

DIALOGUES



Liceul Tehnologic „Mihai Eminescu” Dumbrăveni
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ERASMUS +

THINKING ALLOWED – Teenage students have their say on Human Rights

prof. Oana Pădurariu

Erasmus + is the European programme for education, training, youth and sport. It supports academic mobility, develops partnerships, and reinforces the capabilities of academic and research institutes.

THINKING ALLOWED – Teenage students have their say on Human Rights is a strategic partnership within the Erasmus + Programme, Key Action 2, implemented by five schools from Italy, Spain, France, Greece and Romania together with the partner organization Formamentis S.R.L. (a cooperative company headquartered in Battipaglia, Italy).

The project was born in order to promote greater and more active participation among students aged between 15 and 17 as European citizens. Its major aim is

to promote values related to freedom, equality, dignity, human rights and respect for diversity, working simultaneously on two aspects: sharing and identifying best practices that can also benefit from the use of computer systems and realising transnational exchange moments where students can meet with their peers from other European countries.

As the implementation of the project started in September 2017, some of the most important activities within the project have already been carried out, online, at school level or through blended mobilities. The following are a series of materials, impressions and thoughts prepared by both the teachers and the students involved in the project from Liceul Tehnologic “Mihai Eminescu” Dumbrăveni, in order to reveal a short part of their experience so far.



THINKING ALLOWED

Teenage Students have their say on Human Rights

TRAINING EVENT FOR TEACHERS

Cooperative Learning

Prof. Lăcrămioara Sava

Between the 15th and the 17th of January 2018, in the frames of the Erasmus + project “Thinking Allowed - Teenage students have their say on Human Rights”, the partener organization Formamentis, organized a training educational event on the topic of “Cooperative Learning”.

The event took place in Avellino, Italy and was hosted by Liceo Publio Virgilio Marone. It enabled all participants to meet and exchange ideas and knowledge with the use of innovative teaching methodologies, that will further on allow the best practices of the partnership to emerge.



The coordinating teacher from Liceul Tehnologic “Mihai Eminescu” Dumbrăveni, Mrs. Alexandra Sîrghi, together with two other members of the Romanian team, Mrs. Lăcrămioara Sava and Mrs. Oana Pădurariu, took part in the event along with other teachers from all partener countries.

The participants were introduced to different teaching methods and a variety of learning activities. They participated in workshops and debates concerning the teaching techniques used in their schools and the teaching methods adopted for the transmission of democratic values in active citizenship.



FAMOUS ROMANIAN WOMEN

Simona Roman & Diana Ștefănuță, Class IX B

One of the activities presented, in February 2018, during the mobility in Spain, by the Erasmus+ "Thinking allowed" team from Liceul Tehnologic "Mihai Eminescu" Dumbraveni, concerned the biographies of fourteen famous women in Romania.



Ana Aslan was a Romanian biologist and physician who discovered the anti-aging effects of procaine, based on the drugs Gerovital H3 and Aslavital, which she developed. She is considered to be a pioneer of gerontology and geriatrics in Romania.

Queen Marie was the Queen of Romania between 1914 and 1927 and the wife of King Ferdinand I. She linked her name to many social and cultural projects. During the First World War she went to the front, encouraged wounded and soldiers and was often called "Queen Mother," "Mother of the Wounded" and "Soldier Queen".



Elisa Leonida Zamfirescu was the first woman engineer in the world. In 1909 she was accepted by the Royal Academy of Technology Berlin and became an engineer. She was the first woman member of the General Association of Romanian Engineers and of the International Association of University Women.

Alexandrina Cantacuzino dominated the social-cultural and political emancipation movement of women from the interwar period. In 1925, during the Congress of the International Council of Women in Washington, she was elected Vice-President of this prestigious organization.





Ștefania Măracineanu was a Romanian physicist and chemist remembered as “the woman who brought the rain”. She got her degree in Physical and Chemical Sciences in 1910. In 1922 she had a scholarship which brought her to Paris to do research in Marie Curie’s laboratory at the Radium Institute. In 1924 she received her doctorate at Sorbonne University in Paris with a thesis in the field of radioactivity. She went on to work at the Paris Astronomical Observatory until 1930, when she returned to Romania and performed experiments investigating supposed connections between radioactivity and rainfall, and between rainfall and earthquake activity.

Hariclea Darclee was a Romanian soprano opera singer who imposed herself in the great opera theaters in Paris, Berlin, Milan, Rome, Buenos Aires, Lisbon, Barcelona, Madrid, Monte Carlo, Moscow and Sankt Petersburg. She was the first interpreter of the main role in *Tosca*, composed by Puccini, which was performed on January 14th, 1900 at the Costanzi Theater in Rome. In Paris, she was noticed by Charles Gounod, who entrusted her with the role of Margaret in *Faust*.



Sofia Ionescu was a Romanian neurosurgeon and is considered one of the first female neurosurgeons in the world. She was matriculated to the medical school in 1939 and, in 1945, she became certified in medicine and surgery. She was a neurosurgeon for 47 years and she was part of the first neurological team in Romania, later called “The Golden Team”.

Sarmiza Bilcescu Alimănișteanu was the first Romanian lawyer and the first European woman ever to obtain a license and a PhD in Law at the University of Paris, in 1890. She was very active in the feminist circles of that time and she was also among the founders of the Society of the Romanian Ladies which struggled for women’s access to education.





Ecaterina Teodoroiu was a Romanian woman who fought in World War I and the first woman-officer who died on the battle field. For her bravery in the war, she was awarded the Military Virtue Medal, 1st Class, made honorary Second Lieutenant by King Ferdinand I. For her outstanding bravery, patriotism and self-sacrifice she is regarded as a heroine of Romania and is often compared to Queen Marie of Romania.

Aurora Gruescu was the first female forester engineer in the world and the first Romanian woman who got into the Guinness World Records. Her name is related to the first national afforestation plan. In 1933 she was matriculated at the Faculty of Forestry, at a time marked by misogynist prejudices, when such a career was considered to be typically male. In 1997 the American Biographical Institute named her the "Person of the Year".



Ana Ipătescu was a Romanian heroine of the Wallachian Revolution of 1848. She was at the head of the pro-revolutionary crowd in Bucharest, participating directly at the liberation of the revolutionary government. Although her image was controversial during the communist period, she is remembered as the woman whose impressive courage had a large echo in the European press of that period.

Cecilia Cutescu was a Romanian painter with a strong influence on the cultural life in the interwar period. In 1916, she founded the Association of Painters and Sculptors, which periodically organized salons where many artists managed to publicly expose their works in the interwar period. Also in 1916, she obtained the chair of decorative arts from the Academy of Fine Arts in Bucharest, being the first woman in Europe to teach at such an institution.





Nadia Comăneci is a Romanian former gymnast, the first athlete in the history of sports to be awarded a perfect score of 10,0 at the Olympic Games (1976, Montreal). In all, she received six (more) perfect 10s in Montreal, as well as three gold medals. Four years later, she won two gold medals at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. She won nine Olympic medals and four World Championship medals during her career.

Simona Halep is a professional tennis player, who was ranked world number I in singles by the Women`s Tennis Association in October 2017-January 2018. She had her professional start in 2006 and along her career she has won 16 WTA tournaments including Premier Mandatory from Indian Wells and Madrid. In 2018 she won the Shezhen Tournament (China) both single and double.



ROMANIAN MIGRATION IN THE COMMUNIST ERA

(1947-1989)

Naomi Bîrsan and Andreea Rață, Class IX A

Our study was presented during the mobility organized in France, in May 2018, within the Erasmus+ project “Thinking allowed - Teenage Students have their say on Human Rights” and it aimed at discussing the issue of Romanian migration during the communist period.

During the Communist regime, Romanian authorities exercised rather restrictive exit policies, severely limiting the ability of citizens to travel internationally. The police held passports, and prior approval from the authorities was required in order to obtain the travel document. Those applying as emigrants to various embassies in Romania had social and economic rights revoked and were stigmatized and harassed by authorities.



THE PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

During the communist period, many Romanians preferred to leave the country illegally, risking their lives at the borders. Many personalities of the Romanian cultural life have taken part to the phenomenon of migration in their circle of activity.



Famous Romanian Emigrants

One of the most famous personalities who were persecuted during the Communism Regime was **Nadia Comăneci**.



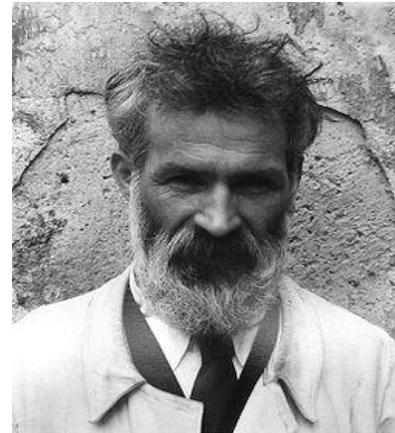
She made history in world gymnastics on July 18, 1976, winning the first 10 at the Montreal Olympics. The gymnast decided to leave over the borders of communist Romania less than a month before the Revolution, first in Hungary, and from there in the US, where her first coach, Bela Karolyi, had emigrated.

Another famous emigrant was **Constantin Brâncuși**. He was a Romanian sculptor with overwhelming contributions to the renewal of language and plastic vision in contemporary sculpture.

He decided to migrate to France and he settled in Paris, where his art studio became a very well known cultural place.

His workshop is rebuilt in Centre Pompidou in Paris as it was on the day he died, the sculptor donating his entire work and books to the French State, after it was refused by the Romanian Communist government.

He was buried in the Montparnasse cemetery, in Paris.



Some of Constantin Brâncuși's works.

The Gate of Kiss



The column on Infinity



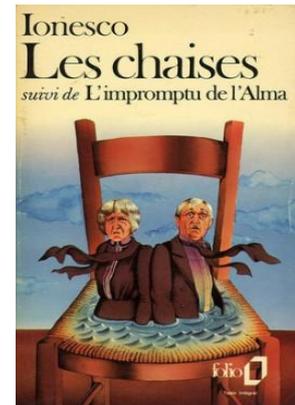
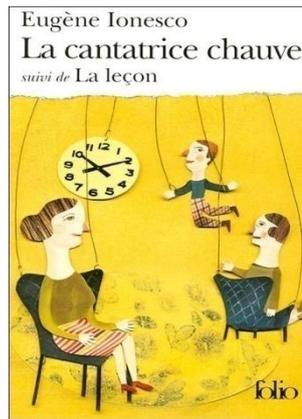
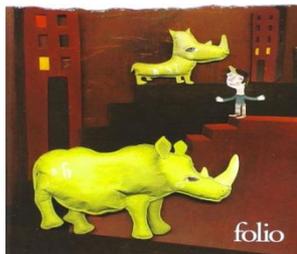


Eugène Ionesco was a Romanian-French playwright who wrote mostly in French, and one of the foremost figures of the French Avant-garde theatre.

Ionesco was a member of the Académie française in 1970 and received numerous prestigious awards.

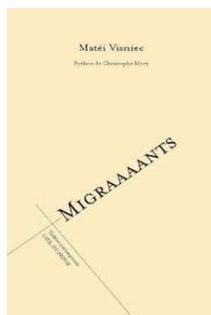
Some of his famous plays:

Eugène Ionesco
Rhinocéros

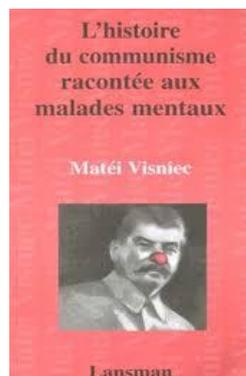


Matei Vişniec is a Romanian poet and playwright, born in Radauţi, Suceava county, Romania, currently active in France, known especially for his plays written in French and translated into Romanian.

In September 1987, Vişniec left Romania for France. He started writing in French and began working for Radio France Internationale. At the present time, Vişniec has had many of his works staged in France, and



L'homme-
People on this



some twenty of his plays written in French are published (Actes Sud-Papier, L'Harmattan, Lansman).

Some of his main works are : "Gufi's Land", "Hiring a Clown", "Théâtre décomposé ou poubelle", "MIGRAAANTS- Or There's Too Many Damn Boat".

MONDOÑEDO

Bianca Pamparău, class XI A



Mondoñedo is a small town and municipality in the Galician province of Lugo, Spain. It has a population of around 4,508 inhabitants.

Located in a broad open valley giving onto the Cantabrian Sea, Mondoñedo is one of the most evocative capitals of the ancient Kingdom of Galicia. The town was declared a national cultural-historical site in 1985. The town has been an episcopal seat since the 12th century. The principal building is the cathedral, a Romanesque and Gothic structure with a facade embellished in the Baroque style.

The town has several other 17th-century religious structures.

The chief industries of Mondoñedo are lace making, linen weaving and leather and furniture making.

The town's St. Luke Horse Fair is an important regional fair.

My staying in Mondoñedo during the Erasmus+ mobility within the project "Thinking allowed" was fantastic. I met very nice people, I visited nice places and tasted delicious food.



MONDOÑEDO

An experience to remember

Stefania Cazacu, Class XC

The mobility in Mondoñedo, Spain, within the Erasmus + project "Thinking allowed" took place in February, 2018, from 2nd to 8th.

On the first day in Spain we visited the school, IES Sans Rosendo, and the town which is really beautiful and quiet. The students involved in the project presented their schools and cities and talked about the most famous women from each country.



On the second day, we visited the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela, a historic place where we read poems about gender discrimination, in all the languages of the partner countries.

On the third day we stayed with the host families and some of us visited a famous beach " Playa de las Catedrals" which is amazing and has got a stunning view.

On the fourth day we attended classes with our penfriends and we

presented and discussed the projects about gender discrimination.

On the fifth day, after we had finished all the activities related to the project, we were invited to a good-bye party which took place in the school gym where we tasted traditional food from Mondoñedo.



I can say that this experience changed me because now I can speak easier with other persons and I have improved my communication skills in English. I learnt a lot of things about gender discrimination and I am proud to be a girl and to see how many amazing things women can do.

Thanks to this project I made a lot of friends from different countries and I had the opportunity to visit an amazing place which I am sure that I will never forget.

This experience was the best.



Migration reflected in Romanian media

Nicoleta Hrițcu, Class X A and Lorena Costinoaiă, Class XC

During the mobility in May at Lycée La Martinière Monplaisir, in Lyon, France, we talked about the way migration is reflected in the Romanian press.

Our research is based on national and regional newspapers (*Adevărul*, *Gândul*, *Monitorul de Suceava*) and is divided in 2 parts: **Romanians abroad** and **Migrants in Romania**.

In the first part of our study concerning the image of the Romanians' outflow to Western Europe, we noticed that the favorite topics of the Romanian media are:

- **the outflow of the Romanian medical staff:**

- 15,700 Romanian doctors have left Romania to work in Western European countries such as Germany, Great Britain and France.

- **comparative statistics concerning the number of Romanian migrants over the years:**

- If in 2013 Romania ranked second in the top of countries sending migrants to Western European countries, in 2016 it was ranked fourth.

Other topics of our study are:

- **the effects of emigration on children:**

- according to an article, migration affects the children who are left at home as well as the structure and the stability of the family.

-**the political approach of the migration issue:**

- in 2015, Romania took measures to combat migration by contributing with 100,000 euros to the European budget, signed by the Romanian president, Klaus Johannis, in Malta,
- in 2016, the European Parliament approved a specific budget for each country concerning migrants and refugees.

The second part of our study concerns the situation of immigrants and refugees in Romania and in our region.

Since January 1st, 2007, having become an EU country, Romania has also become a transit country and a destination for illegal migration from outside the European Union. The main countries of origin for the immigrants and the refugees coming to the Romanian border are: India, China, Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt, Senegal,

Moldova, Syria, Irak, Armenia, Afghanistan, Iran. According to the European regulations, Romania must receive at least 4,120 refugees.

In our country there are 6 accommodation centers for refugees.

The first article presents a statistics concerning the number of immigrants currently living in Romania. According to it, there are more than 60,000 (sixty thousand) persons who chose to settle in Romania. Testimonies about their lives are very positive and prove that Romania is a nice country to live in.

Another article outlines the profile of the average immigrant who chooses Romania as a destination for studies or work. Here we learn that the main countries where immigrants come from are: Moldova, Turkey, China and Syria.

It is important to mention that in Suceava county there is one of the six centers for refugees in Romania. The local press outlines the importance of this establishment in the area.

One of the articles we found in the Romanian media talks about the situation of the 50 refugees who are currently living in this center, plus other 30 refugees who have settled in this area. The article also signals that there is a decrease in the number of refugees in our region as compared to the previous year.

The local press is very positive and sympathetic with the situation of immigrants especially when children are involved. Another article mentions in 2016 the birth of a baby in a refugee couple and the fact that the parents claimed Romanian citizenship for him.

In conclusion the national and the local media reflect in a positive way the situation of immigrants and refugees in Romania.

According to our study, the phenomenon of migration is well reflected in the Romanian media. The main idea transmitted is that many Romanians leave the country for a better job and a higher salary in order to provide better life conditions to their families. On the other hand Romania is the home for many immigrants who try to build a new life here or who use Romania as a transit country for Western Europe.

In both cases the echoes are positive and reveal a tolerant attitude about migration.