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### European Community and Union: Scientific Research and Romania

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Consolidated Treaty of the European Community, 1957, 1997  
Consolidated Treaty on European Union, 1992

In 1957 a few developed countries from Western Europe established the European Community. This was a communist policy, adopted in imitation of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe, which were successful at that time. However, the imitation was superficial, and enforcing such a policy turned out to be difficult, as the Western countries were capitalist. This basic contradiction precluded a clear-cut success of the European Community, which often felt the need to enforce politically such a desire, as any other quasi-dictatorial regime, either communist or capitalist; so that recently these states decided to set up the European Union, as another political force to this end; and the basic treatises were often amended and recently "consolidated".

Following up a political course which is contradictory in itself is salutary, providing a certain equilibrium is permanently sought; because in political matters there exists only one practical solution, the compromise. Unfortunately, the young people who initiated the European Community in the fifties were poor and hungry, and consequently they emphasized the communist side; while the European political generation of today is rich and satiated, and strikes the balance towards the capitalistic way of life; so that the European Community and Union, instead of being a solution, transformed itself into a new problem.

The basic treatises of the European Community and Union abound in contradictions; the basic one is perhaps the rule of majority over minority on one hand, and the minority rights on the other; as well as the national and statal character *versus* the unional and supra-statal one, the dual national and unional citizenship. The Community wants the free movements of goods, persons, services and capital within its frontiers, but of course not the free distribution of money; this will make the rich richer and the poor poorer; by a communist-type of dictatorship the liberal capitalist regime will be strenghtened this way, and it will become in fact more vulnerable. The Community establishes a common market, a common policy in transport, production, consum and commerce, economy, finance, a common monetary policy and currency; while the capital or the property will not be common; competition in every kind of activity is favoured, but not a fair one, as the capital is not at the stake; institutions like a parliament, a council, a commission, a court of justice and of auditors, and a bank, are provided for enforcing such policies; the workers and the labor or professional force will be taken social care of; the culture will be "flourishing", human health, the consumer and the environment will be protected, and a social cohesion is hoped for.

There is a provision for research and technology too, which tackles the matter in a particularly inappropriate way.

An unsincere political doctrine is difficult to be formulated theoretically indeed, in view of the fact that political matters are practical in themselves; though, nevertheless, a non-egoistical and critical way of seeking a compromise can ever be stated formally, and turned thereby into a political doctrine, providing sincerity and professionalism are exercised.

Science and technology are only viewed as bases of industry in the treaty of the European Community; the treaty fails to see the true statute of these human enterprises: science and technology are genuinely human aspirations, needs and, thereby, natural rights; and they are bases of our entire society of nowadays. The treaty encouraged the undertakings in the first place, as regards research and technology, and only in the second place the research centres and universities; and the latter only insofar as their research supports the industry and the market. Scientific research, however, and technological development have nothing to do with industry, commerce, services, economy in general, or the market; these endeavours are natural in the human being, are pursued disinterestedly by those few gifted, or, simply, who feel the urge, require for being successful both talent and a proper scientific and technological education; they have a double nature, corresponding, on one hand, to the way the human being is, while producing, on the other hand, beside culture, practical useful potential applications, *i.e.* civilization; the latter make easier and more comfortable the life, while, at the same time, raise big problems in handling them, and increase potentially the degree of vulnerability of the human race; which claims for thoughtfulness and professionalism; science and technology are the very destiny of the human breed, and it may be to the better or, equally well, to the worse; it depends, and it depends on us.

The explanation for such an inappropriate, and unrealistic, policy, *i.e.* a policy which is not in accordance with the nature of the object under consideration, resides and originates in the lack of professionalism and sincerity. The European Community "commissioner" for research and technology, for instance, has the background of a high-school teacher; how could possibly such a person conduct and draw up an adequate and reasonable research policy? It is usually retorted to such a question that there are many advisors around with a higher scientific background; then, why none of them is "commissioner"? is this not unsincerity? Leaving aside, that most of the genuine European researchers are not at all involved in the European Community research, or research policy, actually. Because, the main target of the European Community policy for research and technology is to enhance at the maximum the profit contained potentially in the scientific and technological achievements, to the benefit of the "European" people, while completely disregarding the research itself, and the researchers; the latter being left for funding to the national policies, probably. Such a dividing point of view is in fact non-productive, because, as long as the scientific and technological research is not pursued, but only its by-products, and this in the name of the research, there develop unsincere, perjuring, corrupting and damaging (to everybody) practices; many appear who claim that they do research, and, actually, they draw up paper-work, do tourism, or inventions which never work or are scientifically tested; the treaty provides, for instance, for "opening-up of national public contracts", which means that everybody may be funded to do "research" by everybody; such a "democracy" is anti-scientific; as long as an activity is not in the hands of the professionals, or these are left aside, any activity turns into an improper one, which, as such, goes toward its own destruction; it is inconsistent. The research programmes of the European Community abound in words which have no meaning for research, like "quality of life", "impact", "management", "key actions", "competition", "licitation", "sustainability", "user-friendly information society", "standardization", etc; and especially "cooperation" and "mobility" which mean tourism; all these actions may be salutary, but they belong not to scientific and

technological research, or they may belong to another "research", which may be "invented" now by the Community; in which case the European Community ought to know that the scientific research existed since long, much before the Community appeared; and, actually, there is no need to use the same word for such type of activities, and it is damaging in fact, because it increases confusion, initiates and promotes the disguise, as the two things are different and, reasonably, they may not, sensibly, be called by the same name; and a proper conduct would be that of not calling names to the research; and, besides, there exists the appropriate word for all this, namely "application of research", which is a social and political action. But of course, before applying the research, or its results, any reasonable person should be aware that one needs the research itself, and its results; which the European Community overlooks.

The European Community and Union has found a particular outlet for their vague, uncertain, improper, and not seldom pernicious, political ideas in the ex-communist countries of the Eastern Europe; the explanation is that the communist regimes which ruled these countries till recently succeeded to create here a certain mentality which is uncritical, dogmatic, and obeying, which prevailed and still prevail in these countries, and will do so for rather long, and this mentality is consonating with the communist side of the European Community and Union policy, and in general, with the dictatorial style, lack of professionalism and unsincerity; the communist mentality in the Eastern Europe countries hardly waits for orders from some Big Chief, from the Superior Leadership of the Party, from a Dictator, a Father who will take care of everything; and the dominant political class in these countries, *i.e.* the ex-pupils of the communist regimes, is quite happy for changing only the master, while preserving the style; the overwhelming conduct of this political class resides in "tell us, Master, what we have to do, and we obey, because we are convinced that if the things go bad, you, the Master, will save us"; this is the mentality of a very primitive and backward population; which consonates, unfortunately, with a similar mentality in the European Community and Union.

Everything which was constructed in Romania is now demolished, dismantled and destroyed with the purpose of pleasing the new European masters; a policy which is very profitable for corruption; these politicians overlook the social basic agreement embodied in the state, as a necessary condition for social cohesion and consistency; the state itself is threw away in fact, with a total lack of reason, and with extremely damaging consequences. Scientific and technological research in Romania is destroyed, and in its place, and in its name, is funded "economical relaunching", "standardization and the qualities of the infrastructure", and, of course, "partnership and international cooperation"; thinking that so they will please the European masters, the Romanian politicians mistake naively and literatim their moving to Europe for "European integration"; hence the stress upon "partnership and international cooperation", which means tourism; for the beginning. Research has never and nowhere "relaunched" one's country economy, and can not possibly do that; "standardization" is not research, is an administrative job in engineering, while "qualities of the infrastructure" are ridiculous; all this may pertain to application of the scientific research, but definitely they are not research. The scientific and technological research is the understanding of those specific problems, issues, matters, which are formulated within those doctrines and disciplines historically constituted as sciences and technologies.

Ignorant, greed, selfish and unsincere politicians both in European Community and Union and in Romania and Eastern Europe countries produce today big social damages through their inconsistent policy; as everywhere in the world and everytime in history; and people never learn that.