

**"The Lower Danube" University of Galați
Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology
Department of History, Philosophy and Sociology**

***The Economic and Social
Development of South-Eastern
Europe and the Black Sea Area (from
the Antiquity to the Present Day)***

Book of Abstracts

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Galați (Romania) - 17-18 September 2015**

International conference
The Economic and Social Development of South-Eastern Europe
and of the Black Sea Area (from the Antiquity to the Present Day)
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Peire Cardenal, an Occitan poet and patriot

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The century XII was represented a true Renaissance for the Western European culture. The poetry is one of the arts which have known a strong affirmation since the first half of the previous century, when, once with Guillaume (1071-1126), the seventh earl of Poitiers and the ninth duke of Aquitanie, make their appearance in the cultural history of the Occident, the troubadours. Special phenomenon that profoundly marked the European lyrical, the troubadours poetry meant a true "explosion" of the artistic creation. Following this poetic effervescence they have left many written works by poets more or less talented.

Among all these poets, Peire Cardenal is distinguished by the life and creation. He saw daylight at puy en Velay in the province of Auvergne, (at 500 km. south of Paris) most likely in the year 1180 (some sources give his birth year as 1176) and he had a very long life his death was recorded somewhere in 1278. (His latest writings dating from 1271). The poet was from a noble family, which directed to an ecclesiastical career, which however Peire quickly abandoned it, preferring to become a troubadour. Among, likely, his extensive opera, survived to us 12 love songs, and over 80 by *sirventes* (poems with satirical content, moral or political, which mocked the clergy or of the laity morals, Peire Cardenal it is an incontestable master the latter poetry kind. In total, from his creation, we have 96 poems. The poet was between 1204-1208, the secretary of the Count Raymond VI of Toulouse. More of his poems are full by the anticlerical feelings, which were shared by many people in the South of France. On these poems we will stop and we will analyze in our brief essay.

Orthodoxy and holy dynasty in the Balkans **(14th – 15th centuries)**

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Orthodoxy as a political community, has always sought to implement a social order based on its principles. Christian idea of restoring the monarchy as it appears in some Bible passages theorized, is first made when Constantine the Great became a Christian, renouncing State and not sacrifice adopting a Gnostic form, but a form Nicene religion of the imperial family, continued phenomenon of Theodosius the Great who really will do in the Roman Christian Empire. However, the republican character of the Roman Empire, later Byzantine, now will not disappear. The Senate is reduced in importance, and even republican institutions and the title of *imperator romanorum* the meaning of the Romanian people, remains. And so there is a conflict between the idea and the Christian state Roman imperial realities. Adoption sacral anointing will not resolve this conflict.

There are various eulogies and comparisons with David hagiographers, including Eusebius, but definition state through this approach had not been done. While Talmudic Judaism Messianic idea disappears, search Davidic succession giving rise Kabbalistic intellectual experience in the area will reconstruct Orthodox Serbia concept of sacred monarchy. So Judaism are no longer identities temple, but with cabalistic Gnostic ideas. Judaism will pray for the Messiah of the lineage of David until after sec. XVI, Jewish prayer books having no previous mention of Solomon's temple or sacrifices (korbanot) or the messiah. Meanwhile, Serbian documents donation to the different monasteries will make reference to donations that David and Solomon were the temple, as an archetype for donations they make they will paint the churches and David and Solomon as ancestors. These realities are coupled with the idea of holy dynasty. The idea holy dynasty took full composition iconographic by overlapping Jesse tree to tree Decani with sacred dynasty nemanide, time maximum manifestation in history of fulfilment of the promise of restoring the text of the Ascension of the Kingdom of Israel, which will culminate with the Kossovopolije Vidovdan ideology, choice of heavenly kingdom. The paper aims to highlight the role of the Serbian dynasty in the Balkans, including influences the Romanian space.

The Danube as a cultural and mystical cross-border

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The Danube river can be perceived as a cultural and mythical crossborder in Balkan medieval history. It has served as a contact point between diverse cultures particularly in the early Middle Ages (IX-XII centuries). The large river splitting the civilized Christian imperial Bizantian world from the “barbarian” and pagan northern cultural area (Scandinavians, Pechenegs, Scythians) is a component of the “water labyrinth” mythologem. Danube is a mystical space which the real historical hero should cross to achieve his goal. For instance, the Bulgarians led by khan Asparuh had to cross it in order to create the Bulgarian state. In that sense, Danube river has been considered as a border zone between the known **own** space (North for Scandinavians) and the unknown **foreign** space (the mystical but attractive Byzantian South). This river the, same as Dnepr for Scandinavians, can be considered a place of trial which the crossing historical hero (Viking chieftain) should overcome to establish in the attractive South (the Byzantian Empire). Hence, this river is a dividing line between the elements of **own** and **their**, between **us** and **them**. The regions northwards from Danube were populated by Germanic tribes, whereas the South represented the unknown but the cultural area desired by the Scandinavians who intended to establish in the warmer and richer Byzantian lands.

Therefore, Danube has been considered by medieval Byzantian chroniclers and modern Bulgarian scholars **as a divisive rather than a uniting point**. It is simply a border; it does not connect, it divides. So, from a real historical viewpoint Danube has been deemed a dangerous place staying on the path of the migration throughout the axis North-South particularly in the period between IX and XII centuries. And the lower Danube is precisely this part of the river where the abovementioned features most brightly apply.

State, shepherds and nature in the Ottoman mountains: Land use organization of summer pastures (yaylaks) in the Rhodope Highlands (16th – 18th centuries)

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The present paper aims to stress an aspect of human – nature interconnection that shapes the mountainous environment in the Ottoman Balkans in the Early Modern Time. The focus of the study is centered on the highland summer pastures and their shared utilization by the state and shepherds during the 16th – 18th centuries. As a case study area the Rhodope Mountains are chosen, which along with the Thrace plain were situated in the hinterland of the Ottoman capital Istanbul. Moreover, their natural resources were a constituent part of the chain of the Ottoman provisioning system of foods distribution and raw materials supply. Pastures were an ecosystem, that transferred the natural forces of the sun, water and the soil nutrients through grazing into animal power, and consequently into different foods, goods and cash. Every summer the Rhodope Highlands provided shelter and enough grass for the numerous flocks of the local mountaineers and the seminomadic yörüks coming from the surrounding lowlands. The mountainous pastures were under different circles of economic interests: on one hand the state and pious foundations looked for their proper utilization and on the other – the shepherds and stock-breeders sought to gain rights of land use on more grassland areas. So, the study questions how these circles of interests interacted among each other and managed to organize the land use of highland pastures, and what was their effect on the mountainous environment. I made attempt to find the answers in various Ottoman documents, housed in the rich collections of the State archives in Istanbul, Turkey (Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi).

**"Borrowing money from the Turks" – comments on the
economic and political relations between Wallachia and the
Sublime Porte in the 17th century**

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As the title suggests, this study aims to capture the relations between the Sublime Porte and Wallachia in the seventeenth century, from a less analyzed view by Romanian historiography, although we do not lack valuable research related to the economic aspects of the Romanian-Ottoman relations in the medieval and pre-modern age. Among the authors of these researches we can mention well-known historians such as Nicolae Iorga, Gheorghe I. Bratianu, Șerban Papacostea, Paul Cernovodeanu, Lia Lehr, Ioan Caproșu, Bogdan Murgescu etc.

However, a clearly defined chronological analysis of a particular situation of the economic relations between Turks and Romanian has not been made until now as we know. In fact, this communication will try to identify the cases in which the Turkish usurers were lending money to various personages from Wallachia during the period between the reign of Michael the Brave and the end of Mihnea III Radu's reign. Therefore, we try to discover the documentary „traces” of these borrowings especially those taken by the Wallachian boyars from merchants or Turkish militaries who lived or had businesses in the region from the Lower Danube during the mentioned above period.

A priority direction of this research is focused on grasping the meaning of these loans. Have the close economic relations between Turkey and the Romanian reflected an adjustment of the Romanian elite to the conditions of the Ottoman supremacy in the north of the Danube or were they a manifestation of Walachia inclusion in the "economy-universe" represented by the Ottoman Empire, according to Fernand Braudel's expression?

Mapping in the 18th century. The case of Wallachia and Moldavia *

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This study highlights the necessity of an interdisciplinary approach regarding the study of 18th century cartographic documents. Based on such an approach, the research of maps from the mentioned period brings new data which is usually lost when making separate geographical and/or historical analyses.

Well-known geographer George Vâlsan referred to the maps of the Romanian Principalities realised until the 18th century as real “monstrosities”. He made this statement with regard not only to the cartographic elements of the documents, but also to the toponymic part.

In the 18th century the necessity of having precise information about the geographical characteristics of the Romanian Principalities appeared during the wars waged in this area by the three local great powers (the Russian, Austrian and Ottoman Empires). Officers from the Russian and Austrian armies were involved in the topographic process of mapping the two Romanian Principalities. The resulted maps no longer looked like the old ones. The landforms are more accurately represented and the density of the toponyms is considerably higher in comparison with earlier maps. Thus, 18th century maps become true historical, statistical, linguistic and cartographic documents. However, even though they were carefully made, it is still difficult to decipher certain toponyms, some of which have been preserved until the present, while others were lost, and some geographical features were still being incorrectly drawn in that epoch. All these documents constituted the base for important papers written from different perspectives (historical, economical, sociological, ethnographical, etc.).

The analysis was based on a set of maps from the archive of the National History Museum of Romania, but also on some sketches of military operations: the maps made by Constantin Cantacuzino (1700), Fr. Schwantz (*Tabula Valachiae Cisalutanae*, 1722), military engineer Berndt (1723), Luigi Fernando Marsili (1726), the Austrian map made by Specht 1790/1791, the Russian map of 1835 etc.

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Navigation at the mouths of the Danube (17th – 19th centuries)

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In the period between 1680-1829 is seen a evolution of different type of ships, different shipbuilding models in the Danube harbours. Also during this period it is an evolution of shipyards located in Braila and Galati. Our investigation follows the materials used in the shipyards, their origin, and the division of labor and a gradual increase in the number of ships that were built here.

This period was characterized by efforts of the Romanian Principalities to connect their own trading system at the Black Sea and the Mediterranean and disputes between great powers to impose their control over this area. The development of navigation had positive consequences regarding the general evolution of the society from the Romanian territory, offering new perspectives in both economical and social departments.

The development of the commerce and of the navigations ways entails the villages and cities apparition and blowing. All this communities were increased by the permanently products changes between the two shores of the Danube. and also with archipelago markets and with the Mediterranean shores. The fluvial and maritime commerce was, of course, encouraged by the local communities. Over the Danube for example, were villages or cities, any way, harbors from each part of the shore. During this period the Romanian Principalities evolved from medieval society to a society built on modern bases.

Making money along the Lower Danube: the Puliev-Georgiev merchant house: its foundation and first period of activity (1839-1841)

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One of the most powerful Bulgarian merchant houses during the Revival period (18th – 19th centuries) was “Pulievi-Georgievi”. Two of the partners – Hristo and Nikola Pulievi continued the business ventures of their father – Teodor Puliev. Puliev’s nephews (Evlogi and Hristo Georgiev) were also involved in the activities of the firm (Evlogi in 1839) and Hristo (from 1841 onwards). The main aim of this paper is to shed new light on the foundation of the merchant house and to reveal Pulievi’s trade activities. In a lesser extent, I will discuss Evlogi and Hristo Georgiev’s role in the firm. I would like to make two very important reservations. First of all, I have chosen that period because in 1839 was established the firm “Pulievi-Georgievi”. On the other hand, 1841 is also a year of particular importance. Evlogi’s younger brother Hristo began his entrepreneurial career settling down premanently in the town of Bucharest and Evlogi moved to Galatz. Pulievi settled down in their native town – Karlovo and continued to deliver products to their relatives. Many historians have paid attention to Georgievi’s activities in comparison with the lack of relevant research dedicated to their “teachers” in commerce – Pulievi brothers.

I will discuss this issue on the basis of the following problems: In the first place, I will comment the merchant contract signed on January 1 1839 through which was established the merchant house. On the other hand, I will depict Pulievi-Georgievi’s range of entrepreneurial activity both northwards and southwards from the Danube. Third, I will present data devoted to the items – an object of export. In the fourth place, I will try to shed new light on Pulievi’s business practices and strategies.

Danubian grain and the European deposit ports. Quantitative aspects (1829–1853)*

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This paper refers to the foreign trade of the Romanian grain Principalities and their destination (the European deposit ports). During the Modern Age, a large part of the world grain trade was controlled by certain intermediate ports. The grain it was stored for lengthy periods (even 7 years) and sold when market conditions seemed favourable. Two cities, Galați in Moldavia and Brăila in Wallachia, personified the interests and hopes of the principalities regarding the economic role of the Danube. Starting with the 1830s, the Danubian an increasingly frequent destination for European entrepreneurs who had discovered their great commercial prospects. The Russian–Turkish Peace (1829) turns the ports of Brăila and Galați into important suppliers of grain on the European markets. In the following century, Grain from Romanian Principalities supplied the European deposit ports.

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Some aspects on the shipping companies on the Romanian section of the Danube (in the last half of the 19th century)

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The development of steam navigation allowed, at the end of the nineteenth century, the presence of many fluvial and maritime companies in the section of the Lower Danube. The improvement works at the Iron Gates made large German, Austrian and Hungarian companies strive to take over an important part of the fluvial traffic on the Romanian section of the Danube. At the same time, great European companies, such as Lloyd, Johnston, Fraissinet, Florio & Rubatino, etc. continued to compete on the maritime Danube, as the ports of Galați and Brăila were still profitable destinations.

The Italian community in Galati – social aspects

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In this article I will try to identify the moment when these ethnics started acting as a community, what were the social categories in it, its importance and contribution to the local culture and economy. Refers to the following relevant aspects in the history of the Italian community of Galati: references to the Catholic Church of Galati from the writings of foreign travellers along the years; the building of the Catholic Church of Galati, erected between 1839 and 1942, as a unifying factor for the Italian community, as well as its active role in the education of the community; statistics: marriages, births, deaths recorded in the church’s archives; hierarchs, priests and monks who served along the years in the Catholic Church of Galati; the end of the Second World War and the instauration of the communist regime.

On the beginnings of the First World War in the press published at Brăila

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Brăila, port city of utmost importance for the national economy, benefited of a very important local press, at the beginning of the twentieth century. Press sheets and numerous newspapers (such as "Bomba", „Dunărea”, „Egalitatea Brăilei”, etc.) offered the readers not only information about the economical, social and political life of the town, but also about the events from all over the country and the whole world.

The crucial moment of the outbreak of the First World War was widely discussed in Brăila's press. The purpose of this contribution is to emphasize the Romanians' attitude towards this moment as it was presented by the opinion leaders during that time, the journalists. The press articles conveyed the Romanians' mood, implicitly the one of the people from Brăila, regarding this events. From the articles written during that period it can be perceived the Francophile attitude, an attitude that was clearly against Austro-Hungary and Germany. The journalists from Brăila propagated the idea of Romania's participation in the great conflagration along with France, with the aim of achieving the national ideal: establishment of the Great Romania. Also, the newspapers from Brăila were rendering information on the effects of war on the town's economy (reduced commercial traffic in the harbor, rising prices of goods of any kind).

Armenian personalities from Galați – the city of Galați
during the Ștefan H. Ștefan’s term as mayor
(January 1925 – July 1926)

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Ștefan H. Ștefan, an Armenian ethnic, the owner of an impressive fortune, consisting mainly of real estate properties, was known during his age as „the man with 100 houses”. An outstanding personality of the town of Galați, between January 1925 and July 2016, he held the function of president of the Interim Commission. In this position, his major accomplishment was the implementation of some measures that favored the economic, social and cultural development of the town. Through these actions, he received not only the appreciation of the people of his times, but also of the next generations.

He also displayed a great philanthropic spirit, donating his salaries to “Principele Mircea” infant care society, to “Alinarea” asylum. He also stood for granting subventions to the “Association of the Students from Covurlui”, to the “Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis”, to “Tălășman” children colony and also to the museum created at Boys School no. 6.

A supporter of industrial development, he gave in rent his lands from Țiglina estate to some industrial establishments, started the buying-selling procedures for the parcels from Țiglina estate, dedicated to the building of houses for the population of the town, promoted the development of the tramway network by concluding some contracts with the “Society of the Tramways from Galați”.

The study aims at depicting the personality of the Mayor Ștefan H. Ștefan and a brief account of the major accomplishments of his mandate. It is based on the documents found in the National Archives, “V.A. Urechia” Library of Galați and “Paul Păltănea” History Museum of Galați, which also owns a collection bearing his name.

Contributions to the role of Romania's economy to Germany's military efforts during the two world wars

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Romanian historiography after the First World War focused on the importance of the 1918 moment and neglected the problems during the years of occupation. After Second World War the communist regime didn't allowed the freedom of research regarding this subject. Finally, in recent decades, the historiography has consistently tried to recuperate in these fields of research, but still focused the problem of oil production and its importance for the German Army. The present study aims to capture the other industries on which there also was a high interest, but not in the light of the researchers fields.

A very important aspect will be to answer the question regarding the economic development of Romania in the moment of the outbreak of the wars, in 1916 and in 1941. Also, not so many information are known regarding the other economic areas that Germany has sought to use to support their war effort. In the end, we want to reveal the changes in the attitude of the Germans regarding their economic interests in Romania, except the petrochemical industry and a few remarks on agriculture.

Galați Steel Plant and the development of sport life in the city of Galați

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An important hallmark of the history of Galați was the building of the greatest and most modern steel works in the country at that time, but also in Europe, which would become the most typical example of gigantic industrial enterprise with an integrated flux, following the Soviet model. Galați Steel Works played a major role locally, with regard to the demographic and urban development of the city, but also internationally, in the economic relations and the production connections established through CAER. The decision made in 1961 opens up a history which spreads from the great industrial accomplishments of communism and of the multilateral developed society, up to the dawns of the capitalist economy.

The Security implications of some demographic and identity factors in the Black Sea area*

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Nowadays, we speak about the globalization of world politics, but first of all we must understand the possibilities that lay on the cooperation with our neighbors. And how can we speak about cooperation for development and stability when we don't know some aspects that can cause important disorders if they are not treated right? And that's one of the reasons why along with identity aspects, in this paper, I choose to study demographic changes in the Black Sea Area, their involvements in security and how could lead to conflict. Usually, studies in this area are made on energy dependency, and they tend to avoid studying the importance of the evolutions in population structures. So, in this paper, I will try to spend a little time on this field, because demographic changes are tight related to the regional security. In the next lines, I will also try to present some numbers about the demographic evolutions in this area, mainly because countries like Romania, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine tend to have an aging population, and demographic decline. This area can be considered a risk for security, because here are a lot of contradictions and conflicts, most of them based on ethnicity differences, territory claims and energy disputes. But, beyond this, a new category of risks must be taken into account, so along with main demographic phenomena and structural changes of population, I will also approach other aspects, because some trends will result in a redistribution of population that could lead to the amplification of the ethnic and religious affiliation conflicts.

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Romania's economic development as a EU Member. What is the European Union?

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My presentation sets out to explore Romania's economic development as a EU member. But in order to understand that, one needs to capture the underdevelopment trends of the local economy before Romania joined the EU. For no country with deep-seated institutional problems has instantly reversed its economic trend just by joining a political organization. Therefore my presentation will bring to the fore the impact that a low-capacity state usually has had on economic development. Second of all, considering that the EU might be a *Sektoraalstaat*, one also needs to understand the power relations specific to a supranational entity in order to have a better grasp on the economic development of a low-capacity state under such circumstances. As a public authority, the European Union is less than a state, but more than an international organization. "Entity", "geopolitical actor", "multi-level governance" are examples of inaccurate terms that have been used to capture the meaning of a political organization with a diffuse physiognomy. Therefore, another aim of my presentation will be to unpack the meaning of the European Union, starting from the premise that the Weberian definition of the state lacks the flexibility to encompass the actual sense of the EU. By employing an approach specific to economic sociology, I pay particular attention to the social and economic effects engendered by the export of European institutional model to Eastern Europe with an emphasis on Romania.

Legitimizing politically through negative campaigning in democratic Romania*

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The political sphere provides in the public space various topics through some communication practices that often go beyond the appropriate limits of what is socially conventional. This violence in the political language has become a concrete reality, observable especially during those periods when the political stakes are bigger – in the election campaigns.

After 1989, on the Romanian political scene major transformations occurred. The transition from a totalitarian regime to one that was meant to be democratic was accompanied by hope and an effervescence developed especially around politics, which seemed to state the most ambitious and efficient projects. Regarding the promotion of political characters, they chose, more frequently, what we now call “negative campaigning” – *“the action taken by a candidate in order to win an election rather by attacking his opponent than highlighting his own strengths or positive policies.”* (David Mark, 2006)

Negative campaigning is not necessarily considered a new form of political behavior, but rather an old practice widely used in politics. By emphasizing the opponent’s weaknesses concerning his formal positions, his professional achievements (or personal), his personality and behavior traits, one politician seeks public discrediting and, implicitly, an important trust decrease in the voters’ eyes. To achieve his objectives, the politician focuses on the affective side of his speeches, by making repeated calls to essential doubts about the moral integrity, the intelligence, the skills of his main rival, by associating his policies with the justice violation, or with placing the national security in an area of high risks.

This way of “doing politics” has become a practice that is common that, at this moment, at least in our country, there does not exist a political campaign without criticizing, on both sides, the political program, the professional performances or the personal decisions that a candidate takes.

This work aims to present the evolution of Romanian’s elections presidential campaigns from 1990 to 2014, focusing on how the main candidates (the two arrived in the second round) chose to build their visibility, their image of future President of the State. The analysis of political programs, speeches, public releases, slogans and official posters will be directed towards identifying those negative campaigning elements, negative aspects, disadvantages, minuses, weaknesses that each candidate attributes to his opponent. If sometimes the negative campaigning can be constructive, by amplifying the competitiveness between the candidates, more often it is responsible for guiding the electoral race to another level – that of the tabloid scandals, by invoking arguments that look ridiculous, inconsistent and irrelevant.

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Why technological transfer isn't enough for development?

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In this paper I propose a more thorough analysis of the economic system in the present moment for the post-communist countries in the Eastern Europe. The questions that I want to answer is *when should we stop technological transfer and what should we do after this stage*. The paper will focus on aspects of the new developmental systems that are proposed internationally by scholars and international organizations and highlight the way countries such as Romania or Bulgaria can implement a better technological development within their borders so that the private and public sector can both benefit from a more relaxed and improved policy that stimulated their own economic agent to create efficient technology on their own. The examples will highlight the fact that these countries need to change their view on the way they treat foreign investors and companies and the way they treat the local businesses.

Education in Romania – Between accelerating economic growth and increasing gaps with the West

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There is an unwritten law about the progress of society which sounds like this: who invests in education, in the step of a generation – 30 years – will gather wellbeing and progress. This experiment was launched and implemented in Romania, in 1878, by the mathematician Spiru Haret. The results of such a reform which entered at the beginning of 1900, was the third wave of modernization of the country in 1930. The new launched reform at that moment, represented a beginning for the development of the Romanian society. Starting from these considerations and viewing the encouraging horizons coming from historical arguments, we propose an analysis of the influence of the education system and innovation, admitted for this period of the Romanian state, about the system, how was this important necessity identified and how was it regulated for the benefits of economic development.

From the beginning of the XIX Century until present, the criteria of economic power has continuously grown, including the expense of military power. The fundamental advantage is the technology based on the “gray matter”: biotechnologies, computers, telecommunications, cybernetics, internet etc. Of course, the rapid evolution of technologies increased the need for research and innovation, which made it impossible to imagine a work force without high education. What I propose to achieve in this paper is a research and discover the powerful mechanism of education in Romania and in the region, across time, starting from the presumption that education has been a central element and support for the political and economic shifts, even though in some moments, the reduced access for a basic education led to a high number of illiterate people that resulted in long periods of stagnation for our country.

Geostrategic shifts in the Eastern Mediterranean and certain echoes of the Cold War in the Black Sea area

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The support of macro regional coalition of states and zones in South-Eastern Europe is a new direction in the regional policy of the EU. Its development model is under construction that searches to define the special progress matters in each countries and the entire region. It is an exceptional historical condition that the majority of entities in the Black Sea area and its direct neighborhood are belonging to the same common political union, to European Union.

The evaluation seeks to summarize certain main historical events in the bigger area of the Black Sea and not only member states of the EU, by involving geopolitical, spatial issues of development schemes taking into account to the differences of involved parts. Its socio-economic significance is that a common political strategy of South-Eastern European states should be constructed on consensus because the strength of mind of Black Sea region involves historical fears and geopolitical concepts as well. However, the too broad delimitation is in danger of our area will not divide from other European macro regional/transnational designs such as Central Europe or Southeast Europe. That is why it is imperative to reach standard internal characteristics. Beside the assessment of outside limitations it is essential to consider the internal construction of the area as well. It must be conscious in what scenario it is about broader or narrower Black Sea area and when it is considered necessary to consider unconnectedly its certain sub regions and analogous crisis catalysts. One has to study the domestic divergences of the level of social-economic development in the Black Sea zone. One could assume, this area will be one of the most challenging areas together with the Danube region, among the currently consolidated macro regions, because of the big local differences of which certain agents are searching to take advantage. According to these remarks the assessment seeks to depict historical backgrounds and current alternatives what means the creation and developing of a macro region, what guarantees and threats the inner structure of a bigger geopolitical unit. In which contexts has got the shaping and consolidating macro region with other macro regions, historical and geopolitical spatial components. There is no exact definition of all regional concepts, their insightful meeting at certain points of common interest as security or energy politics could contribute to strengthen the cohesion of countries in the Black Sea area by the existing schemes. The EU backs regional development in South-East Europe with its Black Sea Synergy plans. It promotes collaboration among the nations surrounding the Black Sea. The synergy represents a medium for managing general inconveniences while supporting political and economic restructuring. EEAS and Commission services have created a Joint Staff Working Document on the Black Sea Synergy. It is a slow but sure progress in the major categories of mutual assistance in the Black Sea area. It stresses a series of historical lessons learned that should enlighten the future development of the synergy policy such as: encouraging a partnership design, facilitating involvement of various stakeholders, boosting interactions and consistency between interferences, regional teamwork, standard synchronization with local and intercontinental institutes and the flexible support of structure and design. The core achievements of the Black Sea Synergy were to assign and

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expose the convenient efficacy and the prospective of this EU regional strategy. The Black Sea Synergy is still a bottom-up approach created to support local collaboration via tangible tasks making the optimal choice of the devices in the hands of the EU. A significant target is to create further economic well-being to the people of the region while searching for more environmental credentials. Let's see how all this newly created synergies will work inside and outside macro regions.

Divine Vengeance and Human Justice in The Wendish Crusade of 1147

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Through textual analysis of medieval sources it has been possible to clarify the course of the concept of divine vengeance, which often used human agents in its execution, as well as the idea of crusading as an act of vengeance. In primary sources which emphasize the necessity of a Holy War against the Wends, the concept of vengeance was intimately connected with the ideas of human justice and divine punishment. This paper shows how the concept of divine vengeance it was perceived as an expression of both secular and religious authority, embedded in a series of commonly understood emotional responses in the medieval society, and also as a value system compatible with Christianity.