics altogether build the need to identify new forms of engaging the citizen in the act of local governance. Social innovation is relevant in this sense as it blurs the boundaries between private and public actors, the interaction between whom brings new perspectives for development precisely because the roles of these key actors are reinterpreted. Therefore, social innovation involves addressing new governance practices, by strengthening accountability at the local level and understanding the mutual benefits that arise from such collaborations, usually referred to as "co-creation". In this sense, by looking at cases from the European Union, the present research paper seeks to address the relation between how participative democracy can support innovation.

Elena Rusu Grad,
Romania: First steps to stimulate the regional development in a European context

In Romania, as in many other states from Central and East Europe, after the fall of communism, the regionalization topic

becomes more present in order to support a closer relation to the West, respectively to the European Union. This article presents the main legislative changes in Romania at regional level in the first years of democracy. The goal of these changes was to reduce disparities between regions to support sustainable economic growth. The results show that efforts have been made in order to efficiently regionalize Romania, but there is not yet a final and sufficiently performant structure.

Raluca Codruța Luțai,
Generation Z: social media engagement and electoral campaigns

The members of Generation Z, considered as digital natives, have become eligible voters in the recent years. Being exposed early in their lives to Internet and becoming heavy social media users, it is important to understand how they use them in electoral campaigns. This paper examines the strong relation that forms between the first-time voters, social networks and electoral campaigns. We examine the way the young people political interest is influenced by social networks as well as how they use social networks for acquiring political information during an electoral campaign.

Nicoleta Emilia Șchiop,
The accession negotiations between Turkey and the European Union

The purpose of this article is to study Turkey's europeanization during European crises. The article wants to present the history negotiations between Turkey and the EU, the EU accession analysis through the case study to observe the development stage.

Before those challenges for European Union, the enlargement in the East and South was a priority, but for now this objective is postponed. Migration crise also affects the periphery of Europe, not only the important centers of power. Turkey must face the migratory population crisis as well, but it does not have so many intruments like Europe. Turkey and other countries from that area must face the migration problem and they also needs to continue development for the future integration, which is a double effort.

About the methodology, the paper starts with the theoretical part (from special sources). There are official documents of studying the international elements. The paper studies the official Occidental perspective of documents. I am analysing the most relevant negotiation chapters from the European Commission reports on Turkey. They will have the following structure after the analysis: introduction (presentation of the issue, the circumstances); points of agreement; points of disagreement and conclusions (document analysis). The study about the negotiation chapters is not descriptive, the information is analyzed and restructured (by transforming the content into position documents). In this way, the personal contribution is highlighted.

The problem is that the Turkish state have not meet all the conditions for membership, to close all negotiation chapters. To solve this problem, European Union is doing efforts by exposing mandatory requirements and advice relating to the accession negotiation process and the candidate country is trying to fulfill the related rules by negotiating groups and institutions created for membership. Unfortunately, in the present the candidate state is not so interested to integrate in Europe, taking into account a possible alternative to cooperation with Russia and China.

Unfortunately, the current crises puts Turkey in a difficult situation. In recent years it can be seen a regression on democracy in the favour of the influence of islam in government.

Marius Nicolae Grad,
Political Personalization and Personalized Politics.
The case of Romanian Social Democratic Party between 2015
and 2019

Democratic systems are linked to political parties' existence and functionality. In the recent decades, scholars agreed that general societal changes modified the role of political parties. Nowadays, these structures have less control over the political communication within a society and voting has become less predictable (Hjarvard, 2008). Also, researchers reconsidered the importance of individual representatives (Karvonen, 2010) compared to parties as unitary actors. Personalization of politics (Rahat & Sheafer, 2007) represents an important factor in a political party`s evolution. It can be an indicator of party decline or of a party adaptation. This research aims to identify and analyze how political personalization and personalized politics worked in the case of Romanian Social Democratic Party (PSD) between 2015 and 2019. To do so, the analysis is focused on Liviu Dragnea and the governments endorsed by PSD in the abovementioned period and the final goal is to explain how PSD was affected by its leadership: was it a party decline or a party adaptation?

Sezione IV: *L'EREDITÀ DELL'ANTICHITÀ CLASSICA*

Cristian Floca,
Settle Strategies of Human Communities in Holocene's
Pannonian Riverscape.
A microzone case study from Banat (Romania)

Considering water as a vital resource around which human settlements have gravitated and thrived over time, we have developed a way to explore how the hydrological network from a landscape within the Eastern Pannonian Plain was used by Holocene human societies to their advantage.

Our study's carefully researched micro-zone is situated in the Banat region's lowland (today Romania), covers an area of about 5000 hectares and is naturally delimited by the Pogăniș stream alluvial fan. Here, we have been able to identify seven different generations of this stream, spatially separated, and more than 150 human settlements (from the early Neolithic to the present).

In an attempt to maintain balance between the benefits and disadvantages of living near a river, the communities swing in the choice of establish their settlement betwen joining an active river, a fossil channel or simply avoiding any watercourses.

Nevertheless, this aspect is quite difficult to understand without establishing an absolute chronology of each fossil river channel. Thus, besides generating a distribution map of historical human settlements, our aim is to recreate a part of the local paleo-hydrography by combining various methods.

The former human settlements were mapped through a systematic field survey of the entire area. The reconstruction of the paleochannel network in order to grasp the micromorphology of the occupied or uninhabited areas was carried out by using high-

resolution LiDAR data. Finally, we drilled into the old riverbeds to collect sediment samples in order to perform Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating for generating an absolute chronology for each paleochannel.

The correlation of these approaches results enables the reconstruction of the spatial and temporal relationship between the human of the past and the nearby water supply.

Dan Matei,
Similarities of Roman castra from Dacia respectively Germania Superior
in the time of „military anarchy"

By approaching the similarities of Roman *castra* from *Dacia* respectively *Germania Superior* in the time of „military anarchy", we are continuing our previous touching of the issue. With this occasion our intention is to tackle similarities from different register: first regarding some features of the planimetry of the *castra* as well as the situation of the *castra*'s baths (aiming especially at their reducing of active surface), then the similarities of the monetary circulation and the epigraphical manifestation within the *castra*.

The diminution of the number of soldiers in the *castra*, the grown presence of the civilians in them and the general realities of the „military anarchy" time, will be put in relation with these similarities.

George Dragoş Blaga,
The architecture of space and the Roman villa.
Italian models and provincial realities of Roman Dacia

The present paper focuses on the architectural and spatial structure of the Roman villa in the IInd and IIIrd century AD. Its aim is to assess if the characteristics of this architectural structure, as it emerges in the Italian peninsula, had an influence on the structure and organization of the villas in a marginal provincial landscape, that of Roman Dacia.

The first part of the paper focuses on the Roman Villa as a model of space organization and its characteristics.

The second part of the paper focuses on the provincial space of Roman Dacia. In order to assess if and to what extent the „villa" model is useful to understand the provincial structures, a diverse series of provincial villas are presented and analysed from the space-use perspective.

As conclusions, the study highlights the variety of space-use formulas in the *villa* structures of Roman Dacia and their flexibility despite architectural constraints. Also, even if there are few structural elements that connect the Italian villas to their provincial counterparts, the space-use formulas are similar, hinting towards a deep integration of Roman Dacia's provincial space in the Roman world.

Andrei Stavila,
The Dacians from Unip "Dealu Cetăţuica"
and its connnections with neighboring cultural environments

The archaeological research from Unip-Dealu Cetăţuica (Timiş county) revealed over time numerous artifacts through which three stages of habitation were documented here: one from the Early Iron Age, the second form the Dacian Kingdom period and the last one from migration period. In this paper we want to

present a series of artifacts discovered in the Dacian archaeological contexts and which documents the contacts that the community has had with the neighboring cultural environments (the Greek-Roman cultural environment and Roman Empire). Artifacts, although few in number, documents various aspects of daily life, but more importantly, it attests the fact that the Dacians from the Banat plain had certain relations with the civilized world in the 1st century AD.

Sezione V: *COMUNISMO E TRANSIZIONE POST-TOTALITARIA IN ROMANIA: STATO, SOCIETÀ, IDENTITÀ*

Andrei Rosetti,
1965 – 1966. An Exercise

Let's take a Romanian Labor Party general secretary recently elected, a foreign minister, a cultural attaché, an embassy secretary, an exhibition curator, an art critic, a musicologist recently released from political detention, a young and gifted writer still unpublished, a literary critic living in exile, a few painters and an architect and, why not, a kind of collective character detached from an exhibition guest book.

Romania – Italia / 1965-1966. Ceauşescu, Zagari, Niţă, Mureşan, Comarnescu, Bogdan, Brauner, Petrescu, Lovinescu, Fontana, Burri, Morandi, Campigli, Scarpa and Gherasim - these are the "authors" of our sketch.

The exercise we are proposing is to try to reconstruct the atmosphere of the 1965 - 1966 years, starting from these different

points of view noted in official archives files, in personal diary notes, or in the national security service documents. Starting from such different angles we believe that we will have an image about the aspirations and potential of those years, in terms of the cultural dynamics and trends.

The 1965 and 1966 years are turning points for Romania. An intense period for Paul Gherasim as well, a gifted painter and a future cultural entrepreneur. Starting from 1968, he will organize a series of art exhibitions in various cities of Romania. These exhibitions are the subject of my doctoral research. Following comparative perspectives and seeing himself as a poet rather than a curator, Gherasim will search correspondences between distant periods in our art and culture, in order to reveal a voice, a collective timbre. I hope the exercise prposed here will help us to understand some of Paul Gherasim's future poetic and conceptual options.

Mădălina Elena Braeş,
Babeş-Bolyai University in the local press between 1967-1970

An incursion into the history of Babeş-Bolyai University by using the press as the main source can represent a unique approach, offering new perspectives in the historical research of some prestigious educational institutions in Romania. The researched period is known for the destination of the communist regime in Socialist Romania, a period in which the center of power is aware of the potential of the academic environment in the propaganda apparatus. Involuntarily or not, the academic community ends up playing an important role for communist propaganda, and the press was a tool that helped the center to reveal information among the citizens regarding the University environment according to the established pattern; the increased

attention of the press towards the repositioned academic elite of Babeș-Bolyai University in the Romanian society.

In order to make this scientific approach, we intend to use the Cluj press from 1967-1970, respectively newspapers such as Făclia, Tribuna or Steaua to observe on the one hand how the University fluctuates as a subject, the implicit way in which it is portrayed, and on the other hand, we can observe whether the discourse of the Cluj press editors regarding Babeș-Bolyai University is ideologized or not. The Cluj press provides us with relevant information if we analyze the nature of the news related to Babeș-Bolyai University and personalities from the University who benefit from the media's attention, giving us the opportunity to see through the eyes of the media the way the academic environment changes during this time.

The history of Babeș-Bolyai University has had the historians' attention over time, but after 1967-1978 it remains an enigma from certain points of view -, therefore we propose to bring to light some aspects related to this higher education institution during the period of opening (controlled mode). The period is also flourishing from a scientific point of view (research and new international partnerships), bringing important benefits to the academic environment, but it is worth noting how it is instrumentalized at this time by the center of power and implicitly how is presented to the society.

Vlad Onaciu, *The Alternative Economy: Informal practices under communism and their post-communist counter-parts*

When communism collapsed in Romania, in December 1989, the majority of the population lived under the rule of everyday shortages. Yet, over the span of half a century people learnt to

adapt and devised various strategies of overcoming scarcity and the regime's bureaucracy. In this paper we will look at how they created an alternative economy, based on exchanges of goods and favours, which became like second-nature, a common occurrence. Firstly, we will try to illustrate such practices in the communist period, starting from the documents of the Securitate and the cases they encountered over the span of several decades. One essential element based in historiographical debate which must be addressed here will be if the regime tolerated this alternative economy or if it took active action in fighting against it. This is important for the second part of our paper, which will deal with the transition period in Romania, through the 1990s and the early 2000s. The way in which the transfer of power occurred in 1989 meant that the 2nd and 3rd echelons of the nomenklatura imposed themselves as the new so-called democratic elite. This early period, until 1996, was characterized by unclear and unfinished economic reforms, which encouraged the transfer of certain alternative economy practices. However, now they became the instruments of corruption and state capture for certain well-placed individuals, who turned into oligarchs or local barons.

Sorin Găină,
The theories of the December 1989 Revolution in the vision of those who worked in the D.S.S. Case study: Filip Teodorescu vs Cristian Troncotă

The Romanian Revolution of December 1989 was for a long time a closed subject to historians and from certain points of view some information is still locked in the famous black cabinets of the institutions of the Romanian state or of other states. However, countless historians have tried to shed light on the events of late 1989[3]. In addition to these specialists, memorial works or special

volumes dedicated to the revolution also appeared. Although, countless volumes have been written, the theme of the revolution remains important for historians who want to bring to light from new sources that appear useful information to the public every year. This paper seeks to touch tangentially on the revolution of December 1989. Instead, at the micro level, the author wishes to draw a parallel between different views on the revolution through the eyes of those who worked at that time in the State Security Department. In this study we will take into account the opinion of Filip Teodorescu, the deputy of counter espionage direction within D.S.S, respectively of Cristian Troncotă, former officer in the archive service and later historian. In this analysis we will use their published books, articles in certain volumes, interviews with television or even youtube posts at certain book presentations that address the subject of the revolution and in which the two were protagonists. Various theories of the two about the December 1989 revolution will be considered. The theory of Soviet tourists or specialists and the theory of the coup: what was wanted by this action and how certain people from key positions in the Army or Security came to be recruited by foreign institutions.

Mihai Predescu,
Juvenile delinquency, migration, and disability:
three faces of alterity and social management

Alterity has many faces, but three of the most recognizable are delinquency, disability, and migration. All three are deviations from an ideal social norm. The young offender, the disabled, and the migrant are forcing us to question what normalcy is, what is the foundation of our social functioning, and why we have difficulties in accommodating outliers in our social fabric.

In this paper, we analyse the disabling effect of delinquency and

how different cultures respond to it. We will discuss the different strategies that societies employ in treating specific alter groups and how public attitudes are different across the cultures.

We conclude that we are beginning to recognize the disabling effect that social norms have on the lives of those marginalized by society and that we are in a full paradigmatic battle between two social forces: inclusion and diversity movements and traditional conservative views. The social and moral implications of this battle define the current struggling perspectives on how to treat offenders and how to integrate migrants and disabled people in social life.

Adrian Costiug,
Childhood Constellations

The relationship between sociology and history has never been closer. Our analysis rests on the possibility of studying childhood history at the local community level, for a longer period of time, by adopting the methodology specific to the sociology of social configurations. The focus is thus placed on the study of social documents used exclusively as sources of data in order to identify the social structures of childhood and to outline the social configurations that these reveal. The contextualization within the communities inhabiting the Turda region points to the conclusion that, throughout time, the social practices pertaining to relationships with children have varied. The issues discussed touch upon the concept of dominance and upon children's preoccupations.

Eugen Ghiță,
Coronavirus-Justice or Injustice for all

Articolul face parte din cercetarea mai amplă raportată la accesul la justiție pentru comunitățile defavorizate pe timpul pandemiei.

Decalajele apărute in ultimele luni au obligat Instituțiile Europene să revizuiască leislația privind accesul la justiție în general. România a avut un eșec major la începutul pandemiei deoarece a adoptat legislație care din punctul de vedere al experților a fost neconstituțională iar Curtea Constituțională a confirmat prin decizii. Articolul face referire la termenele de judecată din instanță amânarea lor și proceduri le de pledoarie online. Un alt capitol face referire la comunitățile dezavantajte respectiv impactul asupra membrilor lor și respecatrea drepturilor fundamentale. In final facem recomandări pentru facilitatrea accesului la justiție pentru toate persoanele indiferent de statut social.

Iulia Ana Maria Ghidiu,
Festina Lente: Tracking the Slow Movement in a Globalised World

In the era of "fast-everything", more and more people are becoming attracted by the charm of the *Slow* movement, which began its story with the Italian food writer and founder, Carlo Petrini, protesting against the opening of a McDonald's restaurant in Piazza di Spagna, Rome, in 1986. In its famous book, "In Praise of Slowness", the Canadian journalist Carl Honoré offered the most sensitive description of what this movement is all about: "it is a cultural revolution against the notion that faster is always better. The Slow philosophy is not about doing everything at a snail's pace. It's about seeking to do everything at the right speed [what musicians call tempo giusto]. Savoring the hours and minutes rather than just counting them. Doing everything as

well as possible, instead of as fast as possible. It's about quality over quantity in everything from work to food to parenting". The Slow Movement has become more and popular in Romania too, promoting quality over quantity, tradition and local production, sustainability and resposibility.

In this paper we will outline the various popular concepts within the framework of the *Slow* movement, constructing an image of how do they relate to our daily life. We will present a balanced debate on the topic, relying on both for and against professional arguments. The approach will focus on a historical, comparative and critical analysis. Moreover, we will try to emphasize what kind of International Relations theories can be applied so that the movement in discussion is properly understood.

Andreea Voina,
Gender meets Innovation: A 2020 State-of-the-Art Approach
Gender has been a central concept in studying innovation during recent decades, generating diverse venues of systematic investigation. This article aims to map the theoretical fundaments of gender and innovation published in 2020, as well as approaches, methodologies, and concepts tackled in studying the intersection of these two concepts. The review is based on journal articles retrieved from inter- and transdisciplinary scientific journals focusing on the topics at hand and aims to show map the research agenda, the methods employed, and the main perspectives used and generated.

Although a relatively short period of time, and a challenging one – due to the global COVID-19 pandemic that disrupted, among others, the academic world –, literature published in 2020 encompassed plenty research surrounding gender and innovation,

employing diverse and complex methodologies, and multifold perspectives from various countries and disciplines. This paper documents frameworks that generated knowledge about women's empowerment and its impact on innovation, and lays the ground for future research, as well as for social and professional practice.

Oana Ancuța Poiana,
The reconfigurations of the administrative-territorial organization
of Romania during the communist period and their impact
on the evolution of regional development policy after 1989

The main objective of this study is to analyse the model of Romania's administrative-territorial organization during the communist period and the its effects on the regional development process after 1989 in order to identify national features that could contribute to the improvement of Romania's current regionalization process.

Starting from the premise that any proposal for Romanian regionalization must be based on a rigorous research of the historical context in which the territorial administrative reconfigurations took place, the present study aims to present a detailed analysis of the territorial planning imposed by the communist regime as well as the political and social circumstances in which it was implemented.

Diana-Alexandra Săcărea (Nistor),
Crafting as a lifestyle. Roma communities' occupations
during the communist period in Transylvania

Everyday life of Roma communities in Transylvania during the communist period was mostly carried out around their crafts even

though, according to the historiography, the communist regime systematically discouraged the practice of Roma traditional occupations in order to include Roma craftsmanship within the official economy. Thus, Roma craftsmen were forced to join agricultural cooperatives and obtain work permits from the local communist authorities. In this context, many Roma have tried to avoid or negotiate the legal provisions in order to practice their crafts and provide for their families. This presentation aims to highlight the manner in which Roma communities in Transylvania practiced their crafts or gave up to some of them under the austere communist legislation and the permanent surveillance done by the Miliția. Some of the research questions to which the presentation aims to provide answers are the following: What was the legislation imposed during the communist era on craftsmanship? How did Roma craftsmen carry out their activities? How and why did Roma communities quit the practice of certain crafts? The presentation is based on the available historiography on the subject, the archival documents and the oral history interviews recorded in different Roma communities in Transylvania, revealing several narratives regarding the Roma occupations which underwent adjustments or have disappeared during the communist regime.

Ioan Coman, Eugen Băican,
Gipsy clans and organized crime; Realities and legends

The issues of gypsy clans go back in time but are at the same time most actual. In particular, within the context of the Covid-19 virus pandemic it has come spectacularly to attention in Romania, with the return from abroad of the members of the gypsy clans; in the given context, the episode of the assassination in Bucharest of the head of the Duduien clan, in August 2020, should be brought to attention

Gipsy clans are an international reality, not only Romanian, and historical, sociological and anthropological research underline the fact that their organization in clans is a peculiarity of the gipsy/rroms civilization. At the same time, nomadism as a lifestyle, traditional and contemporary, gives gypsy clans a defining international dimension.

Whether before the early 1990s, because of the rigidity of the borders gypsy clans were somewhat more firmly defined in the national space, nowadays they are by excellence in international movement.

The issues of the gipsies/rroma of Romania has been a topic of outmost international interest during the last 30 de years.

Both individual crime and the organized clan crime have erupted from time to time with great force in the national and international media. We will focus on 3 brief situations of great relief for the topic "Gypsy clans and organized crime; Realities and legends", including a situation related to stealing from homes, companies and public institutions.

Crime and organized crime do not have ethnical colour nevertheless underline certain peculiarities/specificities.

The perspectives and the evolutions of the phenomenon appear to be some of relief, even at present.

Cristian Mariș,
The Arab-Islamic Community in Romania: The Struggle for Representation

In Romania, the Muslim Community comprises two groups, the Indigenous Community (composed of the Turks and Tatars established by centuries in Dobrogea region) and the Arab-Islamic Community (which includes Arab migrants who arrived in Romania from the MENA region – mainly Palestine, Syria,

Egypt - starting with 70's). The current research theme is focused on the second group, the Arab-Islamic Community, and its efforts to be represented religiously.

The Romanian Muslim Community members are mostly Sunni, the biggest part of them being included in the first group (the Turks). They are represented by Murat Iusuf, the Mufti of the Muslim Cult, an institution officially recognized by the Romanian government. Besides this, there are other informal leaders/ organizations (not recognized officially by the government) which represents the interests of the Arab-Islamic Community as *The* Islamic and *Cultural League in Romania*, *Foundation "Islam Today"* etc. During the time, between the two sides (Arabs and Turks representatives) were conducted disputes regarding the representation of the Arab-Islamic Community in Romania.

Nevertheless, regarding radical Islamic views, the risk of radicalization is low. The Schools of Thought (Islamic Jurisprudence / Madhab) are not of significant influence in the Romanian Muslim Community, therefore "radical interpretations" of the Quran are low and of no interest. Even in times of "religious based conflicts", the leaders of the Muslim Community have not instigated violence promoting interfaith dialog. Most of them also have business endeavors in Romania, and such "agitation" would result in business disruption. Furthermore, in terms of security, the Romanian authorities keeps an active and ethical degree of oversight over the Muslim Community.

The research on the Romanian Muslim Community, might present a case study for other European countries with significance Muslim communities such as France, Great Britain, Germany etc. Also, the research represents an academic contribution in a field less studied in Romania.

Sezione VI: *STRATEGIE EDUCAZIONALI, SENSIBILITÀ CULTURALI, STRUTTURE DELL'IMMAGINARIO*

Ioana Dârjan,
Resistance to change in educational systems. The human factor

The traditional provision of education seems to be insufficient and ineffective in the present fluid, rapidly-changing societies. The need for educational reform is continuous, but dramatic paradigmatic and societal changes, scientific and technological progress highlight the urgency of change intensely and stress the necessity and the relevance of closing the gap between theory and practice.

Like many other traditional educational systems, the Romanian educational system is vast, in terms of spatial, material, and human resources. Also, it is centralized and strictly top-down structured and controlled. In these circumstances, it tends to be inertial and resistant to change.

Efficient and sustainable reforms should firstly assess the state of the system's art, indicating the possible obstacles and resources for necessary changes.

To promote and support genuine change and innovation is crucial to identify favorable factors that generate and sustain change and factors that could generate inertia and resistance to change. Identifying and understanding these complex mechanisms, at organizational and individual levels should precede any plans of change. Change in the educational system should be about sensibility and sensitivity to actual demands, flexibility, and adaptability to changing demands and challenges of fluid societal realities. Otherwise, education, as process and end-means, becomes inefficient and obsolete.

This paper investigates the individual motivations for resisting the changes in the educational system. A sample of 60 teachers from mainstream schools participated in this survey by completing the Oreg's 17-items Resistance to Change Scale. The scale assesses the major individual factors against embarking in the changing process. These factors are structured into four categories: routine seeking, emotional reaction, short-term focus, and cognitive rigidity. The results show that cognitive rigidity might be the most prominent obstacle in the way of changing.

Anca Florea,

Axiologicals premises in evaluating innovative educational paradigms. A philosophical approach

The main purpose of this paper is to examine the recent tendencies in analysing the axiological grounds of educational paradigms, inspired by the historical, ideological and social context of postmodenity. My purpose is to explore the particularities of a certain type of reflexivity targeted by educational paradigms, determining the expectancies that experts have on orienting education towards autonomous behaviours, quality, creativity. I will explain larger European coordinates and specific, Romanian cultural implications of educational paradigms developed under the edge of postmodernity, emphasizing the urgency to embody constructivist approaches (from social and epistemic standpoints) in educational trends. An important contribution of my research is represented by the study of two core-concepts – reflection and reflexivity – as axiological coordinates of educational paradigms, for which reflection is understood as the process of mental construction of interpretations, whereas reflexivity depicts a metacognitive process of analysing and contrasting such interpretations.

Alexandra Felseghi,
Documentary, ideology and human rights in performing arts

The presentation aims to create an image of the way in which documentary theatre is related to a certain community, society and national and personal histories, focusing on Romanian context: independent cultural sector and its ways of surviving in the XXIst century, artists and their vision and most of all, the communication with their audiences.

It is very difficult to establish a fluid continuity concerning the history of documentary performing arts. This is due to the fact that documentary arts are most likely to develop and to find their profound meaning in certain historical moments, characterized by tension, splits of opinions, social and political conflicts. Thus, artists use documentary forms in order to understand, dissect or condemn social and historical events.

It is essential to understand that these genres of performing arts are at the congruence between the real events and their audiences. In most cases, the performance is understood as a shared reality between the practitioners and the spectators: they both experimented the real event or similar situations, and by attenting a performance their goal is to understand or to discover another perspective of their social context through a live act. Wheter the spectator is a part of the vulnerable category that is represented in a performance or a supporter of a cause, we have to admit the fact that documentary arts are a reflection of the society we are living in, building the involved audience we need.

Iuliana Maria Ferenț (Gavrilă),
History and the past as seen in Mihail Sadoveanu's literature

The suggested article presents how history and the past are reflected in Mihail Sadoveanu's literature. The author was,

throughout his life, very concerned with the world of the village and the details that make up the image of this world. He was of the opinion that the Romanian village is a space where positive values are perpetuated for millennia; the author saw the Romanian village as the ancestral village, even older than Decebal and Burebista. The traditions of the village are illustrated as equivalents to the mythologies of the world and in his literature, Sadoveanu introduces aspects that connect the Romanian village with the other cultures of the world.

What concerned me, in particular, are the details that make up the image of the Romanian village and the Romanian peasant - this being the theme of my doctoral thesis: "The image of the Romanian village and the Romanian peasant in the works of interwar authors". In order to find those details, we analyzed Mihail Sadoveanu's literature and how it captures the image of the Romanian peasant. Describing the tradition, customs and behaviors of the peasants, the author tries to demonstrate the ancient connection of the contemporary peasant with his ancestors. The plowman and his agrarian customs are related to ancient civilizations and their archaic belief systems. Also, the concern for the position of the planets and the multitude of solar holidays that the peasants respect are the basis of the organizing and planning of the agricultural work – another link to other mythologies and solar beliefs. Simple habits such as the funeral, the wedding and simple gestures that the Romanian peasant makes become gestures of our ancestors, memorized by the village world.

Anca Maria Ciofîrlă,
The genesis of Dadaism. Tzara's journey to Zurich.
From Romania to the European expansion

On October 4th, 1915, in Bucharest, the first issue of the magazine "Chemarea" (*The Summoning*) saw the light of day, as an expression of the authors' belief that the newly discovered "wordplay" may be decreed as a principle of poetry/ aesthetics. The weekly magazine opened with Vinea's incendiary Warning. He proclaimed "the abandonment of all dogmas and ankyloses", instituting the law of rebellion "against the press, that hullabaloo of horns and trumpets, and <against> readers, that amorphous and raw mass of honest and unconscious victims."

That was, in fact, the first avant-garde-Dada manifesto. As Romania entered the war in 1916, Tristan Tzara fled to Zurich, joining Marcel Iancu who sang in bars and cafés, accompanied by his brother, to support himself. The Dada phenomenon would bring art on stage as a game, as a show that goes on, in one form or another, throughout the contemporary art. The show proposed by Dadaists is one with tremendous influence and this research concerns the manifestations started at the Cabaret Voltaire and continued in various forms, as well as the various ways these artists have influenced arts, theater and literature. This paper discusses Tristan Tzara's departure from Romania to Zurich, its frequentation of Cabaret Voltaire where, on February 5th, 1916, together with Marcel Iancu, he laid the foundation stone of a literary construct with widespread influence on the art world, the conception and publication, two years later, of the Dada Manifesto, the subsequent disputes and dissolution of the group, the refuge in the study of African art or in the anagrams in Villon's work.

Miroslav Stanici,
Monday demonstrations in Eastern Germany
through the lens of Erving Goffman's theory of dramaturgy

In this paper I will study the protests which took place every single Monday in Eastern Germany .This tradition of protest has roots in the year 1989 in the city of Leipzig when the protesters went out to the streets whit the message "Wir sind das Volk"/ "We are the people". The protest was peaceful but very decisive in the bigger process of Germany's unification.

This tradition of Monday protests returned in the past years in Eastern Germany. The City of Halle from the land of Saxony Anhalt is the new scene of this protest. This time around the protest its organized by the Germany's far right whit the participation of the members of PEGIDA (Patriotische Europäer gegen die Islamisierung des Abendlandes) and also other kind of members belonging to ultra nationalist groups.

This kind of protest has triggered single time a reply from the anti radicalism movement Members of the socialist and ecologist parties are involved in this counterdemonstration, along with young independent protesters and left-wingers. Both protests happened in the same time and the same place, being separated by a tight buffer zone measuring just ten meters. Law Enforcement troops prefer to observe from aside the groups.

In my exposure I will introduce the method of observation. I will use also the interview method to approach my subject, but I will also engage with some elements of Erving Goffman's theory of dramaturgy. I will develop an analysis of this protest identifying the major themes of debate. I will also take into account the strategies of both groups and I will look also in the repertoire of messages.

I propose the following research hypothesis: although the two groups are politically antagonistic and have opposed values, they have similar behaviors.

Loredana Târzioru,
The Art must be Beautiful?

"The art of the moment is not produced to be put in the house, it is a complex experience in itself." Mihai Zgondoiu, (Observator cultural nr. 1023/24.07.2020)

In the approach of the scientific study that I have undertaken and continue to carry out on the subject that represents The Woman between the Culture of East and West, reflected in the area of art, I acknowledge many points of view, some of them even destabilizing the status of women as artists, which make a categorization and shaping a coherent plan of ideas a real achievement in itself. The different points of view and the clasification of some avant-garde artists, in terms of analyzing the problems related to the presence of women in all aspects in the artistic environment, be it creator, muse, object or subject, make this research possible.

The central figure in this analysis is the Serbian-born artist Marina Abramovici, not only for the art she has been performing for more than four decades, but rather for the polysemantism and areas of interdisciplinary interference she suggests. The social and geopolitical implications, the experiences and experiment in art, the connectivity to contemporary, national and international phenomena are the basis of her artistic manifesto.

The presence of borderline states of being and situations such as exhaustion, nudity with the status of object and subject, hyperdistortion of human gestures, flogging and self-mutilation, extratemporalization of positions, phenomenology and anatomy of everyday habits, re-performance, are both means and elements of an artistic vocabulary derived from the existence of contemporary woman from East to West.

Marta Ramona Novăceanu (Oprea),
From fast-radio to podcast or à la carte radio

Traditional radio has been challenged for more than a decade by emerging forms of electronic media that know no borders and have the capacity to empower the public to take control of information and entertainment from traditional keepers. Recent research points out that more and more audiences are abandoning traditional radio in favour of new technologies and that the interest in podcasts is constantly growing. Several attempts to understand the appearance of the podcast were made both theoretically and practically. However, a deeper inspection of the podcasting boom is lacking or generally restricted to studies that primarily examine the history and uses of this new technology from the perspective of the audience. In addition, there is currently no scientific consensus on the status of podcasting. Consequently, this research paper is an attempt to determine whether the podcast is radio, a new medium in itself, or something completely different. In this regard, I conducted 25 semi-structured interviews in France and Romania with persons responsible for management within the two public radio stations, with persons in key positions developing innovative projects in the cultural and creative industries in Paris and Montpellier as well as with podcast producers from the two countries.

Monica Tamaş,
Yoko Tawada's "Europe" : an Imaginary Cartography

A bilingual and exophonic writer of Japanese and German, Yoko Tawada found inspiration in the cultural intersections encountered throughout her journeys around the world, as well as in her adoptive country, Germany. Most of her characters are travelers trapped in a No-Man's-Land between cultures, acting

as passive observers of an almost incomprehensible spectacle of reality. The borders they attempt to cross, seemingly without ever fully reaching their destinations on "the other side", delimit hermeneutically productive buffer zones where meanings are interrogated, suspended and redefined.

In Tawada's oeuvre, Europe is an imaginary space inhabited by languages and signs, a terrain whose margins are constantly reinscribed. Outsiders searching for meaning inside Europe's multilingualism and multicultural landscape, Tawada's narrators and characters attempt to find their home inside a continent whose borders are always shifting, while all their escape routes shut down one after the other. It is a situation that goes against the Deleuzian figure of the nomad, as these characters really take into consideration the possibility of remaining in their adoptive fatherland and creatively explore their surrogate mother tongue. At the same time, Tawada preserves and even exploits the visual ecstasy of Walter Benjamin's *flaneur*, while also exposing Europe as a construct, built inside and supported by the Eurocentric paradigm. In my presentation, I will explore Tawada's methods of unmasking this dynamic, while freeing the signifier "Europe" of all its geographical, cultural and political signifieds.

Ivona Tătar-Vâstraş,
The artist-manager- Between management and leadership in Romanian cultural sector

This presentation tries to underline the essential trademarks of the Romanian theatre managers in the post-communist era. The junction and interrelationship between the artistic prestige of the manager and his position as manager define the daily management practices of the state or private funded theaters, and draw serious limitations with regard to the use of available resources. The

need to question these aspects of the cultural sector is of great importance today, mostly because cultural entrepreneurship is becoming a loud agency of urban re-vitalization and sustainable development. Through the interviews we conducted we hope to call attention on the specification of the Romanian theatrical environment, their implications in the overall cultural sector, but also to better understand the executive climate in which the theatre productions take place.

Diana Aldea,
Acting for screen versus stage acting in the casting process.
Romania and European Union

This article deals with the issue of casting, the way and criteria for designating the composition of cast for theater performances and film productions, with a focus on casting, a relatively recent practice in Romania. The study explores the similarities and differences, as well as the mutual influences, between theater and film casting. The research also refers to casting techniques established in Western Europe, in order to assess the stage of development of the casting culture in Romania. The issue of auditions is analysed at the organizational, institutional level, as well as at the level of concrete activities, presenting testimonies of some directors and actors with international relevance. Relating the casting process from theater to film, inevitably involves questioning the relationships between acting techniques in theater and film. Also, aspects that contextualize the casting in Romania within the European spectacle and cinematographic culture (Great Britain, Italy or France) are considered and presented.

The author of the article concludes that, in Romania, for now, the culture of casting is just beginning, but this procedure of selecting actors, transparently, on a meritocratic basis, is growing in both

state and private institutions. The absence of authoritative scientific studies, dedicated to the casting process, in the international and Romanian literature, as well as the reality that, in Romania, the audition culture is a relatively recent acquisition, are sufficient arguments that make it necessary to start this research.

Daniel Iftene,
Romania as the new Barbaric Periphery of Europe in Lucian Pintilie's post-1990 films

The fall of the Ceausescu regime found Romania in a state of poverty and isolation from the West, built up by the social, economic, and cultural policies of the communist government. With new-gained artistic freedom, local filmmakers rapidly attacked the issue of Europeanization and the place of the Romanians in the European project, as part of the endemic anti-communist discourse post-1990. Along with Mircea Daneliuc and Dan Pița, Lucian Pintilie's works pictured the tensions between real Romania and the West, rendering a more pessimistic image on Romanians as the new European barbarians – a strongly contrasting image to the one that the communist regime obsessively engineered in the past decades. His 1996 statement 'Romania is an orangutan preserve' shocked the journalists and critics that attended the press-conference that launched his mining thriller 'Too Late', but encompasses best his view on the striking liminality of Romania he pictures best in 'An Unforgettable Summer', and also approaches in 'The Oak', and 'Next Stop Paradise'. We are focusing on how Pintilie worked out this new miserabilist brutality and how it reshaped former views on national identity, and also interrogating if his films that are the pure reflection of disappointment with the young democracy post-1990 ignited the local self-colonizing discourse in Romanian cinema.

Oana Tincă,
Love as Object of Contemporary Study

Love is a theme of the contemporary attempts of philosophical definition and cultural histories among which we can give a few examples: Simon May's *Love: A History* (Yale University Press, 2011) or the discussions in *La Plus Belle Histoire de L'Amour / The Most Beautiful Story of Love* (co-authored by Dominique Simonnet, Seuil, 2003). This type of research points to the fact that we still need to understand the phenomenon of love.

Árpád Péter,
"Cinema italiano" – presented at TIFF Cluj-Napoca 2020. The local contexts and receptions of the Italian movies

In the summer of 2020, a large chapter was dedicated to the legendary "cinema italiano" at the Transylvania International Film Festival (TIFF), in the section called: "Focus Italy: Family issues". In addition to films by Marco Bellocchio, Damiano and Fabio D'Innocenzo, Pietro Marcello, the organizers made a representative selection of works by Federico Fellini (whose centenary was celebrated by commemorating his creations such as *Rome, La voce della luna, Amarcord*, etc.). Even the symbolics of this 19th edition was inspired by Fellini's creation (postmodern *pastiche* after the scene from the movie *La Dolce Vita*). In our presentation we will analyze aspects of the reception of these Italian films in the specific context of TIFF 2020.

Sezione VII: *LA ROMANIA E IL CONTESTO EUROPEO. POLITICHE E RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI (II)*

Ovidiu Lungu,
Debates on the future of the European Union: Positions of the Member States

In the conditions of the challenges facing the European Community in the last period, The attention of specialists, politic people, and of the citizens is pointed to the future of the European Union. Considering this aspect, it's important to find out how Member States position themselves on this subject, how they shape their image in relation to the trajectory that the community will have to follow in the near future.

The study aims to identify Member States positions in relation to the future of the European Union. In other news, the particular positions of the Member States will be presented and the common/similar and distinct views on the direction to be embraced will be identified.

Oana Șerban,
Biopolitical strategies for securing life and health in times of epidemic inspried by the cultural heritage and imaginary of european hospitals-monuments?

This paper tackles the potential of the architectural and aesthetic trajectories that compose the cultural imaginary of hospitals, understood as a complementary dimension of the medical protocols and practices developed by such institutions, to shape biopolitical strategies for securing life and health in times of epidemic.

Nowadays, when the coronavirus showed the most vulnerable

aspects of our European medical systems, we have confronted the need to readjust the ergonomic capital of hospitals in order to satisfy the protocols of securing patients and preventing the spread of SARS-CIV-19, as well of progressively developing enclosed parts for treating patients confirmed with such a diagnosis. Some hospitals have been completely suspended their medical protocol related to a certain medical speciality and have converted entirely to COVID units. In these cases, medical units that architecturally embrace the structure of former monasteries, caserns and psychiatric asylums proved to be more efficient in satisfying medical standards of isolation.

Therefore, my aim is to explore the potential of tangible and intangible elements of cultural heritage developed by European hospitals homologated as monuments, to enhance and invest creativity in biopolitical strategies for securing life, welfare and health in times of epidemic. Particular examples provided by this analysis reflect Romanian and Italian paradigms of hospitals-monuments.

Gabriela Nisipeanu,
The cultural impact of the Erasmus program on Romanian students

The Erasmus programme is one of the European Union's most successful initiatives in the field of education and one of the most popular mobility schemes currently available. Since its launch in 1987 and up to date, millions of students have participated in this mobility scheme, either through a period of study or an internship at a host institution outside the country of residence. Various authors have been concerned with the impact of such mobilities, and the interest has grown as the programme expanded in size. There was also interest from the European institutions, which

regularly analyzed the various forms of impact, including on the skills, career, and employability of participants, academic development, privacy and lifestyle, political orientation and views, and last but not least, from a cultural point of view. For the European institutions, carrying out such impact studies, represents a form to encourage participation in the activities proposed by the programme. However, the global dimension of these studies reduces the representativeness of the conclusions for individual cases, especially for states with a smaller number of participants, like Romania.

Taking into account these aspects, this paper aims to analyze the cultural impact of the Erasmus program at the level of participants from Romanian universities. This research also aims to identify points of convergence and divergence between the trend described by the entire group of participants and the trend described by Romanian participants. In order to carry out this research, data obtained by organizing interviews with Romanian participants in Erasmus-type student mobility during 2014-2020 will be used. For comparison, the data for the whole group will be extracted from the Erasmus + Higher Education Impact Study published in 2019.

Teodor Ioan Hodor,
The Cohesion Policy in the period 2021-2027 in Romania

The European Union's cohesion policy is the main EU's investment policy and complements other EU policies, such as education, employment, energy, the environment, the single market, research and innovation. Cohesion policy provides, in particular, the framework and investment strategy needed to meet the growth targets under the Europe 2020 Strategy. Being closely related to other policies (some within the competence

of the Member States), its impact and of the measures taken in the context of COVID 19 influence both the national economy, but also the European and even global economy. The ability to respond quickly and effectively to the new challenges influences the standard of living, life and economy of EU citizens. In this context, this article will answer questions related to the orientation of cohesion policy in the period 2021-2027 in Romania, its continuity or change, adaptation to new realities, flexibility of rules and support for economic recovery, protection of citizens, jobs and companies.

Ionuț Mihai Horadron,
Eating behaviors in the traditional society of the twentieth century

The act of alimentation represents for the human being, who is endowed with reason and feelings, the pleasure of eating,because food is a source of pleasure, but at the same time is also a political and cultural component, the food act expressing characteristics of cultural identity and otherness, being a „key element" in the culture of a nation.

Food is also loaded with spiritual significance, and this existed in all religions, food having a sacred origin, being a gift from divinity for people. Food, having animal or vegetable origin were being used in various religious ceremonies and rituals.

The way of eating was very differentiated from one century to another, from a ethnic and religious community to another, from one social category to another or from urban to rural areas. There have been and still are certain rules to for the cuisine around the world, so that one cannot eat anything, anywhere and no matter how much.

Using oral history, we set out to paint a picture of the

alimentation of rural society in the twentieth century. Did the two calendars influence a society's diet? How did people relate to the act of eating? Have there been changes in rural nutrition? If so, what are they, and under what circumstances? These are some of the questions we have asked ourselves and to which we will also provide answers.

Simona Andra Herczeg,
Remigration of Romanians during the COVID-19 pandemics and migrational prospects for the post-pandemic era

Romanian have engaged since 2007 on migration trajectories following a very clear road map, as a result of better regulation, networks and also better understanding of the West. In the past years the number of Romanians returning has increased, highlighting a new evolution, i.e re-evaluating the opportunities Romania has to offer in terms of profession and social life. In deciding whether returning is the suitable option, migrants take into account a wide range of motives, from personal approaches to professional considerations, from micro-sensitivities to marco-perceptions. The COVID-19 pandemics have impacted migrational trends immediately, with measurable short term effects and also estimated long-term effects. Over 1.25 million Romanians, working and living abroad have returned to Romania (since March 2020, according to the Romanian Prime Minister, Ludovic Orban, under the pressure of the unknown in the country where they had migrated). This paper will look into official data regarding the levels of return and also to the aftermath of the return, whether it is a final return to Romania or only a stop in a circular migrational pattern. My research equally focuses on the perception migrants have on their prospective

professional opportunities in Romania (both before and during the pandemics), especially in the business sector. The questions I seek to answer are the following: Do Romanian migrants think the skills and competences they have acquired during their stay abroad could increase their chances of being successful in the Romanian business sector? What would be a final motivation to return and start an entrepreneurial experience?

Diana Gligor,
Politica de Coeziune a Uniunii Europene în timpul pandemiei COVID – 19

Politica de Coeziune a Uniunii Europene este principala politică de investiții din cadrul comunitar, având alocat aproximativ 30% din bugetul total al UE. Aceasta reprezintă motorul dezvoltării regiunilor la nivelul Uniunii Europene, având drept obiectiv reducerea decalajelor existente între acestea și promovarea coeziunii economice și sociale.

Luată prin surprindere, Uniunea Europeană a încercat să reducă impactul negativ generat de pandemia COVID – 19 asupra tuturor statelor membre, pe de o parte prin flexibilizarea unor măsuri și norme care să permită utilizarea fondurilor pentru situații de criză iar, pe de cealaltă parte, prin alocarea sau re-alocarea de fonduri pentru susținerea mediului privat. Prezentul articol își propune realizarea unei analize a reacției Uniunii Europene cu privire la pandemia COVID-19 și efectele generate de aceasta, privită de perspectiva Politicii de Coeziune, precum și acțiunile întreprinse de diferite state membre ale Uniunii Europene.

Dan Ionuț Petrica,
The role of civil society organizations in the democracy-related processes in Zimbabwe

Civil society organizations represent a substantial resource for translating democratization processes to the grassroots, ensuring the usage of local and international knowledge, and mobilizing communities to act in pursuit of bettering their own social circumstances. This paper aims to shed light on the way in which non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have developed in Zimbabwe since the 1980's, while particularly emphasizing their constantly shifting relationship with state structures, which transited stages such as: cooperation, subservience, and opposition. The said stages are not linear, nor are they general, nonetheless, they apply to great numbers of varying organizations throughout distinct periods, allowing us to categorize in our attempt to provide an overview. Furthermore, the relationships developed with donors and the population also delved upon, as we try to underline the way in which foreign governments and umbrella organizations chose to pursue the consolidation of democracy in Zimbabwe, especially in the wake of Robert Mugabe's prolonged autocratic slippages. We argue that as the donor culture of Zimbabwean NGOs, which encourages the pursuit of democratic practices, clashed with the nationalist-fueled authoritarian practices of the ZANU-PF party-state, the said types of civil society organizations began to truly mobilize social movements, in pursuit of the common good of the citizens of Zimbabwe.

Sezione VIII: NAZIONE, CULTURA, IDENTITÀ. DALLA PRIMA MODERNITÀ AL XX SECOLO

Sanda Cristina Hirsch,

Material Culture in Early Modern Europe.
Insights into the Domestic Sphere in Habsburg Banat

Material culture refers here to all traces that city dwellers left behind more than 300 years ago, including objects and belongings used in households during the 18th century. The purpose of this presentation is to provide a methodological roadmap for the study of household interiors in Austrian Banat. This is especially important since the establishment of the Habsburg adminsitration in Banat has gradually led to the transformation of urban dwellings and the import of Central European influences, which slowly replaced the Eastern influences of the former vilayet. At the core of this approach are written sources, specifically probate inventories, viewed from a microhistorical perspective. By drawing on specialized bibliography, recent archaeological discoveries, and other related sources (parish records, historical maps, visual sources), we are able to reveal landmarks of urban material culture in Habsburg Banat and trace the development of household goods, including their production, distribution and procurement, as well as the rituals those objects were employed in. For instance, the analysis of dowries of households (main categories of objects discovered, their classification according to material, origins, value, degree of use) brings us closer, through the critical magnifying glass of the historian, to a universe largely extinct today. Domestic sphere is, in some places, transcended, when one tries to identify on a city's map, the places of origin of goods, those points of manufacturing, craft or trade. Whether

we describe rituals of the early modern meal, rest or fashion, the information is a necessary contribution to the history of the Austrian Banat.

Cristinel Constantin Roman,
Roma fiddlers during the events organized at the princely and boyar courts in the principality

Over time, following visits, diplomatic missions and trips made out of curiosity to know the specifics of peoples, important aspects related to Romanian art and culture were reproduced. Direct witnesses to the ceremonial ceremonies and events at the royal and boyar courts, capture in historical writings the customs and traditions developed within them. In Moldova and Wallachia, in the 17th and 18th centuries, a characteristic identified during the events is the incessant presence of musical groups. These bands were responsible for impressing and creating a pleasant atmosphere for the participants in order to facilitate friendly ties between hosts and guests. The cultural aspects of the ceremonies and events organized at the royal and boyars courts are marked by the Greek-Ottoman influences specific to the historical period. The musical picture of the events was composed of Greek music performed by church choirs, Turkish music performed by the mehterhanea composed of Turkish instruments and later the Christians appear, national music performed by Roma fiddlers organized in groups. The perceived ethnicity present in the Romanian musical culture represents the importance and contribution of the ethnic diversity over time to the enrichment of the Romanian cultural heritage.

Alexandru Bud,

The Typology of Dynastic Loyalty in Joseph Roth's novel Radetzky's March
and in Romanian writings of Transylvania (1848-1916)

The attitude of the subjects towards their emperor has been described many times in historiography, and literature did not omit this topic either; on the contrary, it drew some completely new images, of course based on real events. The role played by literature in supporting fidelity to the throne is debatable and analyzable depending on the nature of the regime to which the author of the text belonged. The multiculturalism of the empire ruled by the Habsburg Dynasty and later the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was one of the special and interesting parts of history. Taking into account different culture of its nations, their traditions, but more important, the different language spoken by the people, the monarchy existed and functioned almost perfectly, it overcame difficult wars, all thanks to a connector that put the subjects together and knew how to keep them close - the Emperor.

The entire novel *Radetzky's March* by Joseph Roth and especially characters' statements on Monarchy follows a signification that can be noticed in some Transylvanian writings during the reign of the Emperor. It is true that the situation in the texts we refer to is different, both because of the eras they belong to and because they do not fall into the same historiographical sphere, but we can notice essential elements that generate a historical typology on the nations' mentalities under the Habsburg reign.

Following these aspects, we intend to research some levels of dynastic loyalty, its frame and evolution on the historical context. The stages that Roth's novel follows in order to build the storyline and describe the attitude of the subjects towards the emperor Franz Joseph are also found in the historiography of this era, having a contribution in modeling the collective attitude towards the monarch, in an empire with many nations and different visions.

Mirela Topoliceanu,
Il movimento associazionista romeno in Bucovina nella
seconda meta del XIX secolo

Il presente studio si concentra sulle organizzazioni romene create nella seconda metà del XIX secolo per combattere per la lingua e lacultura romena, per preservare l'identità romena e per preparrare movimenti per l'emancipazione e l'unità nazionale. Apparso timidamente, con obiettivi ufficialmmente confessi di creare biblioteche, sale di lettura, per sostenere azioni filantropiche, musicali o scientifiche, conoscono una speciale attraverso le società studentesche, in particolare "Arboroasa" e "Junimea", ma anche "Bucovina" o "Dacia". Appaiono riviste, si tengono conferenze, si tengono tour nei villaggi della Bucovina con posti a sedere, balli, rappresentazioni teatrali, si intensificano le collaborazioni culturali con i romeni della Transilvania e del Regno della Romania, grandi personalità sostengono le associazioni in Bucovina. Le repressioni delle autorità imperiali dirette contro l'attivismo nazionale dell'Arboroasa o contro la "lotta per il tricolore" non hanno portato i risultati scontati. Il movimento associazionista romeno in Bucovina prepara le generazioni di attivisti nazionali che sono stati gli artigiani dell'unione con la Romania. Per realizzare questo studio sono state ricercate: la stampa dell'epoca e quella del periodo tra le due guerre, con ampi riferimenti alle organizzazioni nazional-culturali della Bucovina, biografie di grandi personaggi e scritti commemorativi e altre opere di quel tempo, studi e articoli sull'argomento pubblicati soprattutto dopo il 1990, fonti d'archivio, in particolare fondo collocati presso gli archivi di Iaşi. Lo studio è un'incursione di storia culturale dedicata ad un periodo in cui i romeni della Bucovina hanno combattuto per la lingua, la scuola e la cultura attraverso società con diversi campi di attività, ma con un unico obiettivo: l'emancipaziono nazionale.

Lavinia Moldovan,
Iuliu Moisil`s role in the emerge and development of popular banks in the Old Kingdom

The aim of this article is to highlight the role played by Iuliu Moisil in the development of popular banks in the Old Kingdom in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. After his arrival in Târgu Jiu in 1894, Professor Iuliu Moisil, son of the vicar of Grigore Moisil from Năsăud, would initiate in Gorj, in the spirit of the ideas promoted by Spiru Haret, a cultural, artistic and economic movement which included the initiative of founding the *Credit and Loan Company Cerbul*. In its five years of activity, from 1987 to 1902, the company which was formed according to the model of the popular bank from Ilva Mare in order to support the credit needs of the teachers from Tudor Vladimirescu gymnasium from Târgu Jiu, would serve as a model for setting up other popular banks from the Old Kingdom. The article considers: the premises of the *Credit and Loan Company Cerbul* in Târgu Jiu, the organization and factors involved in its evolution, the economic support generated by Cerbul and later by the popular banks organized according to its model in carrying out economic and cultural activities in Gorj and the impact generated at national level in political and legislative terms.

Angelica Necşulea,
Romania's instructon laws (1864 -1912) reflected in women's education

The law of instruction from 1864 was the first law that organized Romanian education in a unitary way. Romania was one of the first countries in Europe and in the world to introduce free and compulsory primary education for all children. But in terms of teachers, there were differences between men and women. There

were also differences between secondary boys' and girls' secondary education. Many differences faded along the way. In 1864 it started from scratch, there was no infrastructure, there were not many teachers and no schools to train them so it was inevitable that there would be differences.

Natalia Vasilica Sabou,
Emigration of Aromanians in the interwar period

În perioada interbelică se organizează o imigrare masivă a aromânilor. Această emigrare masivă a aromânilor înspre România are mai multe cauze. O primă cauză este reprezentată de presiunile naționaliste ale stalelor din care faceau parte: Grecia, Serbia, Albania, Bulgaria. Liderii aromânilor sunt cei care au cel mai mult de suferit în acest proces, ei sunt educați în școlile românești. Ceea ce însemnă, că școlile înființate de aceşte, sunt românești, lucru ce nu a ajutat la integrarea aromânilor în statele în care trăiau. Există tendința să acuzăm state balcanice, că nu recunoșteau diplomația școlilor românești, dar oare nu aveau dreptate? Dacă ne gândim, doar la alfabetul pe care statele balcanice îl folosesc, am putea spune că învățământul românesc în acel context era ineficiet. Iar aromânii nu puteau să își fructifice studiile.

O a doua cauză ar fi schimbul de populație dinte turci și greci. Faptul că grecii au fost colonizați în regiunile locuite de aromânii, i-au forțat pe aceşte să își restrângă activitatea lor principală și anume păstoritul. Stabilirea noilor teritorii și redistribuirea pământurilor, limitau posibilitatea transhumanței aromânilor din Macedonia. Disponibilitatea emigrării aromânilor era în beneficiul României, deoarece dorea să își fortifice frontierei sudice a Dobrogei. Se formează un comitet de al emigrării, în Grecia, care avea rolul să negocieze cu guverul de la București

condițiile colonizării aromânilor. Ei au sperat la la o viață mai bună în România, bazaț pe promisiunile statului român.

Anca Gabriela Micaș,
From the history of the Cluj Police: the activity of the Gendarmerie in ensuring the role of rural police between 1929-1939

This paper aims to highlight the activity that the rural Gendarmerie had in Cluj County between 1929-1939 in terms of ensuring public order, prevention, detection and investigation of crimes, in our very useful approach being the newsletters that included the description of events .

We emphasize that for the analyzed period, the Police and the Gendarmerie had different attributions compared to the institutions with the same name at present. Thus, with small exceptions, the Police had competences only in urban areas, while the activity of police in rural areas belonged to the Gendarmerie, there being practically two categories: urban police and rural police.

In this sense, according to the law of March 24, 1929, the rural Gendarmerie was defined as a militarily organized corps, trained to watch over the security of the state and the maintenance of public order in rural communes.

Valeria Chelaru,
Borders and territorial identity in Moldovan ASSR: Transnistria and the „Bessarabian question" between 1918 and 1940

Bessarabia`s unification with the rest of Romanian historical provinces in order to create the Greater Romania in 1918 opened

up a dispute between the new state and the Soviet Russia. The loss of its previous *gubernia* to the detriment of Romania, combined with a series of strategies imposed by its tremendous internal transformation, made the Soviet Union to reconsider its western borders. This article provides an overview of the formation of Moldovan ASSR – the political ancestor of the current DMR or Transnistria – and than proceeds to analyse its role as propaganda and political tools inside the USSR. In such context, Transnistria will be studied as borderland of Greater Romania, in order to better understand its socio-political profile in accordance with the Soviet policies. The main scope of this paper is to give an objective account of the events from historical perspective and to reassess the socio-political engineering which MASSR underwent from its creation in 1924 up until its union with Bessarabia in 1940.

Nicolae Hodor, Elena Popovici,
I romeni del Maramureş di odierna Ucraina. Contributi documentari

Dopo la Prima Guerra Mondiale solo una parte della provincia di Maramureş si unì con lo stato romeno, quindi il teritorio collocato a sud del fiume Tisa, mentre due terzi dello stesso "Maramureş storico" rimasero fuori e furono incluse nella Cecoslovacchia di allora, con cui confinava al nord la Grande Romania. Su questo teritorio molto esteso c'era una comunità romena che habitava i villaggi stanti subito a destra del detto fiume, una popolazione che secondo le stime superava il 30.000 personne. Questa "gente di Maramureş" ha mantenuto abbastanza bene la sua identità culturale fino ad oggi, però è stata scarsamente indagata dai storici e non solo. La relazione presente si proppone di sofferamarsi quindi su questa diaspora romena, per portare alcuni contributi con lo scopo di far conoscere meglio questi „fratelli dimenticati" che vivono nelle vicinanze della Romania.

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