



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Instrumente Structurale
2014-2020



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITÄT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
TRADITION ET EXCELLENCE



FACULTATEA DE
ISTORIE ȘI
FILOSOFIE



Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai
FACULTATEA DE
STUDII EUROPENE



FACULTATEA
DE TEATRU
ȘI FILM

in partnership with

UNIVERSITÀ DI PERUGIA



Centro Studi e Ricerche
Immigrazione Dossier Statistico



ACCADEMIA DI ROMANIA IN ROMA



ACADEMIA
ROMÂNĂ



INSTITUTUL DE ISTORIE
„GEORGE BARIȚIU”
CLUJ-NAPOCA



ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETĂRI
SOCIO-UMANE SIBIU



MUZEUL
ETNOGRAFIC
AL TRANSILVANIEI

organize the international conference

IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY IN EUROPE

HISTORY, SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Within the framework of POCU/380/6/13/124146

Oradea, 22-27 March 2022



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITÄT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
TRADITION ET EXCELLENCE



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

CONFERENCE AGENDA



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



TUESDAY, 22 MARCH

- Registration

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH

- 09.00-10.30 – Registration
- 10.30-11.00 – Coffee break
- **11.00 – 13.00 – Opening ceremony (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVlZlS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Speakers:

- ✓ Prof. dr. Christian Săcărea, Vice-Rector, Babeş-Bolyai University (BBU)
- ✓ Prof. dr. Ovidiu Ghitta, Dean, Faculty of History and Philosophy, BBU
- ✓ Assoc. prof. dr. Adrian-Gabriel Corpădean, Dean, Faculty of European Studies, BBU
- ✓ Prof. dr. Rudolf Gräf, Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sibiu, Romanian Academy
- ✓ Prof. dr. Ioan Bolovan, Director, "George Bariţiu" Institute of History, Romanian Academy
- ✓ Prof. dr. Rudolf Dinu, Director, Accademia di Romania in Roma
- ✓ Prof. dr. Sorin Şipoş, Director, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies Oradea-Chişinău, University of Oradea
- ✓ Prof. dr. Gabriel Florin Moisa, Dean, Faculty of History, International Relations, Political Sciences and Communication Sciences, University of Oradea
- ✓ Dr. Tudor Sălăgean, Director, The Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography
- ✓ Assoc. prof. Mikołaj Rakusa-Suszczewski, Centre for Europe, University of Warsaw
- ✓ Teodor-Ioan Hodor, Project Manager
POCU/380/6/13/124146



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI TUDORVARGASZETEM
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL EXCELLENȚEI



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH

5



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- 13.00 – 15.00 – Lunch

• 15.00 – 16.15 – Plenary session (Room 1)

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZIS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Luca Di Sciuolo, Ion Cârja

- ✓ Luca Di Sciuolo, Presidente, Centro Studi e Ricerche IDOS di Roma, *Identità impure e senso mobile del limite*
- ✓ Francesco Leoncini, *La Grande guerra dell'Italia, l'Europa post asburgica e il messaggio di T. G. Masaryk*
- ✓ Antonio Ricci, Benedetto Coccia, *“Ospiti indesiderati”: il diritto d'asilo a 70 anni dalla Convenzione Onu sui rifugiati*
- ✓ Mikolaj Rakusa-Suszczewski, *Children and childhood in the discourse and political practices of populists in Central and Eastern Europe*

- 16.15 - 16.45 – Coffee break

• 17.00 – 18.00 Plenary session (Room 1)

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZIS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Antonio Ricci, Ion Cârja

- ✓ Paolo Tomasella, *Lungo le vie del mondo: architetti e costruttori friulani in Romania tra Ottocento e Novecento*
- ✓ Cristina Paknehad, *The migration and socio-economic impact in the Europe of the 21st century*
- ✓ Francesco Randazzo, *Dal modello bipolare all'integrazione europea: come sono cambiate le società nell'Europa centro-orientale del XXI secolo. Alcune riflessioni storiche*

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH

6



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS THROUGH EXCELLENCE



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH

- **09.00 - 10.45 – SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 1 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZIS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Claudia Iov, Marius Lazăr, Alexandru Roja

- ✓ Anca Iuhaș, *A comparative analysis of the phenomenon of human trafficking as seen in three international legal documents: the United Nations Palermo Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU Anti-trafficking Directive.*
- ✓ Adina Ponta, *Legal frameworks on cloud governance and interoperability in EU member states*
- ✓ Maria Cristina Vermeșan, *Romania's foreign policy in Middle East. Nicolae Ceaușescu and Anwar el Sadat*
- ✓ Enya Andrea Tamas, *Geographical indication – more than just a mark. Protecting geographical origin in the EU - The case of Product of Satu Mare*
- ✓ Lucia Surdu (Pantea), *International cooperation of regional development agencies- RDA in Romania. Opportunities and / or challenges*
- ✓ Alexandru Liță, *Building the infrastructure of exploitation. Benefits for companies and silencing for workers*

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH

7



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



• **SESSION: CULTURAL MODELS AND EXPRESSIONS (LITERATURE, ART, FILM) – 1 (Room 2)**

Link 2 <https://zoom.us/j/94759152507?pwd=dTBqSEUwQXpZWVUaUxTT3dGejJrdz09>

Meeting ID: 947 5915 2507

Passcode: nPx39M

Chairs: Nicoleta Sălcudean, Ciprian Bogdan

- ✓ Flavius Floare, *The European monster – A comparative portrayal of the serial killer in contemporary European horror film*
- ✓ Anca Doczi-Luchian, *Exiling: a performative identity of Romanians*
- ✓ Adelina Laura Bulibaşa, *Transmedia storytelling – the future of non-fiction cinematography*
- ✓ Gianina Joldescu-Stan, *Cultural theories models applied to regional development. Case study: Piatra-Neamţ City*
- ✓ Sebastian Paic, *The traditional Romanian costume from Transylvania from a political and commercial perspective*
- ✓ Florin Iordache, *Nichifor Crainic's dreams, rhenish mysticism and Herzog's cinema*

• 10.45 - 11.15 – Coffee break

• **11.15-13.00 – SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 2 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZIS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Claudia Iov, Marius Lazăr, Alexandru Roja

- ✓ Tudor Vidrean-Căpuşan, *Posting working directive and mobility pack. Bridge or wall between the Eastern and Western part of the European Union?*



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI TUDORAN VEGEŢEŢEM
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS BY EXCELLENCE



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH

8



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- ✓ Rareș Văscan, *Migration factor of populist discourse in Europe*
- ✓ Simona Bălan, *The Reform of the EU cross-border cooperation programs and instruments in the post 2020 period (the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework)*
- ✓ Anca Pop (Mogoșan), *Post-Brexit British environmental law: can we talk about de-Europeanisation?*
- ✓ Alex Cociș, *The emergence and historical development of tort liability*
- ✓ Eugen Ghiță, *Housing and Identity within the European Union Mobility for Economic Migrants*

● **SESSION: CULTURAL MODELS AND EXPRESSIONS (LITERATURE, ART, FILM) - 2 (Room 2)**

Link 2 <https://zoom.us/j/94759152507?pwd=dTBqSEUwQXpZWZH-VUaUxTT3dGejJrdz09>

Meeting ID: 947 5915 2507

Passcode: nPx39M

Chairs: Nicoleta Sălcudean, Ciprian Bogdan

- ✓ Bianca Glăvan, *Being the biographer of a biographer. The evolution of biography from the 19th century to the present*
- ✓ Silvia Făgărășan, *Framing identity in the anatomical realm. Image and image-makers.*
- ✓ Emanuel Modoc, *Distant viewing: a new research area in film and media studies*
- ✓ Péter Csilla, *Aging and death rituals presented in documentary films. An anthropological perspective*
- ✓ Anca Maria Ciofîrla, *Dada influence on contemporary art. Dada's journey from the Romania to the international experience.*
- ✓ Diana Stoica, *On Afrofuturism, the identity of fear and the other in Europe*
- ✓ Ionuța-Natalia Munteanu-Iorga, *European crises and cultural identities. A panoramic perspective on Central European Literature*

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH

9



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOR VARGHESEI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL EXCELENȚEI



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

- 13.00-15.00 – Lunch
- **15.00-16.15 SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 3 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZIS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Claudia Iov, Marius Lazăr, Alexandru Roja

- ✓ Maria Ioana Rus, *La sicurezza europea all'ordine del giorno negli incontri bilaterali italo-rumeni del 1966-1975. Conferenza di Helsinki*
- ✓ Ovidiu Lungu, *Theories of European integration and their contributions to the development of the European Union.*
- ✓ Alexandra Nicolescu, *The terrorist phenomenon – a threat to cultural heritage*
- ✓ Adrian Mocan, *Changing the European cultural identity of migration flows: multiculturalism and integration versus criminality and terrorism*
- ✓ Anamaria Loredana Ianoși, *Any help for Ukraine? Romanian-Polish-Ukrainian international relations before and after the invasion of the Russian Federation against Ukraine*

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH

10

- **SESSION: THE COVID 19 ERA – PANDEMIC AND SOCIETY IN THE 21st CENTURY (Room 2)**

Link 2 <https://zoom.us/j/94759152507?pwd=dTBqSEUwQXpZWJhVUaUxTT3dGejJrdz09>

Meeting ID: 947 5915 2507

Passcode: nPx39M

Chairs: Nicoleta Sălcudean, Ciprian Bogdan

- ✓ Norina Herki, *The public discourse on the Roma minority in Romania during the COVID-19 pandemic: A few case studies*
- ✓ Mariana Bocoï-Szigeti, *The first pandemic year for foreign direct investment at the Western border of Romania*
- ✓ Vlad Săsărman, *The measures caused by covid-19 virus: Division or unity?*
- ✓ Daniela Bercian, *Research methods used to analyze the efficiency of online teaching in the pre-university education system during 2020-2022*
- 16.15-16.45- Coffee break

- **16.45-18.00 – SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 4 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVlZlS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Claudia Iov, Marius Lazăr, Alexandru Roja

- ✓ Lucian Criste, *Lawyers' rights in criminal proceedings*
- ✓ Ion Sorin Luca, *Critical discourse analysis of a Daily Mail's article during the Brexit campaign*



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- ✓ Ioan Moșuțan, *Migration and migrants- from own identity to social inclusion*
- ✓ Iuliana Vîrlan, *The role of diplomatic service in open government. Case of Republic of Moldova*
- ✓ Viorica Tîcu, *Russian Eurasianism: a geopolitical concept in re-definition*

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH

12



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRES ÎN EXCELLENȚĂ



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146
Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

FRIDAY, 25 MARCH

- **09.00 - 10.45 – SESSION: PEACE TIME – TIMES OF WAR. ROMANIANS AND EUROPE IN THE 18th-21st CENTURIES - 1 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVlZl-SW51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Giuseppe Munarini, Tudor Sălăgean, Ana Maria Stan

- ✓ Alexandra Andor (Bud), *The status of women in the late eighteenth century. Family life and marital hypostases in the circular texts of the Arad diocese*
- ✓ Patrizio Trequatrini, *Identità e diversità, amicizia ed egoismo tra Italia e Romania nel corso del XIX secolo*
- ✓ Tudor Neamțu, *Competitive loyalties. Romanians between Vienna and Bucharest in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century*
- ✓ Radu Roșca, *L'esercito austro-ungarico e la propaganda contro la Romania negli anni della Grande Guerra*
- ✓ Dragoș Curelea, *Contribuții la cunoașterea activității organizatorice și de comandă a Generalului Dănilă Papp la conducerea Diviziei 18 Infanterie din Transilvania între 1919-1922*

FRIDAY, 25 MARCH

13

- **SESSION: IDENTITIES AND ALTERITIES IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT (Room 2)**

Link 2 <https://zoom.us/j/94759152507?pwd=dTBqSEUwQXpZWl-VUaUxTT3dGejJrdz09>

Meeting ID: 947 5915 2507

Passcode: nPx39M

Chairs: Nicoleta Sălcudean, Ciprian Bogdan, Cătălin Petcu

- ✓ Ionela Bogdan, *Roma communities between formal and non-for-*



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



*mal education during the communist regime. An oral history re-
search*

- ✓ Andrei Crișan, *Islamic literature in Romania. Sources, dissemination and types of materials*
- ✓ Jancsó Enikő, *Inter-ethnic interaction in Transylvanian culinary history*
- ✓ Denisa Albu, *Minorities in Bulgaria - theory and practice*
- 10.45 - 11.15 – Coffee break

- **11.15-13.00 – SESSION: PEACE TIME – TIMES OF WAR. ROMANIANS AND EUROPE IN THE 18th-21st CENTURIES – 2 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZl-SW51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Giuseppe Munarini, Tudor Sălăgean, Ana Maria Stan

- ✓ Alexandra Pop (Mihali), *The role of Romanian feminism in the acquisition of civil and political rights by women*
- ✓ Balázs-Széles Enikő, *War propaganda at the beginning of First World War in the “Egyenlőség (The Equality)” newspaper*
- ✓ Victor Rizescu, *Similarities and divergencies in the unfolding of the interwar corporatist drive: the Italian model and the Romanian case*
- ✓ Alexandru Gologan, *Intellectual identity, between opportunism and resistance. The portrait of the terrible child of the communist regime, Petre Dumitriu*
- ✓ Daniel Șandru, *The media dimension of populism in contemporary Romania*
- 13.00-15.00 – Lunch

- **15.00-16.15 – SESSION: THE HISTORY OF CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS LIFE – 1 (Room 1)**

FRIDAY, 25 MARCH

14



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDORVÁGYESI ETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZI-SW51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Antonio Guardavaglia, Ion Cârja, Claudiu Turcuș

- ✓ Emilia Mihaela Deac, *The conscription of Blaj from 1747. Revenues of the diocese and administrative staff*
- ✓ Daniel Săbăceag, *The Greek-Catholic Protopopyate Băsești: organization and historical evolution (1856-1930)*
- ✓ Petruța Pop (Ghenescu), *Church and society on the Arieș Valley in the first decades of the 20th century*
- ✓ Daniel Barna, *Salary advances, loans and donations offered by the Greek-Catholic diocese of Cluj-Napoca 1940-1945*

- 16.15-16.30- Coffee break

- **16.30-18.00 - THEMED TOUR: European identity and cultural diversity in Western Romania. Case study: historical center of Oradea**

FRIDAY, 25 MARCH

15



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS BY EXCELLENCE



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

SATURDAY, 26 MARCH

- **09.00 - 10.45 – SESSION: CIVILISATION STRUCTURES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE. PAST AND PRESENT – 1 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVlZlS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Tudor Sălăgean, Gabriel Florin Moisa, Cecilia Cârja

- ✓ Luciana Nedelea, *Mid-third century A.D. import amphorae as olive oil and wine consumption indicators within the Potaissa legionary fortress*
- ✓ Dan Matei, *What “remains to be done” regarding the knowledge of “military anarchy” time in the province of Dacia (the period 235 – 271-275), for the military aspects*
- ✓ Cornel Bucurenciu, *Literary sources concerning the evolution of the climate in the Carpatho-Danubian-Pontic area in the 1st millennium*
- ✓ Bogdan Stanciu Gorun, *Again, about Rogerius’ “Canesi”. Contributions to their identification as Romanian kneses*
- ✓ Raul Todika, *An overview concerning the possession and ownership of the domain and castle of Aghireșu*
- 10.45 - 11.15 – Coffee break

- **11.15-13.00 – SESSION: CIVILISATION STRUCTURES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE – PAST AND PRESENT – 2 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZl-SW51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Tudor Sălăgean, Gabriel Florin Moisa, Claudiu Turcuș

- ✓ Carmen Raicu, *The history and memory of houses in an Ethnographic Park. Case study*
- ✓ Amalia Barbă, *Éléments d'anthroponymie dans l'espace du cimetière rural de la région de Nădlac*
- ✓ Loredana Vîtcă, *The mystery of Fates in traditional Hunedoara communities*
- ✓ Alexandru Burlacu, *Sulle spalle dei vegliardi. Questue e maschere popolari della Romania nel contesto europeo*

- 13.00-15.00 – Lunch

- **15.00-16.15 – SESSION: THE HISTORY OF CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS LIFE – 2 (Room 1)**

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZl-SW51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

Chairs: Antonio Guardavaglia, Ion Cârja, Ioana Bonda

- ✓ Vlad Tomoș, *The condition of the Pentecostal as a minority in the contemporary era.*
- ✓ Efrim Truță, *Cultural and religious identity of Romanians in Spain*
- ✓ Gabriel Hoza, *Document, archive and historical memory. Contributions to the Greek-Catholic Church historiography of the 19th-20th centuries*
- ✓ Árpád Péter, *Aspects of the history of Protestant mass-media from Transylvania*

- 16.15-16.45- Coffee break



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



SUNDAY, 27 MARCH

- 09.00-10.30 – Conference certificates handoff and farewell (Room 1)

Link 1 <https://zoom.us/j/91929857380?pwd=d3pZOFVqVIZIS-W51bUM5YkoxRlpmZz09>

Meeting ID: 919 2985 7380

Passcode: EUv42n

SUNDAY, 27 MARCH

18



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TURKMANVEĞETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROFICIET EXCELLENZA



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146
Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

WORKSHOPS & ROUND TABLES

**Thursday: 11.15-13.00 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION
(1) - Room 3**

Chairs: Alexandru Roja, Claudiu Turcuş, Cătălin Petcu

**16.45-18.00 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION
(2) - Room 3**

Chairs: Alexandru Roja, Claudiu Turcuş, Cătălin Petcu

Friday: 11.15-13.00 RESEARCH, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ON THE LABOUR MARKET (1) - ROOM 3

Chairs: Ana Pantea, Cecilia Cârja, Ioana Bonda

15.00-16.15 RESEARCH, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ON THE LABOUR MARKET (2) - ROOM 3

Chairs: Ana Pantea, Cecilia Cârja, Ioana Bonda

Saturday: 11.15-13.00 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE DIGITAL AGE. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES (1) - Room 3

Chairs: Alexandru Roja, Claudiu Turcuş, Cătălin Petcu

16.45-18.00 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE DIGITAL AGE. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES (2) - Room 3

Chairs: Ana Pantea, Cecilia Cârja, Ioana Bonda

**REZUMATE/
ABSTRACTS/
RIASSUNTI**



PLENARY SESSION

Francesco Leoncini,

***La grande Guerra dell'Italia, l'Europa post asburgica e il
messaggio di T. G. Masaryk***

La Prima Guerra Mondiale oppure la „Grande Guerra” fu uno degli eventi decisivi per la storia del XX secolo ed ebbe, come è ben noto, conseguenze a lungo termine per la l'intera umanità. Alla fine della guerra crollarono i grandi imperi, tra cui anche la doppia monarchia austro-ungarica. In questo contesto eccezionale, personalità come Tomas Garrigue Masaryk ebbero un rolo di grande rilievo nello svolgimento degli eventi che portarono alla nuovo struttura geopolitica europea del dopo 1918. Accanto ad Eduard Benes, Masaryk fu uno dei „padri fondatori” dello stato cecoslovacco, che è apparso sulla carta geografica del continente dopo la Prima Guerra Mondiale. La presente relazione si propone di mettere in risalto alcuni aspetti sul contributo di Masaryk, e sul suo inserimento nella dinamica degli eventi di ampia portata per la storia dei cechi e slovacchi e dell'Europa centro-orientale del primo dopoguerra al contempo.

Antonio Ricci, Benedetto Coccia,

***“Undesired Guests”: the Right of Asylum 70 Years after the UN
Refugee Convention***

For many, in seventy years, the Geneva Convention of July 28th, 1951 and the New York Protocol of December 31st, 1967 have made the difference between death and life, between danger and safety, between despair and hope. Seventy years later, the right of asylum seems to have followed a downward trend which, after a phase of great expansion and convergence between the States adhering to the Convention, united by the desire to protect European refugees produced by the Second World War, today show its progressive decline and debasement. A factual confirmation of this downward trend today is found in the growing resistance to the reception of refugees from Syria or from the African continent, which has made asylum one of the most controversial issues in the decision-making process within the European Union.



Asylum policies are now characterized by systematic doubts about asylum seekers' credibility. The launch of Frontex in 2004 and its subsequent developments, under the banner of the official mission to combat "irregular immigration", have in fact contributed to further limiting the arrivals of refugees, who generally do not have alternative channels of entry to those used by the so-called "economic migrants", and the strengthened "rhetoric of abuse".

Starting from the results of the recent research project "The future of the Geneva Convention on refugee status 70 years after its establishment", carried out in 2021 by the authors in the framework of the collaboration between "S. Pio" Institute - IDOS, this contribution will try to analyze the substantial change that has taken place in the image of asylum seekers and refugees, on a cultural and political level, which from subjects deserving of protection, as had happened at the time of the promulgation of the Geneva Convention, has seen them decay to unauthorized international migrants, in other words to "undesired guests".

Mikolaj Rakusa-Suszczewski,
Children and childhood in the discourse
and political practices of populists in Central and Eastern Europe

Populism is in question since long time. Much attention has been given to the supply and demand sides of populism. It was analyzed by various scientific disciplines, through the prism of various perspectives and theories (post/structuralism, marxism, evolutionism), finally using various definitions that presented populism, for instance as an ideology, style and discourse, or a political strategy and form of organizing the voters.

I would like to look at populism supply side as a form of biopolitics, and more specifically, I would like to highlight one area of « body management », concerning children. I assume that children or childhood are the notions that play a hiperbolic, figurative role in populist narratives ; they are symbolic concepts that, although they relate to children's bodies, nevertheless refer to different orders.

Paolo Tomasella,
*Lungo le vie del mondo: architetti
e costruttori friulani in Romania tra Ottocento e Novecento*

Secondo un famoso detto gli italiani sono un popolo di „santi, poeti e navigatori”. A questo bisogna aggiungere l’ipostasi di „costruttori”, che gli italiani dimostrarono dappertutto in Europa e non solo, sin dai vecchi tempi. Nel contesto della grande emigrazione degli italiani, avviata nella seconda metà Ottocento, un flusso di arrivi si spinse verso le terre romene, anche se codeste furono per gli italiani una direzione piuttosto secondaria, rispetto ad altre destinazioni, come fu ad esempio l’emigrazione verso l’America. Nelle regioni che appartengono oggi alla Romania, gli italiani emigrarono anche come manodopera specializzata, di cui era tanto bisogno se teniamo conto del processo di modernizzazione in via di sviluppo da queste parti, sopratto sul lato della vita urbana. Nella presente relazione vogliamo soffermarci su alcuni dati rilevanti per l’arrivo di architetti e costruttori di Friuli nello spazio romeno, e sul contributo notevole che portarono soprattutto alla modernizzazione delle città, nell regioni di accoglienza.

Cristina Paknehad,
*The migration and socio-economic impact in the Europe of the 21st
century*

A fundamental feature of today’s population is its movement from one place to another. This right was recognized with the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December, 10, 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates in the Article 13 that: (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his/her own, and to return to his/her country.

International migration – the phenomenon involving demographic, social, economic and political consequences – has increased significantly, and the interest in analyzing this process has intensified and encompassed all regions of the world.

In 2020, the number of international migrants amounted to 281 million people, representing 3.6% of the world’s population, compared to 2000 – 173 million. The International Organization for Migration points out

that another 2 million people would have migrated internationally if the COVID-19 pandemic had not disrupted international relations and the functioning of host countries and their economies.

Due to its geographical position and reputation as an example of stability, generosity and openness in the context of growing international and internal conflicts, climate change and global poverty, Europe will continue, most probable, to be an ideal refuge for migrants and asylum seekers.

Francesco Randazzo,
***Dal modello bipolare all'integrazione europea: come sono
cambiate le società nell'Europa centro-orientale del XXI secolo.***
Alcune riflessioni storiche

I processi che hanno portato all'implosione del modello sovietico sono stati favoriti in parte dalla sconfitta delle ideologie in parte dalla mancata modernizzazione delle società che facevano parte del Commonwealth sovietico che non hanno saputo reagire alla sfida tecnologica lanciata dal mondo occidentale ed euroatlantico. Caduto il muro di Berlino e caduti più o meno pacificamente molti regimi comunisti, inizia in Europa orientale una graduale "occidentalizzazione" che sposa il modello unionista europeo. Tocca dunque partire da queste premesse per descrivere come le diverse società hanno saputo cogliere o meno l'opportunità di questo nuovo processo.



SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 1

Anca Iuhas,

***A Comparative Analysis of the Phenomenon of Human Trafficking
as Seen in Three International Legal Documents: The United Nations
Palermo Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU
Anti-Trafficking Directive***

This article will analyse the three most important documents tackling the issue of human trafficking at international and regional level: the United Nations Palermo Protocol (2000), the Council of Europe Convention (2005), and the EU Directive (2011), as well as the different paradigms and approaches they adopt in order to cover the most important aspects of anti-trafficking – prevention, prosecution, protection and partnerships (the 4P strategy). Similarities and differences between these three documents will be closely analysed, as well as the advantages and disadvantages they engender for victims of human trafficking from a human rights perspective.

Adina Ponta,

***Legal frameworks on cloud governance and interoperability in EU
member states***

As provided by the founding treaties of the European Union (EU), the EU's internal market is governed by four fundamental freedoms. The free movement of goods, capital, services, and people between the EU member states are achieved by common policies in support of interconnected, interoperable networks and systems. Relocation of people and businesses, free trade with EU member states is facilitated by electronic interaction with public administrations and modernization of administrations by transforming bureaucracy into digital public services. This paper examines some key steps in the creation of European and domestic public strategies in EU member states in the areas of public



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



clouds and interoperability. After a brief analysis of existing European and national policies and legal frameworks in these areas, this piece identifies several pressing challenges and barriers, and offers suggestions for avoiding digital fragmentation of services and data, and for smooth running of interoperable systems in the EU's digital single market. Using lessons learned from the implementation of the principles derived from the New European Interoperability Framework, the Cloud Strategy set forth by the European Commission, and the results of the ISA² Programme, the analysis will focus on mechanisms of developing digital solutions that enable public administrations, businesses and citizens in Europe to benefit from interoperable cross-border and cross-sector public services. The optimization solutions provided for take into consideration not only applicable cybersecurity and data protection policy and legislation, but also the three relevant forthcoming EU Regulations, the Digital Services Act, the Digital Markets Act and the Artificial Intelligence Act.

Maria Cristina Vermeșan,

Romania's foreign policy in the Middle East. Nicolae Ceaușescu and Anwar el Sadat

In this study, I would like to present a chapter of Romania's foreign policy during the communist period, with reference to the opening and strengthening the long-awaited political and economic relations between Socialist Romania and Egypt. In the communist era, but also after 1989, there was not a sufficiently in-depth analysis to understand the true dimension of the impact of Romanian diplomacy in the Middle East, in particular to establishing diplomatic relations with Anwar el Sadat's Egypt. The study focuses on the relations established, including directly, between the communist president Nicolae Ceaușescu and Egyptian president Anwar el Sadat, in order to reveal some aspects regarding the involvement of the Romanian president in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations of the 70s of the last century. I would like to show how the President N. Ceaușescu and Romanian diplomacy's prestige became relevant in this part of the world and led to long-term economic and political relationships between Socialist Romania and the Middle East countries.

27



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TURISMOLOGIEI ȘI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
FACULTATEA DE ECONOMIE ȘI
ADMINISTRAȚIE DE AFACERI



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

Enya Andrea Tamas,
Geographical indication – more than just a mark.
Protecting geographical origin in the EU - The case of Product of Satu Mare

The geographical origin of food products is often associated with quality, and studies indicate an increasing level of interest in buying local food. Protecting and preventing the misuse of geographical indications is, therefore, important for both consumers and businesses. In the EU, two systems provide intellectual property tools to that end: the system of registered geographical names (PGI/PDO) and the system of the collective European Union trade mark (EUTM). Recently, the European Commission has launched a process of modernization of its Intellectual Property (IP) policy, therefore it is an opportune moment to analyze the current situation and possible future of EU geographical indication marks.

The present paper first introduces, then compares the tools of the two EU level systems designed to protect geographical indications, namely the PDO/PGI and the collective mark designating a geographical indication. By doing so, we highlight the main differences between them and uncover their limitations. Although PGI/PDOs enjoy a wider scope of protection, choosing one system over the other is not so obvious if one takes into consideration also its costs and limitations. The paper then continues with the introduction of a Romanian case study, namely the Produs Sătmărean collective mark, and reflects upon its place within this wider European framework. Having in mind its national character, the paper discusses the initiative's trajectory up to now and concludes with a reflection upon its future prospects.

Lucia Surdu (Pantea),
International cooperation of regional development agencies- RDA in Romania. Opportunities and / or challenges

This paper aims to analyze how international cooperation is managed by RDA regional development agencies and what impact they have on collaboration between different regions in Romania and the EU. It



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



examines certain scenarios / approaches that lead to significant changes and how they affect long-term development strategies. We will have three scenarios. The first refers to the model of initiation of international cooperation by RDA s and which leads to the diversity of collaborations through actions. The second emphasizes the approach only in response to proposals received by RDA s for international cooperation. The third highlights the extent to which the opportunity offered by European funds and international organizations for cooperation is accessed, a scenario that combines several aspects, including the creation of an important context of financial support that facilitates international relations and experience exchanges. These scenarios are then merged into a single framework in which the international dimensions of the approaches will be compared. The sources of documentation are the databases, authors, direct discussions and the information obtained after completing a questionnaire that will be applied to all RDA s in Romania and similar agencies in the EU. The paper will articulate possible models for approaching international cooperation for development agencies in Romania. The result is a study on the impact of international cooperation on EU regional development.

Alexandru Liță,

***Regulations on strikes and labour disputes in Romania.
Benefits for companies and silencing for workers***

In this paper will discuss the decrease of disputes and strikes' numbers and strong tie with legislation and its changes. In the post-socialist era, Romanian politicians openly stated that their number one priority was to attract global capital. As a consequence, various laws were adopted, flexibilized or repealed to support global capital, and most industries were privatized. In addition to labour law amendments and the selling of state assets, the Romanian state purposefully created a legal framework to support the diversion of public funds (in different ways) to private initiatives and eventually offered tax relief and other benefits to them. Regulation and deregulation work almost always in favor of capital, and, incidentally, against workers' rights. Unsurprisingly, industrial relations

29



UNIVERSITATEA BABES-BOLYAI
BABES-BOLYAI TUDORVARGASZ-UTEM
BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN EXCELLENȚĂ



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020



were forcibly pacified through amendments to the Social Dialogue Law (the legal framework protecting labour) that diminished labour rights, and the official number of “legal” work conflicts decreased dramatically. As a consequence, some of the workers took their complaints to the streets or shop floor in ways that could be declared illegal under the Social Dialogue Law adopted in 2011. This article will explore, from a labour studies perspective, the relation between pro-capital changes over the labour legislation and new forms of expressing work conflicts, (such as wildcat strikes, protests etc.) that took place after 2011, under the new legislative conditions of the Social Dialogue Law, when the right to strike was severely restricted and, in some cases, impossible.

SESSION: CULTURAL MODELS AND EXPRESSIONS (LITERATURE, ART, FILM) – 1

Flavius Floare,

The European Monster – A Comparative Portrayal of the Serial Killer in contemporary European Horror Film

Horror film has been amongst the forefront experiments at the time film art took hold in Europe at the end of the 19th century. Georges Méliès’s intricate and unique illusory effects presented in his early films were able to construct an eerie and equally entertaining atmosphere that scared and proved to generate anxiety in the general public. In the following decades, Europe proved itself to be the right place for the horror film to expand its artistic sensibilities: German Expressionism would intertwine eerie settings with unsettling monster figures in anticipation of ulterior political movements that were equally monstrous in their ideology. Moving forward, as film gained an exponential mainstream appeal in American audiences due in part to the supernatural and extraterrestrial portrayals of monsters, European horror sought to distinguish itself from its American counterpart by implementing and resolving to a richly intellectual style that focused on constructing the monster through the lens of humanity, abandoning the need for a disturbing monster in favor

for a hidden monster, a portrayal rooted in ambivalent narrative directions and reframed through cinematic means. This paper takes a closer look at the intellectual style and narrative mechanisms in contemporary European horror film (1990-present) and discusses the means of which its psychological portrayal of the serial killer trope has an impact on constructing the horror's central piece, the monster. By analyzing the serial killer trope in five contemporary European Horror Films that were produced in different European countries and were released at different times during the last 30 years, the two main goals of this article are to observe the development of the same narrative approach in different but close artistic spaces and to compare and recognize the similar aspects of the European Monster as the Serial Killer whose various facets are converging to the same identity and ideology.

Anca Doczi-Luchian,

Exiling: a performative identity of Romanians

This presentation is concerned with reporting on the conceptual framework that informed my doctoral research – *Theatre of Testimonies: Performing Romanian Memories* - and on how I have devised a new applied drama technique called Memodrome. I will discuss here how memory and narratives of pain influence cultural behaviour and therefore the performing of national identity. The focus of this article pinpoints on the contemporary experience of Romanian diaspora living in the UK before Brexit, while drowning on my argument that Romanian migration at large is the result of its communist history and of particular grand narratives related to the past, rather than economic stringency. I will be discussing how storytelling, and especially, performing testimony can empower the search and statement of national identity. Furthermore, I will articulate my suggestion that performative protocols of testifying and expressing the collective memory of a painful past can lead to the construction of a strong sense of national belonging and that applied drama techniques, such as Memodrome, can help communities in redressing after difficult experiences. I will conclude this paper with suggesting that, if not addressed, the memory of a traumatic past can leave communities



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



feeling and behaving as exiles. However, if subjected to protocols of testifying and storytelling, ethnic communities can recover and redress. My applied drama technique, Memodrome, as an artistic intervention, can be an efficient methodology of addressing matters of identity and memory of oppression. This presentation provides a brief description of the context for devising such artistic methodologies, while discussing research made on the national identity of Romanians living in UK in between 2013 and 2018 by the author of this article.

Adelina Laura Bulibaşa,
Transmedia storytelling – the future of non-fiction
cinematography

This paper seeks to explore the concept of transmedia storytelling, define it, analyze some of its characteristics and elements and explore a project coordinated by myself that fits into the definition of a transmedia universe. In the first chapter, I define transmedia and I connect it to the phenomenon of media convergence. In addition, I differentiate the transmedia works from cinematographic works and I emphasize on the importance of its non-fictional aspect. In the second chapter, I closely examine one of the most important characteristics of transforming a subject into a transmedia universe – the alternative structure of the scenario. I enumerate the elements that can be integrated into a practical work in order to achieve an infinite conceptual structure, alongside with the methods of implementation for these elements. Another two concepts related to a transmedia universe are being detailed in this chapter – the one of the infinite author and the one of the infinite explorer. In the last chapter before conclusion, I explain the whole process of creating ‘Concrete Nests’, a transmedia project I coordinated and worked on alongside my students, and I give details about all the elements that goes into this project. One of the most important elements of this work was the ability to physically exhibit it, which happened two times, one of them being at a major international film festival, which represents a great hope for the future of transmedia non-fiction works.



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI TURIDOMANVEGETEM
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN ÎNCEPUTURI



Gianina Joldescu-Stan,
Models of Cultural Theories Applied to Regional Development.
Case study: the City of Piatra-Neamț

In the ongoing discussions regarding the role of cultural heritage in the process of regional development, it is important to notice the cultural theories approaching heritage. They can be very useful in establishing how the local authorities can take measures to protect, promote and develop cultural heritage, turning it into a paramount point for regional development. Theories such as interpretative anthropology and symbolic interactionism have led to research projects and models of using and promoting the cultural heritage of an area in order to help with its regional development and economic growth.

In the current paper, we will discuss such theories and the manner in which they can be applied to Romanian cities, depending on their traditional traits. We look at one city from a macro region of Romania and analyse the extent to which these models can or cannot be replicated for this specific city. For this study we have chosen Piatra-Neamț as the focal point. The reasoning behind this choice is that it gives us the chance to analyse the specifics of a city with prominent cultural heritage but low access and generally poor infrastructure for tourism. This will enable us to establish how much a highlighted and promoted form of cultural heritage could foster economic development and the increase in the number of tourists in a certain region.

In attempting to apply the models proposed by these theories to the chosen developing city, we plan to analyse the way in which such models could be replicated outside the cities they were originally intended for, and whether they are useful for promoting cultural heritage and fostering regional development.

Sebastian Paic,
The traditional Romanian costume from Transylvania
from a political and commercial perspective

The evolution of the traditional costume from Transylvania was influenced by numerous factors, external to the peasant world, which are



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



related to the political context, industrial development, trade relations or fashion of the countries of Western, Central or Eastern Europe. The idea of a completely autarchic system when it comes to describing the traditional village proves counterproductive, and the Romanian specialized ethnographic literature ignored the essential contribution of pre-industrial and industrial materials and the role of elitist fashion in the evolution of peasant clothes. Also, some whims of history have unsuspected effects on areas that seem unrelated at first glance. Who could have guessed that the traditional holiday shirt from the Hârtibaciului Valley area is related somehow to the history of the Napoleonic Wars and the friendship of an Ottoman pasha with a Viennese merchant of Macedonian origins?

Florin Iordache,
*Nichifor Crainic's dreams, rhenish mysticism and Herzog's
cinema*

The article will explore the similarities between the mystical theory of the soul, as revealed in a volume of memoirs by the academic Nichifor Crainic (1889 - 1972), the philosophical current of German mysticism manifested in the 15th century by Meister Eckart and the filmic discourse of the contemporary filmmaker Werner Herzog. By analyzing the large number of common elements (symbols, motifs and metaphors) it will be shown that the phenomenon of mysticism, part of a Christian identity discourse spread throughout Europe, manifests itself in various periods of history as a transhistorical and transcultural pattern.



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDORVÁZSÁRVEGETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRES PRIN EXCELLENȚĂ





UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 2

Tudor Vidrean-Căpușan, *Posting working directive and mobility pack. Bridge or wall between the Eastern and Western part of the European Union?*

On 8 March 2016, the European Commission published a proposal for a targeted revision of the Posting of Workers Directive. So far, the message in the media has been that this proposal must be seen as a step in the direction of the application of the principle ‘equal pay for equal work at the same workplace’.

The proposal became known as Directive 2018/957/EU and has set 30th July 2020 as deadline for the transposition of its rules in the domestic law of the member states. The aim of the directive is to improve the welfare and social protection of the workers from different member states of the European Union. In parallel, the first part of the year 2020 witnesses the severe negotiation that is taking place between the transport representatives of the European Commission and those of the member states. The objective of the negotiations (known as the “Mobility Pack”) are the rights of the employees working in the industry of transportation and the obligations of their employers.

In theory, the public objective of both packages is a noble one: leveling the differences between workers irrespective of which part of the European Union they are coming from and a common legislation in the area of posted workers problem all across the internal market. In practice, it seems that both regulations are deepening disputes between the East and the West of the European Union. It can be said that because of these regulations two wars are fought inside the European Union: the first one, between the employers from the East and those from the West; the second one, between the European Commission, backed by the western countries such as France and Germany against the states who

35



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TURISMOLOGIEI ȘI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
FACULTATEA DE ECONOMIE ȘI
ADMINISTRAȚIE DE ÎNCĂLZIRE



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

became members after 2000 such as: Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

In this context, the aim of the present article is to evaluate the impact of the revision of the Posted Directive and the Mobility Pack over the internal market and to assess if these regulations are creating a bridge or a wall between the East and the West of the union. In order to achieve this scope, the article will present the historical background of the workers posted abroad inside the internal market and will rely on documents/ decision coming from the European Commission and the European Union Court of Justice, on actions and public references coming from the public authorities of the member states (ex: courts of law) or from the part of interested parts such as unions. In the end, the article will draw a conclusion on whether there is or not a wall that divides Europe in the problem of posted workers across various states of the European Union.

Rareș Văscan,
***Migration as factor of populist discourse in the European Union
between 2019-2020***

Europe has experienced a major crisis in recent years. The migration phenomenon has highlighted the problems that the European Union is facing at political and diplomatic level. The aim of this paper is to present the migration phenomenon faced by the European Union and the Member States, also the policies implemented to cope with the insecurity created by the refugee crisis. Securitisation policies, political and economic decisions have given rise, at a rhetorical level, to various reactions to the migration phenomenon in Europe. The object of our paper is to analyse the official speeches on migration from Germany, Hungary and Poland, appeared between the years 2019-2020. We chose these states because of differing opinions to immigrants and the way in which they are perceived at a discursive level.

The results of the discourse analyses show that the migration generated by the refugee crisis has divided the European Union states into two parts, those who support the measures adopted and those who criticize them, generating populist discourses in states such as Hungary and Poland in period 2019-2020.



Simona Bălan,
***The Reform of the EU Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes
and Instruments
in the Post 2020 Period (the 2021-2027 multiannual financial
framework)***

Cross-border cooperation in Europe is an important part of the cohesion policy which aims at reducing disparities between regions. At EU's internal borders, cooperation across border regions is part of the cohesion policy, whereas at its external borders, cooperation is included in the neighbourhood policy. Within the European Union, cross-border cooperation contributes to the very process of European integration by reducing the gaps between regions. At the EU's external borders, it is important to develop good neighborly relations through cross-border cooperation, as well as to strengthen the role of defense, security and safety. Both types of cooperation are financed by funds allocated by the European Union. The study briefly describes the historical evolution of the European cross-border cooperation programs and instruments from the Interreg I, launched in 1990, to the present day. Over time, Interreg has undergone successive transformations related to multiannual programming, and continues today. Special emphasis will be on the new multiannual financial framework (2021-2027), characterized by many changes and reforms due to both internal and external context of EU's evolution. Based on the analysis of official documents of the European Union, the paper will reveal how the new financial framework will improve cross-border cooperation by establishing more concise and clearer rules and a more flexible framework for accessing the funds, a higher degree of adaptability to rapid changes that occur during implementation, harmonizing the rules of the programs and also increasing funds allocations.





UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Anca Pop (Mogoșan),
Post-Brexit British Environmental Law: can we talk about de-europeanisation?

The UK joined European Union in 1973 and soon gained the reputation of being one of the most euro-sceptic member states. In 2016, the British people voted in a referendum to leave the EU. What are the implications of Brexit at the national environmental law level is the question for which we will seek an answer in this article. Why Environmental Law? First, because EU membership has had a fundamental impact on environmental legislation in the UK, all academic researchers and papers concluded that British environmental law has been europeanised. Environmental policy-making in UK has been profoundly shaped by processes of Europeanisation, almost 80% of the legislation was created at the European level and transposed afterwards at the national level. Second, there is great support for maintaining the high environmental standards and principles and there are voices that expressed their concern over the possibility of lowering the standards in absence of European Commission and European Court of Justice's surveillance. Third, the future trade relationship between UK and EU is very important for both parties, but this relationship cannot exist in the absence of environmental standards. The UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (contains a range of commitments on climate change and environmental protection) and The Environmental Bill 2020, that created the Office of Environmental Protection (OEP) (which will perform its own independent investigations and enforce environmental law) will be analyzed in order to assess if there is a process of de-europeanisation ongoing at the British environmental policy, politics and polity level. De-europeanisation will be the theoretical concept used as an analytical instrument to see the development of UK Environmental Policy post-Brexit.

Alex Cociș,

The emergence and historical development of tort liability

The current tort mechanism has developed through a long and winding process to the forms it takes today. The concept of liability is at the heart of all legal institutions that regulate relations between individuals in society, with a regulatory and punitive role that seeks to restore the balance that has been broken either by breaches of contractual terms or by violations of rules of social conduct. The development of this legal institution is closely linked to the history of mankind in general, with its specific features from one era to another and from one people to another, features dictated by the needs of social life, the level of civilisation achieved, the cultural coordinates of the era and, last but not least, the geographical area. In every civilisation, culture has built up a system of material and symbolic products, largely born out of the social interactions of the members of the community, which ultimately generated a normative system, shaping the behaviour of each individual and setting out for them the extent of their rights and obligations through legal rules.

Eugen Ghiță,

Housing and Identity within the European Union Mobility for Economic Migrants

In Romania, housing and identity are intertwined in the most basic and documented way possible. If you don't have a domicile, you don't have an identity card and if you don't have an identity card your rights are restricted, and housing is one of the most fundamental human needs. In this regard, identity is paramount. In the European Union, on the other hand, social housing is not conditioned by identity cards and it is guaranteed in relation to social inclusion. The economic migrants are offered food, medical care, heat, electricity, access to water - decent living conditions, if they meet the main condition: children go to school and they respect public order and peace (Spain, UK). But sometimes meeting the conditions leads to losing their identity and their traditions. The economic migrants represent a diverse and vulnerable population



from all over Europe, that preserve the tradition of the extended family together and in order not to violate the culture and traditions deeply imprinted in their very identity, they prefer to live in slams, in makeshift dwellings. Their identity is defined by their way of life, by their tradition and culture. Does European mobility lead to loss of identity? Is diversity lost in order not to be marginalized or segregated against?

SESSION: CULTURAL MODELS AND EXPRESSIONS (LITERATURE, ART, FILM) – 2

Bianca Glăvan,

Being the Biographer of a Biographer.

The Evolution of Biography from the 19th Century to the Present

The article analyzes the meanings of biography in the nineteenth century and how George Baritiu, the subject of my research, was an illustrative example for writing biographies in those times. Then, the study follows the evolution of the biography to the present day, putting me as a researcher face to face with the new meanings of the term. In the nineteenth century, biography was a predominantly collective phenomenon and took several forms (biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias, universal and national biographies, biography as a component of a newspaper). Baritiu's biographical texts fall into the same characteristics of the time, because they were a product of journalistic activity and were national biographies. In the twentieth century, discussions revolved around the relationship between biography and literature, respectively biography and science. As far as our century is concerned, biography is used mainly from a methodological point of view and its merits are recognized because, by knowing the personal life of an individual, it adds something to the understanding of his public achievements.

Silvia Făgărășan,
Framing Identity in the Anatomical Realm. Image and Image-Makers

This paper delves into the methodological frameworks engaging with anatomical images produced in a post-Renaissance European context. Its aim consists in formulating an answer to an investment-oriented question: how is identity gained or lost in the medical science's quest to create images that effectively communicate research results? The argument stems from the area of 'picturing' science in the field of anatomy. It is conceived as a process subjected to interpretation as a history of 'shifts', from knowledge produced through collaborations between artists and scientists to the development of new technologies of visualization.

Emanuel Modoc,
Distant viewing: a new approach to film and media studies

The following proposal aims at configuring the first local systematic study dedicated to exploratory research methods that employ data mining on cinematographic cultural production. More to the point, the present research intends to analyze the main directions in the field of Digital Humanities in relation to film studies, as well as the ways in which the theoretical models belonging to the digital sphere can relate to other issues pertaining to this scientific field (gender studies, visual cultural studies, literary studies etc.). Thus, the paper will address the theoretical, analytical and historiographic changes, as well as the interpretive positions that underpin "distant" paradigms in media and film studies. At the same time, through this inquiry into the latest methodological developments, the study wishes to argue for a theoretical and methodological update in the fields of Romanian film and media studies, which have benefited far less from the most recent changes coming from the domain of Digital Humanities.

Péter Csilla,
***Aging and death rituals presented
in documentary films.***
An anthropological perspective

The concept of liminality is explained and developed by anthropologists and it aims to give the reader a closer look on how rituals are conducted in small societies combining everything with something that is based on experience.

This paper aims on addressing the issue of old age, the connection between the passage of time and the gradual degradation of man, but it also focuses on other problems that arise with aging and the transition from life to death. It contains a qualitative analysis that reveals the role played by the observational mode in documentaries about old aged people and the anthropological way of seeing the transition from life to death of a human being. A selected range of film analysis will give an overview over the well known Romanian and foreign observational documentaries with an anthropological insertion in death rituals.

Furthermore, it uses as a case study a personal observational documentary entitled „You, Margaret” (2021).

Anca Maria Ciofîrlă,
Dada Influence on Contemporary Art.

Dada's Journey from the Romania to the International Experience

The Dada movement was born in Zurich following an announcement in the local newspaper of February 2, 1916. In the years preceding the First World War, Europe seemed to be suspended in a sort of illusory reality. Artistic events were no exception. The Dada phenomenon succeeded in bringing art on stage as a game, as a show that continues in one form or another into contemporary art. The show proposed by Dada promoters has had an overwhelming influence and this research concerns both the events that started at Cabaret Voltaire and continued in various forms, as well as the ways in which these artists have influenced the visual arts, theatre and literature.

After the end of the First World War, the Dadaists in Zurich dispersed and the representatives of this group started to perform in new cultural venues, taking the Dada influence to various European cities where they arrived, as its genuine missionaries.

My research focuses on how Dadaism manages to transcend the fixed boundaries of a single event, bringing on the stage a series of artistic conglomerates, consisting in a combination of theatre, poetry, painting, graphics and scenography.

Diana Stoica,

On Afrofuturism, the identity of fear and the Other in Europe

My proposal is to share some opinions and invite to reflect on Afrofuturism, a concept that had no particular significance in social and political studies, although it was revealed. From the beginning that images on the African, or Africa, were always hidden in the representations of the future. The study shows that based on the very fact that hiding is fearing, Afrofuturism is a concept linked to the possible becoming of the social and political relations in an Afro globalized possible world that enhances the identity of fear and harnesses the position of the African-Other, in Europe. This study is conceptual, qualitative, focused on the philosophical aspects of intercultural communication, showing some cases of fear and acceptance of the African Other from Romania and Hungary. The main objective of the study is to value, from a political and social perspective, the identity of fear in relation to Afrofuturism, highlighting the changes of perception on the Other in a Europe marked by the profound questioning of the identities, as one identity with more variations or as more identities under a single path towards the understanding of the Self, in relation to the Other. The theoretical frame is inspired by the postmodern thinking on African studies and analyses on Afrofuturism, Afro globalization, Afro Europeanism, and recent studies on the African Identity.



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Ionuța-Natalia Munteanu-Iorga ,
European crises and cultural identities. A panoramic perspective
on Central European Literature

The vast field of History(s) connected with the geopolitical space of Central Europe has been written and modified, or simply deleted and reinvented several times. Populations that have been under the domination of great empires for centuries (Ottoman, German, Russian and Austrian) have borrowed from each other not only customs and traditions, but also a new mentality and a new manner of judging things. Little by little, the works of literature and various authors of many small countries were raising their own voices to create a discursive consistency. Many texts from decades ago are nowadays - besides being literary samples - also credible documents about a particular socio-behaviour.

With making these issues more visible for the public, important novelists used to create, during decades, a major cultural project about understanding the multiple factors of crisis in Europe. As a result, authors like Franz Kafka, Herman Broch, Danilo Kiš, Bruno Schulz, Paul Celan, Milan Kundera were setting, literary lines and terms to clarify a high range of subtle phenomena regarding politics and mentalities, dominating the space of Old Europe. Suggesting a new epic model, new subjects, a different style, and a different textual architecture, these writers were imprinting the reader's mind with reflecting on a new epic pattern: the split of identity under the horrible effect of war.

In addition, all other sensitive issues that the Central-European writers prefer to write about were passed through the filters of subjectivity and each one was revealing the experience of living in a particular area of restriction, isolation and fear. By proposing an epic product focusing on imbalances, frustrations, resentments and fragile individuals, the central – European author is revealing a powerful fiction, ready to underline the desperate need of re-constructing a new (and maybe a better!) Modern European Identity through Literature and Culture.



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDORVARGHESETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN EXCELLENȚĂ





SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 3

Maria Ioana Rus,

*La sicurezza europea all'ordine del giorno
negli incontri bilaterali italo-romeni del 1966-1975. Conferenza di
Helsinki*

La sicurezza europea è stata una delle questioni più affrontate durante le visite ufficiali tra i rappresentanti della Romania e dell'Italia durante il periodo 1966-1975. Questi si sono infatti confrontati su molteplici aspetti legati alla sicurezza europea nel periodo che precede la Conferenza per la Sicurezza e la Cooperazione in Europa, ambo le parti promuovendo una politica di pace e condividendo posizioni comuni di espansione Est-Ovest.

Tuttavia, per la Romania, garantire la sicurezza europea era un elemento determinante da rispettare in termini di politica estera e una delle soluzioni è stata la scomparsa dei blocchi. Nella prima fase, i diplomatici italiani hanno visto la conferenza con scetticismo e successivamente come un equilibrio tra poteri. La presente ricerca si propone di identificare in una prospettiva comparativa la posizione dei due Stati su questo tema, analizzando i risultati della Conferenza di Helsinki e il loro impatto sull'evoluzione dei rapporti italo-romeni.

45

Ovidiu Lungu,

*Theories of European integration and their
contributions to the development of the European Union*

In this article, we will take an approach to the main theories of integration, in which we will analyse the defining elements of each theory and how they have contributed to the development of the European Union. In this way, we will be able to understand what were the key points from each period of the integration process and on what was the focus of the process. It also gives us an overview of the nuances of European integration throughout the European project.



Alexandra Nicolescu,

The terrorist phenomenon – a threat to cultural heritage

Insecurity, uncertainty, political and economic instability are the main features that characterize and shape contemporary society. In this favorable environment, the terrorist phenomenon develops and acquires large proportions, so that in order to “survive”, develop and manifest, terrorist groups need substantial and adequate funding. Therefore, in order to be able to prevent and combat the terrorist phenomenon, it is necessary to deepen the rationale behind the mode of operation and the ways in which financial sources are obtained. We mention the fact that terrorist groups obtain the most income from illegal activities such as: drug trafficking, arms trafficking, and trafficking and illicit trade in antiques.

Since 2015, the acts of destruction and looting of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq have been highly publicized, reaching the attention of the international community that has taken measures to prevent and combat these atrocities whose ultimate goal was to subsidize terrorist groups. The purpose of this work is to observe and analyze the ways in which terrorist groups obtain sources of income from illicit activities of trafficking and trading cultural artifacts.

46

It also analyzes the devastating effects felt by the loss, often irrecoverable, of important cultural assets of the international cultural heritage. Emphasis will be placed on the importance of protecting cultural heritage and preventing acts of destruction, robbery, trafficking and trade in cultural property in order to obtain sources of income to finance terrorist groups.

Adrian Mocan,

Changing the European cultural identity of migration flows: multiculturalism and integration versus criminality and terrorism

The world we live in is changing at a rapid pace under the pressure of several factors. Obviously, Europe is also caught in this carousel of speed, which tends to reshape its identity, with direct effects on the way we perceive European history, culture and society. Several factors, both internal and external, are involved in changing the European cultural landscape. Some cultural changes are nuances that are part of the same trend, but some have the ability to capture and shock. In this article, I intend to focus on the changes induced in European society by the recent waves of migrants, but also on the escalation of the fundamentalist phenomenon in Europe.

By referring to facts and situations involving Muslim immigrants from Western European countries, and by mapping terrorist attack and crime risks provoked by some of them, this study wants to analyze the cultural conflict between the West and the Muslim World within the context of Muslim's migration. The everyday increasing number of migrants coming from conflict areas in the Middle East and Northern Africa determine risks and social, economic and security uncertainties that are generated by the failure of European multiculturalism.

Unfortunately, Islam institutionalization represented a phenomenon in progress in Europe and Muslims here identify with the Muslim world they came from, rather than the European nations where they moved and live today. The migrants' wave that Europe encounters affects the structure and the characteristics of Western societies, mostly social and cultural processes and patterns.

Thus, the article wants to look at the slippages of European multiculturalism in the context of Islamist radicalization in Western Europe, accentuated by the migration crises.



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Anamaria Loredana Ianoși,
Any help for Ukraine? Romanian-Polish-Ukrainian international relations before and after the invasion of the Russian Federation against Ukraine

Sine quo dubium, Europe is currently facing the most difficult situation in the last seventy years. After a pandemic that lasted almost two years and had disastrous consequences both at European and global level, Europe today faces an unimaginable scenario until now, a scenario in which the main characters are Ukraine, in the role of victim and the Federation. Russian in the role of invader. A ruthless invader, with communist perceptions and a lack of respect for national sovereignty and European values, comes to break peace in Europe and around the world through the brutal attack on Ukraine, thus starting a war in full force, the ultimate goal being capitulation of Ukraine, which is accused by the invader of becoming “too Western”.

So, after seventy years of lasting peace in Europe sealed by the Treaty of Paris of July 23, 1952, the treaty that laid the foundations of the European Union, Europe is shaken again by war, fear and insecurity, even on Romania's borders. Of course, Romania did not remain indifferent to the situation of its Ukrainian neighbors, unconditionally supporting them, not only because they are neighbors but also because they share the same communist past and the same European values. Similarly, Poland did not remain indifferent to the drama of its Ukrainian neighbors for the same reasons, based on the common past and sharing the same values.

This study aims to analyze the international relations between Romania, Poland and Ukraine over the last 30 years (from the fall of the communist regime from 1989 to the present), in order to extract examples of good practices that today underlie solidarity between those three states with different destinies but with a common past, which brings them closer together, makes them stronger, ready at any time to fight for national sovereignty and to support each other.



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TURISMOLOGIEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN ÎNCEPUT





SESSION: THE COVID 19 ERA – PANDEMIC AND SOCIETY IN THE 21st CENTURY

Norina Herki,

The public discourse on the Roma minority in Romania during the COVID-19 pandemic: A few case studies (provisional)

The commitment of EU to fight against racism, xenophobia and hate crime has been strengthened in 2013, with the adoption of the European Parliament of a resolution calling on "the role of national authorities responsible for fighting discrimination to be strengthened in order to facilitate accountability for the promotion of hate speech and incitement of hate crime". However, hate speech against the Roma minority in the public space, especially on the internet, social media, still occurs and shows a need to prevent and combat negative stereotyping, stigmatization and ethnicizing crime and criminalizing the Roma. With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, diversity governance and minority protection have been even more challenged and this papers aims at examining the public discourse and phenomenon of hate speech against Roma communities and individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic in Romania, through the lens of a few selected case studies which have featured prominently in the media. Special attention will be given to the political discourse on the Roma minority during this time, as the pandemic period coincides with the rise to power of the far-right populist party the Alliance for Romanian Unity (AUR).

49

Mariana Bocoï-Szigeti,

The first pandemic year for foreign direct investment at the Western border of Romania

Foreign direct investment, the western border of Romania and the border restrictions in the first year of pandemic are the main directions of this article. The paper aims to determine the effects of border closure and its associated restrictions on foreign direct investment in Timiș County, a county situated on the Romanian-Hungarian border, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. In other words, we asked to what extent and what way the border restrictions



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

affected the companies with foreign capital, whether there were any reductions in turnover or even closures of companies, or whether, on the contrary, there were increases and new registered companies. Specifically, the turnover and number of employees of foreign-owned companies over three years were analyzed, two years before the pandemic and the year of the pandemic (2018-2020), relying mainly on quantitative methodology; the measures taken by the authorities, especially measures related to border were identified, relying mainly on qualitative methodology.

An own database, constituted with the help of the official sources from the Ministry of Finance of Romania, was the source for the financial data, and data provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs was the source for legislative information. The analyzed companies were chosen based on the turnover criterion of at least 500,000 euros in at least one of the years 2018-2020. The ranking of the top ten largest companies with foreign capital in Timiș County has not undergone substantial changes during the three years. In the first year of Covid-19 pandemic, the number of dissolved/bankrupt/deregistered companies was higher than the number of newly established foreign companies.

Compared to 2018 and 2019, several companies recorded decreases in turnover in 2020, some reaching 100% decreases, while others recorded increases, the large increase being of over 2000%. In 2020, the first restrictions related to border were included in President's decree establishing a state of emergency and the last restrictions were in December, included in the document regarding the extension of the state of alert. During 2020, a number of restrictive measures were adopted through decrees, laws, decisions, emergency ordinances and others.

Vlad Săsărman,

The measures caused by covid-19 virus: Division or unity?

Today, after the pandemic caused by the Covid-19 virus has hit the whole world, everyone has seen how their lives can be changed in a relatively short time and how fragile is the freedom of movement.

On the one hand, people have begun to question animal-to-human transmissible diseases, with so-called zoonoses (such as the Sars-CoV2 virus) giving them greater prominence. Even if the incidence of zoonoses is not very high, the risk of transmitting diseases from animals to humans exists and the most recent and cruel example was given to us in 2020 by the pandemic created



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



by Covid-19 virus. For this reason, European authorities or the national ones imposed certain strict rules of conduct that must be followed by all people.

On the other hand, compared to the fact that, usually, all persons were subject to the measures of the authorities, many of them began to question about how these measures, which restrict their freedoms and rights, could be challenged in front of the courts of justice. The restrictive measures cannot be unlimited, because in a state governed by the rule of law, they must be verifiable by the courts, if someone complains about them.

Currently, because of the social networks, information is transmitted extremely fast worldwide (and even faster at European level), so that people in a particular country can easily find out what measures are being taken by the authorities in other countries. Thus, the people begin to rise different questions: Why has the state where I live closed its borders, while the neighboring state allows people to cross without restrictions? Why do I have to wear a face mask in the open spaces, while people in another state only need to wear the mask indoors? Why in some countries public crowd is allowed in sports competitions and, in others, the competitions take place without an audience? We will try to answer to this kind of questions throughout this paper, highlighting the severity of zoonoses and the specifics of protection measures taken at European level where the EU is trying to make them as uniform as possible.

Daniela Bercian,

Research methods used to analyze the efficiency of online teaching in the pre-university education system during 2020-2022

This study aims to highlight the way in which teachers were trained and developed professionally despite the pandemic that Romanian society is still struggling with. The whole world was suddenly put in the position to prepare teachers, students and parents alike for a new form of education, namely online education in the global context of pandemic. Online resources bring about a fundamental change in the entire education system in the world, as it allows for personalized learning. The offer of training courses for teachers in the preuniversity system being very rich, allowed the development of attractive and stimulating online classes for students of all ages. The success of online teaching and learning also comes from the mastery of the teacher, who offers students attractive and motivating classes by using generous resources offered by the Internet.

51



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOR VARGHEȘI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN ÎNCEPUT



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

All the above refer to the ideal model of online teaching and learning. The Romanian education system was in a permanent reform along the years, therefore the change brought by the pandemic is benefic only in terms of teachers' training. An important number of teachers have taken this aspect of online teaching as a challenge and have quickly become self-taught, using bravely e-learning platforms for the very beginning. Other teachers have been reluctant and scared of using e-learning platforms. Training courses related to online teaching became a way of life for more and more teachers from Romania. The most efficient methods and means of teaching started to be used in online classes.

The study aims to highlight the research methods used to obtain relevant and accurate results regarding the efficiency of online teaching in the pre-university education system during 2020- 2022.

SESSION: A WORLD IN MOTION – LAW, MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE – 4

Lucian Criste,

Lawyers' rights in criminal proceedings

Regardless of the law applicable to the legal profession, the Code of Criminal Procedure contains a number of specific rights that a lawyer has in criminal proceedings. At a systematic level, the main novelty brought by the current code is that the lawyer appears as a distinct participant in the criminal proceedings. The present study aims not only to analyze the rights of the lawyer, as they are legislated, somewhat anachronistic by *lege lata*, but also a series of proposals of *lege ferenda*, based on the experience of judicial practice and from a comparative perspective. We will try to capture the extent to which the current regulation contains and allows the exercise of rights of defense modeled on modern legislation. We also propose a current analysis of how the principles of adversarial proceedings and equality of arms, as specific guarantees of the right to

a fair trial are respected in the domestic judicial practice. Last but not least, we will try to capture the perception of litigants about the role of the lawyer in criminal proceedings.

Ion Sorin Luca,
***Critical Discourse Analysis of a Daily Mail's Article during the
Brexit Campaign***

This study attempts a Critical Discourse Analysis of a newspaper article taken from *Daily Mail Online* during the EU referendum. The aim is to help readers decode and evaluate an article from the media during the Brexit campaign by providing linguistics strategies as guidance. The approach adopted for this study is based on Norman Fairclough's (2003) perspective of discourse. Firstly, the article's text functions similarly to the interpretation of the object from semiotics and stands there for something that the reader should correlate to a specific context in which discourse from a macro viewpoint encapsulates three dimensions of analysis (representation, genre, and style). Next, for comprehension of the text from a micro viewpoint, I appeal on the one hand to Theo van Leeuwen's (2008) lexical categories for reference to the social actors, and on the other hand to M.A.K. Halliday's (2004) transitive process for analysis of the social action. Moreover, these analysis strategies highlight the connection and relationship between text, social actors, social institutions, and the Brexit context. Hopefully, by analyzing these aspects, I could help readers comprehend that a newspaper article's persuasive strategies used in the Brexit campaign are not random but with a purpose.

53

Ioan Moșuțan,
Migration and migrants- identity and social inclusion

The presentation aims to highlight the main challenges generated by the phenomenon of migration. The confrontation between one's own identity (language, customs, beliefs) and the demands of the host state (social inclusion, health care, access to education) can often lead to dissatisfaction or even tension/ conflict, which may affect local security.

The main security risks regarding social inclusion perspective are represented by large cultural differences; opposition to changing and new situations or rules required by the host state; differences arising from religious belief; immigrants who fail to adapt to Western life; lack of information about people's past and lack of possibility to exchange information with the state of origin, in order to verify and discover possible violations of the law or security risks.

Effective management of migrants is closely dependent on ensuring a climate of state security and to achieve this goal we must not only think about security from a police/military perspective but we must also approach the situation in terms of social inclusion and even medical/public health security- in the current epidemiological context, the management of large masses of migrants or refugees can generate considerable security risks.

A key factor for a successful integration of migrants in host states is taking into consideration the particularities of migrants and to implement programs that combine national legislation and social requirements but considering cultural and ideological background of migrants. I consider that there are no standard programs to ensure social inclusion of a certain group of migrants, but each case must be analyzed in particular, and adapted measures must be implemented.

Also, I will present some representative data about social (un) inclusion of the Roma minority in the European Union (study case).

Iuliana Vîrlan,

The role of diplomatic service in open government. Case of Republic of Moldova

The purpose of this article is to present how Open Government values and principles are implemented by the diplomatic service of Moldova, particularly in regards to their work with civil society and citizens' participation in policy-making. Republic of Moldova has made significant steps ahead towards its EU integration Agenda, but it is still in transition phase. The young state is still confronting with several challenges related to the implementation of the democratic principles and values. Republic of Moldova is a member of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) since 2011.

Viorica Ticu,

Russian Eurasianism: a geopolitical concept in redefinition

This article examines on the emergence of Eurasianism within geopolitical discourse, and the manner in which such representations of Russia as a distinctive Eurasian civilization and power inform geopolitical thinking. The terms “Eurasianism” and “Eurasia” have once again come to the fore on the post-Soviet political and intellectual scene since 1991. In order to answer this question, the author develops a classification of Russian geopolitical discourse based on how the ideas of classical Eurasians are interpreted and applied in the post-Soviet context.

SESSION: PEACE TIME – TIMES OF WAR. ROMANIANS AND EUROPE IN THE 18th-21st CENTURIES – 1

Alexandra Andor (Bud),

The Status of Women in the Late Eighteenth Century.

Family life and marital hypostases in the circular texts of the Arad Diocese

Family life has been legislated by two entities that coordinated and became involved in 18th Century society - State and Church. This collaboration continued until the 19th Century, and beginning with the French Revolution the Church was subordinated by the State, even in matters of matrimonial law. This up-date through secularization had significant consequences on society's attitude towards marriage and traditional family. These changes were felt in the majority of the European countries but were more pronounced in the second half of the 19th century. All the structures of the society, including the family, were marked by numerous changes from a legal point of view.

Patrizio Trequattrini,

Identità e diversità, amicizia ed egoismo tra Italia e Romania nel corso del XIX secolo

The political course which led Italy and Romania to achieve their unity in the XIX century brings to light identities and differences between these two countries. The Renaissance of the two countries reveals a different orientation towards corresponding Churches. The first part of the XIX century represents the historical phase during which the common battle against restoration made the values and the aspirations of the two countries to meet. Romania will follow Italy as a political model, as a model for all national movements. After unlucky events in biennium 1848-1849, the lucky ones followed in the years 1859-1861: Italy and Romania could gain their national unity. They were characterized by many similarities and by many differences too. Transition from the “heroical phase” to “realistic one” in italo-romanian relationships was about in 1880. In the years after 1888 (in which Italy accessed the 1883 austro-romanian Treaty) friendship between Italy and Romania was a “passive one”. For both two parties relationship had a utilitaristic meaning. For what concerns Italy, there is a clear example: it wanted to achieve Veneto by giving to Austria Romanian Principates. It was a cynical computation.

Tudor Neamțu,

Competitive loyalties. Romanians between Vienna and Bucharest in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century

The subject addressed in this paper, focuses upon the idea of loyalty. This matter has deeply troubled the minds of Romanians from Transylvania and the Old Kingdom, at the turn between the 19th and 20th centuries. But why did the Romanians loyalty feelings become competitive? Because the contradictory game of history made the emotional springs that formed the basis of this sentiment to determine attitudes in opposition with the beliefs acquired or cultivated for a long time. Looking back, it is not so surprising that in the 19th century - a time of great transformation and establishment of nation states - the Romanians



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



from the two territories were finding themselves in an ideological dilemma. For sure, the aspirations, passions, and expectations emanating from the prospect of fulfilling national ideals involved an emotional, often dramatic, upheaval.

Our study proposes a parallel approach of the two types of loyalty (national and dynastic) in the two territories inhabited by Romanians, analyzing their attachment to the House of Habsburg, respectively the Romanian monarchy, in the historical context of awakening national consciousness. The competitive evolution of the dynastic and national sense of loyalty had a sinuous course. We note that the dynastic loyalty lost ground when it competed with national sentiments. Detrimental to the fidelity for each monarch, the ideals of unity and emancipation of Romanian people prevailed in the spectrum of affectivity.

We are addressing the reader with interesting and exciting aspects regarding the entire process of shifting mentalities, the ideological impact on individual or collective beliefs, the effects of propaganda and censorship in mobilizing the masses, none the less the constructive tradition of cultivating certain values, virtues, opinions, through education.

Radu Roșca,

***L'esercito austro-ungarico e la propaganda
contro la Romania negli anni della Grande Guerra***

L'argomento di questa presentazione è un capitolo poco studiato dagli storici, quello della propaganda di guerra per mezzo di un certo tipo di insegne, caratteristiche per l'esercito austro-ungarico: *Kappenabzeichen*. Durante la Prima Guerra Mondiale, la propaganda fu un mezzo importante attraverso il quale gli eserciti combattenti si sforzarono di mobilitare i loro soldati e spingerli verso nuovi e nuovi sacrifici. Se nel caso dei tedeschi, francesi, italiani, ecc., il nazionalismo era uno dei principali soggetti della propaganda, l'esercito austro-ungarico come l'intera monarchia danubiana per la quale combatteva, rappresentava un mosaico di nazioni che spesso avevano ideali ed aspirazioni contrastanti. In questa situazione si cercarono altre vie di propaganda per dare ai soldati una motivazione a prendere parte ad una guerra che, col passare

57



UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINA ȘI FARMACIE
"CAROL DAVILA" BUCUREȘTI
BABES-BOLYAI TURKMANVEGETEM
BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN CALITATE



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

degli anni, stava diventando sempre più distruttiva. I militari austro-ungarici erano stimolati dal sentimento di appartenenza ad un determinato gruppo (reggimento, divisione, esercito) sia attraverso le decorazioni che venivano assegnate in gran numero, sia per mezzo di quelle distintive dette *Kappenabzeichen* (distintivi a berretto). Questi, sebbene non ufficiali, venivano acquistati dai soldati, a seconda del reggimento in cui si arruolavano, delle campagne a cui partecipavano, dei comandanti che avevano, diventavano un mezzo attraverso il quale, senza distinzione dall'etnia, i soldati dimostravano con orgoglio la loro appartenenza ad un gruppo di riferimento.

Tra le migliaia di modelli *Kappenabzeichen* prodotti durante la guerra, spiccano quelli dedicati al fronte romeno e implicitamente alla Transilvania. Realizzati dalla fine del 1916, i circa 15 modelli rispecchiano in modo molto evidente l'immagine che le autorità austro-ungariche stavano cercando di trasmettere nei confronti dell'esercito romeno e della Romania. Il soldato romeno è la «volpe» che attacca alle spalle, è il «serpente» che va sterminato. Dall'altra parte, invece, il soldato austro-ungarico è il «leone». Forte, coraggioso e protettivo dei suoi simili, che affronta e distrugge i suoi avversari mentre l'Ungheria offre la sua protezione a coloro che la guerra ha cacciato dalla Transilvania. Come ben sappiamo, si tratta di immagini che sono state profondamente impresse nell'immaginario relativo all'entrata in guerra della Romania, e in alcuni luoghi persistono ancora oggi.

Dragoș Curelea,
Contribuții la cunoașterea activității organizatorice și de comandă
a Generalului Dănilă Papp
la conducerea Diviziei 18 Infanterie din Transilvania între 1919-
1922

The study that we bring to your attention aims to recover in historiographical terms the organizational and command activity that this senior Romanian official, General Dănilă Papp, former senior officer in the Austro-Hungarian army and commander of the Papp Dandar Brigade on the Bucovina front, had - starting from December 2, 1918 in the service

of the Governing Council of Transylvania. He was the commander of the VI-VII Organization Sections within the Sibiu General Territorial Command, a former command and organization structure subordinated to the Army and Public Security Resort of the Transylvanian Board of Directors.

The author shared with the Romanian generals Ioan Boeriu and Gheorghe Domășneanu the document “Principles for military organization in Transylvania, Banat and Hungary”, which he submitted to the approval of the Ministry of War in Bucharest and which was approved by King Ferdinand I on January 25, 1919. The normative act then became the legal basis on which the Romanian army corps will be established in Sibiu (C. VII A.) and Cluj (C. VI A.). Our study also aims to present the activity of General D. Papp in the Romanian Troops Command in Transylvania since April 2, 1919, when the General Headquarters of the Romanian Army invested him as commander of the 18th Infantry Division, a large strategic unit of fight rebuilt mainly from Transylvanians who had their headquarters in Sibiu.

He was the commander of this great fighting unit that operated in the offensive campaign on the Tisza during May-August 1919, he asserted himself in the maneuvering exercises carried out in Bessarabia and Transylvania, respectively he participated in the middle of October 1922 in the coronation of the sovereigns of Romania the Great King. Ferdinand I and Queen Maria at the head of the General Staff of the 90th Sibiu Infantry Regiment, 91st Alba Iulia Infantry Regiment and the 6th Pioneer-Genius Battalion from Alba Iulia. He was part of the series of Coronation generals, decorated by the Romanian sovereign Ferdinand I and promoted to the rank of major general. He was invested in the Command of the 1st Territorial Army Corps in Craiova since April 1923.



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



SESSION: IDENTITIES AND ALTERITIES IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Ionela Bogdan,

Roma Communities between formal and non-formal education during the Communist Regime. An Oral History Research

Roma people constitute one of the largest minorities in Romania, but their voices are often absent from the public sphere and academic community, being perceived in negative terms by society or characterized using stereotypes. Reconstructing the history of Roma communities in Romania during the Communist regime seems to be a difficult task, given the fact that, for many years, there was no specific policy directed towards them. Moreover, the contribution of Roma communities in writing their history has been so far limited. Thus, I consider oral history to be a fruitful method of obtaining coherent testimonies in regard to their past. In this article, using the methodology of oral history I will bring to the fore testimonies of Roma men and women emphasizing how they experienced formal education during the Communist years and the lifelong effects on their lives. At the same time, I will analyze the value they place upon skills and knowledge gained from daily experience, outside the realm of the official educational system, in an attempt to show how formal and informal education coexisted within Roma communities in the period under scrutiny and the conclusions we can draw from it. The main aim of this article is to gather and preserve oral history testimonies from a minority whose history is part of the national history and it should be acknowledged as such, while indirectly pinpointing to the relations between minority-majority, and trying to inquire if there was unity in diversity.

60



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDORVARGHESEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN ÎNCEPUT



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

Andrei Crișan,

Islamic literature in Romania. Sources, dissemination and types of materials

În rândul comunității musulmane din România, în special în rândul românilor convertiți la Islam, circulă o vastă cantitate de materiale islamice scrise sau traduse în limba română. Majoritatea acestor materiale sunt traduceri, din limbile arabă și engleză, ale unor texte cu conținut religios, scrise de autori musulmani din afara României. Unele dintre aceste materiale au fost realizate fie ca proiecte ale unor organizații cultural-religioase, fie ca proiecte personale ale unor devotați membri ai comunității.

În prezent, această literatură, ce a circulat și circulă, oficial dar mai ales informal, în interiorul diferitelor comunități și medii musulmane, este necartografiată și nerecenzată, nici în conținutul său, nici în formele sale de diseminare (cărți, reviste, broșuri). În special în cazul documentelor tipărite, există nenumărate necunoscute: ce s-a tipărit, când s-a tipărit, cum s-a tipărit, de către cine și în ce tiraj.

Jancsó Enikő,

Inter-Ethnic Interaction in Transylvanian Culinary History

In the present study, I present the popularity of a food of uncertain origin, the bálmos (balmoș) in the Transylvanian Hungarian history of culture. Made with sheep's milk, butter or sour cream and flour has long time so well known that it has been classified as one of the symbols of Transylvanian cuisine from Romanian shepherd's tradition. Therefore, taking in today's gastronomic theory, we can talk more about the Romanian-Hungarian interaction, the practice and as a mutual cultural impact. The origin of the name is from the 1695, the year of the publication of the first Hungarian cookbook which appeared in Cluj. Another typical example is from 1862, when the famous romantic novelist Mór Jókai called the Hungarian society to collect characteristics of the Hungarian food for publishing a cookbook containing real Hungarian food. Giving some examples, he listed his favorite dishes in the 9th place on this list, mentioning the bálmos of Abrudbánya (Abrud), which was



cooked for him by Romanian intellectuals during his trip to Transylvania. After its popularity in the theoretical discussion about the cuisine, the balmoș-bálmos was removed from the Transylvanian Hungarian public consciousness until the end of the 19th century, signaling that changing of the interest in cuisine culture, going in the direction of practicing the high society eating habit. But at that same time the Transylvanian Romanian culture more successfully preserved it into the 21st century. We can make use of it in gastronomic tourism, using stories about its multiethnic history.

Denisa Albu,

Minorities in Bulgaria-theory and practice

It is essential to understand and explain the relationship between the national minorities and the Bulgarian state. To see if there is a difference from theory – state legislation taking into account european and international law – to practice – how does the state treat minorities. Is the law a sufficient instrument to protect minorities? And how much does the political will of the state matter? All these elements influenced the evolution of the relationship to the present day.

**SESSION: PEACE TIME – TIMES OF WAR.
ROMANIANS AND EUROPE IN THE 18th-21st
CENTURIES - 1**

Alexandra Pop (Mihali),

The Role of Romanian Feminism in the Acquisition of Civil and Political Rights by Women

The issue of women’s rights and their role in the development of society is (still) a topic that generates analysis and introspection. The various tones and registers of the approach point out the women concerns during the interwar period (and not only) for exceeding the limits unjustly granted by history.



This research aims to bring to light how, with tenacity, perseverance and patience, women have succeeded, united in regaining what the socio-political context has taken from them: civil and political rights, practically the possibility to assert themselves beyond the limits of home, to get out of anonymity. By education and culture, feminine reunions have succeeded in persuading the political sphere to restore equal rights (civil and political). Thus, in the interwar period, the Romanian society felt a revival in most spheres of activity, women acquiring, due to rights, their proper independence.

The study aims to reveal the activity of Romanian feminism regarding its political purpose- the idea of unity in rights in the national conscience of the Romanians.

Balázs-Széles Enikő,
War propaganda at the beginning
of First World War in the “Egyenlőség (The Equality)” newspaper

The First World War was the first armed conflict in history it has become a world war. Various propaganda tools have been used since the beginning of the war, an important propaganda tool being the press. Through the press, large masses of people could be influenced to support the “Great War.”

War propaganda is aimed at supporting the idea of war, and then supporting the war, financial and material.

The Hungarian Jewish Political Weekly Newspaper “Egyenlőség (The Equality),” which was published in Budapest, had its own methods and forms of war propaganda, some quite specific.

We are in the period of Austro-Hungarian Dualism, and at the beginning of the First World War, Germany became an ally of Austro-Hungarian Empire. In this military-political context it was a necessity to define on the pages of the newspaper who were the “enemies” and who were the “friends”. And from a social point of view, the Jewish entity was a minority that has fought very hard for decades to win its rights, but for which the period 1867-1914 was a period of accentuated development from a demographic, social and cultural point of view.

Victor Rizescu,

Similarities and Divergencies in the Unfolding of the Interwar Corporatist Drive: the Italian Model and the Romanian Case

Pondering the virtues and the deficiencies of the available models of authoritarian restructuring sustained by the corporatist design constituted a central thread of the searches for the elaboration of a political order tailored to both the world predicament of the time and the characteristics of the local social milieu which were advanced in Romania over the period 1938-1944. References to the model provided by fascist Italy – quasi-consensually treated as the paradigm of corporatist politics – featured most heavily within the fold of such debates (however accompanied by others that targeted the evolutions of the sort taking place in Germany, Portugal, Austria or Vichy France). They moreover stood in continuation to Romanian evaluations of the Mussolinian policies in the field inaugurated in the 1920's.

The Romanian vindications of necessary departures from the Italian model in the domain of the implementation of corporatist demands were voiced all throughout the period considered against the background of significant differences between the two countries with respect to the organization of the associational structures giving representation to segmental professional interests, themselves conjoined with dissimilarities in terms of social structure. The paper proposed is accordingly meant to give account of both the similarities and the divergencies between the drives to corporatist restructuring exhibited by the two countries during the interwar period.

64

Alexandru Gologan,

***Intellectual identity, between opportunism and resistance.
The portrait of the terrible child of the communist regime, Petre
Dumitriu***

In the turmoil of Second World War events, new realities emerged for the combatant states. The moment of August 23, 1944 will decisively mark the collective mentality because of switching sides. The division of the influence zones between East and West on October 9, 1944 will

definitely throw into the nets of communism the destinies of millions of people.

After the war ended, which should have meant a period of reconstruction, freedom and prosperity it became a paradox for half of the continent, whose fate was decided without consent on a napkin. An iron curtain had fallen over Europe.

At the same time, the culture widowed by the world conflagration needed a fresh start. The fundamental concern of the communists was the configuration of a new identity: the new man, the bearer of Soviet values.

The resistance struggle was just beginning, but the ethical compromise for securing a status was much more tempting. As on August 23, Romanian intellectuals turned around their weapons, without realizing that in their subconscious the core of doctrinal perverting was implanted since 1944. Romanian culture was between the sickle and hammer, coordinated by directives from Moscow.

A prominent rising star of his generation, a young educated man returned home from studies in 1944. A product of the regime, improved by the great of his time, winner of the state award, propelled in key positions by authorities, Petre Dumitriu represents the quintessence of opportunism in that era.

The most beloved son of the system fled the country in 1960 and settled abroad, losing his privileged status. The western world will treat him as an outsider, even though he embraced democratic values and denigrated the Eastern bloc.

A symbol of the Romanian People's Republic, was Petre Dumitriu a gentleman among comrades or a comrade among gentlemen?

Daniel Șandru,

The Media Dimension of Populism in Contemporary Romania

The article explores the hypothesis that democratic deficit has decisively influenced both the evolution of the media and democracy in post-communist Romania. I underline the positioning of citizens „outside” the media and political games whose stake is the establishment of the public agenda.

I show the difficulties of establishing a public space as container of relevant issues and debates. The participation of the citizens and the democratic values kept the pace – when not directly influenced – with the institutional dysfunctions of the Romania’s fragile democracy. Another source for politicization is a new type of journalistic discourse that mirrors the political area, namely the populist discourse.

I am also interested by the manner in which populism is disseminated across the public space through the media. A distinction is made between „populism expressed by the media” and „populism through the media”. It follows the analysis of what I call „multimedia populism” or „E-populism”. The latter combines „citizen journalism” encouraged by the classical media and the attempts of these outlets to gain visibility on social networks.

SESSION: THE HISTORY OF CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS LIFE – 1

Emilia Mihaela Deac,

The conscription of Blaj from 1747. Revenues of the diocese and administrative staff

For the Greek Catholic Diocese of Făgăraș, the Blaj domain was the main source of income. The conscription from 1747 was made on the occasion of the takeover by the administration of the monastery of half of the Blaj domain. In addition to the actual description of the domain, the conscription presents data on the natural resources of the domain and its revenues. Being also the episcopal residence, the place where both the bishop and the vicar lived, the attention to detail was very high. From an economic and administrative point of view, the situation of the field was presented in detail. Starting from the revenues resulting from natural resources, which consist in the sale of cereals and animal products, the economical dynamics were very versatile. The list goes on with those revenues resulting from taxes that were represented by land taxes,

property leases and annual donations (decimate and domain census). Regarding the administration of the domain, the situation is presented of each family from Blaj and the neighborhood villages through personal income. The most important thing in the analysis of this point is the administration of the field and the administrative staff: not only the employees, but also of the field, the function performed by each member of the staff. An important thing in the payment of these employees was the fact that most of the employees were paid by products available to the domain. This conscription explicitly and uniquely presents the operation of an 18th-century domain with the available resources and the resulting revenues, as well as the administration of a domain.

Daniel Săbăceag,
***The Greek-Catholic Protopopyate Băsești: organization and
historical evolution (1856-1930)***

In this study we tried to make a general presentation of the Greek Catholic Archpriest of Băsești, from its establishment until 1930, when it will pass under the jurisdiction of the newly established United Bishopric of Maramureș.

The sources used are based on the conscriptions, censuses, Greek-Catholic schematisms published by the Diocese of Gherla and unpublished archive documents.

The foundation of this ecclesiastical institution of the Romanians from the Codrului area coincides with the moment of the Union of a part of the Romanian believers from Transylvania with the church of Rome. In the first part of the material we tried to follow the historical and organizational evolution of the Băsești archpriest until the middle of the 19th century, and in the second part we present the structure and the functional evolution of the archpriest. We also tried to capture some aspects of the life and work of the archpriests who led the destinies of this ecclesiastical structure.

We highlighted information related on the structure of the archpriest between 1867-1930, respectively the evolution of the number of believers at the level of archpriest, parish or branch, then data on the number of



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



parishes, branches, churches and priests, according to their administrative functions, respectively parish priests, administrators, cooperators or chaplains, but also data on the number of schoolchildren. Thus, from the analysis it is observed that, for the time interval 1867-1930, the number of parishes remained the same, ie 14, of the 4 branches, and at the head of the Băsești district were the archpriests Grigore Pop, Alexiu Varna and Alexandru Achim, whose we prepared short biographical portraits, in which we captured the origin, education and coordinates of their professional career.

Petruța Pop (Ghenescu),

Church and society on the Arieș Valley in the first decades of the 20th century

The archival documents of the communities located on the Arieș River, from the interwar period, highlight the continuity, in a natural way, of the religious and cultural activity, despite the numerous difficulties that followed. If the files from the period of the First World War abound in documents suggesting the contribution of communities in donations and the establishment of women's organizations that were involved in the treatment of the wounded or the collection of materials necessary for the Romanians on the front, the files that date back to the year of the union focus strictly on the problems related to the church. The proximity of 1939 demonstrates, however, the difficulty of the parishes in obtaining from the Directorate of Industrial Production, the galvanized plates necessary for the construction, or the repair of the roof or the tower of the churches. Interference between priests, community members and representatives of local, government authorities in the resolution and management of various crisis situations such as: the problem of moral behaviour in society, the erection, consolidation, or restoration of religious buildings, parish houses, or schools, acquisitions, or the presence and spread of epidemics, were carried out with difficulty, to all this being added the capricious weather, which often left behind significant material damage, forcing the locals to huge recovery expenses.



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL PRIN EXCELLENȚĂ



The censuses of the 1910s, 1920s, 1930s reveal a slight demographic decrease of the population, followed by a gradual increase, a generalized phenomenon on the entire area of the Arieș Valley, a period that corresponds to the numerous cases of tuberculosis and dysentery among children and adults over 40 years of age, due to misery, hunger and poor living conditions.

The overall analysis of the priests and parishes in the Arieș Valley, at the beginning of the Second World War, demonstrates a unitary and constant evolution, the basic principles being almost identical to all parishes, regardless of the confession, the priest having an essential role in promoting the conduct and moral-religious concepts on the one hand, and on the other hand in exposing and implementing the laws of the state. In this ambience and in those that will follow after 1947, the Church will gradually claim its definition as a social and complementary institution to the Romanian state, permanently adapting to the coordinates of contemporary circumstances.

Daniel Barna,

***Salary advances, loans and donations offered
by the Greek-Catholic diocese of Cluj-Napoca 1940-1945***

In the chronological interval considered, the requests for obtaining salary advances, loans and donations were among the most numerous types of documents sent by archpriests, priests, students, or sometimes even by the parishioners, to Bishop Iuliu Hossu. The analysis of these requests is relevant because it reveals a series of administrative, financial and social aspects related to the functioning of the Greek Catholic Diocese of Cluj-Gherla. The particularities of each type of application, the motivation used to obtain the money, their method of repayment in case of advances and loans, as well as the interest rate will be exposed. Regarding donations, the involvement of the diocese in helping the believers with limited material possibilities, the sick and last but not least the orphans will be presented. In addition to offering these donations, the bishop could authorize the organization of collections to help both believers and certain churches under renovation. Cases in which, for various reasons, the applications received cannot be approved, will also be highlighted.



SESSION: CIVILISATION STRUCTURES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE. PAST AND PRESENT – 1

Luciana Nedelea,

Mid-third century A.D. import amphorae as olive oil and wine consumption indicators within the Potaissa legionary fortress

The archaeological campaigns carried out within the headquarters building of the legionary fortress at Potaissa (Turda, Cluj County) have led to the discovery of 1543 individual clay vessels: a) 512 were identified in its chambers; b) 348 were recovered from the military forum; c) 484 *amphorae* and 199 *amphoric opercula* were identified in the Eastern Flank of the headquarters building/the northern wing, a space which had been transformed into a military depot at the beginning of the 3rd c. A.D. The study will focus on the analysis of the main olive oil and wine amphora types identified in the *principia* of the legionary fortress. This thorough analysis will bring more light into the socio-economic aspects of Roman military logistics (long distance supply, transport, storage, consumption, rations and diet) in 3rd c. A.D. Dacia.

Dan Matei,

What “remains to be done” regarding the knowledge of “military anarchy” time in the province of Dacia (the period 235 – 271-275), for the military aspects.

Following the historiographical balance sheet concept (the one performed by E. Birley, The epigraphy of the Roman army. In: *Actes du deuxième Congrès International d'Épigraphie grecque et latine*, Paris 1952 (Paris 1953), 226-238; published with additions in *The Roman army. Papers 1929-1986*. MAVORS. Roman army researches vol. IV (Amsterdam 1988), 3-11), on „*what remains to be done...on the Roman army*” (227 = 3), from the epigraphical perspective; M. P. Speidel, Work to be done on the organization of the Roman army. In: *Roman Army*

Studies II. MAVORS. Roman army researches vol. VIII (Stuttgart 1992), 13-20; in the book one will find listed the primary place of publication), we intend to present on what remains to be done/to eliminate significant deficits on the knowledge of “military anarchy” time in the province of Dacia, regarding the military aspects.

We will make reference to the internal architecture in the *castra*; to the deployment of the troops/part of troops from various Dacian garrisons outside the province; to the last “epigraphical horizon” in the *castra*; to the last Roman coins recovered from the *castra* and the monetary circulation after 235; to the phenomenon of *Altmetail Recycling* of this period; in general to the last functioning stage of the *castra*, of the entire Dacian *limes*, of the activity of the Dacian provincial army in the *Soldaten Kaiserzeit*.

The comparisons with the realities from the *castra* of *Germania Superior* and *Raetia* will be invoked for better understanding the situations in *Dacia*.

Cornel Bucurenciu,

***Literary sources concerning the evolution of the climate
in the Carpatho-Danubian-Pontic area in the 1st millennium***

Throughout history people have always believed that they live in unprecedented, extraordinary times. And as is evident from the written sources that have been preserved, these changes were an important enough topic at that time so as to be recorded by the scribes of the time. The aim of this paper is to analyse the ancient literary sources that discuss climate change and the perception that contemporary people had on it. The sources analysed, cover the period between the first and seventh century A.D. in the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic space.

71

Bogdan Stanciu Gorun,

***Again, about Rogerius’ “Canesi”. Contributions to their
identification as Romanian kneses***

The Mongol invasion of 1241 gave rise to the writing of the well-known “Sorrowful Lament” of the Italian monk Rogerius, surprised by the

invasion while in Hungary, functioning as an archdeacon of the bishopric of Oradea. In a passage long discussed in historiography, Rogerius recalls a group of headmen of the locals, installed by the conquerors Tatars, whom he calls with the enigmatic term “canesi”. Over time, these were considered Vlach kneses, lesser Mongol chieftains, something in between the two, or even Slavic kneses. After a critical review of the main ideas recorded on the subject, the author of the presentation capitalizes on two relatively recent sources of historiography, both from outside Romania, in the light of which the identification of “canesi” as Vlach kneses may become the main working hypothesis. Therefore, Rogerius’ written testimony could contain the first description of how medieval Romanian society worked. The author also makes considerations about the location of Rogerius’ story of the kneses.

Raul Todika,

„*Rebus in adversis patientia probatur*” –

The Castle of Aghireșu and its owners through the years

In order to analyze the history and architecture of the noble residences of the Principality of Transylvania, we must better understand the manner in which the Renaissance influences were transmitted in this part of Europe. Implicitly, the history of the Transylvanian noble families must be taken into consideration. The Bocskai Castle of Aghireșu represents an iconic manifestation of the Renaissance architectural principles within the Transylvanian territory, its planimetric design being in accordance with those promoted by the great architects of the time such as Baldassarre Peruzzi, Giacomo da Vignola or Sebastiano Serlio. Given the castle’s historical and architectural importance, the aim of this paper is to explore a variety of genealogical, documentary, and material sources in order to reconstruct the ownership and possession intricacies following multiple noble families which, at some point, had a right over it. Consequently, the present study comes to punctually complete the history of ownership over the castle of Aghireșu, from the beginning of its construction until the more recent centuries, an issue approached only fragmentarily in brief scientific contributions. The relevance of this article is linked to



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



the provision of a comprehensive analysis on the history of the castle, at the same time raising awareness about its poor conservation conditions hoping that further action will be taken.

SESSION: CIVILISATION STRUCTURES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE. PAST AND PRESENT – 2

Carmen Raicu

The history and memory of houses in an Ethnographic Park. Case study

The Ethnographic Parks usually presents, to their visitors, houses, tools, folk costumes, household items, installations with an accent on traditions and customs. But the soul of those houses was given by the people that lived there and their history should be cherished along with those traditions. How difficult it can be to rebuild the memory of the families that lived in such a house for generations, from the construction time up to moving to the park, it is shown in this paper. The subject is the research done in order to find the descendants of such a family from the northern part of Transylvania, German ethnic (Saxons), even though nobody from their original village, Jelna (Sennendorf) remembered them. They left by carriages, along with all the others of the same ethnicity, not only from that village but from all the area, when Romania, former ally of Germany in the Second World War, became Russia's ally on the 23rd of August 1944. The direction was Austria and Germany. Some of them made it and settled there, others not, being caught behind the war front line, dying in labor camps in Russia or surviving and returning to the village where their homes were meanwhile taken by other locals. The story goes further with the latest ones up to the acquisition of the house by The Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography and moved to The Ethnographic Park "Romulus Vuia", Cluj-Napoca. A microhistory with a European dimension.

73



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI TURISMOLOGIEI ŞI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESUL ÎN ÎNCEPUT



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

Amalia Barbă,
***Éléments d'anthroponymie dans l'espace du cimetière rural de la
région de Nădlac***

L'objectif de l'article est de recenser les anthroponymes existants sur les signes funéraires dans la zone analysée à saisir: particularités des noms, particularités des prénoms, apparition des professions, indication des noms avant le mariage (en cas de défunt), surnoms éventuels . Aussi, la possibilité de déceler les degrés de parenté (à partir des données mentionnées au bas du monument funéraire) conforte l'hypothèse de recherche : le signe funéraire n'a pas qu'une fonction pragmatique, captant les données du défunt (comme dans l'acte de décès), mais aussi une fonction symbolique : donne un aperçu de la cohésion familiale et ethnique, révèle le prestige social et l'identité (confessionnelle et/ou ethnique). Il apporte, en d'autres termes, bien plus d'informations que l'acte historique et explique aussi les subtilités de certains choix appartenant à l'enterré (s'il a élevé sa croix au cours de sa vie) ou à la famille.

Loredana Viță,
The mystery of the Fates in traditional Hunedoara communities

Birth in traditional communities is a human crossing of the thresholds of life that mark the destiny of the future individual of the community. It is what ethnologists call the entry into culture, where life is put in dialogue with all its stages: childhood, adolescence, marriage and, finally, death. The archaic mentality considers that we do not make our own path through life, but we follow a fate destined at birth, by the Fates. As the bearers of the fundamental message of human destiny, life, the Fates, the goddesses of destiny cover every essential moment of it. Starting from this belief, an imaginary complex of popular mythology was created that acts in the effort of people to change the "given", even trying antidotes against the "evil eye", resulting in a series of practices in the ritual of fate, in order to make them give " good fate " for the whole destiny of the child, trying in this way to intervene in the development of the life that is being born.

The traditional Hunedoara society is a living keeper of some magical beliefs and rituals practiced in the essential moments of the individual's existence, which have found, over time, a wide reflection in the publications of specialists and those who have been impressed by this region. However, based on ethnography, local history and direct sources, living informants, I tried to draw up an ethnographic study that would show how to express one of the three moments of the human existence: birth, in order to present systematically the ethno-mythology of the fate at birth found today in the archaic mentality of Hunedoara, considering that any less known details from the studied ethnographic areas are welcome. They only come to complete, to perfect a whole in its entirety.

Alexandru Burlacu,
***Sulle spalle dei vegliardi. Questue e mascherate popolari della
Romania nel contesto europeo***

Le cerimonie dei calendari popolari romeni, che si svolgono nel periodo della lunga stagione dell'inverno agropastorale, presentano alcuni tratti originali in ambito europeo. Da un lato, queste cerimonie presentano una serie di caratteri definitivi ereditati dal sincretismo tardoantico, rielaborati nel contesto regionale del Sud-Est europeo. Questa rielaborazione si concentra, a nostro avviso, intorno al Triodion Quaresimale (*Triodul*, in romeno) del rito della Chiesa orientale. Anche se le principali cerimonie delle mascherate popolari si svolgono intorno al giorno di Capodanno (1 gennaio) e, in misura minore, a quello di Pentecoste (*Rusaliiile*), queste non possono essere comprese appieno se non vengono considerate insieme ai sabati della commemorazione dei morti, i *moși*, letteralmente “gli anziani, i vegliardi”. Queste festività di commemorazione inquadrano un semestre che va dall'autunno (*moșii de toamnă*) – il primo sabato di novembre – all'estate (*moșii de vară*) – nel sabato prima di Pentecoste – e fungono da sfondo canonico ad una stagione lunga di riattivazione delle cerimonie propiziatorie della fertilità. Un primo passo in questo senso è stato fatto dal progetto di ricerca svolta tra gli anni 2007 e il 2012: *Carnival King of Europe*, che ebbe come esito il volume *Carnevale re d'Europa. Viaggio antropologico*



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



nelle mascherate d'inverno (2015), di Giovanni Kezich. In vista di un futuro “atlante generale delle mascherate europee”, sarà utile incrociare i risultati ottenuti con quelli dell'*Atlasul etnografic român. Vol. 5. Sărbători, obiceiuri, mitologie*, edito nel 2013 dall'*Institutul român de etnografie și folclor „Constantin Brăiloiu”*, a cura di Ion Ghinoiu.

L'idea che intendo approfondire è che tanto i calendari della religiosità popolare, quanto quelli del culto ufficiale della Chiesa, hanno in comune questi perni fondamentali (i *moși*), che fanno da sfondo mitologico e rituale all'intero periodo cerimoniale delle mascherate dell'inverno. Il mio approccio quindi sarà sia sincronico, poiché la comprensione delle mascherate europee rimarrà parziale se non terrà conto della particolarità del caso romeno, sia diacronico, dato che l'etnologia romena non può fare a meno della letteratura storica degli altri paesi europei per provare a ricostruire gli scenari dello sviluppo delle proprie forme cerimoniali del periodo dell'anno preso in considerazione. Il periodo è lo stesso per tutta l'Europa, mentre le singole festività che lo aprono e lo chiudono differiscono da caso a caso: di queste identità e differenze proverò a rendere conto.

SESSION: THE HISTORY OF CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS LIFE – 1

76

Vlad Tomoș,

The condition of the Pentecostal as a minority in the contemporary era

My research area focuses on a niche subject. I study the Pentecostal community in the Cluj area. The goal is not a reconstruction of the history of the Pentecostal community, nor a presentation for the majorities. These approaches are often found in the historiography of the subject, it is either an attempted to faithfully reconstruct its genesis, multiplication and spread of Pentecostals, or to explain in detail the peculiarities of the community that differentiate it from other religious minorities or from



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR EXCELENTIA



Cercetare doctorală și postdoctorală de calitate, inovativă și relevantă pentru piața muncii
POCU/380/6/13/124146

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operational Capital Uman 2014-2020

the majority of traditional cults. Through this paper I aim to contribute to this research with a balanced approach of the community's history, to capture its particularities that do not fit into a formal history, bounded by events, with deep points of identity shaping, at the same time trying to stay clear of a cold, distant examination, a stiff analysis.

Throughout the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the Pentecostal community went through various challenges. Being a minority community, these challenges came from within but especially from the outside, nevertheless they helped shape a profile for the Pentecostals. The present paper proposes an analysis of the Romanian Pentecostal's condition through his own accounts. Outlining an identity map of the Romanian Pentecostal that goes through the main stages of life.

Efrim Truță,

Cultural and religious identity of Romanians in Spain

Since the second half of the 20th century, following the political movements of purge practiced by the new regime installed in Bucharest, a part of the intellectuals with right-wing views, took refuge in the West. One of the countries chosen because of the political regime was Spain. So, from the 50's the Romanian community in Spain began to coagulate, a community that was not very numerous but active in cultural and religious terms. After 1989 and especially with the granting of Schengen visas, the community in Spain will grow considerably, reaching a number of about one million Romanians, the second largest in Europe after the community in Italy. In the context of an increasingly unclear prospect of returning to the country, a cultural and religious organization takes place in order to preserve the cultural and religious identity.



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Gabriel Hoza,
Document, archive and historical memory.
Contributions to the Greek-Catholic Church historiography of the
19th-20th centuries

This papers aims to investigate church archives from a less used point of view: that of memorial sources. When we refer to “archives”, we are accustomed to propose the research of archival documents, or of facts and events reflected in the light of archival documents. In this research we aim to deal with archival documents (their creation, aspects of the organization and functioning of the institutions that issued them, and last but not least, the staff involved in this activity), seen through the eyes of personalities of the 19th century and early 20th century: Tit Bud, Ioan Boroș, Ioan Vancea, Victor Mihalyi de Apșa and many more, from which we have plenty narrative sources: diaries, memoirs, autobiographies. We consider that such a research approach is justified because it shows us: how the current archive of the ecclesiastical space is perceived and valued, from the perspective of much more personal and subjective sources, such as the memorial ones.

In recent years, the memoirs of the great personalities of the Greek Catholic Church have been discovered and published by researchers, being a growing field of interest for academic research. The life of these personalities has also begun to be studied thanks to access to the archives. It is interesting to watch these personalities and the way they developed. Firstly, Tit Bud and Ioan Boros write their memoirs in old age, while allowing them, in addition to being subjective, to perceive the events through the filter of maturity. Secondly, Ioan Vancea and Victor Mihalyi de Apșa write their “diaries” on the occasion of their participation in the Vatican I Convention - a valuable document containing the details of the journey, the discussions and the interventions within the conciliation.

The discovery and drafting of memoirs from the ecclesiastical environment make an unexpected contribution to the history of the church in Transylvania. The published documents constitute valuable testimonies about the Romanian Greek Catholic Church, the history of Transylvania and the ecclesiastical life of the second half of the 19th and



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOR VARGHEȘIEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR EXCELLENTS





early 20th centuries. The publication of such documents is an important contribution to research on church memoirs.

Árpád Péter,

Aspects of the history of Protestant mass-media from Transylvania

In our presentation we will analyze aspects of the history of periodicals published by the Unitarian Church of Transylvania. We will present elements of the history and functioning of the scientific journal “Keresztény Magvető” (in translation: “Christian Sower”) and the informative journal, which targets a wider audience - practically the entire parish community -: “Unitárius Közlöny” (in translation: “The Unitarian Gazette”).



UNIVERSITATEA BABES-BOLYAI
BABES-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS BY EXCELLENCE



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- **Albu Denisa**, PhD Candidate, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Political Science
- **Andor (Bud) Alexandra**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Bălan Simona**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Balázs-Széles Enikő**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Barbă Amalia**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Barna Daniel**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Bercian Daniela**, PhD Candidate, West University of Timișoara
- **Bocoi-Szigeti Mariana**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Bogdan Ciprian**, PhD, Lecturer, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Bogdan Ionela**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Bolovan Ioan**, PhD, Professor, Director, “George Barițiu” Institute of History, Romanian Academy
- **Bonda Ioana**, PhD, Babeş-Bolyai University/Archive Department
- **Bucurenciu Cornel**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Bulibaşa Adina Laura**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of Theater and Film
- **Burlacu Alexandru**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Cârja Cecilia**, PhD, Babeş-Bolyai University/Archive Department



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS THROUGH EXCELLENCE



- **Cârja Ion**, Associate Professor, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Ciofirla Ana Maria**, Postdoctoral researcher, West University of Timișoara/Faculty of Arts and Design
- **Coccia Benedetto**, PdD, Researcher, Centro Studi e Ricerche IDOS di Roma
- **Cociș Alexandru**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of Law
- **Corpădean Adrian-Gabriel**, PhD, Associate Professor, Dean, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Crișan Andrei**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Criste Lucian**, PhD, Assistant, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of Law
- **Curelea Dragoș**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Deac Emilia Mihaela**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Di Sciuolo Luca**, PhD, Chair, Centro Studi e Ricerche IDOS di Roma
- **Dinu Rudolf**, PhD, Professor, Director, Accademia di Romania in Roma
- **Doczi-Luchian Anca**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of Theater and Film
- **Făgărășan Silvia**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Floare Flavius**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of Theater and Film
- **Ghișa Emilia Castela**, The Association of Universities, Research and Development Institutes and Central University Libraries of Romania - ANELIS PLUS



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- **Ghiță Eugen**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/ Faculty of European Studies
- **Ghitta Ovidiu**, PhD, Professor, Dean, Babeș-Bolyai University / Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Glăvan Bianca**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Goia Raluca**, PhD, Professor, Babeș-Bolyai University/ Faculty of European Studies
- **Gologan Alexandru**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Gräf Rudolf**, PhD, Professor, The Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sibiu
- **Guardavaglia Antonio**, PhD, Professor, Istituto Roberto Ardigo Padova
- **Hapca Ioana**, PhD, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Herki Norina**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/ Faculty of European Studies
- **Hodor Teodor-Ioan**, Project Manager POCU/380/6/13/124146
- **Hoza Gabriel**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Ianoși Anamaria Loredana**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Iordache Florin**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/ Faculty of Theater and Film
- **Iov Claudia**, PdD, Lecturer, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Iuhaș Anca**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Jancso Enikő**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS THROUGH EXCELLENCE





UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- **Joldescu-Stan Gianina**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Lazăr Marius**, PhD, Lecturer, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Leoncini Francesco**, PhD, Professor, Università Ca' Foscari Venezia
- **Liță Alexandru**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Luca Ion Sorin**, PhD Candidate, West University of Timișoara
- **Lungu Ovidiu**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Matei Dan**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Matiș Cosmin-Dumitru**, PhD, Lecturer, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Mocan Adrian**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Modoc Emanuel**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of Theater and Film
- **Moisa Gabriel**, PdD, Professor, Dean, University of Oradea/Dean, Faculty of History, International Relations, Political Sciences and Communication Sciences
- **Moșuțan Ioan**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Munarini Giuseppe**, PhD, Researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Institut of Ecclesiastical History „Nicolae Bocșan”
- **Munteanu Iorga Ionuța Natalia**, PhD Candidate, West University of Timișoara
- **Neamțu Tudor**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Nedelea Luciana**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR EXCELLENCE





UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Nicolescu Alexandra**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
 - Oradea
 - **Paic Sebastian**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy
 - **Paknehad, Cristina**, PhD Candidate, Assistant, Free International University of Moldova Chişinău
 - **Páll-Szabó Ferenc-Daniel**, PhD, Babeş-Bolyai University
 - **Pantea Ana**, PhD, Lecturer Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
 - **Petcu Cătălin Dumitru**, PhD, Babeş-Bolyai University
 - **Péter Árpád**, PhD, Lecturer, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of Political Sciences
 - **Péter Csilla**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of Theater and Film
 - **Ponta Adina**, Postdoctorat researcher, Lecturer, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of Law
 - **Pop (Ghenescu) Petruța**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
 - **Pop (Mihali) Alexandra**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
 - **Pop (Mogoşan) Anca**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
 - **Raicu Carmen**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/ Faculty of History and Philosophy
 - **Rakusa-Suszczewski Mikołaj**, PhD, Professor, University of Warsaw/Centre for Europe
 - **Randazzo Francesco**, PhD, Associate Professor, Università di Perugia/ Centro Internazionale di Ricerche e Studi Eurasiatici
 - **Ricci Antonio**, PhD, Researcher, Centro Studi e Ricerche



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR EXCELENTIA



IDOS di Roma

- **Rizescu Victor**, PdD, Associate Professor, University of Bucarest/Faculty of Political Sciences
- **Roja Alexandru-Ionuț**, PhD, Babeș-Bolyai University
- **Roșan Adrian**, PhD, Professor, Director, Special Psychopedagogy Department, Babeș-Bolyai University
- **Roșca Radu**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Rus Ioana Maria**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Săbăceag Daniel**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Sălăgean Tudor**, PhD, Director, The Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography
- **Sălcudean Nicoleta**, PhD, Associate Professor, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of Theater and Film
- **Șandru Daniel**, Postdoctoral researcher, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Săsărman Vlad**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of Law
- **Șipoș Sorin**, PhD, Professor, Director, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies Oradea-Chișinău, University of
- **Stan Ana Maria**, PhD, Babeș-Bolyai University/Museum of History
- **Stanciu Gorun Bogdan**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Stoica Diana**, PhD Candidate, West University of Timișoara
- **Surdu (Pantea) Lucia**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Tamas Enya Andrea**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



- **Tîcu Viorica**, PhD Candidate, Free International University of Moldova Chişinău
- **Todika Raul**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Tomasella Paolo**, PhD, ERPac-Ente Regionale per il Patrimonio Culturale del Friuli Venezia Giulia – Villa Manin, Passariano
- **Tomoş Vlad**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Trequattrini Patrizio**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Truţă Efrim**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Turcuş Florin-Claudiu**, PhD, Professor, Vice Dean, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of Theatre and Film
- **Văscan Rareş**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Vermeşan Maria Cristina**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy
- **Vidrean-Căpuşan Tudor**, PhD, Assistant, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of European Studies
- **Vîrlan Iuliana**, PhD Candidate, Free International University of Moldova Chişinău
- **Vîtcă Loredana**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University/Faculty of History and Philosophy



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
BABEŞ-BOLYAI TUDORMANGHIETEM
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITAT
BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
PROGRESS THROUGH EXCELLENCE

