

Record 1 of 96**Title:** Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe**Author(s):** Sandu, A (Sandu, A.); Anitei, N (Anitei, N.); Pricopie, V (Pricopie, V.); Caras, A (Caras, A.)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 1-+ **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** International Scientific Conference Tradition and Reform, Second Edition, focused in 2013 on a European actuality central theme: Social Reconstruction of Europe. The conference aimed bringing together studies and research in various fields of social sciences and humanities, through a rigorous methodology and innovative integrated answer to the question What is Europe?

This is a current problem with identity implications that will be interrogated further tradition of social research of European basic in accordance with the new European policies on the future of Europe.

In conclusion the unity and also originality of the Conference resulted from the conjunction of two elements: on the one hand, it will be given a special attention to issues that involve the study of classical legal science, on the other hand, will be introduced with relevant arguments the modern European and international perspective on the topic.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500001**Conference Title:** International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe**Conference Date:** NOV 07-08, 2013**Conference Location:** Bucharest, ROMANIA**Author Identifiers:**

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ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4**Record 2 of 96****Title:** Aspects Regarding the Role of Moral and Social Values and Attitudes in Building Community Identity**Author(s):** Alexandrache, C (Alexandrache, C.)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 3-6 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** The ethnic identity formation is related to the moral, social and cultural conditions of the community. In the case of the pre-modern Romanian society, this is demonstrated by the activity lead by the monasteries. For the Romanians, the monastery was perceived as a place where one can find the salvation of one's soul and also it was seen as an investment that has allowed those that were having properties and any other kinds of goods to keep them, even if the economic times were not so good. The monastery was still keeping the Christian-Orthodox Tradition by means of its activity directed towards the community and men, and was helping progress and the infiltration of modern European cultural ideas.

This paper presents the monasteries as a social and economic indicator. It aims at proving whether the monastery was establishing the social ranks, and if while allowing the expression of the religious beliefs, it also permitted the tightening of the relationships existent between people. So, the forgiveness of the sins must be correlated with the preoccupation regarding the obtaining of social "honour".

From the research made upon historical sources, it has resulted that the monasteries were also used as an accelerating element for the social relationship and as a means to practice the intra and inter-communitarian relationships. In fact, these holly places were helping to solve individual problems, to support the governing ideology and they were also ensuring the need for social assistance, for cultural development.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500002**Conference Title:** International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe**Conference Date:** NOV 07-08, 2013**Conference Location:** Bucharest, ROMANIA**ISBN:** 978-88-7587-694-4**Record 3 of 96****Title:** The Image of the Cartoon Character in the European Area Title**Author(s):** Alexandru, P (Alexandru, P.)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 7-11 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the specificity of the European comic compared to the Asian and the American ones. The principal aim of our approach is to detach from this analysis some interpretative elements that highlight European cultural identity. The set of behaviors and values that are transposed artistically in the action of comics (BD) - which are then included in the action of the cinematography - do not speak about a common feature throughout the European space. The image of the character who becomes a hero in comics is much more complex and can not be framed only in a global sociological statistics. The dynamics of this image is linked to a foundation that supports aspects that are related to the national spirit, the national group or individualism, tradition, religion, or in some cases, this image is only a cultural imitation, as is the case of BD in Romania.**Accession Number:** WOS:000334665500003**Conference Title:** International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe**Conference Date:** NOV 07-08, 2013**Conference Location:** Bucharest, ROMANIA**ISBN:** 978-88-7587-694-4**Record 4 of 96****Title:** What is the "National Law" according to the Provisions of the Romanian Civil Code?**Author(s):** Anitei, NC (Anitei, N. C.)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 13-16 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** Given the legislative reform through the adoption in 2011 of the Civil Code by introducing the provisions on private international law in Book VII we

shall dedicate this article to the "national law".

The article will analyze aspects related to: the tradition of the "national law" as the law regulating personal status, the tradition of "national law" in Romanian private international law and the national law in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code.

In the first section we shall make a short presentation of the national law based on art. 3 of the Napoleonic Code which used for the first time in art.(3) the concept of "national law" and we shall eventually see that over time French specialists have become the partisans of the domicile or of the habitual residence law in matters of personal status.

In the second section we shall show that in Romania, the "national law" as a unique connection to the personal status was accepted on December 1, 1865, along with the entry into force of the old Romanian Civil Code which took on the provisions of art. 3 paragraph (3) of the French Civil Code, in art. 2 paragraph (2). Later, in 1992, following the social and economic changes which had occurred in Romania, they adopted Law no. 105/1992 on the regulation of private international law relationships which regulated "national law" for the conflict of laws in case of the individual in art. 12 and in case of the legal person in art. 40. We shall explain in this section the concept of "national law" in terms of art. 12 and art. 40 of Law no. 105/1992.

We shall devote the third section to the conflict of laws on "national law" aimed at individuals and legal persons regulated by the provisions of the Civil Code in the following articles: art. 2568, art. 2569 and art. 2571. In this section we shall explain and try to clarify what is meant by the concept of "national law".

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500004

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 5 of 96

Title: Consensual Union in Romania - on the Transition of Social Mentalities and Legal Postmodernism

Author(s): Apostu, I (Apostu, I)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 17-20 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The current evolution of the Romanian marital mentalities generally underlies mentalities about to be adapted to be more modern. Under these circumstances, new conjugal mentalities arise in which social imperatives gradually become less influential, the couple grows increasingly free and independent of the extended family, and consensual cohabitation tends to become one of the basic prerequisites for the partners to know each other better, to socialize and create the first elements of marital solidarity while the couple is taking further steps towards marriage. Often taken for consensual union, cohabitation has been, culturally speaking, acknowledged as a state which renders two partners' living together prior to their marriage lawful from a social point of view (a state of fact questioned by the traditional cultural system which is still nurturing the current social mentalities, yet more discretely).

From the opposite perspective, the legal system has built up the landmarks for some marital mentalities with postmodern orientations, Law no. 202/2010 and Law no. 71/2011 setting legal frameworks regulating the engagement, which create new dissolution rules and a series of patrimonial strategies attempting to put marriage on more contractual bases. Marriage therefore tends to gradually assimilate the awareness of failure in the same time as the declaration of eternal love, given that the decision to get married is backed by the strategy of patrimonial regimes establishing the way assets are to be distributed in case that marriage comes to an end. The current marital legislation leaves room for the mentalities of postmodern individualism, thus creating a premise for legalizing consensual unions.

Our study aims at analyzing the Romanian social mentalities, various international experiences related to the legalization of consensual unions, as well as the Romanian legislation in force and new proposals to make domestic partnerships lawful, while proving the effects of inconsistency between the values of social and the legal systems, bearing important consequences on both the social policies and the economic resources.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500005

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 6 of 96

Title: Aspects of Meta-Reference and of Aesthetic Illusion in Film-Art

Author(s): Arhip, O (Arhip, O.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 21-25 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This essay concentrates on applying the concept of meta-reference to the cinema. Two of the main meta-referential devices are self-reflexivity and parergon, adapting from painting, literature, etc. to cinematography. They activate a modern way of addressing the diegetic audience. We comment upon these artistic implements and their effects in film-art (e. g. I. Bergman's "Persona", Woody Allen's "The Purple Rose of Cairo", and Michael Haneke's "Funny Games", "Cache"). Broken aesthetic illusions and diegetic frames make these movies especially suitable examples in which to analyze self-reflexive cinematographic devices. At a higher level of symbolic, diegetical and dramatic motivation, the device loses its anti-illusionist effect on the audience. The directors found ways to demonstrate that the characters in the movies are generated by para-characters which are no longer able to see the difference between reality and fiction, believing that the world itself responds to a remote control and everything is rewindable. The screen-border is no longer a taboo. These movies do not highlight primarily the mimesis process, but the semiosis process, both of which arise from the European scientific and innovative traditions.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500006

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 7 of 96

Title: Constitutional Challenges of EU Accession: the Case of Macedonia

Author(s): Azizi, A (Azizi, A.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 27-30 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Usually, states make constitutional changes to find solutions to problems that arise over time, and to adjust the main Act Constitution according to the real needs of citizens. Moreover, countries that wish to join any international organisation, have an additional obligation to harmonise their national legislation in conformity with the rules of that organisation. Specifically, this paper will focus on the need for constitutional changes, and what states must do as a result of their accession to the European Union (EU), according to the rules for admission. So while Macedonia has been a candidate-country for EU

membership since 2005, it is logical to analyse the need for the changes to be made, as well as further activities of the state in the process of euro-integration. The objective of this paper is to affect, in raising the awareness of citizens, but also the responsibility of policy-makers in Macedonia, a concrete and transparent approach on the need for constitutional changes as a result of the country's future integration into the EU. Since EU membership requires a number of changes which the state should undertake, in this paper the provisions of the current Macedonian Constitution are analysed, which are questionable and need revision, according to the principles of supremacy and the direct implementation of EU legislation in national legislation. A survey, a standardised questionnaire, was carried out in order to obtain the opinion of the citizens of Macedonia on the possibility of constitutional changes related to EU integration. Finally I draw some conclusions and make some suggestions.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500007

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 8 of 96

Title: Reengineering in Romanian Media Organizations

Author(s): Badea, M (Badea, M.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 31-34 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: In the context of the economic crisis, the fierce competitive market and a declining advertising industry, media institutions have real difficulties to sustain themselves afloat. On the other hand, many media companies are organized according to a conventional organizational structure, as defined by Adam Smith. This departmental organization is not able to react quickly to current conditions on the market. Media organizations would have to (re)construct in order to be flexible, efficient and business processes oriented. This paper shows how, by applying reengineering, media organizations can "reinvent" themselves in order to face competition in a changing world.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500008

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 9 of 96

Title: Gender Equality in Europe. Comparative Approach

Author(s): Badalau, AG (Badalau, A. G.); Neacsu, CR (Neacsu, C. R.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 35-38 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Gender Equality in the European Union develops to a polemically debated subject in Europe. Accordingly, the impact of the European Union on current but also possible member states is still not clear. The theory of the New Institutionalism offers a framework founded on three items: Institutions, Interests and Ideas exposing instruments but also channels of the European Union for exercising its influence. Case studies developed on Romania, Lithuania and Poland prove the tendencies of gender (in-) equality indices refined by two major institutions: the United Nations together with the World Economic Forum. Gender Equality was in a positive manner influenced by the EU, generally via Regulatory Frameworks but also via Positive Conditionality. Meanwhile Gender Equality is introduced by Institutions and Interests, the third indicator: Ideas, settles it in society via rules and values. Better outcomes as far as Gender Equality in Europe is concerned could be attained in case that the European Union reaches a higher level of supranationality.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500009

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 10 of 96

Title: Perceptions of Executive Payment Abuse in Romanian Public Institutions

Author(s): Badalau, AG (Badalau, A. G.); Neacsu, D (Neacsu, D.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 39-42 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Nowadays, the social construction and reconstruction of Europe is highly needed. Romania, which is part of the EU has still a long way to go. In this vein, in the aftermath of the financial crisis, one major issue that has been deeply criticized is executive compensation abuse by public servants. Accordingly, the article highlights the participants' shared experiences (having to do with executive compensation abuse) and their perceptions on executive compensation abuse. The main objective of this research consists in exploring Romanian public servants' shared experiences concerning executive compensation abuse, as well as their perceptions, discrepancies and unsolved interrogations - presented within an ample, interconnected qualitative and quantitative methodological approach. A sample of 20 individuals was chosen for a triangulation method. From the triangulation resulted that, there are six new themes that derived from the interview/questionnaire, specifically referring to executive payment abuse namely: (a) ethics means knowing right from wrong, (b) perspectives of ethical behaviour, (c) types of executive payment abuse, (d) participant perceptions on institution and colleagues, (e) how payment abuse impacted employees, and (f) transparency is imperative.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500010

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 11 of 96

Title: Observations on Books of Testimony in Wallachia

Author(s): Badescu, LE (Badescu, L. E.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 43-46 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The books of testimony covered by this article fall into the category of juridical documents written as a result of the issue of curse books, as had become the custom of the time. Analysis of the two categories of documents, i.e., curse books and books of testimony, offers data regarding a normative

mechanism validated equally by the ecclesiastical and the lay authorities in eighteenth century Romania. The ritual of testifying under a bishop's malediction emphasises not only certain practices specific to common law, but also elements having contributed to a pattern of thinking and expression of religious sentiment at both official and extra-ecclesiastical levels. This study draws on a corpus of texts comprising curse books and books of testimony held by the Bucharest Metropolitan Church and the Romanian National Archives, as well as documents cited in other volumes on this topic. Conclusions have been formulated, based on analysis of this corpus, regarding the entire process of registering the testimony given under curse, formalised through specific paraphernalia, acts and gestures, choosing witnesses, and taking the oath prior to the court testimony itself. Through this analysis, we seek to partially reconstruct the mechanisms behind the pre-modern legislative system, attesting not only to national acceptance of the Christian truth and the ecumenical tradition, but also to the complex links between church and laity.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500011

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 12 of 96

Title: Underpinning Assumptions of Social Balance. The Principle of Non-Discrimination as a Guarantee of Social Rights

Author(s): Berna, B (Berna, B.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 47-50 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The rule of law is the fundamental criterium within whose references human rights are applied. If the just exercising of human rights (in concurrence with law and morality) favors the satisfaction of social needs, then the deviance - in the form of discrimination - will always appear within the lack of the application and of the legal guarantee of human rights.

Discrimination cannot represent the focus of a debate, in the absence of the principle of equality; equality - as a social reality - performs a realization of justice and of balance within inter-personal relations. With intense clearness, equality cannot exist independently from social justice and justice cannot be cancelled from the formative equation of equalitary substance.

We understand social balance, as the enactment of social relations, which takes place only if social rights are guaranteed and ensured equally for all individuals. In this sense, non-discrimination is the most eloquent moral-juridical argument. Otherwise, we would not be subsuming to regard and concern, within our dissertation, only the illustration of juridical provisions referring to the principle of non-discrimination (even if this section will benefit from an extended space of analysis). We aim to highlight the moral stratum, of philosophical nature, localized behind the principle of non-discrimination and explore it in connection with the legal layer of meaning.

Our thesis is built on a simple construct: social balance describes a state of social justice, both concepts assuming a state of individual welfare within society, as well as the full and unrestricted exercise of social rights. The ensuring of social balance through: equal access to work, to health and security work conditions, by the guarantee of a decent life standard, and of the development of dignity and human personality, is instrumentalized, at the juridical level, by the principle of non-discrimination.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500012

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 13 of 96

Title: The Social Construction and Re-Construction of EU's Foreign Policy. A Critical Discourse Analysis

Author(s): Berna, IB (Berna, I. B.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 51-54 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The normative foundations of EU's foreign policy, their oscilloscope, context, challenges and structure have been discussed in relevant studies almost in a total clear-cut manner. This study, under current presentation, wants to define debates further than the commonsensical positions taken by foremost analyses. Social construction has congregated enough explanatory power to proof its instrumentalism in foreign policy analysis. On the other hand, discourse analysis enhances the interaction between power and knowledge, especially in the manner in which they inter-condition each other. Most decisively, Critical Discourse Analysis can be used in recurrent observation of how social practices are built and re-built and how they embedded an opposite or a circumscribing direction, compared with the one adopted in the past.

Throughout this article, we aspire in target to plug in the social construction and re-construction of EU's foreign policy, with elements from Critical Discourse Analysis. We bring into a reflecting condition how the form and function of language, utilized in the discourse of different political elites in office, in different structures of the European Union, may assert conclusions and inferences about the transformations suffered by EU's foreign policy, after the Lisbon's Treaty coming into effect. We will commence our evaluations within how the social construction of EU's foreign policy appears within the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty and continue with how much stimulating information can be provided by Critical Discourse Analysis of EU's foreign policy, that can foreground testing consistency for a circulating and/or future reconstruction, as applied in the discourses of relevant political elites of the European Union.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500013

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 14 of 96

Title: Social Re-Construction and Post-National Constellation - The Formative Period of the European Project

Author(s): Berna, IB (Berna, I. B.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 55-58 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This paper seizes to demonstrate the realities of survival that Europe experienced after World War II and the originating ideas behind the efforts made for the social and political reconstruction of the Old Continent. It strives to highlight the measures taken by the political leaders of Europe and the ideational foundation for the introduction of post-war social reconstruction, under the aegis of post-national constellation.

We are aiming to highlight the fact that the interdependence between the foreword of politics and the impetus for social reconstruction was stark and not at all cleft. The undivided responsibility for the anatomical preparation of a socially reconstructed Europe and a Europe that was committed to give up power politics for good could, indeed, be interpreted in the key of post-national constellation. The nation-state proved to be a long-wearing experiment, but also an

experiment that engendered an aching stenosis to inter-state cooperation.

With this argument brought in scope, the idea of post-national constellation worked as a panacea, in the years preceding World War II, and was thought to bring both political and social reconstruction for the people of Europe, representing the jumping-off place for the creation of the European Union. The theoretical underpinnings of post-national constellation were coined by Jurgen Habermas much later. However, we are pledging to bind cognitive detections of post-national constellation, that existed even during the years, when the European project was concocted for the ideational reunification of Europe, to the virtual table of contents of this concept, in the manner in which it was unveiled by Jurgen Habermas.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500014

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 15 of 96

Title: Romania's Network of Strategic Partnerships. A Case for Methodological Nationalism

Author(s): Berna, IB (Berna, I. B.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 59-62 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Cultural approaches in foreign policy are not adamant to strangeness. On the contrary, in many parts of the world, they celebrate profusion and relative majority. Throughout this paper, we will be entangling these prerequisites in order to tackle Romania's network of strategic partnerships. Much has been said about the potency of the normative foundations of EU member countries and about the renewed tendency, that they possess to emulate the neural impulses from the European Union. Our research aim, within this paper, is to demonstrate the fact that Romania is now fleshing out the carpentry of a specific model of strategic partnerships, with a sort of specific protrusion, that emanates from the geostrategic security environment, from the historical assembling of the most important bilateral relations, cherished as such, throughout the years, and from the contemporary strategic options.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500015

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 16 of 96

Title: The Documentary Basis of the INQUISITION TRIBUNAL in Medieval Europe

Author(s): Bezus, S (Bezus, S.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 63-66 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The word "Inquisition" is translated from the Latin word inquisitio, which means "investigation". In the Middle Ages the Inquisition was a judicial and punitive institution of the Catholic Church. It was set up to combat heresy and spread over almost all the countries of Medieval Europe. Heresy (from Greek hairesis - "choice") was considered to be all views that differed in opinion from the Church, or such religious beliefs that did not coincide with the doctrine determined by the Roman Catholic Church. The organizational and legal bases of the Inquisition in Europe were made in the XIIth century. This report provides an overview of the first documents that laid down the foundations of the Inquisition in Medieval Europe, in particular, the papal letter "Ad abolendam" of 1184 and the royal edict in Spain, according to which the Catholics, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, appointed the first inquisitors. The report also compares constitutional articles of some modern European countries concerning religious matters.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500016

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 17 of 96

Title: The Peculiarities of Date Setting in Medieval Europe (by the Example of Business Letters in Ancient Spanish)

Author(s): Bezus, S (Bezus, S.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 67-70 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: There are different types of calendars and systems of putting matters into a chronological order. A date is a chronological marker which shows the exact time of an event. This paper starts by looking at one mistake made in the interpretation of a date in a French Revolutionary calendar, which gave the main principles to our chronological system. It will also describe some chronological systems used in the Middle Age in Europe (medieval chronological system), the so-called Hispanic era, and the Roman calendar. This essay will illustrate methods of calculating dates with example of business letters written in ancient Castilian and Latin. The 'date-line' in a business letter is a very important element as it is the starting point of the creation of a letter. The paper analyses characteristic features of dates given in business letters written in medieval Spain which contain general introductory, spatial, chronological and theological components. The author proposes her own version of the Hispanic era origin.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500017

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 18 of 96

Title: Community Structures - Expression of the Transylvanian Saxon Identity

Author(s): Borcoman, M (Borcoman, M.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 71-74 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Since its establishment as a state entity, Transylvania has been a cohabitation space for a multitude of ethnic communities. With the province's integration into the Hungarian Kingdom, later into the Habsburg Empire, and finally into the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the rights granted to the Szekely (Szeklers) and the Saxons allowed these two large ethnic communities to evolve into autonomous structures in specific areas of Transylvania. By the middle of the 14th century, the Szekely Territory (in the South-Eastern corner of the province), as well as the Fundus Regius (the land inhabited by the Saxons

including the areas of the Secese, the two Tarnave, and the fortified mediaeval cities of Sibiu, Bistrita and Brasov) are two such areas. The autonomous structures of the Saxons included a series of other forms of community association, carefully organized and monitored by religious and school authorities. Chronologically, these structures were established prior to their political counterparts, constituting an exclusive element of Saxon ethnic unity in both urban and rural areas. This study focuses on the specific structures known as neighbourhoods (civic entities comprising the inhabitants of a street), a vivid example of mutual help with respect to the unwritten rules within the community; the children and youth associations (organized by age categories and observing gender differences). These were intended to involve the local children and youths in various after school activities and prepare them for religious confirmation within the Reformed Church, as well as for family life and sports activities. Alongside these there were also women's and youth's reading associations bringing together higher educated members from a Saxon locality, dance ensembles and instrumental formations. All these elements of the Saxon structures lasted a long time after 1876, thus providing a unique model of community life to their Romanian and Szekely neighbours. The information included in this paper is based on the research conducted on a brief period in the history of the Saxons from Transylvania and on their community structures. The scientific investigation focused on the Sighisoara and Rupea Settlements and relied on documents from the Romanian State Archives, the County Directorates of Brasov, Sibiu, Sfântul Gheorghe, Cluj and Targu Mures, as well as from the National Archives from Budapest and from the archives of Haus, Hof und Stadtarchiv Wien.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500018

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 19 of 96

Title: The Environmental and Social Development of Human Settlements near the Danube

Author(s): Buhociu, DH (Buhociu, D. H.); Florescu, TC (Florescu, T. C.); Craciun, C (Craciun, C.); Popa, A (Popa, A.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 75-78 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Problem Statement: The continuous degradation of the living factors in the Gropeni Commune in Braila County, Romania (GC), calls for a social-oriented environmental study, aiming to highlight the main territory development issues. Purpose of the Study: The goal of the study is to provide decision makers at the local and county level and the population in general with the necessary data to formulate correct opinions about the interdependence of natural and social factors for sustainable development. Methods: The scientific approach is based on an inventory and analysis of the spatial and temporal distribution of human pressure indices, aiming firstly to point out stressors depending on the size, importance and extent of the impact on environmental components, and secondly to evaluate the perception of the local rural community on the main categories of the anthropic environment failures that induce discomfort. Findings and Results: Current rural changes are significant, as they are imposed by the spatial and functional development of GC, and of its influence area among the network of rural settlements. Conclusions and Recommendations: The paper proposes prevention and mitigation of natural hazards, as well as conservation and restoration of the environmental conditions, for proper and sustainable use of the natural and social potential.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500019

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

Author Identifiers:

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Craciun, Cerasella	F-4200-2015	
Popa, Andreea S	D-2329-2015	

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 20 of 96

Title: Autonomy - Social and Ethical References

Author(s): Caras, A (Caras, A.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 79-84 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Autonomy of the individual is the basic moral and political value, around which modern Western society was formed. This paper aims to expose in a descriptive manner the autonomy as a fundamental principle debated of social and philosophical theories. We will identify a number of frameworks of individual autonomy in relation to the specific social intervention ethical supervised.

The autonomy of a person is given the ability to act as his/her reason dictates, being guided by considerations and requirements other than those imposed from outside, but rather those that are part of what is authentic self.

Autonomy is the central value both in Kant's moral philosophy and the John Stuart Mill's utilitarian liberalism. Autonomy is the subject of moral and political theories and referential framework in building educational, social and health policies, biomedical ethics, theories on the freedoms and fundamental rights of individuals, being perceived as operational value, but also as a fundamental principle.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500020

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 21 of 96

Title: Administrative Divorce. The Divorce Certificate - a Legislative Omission. Analysis and de Lege Ferenda Proposal

Author(s): Cetean-Voiculescu, L (Cetean-Voiculescu, L.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 85-88 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: In this paper, we analyse the concept of civil status, especially divorce, as proved by a divorce certificate, which is ignored by the law on civil status and book one of the new civil code. All people of a specified age, who meet legal requirements, and who have a marital status of celibacy, widowhood, or divorce, have the right to marry, which is established in the constitution, the civil code, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and other national and international laws

Although the legislative administration procedure for divorce is new in Romania, the appropriate administrative bodies, students, and practitioners of law

should understand it. It is important to adopt clear and explicit rules that are useful for both Romanian citizens, at home or abroad, and for foreigners or stateless citizens.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500021

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 22 of 96

Title: Elements of Legal Orders

Author(s): Ciongaru, E (Ciongaru, E.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 89-92 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Various categories of norms implemented at the society level result in specific types of social orders. This order is directly or implicitly guided by the value system that clearly, visibly and consciously or in confuse, invisible and unconscious manner is at the basis of each legal order. This is the explanation for the fact that within the same society economic, moral, legal and other orders exist. Within each society, full compatibility exists between these different normative orders. Their synthesis is what we generally call the social order. In the broader framework of the social order, any human society drafts a grounded legal order that operates according to the legal norms implemented in that society, such norms are made up of legal principles, notions and institutions, and elementary legal particles. The elements making up the basic structure of a legal order are classified in determining elements and perishable or fungible elements. Therefore, the legal order is the nucleus of the social order, the fundamental condition of social balance, and the guarantee for achieving the vital rights of the members of a society and for the normal operation of its institutions, being an organic entirety and an integral legal reality corresponding to that collectivity.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500022

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 23 of 96

Title: Considerations Regarding the Amendment to the Civil Code

Author(s): Ciuca, LB (Ciuca, L. B.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 93-96 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Praised or criticized, the New Civil Code has been implemented!

Being waited for with enthusiasm or reluctance, received with confidence or fear, implemented in hesitation or with courage, the New Civil Code has become a normative reality governing social relations for two years now. It has been implemented by the professional practitioners for two years. Two years since the New Civil Code has been interpreted and assessed by theoreticians. Two years for the New Civil Code to reveal its share of performance and vulnerabilities. The date of 1st of October 2013, when there have been two years since the implementation of the Civil Code, gives us the change of highlighting some general observations on the importance and the effect of the civil legislative reform.

To this end, we intend to draw this paperwork on fourth sections. The first section shall review the reasons which determined the change in the Civil Code. The second section shall indicate the social background and the procedure used in the amendment of the civil law. The third section shall indicate both the criticism generated by the implementation and the enforcement of the New Civil Code and the reactions against that criticism. The fourth sections shall introduce the main amendments in the civil legislation brought until October 1, 2013.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500023

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 24 of 96

Title: Europe of Knowledge. Common Places of Thought

Author(s): Ciulei, T (Ciulei, T.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 97-99 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The assertion that European history lies under the effort of knowledge can be considered as fundamental? Yes, and the evolution of paradigms of knowledge is one of its indisputable premises. Since ancient Greece, in the space then we will call Europe, the thought is a continuous effort towards understanding and explaining reality and truth. During our trip we refer to Europe as a place of spirituality, an unpretentious geographic space, that, in general, the history of philosophy, at least, will have called continental thinking.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500024

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 25 of 96

Title: The Principle of Proportionality Applied in Case of Freedom of Expression Restraint in the Jurisprudence of the European Convention on Human Rights

Author(s): Coca, G (Coca, G.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 101-104 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The freedom of speech is a right included in article 10 of European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and in articles 30 and 31 from The Romanian Constitution (The freedom of speech and the right to information)

When the member states of ECHR adopt restrictive measures concerning the exertion of this right, the International Strasbourg Instance has the competence to establish whether these measures are justified.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500025

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 26 of 96

Title: Cultural Territoriality in the Age of Globalization

Author(s): Cojanu, D (Cojanu, D.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 105-108 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This essay advances a moderately skeptical argument against a global culture, an argument based on the distinction between culture and civilization. On one hand, such a culture already exists, but as a planetary civilization of modern communication technology, of global economy and tourism expansion. It is also the international community based on the recognition of human rights. On the other hand, this culture does not resemble ethnic cultures, it is not a community based on shared values, on a collective sense of continuity, local specificity and self-determination. Ethnic cultures are governed by the intrinsic principle of self-limitation that allows the expression and the preservation of their identity, visible across all cultural practices. Local cultures talk about human territoriality. This paper will compare some anthropological and philosophical arguments concerning cultural territoriality. Instead, the global culture is conditioned by the very experience of deterritorialization (of anthropological places, of ethnic, national or regional cultures). Even if people are interconnected on a global scale, they have no common memory, no sense of belonging to these cultures and that they differ from those of other cultures: the global culture does not allow an exterior side. That is the risk of extending a particular culture, the Western one, which tends to become hegemonic, to challenge the diversity and thus to deny its own specificity.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500026

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 27 of 96

Title: European Reconstruction by National Identity's Conservation (Sociocultural Reflections)

Author(s): Cojocar, MC (Cojocar, M. C.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 109-112 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This study proposes analysing and debating two aspects of the reception and reform in contemporary society. The first starts with the premise that nowadays Europe is before a new crucial moment. On one hand, this is caused by the economic crisis manifested with particularly intensity in later years. On the other hand, as a consequence of this situation, the increasing wave of immigrants coming from ex-communist countries and their situation in the adoptive society affects this, too.

The second aspect is generated by the social reality itself. The leading class broached a new strategy to prove and demonstrate its concern in defending the interests of their own citizens, because it is interested in keeping the personal benefits. Furthermore, in this context and at large scale, in Europe there were established or have come to light political factions of radical and extremist orientations. They undermine exactly the idea of national identity by exploiting and manipulating the people's increasing dissatisfaction, using a speech in which nations and nationalist elements play an important role.

Thus, it reached to a paradoxical situation. Public assumption to what defines people's self-consciousness, such as tradition, culture, spirituality leads to considering it conservative manifestations, refractory to progress. In the other words, Europe pretends to be a perfect body, which, in reality, has diseased organs.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500027

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 28 of 96

Title: Innovation Solutions for a Sustainable Competitiveness Recovery of the Romanian Enterprises on the International Markets

Author(s): Constantinescu, LM (Constantinescu, L. M.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 113-116 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: According to "Strategy 2020" provided by the European Union, a key objective of the each member state economy is to promote innovation and we must retain that Romania belongs to those countries of the European Union called "modest innovators group" by the experts, being followed only by Lithuania, Bulgaria and Latvia. Notably the other 24 European Union countries belong to the middle group of innovative countries (9 countries), then to the group of countries called "co-leader in innovation" (10 countries) and to the "leader in innovation group" - Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Germany. This paper aims to highlight some innovation vectors to allow the drafting of a competitive advantage portfolio for the Romanian enterprises, in order for them to move from sustainable regional competitiveness to sustainable global competitiveness. This will allow the enterprises to improve their organizational abilities concerning their long term relation with their clients and other stakeholders, placing them in a "win-win" position.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500028

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 29 of 96

Title: An Assessment of the Romanian Social Policy Supporting the Integration of the Discriminated Groups in the Social Community

Author(s): Constantinescu, LM (Constantinescu, L. M.); Dumitru, F (Dumitru, F.); Tanasescu, D (Tanasescu, D.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 117-120 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The social integration process designates the interaction between the individual /groups and the social environment through which a functional balance is reached between the social partners. The joint declaration of the social partners of the Laeken Summit (2001) recognizes "the double role of the social policy as a productive factor and a key tool meant to reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion". The Lisbon Summit conclusions focus on the

modernization of the European social model regarding social integration and on the actions required in this area in terms of investing in people and fighting against social exclusion, while maintaining a healthy dose of macroeconomic policy for sustainable growth.

This paper assesses the Romanian citizens' perception concerning the discriminated groups and the willingness of the Romanian population to accept the proximity of these minority groups and refers to the national policies aimed specifically at the inclusion of the discriminated groups, via governmental actions meant to improve the economic and social cohesion in Romania, according to the Lisbon Agenda priorities.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500029

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 30 of 96

Title: Considerations Regarding the Ethno-Cultural Identity of the Aromanians in Dobrogea

Author(s): Cozaru, GC (Cozaru, G. C.); Papari, AC (Papari, A. C.); Sandu, ML (Sandu, M. L.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 121-124 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Representatives of the Eastern Romanity, the Aromanians are, together with the Megleno-Romanians and the Istro-Romanians, the most vigorous branch of the southern Danubian Roman world, keeping alive the consciousness of their identity. The Aromanians have preserved and perpetuated a system of values by profound cultural techniques and practices with emblematic functions for the definition of their group specificity.

The purpose of this paper is the development of a comparative approach - the Aromanians in urban vs. rural areas, which aims to determine which aspects / traditions - after switching from the traditional rural culture to the cultivated and urban environment - have been reformulated, reactivated, ideologized, multiplied by mass communication means and thus retransmitted with tenfold force in the cultural space that generated them.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500030

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Cozaru, Georgeta Camelia	U-2320-2017	

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 31 of 96

Title: Collateral Consequences of Imprisonment on Offenders' Lives. A Focus on Inmates' Relationships with their Families

Author(s): Damboeanu, C (Damboeanu, C.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 125-128 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The paper presents the findings of an exploratory study conducted in Romania with the purpose of investigating the influences that imprisonment exerts on offenders' lives. As the title suggests, the focus is on identifying the consequences of incarceration on prisoners' relationships with their life-partners and children. The importance of addressing this issue is indisputable, since extensive literature from abroad continues to draw attention to the strong correlation between the quality of inmates' familial relationships during imprisonment and their future chances of social reintegration and desistance from crime. The study was based on qualitative research methodology. A group of 20 inmates held in Giurgiu Prison was interviewed using a semi-structured, in-depth interviewing technique. The paper concludes by discussing the future directions of research for this relevant topic.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500031

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 32 of 96

Title: Online News Production: Usability of Multimedia Content

Author(s): Drula, G (Drula, G.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 129-133 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This study is devoted to practices of reading and writing on news sites and on social media platforms. It wants to show if the amount of voluminous information change the onscreen reading and writing. A research question is addressed to multimedia content that must be usable on news sites and also on social media platforms. Audience 2.0 has experiences and put in practices various practices with the multimedia content. This study takes the audience perspective and examines the patterns of usability and utility as writing and reading features of news media sites, and their Facebook pages, in Romanian virtual space. The study considers the method of content analysis of news online production for news sites and their Facebook pages.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500032

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 33 of 96

Title: Dishonest Testimony - Assessment and Prevention

Author(s): Dutu, A (Dutu, A.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 135-138 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The problematic of bad-faith testimony has made this the subject of study for a number of researchers in various fields of science. In the present study, we have approached the institution of false testimony from an interdisciplinary perspective, picking concepts from the fields of psychology, law and

criminalistics. The psychological aspects encountered in researching bad-faith witness are of a great variety, being determined both by the diversity of cases, as well as by the multitude of levels pertaining to the personality and behaviour of those involved.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500033

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 34 of 96

Title: Ethnic and Confessional Metamorphoses in Habsburg Transylvania

Author(s): Floroia, M (Floroia, M.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 139-142 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The metamorphoses of the multi-ethnic and multi-confessional space in Transylvania during the XVII-XIX centuries led to the creation, definition, evolution of, and inter-relationship among, ethnic and religious groups. These can be studied, analysed and researched from the historical, religious, geographical, socio-cultural and psychological point of view.

The analysis of ethnic and religious identity in Habsburg Transylvania is a new way of approaching this topic within the cultural, ecclesiastical and religious history of our people.

The objectives of the present study (identifying the features of ethnicities, studying the existing inter-ethnic and religious relationships, analysing multi-ethnic and multi-confessional Transylvanian space between the 17th and the 19th centuries) were accomplished using the following methods: analytical and critical study of sources (documents, manuscripts, inscriptions), historical analysis, sociological and psychological method, consulting an extensive specialized bibliography, study of the specialized press of the time, study of existing documents in the Archives in Cluj, Sibiu, Mures, Brasov, Alba.

The research aims at some directions less exploited by historians, theologians and sociologists so far: the spiritual, cultural and identity preparation of the faithful, socio-cultural development, inter-faith relationships, collective mentalities, religious confessional literature, and the place occupied by the Transylvanian denominational churches in defining a specific identity. We will also take into account aspects of mass education of the faithful but also those contributing to the intellectual formation of the elites.

The elucidation of these matters is of great topical interest for the new European context, aiming at undertaking an objective analysis of the phenomena caused by the socio-economic, cultural, spiritual, juridical and demographic evolution and transformations of our time. Taking into account the socio-temporal, geographical, cultural and religious space analyzed in the present research and the complexity of the topics approached, we consider that such a study will provide some answers to new questions and issues of the current European context.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500034

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 35 of 96

Title: Tradition and Reform in the Romanian Inheritance Law, within the European Context

Author(s): Gelei, I (Gelei, I)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 143-146 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The present paper is focused on the questions of continuity and transformation (classic and modern), with reference to the Romanian inheritance law, within the European context and will explore them from a theoretical and jurisprudential point of view. The overall aim of the study consists in the identification of positive and negative aspects and in identifying certain juridical solutions.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500035

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 36 of 96

Title: A Few Critical Considerations Regarding Legacy by Universal Title

Author(s): Genoiu, I (Genoiu, I)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 147-150 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: According to the Civil Code currently in force, the main testamentary provision benefits from an adequate definition, which succeeds, among other things, to delimit legacy from will. Yet, when it comes to the legacy by universal title, the Civil Code no longer provides flawless regulations, as it contains a contradiction among its texts. Consequently, the present work aims to analyze the notion of legacy and the issues related to the legacy by universal title, so as to point out the aspects which can be subject to criticism.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500036

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 37 of 96

Title: Personal Bankruptcy in Romania versus Other Countries in Europe

Author(s): Ginghina, A (Ginghina, A.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 151-154 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Romania is one of the few European countries that do not have a personal bankruptcy legislation implemented. Though there have been active discussions about this type of legislation that should regularize the debt discharge process when the financial obligations can no longer be fulfilled by the customer, the final decision stated that personal bankruptcy is not a viable alternative at this point. But even so, other solutions are to be found for over-indebted consumers such as repayment plans, debt re-organization (rescheduling/refinancing/decreasing the interest rate, and therefore, the value of the

monthly instalment) and grace periods from one to several months for paying the credit instalments etc.

This paper is in the form of an overview of the representative literature in this area of interest and it focuses on different political approaches of personal bankruptcy over Europe, insisting on special features for Romania. The general aim of this study is to analyze the impact of personal bankruptcy law among countries where this legislation is available and among those where it is not implemented yet, taking into consideration, both, advantages and disadvantages for the actors involved - over-indebted consumers, banking organizations, the remaining honest paying clients, the economy as a whole and other stakeholders.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500037

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 38 of 96

Title: Community Legislation Referring to the Maintenance of Workers' Rights in Case of Transfer of Business or Business Parts

Author(s): Godeanu, TN (Godeanu, T. N.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 155-157 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Pursuant to art. 49 and 56 from the EC Treaty, there are forbidden the restrictions concerning the freedom to provide services and the free movement of capital. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) ruled in many cases, where it was addressed the issue concerning the existence of such restrictions, which have a general character, without being highlighted the relevant circumstances or details that could change the factual and legal perspective, and which should be considered.

However, for the practitioner attorneys, they offer the "operational models that may be useful, facilitating their work.

Therefore, there were selected two cases within which there were addressed the issues concerning the information exchange between the tax administrations of the Member States, for the assets or bank accounts located outside the residential states, in order to be able to determine correctly the income and patrimony taxes.

On such occasion, it is also analysed the European legal framework, based on which these cases should be solved.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500038

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 39 of 96

Title: The Development of the Speed Indicators with the Help of Athletics Means (7th Form)

Author(s): Grigoras-Popa, CI (Grigoras-Popa, C., I)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 159-162 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This piece of work approaches some important aspects related to the improvement of the speed index at 7th grade, proving that by using some aethetism means one can get significant progress in improving the reaction rate speed. The experiment took place at the Elementary School no 11 from Piatra Neamt, experiment made on a sample of 40 subjects, 20 boys and 20 girls. The hypothesis of this work consists of assuming that means from aethetism would be used and one can get an important growth of the speed development clues.

The main experiment target was the fact that it could be proved that by using some aethetism means, significant progress may be obtained in improving the speed clues.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500039

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 40 of 96

Title: Employer's Obligation to Inform

Author(s): Hurbean, A (Hurbean, A.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 163-166 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The study analyses the obligations of an employer to inform, with regard to the main clauses of an individual employment contract, and which can be done before the contract's conclusion or before the contract is changed, as regulated by Articles 17 to 19 of the Labour Code. We examine this matter from two points of view: first, the content and second, the achievement of the obligation to inform. We also consider legislation in field that takes over and implements the provisions of Community law concerning the obligation to inform, as referred to in Council Directive 91/533/EEC of October 14, 1991.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500040

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 41 of 96

Title: Christian Religion - A Pillar for European Stability

Author(s): Ignat, A (Ignat, A.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 167-170 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The Christian Church of Romanian people was and is not only a source for "water of life", but a source for culture and spirituality. Speaking about this we must remind the Romanian teaching system which had the beginning on the entrance hall of Church. The Orthodox priest and the singer were for a long time the people who taught children. The Romanian monasteries were not only an important destination on our pilgrimages, but also some places from where our culture and spirituality flourished, lighting those who came here.

On this paper I will try to underline some ideas about the relationship of Church and culture and spirituality in Romania and in European Union. These lines

are important today especially because every people, every ethnical community is connected to a way of life, a culture, a spirituality and religion. Underlining our European Christian roots we underline our past, present and we can foresee our future. The Christian specificity is the common base for European united people today. On this research I will use the specific methods and instruments of historical research, consulting also the religious and political perspective.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500041

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 42 of 96

Title: Cohesion or Disparities across the EU under the Global Crisis' Impact

Author(s): Ionescu, RV (Ionescu, R., V)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 171-174 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The paper deals with the idea of a new approach connected to the common cohesion policy in the EU27. The analysis follows three levels and it is finished with an economic forecast for 2015-2016. The main objective of the paper is to quantify and measure the economic disparities between the Member States. In order to do this, the paper uses four economic indicators: GDP growth rate, unemployment rate, inflation rate and structural budget balance. Whole analysis is based on the latest official data and pertinent diagrams.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500042

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 43 of 96

Title: Mediation in Romania. Facts and Fiction

Author(s): Ionescu-Tanasescu, BL (Ionescu-Tanasescu, B. L.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 175-177 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This paper analyses the impact of introducing mandatory mediation before civil trials in the Romanian legal system, considering the international context in which this occurred.

The study aims to identify if mediation has a positive effect, making civil trials more efficient or if, at the contraire it has a negative effect on the legal system itself by generating simulated situations. In fact, there is a risk that mediation, although mandatory, will become a simple formality. In this case, the need to comply with pre-trial mediation requirements only extends the timeline of the whole process, having exactly the opposite result than expected.

This research was conducted using content analysis, comparison and conceptual frameworks.

The undertaken analysis revealed important issues regarding the legal framework of mediation in Romania as well as a certain incoherence of the legal practice.

Mediation, as a solution for conflict resolution, by becoming a binding procedure is not able to reach a balance between ensuring compliance with civil rights and simplifying the civil trial. A pre-trial procedure leads to a decreased number of cases that go to court only if this option is considered and freely accepted by both parties; otherwise it remains a simple stage of the legal process that lacks any efficiency.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500043

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 44 of 96

Title: Parental and Societal Endorsement as a Factor in Alcohol Consumption by Adolescents and Youth

Author(s): Jackson, BL (Jackson, B. L.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 179-181 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: A twenty year retrospective longitudinal study of adolescents and youths in Malta was completed to determine the role of "endorsement" in the patterns of use of alcoholic beverages by secondary school students. The concept of behavioural endorsement is defined. A series of national secondary student surveys established adolescent alcohol use patterns and attitudes. Adolescents in Malta are initiating alcohol consumption at an earlier age, drink more often and drink more per occasion than the adult population and previous generations of young people.

These increases in adolescent and youth alcohol use patterns are consistent with an increase in the family's and society's legal, business and social organizations' explicit and implicit endorsement of the use of alcohol by children and adolescents as measured through trend line analysis and ANOVA over disparate variables.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500044

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 45 of 96

Title: Predicting Adolescent Cannabis Use Persistence into Adulthood

Author(s): Jackson, BL (Jackson, B. L.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 183-185 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Two issues central to the debate about legalization of cannabis are the potential for cannabis addiction and the "gateway" theory to "harder" drug use. It is argued that legal availability of cannabis will lead to an increase in adolescent experimentation with the substance and eventually to dependency.

This inquiry sought to establish some foundation upon which a reasonable discussion of experimental use and its relationship to use continuation into adulthood and to dependency could proceed.

A retrospective longitudinal analysis of cannabis use in Malta revealed adolescents who had a lifetime use rate of 6 or more times by age 16 had a 25% continuation rate to age 40. Between 40% and 49.5% of those who used 20 or more times by age 16 were likely daily or near daily users in the 18-24 age cohort. When one considers the findings that the 18-24 age cohort has a similar rate of use as the 40 year old cohort, the concept of "maturing out" of substance use does not appear to apply.

If legalization of cannabis makes it readily available to adolescents and if adolescent experimentation increases, then it is reasonable to conclude that the numbers of adults using cannabis to at least age 40 and the number dependent upon it will increase significantly.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500045

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 46 of 96

Title: Teachers' Attitude towards the Curriculum Reform in Romania

Author(s): Jeder, D (Jeder, D.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 187-190 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The paper aims to describe aspects of the curricular reform that takes place in the Romanian educational space in order to highlight some strengths and some weaknesses in it, as perceived by teachers in primary school and pre-school, the results are analyzed in comparison with the goals and intentions underlying the new curriculum proposals, outlining ideas for improvement and refinement of this approach in improving education.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500046

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Suceava, USV	E-8611-2011	

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 47 of 96

Title: Errors in the Use of Persuasion Tools in the Educational Activities

Author(s): Jeder, D (Jeder, D.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 191-194 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The ethical dimension in the training of teachers must appear as a priority of the strategy of developing the study programs, and of education in general; it requires the development of a training strategy in this direction, in the sense that both theoretical parts and the training and practice of ethical skills offers the safety and security of a quality education. The paper aims to show ways to avoid the errors of using the tools of persuasion in teaching / training, aiming to awaken teachers' awareness on the ethical dimensions of their actions, the acquisition of "practical wisdom", an expression of the ethical spirit and culture they have to define.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500047

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Suceava, USV	E-8611-2011	

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 48 of 96

Title: Fostering a Greater Sense of European Identity through Tourism

Author(s): Jucan, MS (Jucan, M. S.); Jucan, CN (Jucan, C. N.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 195-199 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The European identity has to be constructed in the long line of social identities: group, local, ethnic, regional, national, supra-national. Consolidating a kind of European citizenship can be done only by respecting the diversity of cultures because very diversity can be the basis of a common identity.

The economic recession exacerbated the values crisis burst into a wave of xenophobia, racism and disrespect of human rights. This showed us that the difference between, us" and, others" has not been overcome yet and that there is more work to be done in the new states' integration process. Romania has been one of the most negatively exposed in this respect.

Cultural tourism is not only part of one of the fastest developing industries, but also one through which contemporary cultural realities are created and identities are constructed. Cultural tourism, therefore, can be an asset through which Europe could be imagined, created, marketed and consumed as a unified cultural space. Cultural tourism can, beyond the diversity of European cultures, strengthen the sense of common values and heritage, and reinforce the feeling of European citizenship.

Drawing on existing literature on tourism, Romanian history and tourism management and the authors' observations, the paper aims to evaluate how cultural tourism in particular, and tourism activities in general, can offer opportunities for Romania to create a strong identity into the European Union, focused on the respect of the environment, culture and populations. It looks in the context of tourism activities for a cultural profile which attracts not only the Romanian inhabitants but also a wider audience in order to reconstruct its national and European identity. Promoting shared European values can strengthen Europeans' mutual understanding and sense of belonging.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500048

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 49 of 96

Title: The Injury Brought to the Bodily Integrity or Health - the Damage of the Indirect Victims

Author(s): Jugastru, C (Jugastru, C.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 201-204 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The damage by ricochet is a loss having a personal character, the harmed third parties invoking their own loss, caused by the injury brought to the bodily integrity of the direct victim or by her decease. In order to be compensated, the damage by ricochet has to be a certain and licit damage. The certain loss by ricochet (that is the clear, undoubted damage that can be evaluated in the present) is susceptible of reparation.

The damage of the victims by ricochet may have an economic or non-economic nature. A series of expenses that are brought by the bodily injury such as the loss of the financial support provided by the direct victim enter into the sphere of the economic damage, pecuniary measurable. In the same manner, the loss suffered through the decease of the victim or the grief determined by the disability of the direct victim, shape the damage that cannot be pecuniary measured, entitled affective damage. Both types of damages by ricochet can be simultaneously present in the event of the decease of the direct victim and in the case of her survival.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500049

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4

Record 50 of 96

Title: Training of Students to Preparation of Electronic Tutorials on the Basis of New Educational Programs

Author(s): Khalikova, K (Khalikova, K.)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: TRADITION AND REFORM: SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE **Pages:** 205-208 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Students training problems to preparation of electronic tutorials on the basis of new educational programs are considered. Development and introduction of new educational programs is one of positive sides in education modernization in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The new educational program of vocational training on pedagogical specialties was developed at Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University. The discipline << Designing course materials with the help of a computer >> is one of the main subjects, which promotes formation of the competence of a specialist. There are also given the main aims and objectives of training of this discipline and the general cultural, professional, specialized competences formed as a result of training. And summary content of the discipline is included.

Accession Number: WOS:000334665500050

Conference Title: International Scientific Conference on Tradition and Reform - Social Reconstruction of Europe

Conference Date: NOV 07-08, 2013

Conference Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-694-4