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Pe 11 iulie 1997 se semna la București de către președintele de atunci al României, Emil Constantinescu și omologul său din SUA, Bill Clinton, primul președinte de la Washington care vizita România post-comunistă. Bill
Clinton a dat direcția "Salut dorința fierbinte a României de a contribui mai mult la securitatea europeană și de a întări continuați pe această direcție, iar România va reuși să depășească acest moment important. Vreau să
transmit acest mesaj clar tuturor națiunilor: uşa NATO este și va rămîne deschisă și noi vă vom ajuta să treceți prin ea. România este unul dintre cei mai puternici candidați. Dacă păstrați direcția și vă manifestați direcția și vă manifestați direcția și vă manifestați direcția și vă manifestați direcția pentru libertate pe care o vedem astăzi aici, nu va exista un candidați. Dacă păstrați direcția și vă manifestați iubirea pentru libertate pe care o vedem astăzi aici, nu va exista un candidați. Dacă păstrați direcția și vă manifestați direcția 
al vostru. Între timp, eu și președintele vostru am căzut de acord să elaborăm un parteneriat strategic între națiunile noastre, un parteneriat important pentru America deoarece România este importantă pentru America prin sine și ca un model în această regiune dificilă. România poate arăta popoarelor din această regiune și popoarelor lumii că
există o cale mai bună decât diviziunea și represiunea. Este calea cooperării, libertății și păcii", a declarat atunci, președintele Clinton, în piața Universității din București. La două decenii distanță, parteneriatul dintre SUA și România constituie o prioritate și un reper fundamentale ale politicii externe românești, Bucureștiul este privit drept un aliat
cheie al Washingtonului, atât în cadrul NATO, cât și la nivel bilateral, iar cooperarea pe diferitele paliere - politic, militar, economic, cultural sau educațional - își păstrează direcția, așa cum spunea Bill Clinton pe 11 iulie 1997, scrie caleaeuropeană.ro. Primul președinte american care a vizitat România a fost Richard Nixon. El a venit în timpul
guvernării lui Ceaușescu, cel care l-a primit și pe Gerald Ford. Bill Clinton l-a vizitat pe Constantinescu, iar George W. Bush pe Iliescu și pe Băsescu. La vizita din 2002 a răsarit curcubeul, moment în care Bush ne-a urat bun venit în NATO. [rssfeed id='1609318597' template='list' posts=2]Președintele Klaus Iohannis și premierul Nicolae Ciucă au
salutat, luni 11 iulie 2022, Parteneriatul strategic România-SUA. Ambasada României la Washington anunță marcarea zilei de 11 iulie, când, în 1997, a fost lansat Parteneriatul Strategic România și Statele Unite, prin două inițiative - expunerea unui semn grafic în cea mai circulată zonă din capitala americană - The Mall și lansarea unui
website dedicat celor mai importante momente pentru relația dintre cele două state. Cu toate acestea, iată că la un sfert de secol de la lansare, problema vizelor pentru cetățenii români care călătoresc în SUA nu a fost rezolvată. Universul.net is publishing a personal account written by former Romanian President Emil Constantinescu on his meetings
with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter whose funeral was held in Washington on Thursday. Mr. Constantinescu who was president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to speak about the 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th president from 1996 to 2000 broke his silence to 39th presi
had decided to speak out about Mr. Carter as a role model because "we live in a time when the authoritarian model of the president prevails over the democracies, but even in consolidated democracies, but even in consolidated democracies such as the United States (so) I decided to abandon non-involvement in domestic politics, a
position I have held over two decades." "After the 1992 presidential election, when I made it to the second round and was designated the sole candidate of the Democratic president was. I answered without hesitation: Jimmy Carter, thanks to his moral status
before his presidency, during his term of office and, especially, after it ended. In Romania, no one asked me this question, and the elections before and after those of 1996 showed quite clearly that, in fact, the majority often voted for people who were presented to them precisely because they could be blackmailed and then elected them knowingly.
There are also enough presidents who do not need a benchmark, considering themselves as a model for others. Since we live in a time when the authoritarian model of the president prevails over the democracies such as the United States, I decided to
abandon non-involvement in domestic politics, a position I have held for over two decades, and to use the brief emotional impact generated by President Carter's funeral to evoke why? And since when? He became for me the model of a democratic president, guided all his life by moral principles or the national interest, and not by personal political or
financial goals. The first impulse came in 1991, when I was a visiting professor of mineralogy at Duke University. I was, like any intellectual in Eastern Europe, a fan of the Republican Party and David Funderburk, a Republican eagle, and former American ambassador to Ceausescu's Romania, had just visited me when I received an invitation from
Zbigniew Brzeziński, professor at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, to the anniversary of the former Institute of Soviet Studies, newly established as the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He had been President Carter's National Security Adviser, a position often considered more
important than President Carter's vice president or secretary of state in making international policy decisions, from 1977 to 1981. Along with Henry Kissinger, whom I met at Harvard, Richard Nixon's secretary of state, he is considered the main strategist of American politics. In 1989 he had predicted in his book, "The Great Failure", the birth and
death of communism in the twentieth century, the dissolution of the USSR and the repercussions worldwide. Now, when former communist propagandists flooded the internet with Carter's laudatory speech at Ceausescu's 1975 visit to the White House, I remember how he explained to me the political context of the Cold War and the considerations
that underpinned the use of the President of Romania in the interest of American global politics and his subsequent rejection when he became the last Stalinist-type communist dictator during the Gorbachev era. As a Pole born in Warsaw, Zbigniew Brzeziński was interested in what direction Romania would take. I kept in touch over the years and he
gave me a lot of good advice. First of all, regarding Romania's relationship with Poland, to constitute a dam for a future expansion of Russia to the West. Then the suggestion of a trilateral Poland - Romania - Ukraine, for which he congratulated me, when I launched it in Bucharest together with Presidents Kwaśniewski and Kucima. In 1998, he
offered me his book published that year The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and its Geostrategic Imperatives, with a beautiful dedication of success on Romania's way to the European Union and NATO. In 1997, in the first year of my mandate, I had followed his advice to keep the relationship with China following Carter's model and to initiate
relations with Turkey with the newly independent countries of Central Asia, to which he had dedicated two chapters of his book "The Eurasian Balkans". After I launched, together with Shevardnadze, Demirel and Aliyev the project "Revival of the Silk Road", he invited me to present it at Georgetown University in
Washington in the presence of the former national security advisers of the last presidents, after I had committed myself to ensuring the presence of the presidents of Central Asia. I received congratulations from Carter for the event. A man of religious beliefs, leader of a superpower In 1997, five months into my term, I received in Cotroceni, at his
request, Peter Bourne, President Carter's special adviser to the White House, anthropologist and physician, professor of psychiatry. He had come to give me his book Jimmy Carter: A Comprehensive Biography from Plains to Post-President Carter's special adviser to the White House, anthropologist and physician, professor of psychiatry. He had come to give me his book Jimmy Carter: A Comprehensive Biography from Plains to Post-President Carter's special adviser to the White House, anthropologist and physician, professor of psychiatry.
will help to inspire you as you work to create democracy. With best wishes." I read and reread it very carefully and it inspired me in the decisions I made in the last three decades. We have recently digitized it, in order to be available to those interested. After my mandate ended, when I had the opportunity of forming a close personal relationship, I
knew almost everything about him and I think that in the current conjuncture it would be useful for many Romanians to know the route of his life for a century. The rapprochement occurred in the last 17 years, within the "Habitat for Humanity" project, sponsored by Jimmy Carter, which attracted me not only by its noble purpose, building houses for
the needy or victims of natural disasters, but, above all, by its philosophy. Only those who have a job and pay a minor, symbolic contribution over the years, but also work alongside volunteers in the construction of houses sponsored by the Foundation and furnished with everything necessary for a new start in life, qualify for this aid. As an elected
member of the steering committee, I attended construction sites in countries on all continents, including Romania and the U.S., and the annual meetings in Atlanta and Americus, which usually coincided with President Carter's birthday. One of the most significant was his participation in the "Jimmy & Rosalynn Carter Work Project 2008", held in
Pascagoula, Biloxi and Gulf Port, to help families affected by Hurricane Katrina. 108 homes affected by the hurricane were erected and rehabilitated by volunteers in just five days. At one of the houses built for a black widow, I worked for five days with Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, and at the President's dinner at the end, I had the honor of
giving the keynote address. Romania was the only country in the world, outside the USA, that participated with volunteers and money offered by OMV Bucharest. It was a dignified response to the actions financed by the American Foundation, with the participation of American volunteers, in Romania, in Rădăuți, Băltești, Băiceș, Oarja. In 2009,
President Carter gave me his 20th book, Our Endangered Values, a meditation on a rare situation in which a man of religious beliefs became a holder of a world superpower. A year later, I had the opportunity to offer him on his birthday, celebrated in the Dominican Republic, the English version of my memoir, "The Time of Demolition, the Time of
Building", in which he found shared personal convictions. In December 2013, we met again in Johannesburg at the funeral of South African President of interracial reconciliation. In July 2017, at the fifth World Justice Forum, where I was a founder and board member, I
received, along with Jimmy Carter and former President of Ireland, Mary Robinson, the titles of Honorary Chairs of the World Justice Project Foundation. I cannot conclude this review of a long cooperation without mentioning the pivotal role that his wife Rosalynn, with whom he shared a marriage of 77 years, played in President Carter's life. Jimmy
Carter, surprisingly well informed about developments in Romania I found that both Jimmy Carter and his wife were surprisingly well informed about developments in Romania, and a recurring question was: how could we build a democratic society, moving towards Euro-Atlantic integration as the 3rd president (American terminology), after the
former had been sentenced to death and executed for the murder of participants in a peaceful anti-communist uprising and the latter was being investigated for crimes against humanity? They were somewhat obsessed with the relationship with the Ceausescu family. In October 2011, I had the opportunity to talk, for several days, at length, in Tunis,
with Rosalynn Carter, included in a delegation of the National Democratic Institute for the Supervision of the First Free Elections in Tunisia, which marked the beginning of the Arab Spring after the revolt against the dictator Bourguiba. The delegation, led by a US governor, was initially rejected by the interim prime minister on the grounds that,
after they had been a French colony, they would not be interpreted as wanting to become an American colony. When I was asked to become co-president, the delegation was accepted and received by the Prime Minister, precisely because of the close relationship between Bourguiba and Ceauşescu, and the good reputation of the Romanian specialists
who had worked in Tunisia following the agreement signed by them, and of many former Tunisian students trained in Romanian universities, some of whom even had diplomas signed by me. as rector. The first question Rosalynn asked me was: how is my wife? In 1997, my wife, who had continued her legal career at the Ministry of Justice and the
European Commission for Human Rights since 1991, had received a personal invitation to a conference organized by Rosalynn Carter. We decided, together, not to participate, precisely because it was too early for the position of First Lady after Elena Ceausescu's visit to Washington during the Carter administration, and we understand, now, that she
would have liked to make a comparison. At the end of this confession, what are the lessons we can learn from President Carter's long life experience? I want to add, first of all, that I was not the only one who chose him as a model of moral president. As one of the few survivors of the first democratic presidents of the former communist dictatorships of
Central and Eastern Europe, who formed a real family in the last decade of the twentieth century, I recall that we often evoked the figure of President Carter in our private meetings, first of all, because he was somewhat similar to us. He was the author of dozens of books, memoirs, novels, poems, political and economic studies, but also travel books,
being also passionate about painting. He was a full professor at Emory University in Atlanta, with a teaching career that began with Sunday school classes at the Baptist Church and continued for 37 years, until 2019. For those who have forgotten or do not know, I remind you that the first democratic presidents of the former communist countries of
Central and Eastern Europe came from the academic elite: the President of the Writers' Union; Presi
Music; the President of Estonia, Lennart Meri - playwright, director and rector; President of Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovak Constitution; the President of Croatia, Stjepan Mesić - jurist; President of Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist; President of Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparovič - jurist and co-author of the Slovakia, Ivan Gašparović -
of Albania, Sali Berisha - cardiologist; President of Latvia, Vaira Viķe-Freiberga - psychologist, professor at the University of Montreal. I would also like to mention the group of distinguished intellectuals around Polish President aloffice. Most of
us served a single term, paid the price for painful political, social, and economic reforms, and faced difficult events during our terms, like President Carter. Another similarity between us is the fact that none of us were interested in material benefits. We left behind libraries and non-profit foundations, modeled after the Carter Center. Authoritarian
and populist and often corrupt leaders vs. honest leaders dedicated to the public good Beyond these personal affinities, which made us appreciate him, perhaps, more than his fellow citizens, what could they learn from the legacy left by Jimmy Carter to posterity and what it must be known and analyzed, in this period of crisis of democracy worldwide,
marked by the rift created between Western civilization and the European culture that was its basis and by the replacement of a society based on humanist ideals with a society based on interests And profit, the first question we need to answer is why do people currently prefer authoritarian and populist and often corrupt leaders to honest leaders
dedicated to the public good? The first answer is offered by the life of Jimmy Carter himself, spanning 100 years, of which only four were president, with the consequence that the problem of today's democracies is not only the poor quality of the
leaders, but the poor quality of a majority of citizens who elect them in their image and likeness, and not for their intellectual and moral superiority. It becomes obvious that it is also a result of the welfare status, and that difficult times create strong people, and easy times, weak people. History lived personally can give an image of the history of
peoples. Jimmy Carter's life spanned the great global economic crisis of the 1930s, the tragedy of World War II, racial segregation in the United States, but also his first failures as an entrepreneurial farmer. His destiny was shaped by the choice of difficult paths, undergraduate courses in engineering at an institute of technology. In 1943, in the midst
of World War, Carter enrolled in the Naval Academy to prepare for a military career. After graduation, he remained an officer on a ship tasked with a war patrol on the west coast of the Pacific. Later, it entered the American nuclear submarine program. In 1952 when an accident caused the basement of the nuclear reactor building to flood millions of
liters of radioactive water, Carter led a crew tasked with shutting down the reactor. As I said before at today's meetings with young people, courage can only be talked about in the past tense and only about the risks you have
personally faced. Empathy is limited to what you've experienced, not what you imagine. I know this because, although I am 15 years younger than Carter, I experienced first-hand, as a child, the war with the dead and wounded, the refuge in Bessarabia from the Soviet army, my grandparents' house in Ploiesti destroyed by the bombings of the
American air force, the occupation of the Red Army, the drought and famine after the war, the polio pandemic, the terror of the communist dictatorship in the '50s with the arrest of family members, the suspicions and betrayals, the cold and shortages of the last period of the dictatorship, the death, wounding and torture of people close to them
of transmitting them to those around them, to a historical figure who can make decisions that influence the life of his nation and then governor of the state of Georgia until he was a candidate and then president of the United States.
Carter's term was marked by a bad economic situation, inflation, severe recession, an energy crisis with oil shortages, and job losses. Despite this, Carter initiated and led health care reform in the U.S., but also created the State Department of Education. Internationally, he responded to the Soviet army's invasion of Afghanistan, mediated the Camp
David accords between Israel and Palestine, and promoted closer relations with the People's Republic of China by establishing diplomatic relations with it in 1979, which produced an explosion of trade between the United States and a China that was implementing economic reforms under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping. Jimmy Carter will also go
down in history by signing the SALT 2 treaty with the Soviet Union, during the Cold War, to limit nuclear weapons. Due to his diplomatic, humanitarian and cultural achievements, crowned in 2002 with the Peace Prize, he was appreciated more for his post-presidential work. I think that, with the passage of time, his presidential mandate will be
reevaluated more positively. I was impressed by two attitudes of the former American president: the refusal to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious conscience, and his determination not to hide from the American president to develop the neutron bomb for reasons of religious consciences.
American planes, with a major effect in collapsing his chances of being re-elected for a new term. When I was born, Hitler and Stalin, two great criminals of modern history, were still in power, adulated by their peoples. Since then, dozens of dictators have ended up being assassinated, their statues demolished, and their graves desecrated. Why,
perhaps, do other leaders who follow this path always find supporters? As far as understanding the character of dictators is concerned, I remembered a meeting I had with Eduard Shevardnadze, the architect of the end of the Cold War, who told me that he had met Ceausescu many times and that he always avoided his gaze in face-to-face
conversations. Like other dictators, he did not tremble in the face of death. I understood that the only thing they are afraid to look in the grandiose posterity they worked so hard to build during their lifetime, for eternity. From Jimmy Carter
remembered the warm look and the bright smile of a man at peace with himself. This, in these troubled times, is also the message he left to those who will come: the respect we owe to those who dedicated their lives to the service of truth, justice and good understanding among people." Romanians' trust in Russia at historic low, poll shows President
of Romania from 1996 to 2000 Emil ConstantinescuConstantinescuConstantinescu in 19982nd President of RomaniaIn office29 November 1996 - 20 December 2000Prime MinisterNicolae VăcăroiuVictor CiorbeaGavril Dejeu (Acting)Radu VasileAlexandru Athanasiu (Acting)Mugur IsărescuPreceded byIon IliescuSucceeded byIon IliescuLeader of the Romanian
Democratic ConventionIn officeNovember 1992 - 29 November 1996 receded by Corneliu Coposu Personal detailsBorn (1939-11-19) 19 November 1939 (age 85) Tighina, Tinutul Nistru, Kingdom of Romania (present day de jure Tighina, Republic of Moldova, de facto Bender, Transnistria) Political party (2008-present) Other
political affiliations Romanian Communist Party (1965-1989) Christian Democratic National Peasants' Party (1990-1996) Independent (1996-2000; PNŢ-CD membership suspended while president) People's Action (2001-2008) Spouse Nadia Ileana Constantinescu Children Dragos, Norina Boru Profession Professor of Geology Religion Eastern
OrthodoxSignature Emil Constantinescu (Romanian pronunciation: [e'mil konstanti'nesku]; born 19 November 1939) is a Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician, who served as the President of Romanian professor and politician professor and
presided the People's Action (AP) party from the early 2000s until it merged into the National Liberal Party (PNL) in 2008. Nowadays, Constantinescu remains involved in Romanian politics solely to a limited extent. This section of a biography of a living person does not include any references or sources. Please help by adding reliable sources.
Contentious material about living people that is unsourced or poorly sourced must be removed immediately. Find sources: "Emil Constantinescu" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Emil Constantinescu was born on 19 November 1939, in Tighina, Ţinutul Nistru, Kingdom of
Romania, which today is named Bender and de facto part of Transnistria. His mother, Maria Georgeta Colceag, was born in Ploiești on 24 April 1916, and, after graduating from high school, was a student at the Bucharest Conservatory in the harp class, but gave up her career in music to follow her husband, Ion Constantinescu. He was originally from
Oltenia, he had 8 brothers, and after becoming an agronomist engineer, he was assigned to Bessarabia. The Constantinescu family took refuge in 1943 in Brădetu village, Argeș County where Emil Constantinescu family took refuge in 1943, and in 1946, his brother, Cristian, was born. In the period 1953-1956 Emil
Constantinescu was a student of the "Nicolae Bălcescu" High School in Pitești (currently Colegiu IC Bratianu) and obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Law of the University Bucharest. He obtained his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the Same year he enrolled his Matriculation Diploma on 19 July 1956, in the S
Neamt, he began his work as a trainee judge at the Pitesti Regional Court, economic section. The political climate causes him to give up this position and become a student at the Faculty of Bucharest and a Doctor of Sciences from Duke University, US. In
1963, he married Nadia Ileana, a lawyer, who was his colleague at the Faculty of Law in Bucharest. His father died in 1991 and his mother died in 2011. He went through all stages of his university career as an assistant and lecturer at the Faculty of Geology (1966–1990). Since 1991 onwards, he is a professor of Mineralogy at the University of
Bucharest. He was also a visiting professor at Duke University in the United States between 1991 and 1992. He was elected vice-rector (1990-1992) and rector (1992-1996); member of the Permanent Committee of the Association of European
Universities - CRE (1992-1993; 1994-1998); member of the International Association of University Presidents - IAUP (1994-1996). He is the author of 12 books and over 60 studies in the field of geology, published in prestigious scientific journals in the country and abroad. He is also Honorary Member and Elected Member of the Geological and
Mineralogical Societies of the United Kingdom, Germany, US, Greece, and Japan; of the Geographical Society of France and the National Geographic Society of the USA. He gave lectures at the Universities of Tübingen, Oxford, Stanford, Harvard, Berkeley, Columbia - New York, Georgetown - Washington, Indiana - Bloomington, Rio de Janeiro,
Sydney, Prague, Turku, Cairo, Lublin. He was awarded by the Brazilian Academy of Letters, Rio de Janeiro (2000); gold and honorary medals of the Comenius University in Bratislava; Charles University in Prague and University of
São Paulo; Arthur Bertrand Medal, awarded by the Academy of Sciences, Institut de France; medals awarded by the National Institute of Sciences and Arts of France, the University of Amsterdam. After the fall of the communist dictatorship, he engaged along with other university colleagues and renowned
Romanian intellectuals in the effort to re-democratize Romania, in the defense of fundamental human rights and freedoms as well as in the establishment of the new authorities during a 42-day rally, between April and May 1990, in Bucharest's
University Square. Emil Constantinescu with the U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen in an official visit at The Pentagon in the United States in July 1998 After the bloody violence committed by the miners who, at the call of the then president Ion Iliescu, invaded Bucharest in June 1990, he founded, together with his colleagues, professors, and
students, the association Solidaritatea Universitară (i.e. Academic Solidarity). He was also a founding member and vice-president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president of the Civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country, and president non-governmental organization in the country, and president non-governmental organization in the country, and president non-governmental organization in the country of the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the country of the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most important non-governmental organization in the civic Alliance (1990), the most impor
Romanian Democratic Convention (or CDR for short) in 1991. At the proposal of the Academic Solidarity, supported by the Civic Alliance (PAC), Emil Constantinescu was designated the CDR candidate in the presidential elections of 1992. He entered the second round and obtained 38% of the votes in the confrontation with then incumbent president
In Iliescu who was supported by the Democratic National Salvation Front (FDSN). After this first important political experience, the CDR elected, in 1992, its president and sole candidate for the presidential elections of 1996 (which was represented by Constantinescu). He continued to act to strengthen the democratic opposition throughout this
period of time from 1992 until 1996, alongside other notable CDR political leaders. Emil Constantinescu and Bill Clinton in Bucharest during the American President's 1997 visit to the Romanian capital in which Clinton declared Romanian managed to
defeat Iliescu in the second round, securing a victory by a margin of roughly 10%. CDR's success in the 1996 general election marked the first peaceful transition of power in post-1989 Romania. On the day he took office, he suspended his membership in the PNŢ-CD, as the Constitution precludes a president holding formal membership of a political
party during his term(s). Throughout his sole four-year term, Constantinescu struggled with the ineffective implementation of the processes of privatization, which, bogged down by excessive bureaucracy, increased unemployment and poverty in the short term. After another two Mineriads which took place in 1999 (one in January and the other in
February), culminating with the arrest of Miron Cozma, the remainder of his term suffered a political crisis between the majority parties that, at the time, formed the governing coalition (i.e. CDR, PD, PSDR, and UDMR/RMDSZ). The country was further damaged by a drought in 2000. At the end of his term in 2000, he decided not to run for re-
election, stating that the system had defeated him. One of the last gestures made as president of Romania was the pardon of Ion Coman, the one who had led the repression of the 1989 revolution in Timisoara.[citation needed] Emil Constantinescu in a meeting with Taiwanese President Chen Shui-bian in 2008 Constantinescu's presidency along with
CDR's governance were marred by an economic recession. Despite this, his presidency has been eventually credited with putting an end to the Mineriads, a reform of the banking system as well as with the attraction of the first major foreign investments in Romania after 1989. With dashed expectations of an immediate improvement in daily life.
Romanians exhibited strong disillusionment with the major parties and politicians of the CDR at the end of the 1996-2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, with the Greater Romania Party (PRM) subsequently gaining the second place in the 2000 legislature, which is the second place in the 2000 legislature, which is the gain place in the 2000 legislature, which is the 2000 legislature and the 2000 l
announced on 17 July 2000 that he would not run for a second term. [2] He temporarily withdrew from political life at the end of his term in November 2000. Eventually, Romania joined NATO in 2004 and the European Union (EU) three years
later, in 2007, alongside Bulgaria. Emil Constantinescu at the Gaudeamus Book Fair in 2013 The former president returned to the political scene in 2002 as head of the People's Action (AP; Acţiunea Populară) party, which subsequently merged within the National Liberal Party (PNL) in 2008.[3] Constantinescu had occasionally criticized the policies of
the 2004-2014 president, Traian Băsescu, accusing him of authoritarian tendencies, [4] and supported Crin Antonescu in the first round of the 2009 president, Traian Băsescu, accusing him of authoritarian tendencies, [4] and supported Crin Antonescu in the first round of the 2009 president of the
Association of Citizenship Education, of the Romanian Foundation for Democracy[6] and also the founding president of the Institute for Regional Cooperation and Conflict Prevention (INCOR).[7] A frequent speaker at the Oslo Freedom Forum, in 2010 he presented the OFF with a presidential medal.[8] He is also a member of the international
advisory council of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation.[9] In July 2023, Constantinescu criticised Romanian lawmakers for a lack of vision and long-term strategy for the country's future.[10] This section of a biography of a living person needs additional citations for verification. Please help by adding reliable sources. Contentious
material about living persons that is unsourced or poorly sourced must be removed immediately from the article and its talk page, especially if potentially libelous. Find sources: "Emil Constantinescu" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Romania: Order of the Star of Romania, 1st
Class[citation needed] Emblema de Onoare a Armatei României ("The Romanian Army's Badge of Honor") - 24 October 2012[11] Austria: Grand Star of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[12] Croatia: Recipient of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[12] Croatia: Recipient of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[12] Croatia: Recipient of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[12] Croatia: Recipient of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[12] Croatia: Recipient of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[13] Denmark: Knight of the Order of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[14] Denmark: Knight of the Order of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[14] Denmark: Knight of the Order of the Decoration of Honour for Services to the Republic of Austria (1999)[14] Denmark: Knight of the Order of the Order of Austria (1999)[14] Denmark: Knight of Austria (1999)
Finland: Grand Cross with Collar of the Order of the Order of the Order of St. Olav (1998)[citation needed] Portugal: Grand Cross of the Order of Prince Henry (2000)[16] Slovakia: Grand Cross (or
1st Class) of the Order of the White Double Cross (2000)[17] Turkey: Order of the State of Republic of Turkey (1999)[18] Ukraine: First Class of the Order of St Michael and St George (2000)[citation needed] Election Affiliation First round Second
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İlişkilerine Katkının Altın Sembolü: Devlet ve Cumhuriyet Nişanları (Turkish) - The Gold Symbol Contribution of Friendly Relations : State and Republic Orders". Haberler.com. February 2013. Retrieved 13 November 2021. Decree 1317/2000 Ion Alexandrescu
Stan Stoica, România după 1989. Mică enciclopedie, Editura Meronia, București, 2004 Dan Pavel, Iulia Huia, "Nu putem reuși decît împreună." O istorie analitică a Convenției Democratice, 1989-2000, Editura Polirom, Iași, 2003 Retrieved
from " (Former President of Romania) Birthday: November 19, 1939 (Scorpio)Born In: Bender, Moldova Emil Constantinescu is a Romanian politics in the late 1980s following the Romanian Revolution in 1989. He became a founding member and vice
president of the Civic Alliance and also served as the acting chairman of the Romanian Anti-Totalitarian Forum which was later transformed into the Romanian Democratic Convention (CDR). He became the president in 1996 after CDR won the parliamentary elections of 1996. A professor by profession, Constantinescu has a doctorate in geology and
geography, and also has a degree in law. It was during the course of his highly successful academic career that he became interested in politics as he wanted to play an active role in bringing about a positive change in the nation. He joined the Romanian Communist Party (PCR) in 1965. After the fall of the communist regime, he was elected president
(rector) of the University of Bucharest, and became CDR's candidate for president of Romania. He lost the 1992 elections to Ion Iliescu, a prominent figure of the Romanian Revolution. He continued to be actively involved in politics and successfully won the elections in 1996 to become the President of Romania. During a lunchtime talk on Friday,
October 10, former President Emil Constantinescu of Romania canvassed his achievements and Romania canvassed his achievements and Romania. A short video was also shown which included appreciations of Constantinescu's term in office from US officials. Herbert Rubin '42 (left) with former President Emil
Constantinescu As the third president of Romania (1996-2000), Constantinescu oversaw economic, judicial, and administrative reforms. With President Bill Clinton, he launched the Romania to eventually join NATO and
the European Union. After stepping down, Constantinescu resumed his academic career and now teaches at the Bucharest University. The event was hosted by Herbert Rubin '42 and moderated by José Alvarez, Herbert and Rose Rubin Professor of International Law. Retired General Constantin Degeratu, former head of the Romanian Armed Forces,
also addressed the gathering. Posted October 21, 2014 Published October 21, 2014 Take the Next Step Prof. Dr. Emil Constantinescu is born on November 19th, 1939 in Tighina (today in Republic of Moldova), son of an agricultural engineer native of Southern Romania. He attends the high
school in Pitesti and after the graduation in 1956 he attends the Law Faculty of the University of Bucharest. In 1960 he is graduated in judicial studies and is assigned as probationer judge at Pitesti Local Court. The political climate forces his to give up this position and, since 1961, to attend the courses of the Geology - Geography Faculty, which he
graduates in 1966. He is doctor in Geology from the University of Bucharest; Doctor ès Sciences from the Duke University, USA. Has a prestigious career in high education and scientific research acknowledged on national and international level. From 1966, he is successively assistant, lecturer, at the Faculty of Geology. Since 1991 till now he is
professor of Mineralogy within the University of Bucharest. Currently is professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University Doctoral School. During 1991-1992 he was visiting professor at the Bucharest University
launched by the Geology Department within Cambridge university in the presence of prof. John Deer, former vice-chancellor (rector) of Cambridge University. He published over 60 studies in the most important scientific magazines from Romania and abroad. Is honorary member and elected member in the Geological and Mineralogical Societies in
Great Britain, Germany, USA, Greece, and Japan; in the Geography Society in France and in the "National Geography Society in the USA. He lectured at the Universities Tübingen, Oxford, Stanford, Harvard, Berkeley, Columbia, Georgetown, Indiana, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Lima, Sydney, Melbourne, Prague, Warsaw, Bratislava, Turku, Cairo
Lublin, Kiev. After the fall of the Communist dictatorship is elected pro-rector (1992-1996); member of the Permanent Committee of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the Permanent Committee of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of the National Council of Rectors in Romania (1992-1998); member of Romania (1992-1998); member of Romania (1992-1998); member of Romania (1992-1998); member of Romania (1992
International Association of University Presidents - IAUP (1994-1996). Within his civic activities, he engages since December 1989, along with other colleagues professors and well-known Romanian intellectuals in the effort to set up the democracy in Romania, to defend human fundamental rights and freedom, and in building the civil society. He was
amongst outstanding personalities, who after violences against professors and students made by miners who had invaded Bucharest in June 1990, founded the association University Solidarity, whose speaker he was at that time. Is a founding member and vice-president of the Civic Alliance (1990-1996) and President of the Civic Alliance (1990-1993).
The Civic Alliance and the University Solidarity, along with other civic entities and democratic parties, joined and made up the Romanian Democratic Convention - CDR (1991). He was its first president, by rotation, in 1991. Proposed by the University Solidarity and the Civic Alliance, after a preliminary scrutiny, as unique candidate of the RDC for the
presidential elections in 1992. He entered the second poll and obtained 38% of the votes in the confrontation with the incumbent president of that time, thus marking the first great victory of the democratic Convention elected him as its president (1992 - 1996). Times of the time, thus marking the first great victory of the democratic anti-communist opposition.
continuous struggle followed to strengthen the democratic opposition and its governance program. He initiated and signed, on behalf of the Romania". Having its leadership assured by Emil Constantinescu, the Democratic Convention won in 1996 the local and parliamentary elections and Emil
Constantinescu was elected through direct vote President of Romania on a four-year term. During his presidential mandate (1996-2000) Romania has engaged in a large scale process of reform in economy, justice and administration. Privatization and state industry were accelerated. Were adopted the Law for restitution of agricultural fields and
forests confiscated by the communist regime, the law permitting access to files made by the political police of the former Securitate department, the local budget law, laws for fighting against corruption and money laundry. Were changed and enriched the Law of the Local Administration, Criminal Code, guarantees for respecting the human rights
within criminal and civil lawsuits. As a mediator between state autorities, President Constantinescu has managed to unite political forces and the civil society for the purpose of governmental, parliamentary and social crises aiming to come with solutions for essential issues referring to the juridical regime of ownership. President Constantinescu open
the crucial way for Romania towards NATO and EU. He launched, together with President Bill Clinton in Bucharest, "the Romania-US Strategic Partnership" and Romania was able to start the EU accession negotiations (Helsinki 1999) and established a number of 36 Europartliamentaries (Nice 2000). Bilateral relations of cooperation with other
states were substantially improved, just like the trilateral cooperation with neighboring countries, which contributed to stability in Central and Southeastern Europe. He initiated and supported large regional infrastructure development projects "Renaissance of the Silk Road", "Romania at Crossroads" and transportation of oiland gas from Central
Asia to Central Europe (Constanta-Trieste pipeline). Upon the end of his presidential term (December 2000), Emil Constantinescu resumed his academic career and made further steps to consolidate the nongovernmental organizations role: as president of the Association of Citizenship Education - ASPEC, of the Romanian Foundation for Democracy
 FRD (www.frd.org.ro) and founding president of the Institute for Regional Cooperation and Conflict prevention - INCOR (www.incor.ro). Starting with 2006, he launches the XXI European Generation Forum, which aims to encourage the creation of a young new Romanian meritocracy, able to impose with dignity our national identity
levels of the new Europe (generatiaeuropeana.ro). In 2008, he founded the Romanian Academic Forum (), with an International Board joining remarkable personalities among which Boutros-Boutros Ghali, Un Secretary General (1992-1996), Federico Mayor, UNESCO Director (1987-1999), Ivo Slaus, president of the World Academy for Art and
Science (2011-2014). The National Board joins present and former presidents of Romanian academy, present and former presidents of Romanian intellectual elites to elaborate a vision upon the future of the
Romanian nation for the first half of the 21stcentury and of a Sustainable Development Strategy for Romania. He is Doctor Honoris Causa of the Universities in Liège, Athens, Montréal, New Delhi, Beijing, Ankara, Sofia, Maribor, Chisinau, Bangkok, Astana and of the Ecole Normale Supérieure - Paris. He is awarded: the Prize of Romanian Academyor Chisinau, Bangkok, Astana and of the Ecole Normale Supérieure - Paris. He is awarded: the Prize of Romanian Academyor Chisinau, Bangkok, Astana and of the Ecole Normale Supérieure - Paris.
(1980); Palmas Academicas, awarded by the Brazilian Faculty of Letters, Rio de Janeiro (2000); golden and honorific medals from Comenius University in Bratislava; Caroline University in Prague and from the University in Prague and Frague and Frag
Institute of Sciences and Arts in France, Paris-Sorbonne University and the University and the University and the University and the University and Democracy Medal, East West Institute, New York; 'Aristide Calvani' prize for Peace, Democracy Medal,
awarded by the Center for Democracy, Washington; the Coudenhove - Kalergi European Prize, Vienna, 1998. (; Award of the American Bar Association Central and East European Generation Foundation work that is aimed at professional and
moral formation of a Romanian elite (2011), Madrid; Gusi Peace Prize, Manila, the Philippines (2013); Lifetime Achievement Award presented by the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy in Berlin, and the trophy "Peace through Cultural Diplomacy in BSCSIF
member countries", Istanbul, Turkey, (2014). Was invited to join the juries awarding important international prizes: Lech Walesa Prize, Gdansk; Vaclav Havel Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent, Human Right Foundation, USA\Oslo Freedom Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent Forum Forum; Tesla Memorial Prize for Creative Dissent Forum F
tanks and international associations: he is a founding member of the Balkan Political Club (2001-present) (member in the Board of Directors of the East-West Institute in New York and currently director emeritus ( where the Balkan Political Club (2001) and presidential elections (2007) and presidential elections (2007) and presidential elections (2007) and presidential elections (2008) and presidential elections
in Senegal and of the parliamentary elections in Tunisia (2011). Since 2007 is co-chairman of the WJP Directors (. In 2008 founded the New Democracies Forum, together with Lech Walesa, President of Poland 1990-1995; Zhelyu Zvelev, President of Bulgaria 1990-1997; Frederik Willem de Klerk,
President of South Africa 1989-1994; Kim Young-Sam, President of the Republic of Korea 1993-1998; Francisco Guillermo Flores Perez, President of Poland (1995-2005) and former Foreign Affairs Ministers from Central European ad the Baltic countries
initiated Task Force for Belarus (. In 2008, with Jerzy Buzek, Prime Minister of Poland (1997-2001), Mart Laar, Prime Minister of Estonia (1998-2002) is involved in the foundation of ACT (Advisors on Cuban Transition) (. Since 2009 is permanent guest and speaker at the Oslo
Freedom Forum. (. Since 2009 is member in the International Board of the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy in Berlin (. During 2010 - 2014 was member in the Habitat for Humanity International Board of Directors one of the largest humanitarian organizations in the
world, funded by President Jimmy Carter. (. Since 2010 is Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science and since 2011 is elected Trustee in the WAAS Board of Trustees. (WAAS, In a member of the Global Round Table International Board, Since 2013);
member in the International Board of the Library of Alexandria ((2014); member of the Heavenly Culture, World Peace Peace, Restoration of Light Advisory Council () (2014). Since 2014 is member in the World University Consortium Board of Directors. (. Emil Constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om political constantinescu (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geolog, om politica Moldova), geolog, om politica Moldova, geologica (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, Tighina, Republica Moldova), geologica (n. 19 noiembrie 1939, T
profesor universitar, rector al Universitătii, presedinte al România, Constantinescu a condus această formatiune spre victorie în alegerile din noiembrie 1996, înregistrând prima alternantă democratică la putere. Pe plan intern.
mandatul său de președinte a fost marcat de instabilitate politică și guvernamentală, numeroase scandaluri financiare de corupție și o deteriorare a nivelului de trai în rândul populației ca urmare al programului economic ce a vizat accelerarea privatizării, restructurării și reducerii pierderilor din economie. În schimb, odată cu administrația
Constantinescu, România s-a angajat definitiv pe drumul democrației și a integrării euro-atlantice. Nu a mai candidat pentru un al doilea mandat în 2000, reluând demersurile pentru consolidarea rolului societății civile în România. Originea. Studiile. Cariera profesională Fiul al unui inginer agronom, Emil Constantinescu s-a născut în Basarabia cu
câteva luni înainte ca această provincie să fie anexată de Uniunea Sovietică. După acest eveniment, familia Constantinescu se mută în localitatea Brădeţ, judeţul Argeş. Urmează Liceul "Nicolae Bălcescu" din Piteşti, la absolvirea căruia (1956) se înscrie la Facultatea de Drept a Universităţii din Bucureşti. După obţinerea diplomei în ştiinţe juridice
(1960), este repartizat judecător stagiar la Tribunalul Regional Pitești. Renunță în scurt timp la cariera de magistrat și se înscrie la Facultatea de Geologie - Geografie (1961 -1966). La aceeași facultatea de Drept din București. Au
doi copii, Dragos și Norina. După absolvirea studiilor universitare îmbrățișează o carieră academică parcurgând toate treptele ca asistent, lector, conferențiar și profesor universitarila catedra de Mineralogie a Facultății de Geologie și Geofizică (denumire din 1990). În 1990 este ales prorector al Universității din București, iar din 1992 până la
preluarea mandatului de presedinte va îndeplini functia de rector. Este autor a 12 cărti de specialitate și a peste 60 de studii publicate în reviste stiintifice de prestigiu din străinătate, doctor în stiinte al Universitătii Duke din SUA (1992), distins cu premiul Academiei Române (1980) pentru contributii stiintifice în domeniul geologiei,
premiul "Omul de Stat European al Anului" (1998) conferit de Institutul de Studii Est-Vest din New York, ş.a. A primit titlul de doctor Honoris Causa al mai multor universități din lume şi este membru de onoare a numeroase institute şi societăți de geologie, mineralogie de peste hotare, membru al prestigioasei Academii de Ştiinţe din New York.
Activitatea politică. Lider al Convenției Democratice După revoluția din Decembrie 1989, Emil Constantinescu se angajează împreună cu mai mulți colegi din mediul academic în efortul de constituire a unei societăți civile în România. Este una din personalitățile universitare a cărui figură se situează în prim planul manifestărilor de protest din Piața
Universității (aprilie - iunie 1990), Ca reactie la evenimentele din Iunie 1990 fondează Solidaritatea Universitară, iar la 15 decembrie 1990 se numără printre membrii fondatori ai Alianței Civice, cea mai importantă organizație non-guvernamentală și expresie a noii societății civile conturate după 1989, care va juca un rol important în democratizarea
societății românești. Ulterior, Alianța Civică aderă la Forumul Democratic Antitotalitar din România, iar la 26 noiembrie 1991 se numără printre formațiunile politice și organizațiile civice fondatoare ale Convenției Democratice din România (CDR). autograf Emil Constantinescu, pentru Enciclopedia României Pe 27 iunie 1992, la propunerea
Solidarității Universitare, susținută de Alianța Civică, Emil Constantinescu a fost desemnat candidatul unic al CDR la alegerile prezidențiale. La alegerile prezidențiale. La alegerile prezidențiale din 11 octombrie, însă nu
va reuşi să îl învingă pe Ion Iliescu, președintele în funcție. Cu toate acestea, Constantinescu este ales președinte al CDR pe 27 noiembrie 1992, succedându-l pe Corneliu Coposu, și va avea misiunea de a conduce opoziția spre victorie la următoarele alegeri. Mandatul de Președinte al României. Politica internă Ion Iliescu, și Emil Constantinescu s-au
confruntat din nou în turul al doilea de scrutin al alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulţumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidențiale din 17 noiembrie 1996. Pe fondul unei stări generale de nemulțumire în rândul populației, PDSR a pierdut alegerilor prezidenții alegerilor prezident p
președintelui Constantinescu a fost unul controversat din cauza instabilității politice și guvernamentale, numeroaselor scandaluri de corupție și a deteriorării, restructurării și reducerii pierderilor din economie. Spre deosebire de guvernarea
precedentă, care a avut o abordare lentă a procesului de restructurare și reformă, administrația Constantinescu a decis să aplice o "terapie de soc", accelerând procesul de privatizare și Radu Vasile, până în 1999, România s-a confruntat cu o severă
recesiune economică, rată ridicată a inflației și a somajului ceea ce a deteriorat nivelul de trai al populației. Totodată, privatizările și restructurările din economie s-au făcut în mod defectuos. De asemenea, numeroasele falimente bancare (Bancorex, Banca Agricolă) în strânsă legătură scandaluri politice și de coruptie (Tigareta, Afacerea FNI, s.a.),
precum şi Mineriada din Ianuarie 1999 au deteriorat imaginea guvernării CDR şi a administrației Constantinescu. Toate acestea au demonstrat slăbiciunea instituțiilor statului şi faptul că procesul de tranziție a României spre economia de piață și statul de drept va fi unul îndelungat. Vizita președintelui SUA, Bill Clinton, la București Ca mediator între
puterile statului, presedintele Constantinescu a reusit să solidarizeze fortele politice si societatea civila în depășirea unor momente de criză guvernamentală, parlamentară si socială, în solutionarea unor momente de criză guvernamentală, parlamentară si socială, în solutionarea unor momente de criză guvernamentală, parlamentară si socială, în solutionarea unor probleme esentiale privind regimul juridic al proprietății, atitudinea României fată de conflictul din Kosovo si acordarea dreptului de survol pentru
forțele aviatice ale NATO. Politica externă. Activitatea după anul 2000 Pe plan extern, odată cu administrația Constantinescu, România s-a angajat definitiv pe drumul democrației și a integrării euro-atlantic au fost considerabil
îmbunătățite. Președintele României a primit vizită a unui președintelui Franței, Jacques Chirac, a președintelui SUA (11 iulie 1997), Bill Clinton (prima vizită a unui suveran pontif într-o țară majoritar ortodoxă. Deși nu s-a numărat printre țările
din primul val invitate să adere la NATO la Summit-ul de la Madrid (iulie 1997), politica externă promovată de președintele Constantinescu a făcut din România un candidat viabil pentru integrarea în Alianța Nord-Atlantică, în special prin atitudinea avută față de conflictul din Kosovo, când țara noastră a demonstrat că înțelege să-și asume
responsabilitățile pe care le implică statutul de membru NATO. De asemenea, la Consiliul de la Helsinki din decembrie 1999, fin urma unei crize politice din interiorul arcului guvernamental, Constantinescu decide să îl revoce din funcția
de prim-ministru pe Radu Vasile, încredințându-i mandatul unui tehnocrat, guvernatorul BNR, Mugur Isărescu. În ultimul an al administruției, noul guvern reușește să redreseze situația economică promovând un pachet de măsuri de relaxare fiscală (reducerea impozitului pe
venitul global, ş.a.), măsuri fiscale de sprijinire a exporturilor şi de reglementarea sistemului public de pensii şi asigurări sociale. Astfel, România începe o perioadă de creştere economică care va dura opt ani de zile. Cu toate acestea, scandalurile politico-financiare precum Afacerea FNI continuă să afecteze imaginea guvernării. Într-o transmisie
televizată, pe 17 iulie 2000, președintele Constantinescu anunță că nu va mai candida pentru un nou mandat, iar la alegerile parlamentare din noiembrie 2000 PNŢ-CD nu reușește să mai acceadă în Parlament. După sfârșitul mandatului, Constantinescu se întoarce la catedra universitară, reia demersurile pentru consolidarea rolului societății civile și
continuă să reprezinte România și să îmbunătățească imaginea țării pe plan extern, implicându-se în diferite organizații și structuri internaționale. În martie 2003 a inițiat mișcarea Acțiunea Populară, o construcție politică și civică care și-a propus să deschidă politica către cetățeni și să reunească forțele politice de dreapta din România. În 2006
devine membru fondator al Fundației Generația Europeană și lansează proiectul Forumul Generația Europeană XXI, care are ca scop formarea unei noi elite profesionale și morale românești. AP nu a reușit să aibă influență electorală, astfel că la 18 aprilie 2008 a fuzionat cu Partidul Național Liberal. După acest moment, Constantinescu s-a retras
definitiv din activitatea politică, dedicându-se mediului academic și al societății civile. Activitatea politică Activitatea politică Activitatea politică Activitatea politică, dedicându-se mediului academic și al societății civile. Activitatea politică Activit
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2004), Ediția a IV-a, București, Editura Meronia, 2004 Stoica, Stan, România după 1989. O istorie cronologică, București, Editura Meronia, 2008 Romania Q. Mr. President, are you going to tell the Romanian President when Romania will be taken into
NATO? [Laughter] President Constantinescu. It's not a press conference. [Laughter] Q. What do you think of your reception, Mr. President Clinton. It was wonderful seeing all the people in the streets, and I'm very, very
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glad to be here. It's quite impressive what they have accomplished here in Romania in such a short time. And I think you see from the spirit of the people in the streets their devotion to freedom. It's a great tribute to the President and to his Government, and I'm looking forward to this. "Mars Pathfinder" Spacecraft Q. What do you hear from Mars? [Laughter] President Clinton. We're doing okay on Mars. Bosnia Q. Mr. President, is the situation in Bosnia calm? I mean, have you heard any reports to the contrary. Q. Are you sorry they didn't get the big guys? President Clinton. Well, I think what was done was appropriate and within the SFOR

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