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Vers une perspective sociologique de l'engagement éthique

Il est indéniable que toutes les sociétés aspirent à un système de valeurs éthiques qui oriente les conduites humaines, œuvre pour l'éducation, donne du sens aux actions, et qui reconnaît à l'être humain la valeur et le sens du travail et du sacrifice. Ces valeurs constituent le lien moral de chaque société, à travers une série d'obligations, de contrôle social, de régulation de comportement des individus et de protection des transgressions. Ainsi se définissent les principes à base desquels les relations et les normes sont évaluées de même les positions et les choses sont jugées selon la vertu ou le vice. Ce système de valeurs éthiques peut découler, entre autres, d'un registre religieux ou d'appuyer sur les normes sociales partagées, transmises par un groupe ou une communauté donnée.

- Comment les valeurs éthiques sont devenues un objet d'études sociales ?
- Comment les sociologues perçoivent-ils les valeurs éthiques ? De quoi diffère l'approche sociologique de l'approche religieuse ?
- L'Engagement éthique découle-t-il de l'appel du devoir ou n'est-il réalisé que par le contrôle, l'autorité et la menace de la loi ?
- Est-ce possible d'établir des valeurs éthiques cohérentes et adaptées à la société en constante évolution ?

Keywords: religion, valeurs éthiques, l'engagement éthique, coercition et liberté.

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Liturgy and Philanthropy today

Liturgy and Philanthropy must form a unity today and in this sense the expression "Liturgy after Liturgy" must be understood and interpreted: There is only one Liturgy, one participation in the love of the Holy Trinity, one dialogue of love between God and man that encompasses all aspects of our lives. Therefore, alms giving is not a good deed, one of the many that by doing it we earn some merit or worthiness before God, but it is the acquisition and tasting of the new life of Christ, which changes each one of us.

Keywords: Liturgy, Philanthropy, Holy Trinity, Salvation.



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Epidemics and quarantines in a historical perspective. The case of the Danubian quarantine system in the 19th century

This paper aims to present the organization of the quarantine system along the Lower Danube. Starting with the 1830s Danubian lazarettos became interesting meeting points for Europe's opposing epidemiological views. The dispute between the contagionist faith of local authorities and the miasmatic opinions of Westerners will be analyzed based on contemporary sources, especially as Danubian lazarettos gradually became a social aquarium in which public and private, East and West, men and women, rich and poor met and interacted.

Keywords: *epidemics, quarantines, Danubian lazarettos, Danubian quarantine system.*

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Fr. Schleiermacher and His Immanence Based Theology

At the beginning of the XIX-th century, Fr. Schleiermacher attempted both to maintain the validity of Christian doctrine and to keep the pace with the modern outlook of the world shaped by the Enlightenment. He reinterpreted most of the major doctrines and concepts of Christianity, so that they may preserve, at least partly, their implications for human life, but without conflicting the scientific and rationalistic view of the Universe.

Schleiermacher reinterpreted the concept of divinity, as the Organic Whole, as the interconnected and harmonious Totality. Hence, he succeeded both in discarding the non-natural repellent elements of the concept of „Divine” and in preserving some key imports of this concept, such as unity, universality, harmony, sense. As Totality, immanence becomes the new divine; it is a natural divine but still preserving a degree of concealment, as a result of its magnanimity. The old ontological dualism between the „fallen” immanence and the „sacred” transcendence is abolished; the identification of the divine within immanence means the predicament of the ultimate divinity of the Universe. „Sinfulness” becomes only a matter of how humans see and experience the natural. The traditional attributes of God are reinterpreted so that they may not mean anymore personal traits but natural aspects of the Universe. Hence, love, as the ultimate reason for all divine actions, is interpreted as the natural causality that maintains the harmony and the order of the Universe. God's almightiness would mean nothing else that the universality of causal regulation.



Some traditional theological elements, which couldn't be adapted in any way to the Modern outlook, were utterly discarded, the most important of these being the doctrine of the Trinity.

Religion becomes a natural issue namely the way an individual being relates to the Whole. The traditional opposition between godly and ungodly is replaced by the opposition between the holist view and the individual limited view.

Keywords: *Friedrich Schleiermacher, liberal theology, sacred, immanence, holism, naturalism.*

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La naissance et l'affirmation du Romantisme en France

En une France aux origines latines et dont l'art était classique depuis la fin de la Renaissance, les romantiques ont eu besoin d'une véritable révolution pour secouer les fondements des règles stylistiques et de composition établies et ancrées depuis des siècles par le tout-puissant Classicisme français. Cependant, le Romantisme, courant dédié à la libération de l'art, parvient à s'imposer et à dominer le paysage artistique français, depuis l'époque du Consulat à la Révolution de 1848, occupant à la fois et dans la même mesure, l'espace des idées et des œuvres littéraires, ainsi que celui des représentations plastiques et musicales. Emmenée en France par Mme de Staël *de l'Allemagne...* avec le souffle de l'esprit nordique, gothique et ossianique, cette véritable révolution romantique qui a émergé dans la littérature consiste tout d'abord dans la revendication du *Je* poétique et du *Moi* généreux. Ses valeurs esthétiques et morales, ses thèmes et idées, se propagent très rapidement à cette époque, et commencent à influencer profondément les autres domaines artistiques. Cet incroyable succès est dû à la principale caractéristique du Romantisme, à savoir l'affirmation décidée de l'originalité fondamentale de l'individu, affirmation que les rigueurs du rationalisme classique, mais aussi des dogmes philosophiques du Siècle des Lumières, avaient suffoquée pendant trop longtemps.

Mots-clés : *Romantisme français, le XIXe siècle, courants esthétiques, antagonisme esthétique, littérature, beaux-arts.*



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The sacred destination of karst space. Case study: Dobrogea Gorges

Archaeological research carried out within the Romanian-Polish academic project Study of the Prehistoric and Early Mediaeval Settlements in the Casimcea Valley in Central Dobrudja allowed the re-evaluation of caves in the Dobrogea Gorges area, previously known especially for speleological and paleontological research undertaken in the karst area of the Central Plateau Dobrogea. The real "stone castles", ditches, caves and shelters were not only seasonal living spaces - especially Paleolithic. Recent archaeological discoveries highlight the sacred value of the karst space, from the Neolithic to the medieval - early period: Neolithic hearths with offerings, ritual deposits, Paleo-Christian symbols, nomadic tomb, all complete the picture of religious practices for different chronological stages.

Keywords: karst space, Dobrogea Gorges, offerings, paleo-christian symbols, nomadic tomb.

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"A Survey of Husayn Mansur Al-Hallaj's Sufi Writings"

In Husayn Mansur Al-Hallaj's (c. 858 – 922 A. D.; c. 244 – 309 A. H.) view, by spectacular revalorization, Iblis's saga moves relatively further from the reverberations of damnation, to load itself with complex Sufi significances. Recognizing himself in the image of the brightest angel, cast away from the celestial hierarchy, the mystic equivocally hindered by judiciary and thanatological imperatives identifies himself seductively, impenitently, with the lonely angel that, although blamable, needs – more than anyone else – the protection of the One and Only God, the steady protection of His Presence. The experience of the rebellion-fall

is thus assumed as a vocation of martyrdom. Al-Hallaj defines himself by the paradox of two identifications. Firstly, by identification to Iblis, in the symbolic-theosophical dimension of the monotheist zeal, of the rebellion grounded, basically, in a hubris of submission, of martyrdom-like condemnation and accomplished ascensional attempts. Secondly, by identification to Allah, in the dimension of aspiration, purpose and redemption. After the silent re-intonation of its prophetic tribulations, through crucifixion and lapidations, his soul becomes “a nest of the Simurgh of love”. Because the Loved One cannot be caught “in the fishnet of the union”, the burden of exile and malediction, placed on the lover’s shoulders, makes him formulate, in response, the eulogy of glory and divine majesty. From the mystical perspective of medieval Sufism, this is an exalted way of conceiving God, up to Whom no one is meant to be risen, for no one can be worthy of Him. Against the background of the “love-lover-Loved One” ontological merging, which expresses the union of “three into One” and a secret of the esoteric Tawhid, the lover and the Loved One are “transubstantiated” in the “unity of the pure substance of love”.

Keywords: *Mystical Islam; Medieval Sufism; Iblis; Husayn Mansur Al-Hallaj.*

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*Privileged status in Bessarabia reflected in the
fiscal census of 1835*

In the present study, the author discusses the privileged status in Bessarabia in the first three decades after annexation, reflected in the fiscal census of 1835, emphasizing the middle states of society – boyars, *mazili* and *ruptași*, referring to nobles, who they constituted a distinct social state of society.

Analyzing the status of the boyars and *mazili*, the author finds that belonging to the state of “privileged” was hereditary. By their very name, the boyars as well as the *mazili* kept the “memory of the boyar”, always opting to maintain the privileges of the past.

In Bessarabia, under the generic notion of “privileged” we find, in the years 1812-1847, all those who were on different “privileged ranks”, which included the category of small country boyars or *boiernaș*, *mazili* and *ruptași*, exempted, in different periods of time, from certain fiscal obligations, fixed in different acts of donation issued by the rulers of Moldova.

Within the county administration, but also the regional one, there was no clear vision regarding the privileged social conditions. This ascertaining can be deduced from the lists of fiscal censuses conducted in the 1830s and 1850s, in which the boyars, *mazili* and *ruptași*, as well as the category of *ruptașii*, were often included in a single compartment, that of “privileged class”, and the unprivileged states of the peasants, in that of the “ordinary states”, and in other cases, in separate lists. As an example, in the general lists of the fiscal census of 1835, presented by the Orhei County Administration to the Regional Administration, the privileged social status – boyars, *mazili*, *ruptași* and others are not indicated separately, as in the other counties of Bessarabia, but are included in a single list, in a common compartment, that of the privileged.



However, the tendency to standardize the social structure and liquidate the specific social conditions of the Moldovan society was permanently in the sights of the imperial institutions. In accordance with the *Regulation on the rights of belonging to social status of the inhabitants of Bessarabia* of March 10, 1847, the tsarist authorities equaled the rights of the boyars of Bessarabia with the personal nobles of Russia (if the boyars had no administrative functions, they were transferred, obligatorily, in the category of *mazili*), further naming them personal nobles, and including *mazili* and *ruptași* in the category of Russian *odnodvortsy*. Over time, the rights of the privileged were limited, being imposed on various local benefits and taxes along with the *birnici*. As a result, some of them for various violations were transferred to the category of peasants, others, ruining themselves, dissolved into the related social categories of the peasantry. Despite this fact, most of *mazili* continued to retain their distinct social and spiritual traits in the second half of the nineteenth century. Especially the pride of *mazil* can be felt today in some Bessarabian villages.

Keywords: *Bessarabia, Russian Empire, social status, privileged estates, boierinași, mazili, ruptași.*

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The Romanian woman in the representations of foreign travelers from the XVI-XVIII centuries

The study brings back into discussion the complex theme of the image of the Romanian woman transposed in the writings of foreigners who crossed the Romanian Lands at the end of the Middle Ages. Despite a dose of subjectivism, prejudice or resentment, the testimonies of foreigners are valuable from the perspective of imaginary and gender relations, because they bring additional information to reconfigure aspects of men's attitudes and behaviors towards women and its status in medieval Romanian society. The main point of these sources is the tension between the way Romanian women are viewed by foreigners, the virtues and vices attributed to them, and the opinion that men in the Romanian Lands themselves have about the representatives of the beautiful gender.

Keywords: *Romanian woman, foreign travelers, representations, imaginary, Middle Ages.*

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The Caravasile family on the border of the country and the epoch edge

The most important institution of human society is the family, through which the system of values is transmitted from generation to generation. This study is dedicated to the noble family Caravasile, whose representatives throughout a



century, from 1840 to 1940, were fully involved in the economic, political, and social life of the city in particular and Cahul county in general. The geographical location of the city of Cahul, being good for trade, drives the members of the Caravasile family to take the first steps in big politics, to get involved for their sake and for the community that depended on them. By the will of fate, the Caravasile family members who identified with the destiny of Cahul city, lived and activated in the most hostile period in the modern history, Cahul - a border city that together with its inhabitants repeatedly changed its destiny along the years 1856, 1878, 1918, 1940. The identity of the family is constantly adapting because they were always seen as different, they were revered, they fell into disfavor, they were seen as Russians during the Romanian rule, and Romanians under the Russian one. Every border change means renegotiating the power of the family, in Iasi, Bucharest, St. Petersburg or Moscow.

Keywords: *human society is the family, generation, Caravasile, economic, political, and social life, geographical location.*

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The Cult of the Bull in the Balkan Eneolithic - rituals and symbols

The Eneolithic in the Balkan Peninsula became individualized in the landscape of Old Europe by forming large cultural complexes, religiously unitary (polished black pottery complex - Vinča, Boian, Hamangia, graphite pottery complex (Karanovo VI - Gumelnița - Sălcuța). The most important cult was that of fecundity and fertility, where the centre of the spiritual imaginary, rendered and decomposed into forms accessible to man, was based on - female representations, such as anthropomorphic figurines and vessels, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic representations.

Along with the cult of the Mother Goddess, the cult of the Bull has been increasingly documented in recent decades, by discovering various archaeological contexts: deposits of zoomorphic pieces (cattle statuettes, vessels and small sized altars decorated with protome-bucranium) in various places of worship such as hearths - altar or shrines, Bos Taurus and/or Bos Primigenius offerings in ritual pits and tombs.

Starting from the famous representation "*Mother Goddess giving birth to the bull*" - from the settlement of Catal Huyuk, many specialists have established an artificial hierarchy, the latter having the simple role of "acolyte". The presence of bucranium in very different archaeological contexts, sometimes in the absence of female symbols, demonstrated the complexity of the ancestral cult.

In order to highlight the multitude of forms of its manifestation in the Eneolithic from the Balkans, this study aims at analysing, along with the published materials, unique archaeological complexes in the area of Hamangia culture.

Keywords: *Eneolithic, prehistory, bull, cult, ritual, symbol.*



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*The influence of the election campaigns of the post-war period on everyday life in the
Izmail region of the Ukrainian SSR*

The article examines the preparation for the elections in the postwar period of 1944-1953 on the territory of the Izmail region of the Ukrainian SSR. The influence of Soviet propaganda and agitation during the pre-election campaign on the daily life of the population is determined. Based on the study of archival sources and periodicals, the author investigates the changes that took place in the sphere of leisure and the peculiarities of Soviet politics on the territories that were annexed during the Second World War. Particular attention is paid to the excessive politicization of leisure during the elections, that was aimed to demonstrate the advantages of Soviet power and to form a new political consciousness, a new Soviet identity - "homo soveticus". The activity of cultural and educational institutions in the pre-election period (houses of culture, clubs, libraries, etc.), cultural and educational events (readings of newspapers and magazines aloud, lectures, reports on political and historical topics, exhibitions of politically correct literature, creating voter corners, serving population at polling stations by amateur art circles) was analysed.

It was revealed that the Soviet government was able to impose ideologically correct values, to sovietize all spheres of life of the population and to form a new Soviet identity on the territory of the Izmail region of the Ukrainian SSR in the post-war period, and the election campaigns accelerated these processes, that led to significant changes in everyday life.

Keywords: elections, Izmail region of the USSR, propaganda, agitation, everyday life, post-war period.

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Simon Bolivar – hero of the war for the independence of Latin America

The author examines the role of Simon Bolivar in gaining the independence of the English colonies in South America. He describes the personality of Latin America's hero, his selfless spirit, and his charisma in which he induced an atmosphere of exaltation of the national spirit. The study's signatory finally reveals that Simon Bolivar's dreams were not fulfilled due, because to the historical context. He remained, however, a symbol for Latin Americans.

Keywords: Simon Bolivar, Latin America, national spirit, war for the independence of Latin America



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A Historical Allegory and Its controversies: The Novel "Prince", by Eugen Barbu

The novel "Principele" by Eugen Barbu generated a scandal in the year of its publication (1969), being considered on the one hand a form of revenge of the author against some of his colleagues (considered guilty for his dismissal from the management of "Luceafărul" magazine), and on the other hand an allegorical book, through which the writer analyzed the regime led by Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej. There were also observers who considered the novel to be marked by anti-Semitic, nationalist accents, an anti-modern formula. The communication aims to highlight the complexity of this writing, which beyond its undeniable stylistic achievements, marked a significant moment in the period of the obsessive decade. The fact that he generated lively (often contradictory) discussions is mainly explained by the extremely delicate subject, even if in appearance it is about a certain period in the history of Romania.

The novel appeared at a historical moment marked by Nicolae Ceaușescu's desire to continue, in fact, the process initiated by Gheorghiu-Dej, in the sense of using Romanian nationalism, as a form of legitimation of the regime established in Romania in 1945. At the same time, he was responding to the secret desire of the new communist leader to eliminate from the collective memory the age of Dej, condemnable anyway by the crimes and abuses that marked it, for the most part. It is, of course, the period 1945-1965.

Keywords: *Novel, Eugen Barbu, Gheorghiu-Dej regime, Romania.*

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Foreign strategoi at Tarentum in the 4th century BC

"But at a later period their luxury, which was produced by their prosperity, increased to that degree that their general holidays or festivals exceeded in number the days of the year; and hence arose an inefficient government, and as one proof of their unstatesmanlike acts we may adduce their employment of foreign generals; for they sent for Alexander, king of the Molossi, to come and assist them against the Messapii and Leucani. They had before that employed Archidamus, the son of Agesilaus; afterwards they called in Cleonymus and Agathocles, and later, when they rose against the Romans, Pyrrhus. They were not able even to retain the respect of those whom they had invited, but rather merited their disgust" (Strabo 6.3.4, about Tarentines).

Keywords: *Tarentum, Archidamus, Alexander the Molossian, Cleonymus.*



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The urban general planning of Izmail in the second half of the 1940's – 1960's

Based on the analysis of general plans for the urban development of Izmail, the processes of planning, building and reconstruction of the urban space in the post-war period has been investigated. The author considers urban planning documents as an important historical source that contains, in addition to graphic materials, detailed information on geography, history, industrial development, socio-cultural activities and population composition of Izmail. It was found that due to urbanization the urban boundaries of Izmail increased significantly during this period. The author highlights the characteristic features of the urban planning by the Soviet authorities, housing construction and the development of infrastructure. At the same time, special attention is paid to the characterization of changes in the urban public and symbolic space, which were caused by the processes of Sovietization. Using the archival sources of the Municipal institution «Izmail Archive», the author analyzes the results of the implementation of general plans for the urban development, characterizes the issues of individual housing construction, the names of city streets and urban beautification. The materials of the article allow understanding the characteristic features of urban construction in the Soviet Union border areas, which were annexed after the Second World War, as well as the local features of the housing program of the 60s of the 20th century.

Keywords: urban general plan, Izmail, soviet urban space, urban construction, urbanization.

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*War without conquerors the activity of repressive bodies in South Bessarabia
1944-1953 (after materials from the USBU archive in the Odessa region. F. P.,
D. 236641)*

The study was prepared on the basis of materials of the USBU archive in the Odessa region. They contain directives of the NKVD-NKGB in 1944, 1945, 1947, personal documents, denunciations, protocols and correspondence of those who were victims of the totalitarian punitive machine.

Keywords: NKGB, security service, counter-revolutionary elements.



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*Fragments of fine roman pottery discovered by chance in the area of the
Castellum from Bărboși (Tirighina, Galați)*

In our material, we proposed an analysis of the fragments of fine Roman pottery, unpublished, discovered by chance, in the area of the Roman fortification from Bărboși - Tirighina (Galați). In general, in the mentioned perimeter, relatively few fragments were identified and published, the fact being explicable by the high degree of destruction, in time, of the site from Bărboși. Thus, their publication could contribute to the reconstruction of the commercial flow of these products, which came from the workshops in Italy, Gallia, as well as those in the Northern Pontic area.

Keywords: *Fine Roman pottery, Barboși, limess, castellum.*

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*Statistical data resulting from the consultation of the registers of detainees
imprisoned in the Alba Iulia prison during 1872 – 1908*

From the inventory with the archival fund of the Alba Iulia penitentiary for the period 1872-1908 it does not appear, obviously, where was the location of the prison but, by corroboration with data from another fund - Alba de Jos County and Alba Iulia Mixed Court, we find from a document which is the composition, from the point of view of the imprisonment and administrative spaces, of the architectural structure of the dungeon. In this report of the administrative commission set up at the level of the penitentiary assigned to the Alba District Court, a description is made, addressed to the Prime Minister of the Transylvanian Government, which reflects the administrative situation of the prison units within Alba de Jos County but also human resources and lack of adequate space that was rented from various entities or complaints received and how to resolve them. It is not a strictly technical report but it is quite succinctly presented!

Keywords: *penitentiary, Alba Iulia, prisoners, statistical data.*



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The concept of messianism among the Jewish people

The first monotheistic people in human history, who have preserved their identity primarily because of their unique religion in the one God - Yahweh, are undoubtedly the Jewish people. The consciousness of the messiahship of this people appears to us as a concept of redemption, which although it has a direct relationship with God, falls several times into heterodox forms of the Mosaic faith. It is precisely this regret that urges the people in their ethos, to a kind of divine expectation and reformation, within the same faith. The concept of the messiahship of the Jewish people highlights even more the longing for God who led this people throughout its existence, and this concept is increasingly visible and fickle since the time of King David. Messiahship is a complex phenomenon of the highest attitude to the spirituality of the Jewish people, which is still waiting for an answer because in fact this phenomenon of the Mosaic religion has moved to an area of royalty and nostalgia for the prosperity of this people in the time of David and his son. Solomon. In conclusion we can say that messianism is originally an eminently mosaic concept, which fundamentally influenced this religion, as well as other monotheistic religions (Christianity and Mohammedanism), the central and reforming idea, which runs through the centuries being that of finding a person (Messiah) to re-establish the connection between man and God.

Keywords: *Jew, History, culture and spirituality, messianism, mosaic religion.*

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The state of mind of the people of Buzau in police analysis (1941-1944)

Through this material the author proposes a presentation of the state of mind of the population of the city and county of Buzau, an area close to the front. Monitoring it was one of the main objectives of the Security Services. They analyzed the problems that generated discontent in each region in order to prevent, signal and avoid conflicts. Life behind the front was oppressive. The population faced hardships caused by the state of war, especially in terms of essential food supply, clothing and the excessive prices of items indispensable to everyday life. Low wages and working conditions could have caused negative state of mind. The duty of the police was the vigilant supervision of all kinds population manifestations, so that anarchic elements for the grievances exploitation would not slip into its ranks. Particular attention was paid to labour force, in which extremist elements could develop harmful propaganda, leading to acts of disorder, strikes or acts of sabotage. The issue of the state of mind of the population also included important information



on the measures needed to rectify the local economic situation, officials of all categories, attitude towards management and authorities, causes influencing trust or distrust of domestic and foreign politics, the situation of those returned from the front and the examination of their claims.

Keywords: *state of mind, police, Buzau, discontents, claims.*

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Rural life aspects in the Tomis`chora through Roman pottery analysis

The ceramic material that was identified in the proximal settlements, subjected to the metropolis of the has revealed the image of a fully effervescent rural life, in which the local production coexisted and was influenced by the imported goods. Situated in the metropolis' chora of Tomis, the archaeological site of Techirghiol, in regards to the Early Roman period 1st-3rd century, was put on the list of those antic settlements that were characteristic for the bigger picture of the rural life within Moesia Inferior.

The novelty of this study led to the analysis of unpublished Roman pottery – revealed upon the salvation archaeological diggings of a terrain lot, situated in the S-E area of the Techirghiol site. Thereby, this presentation's purpose is the study of the ceramic material discovered within a Roman complex in which amphoric material, *vasa escaria*, as well as fine pottery from the *pontic sigillata* segment were unearthed. The material was analyzed from a typological and statistical perspective, through the establishment of different analogies with other sites that were also situated in the Tomis`chora. Moreover, the study was reported to the published Roman pottery recovered from articles signed by researchers that elaborated representatives studies concerning other specific sites for the Roman provincial settlements within Dobrogea, such as Ovidiu, Vicus Turris Muca (the current Andalchioi neighborhood in Constanta), or Telita – Valea Morilor.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the economic life along Tomis`chora – through an clearly delimitation through *local production* - comprised mainly of the gray wares belonging to the *vasa escaria* taxonomy, and the *imported goods* – in which a ponticiliation is represented by the traditional pottery made in Heraclea Pontica site – visible especially in the pottery categories of amphoras and *sigillata pontica* wares, and, also, to integrate these characteristics in the provincial life of Moesia Inferior. Also, the aim of placing the area on the inner provincial roman roads map was brought forth, based on drawing analogies of the Roman pottery belonging to the archaeological site of Techirghiol with the ceramic material from Tomis, and also, as well, through the correlation of these artefacts from the researched site with other similar archaeological spots, from the rural area of the dominant city.

Keywords: *Early Roman Pottery, Techirghiol, Tomis, rural life, amphoras, pontic sigillata.*



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Coloniae maritimae and their importance

The maritime colonies were Roman-based settlements in the coastal area. These were founded as the Romans conquered the Italian peninsula. There were in number of 10 and were populated by Roman citizens who benefited from sacrosanctam vocationem. The maritime colonies were part of the Roman defensive system. Along with the fleet, these settlements in the coastal area were meant to prevent possible looting by either enemy fleets or pirates.

Keywords: *maritime colonies, Rome, defense, Ostia.*

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Panait Istrati and the labour movement in Braila

The chosen theme features Panait Istrati. Best known as a writer, he has consistently defended the cause of port workers. He has repeatedly expressed his revolt against social injustices in numerous articles. Sympathizer of the socialist movement, contributor of the newspaper "Working Romania", went through various phases: porter in the port of Braila, traveler in the West and Orient, writer. This paper proposes to bring to light relevant information about the activist Panait Istrati, highlighting his involvement, regardless of personal or ideological considerations, in supporting the proletariat, but also his complex personality, as well as the way in which he was perceived by the authorities. He has also participated in numerous protest demonstrations. He was arrested and imprisoned at Văcărești prison along with the leaders of the socialist movement, such as I.C. Frimu and Gheorghe Cristescu. In their favor they pleaded Constantin Mille, N.D. Cocea, Radu D. Rosetti, etc. He was a member of several professional organizations and secretary of the Workers' Union of Brăila with Ștefan Gheorghiu. From this period, data on the work carried out in this regard have been used, which complements the research carried out on archival funds inaccessible to the public before 1989.

Keywords: *Panait Istrati, labour movement, port of Braila, socialist.*



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The activity of the Hospital from Sulina during 1878-1894

This paper analyzes the CED's attempt to provide its own sanitary vision, on a modern basis, in an unhealthy area. The need to impose a public health policy at the mouth of the Danube was given by Sulina's position as the gateway to Europe, subject to intense transit that brought with it a mobility of the disease. The activity of the Hospital maintained by the CED after 1878 is part of the same coordinates drawn since its establishment regarding the provision and improvement of medical services in Sulina, as an important part of the work of the Commission at the mouth of the Danube. These services depended on the city's inhabitants, Commission staff and foreign sailors who often contracted various diseases in foreign ports or became ill on board ships due to poor hygiene conditions. The local hygienic-sanitary conditions, which often formed the basis of many cases of illness, should not be neglected either. In 1893, Sulina Harbor was a meeting point for epidemic propagation and prevention policies. Its importance was also given by its strategic position, being a few hours of navigation by the ports of Odessa and Constantinople, as well as a gateway to Europe. Through the medical findings and regulations adopted by doctor Petrescu H. Stoica, the chief doctor of the European Commission of the Danube Hospital, and by the Romanian authorities, combining the social model with the medical one, a series of measures are adopted that give a new dimension public health at the mouth of the Danube. During the research period, the activity of the hospital responded to the purpose for which it was created, offering more and more consultations and a diversification of medical services. The prolific activity of the hospital is included in the extensive annual reports prepared by Dr. Petrescu Hadji Stoica since 1890, whose records also provided recommendations on improving public health at the mouth of the Danube.

Keywords: *European Commission of the Danube; public health; the history of medicine; international organization; seamen hospital; cholera.*

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Vipsania Agrippina - the ambitious widow

Abstract: Tiberius' reign was not spared by the inconveniences of the power struggle. Agrippina Major claimed the throne for her sons based on their direct descent from divus Augustus' blood. The results of these aspirations have been disastrous. Nero and Drusus have been killed by Aelius Seianus, and she was sent to exile, where she died. However, the heir of power will be one of her sons, Caius Caligula.

Keywords: *Vipsania Agrippina, Germanicus, Aelius Seianus, Tiberius*



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Women 's condition in the Thracian world. A comparative approach to ancient societies

Men and women have different rights and obligations and women's social status in different historical times has generated many debates. The aim of this study is to analyze women's condition in the Thracian world. Thracian women's lives can be studied with the help of the primary sources but also comparing their social status with the social status of women in other Ancient societies.

Through a comparative approach we want to draw some conclusions about women's role in the Ancient Thracian Society.

Keywords: *women, human rights, equality, Ancient times.*

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A new elite for the nation-State: the attempts and failures of forging a «rural bourgeoisie» in interwar Southern Bessarabia

The interwar process of Romanian nation-building put the peasantry (of the ethnic majority exclusively) at the very center of its ideology and politics. In order to surpass its socio-economical competition and to decisively make a great society for themselves, the predominantly rural Romanian people were, according to the national elite, to uplift their status by taking better control of the land and of their own educational and professional situation. However, the country's economical (im)potency, among various other political and social aspects, could not sustain the costly and complex ramifications of engineering a new and much improved life for its predominant social class. By conditioning this would-be growth almost solely through land reform, without much secondary support, the State could not truly endorse the process of forming a new and socio-economically strong station for the national peasantry. This fact was all the more visible and significant in Bessarabia and in Budjak, the province's Southern region, where Romanian peasants, having very strong competition in local minorities and very little leverage in overpassing it, were almost completely incapable of making use of the (few) tools meant for their own social development. Our presentation will ultimately be looking at the relationship between the three parties – State, ethnic majority and ethnic minority – by following the prerequisites, attempts, and failures of this complex process of regional nation-building.

Keywords: *land reform, rural education, occupational modernisation, agricultural proficiency, commercial yield, agro-industrial development*



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Romanian threat: Odesa in expected War the beginning of 1918

The study is devoted to the history of Odesa in the context of Russian-Ukrainian and Russian-Romanian relations at the beginning of 1918. The author is pleased that during January-February 1918, the largest city of the North The Black Sea not only witnessed bloody street battles between units of the Army of the UPR and Bolshevik detachments, hence the change of power, but also was faced with an apparent threat of occupation by Romanian troops. Mental space of the Odesa border can be divided into two components, one of which can be traced on an example of the mood of the ordinary inhabitants of the settlement. The author argues that the attitude is more informative is the attitude to previously unknown challenges from the side bodies of local self-government and the leadership of the Odesa Soviet republic Formation of own position was carried out by analyzing possible shocks in the political, economic and social spheres. At the same time, the city The Duma considered it necessary to focus attention on solving security issues Odesa food products, drinking water and sanitary conditions. Instead, the People's Commissars of the Odesa Soviet republic concentrated on problems of a political nature, which highlighted several important lines discussion. First of all, the isolation of a potentially disloyal part of the population cities, first of all subjects of the Romanian kingdom, in relation to which often used in fact the method of hostage-taking.

Keywords: *World War I, revolution, Odesa, Romania, revolution.*



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The town of Babadag as seen through the eyes of Kemal Karpat, historian and sociologist

Kemal Karpat has Dobrudjan origins. Having left the province in the early 1940s with a suitcase and a great desire for knowledge, Kemal Karpat is now a world-known historian and sociologist, professional qualities that in the 1980s brought him a consultancy position to the United States' Presidency in Washington. At the venerable age of 90, of which the last 72 spent abroad, Kemal Karpat still kept nostalgia for his native places: "I greatly miss Dobrudja. I miss Babadag, I miss Dobrudja's northern region, where I grew up. Just yesterday I wrote a fragment about my birthplaces. I was born in a small village near Babadag, it's called Armutlia or Armutlu. It means «the place with pears» in Turkish. If I close my eyes, I can truly see it".

Keywords: Dobrudja, memoirs, cultural patrimony.

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A temple built in the Ottoman's Danube: Kalas (Galati) Hamidiye Cami-i Şerifi

The Friday Mosque refers to a central in the Ottoman city. The city live in here. The market place (pazar) opens here. The Rural and urban relationships is provided here. Hence the construction of a Friday mosque is often an enormous challenge. And often reflected with all the details of this deal to archival documents. Kalas or these days, the name of Galati is an important port city at the point where the Danube flows into the Black Sea. In particular, the city showed a significant growing with importance of volume of trade development in the 19th century. It was inevitable the construction of new worship space in the city. It began construction of a mosque here by transferring demand centers. But the story of the construction of mosques in different operating. However, unlike known, the building was built to work together with the people and the state. This study, Kalas Hamidiye Cami-i Şerifi's construction process will endeavor to explain in light of archive documents. In this way, will be tested to reveal the state public partnership in the 19th century, a port city on the Danube's mouth.

Keywords: Ottoman, Danube, Galati, Hamidiye Cami-i Şerifi, Social State.



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*The condition of national minorities in Eastern Europe in a secret CIA report
from 1965*

In the context of the Cold War, detailed knowledge of the opponent and espionage were fundamental elements in the security policies of the two antagonistic sides. The CIA, the United States' foreign intelligence service, identified amongst the possible vulnerabilities of the Eastern Camp the condition of ethnic minorities, this from the perspective of the restrictive policies that communist states held regarding rights and freedoms. Our study is based on the analysis of a document prepared by the CIA in 1965, a memorandum that takes data from the most recent official censuses in Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, recording the effects of assimilation policies on national minorities within the eastern communist states. The document is all the more interesting as the issue of national minorities rights' in the communist world was taboo.

Keywords: *the Cold War, Eastern Europe, national minorities, CIA.*

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*International Non-Governmental Organizations for Globalization:
American Field Service (AFS)*

The fundamental role of culture in the development of international relations is undeniable, cultural diplomacy being an important component of public diplomacy. In this article we aim to analyze the influence of cultural diplomacy on the foreign policy of states in the general context of a constantly changing world. We will highlight the importance that the European Union attaches to the valorisation of the cultural diversity, the intercultural dialogue, the remarkable potential of culture for its foreign relations and we will explore the main trends in the development of cultural diplomacy. For the development of the paper we used as research methods the analysis of the problems generated by the mentioned subject, with reference to the doctrinal points of view expressed in treatises and specialized works, documentary research, interpretation of legal norms in the field.

Keywords: *global competence, active global citizens, cultural immersion*



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*Manoil Grecul, Teodoryk Buczacki and their similarities in
Polish-Moldavian relationships*

In the following study the main point of discussion represents the similar roles of Manoil Grecul (the pârcălab of Hotin fortress between 1438-1455) and Teodoryk Buczacki (the castellan and starosta of Kamieniec between 1442-1455 and one of the most influent Polish nobles in Podolia) in the relationships between the Kingdom of Poland and the Moldavian Principality during the middle of 15th century. Both officials would become key-figures in the Polish-Moldavian contacts, because of the internal political struggle in Moldova and of the circumstances of Władysław III Warneńczyk's reign (1434-1444) and the following interregnum in Poland.

The roles of the parkalab of Hotin and of the starosta of Kamieniec rose significantly during this phase of Polish-Moldavian relationships. In the case of Manoil Grecul, it happened after 1442, when he sided with Iliaș I and his sons, Roman II and Alexandru II (who secured their refuge in Podolia) and became one of the most important Moldavian officials of his time. He even managed to keep his new rank during the following reigns of Petru Aron and Ștefan cel Mare. In the case of Teodoryk Buczacki, the lowered interest of Polish Royalty towards the situation at the south-eastern borders of the Kingdom allowed the starosta of Kamieniec to become the main intermediary between the princes of Moldova and the Polish central authorities. This moment predetermined all interventions of Teodoryk Buczacki in the political fights for the Moldavian throne in the following years, collaborating with the pro-Polish factions and the pârcălab of Hotin.

Keywords: *Moldavian Principality, Polish-Moldavian relationships, Manoil Grecul, Teodoryk Buczacki.*

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"Romania is Eastern Belgium" (1880-1914)

Romanian-Belgian economic relations began in 1838 when Belgium set up a consulate in Galați. A few years later, in Brăila, the second Belgian consulate was established with the same responsibilities for creating new trade treaties with the Principalities of Moldova and Wallachia. On May 4, 1842 Louis Bisschop was the first Belgian consul in Bucharest, followed by Jacque Poumay in 1850. When Consul General Pietters Slieght arrived in 1868, Romania was able to further develop its trade and industrial relations with Belgium. After the recognition of Romania's independence through the Berlin Peace Treaty in 1878, several trade



consulates were adopted throughout the Old Kingdom, so that at the end of the 19th century Romania was the granary of Belgium.

In this presentation I propose to present a brief introduction of the Romanian-Belgian relations 1880-1914 based on the Belgian diplomatic reports.

Keywords: *Belgium, diplomat, economy, manufactory, turbulent*

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Alliance over the abyss: contacts of the Romanian Orthodox Mission in Transnistria and refugee bishops from the Don and Kuban (1943-1944)

The article is based on little-known sources about the situational pastoral alliance at the final stage of World War II of the head of the Romanian Orthodox Mission in Transnistria, Metropolitan Vissarion (Puyu), on the one hand, and the archpastors of the Russian Orthodox Church (Tikhon Orientation) - Metropolitan Nicholas of Rostov and Bishop Seraphim of Melitopol (Kushneruk), on the other hand.

Keywords: *Transnistria, "Romanian Orthodox Mission in Transnistria", Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Vissarion (Puyu), Metropolitan Nicholas (Amisian), Bishop Seraphim (Kushneruk).*

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Multicultural communication in the Lower Danube Frontier (XVIII – XIX)

The Lower Danube region was one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, the importance of which increased in the late eighteenth - early nineteenth century, especially after the border between the Ottoman and Russian empires in 1791 it ran along the Dniester River, and after the Russo-Turkish War of 1806 - 1812 the border ran along the Danube. This area was poorly controlled by the Ottoman central government, that it was characterized by the dynamic interaction of representatives of different cultures. It is these phenomena that are inherent in the Frontier. Communication of the population took place firstly, in the fortresses of the region - Akkerman, Bendery, Izmail, Tulcea, Braila, Galati, and secondly, during the migration of the population from neighboring territories in search of work. Most of these were peasants-fugitives. The leaders of the Ottoman fortresses and local feudal lords were interested to attract and retain by all possible means (benefits, hiring, captivity, hiding, sale, etc.) cheap labor in the region and, accordingly, in their own farms. As a result of this, the local Ottoman administration often looked through their fingers at the fugitive settlements in the territory under its control. Based on archival sources, the report offers an analysis of the ethnic composition of population of the Lower Danube Frontier, which engaged in various economic activities, its migration routes and multicultural communication in the region.

Keywords: *The Lower Danube region, multicultural communication.*



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Ottoman project for the Ukraine-Bessarabia State (1853)

The two 1853 Ukraine-Bessarabia memoranda were the result of the work of Michal Czajkowski (Sadik pasha), and may have been created with the participation of Reshid Pasha. They substantiated the participation of Ottoman Cossacks in military operations for the liberation of Ukraine and the formation of a separate autonomous Cossack Hetmanate of Ukraine and Bessarabia as part of the Ottoman Empire. In this light, we have before us a unique monument of political thought of the mid-nineteenth century, which raised questions about the subjectivity of Ukraine (Right Bank) and its autonomous status. The documents do not contradict (and reflect in general) the visions of Turkish politicians in the mid-nineteenth century of the future Black Sea region, and at the same time split the Polish emigration camp.

Keywords: *Sadik-pasha, Ottoman Empire, Ukraine, Bessarabia.*

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Cultural Diplomacy in the 21st Century in the European Context

The fundamental role of culture in the development of international relations is undeniable, cultural diplomacy being an important component of public diplomacy. In this article we aim to analyze the influence of cultural diplomacy on the foreign policy of states in the general context of a constantly changing world. We will highlight the importance that the European Union attaches to the valorization of the cultural diversity, the intercultural dialogue, the remarkable potential of culture for its foreign relations and we will explore the main trends in the development of cultural diplomacy. For the development of the paper we used as research methods the analysis of the problems generated by the mentioned subject, with reference to the doctrinal points of view expressed in treatises and specialized works, documentary research, interpretation of legal norms in the field.

Keywords: *diplomacy, European Union, strategy, international relations, foreign affairs*



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*Attempts for the emigration of the population in the Ismail County
to the Far East (years 1894-1895)*

Since the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire in 1812, interest in the history of the province in general and in the major problems related to the social-economic policy of Tsarism, to the national peripheries of the Empire, in particular, is a current and necessary topic of research.

In this context, we will analyze the migration of the population from Bessarabia (Ismail County) to the Far East, based on documents that have not been put into the scientific circuit until now.

In order to achieve the process of emigration of the population to the region of Amur and Primoria, the Tsarist authorities issued on 20 March 1861 *the Regulation on the settlement of Russians and foreigners in the regions of Primoria and Amur of Eastern Siberia*, provided for a period of 20 years, which was subsequently extended in 1882, with certain additions, for a period of another 10 years, then in 1892 – for another 10 years.

The documents stored at the National Archive of the Republic of Moldova, represent the correspondence between the central authorities and local officials of Bessarabia regarding the applications for emigration of peasants from Bessarabia counties, including Ismail County, in the Far East.

As a reason for emigration, the peasants indicated in the application the acute lack of land and the lease of very expensive agricultural land. Most of the applications submitted by peasants between 1894 and 1895 for emigration were rejected by the authorities because they did not meet the requirements submitted.

Thus, the causes of the emigration of the population from Bessarabia to the Far East are to be identified in the demographic processes that occurred in the province in the first half century, the policy of colonization and denationalization promoted by the Russian imperial administration, the consequences of the agrarian reform of 1868.

Keywords: *Bessarabia, Ismail, Far East, peasants, emigration*

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The nationality principle from the bassarabian nobility's point of view

The 19th century, known as „the nationalities' century” had influenced the political, economic, social and cultural life of the European folk as well as the Romanian Bassarabians.

The nationality principle's essence and its application in Europe was analysed in an allegorical way in the Pavel Șt. Leonard's work – „The well-known nationality



principle's tour through Europe", who has signed many works about economic, social and cultural problems of the Bessarabian and European societies in the second half of the 19th century. In the 31 pages of his work, the author makes a general overview of human existence basic principles, such as non-intervention, general disappointment, "everlasting peace" principles, as well as the universal suffrage and the freedom of speech. After that, the author describes the nationality principle and the specifics of its applying at the Italian, German, Polish and Romanian nations. He considers that the appearance of this principle on the European arena "was as a lightening, as the loud sound of the thunder [...]", presenting as an argument the changings during the evolution of some nations: some Germans became French, and from French they became Germans; someone else from Greek became Moldovan, but in Bessarabia some minds declared that they had two nations. Also, by analysing the Pavel Șt. Leonard's work we can identify his critical position for the peoples' tendency to respect the nationality principle. This fact, says the author, is contrary to the general civilisation development that tends to the fusion of the humanity. This is why Pavel Șt. Leonard hopes that the Bessarabian society will develop by following its own interests, saying *de mortuis, aut bene, aut nihil* about the nationality principle.

Keywords: nobility, Bessarabia, tsarism, nationality principle.

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

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Spirituality and culture in the writings of Father Nicolae Steinhardt

As it is known, the personality of Father Nicolae Steinhardt is particularly complex and varied: a Jew by origin, Steinhardt converted to Orthodoxy in the Jilava prison and after completing the detention period he became a monk at Rohia Monastery. Nicolae Steinhardt was a fascinating presence in the literary and theological field, his entire work wearing the seal of a happy twinning between culture and spirituality. The present study aims to present the main landmarks of the „Christian existentialism” as highlighted in the writing of the Father Nicolae Steinhardt as well as the original way in which he captures the main features of the Romanian spirituality.

Keywords: Nicolae Steinhardt, Christian existentialism, culture, spirituality.



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The meaning of suffering in Holy Scripture

There is almost no thinker in the history of mankind not to be interested in the issue of evil and suffering that accompany man's life from his birth to his death, just like the shadow never separates from the body. Everybody has tried to unlock this mystery, to reach a deep understanding of it, to uncover its meanings, to identify ways to remove it or, at least, to make it less of an experience. The theme of suffering is recurrent in the texts of the Book of Scripture, touching upon a most complex theological topic and undertaking some of the most unexpected significances: suffering as a punishment for evil doing, suffering as a future reward, suffering as an experience of God's presence, suffering as medicine both for the body and for the soul, suffering as proof of faith, suffering as a form of purification both of the body and of the soul, suffering because of or for another, Christ's suffering, suffering as a confirmation of the Christ etc. Illness, pain and the fear of suffering make up a common semantic space in many of the texts in the Book of Scripture. Therein the legitimate question coming from those who less understand the mystery of faith and of man's relation to God: if God is good, why does He consent to the suffering of the innocent?

Keywords: *suffering, illness, sin, punishment, retribution, passion.*

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*The Diocese of Chisinau and Hotin from the Romanian diocese
to the Romanian-Russian diocese (1812-1858)*

The topic proposed from a diachronic point of view includes the pastorate of the diocese nominated by Gavriil Bănulesc-Bodoni, Dimitrie Sulima and Irinarh Popov. It is precisely the period when both the policy of the tsarist authorities and the actions of the diocesan leaders tried to completely transform the Institution of the Orthodox Church in Bessarabia into an instrument similar to the Russian Orthodox Church, which was primarily to fulfill the function of Russification.

The black-and-white treatment of the role of the Orthodox Church for the history of Bessarabia did not allow highlighting all the nuances related to the role of this institution and its leaders for the spiritual-cultural life in the region.

For these reasons, we propose to analyze the behavior of the three leaders of the church-administrative unit established in 1813, and their balance between the local Orthodox tradition and the requirements and pressures from the imperial leadership. These eventually led to the establishment of a hybrid "body" - a Romanian-Russian church (we refer to the existence in the Orthodox Church in Bessarabia of a majority of Romanian believers and a Russian imperial church and administrative leadership). It is necessary a meticulous analysis of the actions undertaken by either Bodoni or Popov both in terms of sympathies with the



Romanian parishioners, and in terms of personal interests and the fulfillment of instructions from the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg as an exponent of the autocrat.

Keywords: *Bessarabia, Orthodox Church, Bodoni, Sulima, Popov.*

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Catholic Church in Odessa (end XX - XXI centuries)

At the end of the XX century conditions arose for the revival of religious life in Ukraine, declared in the Law "On freedom of conscience and religious organizations" (1991). This provided an opportunity for the revival of the activity of the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) and the resumption in 1991 of the activity of the Kamyanets-Podolsk diocese, which included Odessa. The premises of the Odessa Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which had been confiscated by the Soviet government, were returned to the believers. Thus, the 1990s became the first stage on the road to the revival of the RCC. Its characteristic features were the process of returning and renovating the premises of Catholic churches. At the beginning of the XXI century the second stage of the Church's development began, which was accompanied by the activation of the RCC in connection with the arrival of Pope John Paul II to Ukraine. The number of believers in the Odessa region has significantly increased. In the period from 2001 to 2015 the number of religious organizations of the RCC increased from 14 to 28. Educational and social work of the Church intensified, aimed at improving inter-confessional relations and shaping the spiritual outlook of the population.

Keywords: *Catholic Church, Odessa, revival, development.*

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Covid 19 crisis, media and religion in Romania

During the crisis caused by Covid-19, a crisis that unfortunately is far from over, religion and, in the alternative, the Romanian Orthodox Church benefited from a media overexposure and special attention from the authorities. My presentation aims to make a "stage inventory" of the main themes and motives related to religion in the Romanian and foreign media, as well as an attempt to explain them, using the tools of socio-anthropology of virtual media.

Keywords: *religion, media, Orthodox Church, Covid crisis.*



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*Missionary Pastoral programmes during pandemic,
in Archdiocese of the Lower Danube*

Covid-19: a conventional medical code that, until the end of 2019, said nothing about the Europeans. The disease, which appeared in Asia, didn't seem to affect the "old continent," but unexpectedly fast and virulent, reached in all parts of the world; in Europe and in our country, too. Gradual forbidding dances followed, and until the setting of the "emergency state", with its rough restrictions in the confinement months imposed by the sanitary norms, it wasn't too long. The spectrum of the disease with unknown, unpredictable manifestations, as well as the subliminal tension, with psychotic effect, "fed" by the alarmist news of the media, emphasized the human person's fear and amplified the social crisis.

However, life in Christ continued pulsing, both in the holy places, inaccessible to believers for a time and in all the houses where Christians live. But, in its theandric being, the Church was not affected by this crisis! Moreover, the Church has turned the whole situation in the country into a dynamic motivation for its sanctifying mission in the world, for its pro-human work and for maintaining the optimistic perspective that every Christian is called to adopt, especially in painful times. For the all Romanian Orthodox Christians, Lent, Easter, Holy Week and the Easter time (March, April and May of the year of salvation 2020) were times of "enlightenment as through fire" (I Corinthians 1:13) of hope and exercise of "the working faith by love" (Galatians 5: 6).

It followed a long period (July - October 2020) of "alert status" period, people being tense at the risk of a "second wave of the epidemic", a foreshadowed aspect by the growing number of diseases (in September between 1300 and 1700 people with positive tests per day). It is essential the way we now how to capitalize on the joy and fruits of solitary prayer during the "emergency state", continued by the "prayer of community prayer" which lit up even more during the "alert status" period. We mustn't lose the fruits of personal will / need irrigated by the living of the ecclesial life, centered on the Savior Christ, "the Doctor of our souls and bodies" and "the Source of our life", temporary and - especially - of the eternal one, with Him!

This short article tries to show / present, synthesized, the way in which the Holy Archdiocese of the Lower Danube knew how to manage the situation created by the pandemic, through a dense liturgical and spiritual program and through balanced pastoral-missionary-social strategies, to overcome one of the most complicated periods in the recent history, which has brought emotional or physical suffering to many Christians.

Keywords: *Lower Danube Archdiocese, pandemic, crisis, pastoral care, education, philanthropy, missionary strategy.*



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The kiss of peace: origins and current affairs

In the Liturgy of the Faithful, we hear the words of the deacon, addressed to all believers: "Let us love one another, so that in one thought we may confess!"

The words that urge us to give each other a kiss of peace. Archimandrite Kiprian Kern mentions that "in ancient times the kiss of peace was offered not only among clergy, but also among lay people. This act symbolizes a deep inner reconciliation between Christians ... a common thought and deep spiritual unity. However, today this act is definitively excluded from the position of the laity, but in some places, unjustifiably, it is also absent from the altar.

As a definition, by the kiss of peace, we mean a liturgical act, which expresses the union / unity of the members of the Christian Church, who love Christ and love one another; but at the same time it is a confession of faith in God, which is love. Having this quality of sincere, faithful, deep and unconditional love we can confess the faith, by uttering the Symbol of Faith, to offer a verbal / spiritual Sacrifice and to receive the Honest Body and Blood of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

Keywords: *Liturgy, Orthodoxy, the kiss of peace, Christianity, the gospel.*

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Carol, a factor of unity in the Romanian village

The carols, as the joy of humanity, represent the expression of the communication of divine love to man who is willing to a divine-human dialogue, announcing the restoration and redefinition of a new anthropological perspective oriented towards the indestructible values of the divine-human Person of the Savior Jesus Christ. spiritual horizon to a happy existence and eternal life. Knowing that the function of carols is the manifestation of the sacred and the internalized and subjective presence of the person or persons evoked, during Christmas, so in winter, the question that arises is how these traditions and customs for spring came to be put into practice in the winter season, even before the middle of the cold season? Most collisions refer to Dalbe Flowers, apple blossoms... (a tree that blooms in March), a prior lamb, although we are on New Year's Eve, around January 1, and it can not be about the period when the sheep have lambs. In the text of Plugușor we speak of plowing and sowing, being in December, when mud and frost are present. You go with the plow and imitate the plowing gesture and try to pull the furrow into the ground, although most of the time, on December 30, it is frozen and it is blizzard outside. Where does all this come from? The reality of the presence in the texts of carols of some terms from the sphere of administrative organization of Wallachia, from the XV-XVII centuries represents a way of preserving and rooting the Christian spirituality but also of the national values in time, through carols

Keywords: *Carols, custom, nativity, roman holiday, jesus christ, wish.*



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Church and religious life of christians in the pandemic times

Often, in times of trial, many Christians either weaken in faith or lose all confidence in God's care, succumbing to fears of unbelief. Others, on the contrary, in such moments are strengthened in the faith and put in God their whole hope of redemption from the diseases or dangers with which they are investigated, following, with full confidence, the recommendations and exhortations addressed by the Church. There are also some Christians who see in such a time of trial of faith through sickness, suffering, and even the death of many of their fellow men the arrival of apocalyptic times, with all the procession of persecutions against Christians. For the latter, any measure taken by the authorities to limit the effects of pandemic diseases or calamities, which affects the freedom of public and communion of faith, is evidence of the persecution of Christians. And if the Church, understanding the necessity and effectiveness of such measures for all citizens, and therefore for the Christians she pastors and cares for, accepts to respect them, she is accused either of apostasy, or of ecumenism, or of others such "sins" of death. On the other hand, on a position antagonistic to them, are those who have renounced the faith in God, atheists and free thinkers, who militate, not so much out of concern for the good of their fellow citizens, but out of hatred for God and the Church, for the complete closure of churches and the prohibition of any religious manifestations.

In such a situation, in which the attitude of the Church is challenged by a minor but very vocal part of its members and by its few but also more vocal opponents, for those who want to understand the actions of the Church beyond the preconceived ideas, the truncated scriptural texts they invoke, the scenarios of the conspiracies that I believe the world anti-Christian occult sets up, a foray into history and a search for documents on state action and the Church's response and attitude during past pandemic episodes would be enlightening.

Keywords: *pandemic / epidemic, plague, cholera, Black Death, coronavirus, quarantine, isolation, Church.*

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The Significance of the Authorship of Corpus Dionysiacum

The author of Corpus Dionysiacum (CD) is known and unknown as is, in his/her theological view, the entire created reality and, especially, God Himself as the uncreated Creator of all. The reception of CD's authorship varied during time from the acceptance of it as genuine to the charge of forgery hidden behind a well chosen pseudonym. Some scholars suggested that pseudonymity may be a



symbolical one or even a literary ploy. It is of interest to see which are the boundaries acceptable for the Orthodox Tradition on this subject? Is there any important link between CD and its author or the works written by him/her speak for themselves?

Keywords: *Corpus Dionysiacum, authorship, Tradition, pseudonymity.*

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The use of spoon for offering the Eucharist to the believers in the Orthodox Church

The joy receiving the Eucharist (Christ) should be the first thought when we come to receive the Eucharist and not anxiety for not getting ill by using the spoon successively. If we got ill by using the spoon successively, then the first subject to contamination should be the priests, because they consume after each Divine Liturgy everything that remained in the Holy Chalice, after the believers received the Eucharist by introducing the spoon in it successively. The reality shows us that the situation is different because no priest got ill after consuming the Eucharist from Chalice. The Holy Eucharist is not a cause for the fact that we get ill, but it is the fountain of life and health.

Keywords: *Liturgical Theology, Eucharist, spoon.*

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*The revival of the occult in the context of the consumerist world:
the Halloween phenomenon in Romania*

After the establishment of postmodernity, it was expected that the emancipation of society, intensely supported by advanced technologies, would put an end to occult phenomena, often associated with the obscurantism of past centuries. However, there is a resurgence of magical elements, promoted by a culture of consumption. An aberrant form of occult cultural import, supported by aggressive trade campaigns, is Halloween. It aggresses the souls of children, with the interested support of the creators of marketing campaigns favorable to the interests of large commercial companies abroad; knowing that this holiday is totally foreign to the two-thousand-year-old Romanian ethos. We are helplessly witnessing the collapse of a vulnerable education system, incapable of highlighting the local cultural-religious resources, which have created their own Romanian identity. Unfortunately, imported cultural surrogates prevail, supporting contemporary globalization trends, to the detriment of the living, genuine sources of the element of local spirituality. The way in which Contextual Missiology responds to this challenge, from an Orthodox perspective, represents the motivation of this research. We will also try to analyze the causes of this phenomenon, ways of spreading it, the favorable circumstances, but also the spiritual remedies in the face of its



proliferation. Ecclesiastical conscience must be strengthened by emphasizing the appropriate prophylactic resources and missionary means.

Keywords: Contextual Missiology, Halloween, Occultism, Consumerism.

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*The Pastoral Dimension of the Sacrament of Marriage
in the Light of Past and Present Rituals*

As the Romanian Orthodox Church has declared the year of 2020 as “the referential year of parents’ and children’s pastoral”, aiming to continuously sacralize the family found under the constant influence of the actual secularism, the purpose of this paper is to highlight the cultic details of the Sacrament of Marriage by revealing a series of codices kept in the Christian liturgical archives. We strongly believe that, if we look in our past, through the light of the ritual of Marriage, we can unfold great themes which can be gathered in an authentic pastoral register for our priests. An active knowledge of the mutual sacrificial love shared between the two spouses may bring the family back to its iconic status given by God under the Church’s grace. This can turn into an actual and continuous reality only through a relentless pastoral activity of Christ’s servants. Only by living such virtues coming from the joining of the two – man and woman becoming as “one” by assuming permanently the unseen cross – we can say that the entire pastoral effort of the Church reaches its purpose. Therefore, in the following pages we are going to introduce the grace of love to the contemporary pastoral, by emphasizing those details which have always defined the main horizon – through cult and by living the Orthodox directions in order to keep the Christian family in the light of the Resurrection.

Key words: *God, Holy Trinity, Church, Sacrament, Cult, Family.*



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Lucian Blaga – 125. metaphysics and criticism

The interpreter of the speculative metaphysics has to compare and analyse two kinds of criticism: the one that comes from its readers and the other issued by the author himself, in response to those who have criticized his ideas. Each of them struggles to prevail in front of the other through arguments, style, rhetoric etc. Most frequently, the criticism addressed to the metaphysical system is better known and more discussed than the responses, even if, in principle, the last ones are more important in order to understand and solve philosophical problems. A good example for this topic is the metaphysics of Lucian Blaga, the Romanian thinker whose 125th birthday we celebrate this year. Its unusual features inspire us and make us willing to rethink some of Blaga's replies to his criticism, thus the „metaphysics of mysteries” having a chance to be better understood (and the critics, as well). Also, we advance some possible interpretations to the problem of transcendence in Blaga's metaphysics, through the concepts of Wittgenstein and Lacan. In this respect, one has to remember the words of the Romanian philosopher, which hoped that the results of his reflections could be integrated in other intellectual builds, even if with no connection to the original pattern that issued them. We believe that, in this way, Blaga meant to imbalance metaphysical and critical arguments, shedding light on both of them as valid cultural instruments.

Keywords: *Lucian Blaga, metaphysics, transcendence, criticism, arguments.*

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Prophecy and the profession of being a capitalist

The central premise of Karl Marx's work, *Capital*, boils down to the idea that the employer's profit comes from his employee's unpaid labor. The value of goods delivered to the market is exclusively determined during the working hours of the workers. The capitalist's profit is an unjust and immoral social fact. The entrepreneur does not make any physical or intellectual effort in the production



process of goods or services in his field of activity, but only spends his energy squeezing the profit. As a social parasite, he deserves to be eliminated through the communist revolution from humanity's history.

In the present study, we argue against this ideological perspective on history.

Keywords: *capitalist, profit, exploitation, work, profession, morality.*

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La philosophie grecque chez Clement d' Alexandrie

Intellectuel d'une grande ampleur, formé dans l'esprit du dialogue interculturel, Clément d'Alexandrie utilise les sources de la philosophie grecque dans ses écrits de théologie chrétienne d'une manière qui se concentre sur des thèmes et sur des idées communs. Une recherche sur la manière dont Clément d'Alexandrie cite et analyse des textes de la philosophie grecque vise à mettre en évidence les motivations et la manière dont il les a reçus dans le contexte du christianisme primaire.

Le but de cette communication est de mettre en évidence la manière ouverte, dans un esprit interculturel, dans laquelle Clément d'Alexandrie utilise les sources de la philosophie grecque dans ses écrits théologiques. En particulier, ses réflexions sur les possibilités de la connaissance spirituelle, qui surprennent avec leur actualité pertinentes sont basées à la fois sur des références philosophiques anciennes et des sources de la pensée chrétienne. La méthode par laquelle le penseur chrétien alexandrin a réussi à harmoniser les thèmes fondamentaux et les idées de la philosophie grecque et du christianisme est un autre sujet intéressant de cette communication. Par son approche de la culture ancienne et chrétienne, Clément d'Alexandrie c'est un exposant de la pensée interdisciplinaire, qui nous offre un brillant modèle de réflexion dialogique et d'assimilation des traditions culturelles de son temps.

Keywords: *Réflexion chrétienne, philosophie, dialogue culturel, education, connaissance.*

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*Interpréter le texte sacré au Moyen Age :
le cas d'Alghazali (1111-1058)*

Notre intervention portera sur le problème de l'interprétation dans la pensée d'Alghazali. Nous y tenterons, à partir de ce que permet la chronologie de ses œuvres, de saisir les contours et les nuances de sa conception de l'interprétation, mais également de mettre en relief le contexte et le cadre qui ont présidé à cette conception tant au niveau théorique que pratique.



Soulignons, pour commencer, qu'il n'est pas envisageable, relativement à la question de l'interprétation, d'établir une distinction nette, au sein du corpus d'Alghazali, entre des écrits à caractère purement théorique et d'autres à caractère purement pratique. Cependant, si les propos d'Alghazali sont souvent le lieu d'une alternation entre le traitement contextuel visant davantage l'illustration pratique et le traitement abstrait visant plutôt la fondation théorique, il n'en demeure pas moins que ces propos sont, dans leur ensemble, gouvernés par des principes unificateurs et constants. Et c'est pour cette raison que nous préférons de ne pas envisager la conception d'Alghazali à l'aune du couple théorique/pratique, mais de l'aborder plutôt à partir des principes fondamentaux qui instituent, selon elle, une sorte de cadre général pour le déploiement et le déroulement du processus interprétatif.

Ces principes sont au nombre de trois. Le premier pose l'aspect incontournable de l'interprétation ; le deuxième, son aspect hiérarchique ; et le troisième, son aspect indéfini.

Keywords : *Alghazali, texte sacré, Moyen Age.*

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The Relation between Political Freedom and the Free Market in Milton Friedman

This paper's purpose is to present the ideas of the American economist Milton Friedman, winner of the Nobel Prize for Economy in 1976, from a philosophical perspective focused on the concept of freedom. The relation between economic freedom, freedom of initiative and political freedom is essential in contemporary democracies. This relation is not yet completely understood and internalized in post-communist societies such as Romania. In this sense, besides a clear presentation of Friedman's theory on political and economical freedom, the paper will briefly include an overview of the way in which Friedman's ideas have been received by intellectuals in Romania, after the 1989 Revolution. The status of Romanian mentalities concerning these issues is an interesting research direction since it indicates the degree of maturity of Romanian capitalism and economic freedom. The reference point of the paper will be "Free to Choose. A Personal Statement" by Milton and Rose Friedman, published in 1979. The book was also turned into a TV show in ten episodes hosted by PBS, a real success in the era.

Keywords: *Political freedom, free market, individual, capitalism.*



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Media Ethics

The media communication system is a complex and diversified one according to specific criteria. In this paper, we study professional actors, such as journalists, editors, broadcasters, producers, publishers, employees of advertising companies, etc. However, the diversity and plurality of professions engaged in media services make everyday ethics, a unitary code of ethics, problematic. Therefore, our interest will focus on the journalistic profession's ethics, considered the most representative of all media professions.

Keywords: *ethics, deontological ethics, code of ethics, media communication, journalism.*

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The Beautiful and Sublime in Relationship with Their Opposite Categories

This paper aims to express the philosophical importance of the two fundamental categories of Aesthetics, the beautiful and the sublime, in comparison with some of their opposite categories such as ugliness, kitsch or grotesque. Also, some aesthetic attitudes or artistic movements like the so-called performance art will be taken into consideration. Apart from the current definitions of these aesthetic values I will try to describe them with relevant and sometimes recent examples. That is because the aesthetic categories cannot be defined simply by proximate genus and specific difference, but only by analogy and other forms of reasoning like it.

Keywords: *beautiful, sublime, aesthetic category, ugliness, grotesque.*

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Emil Cioran – An Assumed Guilt

This article summarizes some of the conclusions of a larger paper where we have extensively described the context and circumstances leading to young Emil Cioran's "crime of sympathy" for the interwar far-right movement. It is rather unbelievable how, in most cases, Cioran's detractors do not take into consideration the many mitigating factors characterizing his particular situation: the novelty and apparent



viability of the totalitarian solutions during his time, the sublimed perception of the legionary phenomenon, the obvious limitations of the transitivity of guilt, the blind passion for a genuinely great Romania, etc. Similarly, they cannot answer a simple question: Why wasn't Cioran a registered member of the legionary movement?

Keywords: *Cioran, Legionary Movement, interwar period, political delusions, "crime of sympathy".*

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Foreshadowing of the Christian conception of the soul in Plato's philosophy

The present work compares two conceptions of the soul: Plato's conception and the Christian conception. Even if temporally distant and of a different nature, for one is founded on profane wisdom and the other on divine revelation, they have many common elements and mutual influences. Both value the soul and stress on the importance of virtue, both consider the soul immortal, both agree on the three component parts of the soul: the rational part, the passionate part and the appetizing part (in the Platonic vision), the thinking part, the inviting part and the feeling part (in Christian concepts).

Nevertheless, they differ in some respects, such as Plato's conceptions on the nature of virtue, on the body as a prison for the soul, on reincarnation and on the existence of souls not only in case of humans but also in case of gods and even animals. All these conceptions are not shared by Christianity. Moreover, Plato's conception lacks a clearly stated transcendent foundation, which is a major element of Christianity.

At the same time, the value of Plato's philosophy of the soul is undeniable, even from a Christian point of view. Somehow, Plato's philosophy represents, in many respects, a foreshadowing of Christian theology.

Keywords: *Plato, Christian doctrine, soul, reason, immortality of the soul, tripartition of the soul.*

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The role of religion in the conception of Arnold J. Toynbee

Toynbee's philosophical-historical vision results from the analysis of the past in a synthetic, civilizational way and is projected on the future. For this, religious unification is the great challenge that our age faces and that a creative minority must face in order to lead the masses alongside it.



Toynbee considers such unification entirely possible, only if each has the courage and undertakes to distinguish in his or her own religious tradition the principal of the secondary, the periphery center, the essential of the accessory, the grain of straw, the fundamental faith from the beliefs he seeks to express. to account for it. While stressing the difficulties of such an operation and the resilience it must overcome, Toynbee considers unification to be "possible and indispensable".

Keywords: *Approach to Religion, unification, faith, cyclical evolution.*

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Analysis of the hedonistic dimension of consumption

The current society, in which man is in a continuous search for everything and anytime, is one of hyperconsumption, by excellence. In this context, the hedonistic dimension of consumption can be easily noticed. Today's man is passionate about travel, parties, sports activities, as well as buying holiday residences, cars, the brand in general, which seduces through the small screen and the list could continue with everything that is meant to get us out of the routine and to live unique moments, "hedonistic" ones. Consumption is seen as "a play", for which homo ludens makes its mark more than ever on homo consumans. Given that in this game we are all caught, regardless of age, the elderly being eager to live the joys of childhood, it is necessary to realize a distinction between play and puerilism. This raises the following question: Is consumption play or puerilism? If we look at the behavior of the consumer nowadays, it seems to be as childish as possible, because it lacks the essential signals of the authentic game, but if we were to look at the act of consumption for the sake of consumption, as a game in itself, then we cannot ignore its playful character.

Keywords: *hedonistic dimension of consumption, hyperconsumer, homo ludens, homo consumans/consumericus, game, puerilism.*



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How mass media influences the perception on quality of public services?

Nowadays, the role of mass media shifted from informing citizen to influencing and shaping their opinion about the environment they live in. Communication channels have also diversified over time, people having the opportunity to choose to obtain information from the online environment: websites, social platforms, blogs, as well as from offline: television, radio.

In this regard, the influence of mass media can be discussed in the context of the opinions people hold about the quality and performance of public services. Given the way messages are sent and the professionalism of journalists, trust becomes a fundamental element that underlies the power of the media to influence people's perception.

Taking into account the aspects previously mentioned, this paper aims to identify the way mass media influences people's perception about the quality of public services in Brasov County, so as to find methods to improve this services. In order to conduct the research, several methods will be used. Firstly, a content analysis will be carried out, to obtain information from online platforms. Further, people's perception, types of news they have seen about public services, and people's trust in media channels, will be measured through a questionnaire as well as through interviews applied to people living in several areas of Brasov County such as Rupea, Codlea, Fagaras, Brasov.

Considering that generally, perception about public services is negative in Romania, as results we expect to find out that media has a significant contribution in negatively influencing citizens opinions about quality and performance of these services.

Keywords: *mass-media, public service, perception, quality, influence.*



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Jewish identity in the people's memory

Markers of Jewish ethnic identity are manifested in different forms and today are mentioned in various sources, including in memoirs, which are increasingly appearing on Internet resources. Our attention was drawn to an interview with Slaveyskaya Yulia Emelyanovna, born in 1925, a Jewess who was born, raised and lives in the city of Rashkov, Republic of Moldova. Her memoirs provide an opportunity to analyze the processes associated with the metamorphosis of Jewish identity. Memories relate to the period of the Second World War. An analysis of the text of her memoirs testifies to the cultural influences of the neighborhood of Jews with Ukrainians and Moldovans - this confirms the use of a sufficiently large number of Ukrainian words by the respondent during a conversation, which may indicate as a result of a possible process of linguistic assimilation; the Jews of the shtetl knew the Moldovan language and used it in life. It is also important that Jews entered into marriage with representatives of other religions and nationalities (Russians, Moldovans, Ukrainians) (Bronya Samoilovna is a Jewish woman, she was a teacher. She was married to a Russian); the ethnonym "Jew" was used in everyday life and was not perceived as an insult to the very Jewish; practice of changing confessional affiliation is observed (as the Romanians came, it has already become Russian). These episodes from the memoirs show us some of the features of the dynamics of Jewish identity on the narrow-local example of one of the Transnistrian townships of Rashkov in the period 1941-1944.

Keywords: *Jews, Rashkov, assimilation, folk memory.*

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"Frumushyka Nova": representation of Budzhak ethnic groups culture

Frumushyka-Nova is a unique tourist site in the South of Ukraine and an open air historical and ethnographic complex. It is in an ecological conservation – Budzhak steppe (in Tarutinsky district of Odesa region on the territory of the former military training ground) with inherent flora and fauna. Such objects in Europe exist for a long time, where they are given great attention as an important component of education, study of historical and cultural heritage. In Ukraine, unlike Europe, there is still a lack of experience in the organization of such complexes, while Ukrainian society feels an urgent need for the availability and use of such facilities. Today Frumushyka-Nova is known as a tourist site, a green tourism facility, as a recreational center for family holidays. It's worth saying that Frumushyka-Nova can and should become a kind of historical and ethnographic acting training laboratory, because there are unique ethno-cultural reminders of seven main groups of the



population (Bulgarians, Gagauz, Jews, Moldovans, Russians, Old Believers, Ukrainians). Frumuszyka-Nova can be a place of educational, multidisciplinary, and methodological work. There is a local lore museum, the exposition of which represents the history of Budzhak, and ethnographic complexes in the form of ethnic estates reflect the life and traditional culture of ethnic groups of the population of southern Bessarabia. Frumuszyka's material and technical base is ready for research and practical seminars on training and advanced training of tour operators, including international, especially with neighboring countries – Romania and Moldova.

Keywords: *Frumushika-Nova, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, ethnic culture.*

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*Cross-cultural interference the problem of ethnocultural identification
in the ukraine-moldavan borderzone*

In the study of cross-cultural interference in the borderzone of Ukraine and Moldova, there is a problem of ethnocultural identification of individual components of tangible and intangible culture heritage. In the Transdnistrian Ukrainian villages sharing borders with the Kamiansk and Rybnitsa districts of Moldova, a group of weaving products is identified by the local population as Ukrainian, but their names are of East Roman origin, for example, "kadreli", "paratary". Even more revealing is the example of womenswear. In particular, women's dress in the Moldovan village of Pidoimitsa (Moldova) is identified as Moldovan, and in the Ukrainian village of Zagnitkiv (Ukraine) it is considered to be Ukrainian. A lot of examples of identical components of Ukrainian culture we can also find in the East Roman ethno cultural environment in the Ukraine and Moldova borderzone. This situation creates a problem of ethnocultural identification. The nature of this phenomenon, availability of identical components of the borderzone population culture, is due to the consequence of cross-cultural communications. They contribute to the exchange of information, skills, and experience, and are accompanied with borrowing useful and new things that in a given time become a component of their culture. We have studied the experience of cross-cultural communications on the basis of household books, which reflect the history of specific families of a certain local area. It shows that the change of ethnic identity, for example from Moldovan to Ukrainian, is not accompanied with drastic changes in traditional and everyday culture for quite a long time, but, in the end, its individual components become well-established markers of a new identity and a new culture.

Keywords: *Ukrainian-Moldovan borderzone, cross-cultural interference, ethnocultural identification.*



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Modern approaches of the organizational voice behavior

The organizational voice is a central multidimensional constructs in the theory of organizational behavior that describes voluntary expressing of employees' opinions and attitudes to influence organizational activities. In the process of self-authorship, voice could be used out of pro-social, defensive or acquiescent motives. Organizational voice is approached both as a constructive behavior for organizational development and an important indicator of organizational health. As process, voice consists of formal and informal mechanisms, through which employees could report their suggestions, opinions, concerns and complaints, that allow companies to increase their productivity and efficiency. Research focused on different ways for developing employee voice and counterbalancing employee silent. The paper aims to present the framework, the evolution and the findings of the research concerning organizational voice behavior and its related variables. Were pointed out the characteristics of the organizational voice types, their supportive and incentive aspects and the types of goals to work towards in implementing voice. Finally, was analyzed the step-by-step process of raising and strengthening the healthy organizational voice.

Keywords: Organization, organizational behavior, organizational voice, employee voice.

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*The social transformations of the Romanian village
in communist and post-communist*

During the interwar and communist periods, the Romanian society was subjected to transformations, both at the level of social actions and the level of the collective mentality. The Romanian village was in the foreground of these transformations. Neither interwar society nor communist society reached the boundaries of the ideal society, as the social reformers of the time intended. In the interwar period, the social elites hoped to build a better society, looking at their aims and ways of achieving it through social studies and research. In the communist period, things were simpler. This time it was no longer considered necessary to find out the direction in which the country would go. Based on the Marxist-Leninist ideology, they wanted the socialist development of the country, implicitly of agriculture, and the transformation of the villages, through a forced process of urbanization. This process stopped in the 1990s, which would have led to the disappearance of the specificity of the Romanian village through demolition. The present study wishes to present some aspects of the transformation process, through which the Romanian village has been passing, from the communist and post-communist period.



Keywords: *Romanian village, communism, socialism, industrialization, rural development.*

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Sample Size in Qualitative Research

Determining an appropriate sample size is a marker of the quality of qualitative research. However, there is currently no consensus on how to achieve the size of such a sample. There are no clear methods and rules to guide researchers in achieving an appropriate sample size. In most qualitative investigations, determining the sample size is a matter of judgment, with the researcher following different landmarks to assess whether or not his or her own study sample is appropriate. This article aims to identify the main parameters that influence the researcher's decision to determine the appropriate sample size in qualitative research.

Keywords: *sample size, adequate sample, qualitative research, saturation.*

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A Constructivist Perspective on Beauty

Social sciences have tried to gain a better understanding of the subjectivity with regard to taste experience, especially in comparison with neo-kantian aesthetic, which considers the independent taste independently of external conditions. In other words, the sociological stake is to denaturalise the philosophical proof and to unveil the social foundations of judging taste. This study analyses Pierre Bourdieu's perspective, which says that the beauty of the body depends on the social position of an individual (which represents that total volume of capital the individual disposes of: culturally, economically, socially), on the formation of the habitus (in the context of the individual's social positioning, being a way of seeing the world) and of taste (the process through which the individual owns his choices and preferences, seen as being voluntary, but being rooted in material constraints). For the French sociologist, the choices with which we operate, the judgments we make about beautifulness and ugliness, are the by-product of our habitus, of our ways of thinking, of acting and of feeling, that we own through education and familial environment and which guides our choices in a non-conscious way. Although it is subjective, beauty is not only affected by taste or aesthetics, but equally depends on culture, and can be interpreted as a result of a social construct.

Keywords: *social construction, Pierre Bourdieu, good taste, social distinction.*



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Appeared at the beginning of the 3rd century d. Hr., Christian monasticism proposes a way of life based on evangelical ideals, in which the dimension of the Kingdom of Heaven becomes a reality to be lived and fulfilled at every moment of human existence on earth. Achieving this ideal requires special efforts on the part of every Christian, but also special rules of conduct, so that society ("the world") is in harmony with the imperatives of the transcendent Kingdom. Since the early centuries of Christianity, the monks have shown the world how they understand Christian life, creating ascetic communities, but continuing to engage in social problems and intervening by sanctioning deviations from the rigors of a Christian society. In this way, the monastic movement of the early Christian ages decisively influenced the understanding of Christianity and social morality, the lifestyle of the monks being considered today, an example of authentic Christian life and a scale of comparison for any Christian.

In this study, I set out to identify the social ideals of monastic communities in the early centuries of Christianity and how these ideals influenced the Christian world.

Keywords: *monasticism, monastic community, social ideals of monastic communities, Christian society, Christian life, Christian values, social morals.*

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Images of women's social status: socio-cultural approach

In correlation with the socio-political changes of the Romanian society, the status of women in Romania has several characteristics regarding their role in society and their valorization in the public space.

First of all, I start from the analysis of social policies that contain stated public objectives regarding the support of women's participation in society. Secondly, I make a foray into the pages of magazines dedicated to women to identify how their issues are presented by journalists. The reference period of the analysis includes the years 1950-2020.

The investigation is based on identifying the defining elements of existing women's issues in women's magazines (issues they face, the social role of women, emancipation, the image of women, etc.), based on the analysis of documents. At the same time, I identify the journalists' vision on women's issues and the impact of press articles, based on the interpretation of the results of a questionnaire administered to them. The aim of the study is to identify the differences in the presentation of women's status in the women's magazines before and after 1989, as an effect of social policies for women.

Keywords: *women's politics, sociology of mass communication, social status, feminism, women's magazines.*



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*Philanthropy and social assistance. considerations on two european models
of expression of concern for the other*

In our paper we propose a historical analysis of two European models of putting into practice the care for the other: Philanthropy and social assistance. We will present the role of philanthropy - working faith through love" (Galatians 5, 6), through the Church, in Romanian spirituality and how it can be associated with social assistance.

Keywords: *Philanthropy, orthodoxy, social assistance, European model.*

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Chair:

Ionel ENE, Prof. Ph.D.

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*The impact of strategic policies and programs in the field
of human resources training in education*

The continuous training of human resources in the Romanian education system is assumed at the level of educational policy and regulated by a specific legislation. The novelty and challenge of recent years is to align and make compatible this area with the strategic guidelines and objectives assumed at the level of the European Union. The European funding granted to the member countries through the Sectoral Operational Program - Human Resources Development (POS DRU) in the period 2007-2013 and through the Human Capital Operational Program which is still in progress 2014-2020, has created in our country a huge opportunity to expand the types of activities, the target group and the issues addressed in the ongoing training. In this context, studies have been initiated at the level of the educational system to identify the training needs and the current competencies required by the didactic work with instructive-educational role. A large part of the projects financed from structural funds and implemented in recent years in Romania, aimed at training human resources in education in the field of using technologies and digital tools for teaching purposes and adapted to different categories of pupils and students. This article presents the new perspectives and



results of a study conducted in such a project, reflecting the perception of teachers on the level of training of digital skills, as well as the opportunity to conduct such programs.

Keywords: *educational policies, continuous training of human resources in education, strategic programs and orientations, professional teaching skills, digital technologies and tools, continuous training needs.*

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Evangelhelie Zappa - a philanthropist and a precursor of the modern olympic games

Few know that the first to have the idea of initiating the Modern Olympic Games was a Romanian landowner, named Evangelhelie Zappa (Ευαγγελής Ζάππα), although much is known about his life after. In 1856, Evangelhelie Zappa of Bucharest wrote to Otto I of Bavaria, the King of Greece and the Greek government proposing the revival of the Olympic Games in Athens, offering to provide the necessary funds for organizational expenses, as well as for the construction of sports buildings.

His idea was accepted and the first modern Olympic Games, held according to Zappa's plan, were inaugurated on November 15, 1859, in the presence of the royal family, the government and other personalities of the time.

Keywords: *Evangelhelie Zappa, Modern Olympic Games, philanthropist, sport.*

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"Objective - Content" report on the religious discipline of pre-university education

The discrepancy between the proposed objectives and the contents of the textbooks is in the field of evidence in the discipline of Religion, in pre-university education. The Communication aims to highlight this and seeks to mark a path to follow. From the analysis of Religion textbooks, in Pre-University education, we found that the essential objective of the discipline can not be achieved by following and mastering the contents, but also the fact that between the contents of textbooks there is no red thread to follow and thus achieve the goal. proposed. Scholasticism, increasingly criticized throughout the educational field, is in the field of evidence here. Moreover, there are contents that, in addition to the weight of entering the age of childhood, are not absolutely necessary conditions to achieve the goal of the discipline in question.

In this regard, a revision of curricula, including textbooks, is required. We sound the alarm and are firmly convinced that the discipline of Religion cannot be like all the others. Far from being triumphant, or pessimistic, we are convinced that the model of training students needs to be changed, in the whole educational field, including the discipline of Religion.

Keywords: *Religion, textbook, content, objective, background, form.*



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Opinions regarding „the culture of philanthropy” in Orthodoxy

During „*The reverential year of the pastoral care of parents and children*” and „*The commemorative year of Romanian Orthodox philanthropists*” we set out a study concerning the “culture of philanthropy” in the Orthodox space, because we consider it closely related to the pastoral care and education of children.

The etymological meaning of the concept of philanthropy is very complex, yet simple, at the same time. It means: God's love for people, but also a manifestation of people's love for their fellow men, a virtue which every Christian should have. We owe to the Cappadocian Fathers (Saint Basil the Great, Saint Gregory of Nyssa, Saint Gregory of Nazianzus), Saint John Chrysostom – with „*The Sacrament of the Brother*”, the imposition in Orthodoxy of the idea that philanthropy is a way of following Christ, who loved men, the merciful, being thus partaker of the divine philanthropy, for „*No one has greater love than this: to lay down his soul for his friends*” (John 15, 13). Thus, the Orthodox Christian knows that „caring for the poor, is lending to the Lord” (Proverbs 19, 17), and the pattern of the Christian life is based on the words of our Lord Jesus Christ - “*I give you a new command: Love one another. Just as I have loved you, you are also to love one another. By this everyone will know that you are My disciples, if you will have love for one another*” (John 13, 34-35).

As time passed, a true “culture of philanthropy” was established in the Orthodox space - as His Beatitude Father Daniel, Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church - observed, which is the basis of communion in the Church, through faith, and in society, through education. The promoter of the values of this culture is undoubtedly the priest, about whose mission Metropolitan Antonie Plămădeală wrote that “it is a divine command”. In the meantime, Father Dumitru Stăniloae establishes interdependencies between the concepts of communion, love, sacrifice, philanthropy, generosity, race, identity, dignity.

In the history of Romanians, Orthodox spirituality, based on the “culture of philanthropy”, allowed several hierarchs of the Orthodox Church, rulers and boyars - who understood that Christian freedom implies responsibility to others, to conduct an extensive philanthropic activity. Let us not forget the institutional philanthropic activity of the Church, which is “a community self in Christ” (Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae), brutally interrupted for almost half a century, once with the installation of the communist regime (1946-1989), but resumed immediately after its fall.

Nowadays, through the pastoral care of parents and children, the values of the “culture of philanthropy” - which should not be confused or replaced with modern practices of social care, the latter being more of a strictly professional form of helping each other, often without real personal involvement - can pass on, over generations.

Keywords: “philanthropy culture”, orthodoxy, national identity, pastoral care.



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Schools and adult peasants courses organized by "Astra" between 1940 and 1944

In the circumstances of the war, the Transylvanian Association for Romanian Literature and Culture of the Romanian People ("ASTRA") intensified their cultural propaganda, a major direction thereof being the organization of an impressive number of schools and courses for young adult peasants in Transylvania. By far, the most prolific field of the association's activity, with regard to the inter-war and the post-war period, the peasant schools and the hygiene courses were particularly aimed at the female segment in the rural areas. The purposes of the eugenicists Iuliu Moldovan and Gheorghe Preda were to counteract the effects of declining birth rate in some border areas inhabited by ethnic Romanians, deficient nutrition of the rural population and the worrisome increase of infant mortality. The adult curriculum had a very marked practical component, as it aimed at developing skills and habits to bring about effective and prompt changes in the peasants' everyday life, with an emphasis placed on the women's role in family and society, in terms of morality, education, housekeeping and nationalism –to empower and regenerate the national people. The collaboration with Marshal Antonescu's regime drew to "Astra" significant ministerial subsidies, as well as unprecedented financial support from the Patronage Council for Social Achievements led by Maria Antonescu. The teaching and eugenic phenomenon – adult education –was notably successful in Banat, in the counties of Braşov, Alba, Arad, Hunedoara and particularly Sibiu.

Keywords: *Astra, cultural association, adult education, schools for adults, Astra's educational curricula.*

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*Considerations regarding the relationship between physical fitness
and academic performance*

In this paper we aimed to demonstrate the close relationship that exists between physical fitness and academic performance, through a study conducted among students at the University "Lower Danube" in Galati.

Keywords: *Physical fitness, University, academic performance, education.*



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Book censorship. Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transnistria in the "S Fund" of the ASTRA Library

The censorship of the word and of the book was part of the instrument of the repressive apparatus of the Romanian Communist Party, coagulated on the basis of the directives imposed by the USSR representatives in Romania. The new regime established in Romania after World War II conducted a highly complex, institutionalized policy, elaborating binding norms, establishing clear terms and concrete lists of libraries that were to be cleared of that literature which, according to the new authorities and to their ideological principles, could have harmed the "friendship" relations with the Soviet Union.

Lists of books, authors and topics were drawn up and sent to local fora in the country that were to supervise and carry out this mutilation of history process.

This study refers to the "special" or "secret" Fund of the ASTRA County Library in Sibiu, which contains over 13 000 titles banned during the communist period, of which approximately 600 volumes refer to the territories that belonged to Romania until the summer of 1944 – Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transnistria. Starting from the reason of the purge of books on topics related to the specified provinces, I analyzed the contents of these publications, in order to be able to expose the "danger" that they represented to the communist regime.

Beyond the need of declassifying and re-introducing these books into the public domain, this paper has aimed to bring back to the attention of specialists a relatively impressive quantity of bibliographical sources, which can continue to be of great interest and be used to carry out new studies and researches.

Keywords: Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transnistria, ASTRA Library, book censorship, secret fund.

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Ancient culture values and present educational ideal

Ancient values have become a reference point for all historical epochs. As a result, we could wonder why do we have this permanence of the Greek – Roman cultural heritage. The 'paideia' education is still an educational ideal that we can try to achieve. Practicing virtues, promoting beauty and good behavior, telling the truth are still aims of a real human soul. And then, we could also ask what made a difference and why some historical epochs came back to the initial values and reference points? And we have the Renaissance as an example. Do we still take into consideration practicing values and virtues in nowadays society? Which is the educational ideal of our present century? These are some questions we will try to answer in our study.

Keywords: *paideia, kalokagathia, educational ideal, value, perennial, eternal.*