On the 16th of November 2016 the University Foundation Black Sea (FUMN) organized together with Realitatea TV a conference entitled “România după Trump” at Grand Hotel du Boulevard (Bdv. Regina Elisabeta no. 21, Sector 5, Bucharest), at 17.00. The video recording of the event is available at http://fumn.eu/conferinta-organizata-de-fundatia-universitara-a-marii-negre-cu-tema-romania-dupa-trump-video/

The invited speakers were the following:
- Dan Dungaciu (President FUMN)
- Ambassador Segiu Celac (Director Council FUMN)
- Ambassador Ioan Donca (Director Council FUMN)
- Petrișor Peiu (Director FUMN)
- George Scarlat (Director FUMN)
- Darie Cristea (Scientific Director FUMN)
- Marius Stoian (România Club)
- Cosmin Gușă (Political Consultant)
- Claudiu Lucaci (News Director, TVR)

The first speaker was the President FUMN, Professor Dan Dungaciu, PhD., and Director of the Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations “Ion I.C. Brătianu” of the Romanian Academy, who offered an interpretation of the importance of the conference in relation to the lack of satisfaction felt in Romanian society following the USA presidential campaign. He showed that this was a type of dissatisfaction that meant for us that official Romania placed all its eggs in one basket and expected one candidate without thinking that things could happen another way, too. Society didn’t consider that Donald Trump was a media accident as someone said and could become the (potential at the time) future president of the USA. I won’t conceal from you that the lack of satisfaction persists even when we see that after the elections Romania became transformed into a global NGO preoccupied with the manner in which this one or that one vote and scold the American electorate for wrong voting. It is obvious that all these interpretations are problematic, first because Donald Trump was not an accident and second because what comes next for Romania is more serious, more important and more profound than the useless discussion about the American electorate which has mistakenly cast the vote. If Trump answers certain needs from within the American society, it is clear that the United States is going to be changed along with their attitude toward the world. America shall retreat if not necessarily withdraw and Romania should answer these challenges. Bucharest is to discuss the military aspects with Washington within the context of the continuity of the strategic Partnership, the financial aspects, which, unfortunately, did not provide many trumps and the foreign affairs aspects – the potential for Romania to be a diplomatic support for America in this area. These three things, if not set on the table, may be neglected in the American calculation for allocation and reallocation of resources, and Romania ends up in an uncomfortable position. The main issue at stake for Romania is that the inevitable retreat of the USA in the world. But this does not mean that it will imply the disappearance of the USA from the world, to be not an Aurelian retreat, but one by which a state such as Romania remains a fundamental pivot for the strategic Partnership, a vital for the Romanian state.¹

Ambassador Sergiu Celac emphasized the fact that it will be very important during this period to refine our capacity to anticipate the following steps, especially as we are not going to be the only ones doing so. We were encouraged by the recent declaration of the Romanian ambassador at Washington, Mr. Maior, in the sense that he considered that permanent relations and working contacts should be established seriously along the entire political spectrum, considering also that within the current American systructure the winner takes all, that is, Presidency, both chambers of Congress and, quasi-unavoidably, juridical power. Probably one of the clues to be followed refers to the attitude of the new administration towards the UN, all the more so as there are discussions about the return of ambassador John Bolton to this area. Ambassador Sergiu Celac underlines the conclusion: back to the drawing board, back to study and historical precedents, back to recalling the good aspects and on to capitalizing on these aspects.²

² Ibidem.
Marius Stoian, founder of Romania Club stated that while he considered globalization and global (supranational) actors (such as the EU, ASEAN etc.) to be the prevalent direction of historical development to the detriment of the importance of sovereign states, he had to notice lately two types of returns: one, to the fundamental political unit, the state, through a resurrection of conservative, isolationist or authoritarian forces, and from an economic perspective, a reversal of deficit, the economic deficit of the Western countries in relation to emergent countries, especially in relation to China. Unfortunately, in the contemporary world, ideas and values do not prevail over the profit, but the other way around. As a consequence, the manner in which globalization is known and understood by us during the last quarter of century has ceased is correct. In front of so many instances of uncertainty we need to operate with multiple scenarios, following the more certain lines as well as the more tentative ones. Obviously, we should pay less attention to the analysts who took their adherence to Clinton to represent realities and were responsible for introducing misleading prognoses for the future of Romania. Such analysts should take a break. They have nothing else to explain to us.3

Claudiu Lucaci, news director, TVR mentioned that he was an independent observer of the American elections and had various meetings with analysts in Romania and found it difficult to convince the analysts to find strong points for Donald Trump in any of these meetings. It was impossible to find any balanced opinions in these discussions before the elections: everyone was convinced that Hillary Clinton had already won. He also considered that he was an interested observer since he has the needed sociological instruments in his position of professor to evaluate what happened at more than an initial and superficial level, and to analyze at a more profound the situation and its result. Thus he identified an American paradox, which is being further discussed by many people, perhaps in relation to the American Century, a concept developed by Henry Luce. In the speakers opinion, this American century is to continue at least a hundred years more. We are in an American paradox because besides the American establishment, Romania and the other European states, missed what goes on in the American heartland – deep America. The contact with the American press, the manner in which the candidates chose to communicate, the type of campaign, the key-messages and the public vote was enlightening. Primarily, it was a failure of the American media, prey to a Jesse Ventura effect (Jesse Ventura was a professional wrestler who became the governor of the state of Minnesota, a very developed state, caught up in a reaction of rejection against the local American system). In conclusion, in the United States the ones who voted Trump, could and wanted to vote for him and that was the result.4

Petrișor Peiu, Director FUMN, considers the importance of NATO membership to Romania and its strategic partnership with the US, in a realistic manner. Its political qualities should translate into links in the economic field and in the area of security, especially when we look at the uncertainty of these contemporary times. USA represents about 4% of the global population and produces about 20% of the GDP, engaging in 40% of the total of the defence spending at the global level, and they own over 55% of the fire power of mankind. This offers a formidable range of options to the USA, rendering it the only power in the world that can intervene anywhere and simultaneously engage in various military theatres operation. The USA defence budget for itself and for that of the allies amounts to 598 billion dollars (in 2015), of which 83% represents the basic budget of Defence Department (496 billions). There is a second component Overseas Contingency Operations, for finance in conflict areas of 11% (64 billions); then an allocation of 3% or 18 billion dollars for the maintenance of nuclear heads and 2% (12 billions) for international military assistance. About 140 billion dollars is required for the payment of the personnel in the American defence system, for military equipment (190 billion, of which 120 billion for acquisition and 70 billion for developing new systems) and for logistic and operational costs (240 billion). Less than 10% of Overseas Contingency Operations costs are dedicated in 2015 to the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund and European Reassurance Initiative. As a result all the countries that consider themselves menaced by aggressive neighbours or are caught in the logic of uncertainty want to benefit from the protective American umbrella, be it called NATO or otherwise. The approach of the big brother is more pragmatic and, for instance, even though our troops fought and died abroad alongside American troops, it would be more efficient to develop large scale, important and common economic projects, in the field of the defence industry, so that the Americans would consider it natural and important for them to defend Romania because in this way they would be defending important common projects.5

The Director of FUMN George Scarlat made several interesting points on this occasion: 1. Donald Trump prompts a change of in the cultural and identity paradigm at the White House; 2. The demographic and cultural changes which have been taking place during the last decades in the USA have weakened American – European relations, but Donald Trump may actually strengthen these relations; 3. This may mean the reconstruction of the tandem White House-Downing Street, potentially beneficial for Romanians as a guarantee of the transatlantic solidarity; 4. Russians are quick to express their satisfaction with the result: there is a pattern of behaviour in the American presidents, who express a desire to focus on domestic issues, but answer to the standing engagements. Donald Trump actually announced during the campaign an increase in defence expenditure and an increase in the size of the USA army, which cannot please Kremlin entirely. Since USA-Russia trade is smaller than EU-Russia trade, Trump has no incentive cancel the sanctions against Russia, indeed, or to offer more support to Russia. There is no serious lobby in the USA

5 Ibidem.
pressing Trump to move closer towards Russia, as German patronage and trade unions do with Angela Merkel. Russia needs to make certain steps towards the USA, for USA is not going to renounce the sanctions unilaterally. 5. USA foreign policy is going to be different in Syria. And here there is room for understanding between the USA and Russia. 6. The key to the Syrian problem also involves the security of Israel, which is alarmed by the advance of Iran in its direction via Syria. But Israel consults with Russia and vice versa. To gain international respect and the good will and cooperation of the USA Russia would have to find a solution which is satisfactory to both Israel and Iran with regard to Syria.

Darie Cristea, Scientific Director FUMN, scientific researcher, PhD, at the Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations “Ion I. C. Brătianu” discussed the sociological black swan concept used in relation to the election of Donald Trump as President of the USA. The speaker considered that in this case the concept had a more therapeutic role, offering an explanation for the poor analyses. What happened in the public discourse during the American elections, before and after, was not necessarily scientific, because the structure of electoral communication is specific and different. The victory of Hillary Clinton in elections was a media construction. Any prediction could have gone wrong: yet, if one said that Hillary was going to win and she did not, this was was less out of place than if one said that Trump would win and he did not. The context was interesting as a psychological field of intersection between political commentator and media person, bearing in mind as well the manner in which we use the data in the public field. On the other hand, the speaker expressed his conviction that the surprise at the victory of Donald Trump was also a media construction. Since the entire public discourse in America was based on the fact that Hillary Clinton would win and all the commentators validated this hypothesis in their discourse, this persistence amplified the element of surprise.6

The event was followed by a session of discussions with the participants in the conference.

Henrieta Anișoara Șerban

“SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE, CREATIVITY, SPIRITUALITY”
THE ACADEMY OF THE ROMANIAN SCIENTISTS’ FALL
SCIENTIFIC SESSION
SEPTEMBER 22-24, DURĂU, ROMANIA

The Fall Scientific Session of the Academy of the Romanian Scientists (ASR) was held at Duraș, Neamț County, in the North of Moldavia. The session, conducted under the slogan “Science, Knowledge, Creativity, Spirituality” was structured into the following sections: History, Culture, Civilization; Legal and Sociological Sciences, Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, Theology and Journalism; Exact Sciences; Engineering Sciences (technical); Biology, Ecology and Health Sciences.

6 Ibidem
The Plenary session of the event, moderated by Adrian Badea, PhD, President of ASR, Doru-Sabin Delion, PhD, Vice-president of ASR, and Gogu Ghiorghiță, PhD, President of Piatra Neamț Subsidiary of ASR, consisted of the following communications: Strategic thinking, Constantin Brătianu, PhD; Education and research in Hungary and at the Central European University from Budapest, Gheorghe Moroșanu, PhD; From economy of nature to sustainable development, Florea Dumitrescu, PhD (Ec.) Marius Băcescu, PhD (Ec.); Cultural and meta psychological anthropology: foundation of behavioural and sociological researches, Acad. DHC Mircea Ifrim, PhD, Acad. DHC Aurel Ardelean, PhD, Coralia Cotoraci, PhD; Science, knowledge, creativity, spirituality: work bases of Romanian Scholar Petre Brânzei, habil. DHC Senior Researcher Sorin Riga, PhD, habil. DHC Senior Researcher Dan Riga, PhD, Acad. Leon Dănăilă, PhD, Honorary President of ASR University Professor reserve General Vasile Cândea, PhD; Ernst Haeckel about the art of nature. Are beauty and intelligence attributes of matter? Gheorghe Mustăță, PhD; Tribute to Dr. Costache Andone – Man who sanctified the place, PhD Gogu Ghiorghiță.

Papers in each section covered a broad thematic area, in the fundamental areas of research and knowledge, but also in inter- and trans-disciplinary approaches. Among them we notice the following interesting communications: Good Governance and Country’s Defence (1990-2015), Major General (r) prof. Rec. Constantin Mincu, PhD; Romania and the Republic of Moldova at the Council of Europe (Transboundary Moral Ecology), Ioan Ieșcu, Bucovina Ecologist Movement, Evaluating the potential of the Republic of Moldova wine tourism, Acad. prof. Boris Găină, PhD, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Refugee crisis: the end of multiculturalism?, Aurel Papari, PhD, Andra Seceleau, PhD, Unmanned Systems for detecting CBRNE threats, General (r) Teodor Frunzeti, PhD, Senior Researcher Liviu Coșereanu, PhD, Tiberius Tomoiagă, Gabriel Epure, PhD.

Among the works of the Philosophy, Psychology, Theology and Journalism Section our attention was attracted by the many interesting communications. Philosophy of law in postmodern perspective was the communication sustained by DrHC University Professor, Senior Researcher Angela Botez, PhD, and Victor Botez, PhD. The postmodern answer to the crisis brought about by modernity represents a major theme for the philosophical approaches of the third millennium, inclusively, but not solely for the philosophy of law. We are going to present a few ideas of the so-called postmodern philosophers, which are relevant for the relation knowledge-power-law (Derrida, Foucault, Lacan, Levinas, Deleuze and others).

The polar-antagonistic character of the human psychic system was the title of the paper delivered by Mihai GOLUMI, PhD. The paper demonstrates that the unity of the human psychic, which is underlined in the psychological literature, is in reality the expression of the opposite elements and tendencies. This polar-antagonistic character concerns both the structure and internal dynamics. It is illustrated on the basis of four criteria, namely: 1) The nature of the component elements; 2) the polarity of component elements; 3) the duration of the activated conflict; 4) the normality/abnormality of actual conflicts.

Accordingly to these criteria, four kinds of psychological antagonisms or conflicts are presented and analysed: intermodal (cognition-emotionality, reason-motivation, conscience-unconscious, positive-negative, personality traits) intramodal antonyms: intraemotional (positive-negative emotions, biological motives-socio-moral motives): short term conflicts (hours or days) – long term conflicts (weeks, month or years): normal adequate conflicts-abnormal inadequate conflicts. In the light of above analysis it is concluded that the psychic unity and equilibrium are much fragile and vulnerable.
Human nature – a paradigm lost? was presented by Ioan N. Roșca, PhD. Starting from the idea that the French philosopher Edgar Morin formulated it in the title of his work Paradigm lost: human nature, the author argues, conversely, that the concept of human nature remains a paradigmatic notion. He clarifies the concepts paradigm, potential human nature, potential human essence, reality, relationship between potentiality and reality. Then, he believes that between real and possible there is reciprocity so that not only the best stems from the real, so how was Morin, but, in turn, and the real comes from the existence of the possible. The human being becomes by itself and by its social conditions, but he gets what it is possible to become. Consequently, through the notion of human nature, man can learn which are the possibilities of authentic human beings and those which turn against him and, thus, the human being can register achievements through positive values and indispensable requirements, which are inscribed in the nature of bodily and spiritual. 

Crisis law in contemporary justice, was the title of the communication presented by University Professor Mihai Bădescu, PhD. He started from the following aspect: As an assembly of juridical norms elaborated in order to regulate inter-human relations, law should and must be appreciated in two instances: the elaboration of the juridical norms (of juridical normative papers) and their transposition into social reality (their achievement). But nowadays we witness the degradation of law, which is manifest in legislation inflation, the use of law in political purpose, the media treatment of law etc., aspects found as well in correlation with the rule of law in the democratic state. 

Considerations concerning the interferences of religion with international law order were the title of the paper delivered by University Professor Sergiu Tâmaș, PhD. The involvement of religion in the activities of policymakers to maintain social order is in line with practices which origins are lost in the history of humanity. Since the ancient times the existence of human communities, the consequences of the human interactions went beyond their symbolic meanings, expressing the intrinsic link between what was considered sacred and profane reality. As outlined by Mircea Eliade, faith constituted the major source of “role models” not only for the individuals of a community, but also for those who lead the destinies of communities. Respect for “divine will” (voluntas Dei) was the norm of community life (lex vitae). This was often expressed in public by the expression “what was permitted by the gods, it is permitted by law”. This interference occurs in the case of rules concerning the relations among communities, tribes or states. Issues of war and peace implied a certain conduct (jus gentium) in case of external aggression or state peace settlement.

University Professor Narcis Zărnescu, PhD, discussed the subject entitled About some similarities between the Medieval Demonology and the Mental Philosophy. We make the assumption that the “demonology” could be regarded as one of the origins of the mental philosophy. Devil (gr. diablos) and demons (gr. diamon or diamonian) have the hallmarks of normal personality: Will (Matt. 12:44; Mark 5:11-13), Emotion (James 2:19), Knowledge (Mark 1:23-24; Acts 19:15), Self-awareness (Mark 5:9), Conscience (1 Tim 4:2), Ability to speak (Mark 1:24; 5:7-12; Acts 19:15). They are engaged in different activities as Entice (James 1:14), Deceive (1 Tim. 4:1-2), Enslave (Romans 8:15), Torment (2 Tim. 1:7; 1 John 4:18), Drive/compel (Luke 8:29), Defile (Titus 1:15). Sacred and pagan texts, “grimoires” (The Key of Solomon, Lemegeton or Liber Spirituum, Pseudomonarchia Daemonum, Grimorium Verum, Theosophia Pneumatica) codify and reveal foundational questions about the nature of the mind, and the relationship between the mental and the physical. How can the mind affect the physical world? Yesterday and today, to explain and to analyze the causal power of the mental,
and the phenomenal aspects of consciousness are the *simili*-same problems in the
demonology and in the philosophy of mind because both they share some combination
of the doctrine’s ontological, epistemological, and semantic assumptions, from
Descartes and Hegel to Wittgenstein, Putnam, Place, Smart, Feigl or Searle.

University Professor Dr.Habil. Ioan Lazăr, PhD, presented the paper entitled
*Philosophers interested in cinema: Gilles Deleuze and Henri Bergson*. In the final
chapter of “Creative Evolution” (1907), Henri Bergson (1859-1941) became one of the
first philosophers to incorporate cinema into a philosophical discourse (intellect-
intuition-duration): the film is similar to the mechanistic conception of reality. Gilles
Deleuze (1925-1995) spends considerable space discussing memory. In two books
(1983, 1985), he align themselves with the Bergson’s views on memory. Influenced by
Bergson, Deleuze proposes the concepts of *movement-image* (matter) and *time-image*
(memory).

Elena Lazăr, PhD, approached the topic *Mircea Djuvara – researcher of the juridical
reality*. People usually see in Mircea Djuvara a researcher of law and systems of law, but
his research is interdisciplinary and thus, it overpasses the particular sphere of law. His
work is exceptional due to its synthetic character, due to the scientific novelties, due to
the idealist character of his thought, in a manner that maintains the connection with
experience and reality. He was a Kantian thinker, interested in Kant interpreted through
Fichte and Hegel and he was not a stranger to the ideas of Auguste Comte, or Henri
Bergson. Although he did not seek originality at all costs, Mircea Djuvara was most
certainly a creator.

University Professor Gheorghe Ddnişor, PhD, presented the paper entitled *On
modern relativism*. Modernity is governed by the concept of relativism. There is no
unique and absolute truth anymore, but several truths individually produced that
interfering create a space where everything is organised horizontally. This is caused by
the fact that modernity searches for the consecration principle situating it in the subject.
Subjectivity becomes thus dominant.

Overcoming cultural barriers in communication through social media was the topic
of presentation for Irina Petruca, PhD. The appearance of social media has created an
important change in the dynamics of social and business communication. Nowadays it
is definitely the age of online and social media is trying to capture as many citizens as
possible. Social media, by its means, leads to easier acceptance of diversity, thus to a
communication which forces a lot the cultural barriers. Considering this, the paper
focuses on the way in which social media has overcome transnational communication
barriers and attempts to remove the concept of territorialisation. It also examines the sort
of identity that social network creates and emphasizes the potential of social media
websites to disseminate messages to large number of citizens.

*Political communication: Current media stratagems* by Victor Moraru, PhD Academy
of Sciences of Moldova sustained that for several years there is occurring in the
development of political actions as grand processes of transformations, but still no one
have described in profound your impact in contemporary political communication. In
modern democracies the irruption into political setting has imposed the new models of
media coverage of politics, for example, the constructing of political spectacle. It is now
necessary to analyse the relations between leadership political personify, the
constructing spectacle and thematic of politics, dealing with the influence of factors as
way parliament, style of leadership and political competition and political party
organization. Example of Italy, but of Moldova and Romania, is eloquent. In recent
years, there has been an increase in interest to the personalization of politics (the personalization of the “leadership” or of the “power”). In electoral competitions, modern democracies have witnessed to modifications in consensus formation, which is focused not more on static ideological values, group affiliations and party-centred politics, but rather on political candidates’ personality characteristics, their image, and voter’s personal choices. In this context, the relationship between political power and the ability to influence media agendas is a key issue within the field of political communication examinations. Modern political communication shows a clear tendency to spectacularization of politics that are exploiting the resources of dramatic political action, while the facts of the present reality, including those that characterize the situation in the new strategic configurations of political tensions remain ignored or reflected in press in the abstract or superficial form. Among the numerous flaws that accompany the functioning of political sphere, a significant place is occupied by the so-called “mediatization of politics”. The proposed study attempts to analyze the observed phenomenon.

University Professor Sorin Ivan, PhD presented the topic *From the pragmatism of culture to the culture of pragmatism. Processes and trends in the contemporary existence*. Building a future culture starting from the culture of the individual, society and civilization form the classic paradigm of human evolution, throughout the evolution of humankind. Culture generates the broad framework of knowledge, which is the support of the individual and global development; therefore, regarded in terms of results it plays an essentially pragmatic role. In the current era of civilization, dominated by material values, the space of unprecedented technological developments, culture loses massive land in the evolution of the individual and in the societal progress. With the decline of culture, there is the rise of an existential pragmatism, which tends to govern the life of the individual and the society today. In the processes remodelling the world, it takes shape a culture of pragmatism, in which culture itself has an increasingly diminished role. Against the background of consumerism and of the overwhelming role played by technology in daily life, there appears a tendency of deculturalization and despiritualization of the contemporary man. Pragmatism, emancipated from the cultural model, developed in the framework of a culture of pragmatism, crystallizes the paradigm of the individual and social existence in the large area of globalization.

Researcher Henrieta Anişoara Șerban, PhD, proposed the theme *The faithful prince (Saint Anthim) and the “virtuous” prince (Niccolo Machiavelli)*. For Saint Anthim a good prince is the righteous one and he can only be righteous following the just path of the teachings, laws and examples provided by God, in the Holy Scriptures. On the other hand, for Niccolo Machiavelli, the prince should be wise as a fox, politically wise, feared if not loved and “virtuous” (with a special meaning, which is that of a good political image, *avant-la-lettre*).

ASR scientific session was a complex, high-class in academic endeavor, which proves once more the creative and innovative potential of Romanian research. 2016 edition was marked by several key elements, which recommended that scientific environment, of reference at national and international science and culture level: wide coverage area, large number of scientific communications, which were received as qualitative, original and innovative contributions.

*Gabriela Petrescu
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