



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

HISTORY, SPIRITUALITY, CULTURE. DIALOGUE AND INTERACTIVITY

7th Edition

November 25-26, 2021, Galati, Romania

ORGANIZERS:

“Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați, Romania

through:

Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology

Center for East European Historical and Social-Cultural Studies

Center for Orthodox Interdisciplinary Theological Research „Sf. Trei Ierarhi”

in collaboration with:

Centre de Recherche en Linguistique Appliquée,
Université Lyon 2, France

Laboratoire d'Innovation des Méthodes de Recherche et de la
Pédagogie dans les Sciences Humaines,
Université de Kairouan, Tunisie



Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine

State University Of B.P. Hasdeu Cahul, Moldova

State Humanist University Of Izmail, Ukraine

Teacher Training Center Galați, Romania

CONFERENCE PURPOSE:

This International Conference is an opportunity for experienced researchers, young researchers and PhD students to share their scientific work in an interdisciplinary context and to take part in the debates over various approaches and case studies.

TOPICS:

HISTORY

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PHILOSOPHY

SOCIOLOGY

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

CULTURE AND EDUCATION



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November 25-26, 2021, Galati, Romania

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

PhD, Professor, Arthur Viorel TULUS,
Dean of the Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology
of the "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

CO-PRESIDENTS:

PhD, Profesor, Stéphane VALTER,
Université Lyon 2, France

PhD, Professor, Hamdi Mlika,
Université de Kairouan, Tunisie

PhD, Professor, Lilia TSIGANENCO,
Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine

PhD, Professor Mykola MYKHAILUTSA
Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine

PhD, Professor, Viaceslav KUSHNIR
"I. I. Mechnikov" University of Odessa, Ukraine

PhD, Associate Professor Sergiu CORNEA
B.P. Hasdeu" University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova



PhD, Professor, Daniel Lucian GĂLĂȚANU
"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

PhD, Associate Professor, Rarița MIHAIL
"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania

PhD, Associate Professor, Lucian PETROAIA
"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania

PhD, Lecturer, Valerica CELMARE
"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania

PhD, Lecturer, Decebal NEDU
"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania

PhD., Lecturer, Tetiana TOMA
"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:

PhD, Professor, Arthur-Viorel TULUȘ / PhD, Professor, Stéphane VALTER / PhD, Professor, Hamdi MLIKA / PhD, Professor, Lilia TSIGANENCO / PhD, Professor Mykola MYKHAILUTSA / PhD, Professor, Viaceslav KUSHNIR / PhD, Professor Sergiu CORNEA / PhD, Professor, Daniel-Lucian GĂLĂȚANU / PhD, Professor, Ivan IVLAMPIE / Director of CCD, Doina GERU / PhD, Associate Professor, Rarița MIHAIL / PhD, Associate Professor, Lucian PETROAIA / PhD, Lecturer, Valerica CELMARE / PhD, Lecturer, Decebal NEDU / PhD, Lecturer Tetiana TOMA / PhD, computer scientist Cristian Dragoș OBREJA

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:

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Viaceslav KUSHNIR ("I. I. Mechnikov" University of Odessa, Ukraine) / PhD, Professor, Lilia TSIGANENCO (Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine) / PhD, Professor, Driss BENLARBI (Université Moulay Ismail, Maroc) / PhD, Professor, Rafael García PAVÓN (Universidad Anáhuac, México) / PhD, Professor, Cătălina Elena DOBRE (Universidad Anáhuac, México) / PhD, Associate Professor Sergiu CORNEA (B.P. Hasdeu" University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova) / PhD, Professor, Nicu GAVRILUȚĂ ("Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași, Romania) / PhD, Professor, Claudiu COMAN ("Transilvania" University of Brașov, Romania) / PhD, Professor, IPS Casian CRĂCIUN ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Professor, Silviu LUPAȘCU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Professor, Daniel-Lucian GĂLĂȚANU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Professor, George ENACHE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Professor, Cristian APETREI ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Professor, Viorel ROTILĂ ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Professor, Anișoara POPA ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Associate Professor, Ion GUMENÂI (State University of Moldova, Kishinev, Republic of Moldova) / PhD, Associate Professor, Adrian LEMENI (University of Bucharest, Romania) / PhD, Associate Professor, Ion GHELEȚCHI (B.P. Hasdeu" University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova) / PhD, Associate Professor, Costin CROITORU (B.P. Hasdeu" University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova, "Carol I" Museum of Brăila, Romania) / PhD, Associate Professor, Răzvan DINICĂ ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Associate Professor, Cristina-Corina BENȚEA ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Associate Professor, Mihaela Denisia LIUȘNEA ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania) / PhD, Associate Lecturer, Ovidiu NEDU (University of Bucuresti, Paul Paltanea History Museum of Galați).



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thursday, November 25th

10.00-10.20 REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

10.20-11.20 THE OFFICIAL CONFERENCE OPENING CEREMONY [plenum]

Arthur Viorel TULUȘ, Prof. Ph.D., Dean, Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Puiu Lucian GEORGESCU, Prof. Ph.D., Rector of "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

I.P.S. Casian CRĂCIUN, Prof. Ph.D., Archbishop of the "Dunarea de Jos" Archbishopric

Hamdi MLIKA, Enseignant-chercheur à l'Université de Kairouan, Spécialité Logique/Philosophie des sciences et du langage, Directeur de publication de la revue *Al-Mukhatabat* Université de Kairouan, Tunisie

Viacheslav KUSHNIR, PhD, Professor, Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy of I.I.Mechnikov Odessa National University, Ukraine

Lilia TSIGANENCO, PhD, Professor, Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine

Sergiu CORNEA, PhD, Associate Professor, Rector of "B.P. Hasdeu" University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova

Mykola MYKHAILUTSA, PhD, Professor, Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine



KEYNOTE SESSION

President of the plenary session: Silviu LUPAȘCU, Prof. Ph.D., "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

11.20 -11.40 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Viorel ROTILĂ, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

What Do We Mean by "Thinking" (and „Not Thinking”)

11.40 – 12.00 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Lucian Zenoviu BOT, PhD, Lecturer, University of Craiova, Romania

Death and revelation. Notes on the hagiograph tradition regarding the Assumption

12.00 – 12.20 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Radu Florian BRUJA, PhD., Professor, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

Among the "enemy friends". Situation of the Romanian Legation in Bratislava (August 1944 – April 1945)

12.20-12.40 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Florin SPANACHE, PhD, Lecturer, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania

Martyrdom - fanaticism or sacrifice

12.40-13.00 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Ovidiu Cristian NEDU, PhD, Researcher, Paul Păltănea History Museum Galati, Romania

Human Awareness in Yogacara Buddhism (The Operational Consciousnesses - Pravrtti Vijñāna)

13.00-14.30 LUNCH BREAK

Bring your coffee, join the other participants in this scientific event. Find your friends and colleagues, make new friends, interact as you would have done to physical participation.



KEYNOTE SESSION

President of the plenary session: Arthur Viorel TULUȘ, Prof. Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology of the "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania, Director of the Centre for Eastern European Historical and Sociocultural Studies

Moderator Translators:

Tetiana TOMA, PhD., Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Elena Mandaji, B.P.Hasdeu State University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova

14.30-14.50 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Lilia TSIGANENCO, PhD, Professor, Izmil State University of Humanities, Ukraine

Scientists-historians – immigrants from Southern Bessarabia (19th – 20th centuries)

14.50-15.10 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Viacheslav KUSHNIR, PhD, Professor, Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy of I.I.Mechnikov Odessa National University, Ukraine

Local Histories In "Romanian Monographs"

15.10-15.30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Oleh BAZHAN, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Senior Researcher of the Department of the History of State Terror of the Soviet Era of the Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Mykola MYKHAILUTSA, PhD, Professor, Head of the Department of Ukrainian Studies, Historical and Legal Disciplines and Linguistic Disciplines, Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine

Accession of Southern Bessarabia to the Ukrainian SSR in 1940 (according to the Soviet secret services)

15.10-15.30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Nataliia PETROVA, PhD, Professor, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov", Ukraine

Eastern Romanesque elements in the wedding ritual of Ukrainians of South-Eastern Podillya

15.50-16.10 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Arthur Viorel TULUȘ, PhD, Professor, Dean, Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Anti-Semitism and reactions from the Jewish population up until the First World War. Analytical comparison: Russia versus the Romanian space



16.10-16.30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Sergiu CORNEA, PhD, Associate Professor, Rector of "B.P. Hasdeu" University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova

Peculiarities of the establishment of the Soviet regime in Ismail County (June-July 1940)

16.30-17.00 COFFEE BREAK

KEYNOTE SESSION

President of the plenary session : Daniel Lucian GĂLĂȚANU, Professeur des universités, Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Dunarea de Jos de Galati, Roumanie ; Coordonnateur de la Section d'Etudes Culturelles et Multidisciplinaires du *Centre d'Études Historiques et Socioculturelles Est-Européennes* ; Membre associé du laboratoire *Groupe de Recherche Identités et Cultures* (le GRIC - EA 4314) de l'Université Le Havre Normandie, France,

Membre du Haut Conseil International de la Langue française et de la francophonie (HCILFF)

17.00-17.20 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Stéphane VALTER, Professeur des universités, Université Lumière Lyon 2, Membre correspondant (5e section) de l'Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer (Paris)

Norme et dissidence : les chiites égyptiens entre approches sécuritaires et enjeux géopolitiques

17.20 -17.40 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Daniel Lucian GĂLĂȚANU, Professeur des universités, Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Dunarea de Jos de Galati, Roumanie
Membre du Haut Conseil International de la Langue française et de la francophonie (HCILFF)

Alfred de Vigny – le romantique le plus classique, captif à perpétuité entre l'inspiration biblique et les pulsions charnelles

17.40 – 18.00 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Hamdi MLIKA, Enseignant-chercheur à l'Université de Kairouan, Spécialité Logique/Philosophie des sciences et du langage, Directeur de publication de la revue *Al-Mukhatabat* Université de Kairouan, Tunisie

Logique et Mystique dans la philosophie arabe classique



18.00 – 18.20 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Silviu LUPAȘCU, Professeur des universités, Faculté d'Histoire, de Philosophie et de Théologie de l'Université Dunarea de Jos de Galati, Roumanie

Dimensions religieuses, anthropologie religieuse

Religious realms, religious anthropology

Friday, November 26th

SECTION 1

SESSION 1

HISTORY		
10.00-13.00	online	Friday, November 26 th
Chair: Cristian Apetrei, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania Translator moderator: Elena Mandaji, B.P.Hasdeu State University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova		
1. The fish question in early 20h century Romania Constantin Ardeleanu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
2. The Monuments of Art as Diplomatic Instruments in Romanian Foreign Policy. The Case of the Column of Trajan George Enache, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
3. The anatomy of a collective frustration: hungarian views on the Treaty of Trianon. The interwar period Cristian Sandache, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
4. Integration of the Cuman population into Golden Horde of the 13th century Yaroslav Chentsov, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine		
5. Features of customs and traditions of the Cossack army in Ukraine in the XIX century Olena Bachinska, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine Yelizaveta Kulikova, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine		
6. The Climate Impact on European Neolithic Societies during the 8.2-ky BP Events Olha Demchenko, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine		
7. "Imports" of metal parts with social value in the late Bronze in eastern Romania Vasile Diaconu, Museum of History and Ethnography Târgu Neamț, Romania		



8. **Holidays and rituals in archaeological contexts: initiation rite**

Khrystyna Delighioz, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

9. **Oral History as a Source of Research of Urban History of the Late Stalin Period (on the Example of the Izmail Oblast of the USSR)**

Oleksii Ilin, Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine

10. **Scientific archaeological and creative poetic activity of the famous scythologist Boris Mozolevsky**

Olga Volos, Regional Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education Mykolaiv, Ukraine

11. **The Turkish karamürsel/caramussal ships, 1550s-1650s: new research avenues, new insights**

Cristian Apetrei, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

13.00-14.30 LUNCH BREAK

SESSION 2

HISTORY		
14.30-17.00	online	Friday, November 26th
Chair: Decebal Nedu, PhD, Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
1. Middle Prut Depression. Preliminary data of some field archeological research <i>Dumitru-Ionuț Stigleț, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania, Museum of History and Ethnography of Târgu Neamț, Museum Neamț Fortress, Romania</i> <i>Victor Iulian Maștei, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania, Museum of History and Ethnography of Târgu Neamț, Museum, Neamț Fortress, Romania</i>		
2. Latium under siege: Romans, Latins, Aequi and Volsci in the 5th century BC <i>Decebal Nedu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
3. Secondary schools in Romania during 1918-1948 <i>Elena Constantin (Preda), "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania</i>		
4. Observations on some fortifications from the Aeneolithic and Bronze Age in the Subcarpathian area of Moldavia <i>Vasile Diaconu, Museum of History and Ethnography Târgu Neamț, Romania</i>		
5. Political doctrinaires analyzed in Steinhardtian publishing <i>Monica Precupanu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
6. The use of the Romanian Gendarmerie during the attack in the Second World War <i>Ioan Marcel, "Carol I" National Defense University of Bucharest, Romania</i>		
7. Elements of landscape archaeology in the neolithic and eneolithic period in Cracău-Bistrița Depression <i>Anton Traian, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania</i>		



8. On the image of Padmasambhava in Tibetan texts preceding Zangs gling ma

Iulian Lucian Maidanuc, University of Bucharest, Romania

9. Regiment 1 Gendarms in 1918

Ioan Valentin, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

10. The Jewish Synagogues of Bacău in the years 1940-1941

Emanuel Bălan, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

SECTION 2

SESSION 1

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

10.00-13.00

online

Friday, November 26th

Chair: Anișoara Popa, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Translator moderator: Tetiana Toma, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

1. Soviet places of memory of the postwar period in the symbolic space of the Southern Bessarabian cities

Viktor Drozdov, Zaporizhzhia National University, Ukraine

2. The Polish-Soviet negotiations for the signing of the Moscow Protocol (1929) and Romania's position

Cătălin Negoită, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

3. State as a subject of public international law

Jana Maftai, "Danubius" University of Galati, Romania

5. Negulescu-Poulet-Ferraris Report, Birth Certificate of International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation

Anișoara Popa, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

6. Politica de extindere a Uniunii Europene în Balcanii de Vest

Nakeva Marijana, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

7. Romanian-Moldovan bilateral relations and Bessarabian nationalists ('60s-'70 ai sec. XX)

Olesea Palamarja Vrabie, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

8. Ethnic elites in Budjak and their fragile relationship with Romanian authorities (early 1920s)

Oana Mitu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

9. Romanian emigrants in the port of Antwerp (1919-1940)

Ionel Munteanu, University of Bucharest, Romania

10. The emigration of the population from Ismail County to the Far East in the years 1900-1905

Viorel Bolduma, Ion Creanga State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova



13.00-14.30 LUNCH BREAK

SECTION 4

SESSION 1

PHILOSOPHY		
14.30-17.00	online	Friday, November 26th
Chair: Liviu Cocei, PhD., Senior Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parmenides and the thinking of the being Ivan Ivlampie, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania The New Anthropology of the Visual – Propedeutics for the Film-Philosophy Silion Bogdan George, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania The major role of mathematics in bridging disciplines Marian Alexandru Baroni "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania Mihaela Carmen Baroni, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania Cioran – a private thinker Adrian Buzdugan, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania Religion and culture. Understanding philosophy in the work of Plato and Aristotle Niadi Corina Cernica, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus at 100 years old Iulian Grigoriu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania Moral conscience and education Viviana Ivlampie, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania J.S. Mill and the Rediscovery of Free Speech Alexandra Lucia Teodorescu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania Humorous irony, superior defense mechanism of the Self Liviu Cocei, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania The symbolism, mystique and philosophy of the elements: water, fire, earth, wind, light, darkness. Psychoanalytic reflections from the perspective of cartoons Răzvan Vasile Todoran, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania Moral space as a vectorial field Doru Căstăian, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania The evolution of the myths of modernity in Transhumanism, from an Orthodox theological perspective Gabriel Pandele, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania 		



SECTION 3

SESSION 1

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY		
10.00-13.00	online	Friday, November 26th
Chair: Cristian Gagu, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration, compassion and faith: a Christian-Orthodox reading of Abdulrazak Gurnah Ciprian Iulian Toroczka, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania 2. Theological themes in the hymnography of the Funeral Service Lucian Petroaia, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania 3. The cemetery environment and the birth of Christian sacred art Cristian Gagu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania 4. The end of man's earthly life and contemporary moral discernment Leontin Popescu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania 5. Problems and pastoral challenge to the mission of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the Diaspora. Perspectives of the future Lucian Farcașiu, "Aurel Vlaicu" University, Arad, Romania 6. Patristic sources of the Byzantine iconology Gina Luminița Scarlat, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania 7. Exile and its consequences in the minds of the Jewish people Ionuț Adrian Pătularu, University of Craiova, Romania 8. Monastic communities of the Secu monastery from the beginning until the end of the second world war Viorel Laiu, Veniamin Costachi Orthodox Theological Seminary of Neamț Monastery, Romania 		

13.00-14.30 LUNCH BREAK

SESSION 2

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY		
14.30-17.00	online	Friday, November 26th
Chair: Leontin Popescu, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theopoetics of the Oil and Baptismal Anointment in Saint Ephrem the Syrian's madrāšê Tudor Dragoș Paraschiv, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania 2. The failure of modernity in making man happy. Biblical, patristic and dogmatic reflections for rediscovering the meaning of man's existence Răzvan Vasile Todoran, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania 		



3. Poetry written and "lived", in the context of communist detention

Valentina Mihaela Dima, University of Bucharest, Romania

4. The historical-religious work of Archimandrite Andronic Popovici in relation to the Tsarist censorship

Ion Gumenâi, Institute of History, MEC, Republic of Moldova

5. The Holy Martyr Cyrillus of Axiopolis

Ionuț Holubeanu, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania

6. Caring for those who are asleep mirrored in the canonical tradition and legislation of the Orthodox Church

Marian Vlad Maxim, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania

7. The perspective of father Dumitru Stăniloae on the romanian diaspora and its values

Sorin Marinescu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

13.00-14.30 LUNCH BREAK

SECTION 5

SESSION 1

SOCIOLOGY

10.00-13.00

online

Friday, November 26th

Chair: Răzvan Dinică, PhD, Associate Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

1. Vulnerability of the patient in palliative care in the covid-19 pandemic context. Bioethic approach

Ion Banari, Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy

2. Use of personality tests in staff recruitment

Daniela Rusu-Mocănașu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

3. How people form impressions about others

Cristina-Corina Bențea, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

4. Gender inequalities and discriminatory mechanisms in the labour market

Rarița Mihail, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Mihaela Baroni, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

5. Aspects of cultural and scientific life in Bessarabia (1918-1940)

Liudmila Chiciuc, B.P.Hasdeu State University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova

6. Social elements of ascetic practice in Orthodox Christianity

Valerica Celmare, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

7. Associative behaviour - an indicator of quality life

Elisaveta Drăghici, County Library „Panait Istrati” Brăila



8. **Knowledge and intervention in marginalized communities in Alba Iulia. Case study - Bărbant district**
Ovidiu-Valentin Boc, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania
9. **The family, a landmark of the identity and spirituality of turkish culture in Romania**
Gulten Abdula, President of UDTR-Galați and president of the Research, Development, Education and Culture Center, Galați, Romania
10. **Gender differences and communist education – perspectives reflected in the history schoolbooks**
Carmen Alexandrache, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania
11. **The importance of non-verbal in human communication**
Răzvan Dinică, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania
12. **The village of Ibănești Pădure. A sociological perspective and new documentary sources**
Răzvan Vasile Todoran, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania

13.00-14.30 **LUNCH BREAK**

SECTION 6

SESSION 1

CULTURE AND EDUCATION		
14.30-17.00	online	Friday, November 26th
Chair: Ana Elena Costandache, Associate Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania Valerica Celmare, PhD, Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania Translator moderator: Elena Mandaji, B.P.Hasdeu State University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova		
1. Recherches historiques du Cercle Scientifique d'Odessa « Histoire De La Croix-Rouge d'Ismail » Larysa Dimova, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine		
2. Histoire contemporaine de Croix-Rouge d'Ismail sur les pages des médias électroniques ukrainiennes Anna Mudra, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine		
3. Formative minds and cultural "renaissance" in the Romanian provinces in the nineteenth century (Esprits formateurs et « renaissance » culturelle dans les provinces roumaines au XIX^{ème} siècle) Ana Elena Costandache, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
4. Some bibliographic sources about Romanian Lords and Holy Hierarchs (in the online catalogs of BCU and BMMB in Iasi) Georgeta Merișor Dominte, "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi, Romania		



5. Considerations Regarding the Understanding of the Notions of Qualities, Physical Abilities and Motor Skills

Cristian Ștefan Liușnea, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

6. Jewish collective household as a way of supporting national self-consciousness

Olha Chinena, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

7. "Eternitatea" (Eternity) Cemetery Galați - Urban Culture Monument. Case study: Signed funerary monuments

Mihaela-Denisia Liușnea, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

8. The impact of Erasmus+ mobility on students from the Republic of Moldova

Elena Mandaji, B.P.Hasdeu State University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova

9. ESP Competence in the Education of Non-Linguistic Students

Svitlana Bortnyk, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

10. Changing policies in the field of teacher training - methodological challenges and risks

Simona Marin, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

11. Mentoring for pedagogical practice. Perspectives, directions and trends

Viorica-Torii Caciuc, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

12. European perspectives in the romanian educational system case study: the role of the physical education and sport teacher

Cristian Ștefan Liușnea, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

17.00 – 17.30 COFFEE BREAK



THE CONCLUSIONS SESSION AND THE OFFICIAL CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE

17.30 – 18.00

Moderators:

Arthur Viorel TULUŞ, Ph.D., Professor, Dean, Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati

Stéphane VALTER, Professeur des universités, Université Lumière Lyon 2, Membre correspondant (5e section) de l'Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer (Paris)

Daniel Lucian GĂLĂȚANU, Professeur des universités, Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Dunarea de Jos de Galati, Membre du Haut Conseil International de la Langue française et de la francophonie (HCILFF)

Hamdi MLIKA, Enseignant-chercheur à l'Université de Kairouan, Spécialité Logique/Philosophie des sciences et du langage, Directeur de publication de la revue Al-Mukhatabat Université de Kairouan, Tunisie

Viacheslav KUSHNIR, PhD, Professor, Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy of I.I.Mechnikov Odessa National University, Ukraine

Lilia TSIGANENCO, PhD, Professor, Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine

Sergiu CORNEA, PhD, Associate Professor, Rector of "B.P. Hasdeu" University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova

Mykola MYKHAILUTSA, PhD, Professor, Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine



Book of Abstracts



PLENARY SESSIONS (KEYNOTE SPEAKERS)

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "THINKING" (AND „NOT THINKING”)

*Viorel ROTILĂ, PhD, Professor,
"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania*

Abstract:

The article starts from a brief exposition of the perspectives diversity for defining thinking to suggest the complexity of the problem and some of its sources. The presentation of ways to think about thinking based on the indication of its deficient forms shows that his understanding of thinking is closely related to his meanings of not thinking. Thinking seems to prescribe standards and directions of orientation while not thinking indicates limits, both of which help to identify the valid range for thinking. In its classical forms, the definition of thinking is related to the ways of understanding the human being, thus being influenced by historical evolutions, respectively by ideological reductionisms. Assessing the possibility of unconscious thinking is an example of recent resettlement, generating an increasingly thin line between thinking and not thinking. Attempts to identify standards of thinking take into account four points: logical thinking, critical thinking, scientific thinking, ecological thinking. The brief presentation of the limits of each of them suggests the possibility of a paradigm shift. The fundamental challenge could come from the future: it can bring a change in the category of existence according to which it is defined to think and to think about thinking. Because thinking is the source of humanity's legitimacy, we cannot anticipate the ontological status of a tool capable of thinking similar, or perhaps even superior, to human thinking; there is a risk of pushing us into the area of not thinking (being the holders of a weak form of thinking).

Keywords: to think, thinking, to think about thinking, the meaning of thinking.

DEATH AND REVELATION. NOTES ON THE HAGIOGRAPH TRADITION REGARDING THE ASSUMPTION

*Lucian Zenoviu BOT,
PhD, Lecturer, University of Craiova, Romania*

Abstract:

The image of death, so vividly depicted in hagiography and ascetic writings, did not lead to systematization. theological in addition to minor disputes, arising from older and newer schisms. None of the Greek fathers did not take on the mission of describing in detail the end of man and the world, after, in previously, he opened the heavens out of sheer reluctance. On the contrary, the vast majority of Byzantines have preferred silence and, when provoked by philosophical mystifications, offered incomplete answers, necessary for good guidance. Not the



question of what is death? motivated the patristic objections, it was important not to fall prey to eternal death. Simply put, the thought of death gave birth to a attitude of life, without building a rigid system on the architecture of the unseen world. The fact of death was valued by the patristic tradition as a double revelation: of man and of God. Byzantine narratives of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary shed light on this revelation. The present study considers the Byzantine texts that recount the time of the Assumption and observe the differences of them in connection with the fact of death.

Keywords: The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the fear of death, knowledge, the unseen world, hagiography.

AMONG THE "ENEMY FRIENDS". SITUATION OF THE ROMANIAN LEGATION IN BRATISLAVA (AUGUST 1944 – APRIL 1945)

*Radu Florian BRUJA, PhD., Professor,
"Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania*

Abstract:

Our investigation takes into account the situation of the Romanian Legation in Bratislava, in the period that followed the politico-military turn of August 23, 1944. Romania and Slovakia were partners of the Pact Tripartite and they had a close collaboration until then. Political change has brought them face to face, in the final confrontation of the Second World War, without a declaration of war between them. Slovakia's dependence on Germany and the failure of the Slovak national insurrection have profoundly affected the status Romanian diplomats from Bratislava. The diplomatic mission, led by Gheorghe Elefterescu, was prevented from leaving Slovak territory and was kept in a state of permanent insecurity. The diplomatic and contractual staff, quite numerous, lost their diplomatic status and had great financial difficulties during the winter of 1944-1945. Slovak authorities, incapable, and those hostile Germans violated the international legal norms of the time. The efforts of Romanian diplomacy and the mediation of the Swiss Legation in Bratislava could not change the situation of the members of the former Legation. The uncertain status worsened after the loss of any connection between Bratislava and Romania in February-April 1945. Only after the arrival of Romanian and Soviet troops, the staff of the former diplomatic mission was saved and brought back to the country. The circumstances they faced, little known, shed a pale light on the general situation of diplomats on mission in the Reich towards the end of the World War II. The old allies, who became enemies overnight, suffered in the circumstances dramatic, the consequences of political developments and military developments at the end of the world conflagration.

Keywords: August 23, Bratislava, diplomatic mission, diplomatic staff, diplomatic status, Gheorghe Elefterescu, WWII.



MARTYRDOM - FANATICISM OR SACRIFICE

*Florin SPANACHE, PhD, Lecturer,
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Abstract:

Sacrifice and fanaticism are two opposite notions, because sacrificing yourself means doing what you do not like, making a decision that would situate you in a conflict of interests with yourself. After having very carefully weighed and concluded that you will have lost something very precious, not pushed by their circumstances, but forced by one's own conscience, one has chosen this hard road, only because of convictions that put only you in harm's way and only by coercion from the rulers of society. If you analyse the situation from the perspective of the social context, one is enticed to choose physical redemption, but one chose to suffer on a physical level in the hope of a purely spiritual plane, that one desires more than the palpable one. This belief in life after death conquers the preservation instinct and the call of the flesh, of opportunism.

Keywords: Martyrdom, fanaticism, sacrifice, humility, perfection, the Word of Christ.

HUMAN AWARENESS IN YOGACARA BUDDHISM (THE OPERATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESSES - PRAVRTTI VIJÑANA)

*Ovidiu Cristian NEDU, PhD, Researcher,
Paul Păltănea History Museum Galati, Romania*

Abstract:

After being engendered through the appropriating activity (upadana) of the mind (manas), applied to the universal experience of the storehouse consciousness (alayavijñana), the individual experience is constituted through the conjoint activity of the six "operational consciousnesses" (pravrtti vijñana): the five sensory consciousnesses and the mental consciousness (manovijñana). The brute sensory experience is projected by the five sensory consciousnesses, approximating the senses, but being rather some faculties (indriya), capacities, the potentiality of consciousness to engender some specific types of experience. In Yogacara, the sensory experience is totally devoid of concept (vikalpa), presenting itself as an amorphous flow of sensory inputs. Conceptualization is performed by the mental consciousness which, in an illusory manner, projects the categorically discriminated entities onto the sensory flow. Yogacara authors claim that the conceptually determined entities created by the mental consciousness (manovijñana) are purely fictitious, hence the mental consciousness projecting a totally illusory ontological sphere, which broadly comprises all the states of human awareness. Most of the human conscious experiences take place at the level of this conceptual sphere, this meaning that human awareness and the entire human drama involve mainly illusory entities. Therefore, conceptual experience is severely flawed, firstly, because it is produced at the level of the limited individual self (atman), and, secondly, due to its fictitious character (vitatha).

Keywords: Buddhism, Yogacara, Vijñānavada, mental consciousness, operational consciousness, concept.



SCIENTISTS-HISTORIANS – IMMIGRANTS FROM SOUTHERN BESSARABIA (19TH – 20TH CENTURIES)

*Lilia TSIGANENCO, PhD, Professor,
Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine*

Abstract:

The professional and socio-political activity of scientists is analyzed - historians from South Bessarabia. Dimitr Agura (1849-1911), representative famous surname of Bessarabian Bulgarians, was born in the village. Chishmelia of Izmail district, famous statesman, dean of the Faculty of History and Philology and rector Sofia University, a talented historian; Kirill Aldya-Kutarov (1919-1992), graduate of the Bolgrad Lyceum, writer, historian, journalist; Aristide Dovatur (1897-1982), a native of Reni, a graduate of the Saratov Faculty of History and Philology, researcher employee of the Leningrad branch of the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Valery Kozhokaru (1957-2010), a talented local historian, archaeologist and writer, was born in the village. Novoselskoy Reni district and many others. An attempt has been made to assess the contribution of scientists to development European and domestic historical science, emphasizing the importance of their creative heritage. A distinctive feature of many of those discussed in the article was their versatility, the ability to combine active administrative and political activities with scientific and literary creativity. Among our compatriots are people for whom a passion history has become their scientific credo, inspiration and profession. Popularization among young people information about famous compatriots, gives every reason for the younger generation to be proud their homeland, the history of their own people.

Keywords: Southern Bessarabia, scientist, history, local lore.

LOCAL HISTORIES IN "ROMANIAN MONOGRAPHS"

*Viacheslav KUSHNIR, PhD, Professor,
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of I.I.Mechnikov Odessa National University, Ukraine*

Abstract:

Insufficient information is one of the problems of studying local histories. Under such conditions, scientists use a variety of opportunities to obtain the necessary information from different sources. One of these is the so-called "monographs" compiled by the local Romanian occupation administrations in 1942-1943 in the Odesa region, which at the time was part of Transnistria. In structure and content, it was a combination of history, geography, statistics, agronomy, animal husbandry and more. They also had different names: for example, "Monograph of Berezivka district. Instructions for compiling a monograph "(Instruction of the Directorate of Culture for compiling a monograph of the districts of the county and draft materials to it), and in the Baltic County" Reporting notes of praetors and administrators of enterprises on their activities. County monograph ". The authors of such monographs were ordinary officials who were not scientists, but the evidence they recorded, observations are of scientific interest because they cover various areas of activity of different segments of the population. When writing "monographs" did not follow a single established structure. Probably, such strict requirements did not exist. However, the main sections that reflect the state of the economy, culture as mandatory forms of



reporting is in each "monograph". "Monographs" were divided into sections: "industry", "individual industry", "trade", "surrounding area", "rivers", "lakes", "vegetation", "subsoil", "soils", "horticulture", "viticulture", "agricultural equipment", "livestock", "roads and communications", "railways", "administrative system", "ethnic composition of the population", "historical, educational and spiritual institutions" (theatres, schools, churches, libraries) etc). That is, it was information about the functioning of the economy and the state of society, in particular about the number of enterprises and the volume of output, markets, contains a lot of statistics on the use of land in the county. The collected information was systematized and sent to archival institutions.

Keywords: Transnistria, monographs, local history, Odessa region.

ACCESSION OF SOUTHERN BESSARABIA TO THE UKRAINIAN SSR IN 1940 (ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET SECRET SERVICES)

*Oleh BAZHAN, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor,
Senior Researcher of the Department of the History of State Terror of the Soviet Era
of the Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*

*Mykola MYKHAILUTSA, PhD, Professor,
Head of the Department of Ukrainian Studies, Historical and Legal Disciplines and Linguistic
Disciplines, Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine*

Abstract:

Based on archival documents and materials, the article examines the activities of Soviet state security agencies in southern Bessarabia (since the annexation of the Cahul-Izmail-Bolgrad strip to the Ukrainian SSR), aimed at building a Soviet-style political system in the region, combating anti-Soviet and anti-Soviet elements.

The study focuses on the functioning of special groups staffed by officers from various departments of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR, which deployed in the cities of Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia. Based on Soviet intelligence documents, the socio-political and economic situation in Ackerman and Izmail counties in the second half of 1940 is depicted, the peculiarities of the repatriation of Bessarabian Germans to Germany are revealed, and the reaction of the Ukrainian SSR population to the adoption of the Bukovina and Khotyn, Ackerman and Izmail counties of Bessarabia to the USSR".

Key words: Southern Bessarabia, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR, Germans of Bessarabia.



EASTERN ROMANESQUE ELEMENTS IN THE WEDDING RITUAL OF UKRAINIANS OF SOUTH-EASTERN PODILLYA

Nataliia PETROVA, PhD, Professor,
Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov", Ukraine

Abstract:

The issue of studying the wedding ritual in ethnocontact areas is extremely relevant. Field research conducted by us on the Ukrainian-Eastern Romanesque border allowed us to explore some aspects of the wedding, the role and place of traditions, innovations, and interactions in the formation of local variants of wedding ceremonies. The report will summarize the memories of the wedding of residents of a group of Ukrainian villages in the South-Eastern Podillya. Based on the evidence obtained, an attempt was made to reproduce and analyse the structure and content of weddings in the region. For all respondents, the wedding was one of the most important and bright events, our research focused on transformational changes and interactions in the wedding ceremonies of the mid-second half of the twentieth century. The structural versatility of the wedding ritual, the variability and variety of improvisation of individual ritual actions caused some difficulties in the study, caused difficulties in the reconstruction of its structure and content. Respondents we interviewed sometimes gave incomplete or contradictory answers, sometimes it was difficult to reproduce individual ceremonies or imagine the appearance of certain wedding ceremonial attributes, which no longer exist today. In each of the cycles, ritual actions of a sanctioning nature are represented, the performance of which was accompanied by the use of ritual attributes both specially made for the wedding and household items, tools, etc. The Eastern Romanesque component is found in the names of wedding characters: nanashka, nanashul, vornichey, vornyk, and others. Respondents' recollections relate to key wedding rites and customs; they have traditionally consisted of three wedding cycles: pre-wedding, pre-wedding and post-wedding, and have retained the traditional sequence of ceremonies.

Keywords: Wedding, ritual, ceremonial actions, tradition, innovation.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND REACTIONS FROM THE JEWISH POPULATION UP UNTIL THE FIRST WORLD WAR. ANALYTICAL COMPARISON: RUSSIA VERSUS THE ROMANIAN SPACE

Arthur Viorel TULUȘ, PhD, Professor,
Dean, Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology,
"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

In Eastern Europe, people in the Romanian space and in Tsarist Russia met modernism at about the same time during the 19th century. For Jews, their own Enlightenment movement (Haskalah) urged them to leave self-imposed isolation, to come out of the ghetto, and to pursue integration within the country in which they lived (in the Diaspora), be it Romania or Tsarist Russia. On the other side, for Romanian's modernism was subordinated to the realization of the national ideal, while for the elites in Tsarist Russia it meant the democratization of political life, as well as a process of harsh assimilation (by Russification) of the peoples living throughout the



empire. In both cases, be it Romanian or Russian, nationalism was followed by xenophobic sentiments, channeled into anti-Semitism by religious Judeophobia, inherited over time by all Christian communities, as well as other economic, political, or ideological causes. Our study wishes to determine the extent in which anti-Semitism affected the lives of Jewish communities in the two areas, but especially to discover the reactions those communities had towards anti-Semitism.

Keywords: anti-semitism, jewish, first world war.

NORME ET DISSIDENCE : LES CHIITES EGYPTIENS ENTRE APPROCHES SECURITAIRES ET ENJEUX GEOPOLITQUES

Stéphane VALTER, Professeur des universités,
Université Lumière Lyon 2,

Membre correspondant (5e section) de l'Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer (Paris)

Abstract :

Cette intervention aborde le chiisme égyptien en présentant son contexte historique, avec l'accent sur des questions contemporaines et actuelles. L'étude comprend un aperçu historique du chiisme local (période fatimide, fin du XIXe siècle, années 1940-1960 et période contemporaine) ; les institutions et les personnalités chiites ; la situation qui a suivi la révolution égyptienne de 2011 ; le gouvernement chaotique, pendant un an, des Frères musulmans (2012-2013) ; la prise de pouvoir autoritaire du président al-Sissi ; et, enfin, une réflexion sur les enjeux géopolitiques actuels, en se concentrant principalement sur la rivalité entre l'Arabie saoudite et l'Iran sur l'hégémonie religieuse.

Mots clés: Égypte, chiites, sécurité, géopolitique.

ALFRED DE VIGNY – THE MOST CLASSIC ROMANTIC, FOREVER CAPTIVE BETWEEN BIBLICAL INSPIRATION AND CARNAL IMPULSES

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Historiques et Socioculturelles Est-Européennes ;

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l'Université Le Havre Normandie, France,

Membre du Haut Conseil International de la Langue française et de la francophonie (HCILFF)

Abstract:

More than any other, Alfred de Vigny is the classic of Romanticism. Rejecting the excesses of the Self and the typically romantic lyrical effusions, Vigny inscribes his poetry in a kind of *illo tempore*, for between the formal classicism of his poetry and his aspirations for cold, calculated and perfectionist purity, from the family of Parnassian art, the poet comes to flood his poetry with the most moralizing philosophy, but also, fortunately, with the tumultuous impulse and romantic enthusiasm most alive and true. But this tumultuous impulse brutally collides with his



rigid and profound religious formation, and to this heart-breaking dichotomy are added the eternal physical, carnal impulses, from which the poet never seems able to escape, despite the olympian mastery of his art.

Keywords: French poetry, romanticism, Vigny, inner conflict, biblical inspiration, carnal impulses

Résumé :

Plus qu'aucun autre, Alfred de Vigny est le classique du Romantisme. Rejetant les excès du Moi et les effusions lyriques typiquement romantiques, Vigny inscrit sa poésie dans une sorte *d'illo tempore*, car entre le classicisme formel de sa poésie et ses aspirations de pureté froide, calculée et perfectionniste, attendant au Parnasse, le poète vient inonder son art de la philosophie la plus moralisante, mais aussi, heureusement, de l'élan tumultueux et de l'enthousiasme romantique les plus vivants et vrais. Mais cet élan tumultueux entre en collision frontale avec sa formation religieuse rigide et profonde, et à cette déchirante dichotomie viennent s'ajouter les éternelles pulsions physiques, charnelles, auxquelles le poète ne semble jamais capable d'échapper, malgré la maîtrise olympienne de son art.

Mots clés : poésie française, romantisme, Vigny, conflit intérieur, inspiration biblique, pulsions charnelles.

LOGIQUE ET MYSTIQUE DANS LA PHILOSOPHIE ARABE CLASSIQUE

*Hamdi MLIKA, Enseignant-chercheur à l'Université de Kairouan,
Spécialité Logique/Philosophie des sciences et du langage,
Directeur de publication de la revue Al-Mukhatabat Université de Kairouan, Tunisie*

Abstract :

Il s'agit de nous interroger sur les relations entre logique arabe classique et mystique à travers une étude de la polysémie de la vérité dans la langue et la culture philosophique arabes. Nous prendrons quelques exemples précis, tirés notamment des écrits d'Avicenne qui tout en étant le plus grand logicien classique en langue arabe (mort en 1037), a développé le projet spécifique d'une sagesse des lumières arabes. A quel point pourrions-nous creuser la structure des relations dans le langage et la pensée entre logique et mystique chez lui ? Y a-t-il continuité ou discontinuité entre les deux selon Avicenne ?

Keywords: logique arabe, vérité, Avicenne, mystique.



DIMENSIONS RELIGIEUSES, ANTHROPOLOGIE RELIGIEUSE RELIGIOUS REALMS, RELIGIOUS ANTHROPOLOGY

*Silviu LUPAȘCU,
Professeur des universités, Faculté d'Histoire, de Philosophie et de Théologie
de l'Université Dunarea de Jos de Galati, Roumanie*

Abstract :

Studies in history of religious ideas and religious anthropology often focus on aspects located within a single sacred space. Beyond the value and limits of such a working methodology, it is worth mentioning the possibility or necessity of constructing parallel investigations of the sacred spaces, comparative perspectives on the religious phenomenon as a whole, capable of revealing the religious realities specific to border or intersection areas that delineate, draw nearer or farther the sacred spaces. This new approach will soon emphasize a certain kind of religiousness, built as a result of multiple forces and influences acting within neighbouring religious spaces. The analysis of the religious imaginary at the border or intersection of sacred spaces is underlain by a new way of understanding the world from a religious perspective. Both in archaic times and in contemporary history, the religious spaces are not placed in a relation of autarchy or mutual exclusion; quite the contrary – in a complex system of relations that configure infinite textual and ideological loans, spectacular re-significations of traditions in the theological or liturgical area, and fascinating re-writings or re-elaborations of the narrative and imaginary universe.

Keywords: religious realms; religious ideas; religious anthropology.

HISTORY

THE FISH QUESTION IN EARLY 20H CENTURY ROMANIA

*Constantin Ardeleanu
"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania*

Abstract:

On 16 June 1916, the State Fisheries Palace was festively opened in Galați. It took four years to build and equip the establishment, which was to serve as the wholesale market for about forty percent of Romania's annual fish catch. Given its position, Galați was at the center of Romania's fish trade. Caught mainly in the Danube Delta, fishes were shipped upstream the Danube to Galați, wherefrom fish boxes were forwarded on railroads throughout the country. The establishment, modelled after similar institutions in Western Europe, was provided with state-of-the-art installations for the proper reception, storage, trade and shipment of fishes. The building had modern packaging and shipping facilities, while an ice factory provided a vital element for the safe preservation and transportation of fishes.

The most important installation was a huge refrigerating machine, one of the largest and most modern in Europe at the time. Covering an area of about twelve hundred square meters and able



to store 600 tons of fish, this huge freezer was a veritable time machine, as it allowed to store and distribute – in a relatively safe, easy and cheap way – a highly perishable product towards the furthest corners of the country.

But there was a different use that the refrigerating machine had in those early days of the cold storage industry. It was first of all an economic mechanism used to regulate a highly asymmetrical trade, that is one with significant variations in supply and demand and thus with huge imbalances in prices. The fishing industry used to have this special temporality: demand surged in spring, during the Lent, while supply culminated in the autumn, when the market was literally flooded with cheap fish. So, the refrigerating machine was to freeze equally fishes and prices and thus make the market more predictable, to the advantage of fishermen and customers alike.

The refrigerating system was one of the solutions meant to end a socio-economic issue – the surging fish prices question – that had emerged in early 20th century Romania because of systemic changes in the domestic fish market.

With growing prices for everyday products and services for what today we would term the basket of goods, and with social unrest that culminated in a nation-wide peasant insurrection in 1907 and several large strikes by workers' unions, surging fish prices became a simple illustration of how difficult it had become to live in Romania.

As the state was the owner of the largest fishing estates in the country, surging fish prices were equally regarded as a failure of the Romanian governments to provide proper means of subsistence to its most vulnerable subjects.

This paper will detail this socio-economic question, which is a pretext to also look at the different conceptions of state powers and state limits, bureaucratization, technocracy, rationalization, knowledge production and knowledge transfer, internal colonization etc.

THE MONUMENTS OF ART AS DIPLOMATIC INSTRUMENTS IN ROMANIAN FOREIGN POLICY. THE CASE OF THE COLUMN OF TRAJAN

George Enache
"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The Column of Trajan was erected in Rome, in 113 AD, for celebrating the victories of the Emperor Trajan in the wars with the Dacians (101-102, 103-104 A.D.). In the context of edifying the modern Romanian nation, the Column of Trajan became a major symbol of Romanian national identity, standing as a proof for the Latinity of the Romanians.

The symbolism of the Column of Trajan was often used to draw Romania close to Italy and to the Papal Chair. During WWII, while Romania was a member of the Axis, along with Italy and Germany, as a sign of the good relations between the two dictators, Mussolini and Ion Antonescu, Romania was supposed to receive a complete set of copies of the reliefs covering the Column. The end of the war and the seizure of the power by the Communists in Romania disrupted the project and the copies remained for 30 more years in Rome.

The Column became once again a part of the diplomatic dialogue during the Vatican II Council, which consigned to the idea of a peaceful coexistence of the East and West and, consequently, proposed a new Papal politics towards the Communist world. At that time, Romania was also attempting to withdraw from the control exerted by Moscow upon it. One of the most striking



signs of this withdrawing from the Russian sphere of influence were the re-assessment of the Latin identity of the Romanian people, against the claims of Moscow, that the Romanians were more related to the Slavs.

Within this context, the Vatican and also the Italian authorities tried to come closer to the Communist leaders from Bucharest, availing of the symbolism of the Column of Trajan. The result of the dialogue carried during the 7-th decade of the XX-th century between the two parties was an improvement of the diplomatic relations. This improvement was marked by bringing to the National History Museum of Romania the copies of the reliefs from the Column, executed during the years of the WWII.

Our communication aims at depicting the context and the ways a monument of art from the Roman age played an important role in the Romanian diplomacy during the WWII and the Cold War.

THE ANATOMY OF A COLLECTIVE FRUSTRATION: HUNGARIAN VIEWS ON THE TREATY OF TRIANON. THE INTERWAR PERIOD

*Cristian SANDACHE,
"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania*

Abstract:

The Trianon generated an unusual intellectual effervescence in the Hungarian socio-cultural circles and a desire to overcome quickly, a situation that seemed to have destroyed in the first instance - the nervous centers of the Hungarian nation. In addition to the intense debates and the desire for reflection, articles, studies and books were published, which explained, suggested, estimated, historical references, becoming more frequent, and the rediscovery of traditions, national culture or ethnographic references. - appearing as frequent manifestations.

Slogans such as: "No, no, never!", "Everything back!", "This was, this will be!", "Mutilated Hungary is not a country, the whole of Hungary is a paradise!" - or the so-called Creed Hungarians illustrated the collective psychology of a traumatized nation, but equally determined to find its place in a radically changed Europe.

In the same spirit, certain monuments were designed, through which a metaphorical presentation of a diminished, wounded Hungary was desired, while still preserving its dignity and hope in its resurrection.

Such Hungarian reactions appear inadmissible in the historiographies of successor states, all the more so as the predominant canon of those historiographies is claimed from an ardent nationalism, considered natural, a reaction of a counterweight to past periods of Hungarianization and collective suffering. But psychologically, the Hungarian public opinion, the Hungarians themselves, could not react later to the decision of Trianon, except this way. The Treaty of Trianon had been signed in a ceremony that lasted only 15 minutes. Historic Hungary had ruled the territories it now evoked for a very long time. These territories had long entered the consciousness of Hungarians, as a kind of natural data, the naturalness of their existence, equivalent to the existence of millennial Hungary, whose collapse was unacceptable.

The communication analyzes the most significant political and intellectual reactions in interwar Hungary, generated by the Treaty of Trianon.

Keywords: Trianon, Hungary, Treaty, Paris, public opinion, revisionism.



INTEGRATION OF THE CUMAN POPULATION INTO GOLDEN HORDE OF THE 13TH CENTURY

Yaroslav Chentsov, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

Abstract:

The article analyzes the available data on the integration and mutual assimilation of the cumans population into the Golden Horde as a result of the Tatar-Mongol invasion of their territory in the middle of the 13th century. The purpose of the study is to consider the work of the archaeologists and the historians of this issue for a comprehensive analysis of the available information. During the work on the article were used the main methods of historical research namely: retrospective, historical comparative, as well as the method of historical periodization. As a result of the research, it was possible to collect and compare the available and published data of the historical and the archaeological research on the topic of the cumans entry into the population of the Golden Horde and answer the main questions about this. There is a saying that the cumans were not so much assimilated as they themselves mixed with themselves the Tatar-Mongolian population of the empire that they were conquered.

Keywords: The golden Horde, cumans, Tatar-Mongol invasion, steppe.

FEATURES OF CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE COSSACK ARMY IN UKRAINE IN THE XIX CENTURY

*Olena Bachinska,
Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine*

*Yelizaveta Kulikova,
Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine*

Abstract:

The report is about the customs and traditions of the Cossack troops in the XIX centuries. The article contains information on the duration of military service, in particular the service lasted 30 years: 25 years - field, 5 years - internal, but the Cossacks performed it much longer than the established time. The army was formed of quite heterogeneous elements, both ethnically and in everyday life. All of them had their own unique cultural and building traditions. In addition, the article covers issues related to the life of the Cossack troops, which focuses on the preservation of Cossack traditions.

Keywords: Cossacks, everyday life, traditions, customs, military service.



THE CLIMATE IMPACT ON EUROPEAN NEOLITHIC SOCIETIES DURING THE 8.2-KY BP EVENTS

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Abstract:

The emergence of new techniques and technologies has always been one of the main issues of discussion in archaeology. Especially in the case of innovations introduced from outside rather than development of the local tradition. Was it the result of migrations or was it just the transmission of «fashion trends»? Were environmental changes the cause of their spread, and if so, which exactly were? The appearance of comb-ornamented pottery in the Northern Pontic Region has repeatedly been currently subject of research by Ukrainian archaeologists. Recently, increasingly researchers have associated its appearance with the spread of the Impresso Ware. But, despite some clear links between the Azov-Dnieper Neolithic population and Impresso representatives, Ukraine has never been considered by foreign archaeologists as a possible eastern variant of this tradition. According to radiocarbon dating, in the Northern Pontic Region comb-ornamented pottery appeared in quantities at the beginning of the 6th mill. BC. Around the same time, impresso ware appeared in the European continent (Thessaly, Adriatic, Southeast Balkans etc.). The most likely cause event triggered the spread of early farmers, by different routes out of West Asia and the Near East was climate changes of aridity of 8200 cal BP. Perhaps the population could also move eastward to the Northern Pontic Region (water and/or landway). From this viewpoint, the earliest sites of the Azov-Dnieper culture (Chapaevka, Frontove, Dolynka etc.), which appear in the region just after 8200 BP, are particularly interesting. These fundamentally different from the local Early Neolithic population and don't have any aboriginal traditions, unlike next periods of existence of Azov-Dnieper society. We consider the causes and possible penetration paths of Impresso Ware into the region. Comparison of the materials identifies the weather it was a real migration of an identical population, or it was a borrowing of "fashion trend".

Keywords: Neolithic, the Northern Pontic Region, comb-ornamented pottery, Impresso, climate changes.

"IMPORTS" OF METAL PARTS WITH SOCIAL VALUE IN THE LATE BRONZE IN EASTERN ROMANIA

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Abstract:

During the late Bronze Age (15th-12th century BC), the eastern part of Romania was occupied by communities of a vast cultural complex, called Noua-Sabatinovka-Coslogeni. For the space to the east of the Carpathians, the most consistent archaeological evidence of this period belongs to the New culture, which has a deep eastern component, superimposed over the local, local background. The fact that this entity cultural spread and beyond the Carpathians was an important factor in establishing some contacts with Late Bronze Age populations in Central Europe. This explains the presence in space between the Carpathians and the Prut of some



archaeological discoveries “foreign” to this territory. During this presentation, some more special pieces will be discussed, which can be considered imports from the Carpathian Basin area. It is about some types of axes and daggers that through their features, but also by frequency, can be considered symbolic pieces, with high social value.

Keywords: Bronze Age, New Culture, bronze ax, bronze dagger, cultural contacts.

HOLIDAYS AND RITUALS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: INITIATION RITE

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Abstract:

Initiation is a set of customs in societies that mark the transition of youths into the adult's category. In different cultures, initiation rites take place in different ways and are accompanied by lavish celebrations. Undoubtedly such rites were also performed in prehistory, but the difficulty of their interpretation is that source of rites reconstructions are only archaeological evidence. Our report is devoted to synthesis information about the initiation's rites, which occur from archaeological contexts of different periods. Due to research, we collected and analysed evidence of the existence of initiation rites since the Late Palaeolithic. Particularly, based on anthropological materials, scientists were able to establish the fact of symbolic trepanation of skulls during the initiation of CroMagnons young men in South Moravia (Dolní Věstonice, 26000-27000 BC). Mesolithic period also records the rituals of transition to "adults", which were accompanied by injuries. This period includes the burial of a woman in Murzak-Koba cave (Crimea peninsula). Both her hands were denied of some phalanges. According to the nature of the injuries on the proximal phalanges, the scientists concluded that they were cut off in adolescence during initiation. The spread of Indo-European culture during Bronze Age, there are many variations of initiation rites. In particular, large-scale dog sacrifices were discovered referring to zrubna culture (Krasnosamarske site), which were probably carried out exclusively in the winter. The ritual took place regularly for at least two generations. D. Anthony suggested that the zrubna culture people had initiations of young men, during which the taboo on eating dog food was broken. In Indo-European mythology, initiations are widely known, during which young men turned into a wolf or a dog. An additional source for reconstructions of initiation rites in prehistory is ancient fine art. For example, Cretian frescoes often represent the motif of playing with a bull (tauromachy). Apparently, this game was also associated with the initiation in the form of a deadly trial. Given the astral nature of the bull's figure, it can be assumed that jumping over the bull meant "jumping" to a new level of being.

Keywords: initiation, burial, rituals, trepanning.



ORAL HISTORY AS A SOURCE OF RESEARCH OF URBAN HISTORY OF THE LATE STALIN PERIOD (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE IZMAIL OBLAST OF THE USSR)

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Abstract:

The purpose of the report is to reveal the potential of oral sources in the urban studies of the late Stalinism on the example of the Izmail oblast'. Realizing this goal involves achieving the following objectives. First, determining the scientific potential of already collected and published oral sources of the region's history. Secondly, the analysis of the oral sources collected by the author. Historians started to use oral sources only in the last decade. Before this period, oral sources were very little or not used in historical research. Systematic collection of oral sources began after the establishment of the Center for Oral History at Izmail State University for the Humanities. In the modern period, the centre focuses on interviewing the elderly, which is the study of the period 1940-1950. Today, the archive of the centre has more than 500 interviews. The author of this report began collecting oral sources in preparation for the dissertation "Urban population of the Izmail Oblast' in the Conditions of Sovietization (1944-1954)." The author conducted only ten interviews. The main factor that prevented the collection of more sources was the COVID-2019 pandemic. We can identify several features of the organization of the interview. The main factor hindering the organization of interviews is the distrust of respondents. Respondents don't trust the interviewer, are afraid to make contact, and don't want to sign documents on the use of audio recordings. Thus, only about one person out of 10 agrees to the interview. The peculiarity of the sample of respondents is that the majority of respondents are old women. An important factor is the level of education - the more educated a person is, the more informative his story is. The most informative oral sources are when researching such issues as everyday life, repression, hunger, and public sentiment. It's also important to highlight the subjective awareness of turning points in the history of the country.

Keywords: oral history, urban history, late Stalinism, Izmail oblast, Bessarabia.

SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CREATIVE POETIC ACTIVITY OF THE FAMOUS SCYTHOLOGIST BORIS MOZOLEVSKY

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Abstract:

This year marks the 85th anniversary of the birth of the famous archaeologist, scythologist Boris Mozolevsky, who 50 years ago found the famous Scythian pectoral. The pectoral found by Mozolevsky is a sign of the Tsarist power of the Scythians, an exquisite work of filigree work, which is also surprising to Modern Masters. It is made, according to the assumption, by Greek craftsmen to order the Scythian nobility. Jewelry weighing more than a kilogram and with a diameter of 30 cm has lain in the ground for more than one century. An important event in the life of an archaeologist occurred in June 1971 during the excavations of the Scythian mound «Tolstaya Mogila» and gave it worldwide scientific fame. All the scientific activity of Boris



Nikolaevich was connected with Steppe Ukraine, where during archaeological research he managed to find many unique artifacts related to Scythian history on the territory of Ukraine. Boris Mozolevsky hails from the Steppe Pobuzhye, so since childhood he fell in love with the endless steppe, its unique tart smell and the boundlessness of the heavenly space, to which he devoted many of his poems. He wrote and published an enchanting book «Scythian steppe». This is essentially a prose and poetic poem-an anthem of the long-past history of Ukraine, illustrated with beautiful images of products found in the steppe graves-mounds of the disappeared people – «distant ancestors – our or not ours, who crowned the spear with a laurel wreath».

Keywords: Scythology, archeology, Steppe Ukraine, poetry, pectoral.

THE TURKISH KARAMÜRSEL/CARAMUSSAL SHIPS, 1550S-1650S: NEW RESEARCH AVENUES, NEW INSIGHTS

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Abstract:

A scholar specialized in early modern Mediterranean history would find the Turkish karamursel ship as a rather familiar topic. Numerous dictionaries and footnotes inform him or her about how it served as one of the main cargo ships used by the Ottomans in maritime trade, as well as for moving troops and ammunitions overseas. Yet except for its crescent-like profile and a very high stern, there is not much else to say for certain. The scarcity of relevant sources has driven maritime historians into several attempts of hypothetical reconstruction. This paper aims to fill this gap by bringing into focus two neglected categories of historical records. They provide us with series of data to ultimately open new research avenues on ship size, tonnage (carrying capacity), crew size and passengers.

Keywords: Ships, Naval History, Economic History, Ottoman Empire, Early Modern Mediterranean.

MIDDLE PRUT DEPRESSION. PRELIMINARY DATA OF SOME FIELD ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract:

Surface archaeological research in micro-zonal units can bring a package important informative in view of the remodelling of some inhabited spaces in the prehistoric period. Currently, thanks to interdisciplinary research, we have several working tools available they can provide us with data on the presence of human communities in different territories. Joining these research



methods, we would like to present in the following lines the methodological approach that led to identification of these unique sites in the southwest of the Middle Prut Depression, a micro-region that extends in the north-eastern part of Romania, in the northwest of the Republic of Moldova and in the southwest of Ukraine. According to the preliminary data obtained from the research of the archaeological material taken, we assigned these unique archaeological resorts in the late Bronze Age, New Culture (1600-1200 BC). Archaeological field research is in full swing, which will further generate new data, which will be gradually presented by their signatories.

Keywords: archaeological research, microregion, human communities, interdisciplinary research, Prut Depression middle, late Bronze Age.

LATIUM UNDER SIEGE: ROMANS, LATINS, AEQUI AND VOLSCI IN THE 5TH CENTURY BC

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Abstract:

In the external affairs of Rome, the 5th century BC is marked by the battles fought along with the Latins to repel the Aequi and the Volsci, who were tempted to occupy areas of the Latin plain. Some of the Latin cities managed to survive, while other cities, near the border of the region, were occupied by the invaders. Until the middle of the 5th century BC, almost every year, the Aequi and the Volsci undertook military expeditions to the Latin territory. Titus Livius recorded Roman campaigns carried out every year against the Volsci or the Aequi, but it is difficult to separate the historical reality from fiction in his narrative. In the middle of the 5th century BC, the number of records in the literary tradition, related to the wars with the two populations began to decrease in number. Most likely, the sedentarization of the Aequi and of the Volsci led to the abandonment of warrior activities and the focusing on agriculture. The Latin colonies, founded by the Romans and their allies in the strategic points of Latium, also played an important role in blocking the invasions.

Keywords: Rome, Latium, Aequi, Volsci, Latin colonies.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ROMANIA DURING 1918-1948

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Abstract:

In the Romanian educational space, secondary education has undergone various paradigm shifts, after 1919, having as its main responsibility the formation of a nation with a deep general culture, formed for university education and prepared for raising the level of education at the level the whole country. According to the pedagogical currents of the time, secondary education presented itself as a school intellectualist type, but with yield below expectations, which led to the introduction of exams at the end of each school year and the baccalaureate exam in 1925, in the hope of increasing the quality educational act and, consequently, to have very well-prepared graduates. The impact produced by these changes led to the increase of philosophical education, starting with 1926, in the idea of formation students in the spirit of conceptions of the world and

life, as a result of finding that young people were disoriented, professionally. This type of education, focused on theorizing, has developed to the detriment real education, reaching in the first half of the twentieth century the finding that in Romania too many officials and too few "tradesmen" were trained. Only after the great crisis economic development from 1931 the high school acquires practical orientation, and from 1934 it returns to the old form of high school, as a school of general culture, a school for the selection of intellectual elites. The evolution of the legislative framework of public education was a victory at the end of a battle of visions, on the one hand it wanted to motivate the access of young people to education, and on the other hand the need for material and financial resources was highlighted to achieve the first goal. The visions could have been complementary if the socio-economic would have allowed it and financial resources would have been sufficient.

Keywords: secondary education, legal framework, education, interwar period, educational paradigm.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME FORTIFICATIONS FROM THE AENEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE IN THE SUBCARPATHIAN AREA OF MOLDAVIA

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Abstract:

Prehistoric human communities have adopted, in context, defence measures materialized by strengthening some of the settlements with anthropogenic defensive systems. Even if this fact is noticed in some Early Eneolithic settlements, only in the Cucuteni culture can concrete ways be identified fortification. In general, favourable topographic locations were used (promontories, spurs of eraser), to which one or two ditches were added. In some cases, the latter are still visible in field, but others were also captured on geo-physical scans. For the Bronze Age the situation changes, to a large extent, in the sense that only in the first and second stage of fortified settlements with ditches and waves are attested to this chronological segment. The research carried out in recent years in the sub - Carpathian area of Moldova has brought obvious elements of novelty, especially by conducting geophysical investigations. Archaeological excavations have also put in highlights the fact that for the early period of the Bronze Age there were fortification systems.

Keywords: Eneolithic, Bronze Age, fortifications, geo-physical scans.



POLITICAL DOCTRINAIRES ANALYZED IN STEINHARDTIAN PUBLISHING

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Abstract:

Nicolae Steinhardt was a refined intellectual who asserted himself in the interwar period through his collaboration with magazines such as *Revista Fundațiilor Regale*, *Revista Burgheză*, *Victoria*, *Libertatea* etc. Apart from the topics that reveal N. Steinhardt's love for literature and for any aspect related to culture and art, many of his interwar articles reveal a fine analytical sense at the political level. The anchoring of N. Steinhardt in political life and his concern for understanding political concepts and identifying the features of effective governance are revealed by reading, analyzing and exposing the political ideas launched by various doctrinaires.

In the interwar Steinhardtian journalism we find pertinent radiographs on some political events that changed the course of history, dissections of some political ideologies but also critical analyzes on the political ideas of some important doctrinaires, of different political "colors" and various ethnic origins, such as: Alexis de Tocquville, Joseph Barthélemy, Lucien Prévost-Paradol, Benjamin Constant, Silvio Trentin, André Suarès, Georges Sorel, Saint-Simon etc. The way of reporting to the works and their theories is intended to be an objective one by pointing out some positive and negative aspects, but in essence they reflect the author's subjectivity and N. Steinhardt's political conceptions: the distinction between democracy and liberalism, the support of constitutional monarchy and freedom people, hostility to universal suffrage as a form of mass tyranny, opposition to any form of totalitarianism.

Keywords: N. Steinhardt, journalism, political doctrinaires, ideologies, interwar period.

THE USE OF THE ROMANIAN GENDARMERIE DURING THE ATTACK IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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Abstract:

With Romania's entry into the war and the mobilization of the entire army, on June 22, 1941, the gendarmerie received a number of specific missions, such as the participation of gendarme units and subunits in actions military. During the Second World War, the Romanian Gendarmerie participated with troops increased during attacks in order to disorganize, combat the enemy device and capture its artillery material. In order to carry out the attacks, it was necessary for the Romanian Gendarmerie to hold account of certain aspects regarding the preparation phase, respectively the elaboration of the manoeuvre plan and offensive equipment of the front, as well as on the execution phase of the attack that was to comprise some points such as general information, mission, manoeuvring idea, area of action, front of attack, carrying out the attack and at the same time moving the command posts. In the period 1941-1944, in area of operations armies, the gendarmes supported the armed forces, participating directly in the attacks successive, causing many human and material losses.

Keywords: gendarme, attack, war, unity, front.



ELEMENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEOLITHIC AND ENEOLITHIC PERIOD IN CRACĂU-BISTRIȚA DEPRESSION

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Abstract:

The Cracau-Bistrita depression is considered one of the most representative sub-Carpathian in the country, with a clearly defined dwelling hearth, with a smooth relief between interfluvies and terraces widely spread along valleys, with petrographic deposits belonging to the Neogene and Quaternary. Landscape archaeology is in clearly multidisciplinary and used by archaeologists, because it emphasizes the relationship between culture material (artifacts) and the surrounding environment or on the anthropic, cultural change of the landscape and the environment natural. The geographical landscape, with its characteristics, has always been included in archaeological research, but it was seldom brought into line with the daily activities of prehistoric man.

Keywords: landscape archaeology, interdisciplinarity, neo-Eneolithic, archaeozoology, archaeobotany, paleoecology.

ON THE IMAGE OF PADMASAMBHAVA IN TIBETAN TEXTS PRECEDING ZANGS GLING MA

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Abstract:

This paper reviews five texts regarding Padmasambhava, which were written before Zangs gling ma (dBa' bzhed and four manuscripts discovered in Dunhuang - Pelliot tibétain 44, IOL Tib 321, IOL Tib J 644 and Pelliot tibétain 307), in an attempt to outline a historical portrait of Padmasambhava, different from the mythologized portrait shaped by Zangs gling ma and the revealed biographies following it.

Keywords: Padmasambhava, Buddhism, dBa' bzhed, Śāntarakṣita, first spread of Buddhism in Tibet.

REGIMENT 1 GENDARMS IN 1918

Ioan Valentin, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

Abstract:

In 1918, the 1st Gendarmes Regiment, residing in Craiova, was part of the 1st Bucharest Brigade. The regiment was subordinated to the 1st Craiova Gendarmes Battalion and the 2nd Slatina Gendarmes Battalion. These battalions were subordinated to several companies of gendarmes. At the command of the 1st Gendarmes Regiment Colonel Anastasie Șoiculescu was appointed. The paper is the result of research by some documents from archival funds in the



field of public order and security held by the Archives Central National Historical. The study of these documents sheds light on the organization and functioning, the area of competence, but also the activities and missions of the gendarmes from 1918.

Keywords: regiment, organization, missions, gendarme.

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGES OF BACĂU IN THE YEARS 1940-1941

Emanuel Bălan, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

Abstract:

The present study presents an inventory of the synagogues of the Bacău community in the first two years of the regime Antonescu (1940-1944). If during the history of this community, the number of synagogues fluctuated, in during the war, at least during the years 1940-1941, their number increased, the consequence evacuations in the summer of 1941, when all Jews in Bacău County were forced to flee. Settle in the county capital. The inventory of these synagogues provides valuable information about the organization their movable and immovable property, income and expenditure, number of parishioners and number and the kind of religious services officiated within them. It must be said that some of them were requisitioned by the army and other state institutions, so that the functioning and conduct of religious services were hampered.

Keywords: The Antonescu regime, the Jewish community, rabbi, synagogue, Western rite, requisition, evacuation.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SOVIET PLACES OF MEMORY OF THE POSTWAR PERIOD IN THE SYMBOLIC SPACE OF THE SOUTHERN BESSARABIAN CITIES

*Viktor Drozdov
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Abstract:

The research focuses on the processes of creating places of memory in the cities of the Izmail district in the postwar period as a component of the Soviet politics of memory in the region. The author identifies the importance of the ideological factor in the construction of places of memory in the "late Stalinism" period, such as the monument to Alexander Suvorov and the Historical Museum in Izmail, the monument to the Tatarbunary Rebellion, and others. Particular attention is paid to the peculiarities of the memorialization of World War II heroes and victims in the first postwar decade. Based on the analysis of materials of modern mass media, the role of these Soviet places of memory in commemorative practices of independent Ukraine and their position in the symbolic space are considered. It is emphasized that despite decommunization in the



country, the places of memory, which were a component of the Soviet ideological discourse, have been preserved in the south of the Odesa region.

Keywords: politics of memory, places of memory, Southern Bessarabia, postwar period, Stalinism.

THE POLISH-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SIGNING OF THE MOSCOW PROTOCOL (1929) AND ROMANIA'S POSITION

Cătălin Negoită,
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Abstract:

In August 1928, the Briand-Kellogg Pact was signed in Paris, which brought out the war as an instrument of resolving disputes between states, outside the law. The treaty was to enter into force when it was ratified by the legislatures of all signatory states. To become a champion of peace, the Union Soviet Union proposed to Poland the signing of a protocol for the entry into force of the Paris Pact, in anticipation, no longer expecting the cumbersome bureaucratic formula. The USSR also invites the signing to this document, all the countries in its western neighbourhood, except Romania. Poland conditioned signing the document of Romania's presence, and after long negotiations, Moscow accepted, giving to understand Bucharest that this act does not imply the recognition of Bessarabia's membership in Romania.

Keywords: Poland, USSR, Romania, Bessarabia, Protocol, Moscow.

STATE AS A SUBJECT OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Abstract:

The ensemble of international relations that take place within the international society involves the participation of a wide and varied range of entities: states, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, transnational companies, individuals, etc., but not all these actors have the quality of subjects of international law. According to traditionalist theory, the state was considered the only subject of international law until the end of the First World War. Within the system of subjects of international law, the state is appreciated as a primordial, original, universal and fundamental subject, but the challenges of the 20th century and the evolution of international law have led to the erosion of its hegemony at the international level and the appearance of new actors on the international scene who have been recognized as subjects of international law. Even though non-state subjects are growingly demanding an increase of their role within the international society, they do not occupy, however, an identical position to that of the state in the system of subjects of international law, essential attributes such as sovereignty, the fact that it is endowed with the fullness of the international personality, its quality of creator of the international legal order through which it



also determines the legal status of the other actors participating in the international relations make an obvious distinction between the state and the other subjects. The state is considered in the specialized writings the necessary subject of international law.

Keywords: international relations, international law, international society, international legal personality, sovereignty.

NEGULESCU-POULET-FERRARIS REPORT, BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

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Abstract:

The intellectual dimension of international cooperation, an important tool for consolidating the peace established after the First World War, was promoted by some specialized institutions created within the League of Nations. The analysis of the context, content and importance of the Negulescu-Poulet-Ferraris Report presented on September 18, 1921, for the establishment of the International Intellectual Cooperation Commission is the main objective of our presentation based on the study of archive documents, echoes in the press of the time, recent studies that touch tangentially on the issue of the interwar international intellectual cooperation.

Keywords: Intellectual International Cooperation, League of Nations, International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation.

THE ENLARGEMENT POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

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Abstract:

The period of peace and stability that Europe is going through is largely due to an unprecedented political and legal constructions: the European Union. Witness the violence that has ravaged countries Europe twice in just half a century, the elites of that time saw regional integration as the solution suitable to remove the causes of conflagrations. Of course, the idea of politically uniting Europe was not new, but at as old as the "old continent." This time, however, the polarization of the post-war world between capitalism and communism convinced the European West to embrace the desideratum of economic interdependence. Today, three decades after the collapse of the Iron Curtain and the withdrawal, for the first time, of a Member State (United Kingdom), enlargement to the Western Balkans appears to be an absolute priority for European construction. The European integration of the countries of the Western Balkans is, without a doubt, a strategic investment in a Stable, strong and united union.

Keywords: European Union, Western Balkans, EU enlargement, association and stabilization agreement, integration European Union.



ROMANIAN-MOLDOVAN BILATERAL RELATIONS AND BESSARABIAN NATIONALISTS ('60S-'70 AI SEC. XX)

Olesea Palamarja Vrabie
"Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

Abstract:

In this material we intend to discuss some ideas related to Bessarabia, the relations between Chisinau and Bucharest from the late '60s and '70s of the twentieth century. This time the bilateral relations will be outlined from another perspective, namely, in terms of the activity carried out by certain people in bodies and organizations such as the National Patriotic Front (FNP) that operated clandestinely and campaigned for the promotion of values in Bessarabia, for the return to Latin writing, to speaking in Romanian and later, to its union with Socialist Romania. We will draw some of the most representative moments related to the attempts, successes and finalities of those attempts of the Bessarabian militants to be heard in Bucharest. We will also present the position of the leaders in Bucharest regarding the situation of these members of the pro-Romanian organizations and the way in which all bilateral contacts were managed in the light of the international situation and especially of the anti-Romanian propaganda "war" in the MSSR.

ETHNIC ELITES IN BUDJAK AND THEIR FRAGILE RELATIONSHIP WITH ROMANIAN AUTHORITIES (EARLY 1920S)

Oana Mitu
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Abstract:

In the first years after the war, Bessarabia settled into peace with great difficulty. Aside from the obvious reasons for unrest (the frequent and destructive attacks from Bolshevik bands), people were uneasy because nothing was yet certain about the future envisioned for them by the Romanian state. Unverifiable rumours, deliberate falsifications and agitations made the heterogenous population feel insecure and untrusting towards the administrative promises of the new power. New governors mixed with the old, so the common folk did not know where to pledge obedience. On their side, central authorities were unsure how to manage the ethnically mixed environment, especially those regions laden with minorities, like the north and the south of the province. Nor did they know how to engage the local elites, whose social authority could endanger the introduction and application of national principles. In this light and baring that they wanted to secure the territory against the communist threat, the new administration reacted strongly to any stimuli, seeing it as the only way to manage the unmanageable. This meant that no one was exempt from suspicion when it came to determining who was loyal, deceitful, dangerous, etc, and who not. Amidst the usual malfunctions and disorders of a post-war society, dealing with the new authorities was for minority elites like walking on quicksand: if you moved in the right way you might have gone unscathed, but a mistake could lock you into a very uncomfortable position. Our goal is to discover and analyse some examples illustrating this situation.

Keywords: southern Bessarabia, Bolgrad, ethnic mayor, ethnic teacher, treason, investigation.



ROMANIAN EMIGRANTS IN THE PORT OF ANTWERP (1919-1940)

Ionel Munteanu, University of Bucharest, Romania

Abstract:

The phenomenon of emigration and immigration in Europe became significant at the end of the 19th century, becoming more pronounced during the 20th century. Economic crises, the health situation, and political changes were some of the reasons for these two phenomena. The presence of foreigners in the port of Antwerp at the end of the 19th century forced the administrative authorities to create new statistics according to nationality, gender, and age. Between 1879-1881, the German population transited the most frequent port of Antwerp to America due to much lower costs and the desire to exploit a new world. The present research aims to analyse the phenomenon of transit of the Romanian population through the port of Antwerp to North or Latin America. Starting from the research of foreign historians, we want to bring to light some funds from the Antwerp City Archives regarding the creation of the Belgian travel agencies in Bucharest. During the research, we will notice that not only Romanian citizens applied for the transit of the port of Antwerp, but also Jews, Russians, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, and many others. In European literature, we find many studies on the phenomenon of migration of English, Dutch, Belgians, Italians, Germans, Poles, or Russians. Unfortunately, so far, we do not have enough information on the migration of Romanians. The purpose of this research is to bring new additions to European historiography, but also to eliminate existing gaps in Romanian historiography.

Keywords: Emigrant, Antwerp, Red Star Line, White Star Line, Bucharest.

THE EMIGRATION OF THE POPULATION FROM ISMAIL COUNTY TO THE FAR EAST IN THE YEARS 1900 -1905

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Republic of Moldova*

Abstract:

In this communication, based on archival materials, the author analyzes the process of emigration of population in Ismail County in the Far East, in the years 1900-1905. The main cause of population emigration is to be identified in the demographic processes they have taken place in the province in the first half of the nineteenth century, in the policy of colonization and denationalization promoted by the Russian imperial administration, in the aftermath of the agrarian reform of 1868, frequent droughts, epidemics, tax increases, population growth, lack of agricultural land, etc. A large number of requests for emigration came from the peasants from Cahul, Ismail, Vulcănești, etc. After receiving all the necessary documents (travel permit) from the authorities, discounted tickets for the train journey, where the composition of the family was indicated, they were to travel a road long and difficult. Thus, the peasants, who chose the railway, were to travel on the route: Vulcanesti-Samara-Ufa, to Omsk, Akmolinsk region. Then, from there, they were to reach the Obi station, the path Siberian Railway, from where, on the rivers of Siberia, to the city of Blagovescensk, Amur region, passing over 10 thousand km. The



terms of these trips could last from 4-5 months to 2-3 years. The peasants of all the governments of the empire, including Bessarabia, which chose the sea route, were to move from the port of Odessa, by ship to Vladivostok, arriving there within 50 days. Authorities Imperials practically did not stand in the way of granting permission to emigrate the population. The main condition was to comply with the circulars and regulations issued, according to which the emigration was allowed.

Keywords: Bessarabia, Ismail, the Far East, emigration, peasants, land.

PHILOSOPHY

PARMENIDES AND THE THINKING OF THE BEING

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Abstract:

Ancient Greek philosophy revolved around the problem of being and the beginnings of this world. The solutions offered in this regard are multiple, demonstrating the insight of the human mind and its power to amaze. Among the ancient thinkers, Parmenides stands out through his metaphysical meditations and cannot be framed in the currents foreshadowed by the Greek tradition. Through the phenomenology of the twentieth century, we can acquire an ingenious tool for reading the intentions of the philosopher from Elea.

Keywords: Greek philosophy, phenomenology, principle, being, becoming.

THE NEW ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE VISUAL – PROPEDEUTICS FOR THE FILM-PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract:

Cinema itself is a new practice of images and signs, whose philosophy has to turn theory into a conceptual practice. (Gilles Deleuze, *Cinema II-Imaginea-timp*, p.364) Our civilisation could be thought of as a civilisation of the visual. Expressing thoughts in images and by means of images has become for all of us a predilection when referring to reality. As Lipovetsky would say, the world has become a „global screen”, and this is because our brain has turned itself into a sort of screen where images are being projected. In this new order of things, the mind belongs to this world of objects, being inherent to reality, while the perceptive functions are as well functions of the objective reality. The brain as a screen, the mind as an object of reality and the image as a reference for the objects are the three requirements for the visual anthropology to appear. Modern cinema is the one which best illustrates these new references between the mind and the



objects, the way in which both perception and knowledge as a whole are being created. Visual anthropology echoes therefore in a new ontology of images and fulfils itself with a gnoseology. For this reason, we set forth the possibility of a film philosophy, and furthermore, given the new conditions of knowledge, of a new theory which is deductively rooted in the image of the film. We are part of a cinema-like world. In this world, reflection has ceased to be a privilege of philosophy; it is undoubtedly a dynamo-genesis, a permanent movement towards accomplishment, a fixation points which is continuously changing. "Thinking is thought through concepts, or functions, or sensations' (Deleuze, Guattari, *Ce este filosofia*, Ed. Hecate, 2020, p.234). Philosophical language doesn't dominate thinking, as long as cinema invents film-philosophy (as in Godard's films), or Pollock's paintings endow the „perception thinking” with new values. Is there any language of cinema? Can cinema impose its own principles and concepts, or does it need to depend permanently on philosophy, in order to express itself? Can films embody thinking? How is it possible to create a film-philosophy? These are few of the questions of the new visual anthropology, as illustrated by the seventh art and seen as a synthesis of all arts.

Keywords: global screen, cinematography, reflection, film, anthropology.

THE MAJOR ROLE OF MATHEMATICS IN BRIDGING DISCIPLINES

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"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The bridge as a metaphor has been recently used in many papers dealing with interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity. By bridging disciplines of science, art or philosophy, ideas, methods, various tools (which are often provided by mathematics) are transferred from one discipline to another. Mathematics plays a crucial role in this process. On the one hand, mathematics has a high connectivity, and, on the other hand, the mathematical concept of isomorphism could be successfully applied in investigating similarities between structures from different fields of knowledge. When building a real bridge, people have to encounter various problems: costs, technical and environmental issues, or the opposition of those who are against the bridge. Furthermore, the construction could lead to unexpected consequences. Similarly, such situations might occur when building metaphorical bridges between disciplines. Despite these phenomena, bridging in culture is not only necessary but also unavoidable.

Keywords: Interdisciplinarity, bridge as metaphor, mathematics in relationship with science and humanities.



CIORAN – A PRIVATE THINKER

Adrian Buzdugan, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania

Abstract:

At first, Cioran was tempted to go along with academic philosophy, but his experience as an insomniac and the influence of some of his friends who were professors of Philosophy make him philosophically stand against school philosophy. The systematic philosophy does not hold when facing irrationality; its abstract ideas and structures do not provide any consolation against suffering or lack of meaning. Cioran is not keen on being called a philosopher; he doesn't want his authentic, visceral philosophy to be acknowledged as philosophy. Instead, he chooses to be a private thinker. In effect, Cioran reties the Greek philosophy of the beginning, which was leaning toward wisdom, with the unmediated expression of living, most of which consisting of suffering.

Keywords: traditional philosophy; non-systematic philosophy; private thinker; wisdom.

RELIGION AND CULTURE. UNDERSTANDING PHILOSOPHY IN THE WORK OF PLATO AND ARISTOTLE

*Niadi Corina Cernica
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Abstract:

In Plato's work there are observations about philosophy that attest to the influences of the Greek religious currents, especially of the Pythagoreans, who were also a religious group. Philosophy, he says in "Phaidon," is a method of purification, of separating the soul from the body and the senses. Philosophy is a preparation for death and destiny after death. In "Phaidros" it is said that the muses of philosophy are Urania and Caliope, Urania being the oldest muse. In the dialogue "Cratylus", Socrates repeatedly appears to be inspired by the muses.

For Aristotle, metaphysics is the specific thinking of the gods, being the thinking about the first principles and causes. According to ancient poets, the practice of philosophy brings great misfortune on the part of the gods, who punish any man who wants to equal or surpass the gods. Aristotle opposes this conception in the work "Metaphysics".

Philosophy, in the work of Plato and Aristotle, refers not only to the works of earlier philosophers, but also to Greek religion and culture. It approaches or departs from religious ideas or cultural traditions, through its themes and problems.

TRACTATUS LOGICO-PHILOSOPHICUS AT 100 YEARS OLD

*Iulian Grigoriu
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Abstract:

In 1921, when Ludwig Wittgenstein was 32 years old, his paper called Logisch - Philosophische Abhandlung was published in Annalen der Naturphilosophie magazine. A year later it was printed independently in English by C. K. Ogden who had F. P. Ramsey as consultant, under the



title *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. This will be the only book published in his lifetime, although the Austrian philosopher has written a lot, especially in the field of the philosophy of language and the philosophy of mathematics. In this presentation I highlight certain moments from the gestation period of the *Tractatus* and the reception problems that appeared with the first translations into English language. The work catches the attention of philosophers and mathematicians from the beginning, and over time various teams are created around some directions of interpretation. Here I intend to review the most important types of reading/reception of the *Tractatus*, as well as a classification of exegism according to the philosophical property with different stakes: realism, transcendentalism, logicism, etc. I characterize the entire Wittgensteinian philosophy as unitary, and I frame it in the field of metaphylaphosphy. At the same time I proceed to elucidate the primary terms of *Tractatus* (*Sachlage*, *Tatsache*, *Sachverhalt*) and show what problems they raise in connection to their translation into Romanian language.

Keywords: *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, Resolute and Ineffability readings, main terms from *Tractatus*, unitary meaning of *Tractatus*, modal interpretation, mereological interpretation, metaphilosophy.

J.S. MILL AND THE REDISCOVERY OF FREE SPEECH

Alexandra Lucia Teodorescu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The right to free speech is more and more often the subject of debate nowadays, in the post-information and post-truth era in which we live, both online, as well as in radio and television, and also in universities in the Western world. The latest events related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the role of social media in major political events and the increasing political correctness in Western universities, made us inquire what are the grounds for defending free speech. The paper will present John Stuart Mill's arguments for free speech, bringing them to our times and testing their force. We will investigate current forms of limitations of free speech in Romania and try to see how these could be corrected and if this would be the right choice for policy makers.

Keywords: Mill, free speech, constitution, knowledge, truth.

HUMOROUS IRONY, SUPERIOR DEFENSE MECHANISM OF THE SELF

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Abstract:

Within the psychic apparatus, structured on the three levels already known in psychoanalysis (Id, Ego, SuperEgo), the ego fulfills the function of mediator between the other two psychic courts, subject to the principle pleasure (ID), respectively moral principles (SuperEgo). In other words, the inner struggle takes place in the realm the conscious (I), which is subject to the principle of reality. And to defend themselves from the requirements more or less exaggerated



of the unconscious and of the SupraE, the Ego is forced to resort to various defensive strategies. Among many other things, among the mature defense mechanisms is humor, which, to reduce mental discomfort or the unpleasant effects of certain emotions, contribute to the realization to some objectivity in relation to others or to a certain situation. Humor, or humorous irony (as I will categorize this defensive mechanism here), therefore implies a degree of reflection and self-reflection, due to the distance that always appears between the humorist and the target, respectively between the ironist and ironically.

Keywords: irony, humor, repression, defense mechanisms.

MORAL SPACE AS A VECTORIAL FIELD

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Abstract:

We can easily observe how, in contemporary times, moral space of individuals and communities becomes more polymorphic, culturally diverse, relativistic and technological. All these makes us wonder if the classical approaches to morality are still functional and sufficient both for individuals and groups, both in practice and theory. This article proposes a description of moral spaces as sociological, psychological and cultural spaces that describe fields that can be defined in cartesian axis systems that hold a vertical dimension given by principles and values that are considered sacred and a horizontal dimension that is practice land utilitarian. Moral positions of individuals and groups are given by certain points in these vectorial logical spaces that assume each time a value on vertical axis and a value on horizontal axis itself. Ends of spectrum are given by values only on horizontal axis (exclusively practical positions with no moral values or principiality) or only on vertical axis (exclusively axiological positions with no practical dimensions). This approach allows a moral space that is both pluralistic and diverse without being in itself relativistic. The moral space can be described as democratic land intrinsically tolerant and apt to fundament a democratic and dialogical interaction between citizens. Therefore, this article tries to establish useful theoretical tools for understanding and describing democratic land culturally rich sociological spaces.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MYTHS OF MODERNITY IN TRANSHUMANISM, FROM AN ORTHODOX THEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract:

The myths of modernity can be found in an evolved form in the postmodern period, as they are evident in the legitimation of transhumanism. The myth of human reason, the myth of building the superman and the myth Confidence in progress are the three main founding myths of the modern, postmodern and period transhuman. However, these myths are rediscovered and reinterpreted in a new way, creating a legitimate philosophical and ideological framework and at the same time offering a new approach to reality with everything it presupposes as a way of



giving life to the ideals of a changing world. Thus, in transhumanism, the myth of human reason as the supreme reality becomes the myth of artificial superintelligence, superior to the human one, the myth of the superman of Fr. Nietzsche becomes the myth of the improved man, and the myth trust in progress becomes an ideology of progress, progress being understood as reality and necessity intrinsic to the man-machine, but also to the world. Orthodox theology does not reject the idea of continuous progress as human being, nor the importance of rationality present in the world created as an intrinsic support of the evolution towards perfection and neither the efforts of constant improvement of the human being, body and soul. However, the deification of man through the grace of the Holy Spirit, the growth of man in love through eternal dialogue with Its creator, of whom the Holy Eastern Fathers speak, is very far from the idea of “singularity of consciousness” or that of digital immortality from the transhumanist utopia.

Keywords: digital immortality; an Orthodox perspective; cyborg.

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

MIGRATION, COMPASSION AND FAITH: A CHRISTIAN-ORTHODOX READING OF ABDULRAZAK GURNAH

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Abstract:

Abdulrazak Gurnah received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2021, and for the motivation of the Academy. It turns out that he was rewarded “for uncompromising and full of penetration compassion for the effects of colonialism and the fate of the refugee before the chasm between cultures and continent”. For anyone familiar with his work, Gurnah is the quintessential focused writer on migration. (In an interview, the Zanzibar-born writer acknowledged, moreover, that “the thing that motivated the whole experience of writing was the idea of losing your place in the world.”). In this study we will analyse two of his best-known novels, "Paradise" and "On the sea". In them are found the themes mentioned above, and our goal is to highlight the measure in that faith, fuelled by compassion, plays a role in losing and regaining one's self-identity the emigrant. In the current socio-historical context, the vision shared by Gurnah is extremely relevant, and can be an opportunity for reflection on other cultures and religions.

Keywords: migration, faith, compassion, Abdulrazak Gurnah.



THEOLOGICAL THEMES IN THE HYMNOGRAPHY OF THE FUNERAL SERVICE

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Abstract:

In the liturgical treasury of the Orthodox Church, the services for the dead have also a place of honor. Since the first millennium, for those asleep in the Lord, the Church has drawn up specific regulations, which are performed on the day of death, on the eve of the funeral(at "dinner"),at the funeral and on the remembrance of 3, 9, 20 and 40 days, at the annual commemorations until the seventh year after death and the general commemorations during the liturgical year. By a historical and ritual point of view, things are (almost) clear, as much has been written about these issues. Not at all approached in Romanian theology is the analysis of the hymnography of funeral services, from the point of view of its theological theme. This is the subject of the present study, which attempts a thematization of funeral hymn creation and a theological analysis of verses and tropes that synthesize orthodox dogmatic teachings on triadology, anthropology, prayer and good deeds, death and life, heaven and hell, private and Universal Judgment. For certain theological and philological nuances, a comparative liturgical exercise was achieved, studying in parallel texts from the funeral services in Romanian, Greek and Slavonic. A true hymn of life, the orthodox hymnography of funeral services illustrates the richness of the teaching of faith and plastically presents the great truths concerning the mystery of life and death, as well as those concerning the Kingdom of Heaven which the Christian foretells and prepares through his pure and virtuous life.

Keywords: Church, service, funeral, hymnography, theological themes.

THE CEMETERY ENVIRONMENT AND THE BIRTH OF CHRISTIAN SACRED ART

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Abstract:

Any general perspective on Christian sacred art and, therefore, on its history and evolution, it involves the reference to its beginnings, which, according to the evidence that has come down to us, are related of the cemetery environment. The specialized works, which investigate, classifies and interpret the evidence regarding the beginnings of Christian art are numerous, and their authors agree in stating that the beginnings of Christian art are related to the cemetery environment. The present study aims to highlight, on addition, the causal link between the cemetery environment in the catacombs of Rome, and not only, and the beginnings of Christian sacred art, with the means and ways of its manifestation, with the first iconographic themes used and their significance and, last but not latter, with the cult of the early Church.

Keywords: catacombs, cemetery, sarcophagus, symbol, icon, sacred art, painting / sculpture.



THE END OF MAN'S EARTHLY LIFE AND CONTEMPORARY MORAL DISCERNMENT

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Abstract:

What is certain is that death is inevitable for man. By definition, man is mortal, and, from this point of view, he resembles any creature on Earth. Nevertheless, man is still human even when facing death, as he is aware, and therefore experiences this perspective. Man does not die as an animal but tends to place this event in a universe coordinated by values and norms, where the very experience of death as humanity's most dreaded problem can find its meaning. Death presented as an inexorable ending makes man ask himself questions about his own existence.

Keywords: death, medicine, man, fear, life.

PROBLEMS AND PASTORAL CHALLENGE TO THE MISSION OF THE ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN THE DIASPORA. PERSPECTIVES OF THE FUTURE

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Abstract:

This study refers to the communities of Romanian Orthodox believers from the neighbourhood of our country and abroad. It approaches the issue of the diaspora from a historical perspective, then presenting its evolution from the beginning to its current organization, the missionary activity carried out by the Romanian Orthodox Church in the diaspora, as well as its canonical and pastoral organization. In the second part of the study, we briefly presented some of the characteristics of the Romanian diaspora, the challenges it faces as well as some future perspectives. At the end of the study, we presented some conclusions of the research undertaken.

Keywords: communities, believers, Orthodox, Romanians, neighbourhood, abroad, borders, country, history, evolution, activity, mission, organization, canonical, pastoral, challenges, perspectives.

PATRISTIC SOURCES OF THE BYZANTINE ICONOLOGY

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Abstract:

The patristic sources of iconology represent the foundation of the tradition of theological thinking in the first Christian millennium about the notion of eikon. Most of the time they are exegesis to the biblical sources in which the terms that have entered the vocabulary of Christian iconology are mentioned. The research of the patristic sources used by the Holy Fathers who



theorized the cult of the Holy Icons reveals to us the multitude of perspectives from which the concept of eikon was explained in the patristic literature. In this study the emphasis is on the way in which the Holy Fathers who defended the theological reason of the Holy Icons and highlighted new semantic valences of some Greek terms also found in Plato's philosophical vocabulary.

EXILE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES IN THE MINDS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

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Abstract:

The concept of exile in the history and civilization of the Jewish people is a truly traumatic one, which leaves deep traces in the collective mind. Despite all these traumas, we can discern the elements of resistance which made these exiles be endured in completely exceptional conditions. The strength of this resistance to denationalization, and, in the end, the loss of the people's identity was given by this unique mosaic monotheistic religion. Exile is a traumatic consequence of the history of the Jewish people from which derive a series of effects, which even today produce a certain reverberation in the social mind. The first exile found at the beginning of the coagulation of the Jewish people is the Egyptian one, which lasted for a period of about 400 years. The liberation from this exile gave the Jewish people the opportunity to claim their identity through the mosaic monotheistic religion. The second exile is the Babylonian one, which lasted from 597 B.Hr. until 538 B.Hr. (for 59 years), which had other dramatic consequences. The last exile is recorded after 70 A.Hr, the so-called Galut, which spread the Jewish people throughout the Mediterranean basin. Exile also had a positive side (if we can call it that way), as it preserved the identity of the people through its monotheistic faith as a form of resistance to the vicissitudes of history.

Keywords: exile, Galut, Jewish, people, mosaic.

THEOPOETICS OF THE OIL AND BAPTISMAL ANOINTMENT IN SAINT EPHREM THE SYRIAN'S MADRĀŠĒ

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Abstract:

St. Ephrem was not a theologian who wrote poems, he was a theopoet. His entire work illustrates his conception that the most adequate 'vase' that can receive theological thinking is poetry. His theological conception is embodied in madrāšē, not to seduce, or convince a potential audience but to reveal the mysteries of faith. In a melting pot of liturgic, Christ-oriented poetic sensibility St. Ephrem mixes Biblical typologies with symbolism of nature, only to distill the most profound lines about the embodied Word. The result is a dramatic, and complete mystagogy, difused in his teachings that are still little known. In this paper I will analyze the theopoetics of sacred oil and of baptismal anointment, as it appears in Hymns 4-7 (De Virginitate) and in Hymn 3 (De Epiphania). The complexity of this analysis requires a simultaneous examination of all



types of baptismal anointment, as they appear in the liturgical traditions of the first centuries of Christianity. The paper will then present, and attempt to define St. Ephrem's theological method, as it results from the dynamics of his theopoetics in the analyzed texts. By comparing and contrasting St. Ephrem's method to what is loosely defined as tradition, the paper will highlight his originality and will demonstrate the use of the theopoetic approach to St. Ephrem's mystagogy.

Keywords: oil, anointment, theopoetics, typology, mystagogy, theology.

POETRY WRITTEN AND "LIVED", IN THE CONTEXT OF COMMUNIST DETENTION

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Abstract:

In the communist prison, poetry was "written" even during detention, as opposed to memorialist, conceived post factum. The poetry of communist prisons represents "a total genre", "a binder" between people, having a mnemonic and social role.

We can add, the background religiosity of poetry, which is enhanced in this context if we think about the theme approached and the sacredness it imprints on the "life" of the detainee: "Poetry written in prisons is especially prayer." Therefore, it is easy to understand why, a constant of this poem is its moral vitality. A characteristic accepted and declared by the authors themselves, of these poetic texts is represented the lack of literature in view of the absence of their artistic intentionality.

People in prisons continue to live, writing in their minds and circulating poetry through the method knotting the thread, through Morse, by writing on the soap tablets, on the soles of the boots, on the wooden edge of the bed with a nail, on bags of cement at the Canal.

Although the climate in which these prison verses were conceived was a hostile one, often by atrocious suffering, in complete contradiction with the essence of any act of creation related to human freedom as a creative being, poetry, as a form of literature, proved to be meaningful.

Keywords: poetry, detention, communism, prayer.

THE HISTORICAL-RELIGIOUS WORK OF ARCHIMANDRITE ANDRONIC POPOVICI IN RELATION TO THE TSARIST CENSORSHIP

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Abstract:

Censorship is known to be an essential tool for promoting and maintaining a political regime. Considering that in Bessarabia and the Russian Empire, Orthodoxy is the dominant religion, and Orthodoxy as a religious doctrine is not divisible or interpretable, this mechanism should not have been applied in this context. However, censorship as a repressive tool acted depending on the origin and content of the works, being obviously a big difference between works bearing the endorsement of the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg and works by authors from governments and especially with a non-Slavic population. The case we are going to discuss can precisely



demonstrate this mechanism of operation of censorship, as well as the factors or indices by which it was conducted. The abbot Andronic Popovici, trained and receiving a rich experience at the school of Neamț and Secu monasteries, will also carry out his activity in Bessarabia, after his departure from the Neamț lands, as a result of the secularization policy of the ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza. At the Noul Neamț monastery, the archimandrite will write the fourth edition of the History of the Holy Neamț and Secu monasteries, which he will try to publish. The result will be a negative one given the ban from the censors. Exactly the causes of the interdiction of a religious work, written by a monk and descendant of Paisie Velicikovski, is the subject of our research.

Keywords: Andronic Popovici, Censorship, works, factors.

THE HOLY MARTYR CYRILLUS OF AXIOPOLIS

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The name of the saint martyr Cyrillus of Axiopolis (near today's Cernavodă, in Romania) is mentioned in both the *Breviarum syriacum* (on March 10 and May 12) and the *Martyrologium hieronymianum* (on March 8-9 and 11, April 26, May 9, and July 9). In the latter document, he is also twice mentioned as a bishop (on March 8 and July 9). The existence of the martyr is archaeologically confirmed by an inscription on a limestone slab uncovered at Axiopolis, in which the names of the martyrs Cyrillus, Quindeus, and Tasius are displayed. In his *De aedificiis*, Procopius of Caesarea also mentions a fortress (φρούριον) in Scythia bearing the name of St. Cyrillus. This indicates the prestige the martyr enjoyed in the Roman province of Scythia in Late Antiquity. One of the issues related to this martyr concerns his episcopal rank. The historical sources attest to the existence of a single bishop (that of Tomis) in Scythia until the first half of the sixth century. Considering the data of the available sources, the author puts forward the hypothesis that Cyrillus was a bishop of Tomis who was arrested and martyred at Axiopolis.

CARING FOR THOSE WHO ARE ASLEEP MIRRORED IN THE CANONICAL TRADITION AND LEGISLATION OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

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Abstract:

Inspired by the description of the burial of our Lord in the Gospels, Christians from the very beginning buried their dead with proper care and ceremonies. They believed that the body of every Christian was indeed “a temple of God” and, as such, it also was holy (I Cor. 3:16-17). In expectation of the “resurrection of the dead,” Christians believe that their bodies will once again be united with their souls and live forever. The Christian belief in the resurrection of the body was then the main reason why, since ancient times, the “funerals were arranged, the obsequies celebrated and the tombs prepared with a



reverent piety” among the Christians (cf. St. Augustine, *The City of God* I, 13). The burial of the Christian has a deep religious meaning that sums up certain gestures, ceremonies and religious customs, codified in the tradition and canonical legislation of the Orthodox Church that will be the subject of this study.

Keywords: deceased, burial, funerals, canonic legislation, orthodox.

THE PERSPECTIVE OF FATHER DUMITRU STĂNILOAE ON THE ROMANIAN DIASPORE AND ITS VALUES

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Abstract:

In the Homage Year of the Romanian Pastoral Care outside Romania, we set out a study to capture the perspective of Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae, on a phenomenon about which much has been written, the Romanian diaspora and the values of Romanians away from their birthplaces, both geographically and spiritually. The issue is particularly complex, because the increasingly stressful challenges of the "destination space" as called by specialists in sociology, which is an increasingly technicalized, robotic and globalized world, in which man must to adapt to the economy of consumption, competition, as well as uniformity and alienation of oneself, at an accelerated pace. At the same time, the space of the paper does not allow us an exhaustive approach, but we will limit ourselves to a case study on the mission of the Romanian Orthodox Church, and for this approach to be successful, we could find sources of inspiration in the work of Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae. At present, we can see that the Romanian Orthodox Church has managed, by setting up and consecrating Churches in the middle of the diaspora, to reduce distances, but the problem remains of the methods and means by which those far from home feel truly at home in the Church. Starting from these convictions of Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae, answering before God for the Romanian nation, the Romanian Orthodox Church, known as a "Church of Tradition", has the mission we believe, in the diaspora, to spiritually revive the nation and the faith of Romanians everywhere, to refresh the richness of spiritual interpretations for the Romanian Orthodox believers of tomorrow and especially for their preparation

Key words: Romanian diaspora, Fr. Dumitru Stăniloae, Romanian Orthodox Church.



SOCIOLOGY

VULNERABILITY OF THE PATIENT IN PALLIATIVE CARE IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONTEXT. BIOETHIC APPROACH

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Abstract:

The concept of "vulnerability" in medical practice represents a current approach, especially in the circumstances of the Covid-19 pandemic. In the palliative act, the acceptance of vulnerability draws a broader spectrum of understanding, being dependent on the physical, mental and social particularities of the patient in palliative care. The pandemic appearance of the SARS-Cov-2 virus marked the palliative activity by a new experience. Following the declaration by the WHO of the state of emergency in public health, the Extraordinary National Commission of Public Health of the Republic of Moldova convened on February 2, 2020, established a series of epidemic measures regarding the transmission of Covid-19 infection. These measures also had consequences for the exercise of palliative services both at home and in hospital. Moreover, the forms of manifestation of the vulnerability of the patient in palliative care have been amplified. Family visits to palliative care facilities or at home in isolation were restricted. These have increased communicative and decision-making vulnerability. Measures on access limits for spiritual, moral and psychological counsellors have marked the social vulnerability. In this climate, the medical worker was the only person who had to deal with the set of vulnerabilities specific to the patient in palliative care. In addition, there are deficiencies related to long-term and short-term institutional decisions, misinformation among the media, and professional hazards, etc. These events made us observe how the moral values, the bioethical principles of the palliative doctor-patient relationship to be re-evaluated, bearing various consequences for the palliative field. Thus, there is a need to intensify interdisciplinary disputes in the moral decision-making process of palliative activity during the pandemic period.

Keywords: bioethics, palliative care, vulnerability, Covid-19 pandemic.

USE OF PERSONALITY TESTS IN STAFF RECRUITMENT

Daniela Rusu-Mocănașu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

Since the 1990s, numerous studies have found a significant correlation between personality traits and workplace performance. In different fields, various professions, for certain positions certain personality traits have been identified as predictors of effectiveness. These findings have paved the way for innovation in staff recruitment methods. Personality tests were used, along with established methods, to identify the best candidates, the "right person" at the "right place".



In this paper we aim to describe the evolution of the use of personality assessment tests in staff recruitment.

Keywords: staff recruitment, performance, personality tests, predictors of workplace effectiveness.

HOW PEOPLE FORM IMPRESSIONS ABOUT OTHERS

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Abstract:

Social perception is the study of how people make inferences and form impressions in social interaction situations. There are some well-studied models concerning the processes of spontaneous identifying and using social cues to assess and form impressions about others. Both perceiver's personal dispositions and target individual's characteristics influence these formed impressions about others. Implicit personality theories are a type of model refers to the ways in which people identify and use social cues to make impressions about the traits, states and behaviour of other people in everyday life contexts. The present paper aims to present the psychological mechanisms through which individuals make judgements to predict and understand the personality of others, based on a limited or ambiguous in its meaning information, and then integrate these dispositions to form impressions. Were particularly analysed the social categorization and social stereotyping mechanisms as moderators for making assumptions and the factors that influence the accuracy of social perception.

Keywords: social perception, forming impressions, implicit theories, personality.

GENDER INEQUALITIES AND DISCRIMINATORY MECHANISMS IN THE LABOUR MARKET

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Abstract:

This study is part of a project funded by the European Union aimed at supporting equal opportunities and professional promotion of women in the project implementation counties: Galați, Brăila, Vaslui and Călărași. Our research starts from the premise that employment, pay or promotion conditions may limit women's participation in the labour market. In today's Romanian society, multiple inequalities between women and men persist on the labour market, in professional and social life. Even though the status of women in society has changed considerably compared to previous decades, women and men do not have the same opportunities in terms of educational and professional path or family life. The aim of this study is to analyse gender inequalities and discriminatory practices that affect both employed women and those who want to enter the labour market. Although anti-discrimination laws and



measures exist, they are neither sufficient nor effective to ensure equal opportunities for women in the field of professional relations. These need to be reinforced by education and public policies that integrate the gender equality dimension and create equal development opportunities for women and men.

Keywords: Gender inequalities, discriminatory practices, education, public policies.

ASPECTS OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC LIFE IN BESSARABIA (1918-1940)

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Abstract:

The study reveals the edifying activities in the cultural and scientific life of Bessarabia between the years 1918-1940: the establishment of various cultural societies and institutions and the first scientific institutions, the involvement of the Bessarabian intellectuals in organizing and carrying out cultural and scientific activities, the promotion of Romanian cultural values and identity in the rural area.

Keywords: Bessarabia (1918-1940), cultural and scientific life.

ASSOCIATIVE BEHAVIOUR - AN INDICATOR OF QUALITY LIFE

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Abstract:

Partnership to achieve common goals is an example of social action. When it is geared towards achieving a high level of quality of life, it is a complex dynamic and therefore of interest to researchers. This study explores the associative phenomenon from the perspective of two dimensions (which define the quality-of-life paradigm), namely quality of society and lifestyles (according to Mărginean and Precupețu's vision), but also from the perspective of the community life and social participation dimension (as stated by Fahey et al.) In addition to the theoretical approach on joining organisations for social involvement (in order to achieve a better life), the results of empirical research based on the administration of a questionnaire are presented. The empirical research highlights perceptions of action in society, the determinants of associational behaviour oriented towards social involvement and the motivations behind the establishment of non-governmental organisations. The present study is one section of a larger ongoing research on motivations for setting up NGOs and the development of the non-profit sector. The topic is of interest in that, thirty years after freedom of association was achieved in Romania, the exploration of the motivations for setting up an NGO has been sporadic, the study showing current aspects of association for involvement in society.

Keywords: associative behaviour, non-governmental organisations, motivations, quality of life.



THE FAMILY, A LANDMARK OF THE IDENTITY AND SPIRITUALITY OF TURKISH CULTURE IN ROMANIA

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Abstract:

The study of a nation from a historical, political, social and cultural point of view should, in his opinion, begin with the study of the family which is as old as the history of mankind.

The family is one of the important institutions that has survived from the past to the present. In this paper I will try to present the structure and features of the Turkish family starting from the pre-Islamic, Islamic-Ottoman period and the modern period. The solid family structure and order played an extremely important role in the mobility of the Turkish nation in a very wide geography that shaped history.

To this end, I will provide brief information about the Turkish family, its importance to society, marriage ceremonies, communication between family members and the rest of the relatives, as well as some traditions specific to the Turkish family.

Throughout human history, no individual has lived alone. People lived in communities and continued their lives with other members of these communities. The social structure of the family, the basic dynamics and the main driving force of the society differ from society to society, from culture to culture as we will see in the Turkish family.

The ancient Turks, whose life and culture were nomadic, therefore, the structure and life of the family were shaped according to the conditions of nomadic life. Family members had to fight together against difficult living conditions. This situation brought with it that both children and women entered adult roles from an early age.

According to Ziya Gökalp, the pre-Islamic Turkish family can be studied from five perspectives: tribal or clan, social kinship, genealogical from the grandfather, paternal families and finally, the family formed after marriage. Each of the five forms has a well-defined specific. In the old Turkish family, the man is a person with important functions and duties and the woman is the foundation of human society. The development of civilization and the happiness of human society depend on it. According to the oldest Turkish belief, "man and woman" are the children of heaven and earth. As such, it was a great sin for a woman to be beaten and despised in a tradition in which she was considered so sacred. In Turkish epics, the woman is always with the man. It is his power and inspiration. Young people are fighting to protect their families. Families must give soldiers to the state; however, while doing so, they see no difference between the benefits of the state and their own benefits and consider the benefit of the state to be theirs. This is still the case today.

Starting with the 9th-10th century, the Turks, for the most part, switched from the Tengrist faith to the Islamic religion. The two branches of Turkish origin in Romania, the Anatolian Turks and the Crimean Tatars of Muslim religion, will keep in the functional structure of the family elements inherited from the pre-Islamic tradition adapted to the Islamic religion, giving birth to the Turkish-Islamic culture specific to the Turkish branches.

Turkish family in Romania can be presented from two perspectives: the family of Ottoman Turkish and Turkish modern family. In the presentation of the two components, we see that the impact of modernism or post-modernism rather its mark in increasingly difficult, resulting in loss traditional values that intertwine with the spiritual crisis.



In this sense, the Women's Commission of the Turkish Democratic Union of Romania organizes conferences, seminars, interdisciplinary activities with topics dedicated to the family and its role in society.

Keywords: Turkish family, perspectives, tribe or clan, social kinship, genealogical line from grandfather, paternal line, marriage, pre-Islamic family, early Islamic, culture-Islamic Turkish, Women's Commission-UDTR.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

RECHERCHES HISTORIQUES DU CERCLE SCIENTIFIQUE D'ODESSA « HISTOIRE DE LA CROIX-ROUGE D'ISMAIL »

Larysa Dimova
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Abstract :

De 2013 Le Cercle scientifique interdisciplinaire de l'université nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa mène des recherches historiques liés avec le Mouvement Internationale de Croix-Rouge au territoire d'Izmail, région d'Odessa. Grâce au travail de recherches précédents, qui était fait par la Chef de l'Organization de CroixRouge d'Izmail M-me Halyna Dimova en 2002-2013, remit aux scientifiques pour systématiser les faits historiques, on a retrouvé riche histoire de la Croix-Rouge d'Izmail, ce que permis de créer le Cercle Scientifique à l'université nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa. Ce travail était fait avec des étudiants de Baccalauréat et de Master de la Faculté d'Histoire et de Philosophie à l'aide des langues étrangères : français et anglais. Les résultats de ce travail étaient présentées aux conférences scientifiques de l'université nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa (2016-2020), de l'Alliance Française d'Odessa (2013-2019) , aux Concour International de jeunes scientifiques Georges Gamov 2020 (sous le haut patronage de l'Ambassade de France en Ukraine), à la Conférence Francophone Interdisciplinaire Internationale «Migration & Minorités» (sous le haut patronage du Parlement Européen) à l'université «D'unarea de Jos» de Galati (2021), etc. De 2020 le Cercle travaille d'après la Référence historique contemporaine de cette organisation, qui ux années 2005-2018, fonctionnait comme l'Organization-pilote – l'École des meilleures pratiques régionales de Croix-Rouge d'Odessa.

Mots-clés : Cercle scientifique de l'université nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa, Histoire de Croix-Rouge d'Izmail, Chef de l'Organization - Halyna Dimova, activité francophone.



HISTOIRE CONTEMPORAINE DE CROIX-ROUGE D'ISMAIL SUR LES PAGES DES MEDIAS ELECTRONIQUES UKRAINIENNES

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Abstract :

Dans le cadre du travail de Cercle scientifique interdisciplinaire de l'université nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa on systématise le matériel de la presse, qui reflète le travail de l'organisation de Croix-Rouge d'Izmail a partir de 2002. La réforme des organisations de Croix-Rouge des villes moyennes et petites d'Ukraine dans le cadre de la législation actuelle a mis en œuvre toutes les procédures législatives nécessaires. À cet étape l'Organisation de Croix-Rouge d'Izmail coopère fructueusement avec le Comité national de Croix-Rouge d'Ukraine, en particulier sur la préservation de son histoire et les recherches historiques menées au sein du Cercle scientifique de l'UNO I.I. Mechnikov "Histoire de la Croix-Rouge d'Izmail", qui de 2020 travaille sous La Référence historique contemporaine de Croix-Rouge d'Izmail. On trouve le matériel informatique à la presse locale (Izmail.City; Courier print, Dounajec, Nouvelles d'Izmail, Izmail vechernij, Bessarabia inform, etc.), régionale (Odessa du soir, Odeski visti), nationale (Messenger de Croix-Rouge de l'Ukraine); aux Sites officiels de la mairie d'Izmail, de l'Administration régionale d'état d'Odessa, de Conseil régional d'Odessa, de Croix-Rouge d'Ukraine, de l'Organisation régionale de Croix-Rouge d'Odessa, de télévision d'Izmail, de Musée d'histoire locale d'Izmail Pridounavije, de bibliothèque d'Izmail Kotliarevsky, etc. Grâce aux recherches précédents, menait sous le patronage de la Chef de l'Organisation de Croix-Rouge d'Izmail M-me Halyna Dimova en 2002-2013, de travail de Service de Presse, crée sous sa direction, on a la possibilité de retrouver riche histoire contemporaine de Croix-Rouge d'Izmail.

Keywords : Cercle scientifique de l'université nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa, Histoire de Croix-Rouge d'Izmail, presse locale, régionale, nationale.

FORMATIVE MINDS AND CULTURAL "RENAISSANCE" IN THE ROMANIAN PROVINCES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

ESPRITS FORMATEURS ET « RENAISSANCE » CULTURELLE DANS LES PROVINCES ROUMAINES AU XIXÈME SIÈCLE

Ana Elena Costandache, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract :

Au XIXème siècle les provinces roumaines ont surmonté des difficultés à tous les niveaux : politique, social, culturel. Des mutations significatives ont été ressenties aussi dans les processus de réception et d'assimilation des valeurs européennes lorsque les nouvelles esthétiques se sont intégrées dans les mentalités autochtones en fonction des besoins artistiques, moraux et idéologiques des Roumains. En tant qu'esprits formateurs, les écrivains ont voulu à tout prix s'adapter au contexte européen ; ils ont renoncé aux modèles d'écriture ancienne (à la poésie néoclassique, par exemple) et ont adopté de nouvelles formes d'expression littéraire. En outre, par leur éducation faite selon l'esprit moderne européen, ils ont donné des exemples d'érudition et d'éducation qui se sont greffés sur la culture nationale. Notre étude propose une incursion



dans l'espace culturel roumain du XIX^{ème} siècle afin de présenter une image fidèle de la « renaissance » culturelle dans les provinces roumaines de cette époque-là.

Keywords : culture, modèle(s), éducation, influence(s), histoire.

SOME BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES ABOUT ROMANIAN LORDS AND HOLY HIERARCHS (IN THE ONLINE CATALOGS OF BCU ANDBMMB IN IASI)

Georgeta Merișor Dominte, "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi, Romania

Abstract:

The announced presentation is a first step, documentary, referring to "Some bibliographic sources about Romanian Rulers and Holy Hierarchs, in the online catalogs of BCU and BMMB from Iași ". This approach has the purpose of knowing and valuing traditional aspects - historical and cultural references, votive paintings, iconographies - with different materials and technologies, in support of new creations or achievements to promote Romanian specifics. That bibliographic foray is aimed primarily at students, masters, graduates and doctoral students from the Sacred Art section of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology "Dumitru Stăniloae" from UAIC Iași, but it can be of interest to all those concerned to document in relation to the respective topic.

Keywords: bibliographic sources (Romanian Princes and Holy Hierarchs, online catalogs) BCU and BMMB, Iași.

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE NOTIONS OF QUALITIES, PHYSICAL ABILITIES AND MOTOR SKILLS

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Abstract:

If we want to deepen a topic, it is important to clarify the meanings of the concepts we operate with, in order to facilitate the understanding of the reality to which we relate. In the field of physical education and sports that has its own specialized vocabulary, the need to establish the elements that provide coherence and uniqueness to a concept is very important, especially that multidisciplinary approaches inevitably lead to different perceptions of realities. As a result, in this paper, we aimed to try, through a theoretical study, to facilitate the understanding of the notions of qualities, skills and motor skills, which underlie human motor skills. Motor or physical qualities are "global features of motor skills" (Pradet, 2012), innate of the human body. Motor qualities are considered to be qualities that strictly concern neuromuscular activity, meaning that several concepts have been promoted, such as physical qualities, motor qualities, psychomotor skills. R. A. Schmidt (1993) speaks of physical skills that are inherited characteristics, with a potential for improvement limited by genetic and hereditary factors, and practice and training have a limited effect on them. Specialists differentiate physical abilities from physical qualities (strength, speed, endurance, etc.), the former focusing on potential (natural or acquired possibilities) and developmental stages, while the second category defines



the qualities formed. (Castañer, Camerino 1993). Other authors prefer the concept of motor abilities to that of physical abilities, considering that the latter has dualistic connotations.

Keywords: Physical Qualities; Physical Abilities; Motor Skills; Education.

JEWISH COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLD AS A WAY OF SUPPORTING NATIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

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Abstract:

Maintaining national identity is a topical issue for any ethnic group, ethnic or ethnographic group. This issue is especially important for national minorities, because any changes in the socio-political nature of the country of residence of an ethnic group change not only the usual way of life, but also endanger the preservation of national identity. A striking example of the adaptation of the mechanism of preserving ethnic identity to domestic political upheavals in the early twentieth century is the Jewish national minority. At the beginning of the creation of the USSR, the "Jewish question" was quite acute, because the civil war brought perhaps the greatest damage to the Jewish part of the population. Therefore, in 1925 the authorities decided to create an organization "Society for Land Management of Jewish Workers." The purpose of the organization was to encourage Jews to work in agriculture and to create Jewish collective farms and villages. On the territory of Ukraine, 3 Jewish national districts were organized: Kalinindorf, Stalindorf and Novozlatopil. These districts were located on the site of the old pre-revolutionary Jewish colonies. Today they are the territories of Kherson, Zaporizhia and partly Dnipropetrovsk regions. Jewish collective farms were a new and unusual way of uniting members of the Jewish national minority. For centuries, Jews have been engaged in handicrafts and the organization of transport and trade relations. However, new political conditions created new challenges, required new forms of adaptation in order to preserve national identity. They proved to be quite effective, contributing to the consolidation of Jewish society. It was through the formation of a new kind of self-organization that the Jews managed to maintain their national consciousness, in particular by preserving the language tradition. For example, propaganda posters and leaflets were printed in the Yiddish language (Ashkenazi). Equally important was the establishment of these farms on the site of former colonies, which also maintained the connection of generations in the minds of local Jews, strengthened collective memory, and supported national self-identification.

Keywords: Jews, colonies, collective farms, Ukrainian SSR, Jewish international organizations, Yiddish.



"ETERNITATEA" (ETERNITY) CEMETERY GALAȚI - URBAN CULTURE MONUMENT. CASE STUDY: SIGNED FUNERARY MONUMENTS

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Abstract:

In the paper, we set out to present some of the heritage assets specific to an urban cemetery, in our case the "Eternity" Cemetery in Galati, with a presentation of those to whom we owe the stone testimonies about localities who sleep in its perimeter. In the first half of the nineteenth century appears the urban cemetery, which will be designed after the Western model, there is a great freedom to erect, build any model of funerary monument, which corresponded to the artistic taste of the one who ordered and fashion. In principle, those who were rich could afford architectural monuments with allegorical themes, busts, blazons, medallions, funerary effigies, inspired by Western art, symbolizing social status. Thus appear tombs, chapels, tombstones, obelisk, stele, crosses on high pedestals. The main sculptors who will work on orders in Galati, for example, were the Greek sculptors Nicolaos Renieris, Ioannis Renieris, Dimitrios Lyritis, Simion D. Lyritis, Dimitrios Colios, N. Niforatos, I. Silicos and Vassillos Scutaris, who came from the Eastern Orthodox space, but there are other craftsmen, from other places, such as the Austrian Eduard Hauser. In general, orders for funerary monuments leave more freedom to these sculptors or stone cutters as they appear in documents, than in the case of civil constructions for example, but in order to be employed, they already had to be known, for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In Galați there were landowners, officials, navigators, ship owners, merchants, soldiers, doctors, magistrate etc., who had a certain financial status and wanted the eternal sleep to sleep in a tomb adorned with slabs, cross, tombstone, tombs, niches, arches, crypts, graves, etc. There are several typologies of commercial monuments with a funerary character.

Keywords: Galati, Funerary sculpture, urban cemetery „Eternitatea”, Greek sculptors, Eduard Hauser, Eastern Orthodox space.

THE IMPACT OF ERASMUS+ MOBILITY ON STUDENTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract:

Nowadays, Erasmus + program became one of the most popular mobility program all over the world. And students from Moldova are not exception. Erasmus+ provides these students and all people with the competences needed to keep independent, fulfilling lives. It helps them find their place in Moldovan societies and develop a sense of a European identity – one that complements their national, regional and local identities. The objective of this study is to analyze the students' point of views on the impact of the Erasmus+ project on their professional development, educational level, cultural values, etc.. The results show that these mobilities have a strong impact, purchase the social and cultural capital, that are complicate to obtain in a normal life.

Keywords: mobility, reform, development, programme, project, student.



ESP COMPETENCE IN THE EDUCATION OF NON-LINGUISTIC STUDENTS

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Abstract:

The main aim of the foreign language learning is to form the foreign language communicative competence. The reality is such that we could not even imagine what jobs will appear on the labour market in the nearest future in the conditions of increasingly developing information society. There is a kind of a gap between the demand and offer of language skills and this gap should be bridged if want to integrate as equal members of the European community. Currently we can distinguish three paradigms of professional education: cognitive-oriented, activity-oriented and personality-oriented. But currently there is also competence-oriented paradigm, where the main priority is not a mere knowledge accumulation, but the formation of various skills, wish and ability to study life-long. Nowadays there is a variety of innovative language education types which appeared in response to social and economic needs: online education, distance learning, electronic learning, cross-cultural learning, multi-lingual learning, resource-based learning, virtual education, problem-based learning, technology-based learning, project-based learning, flexible learning, active learning, case-based learning, discovery learning, digital learning, blended learning, web-based learning, computer-aided learning, situational-modelling learning, debatable issues learning, content-based instructions method and many others. The main distinguishing feature of the foreign language teaching for special purposes is its communicative bias, based on the following methodological principles: authenticity, informative richness, novelty, functionality, actuality. The processes of globalization and internationalization influence the system of higher education demanding changes in syllabuses and curricula structures and contents, especially of foreign language for special purposes.

Keywords: ESP, professional education, communicative competence, language skills, teaching methods.

EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES IN THE ROMANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM CASE STUDY: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT TEACHER

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Abstract:

In this paper, we set out to talk about the role of the physical education teacher is particularly important, due to the interdisciplinary nature of the field, as well as the impact that its activity has on the formation of students' personality and last but not least, due to the fact that the physical education lesson compensates for their other teaching activities, which are predominantly sedentary. Since the beginning of the 19th century, young Romanians, who studied abroad, returning to the country, gradually introduced Romanian schools. In this context, since 1850, gymnastics appears as an object of education in the curriculum of secondary schools in Moldova. Currently, Romanian education returns to European models through the content of training in general and the possibility to ensure not only a unitary education, but also one that allows the delimitation of particular training routes. At the same time, from a pedagogical point of view, specialists talk about education in order to adopt an active life, but also about education



through sport. The teacher is, through playful activities, closest to young people, who can participate in physical education lessons of pleasure, without stressful constraints, motivated and encouraged to adopt the values promoted by sports: fair play/respect for the opponent, honor, courage, honor, discipline, teamwork, emotional balance, etc. Through extracurricular activities, the physical education teacher can appeal to the interdisciplinary and complementary nature of the discipline, performing activities of a mathematical, ethnographic and historical nature - (trips, and learning dance games specific to certain communities), theology and literature (reading at the library and making portfolios), biology (nature trips and observations on pollution factors), etc. On the other hand, young people live in a constantly moving world, so teachers have a responsibility to adapt to new requirements, while preserving the values of the society in which they live.

Keywords: physical education, teacher, history, educational model, values of the society.