



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

HISTORY, SPIRITUALITY, CULTURE. DIALOGUE AND INTERACTIVITY

8th Edition

June 16-17, 2022, Galați, 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

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolayiv, Ukraine

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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CHAIRMAN:

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

CO-CHAIRMAN:

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

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

PhD, Professor, Oleksandr TRYGUB,
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolayiv, 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, Oleksandr TRYGUB / PhD, Professor Mykola MYKHAILUTSA / PhD, Professor, Viaceslav KUSHNIR/ PhD, Professor Sergiu CORNEA / PhD, Professor, Daniel-Lucian GĂLĂȚANU / PhD, Professor, Ivan IVLAMPİE / 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, Oleksandr TRYGUB (Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolayiv, 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, June 16th

09.30-10.00 REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

10.00-10.30 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

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

Oleksandr TRYGUB, PhD, Professor, Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolayiv, Ukraine



KEYNOTE SESSION

SALA AS011/ONLINE

Chair: Arthur Viorel TULUŞ, 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 Translator:

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

10.30-10.50 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

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

Processes of transculturation and acculturation in the zone of the Ukrainian-East Romanian Border in the XIX - first half of the XX century

10.50-11.10 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

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

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

The personnel policy of VKP(b)-KP(b)U in the Ukrainian NKVS (1938): The heuristic of the documents of the party funds of the State Archive of Odesa Region

11.10-11.30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Oleksandr TRYGUB, PhD, Professor, Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolayiv, Ukraine

Liudmyla VOVCHUK, PhD, Professor, Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Ukraine

Conducting the «Romanian operation» on the territory of Southern Ukraine in 1937

11.30-11.50 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

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

Organization of political authority in relation to the territory in the Republic of Moldova (1991-2021)



11.50-12.10 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

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

Collective mutual assistance: a tradition in the context of russian aggression

12.10-12.30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

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

Western perceptions on Ukrainian nationalism in 1975

12.30-14.00 LUNCH BREAK

KEYNOTE SESSION

SALA AS001/ONLINE

Chair / Président de séance : Daniel Lucian GĂLĂȚANU, Professeur des universités, Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Dunarea de Jos de Galati, Roumanie ; Coordonnateur de la Section d'Études 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)

14.00-14.20 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Ilham BETACH, Professeur Habilité, Représentante de L'Université Sultan Moulay Slimane, Maroc

Spiritualité et Transgenre

14.20 -14.40 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

Les figures de la vérité dans la philosophie arabe classique

14.40 - 15.00 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)

A quoi servent les théologiens ? Le cas de l'islam



15.00 – 15.20 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Leila Haj SADOCK, Institut Supérieur des Beaux-Arts de Nabeul, Tunisie

Le vitrail entre quête de spiritualité et de lumière

15.20-15.40 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Lucian PETROAIA, PhD, Associate Professor, Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Du „mistique ordre” du pretre (i). Les prieres des matines et leurs significations

15.40 – 16.00 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)

André Chenier - la voix de la poésie à l'époque de la Terreur

16.00-16.30 COFFEE BREAK



KEYNOTE SESSION

SALA AS001/ONLINE

Chair: Silviu LUPAȘCU, Prof. Ph.D., "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

16.30 -16.50 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Andra SECELEANU, PhD, Professor, Vice-Rector of "Andrei Saguna" University, Constanța, Romania

Irina SUNDA, "Andrei Saguna" University, Constanța, Romania

Aurel PAPARI, "Andrei Saguna" University, Constanța, Romania

The relationship between religiosity, emotional intelligence and coping strategies among students during the pandemic period

16.50 -17.10 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Constantin ARDELEANU, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Epidemics and commercial exchanges. The Galați lazaretto in the first half of the 19th century

17.10-17.30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

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

The Fictious Personhood, according to Yogācāra Buddhism

17.30 - 17.50 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Silviu LUPAȘCU, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

A Commentary on Ibn Bajja (Avempace)'s Writing Entitled "The Status of the Solitary"

17.50 - 18.10 KEYNOTE SPEAKER [plenum]

Marcel MUNTEAN, PhD, Professor, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania

From the artistic representation of the emperor of Ancient Rome to that of Christ. Case Studies



Friday, June 17th

SECTION 1

SESSION 1

HISTORY & INTERNATIONAL RELATION

10.00-13.00

Sala AS004/Online

Friday, June 17th

Chair:

Decebal NEDU, PhD, Senior Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

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

1. Noul Neamț Monastery - promoter of the Romanian Neamț tradition

Ion Gumenâi, Institute of History, Ministry of Education and Research, Republic of Moldova

2. Modernization and ethnic homogenization in Northern Transylvania. Considerations regarding the Transylvanian policy of the Hungarian state during 1940-1944.

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

3. Remembering the Holocaust in Odesa: Bringing Back Jewish Voices

Liudmyla Novikova, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

Natalya Lazar, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, USA

4. The Timișoara Riot of 3 September 1940

David Borchin, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

5. «Odesskiy Vestnik» as a historical source of the ethnographic research in the Northern Circum-Pontic region in the XIXth century

Galina Levchenko, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

6. Utensils with sprinkles of Romanian cultural affiliation in the funds of the national reserve "Ancient Halych"

Marianna Batsvin, National Reserve "Ancient Halych", Ukraine

7. Some methodological issues in study of folk choreography in ethnochoreology

Kseniia Shakailo, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

Natalia Petrova, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

8. Opening of the University in Odesa in 1942 (according to the documents of the State Archives of Odesa Region)

Olena Syniavska, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

9. Football and Russian – ukrainian war

Vladyslav Pavlyk, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

10. Functions and main tasks of Hybrid Fusion Cell in the assessment and management of hybrid risks

Anastasiia Khmel, "Petro Mohyla" Black Sea National University, Ukraine



13.00-14.00 LUNCH BREAK

SECTION 1

SESSION 2

HISTORY & INTERNATIONAL RELATION

14.00-17.00

Sala AS004/Online

Friday, June 17th

Chair:

Cristian SANDACHE, PhD, Associate Professor, habil. “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

Oana MITU, PhD, Assistant Lecturer, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

11. Nicolae Bibescu and the case of „Baia de Aramă” business

Ionel Munteanu, University of Bucharest, Romania

12. Cultural propaganda through Friendship Associations. Study case: Romania-Greece Friendship Associations (1957-1966)

Alexandru-Eduard Balaci, University of Bucharest, Romania

13. Romanian state policies in Macedonia in the second half of the XIXth century. The network of Romanian schools

Cătălin Negoită, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

14. Beyond Ottoman history: the karamürsel vessels and the early modern Mediterranean

Cristian Apetrei, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

15. Putin, Patriarch Kirill and „gay terrorists”

George Enache, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

16. Ager Privatus, Ager Publicus and the Issue of Debts in Rome (5th-4th Centuries BC)

Decebal Nedu, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

17. Iconographie monétaire de la province de la Mésie Inferieure : les abstractions personnifiées - Bonus Eventus

Mihaela Iacob, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

18. The subjectivism of geopolitical maps in the 21st century

Mihaela Diaconu, Secondary School no. 24 Galati, Romania

19. Colonizing interventions in southern Bessarabia (imperial Russia vs. interwar Romania)

Oana Mitu, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

20. Kosovo's place in NATO's new strategic concept

Marijana Nakeva, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania

17.00 – 17.30 COFFEE BREAK



SECTION 2

SESSION 1

SOCIOLOGY		
<u>10.00-13.00</u>	Sala AS001/Online	Friday, June 17 th
Chair:		
Valerica CELMARE, PhD, Senior Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
Ovidiu SOARE, PhD, Senior Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
1. Europe in the first two decades of the millenium		
<i>Răzvan Dinică, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
2. Morphologie du courant djihadiste au Maroc, comprendre les distinctions spatiales et leur rapport à l'extrémisme violent		
<i>Driss BENLARBI, Professeur des universités, Universite Moulay Ismail, Meknes, Maroc</i>		
3. Socio-Humanities as a Source of Development of Critical Thinking Skills		
<i>Rarița Mihail, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
4. Teacher personality traits and teaching efficiency		
<i>Daniela Rusu-Mocănașu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
5. Valea Orașului neighborhood. Social and urban aspects		
<i>Valerica Celmare, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
6. Marriage and divorce dynamics in Romania		
<i>Elisaveta Drăghici, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
7. The relationship between self-efficacy and self-worth in a Romanian student sample		
<i>Cristina-Corina Bențea, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
8. The academic value of the internship: Implications in the human resources sector		
<i>Rarița Mihail, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
<i>Elisaveta Drăghici, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
9. Freedom, peace, material and spiritual well-being - concepts of a socialist Romania		
<i>Ovidiu Soare, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
10. La rue - un espace d'affirmation de l'identité culturelle et artistique		
<i>Daniel Lucian Gălățanu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
<i>Valerica Celmare, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i>		
11. Marginalized communities in Alba Iulia and the evolution of human resources within them following the interventions within the projects with European funds		
<i>Ovidiu-Valentin Boc, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania</i>		
<i>Răzvan Vasile Todoran, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania</i>		



13.00-14.00 LUNCH BREAK

SECTION 3

SESSION 1

PHILOSOPHY		
14.00 -17.00	Sala AS001/Online	Friday, June 17 th
Chair:		
Liviu COCEI, PhD., Senior Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Référentiel et participation – Une lecture Gonséthienne <i>Ionuț-Constantin Isac, Institute of History «George Barițiu», Romanian Academia, Branch Office of Cluj-Napoca, Romania</i> 2. The sacred, an element of the structure of human consciousness <i>Ivan Ivlampie, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i> 3. Tractatus logico-philosoficus at 100 years (II) Lines of reception, models of reading <i>Iulian Grigoriu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i> 4. The Evolution of Dostoevsky’s Philosophico-Religious Vision <i>Camelia Dinu, University of Bucharest, Romania</i> 5. Roger Scruton and Contemporary Conservatism <i>Alexandra Lucia Teodorescu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i> 6. Euthanasia - ethical and legal issues <i>Mariana Colioglou-Matei, Gheorghe Munteanu Murgoci Highschool, Macin, Tulcea County, Romania</i> 7. Philosophical Considerations Regarding the Concept of Happiness <i>Liviu Cocei, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania</i> 8. The logos in philosophical literature and patristic literature. The dimension (philosophical, patristic, mystical) as the foundation of ontology - philosophical thinking vs. patristic-mystical thinking <i>Răzvan Vasile Todoran, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania</i> 		

17.00 – 17.30 COFFEE BREAK



SECTION 4

SESSION 1

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY		
10.00-13.00	Sala AS011/Online	Friday, June 17 th
Chair:		
Leontin POPESCU, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The spread of the byzanthin hesychasm in the Romanian Countries between the XIVth – XVth centuries</i> Cristian Gagu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania <i>Father Iustin Ignatovici - missionary, translator, printer</i> Maxim Melinti, Holy Virgin Protection, Ghidighici village, Republic of Moldova <i>Palamite synods. Historical, ecclesiological and canonical evaluation</i> Marian Vlad Maxim, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania <i>Saint Paisie Velicovsky's Liturgical "Inner" Prayer dedicated to the Church</i> Rafael Povîrnaru, West University Timișoara, Romania <i>The Church's pre-Nicene teaching on the resurrection of the dead</i> Leontin Popescu, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania <i>The Spiritual Perspective of St. Simeon the New Theologian on the Human Mind</i> Gina Luminița Scarlat, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania <i>The State of Consciousness in prayer - a continuous renewal of the being</i> Gheorghe Butuc, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania <i>Factuality as a testimony in favour of the truth of the christian faith in Saint Gregory of Nyssa</i> Cristian Florin Bute, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania 		

13.00-14.00 LUNCH BREAK



SECTION 4

SESSION 2

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

14.00-17.00

Sala AS011/Online

Friday, June 17th

Chair:

Cristian GAGU, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

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

9. Orthodox thought about a sophianic sense of culture

Inna Golubovych, Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine

Olena Petrykivska, Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine

10. Christianity - the bridge to normalcy

Ionel Ene, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

11. The theological-social maximalism of St. John the Baptist from the perspective of the Lord Jesus Christ

Gabriel Dorin Pandele, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

12. Elements of social theology in the work of prayer in the romanian language

Ovidiu Dănuț Soare, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

13. The Gifts of Prayer to St. Simeon the New Theologian

Costel Toma, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

14. Prayer in the Orthodox Church. Between Tradition and renewal

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

15. Priest Cornel Givulescu, professor, conductor and composer and his activity at the Gheorghe Dima Conservatory in Cluj-Napoca

Ovidiu Valentin Boc, 1 Decembrie 1918 University of Alba Iulia, Romania

17.00 – 17.30 COFFEE BREAK



SECTION 6

SESSION 1

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

10.00-13.00

Sala AS009/Online

Friday, June 17th

Chair:

Ivan IVLAMPIE, PhD, Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Carmen ALEXANDRACHE, PhD, Associate Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Ana Elena COSTANDACHE, PhD, Associate Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Elena MANDAJI, B. P. Hașdeu State University of Cahul, Republic of Moldova

1. **Tourisme historique de croisière dans le Delta du Danube (recherche du Cercle scientifique « Histoire de la Croix Rouge d'Izmail » de l'Université Nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa)**

Larysa Dimova, Odessa National University "I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine

2. **« Le goût des arts étrangers » et « les esprits nouveaux » dans la culture roumaine du XIXe siècle**

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

3. **The cultural gene pool vs the cultural heritage: to the question of dominance in the process of formation of cultural space**

Valery Levchenko, Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine

4. **Application of information and communication technologies in the education of students - teachers in the Republic of Bulgaria.**

Yuliya Doncheva, Department of Pedagogy, Psychology and History, "Angel Kanche" University of Ruse, Republic of Bulgaria

5. **The role of evaluation in human formation**

Ivan Ivlampie, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

6. **Living History as an academic strategy to the development of research competences**

Carmen Alexandrache, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

7. **Moldovan higher education institutions challenges in the context of worldwide situation in the twentieth century**

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

8. **Teacher of social sciences and post-pandemic challenges. Considerations regarding the moral-civic education of students**

Cristina Butnaru Sandache, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

13.00-14.00 LUNCH BREAK



SECTION 6

SESSION 2

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

14.00-17.00 Sala AS009/Online Friday, June 17th

Chair:

Mihaela Denisia LIUȘNEA, PhD., Associate Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

9. The language of motifs from anatolian embroidery and lace

Gulden Abdula-Nazare, President of UDTR-Galați and president of the Research, Development, Education and Culture Center, Galați, Romania

10. Job motivation and satisfaction in teaching profession

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

11. The approaches of Pierre de Coubertin's preceders, in the Renaissance of the ancient olympic ideal, by organizing the pre-modern Olympic Games

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

12. Considerations regarding the modernist architectural style, from the Interwar Period, in Galați. Case study: architect Ion Giurgea (1903-1959)

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

13. From alchemy to modern chemistry or the road from spirituality to scientific materialism

Iuliana Viorica Gălățanu, 1st degree teacher at Costache Negri National High-School of Galați, Romania

14. The teaching profession in Romanian education - approach from the perspective of new educational policies and strategies

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

15. The cult of the Renaissance universal artistic imprint

Miruna Cărăușu, "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

Chair:

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

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

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

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)

Lucian PETROAIA, PhD, Associate Professor, Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

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



Book of Abstracts



PLENARY SESSIONS (KEYNOTE SPEAKERS)

PROCESSES OF TRANSCULTURATION AND ACCULTURATION IN THE ZONE OF THE UKRAINIAN-EAST ROMANIAN BORDER IN THE XIX - FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY

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

Abstract:

The border areas are inhabited by carriers of different cultures. They actively interact, so ethnocultural variability for such areas is a natural phenomenon. In the literature, these dynamic processes are called transculturation (borrowing of elements of cultures), acculturation (one of the participants in the process of interaction loses the features of their culture and ethnic identity). Transculture and acculturation for minorities are often intermediate stages to linguistic and cultural assimilation. The intensity of these processes depends on various factors. It is more active in the conditions of directed actions of the authorities in the atmosphere of implementation of the corresponding policy aimed at intensive integration of the minority. Or with the conscious integration of the minority into the social and cultural environment of the majority. Slow transformational processes take place in the conditions of natural human relations without the intervention of ideological and political and other coercive factors. With a loyal policy of the government to the minority, the first and second paths of this process can be parallel and in the long chronological stage the role of the administrative factor may increase or decrease. All this was in the history of the population of the Ukrainian-Eastern Romanesque frontier. Signs of these ways of development of intercultural processes took place, and the consequences of transculture and acculturation can be traced in the cultural complexes of a particular chorological stage. But the distinction between the processes of transculturation and acculturation is quite conditional, because they are organically interconnected and at a certain stage in the culture of both the minority and the majority there are the same components. Objectively, the experience, practices and results of communications reflect a continuous staged process with local or areal features. In some areas, migrants borrow from the aborigines adapted to local conditions effective systems of economic activity, organization of life, but preserve cultural and linguistic identity through the continued practice of calendar and family rituals, folklore. This is an example from the history of the process of transculturing the ethnic group of Ukrainians in the Lower Danube in Northern Dobruja. The situation is different in the Middle Transnistria on the border of the Forest-Steppe and the Steppe. The process of transculturation in the nineteenth century was so powerful that it led to the formation of a special group of people with a close intertwining of Ukrainian-Moldovan cultural traditions. However, with the exception of the population of Moldovan monoethnic settlements, further development of this process ended with the acculturation of the Moldovan population with the loss of Moldovan identity in the 50-60s of the twentieth century.

Keywords: transculture, acculturation, migration, Ukrainian-Eastern Romanesque border, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania.



THE PERSONNEL POLICY OF VKP(B)-KP(B)U IN THE UKRAINIAN NKVS (1938): THE HEURISM OF THE DOCUMENTS OF THE PARTY FUNDS OF THE STATE ARCHIVE OF ODESA REGION

Mykola MYKHAILUTSA,

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

Tetiana TOMA, PhD., Lecturer,
PhD, Senior Lecturer,

"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The article is devoted to the analysis of the unknown historical sources of the State Archives of Odesa region, which provide an opportunity to reconstruct the personnel policy of the VKP(b)-KP(b)U in 1938, at the peak of the Great Terror in Odesa region. In particular, the employees of the first, grassroots “echelon” of the NKVS, i.e., the simple authorized employees of the district administrations, uninitiated and obedient executors of the will of the upper classes were taken as the object of the study. It was exactly the category of the Special Services officers that aroused our interest. Despite a small track record and “merits to Stalin and the VKP(b)”, it is this link of the Soviet Special Services that is an important element of the mechanism of formation of the personnel support and the replenishment of the ranks of the local NKVS departments, in particular after the arrest of the People's Commissar M. Yezhov in December 1938. The purpose of this research is to present the little-known source base - the foundations of the primary party organizations of the former "Party Archives of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)". It is exactly the documentary base which is necessary to understand the communist past; it was neglected by the national historiography because of the mistaken belief that the heuristic nature of these materials was exhausted, or because of the fears of being accused of political incorrectness or communist involvement. This approach has been proven to be erroneous in that the sources are informative, illustrative and evidential. Restricting chronologically our purpose only to the year of 1938, the attention is focused on those cases which are stored in the State Archive of Odesa region in the fund 5355 of description 1 “Primary organization of the KP(b)U of the Ukrainian NKVS in Odesa region of the Stalin district of Odesa”. In the article a group of documents, which is a description of the specified fund 2, which includes the materials of the primary organization of the KP(b)U of the Office of the NKVS in Odesa region of the Stalin district of Odesa for 1922-1940 is used. The various methods applied to the research of the archaeological material on personal affairs of the Bureau of Odesa Regional Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Ukraine and various grassroots party links for 1938 have led to the following conclusions: all approved heads of the NKVS regional departments were the members of the KP(b)U, having been admitted to the party during 1927-1932, just when the political confrontation, the struggle for a general line, “all-out collectivization” and so on were instituted by Stalin. Most of them were mobilized to the NKVS in the 1930s, and a third of them – in March-April 1938. As a rule, the lower ranks heads did not have higher education, satisfied with secondary and non-secondary education. Instead, the social background of many of the applicants, which was a crucial condition for the career advancement, fully satisfied the party organs – all of them were from the workers and the impoverished peasant labourers. It is concluded that the archaeological component of the party funds of the State Archive of Odesa region is representative precisely for the sake of understanding the formation of the mechanisms



of the Stalinist totalitarian regime in the USSR and in Ukraine, where the communist dictatorship was implemented due to a Abstract (200 - 250 words) * clear class personnel policy and a system of terror by the repressive forces which were a tool in the hands of the party and government authorities.

Keywords: VKP(b), UNKVS, Great Terror, State Archive of Odesa region, repression, personnel policy.

CONDUCTING THE «ROMANIAN OPERATION» ON THE TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN UKRAINE IN 1937

Oleksandr TRYGUB,
PhD, Professor,
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mycolayiv, Ukraine

Liudmyla VOVCHUK,
PhD, Professor,
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Ukraine

Abstract:

A general description of the conduct of national repressive operations of the NKVD USSR against Moldovans and Romanians, living mainly within the Ukrainian SSR and the Moldavian Autonomous SSR, is given. The materials of the KGB show the scale of repression within the Mykolaiv and Odesa regions. The characteristic of the repressed was given according to the national composition, social origin, the age, gender and educational section of the arrested were made. Based on the materials of the NKVD-KGB, a description of the most high-profile cases of the «Romanian operation» was submitted. A number of archival criminal cases that are stored in the archives of Odesa and Mykolaiv are analyzed. Authors came to the conclusion that the vast majority of criminal cases of those repressed through the «Romanian operation» were far-fetched and fictitious in 1937. Mostly repressions fell on political emigrants, defectors from Romania, residents of the border strip, natives of Romania and Bessarabia, as well as members of their families. Absolutely all sectors of society fell into the millstones of repression – from janitors to members of the Bolshevik Party and the leadership of local authorities. In total, in 1937 (at the peak of the operation), the NKVD bodies of the Odesa and Mykolaiv regions arrested 956 people (Odesa – 767 people, Mykolaiv – 189 people). Particularly interesting is the national composition of the repressed, among whom only about 30% were Moldovans and Romanians, the rest were Ukrainians, Russians and Jews. This gives reason to believe that the «Romanian national operation» is not only pain and tragedy for the Romanian-Moldovan community, but a common drama for the multinational population of the Southern Ukrainian steppes.

Keywords: «Romanian operation», repressions, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Southern Ukraine.



ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL AUTHORITY IN RELATION TO THE TERRITORY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (1991-2021)

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

Abstract:

During the three decades of independence, in the Republic of Moldova has been undertaken several actions regarding the territorial reorganization of public authority. The reforms of the local public authority have been achieved according to the political reasons, but not on the basis of clearly defined goals. Chronologically, the process of reforming the territorial organization of the local power has covered three distinct stages:

First stage: perpetuation of the soviet-type centralized territorial administrative delimitation, which covers the period from the declaration of Independence till the end of the 1998.

Second stage: trying to build the territorial system of exercising the local public authority in the spirit of the local autonomy principles, which lasted from the end of the 1998 till 2003.

Third stage: returning to the centralized territorial organization of the local public authority, which started in 2003 and lasts until now. There was a return at the soviet system of local public authority organization.

Keywords: political authority, reforms, local public authority.

COLLECTIVE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE: A TRADITION IN THE CONTEXT OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

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Abstract:

Collective mutual assistance is one of the key components of the traditional way of social life of ethnic groups and has a long history, especially in ethnocontact areas. Customs were widespread in various areas of economic activity: toloka, klaka and spouse. Researchers consider the customs of labor neighborly mutual assistance that performed production, normative and communicative functions as a social institution necessary for the functioning of the neighborhood community as a single social system, which arose as a result of adaptation to changes in social organization after family breakdown and later large families. The most common form of collective mutual assistance was toloka. The people said: "Without toloka - as without a hand: you will not make a house or mow hay." This is a group work to quickly perform a large amount of work (building a house, school, building a church, harvesting, etc.), which convened fellow villagers, neighbors, relatives. A characteristic feature of Toloka is the atmosphere of friendliness, mutual assistance and hard work with laughter, jokes and jokes, which were given magical significance. In the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war from 2014 and especially the full-scale aggression from February 24, 2022, the old traditions of mutual assistance, military assistance, care for neighbors and other forms of activity, which is now called volunteer, became relevant. It is important that Ukraine's neighbors are actively involved in these processes, including Romania, which at the level of state



institutions and ordinary citizens show the best examples of traditions of good neighborliness and mutual assistance for refugees from Ukraine, which now number more than 6 million people. Among the modern forms of mutual assistance we can distinguish the following: housing, food, medical care, employment, educational services. Ordinary people have become volunteers and everyone is helping the victims of Russian aggression. Most people in Europe are involved in mutual aid processes, for whom one of the basic values is caring for one's neighbor.

Keywords: Collective mutual assistance, Russian aggression, Russian-Ukrainian war, tradition, good neighborliness, volunteering.

WESTERN PERCEPTIONS ON UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM IN 1975

Arthur Viorel TULUȘ,
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"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The ongoing military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine is ideologically laden by Moscow through the equivalence of nationalism to fascism. Against this background, historiography today should insist on concepts such as nation, nationalism, statehood, sovereignty, right to self-determination, etc. Our study aims to apply these concepts from a historical perspective and to assess the extent to which we could discuss the existence or perpetuation, in 1975, of those Ukrainian ethno-linguistic features that were perceived in the Western Bloc as national forms / nationalism. At the same time, if a „nation” is defined as an „imagined community”, then the way in which Ukrainians positioned themselves in the great mass of Eastern Slavs becomes very important. Given the repression and censorship in the East, the control of society and individuals by the state / single party / leader, as well as many other aspects by which Communism was included in totalitarian ideologies, historiographical sources emitted in the Western Bloc, especially secret service reports, are essential in reconstructing historical truth as accurately as possible.

Keywords: nationalism, Ukraine, Communism, Soviet Union, collective mentality.

SPIRITUALITÉ ET TRANSGENRE

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Représentante de L'Université Sultan Moulay Slimane, Maroc

Résumé / Abstract:

La Spiritualité est comprise comme une construction de la personnalité faisant référence à la poursuite de la transcendance de l'être humain. Cependant, la modélisation des normes corporelles pour embrasser le transgenre, suggère un cadre pour déplacer le corps à travers les conflits de foi personnelle et de foi sociale impactés par les paradigmes de la transition de genre et de la communauté de foi. Le parcours transgenre modifié par le processus de transition



implique un sentiment d'un besoin irrésistible de remettre en question les limites et les complexités des identités binaires de genre religieuses et spirituelles. La présentation embrasse la croissance spirituelle du moi transgenre et soutient la liberté spirituelle des personnes transgenres diverses en réponse à l'oppression sociale et à la négociation spirituelle des identités de genre.

Mots-clés / Keywords: spiritualité, transgenre, identité de genre.

LES FIGURES DE LA VÉRITÉ 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

Résumé / Abstract:

Il s'agit de mettre l'accent sur l'importance du concept de vérité dans la philosophie arabe classique à travers quelques exemples tirés de quelques moments-clés de son histoire à partir du Xème siècle, siècle d'Al-Kindi, d'Al-Farabus, des frères en la pureté et de bien d'autres philosophes conjointement influencés par l'Islam, le Coran, la sagesse grecque, la langue arabe et par d'autres traditions philosophiques et religieuses.

Mots-clés / Keywords: Vérité, polysémie, savoir, philosophie arabe classique, pluralisme.

A QUOI SERVENT LES THEOLOGIENS ? LE CAS DE L'ISLAM

Stéphane VALTER,

Professeur des universités, Université Lumière Lyon 2, France

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

Résumé / Abstract:

Un poète iraquien qui se mêle de ce qui ne le regarde pas : Dieu, le sacré, la théologie.

Il faut dire quelques mots de l'ouvrage (écrit vers 1933) du poète et homme de lettres iraquien Ma'rûf al-Rusâfi (1875-1945), al-Shakhsiyya al-Muhammadiyya aw hall al-lughz al-muqaddas, (La personnalité muhammadienne ou la solution de l'énigme sacrée ; Cologne, Manshûrât al-Jamal / Al-Kamel Verlag, 2002, première publication, 766 pages). Le thème général de cet ouvrage tourne autour de la normativité en islam, avec les enjeux politiques de la déconstruction du sacré. Ce volumineux et méconnu ouvrage présente la structuration de la pensée religieuse d'un contexte iraquien (et plus généralement moyenoriental) marqué par la diversité religieuse, la pluralité ethnique et la domination étrangère (britannique). Un des axes de l'écriture de Rusâfi relève du lien dialectique entre compréhension de l'héritage scripturaire islamique et adaptation aux valeurs de la modernité. Rusâfi aborde plusieurs questions sans tabou, et semble influencé par l'ancien courant théologique, d'inspiration hellénisante et de méthode rationnelle, le mu'tazilisme, qui jetait un regard raisonné sur la foi et avait du mal à admettre que Dieu pût avoir des attributs, entre autres. Que Rusâfi revienne sur ces vieilles polémiques montre qu'il ne recule pas devant la difficulté, au risque de heurter certaines croyances ancrées dans les esprits, mais tout en restant déférent vis-à-vis du texte sacré.

Mots-clés / Keywords: Théologie, islam, sacré, critique, politique.



LE VITRAIL ENTRE QUETE DE SPIRITUALITE ET DE LUMIERE

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Abstract:

Dans cette recherche la problématique proposée est la suivante : jusqu'à quel point l'abondance de lumière dans la peinture sur verre présente une manifestation de l'esprit en d'autres termes jusqu'à quel point l'abondance de la lumière dans la peinture sur verre représente une dimension spirituelle? Dans la première partie de cette recherche, il sera question d'une définition de mots clés : l'abondance, la lumière, la peinture sur verre et l'esprit. Jean-Jacques Rousseau a dit : "Ce qui éclaire, illumine l'esprit". On entend quoi par l'abondance de la lumière? Est-ce c'est une masse de lumière? Est-ce que l'inintelligible est représentable dans l'art? Peut-on dire que la lumière est une estimation ou une approximation de l'esprit? Afin de répondre à toutes ces questions, cette recherche va s'appuyer sur le concept du symbole et du "Kunstreligion" dans le système hégélien et elle va se fonder aussi sur le roman de Goethe "les affinités électives" et "Écrits sur l'art". La deuxième partie de cette recherche se consacre à l'analyse de deux exemples de peintres qui ont travaillé sur le vitrail. Le premier est allemand, Josef Albers (1888-1976) et le second est français, Auguste Herbin (1882-1960). Tous les deux font partie du courant artistique de l'art abstrait. Chacun d'eux a travaillé sur l'interaction des couleurs et ont évoqué l'impossibilité d'une réaction entre elles? Ils ont aussi géométrisé des formes abstraites et ont composé avec leur propre alphabet plastique. Mais, peut-il être spirituel?

Keywords: Le vitrail, La lumière, la spiritualité.

DU „MISTIQUE ORDRE” DU PRETRE (I). LES PRIERES DES MATINES ET LEURS SIGNIFICATIONS

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"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Résumé /Abstract:

Few Christians know that, apart from what it is seen in the church (movements, gestures or small liturgical rituals), the priest also performs secret ordinances, required by his status as a sanctified person and by the typical services. Some of these "secret ordinances" are prayers that the priest says in the Holy Altar, in parallel with the service that takes place in the church, without them being heard by the faithful. Of these, in the present study, I have chosen to make a theological, liturgical, and spiritual analysis of the text of the "prayers of light," which the priest reads "in secret," while the six psalms from the beginning of Matins are read aloud at the pew. Apart from a few brief references by the priest professors Petre Vintilescu, Ene Braniște and Dumitru Stăniloae, in Romanian theology there is, so far, no analytical study on this topic.

Mots-clés / Keywords: priest, prayer, canon, typical, Matins.



ANDRE CHÉNIER - LA VOIX DE LA POÉSIE A L'EPOQUE DE LA TERREUR

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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)

Résumé /Abstract: Abstract:

Cet article a pour but d'analyser la personnalité de l'unique vrai poète français du XVIII^e siècle, époque où l'on a assisté à l'effondrement de la poésie en tant que genre littéraire. Jamais dans son histoire, la poésie n'avait été aussi méprisée, même bafouée, et traitée de « puérité », d'« acrobatie vaine, pénible et dangereuse » et même d'« art frivole », comme elle l'a été au XVIII^e siècle. Il s'agit d'André Chénier qui, dans sa brève vie, a participé plein d'enthousiasme dans un premier temps à la Révolution française, pour dénoncer finalement ses atrocités, et en devenir à son tour une illustre victime (jugé, emprisonné et guillotiné). Poète solaire, séduit et hanté par la Grèce antique (il se déclarait, d'ailleurs, une origine partiellement grecque de par sa mère), Chénier se nourrit des sources classiques, mais aussi des écrits philosophiques de son temps. Ce qui compte le plus dans l'héritage de Chénier est justement l'inspiration bucolique héritée de Rousseau et léguée à Lamartine et à son *Lac*, les élans patriotiques et sociaux dont l'inspiration Hugo lui-même saura reconnaître comme appartenant à Chénier, le souffle lyrique de Vigny, les ténèbres d'Aloysius Bertrand et de Nerval, bref tout le Romantisme.

Mots-clés / Keywords: André Chénier, préromantisme, innovation poétique, révolution française, Terreur.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOSITY, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG STUDENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

Andra SECELEANU,
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Irina SUNDA,
"Andrei Saguna" University, Constanța, Romania

Aurel PAPARI,
"Andrei Saguna" University, Constanța, Romania

Abstract:

The aim of the research was to identify the degree of religiosity in students according to variables of emotional intelligence and coping strategies during the pandemic period. The research sample consists of 450 students from different majors. The working hypotheses were that there is a positive correlation between the degree of religiosity and emotional intelligence and that coping strategies are influenced by the type of religiosity.

Keywords: religiosity, emotional intelligence, coping, COVID 19.



EPIDEMICS AND COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES. THE GALAȚI LAZARETTO IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Constantin ARDELEANU,
PhD, Professor,
"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The Treaty of Adrianople and the Organic Regulations legalised two contradictory institutions in the Romanian Principalities: the polities' commercial freedom and the introduction of a rigorous sanitary cordon along the Danube. The first institution was open and inclusive, the other closed and exclusive; one was related to the globalization of the capitalist system and the principalities' gradual exit from the economic periphery of the Ottoman Empire, the other concerned the globalization of disease after the two polities entered the routes of international mobility. Both institutions were the result of diplomatic calculations made by the Russian cabinet during the period of military occupation in the principalities (1828–1834) and they contributed to keeping the Romanian space in a zone of inter-imperial ambiguities, as autonomous regions of the Ottoman Empire, but enjoying numerous immunities and privileges guaranteed by Russia as a protector. The status of Moldavia and Wallachia remained equally ambiguous in the economic sphere, as can be seen from an analysis of the situation of the Danubian ports of Galați and Brăila, the commercial 'capitals' of the two principalities. These port-cities have been studied from multiple perspectives, and this paper will treat them, with special reference to Galați, as a contact zone of the two contradictory institutions. The port was the convergence site of complex commercial and sanitary regulations, but also of the different interests of Russia, the European powers and the principalities themselves. In both major ports, the quarantine stations were the focal point from one can trace the contradictions and ambiguities of the principalities' economic regime. In this paper I will try to analyse the competition between the opening of trade and the isolation of sanitary policies as it results by detailing some aspects of the organisation and functioning of the lazaretto of Galați. The paper is based in particular on British consular sources, as the English viceconsul in Galați, Charles Cunningham, often reported to his superiors in Istanbul and London the shortcomings of the commercial and quarantine regime from Moldavia's outlet. This paper will focus on three aspects in which the trade – disease dispute is clearly visible in the port of Galați: 1. the status and role of the quarantine system. 2. quarantine policies and the state of the Galați lazaretto. 3. the regional commercial effects of these quarantine policies.

Keywords: Danube, quarantine system, lazarettos, 19th century.

THE FICTIOUS PERSONHOOD, ACCORDING TO YOGĀCĀRA BUDDHISM

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

Abstract:

According to Yogācāra, the Idealistic stream of Mahāyāna Buddhism, personhood is not based on an entity but rather on a fictitious projection. This illusory identity is experienced by the mind (manas); in Yogācāra philosophical jargon, "mind" refers to that function of consciousness through which some experiences are appropriated (upā-dā) and turned into a self (ātman). All the subsequent individual experiences of the "individual being" take place within the frame of this



illusion projected by the mind. The limitations each individual being experience are explained by Yogācāra Buddhism through the fact that the person is always “wrapped” in the illusion of individuality projected by the mind. The mind becomes the root of all evil, the primary origin of bondage. The entire soteriological effort of Yogācāra will be directed towards the annihilation of this “mind”.

Keywords: Buddhism, Vijñānavada, Yogācāra, personal identity, mind, illusion.

A COMMENTARY ON IBN BAJJA (AVEMPACE)'S WRITING ENTITLED "THE STATUS OF THE SOLITARY"

Silviu LUPAȘCU,
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"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

Abu Bakr Muhammad Ibn Yahya Ibn Al-Sayigh Ibn Bajja (end of the Vth / XIth century – 533 / 1138), known as Avempace by the Latin schoolmen of the Middle Ages, had focused the most important of his preserved writings, "The Status of the Solitary", on the notion of gharib, “stranger”, “solitary”, “lonesome man”. These travellers secluded themselves from the world of senses and materiality while trodding the path of speculative knowledge, leading from the knowledge of one’s self to the knowledge of the Active Intellect. Through union with the Active Intellect, the “strangers” became citizens of an Ideal City, of an accomplished and theocratic State, governing the Realm of the Spirit. Inside this City there are neither physicians, because its inhabitants nourish themselves in the wisest possible way, nor judges, because each individual reached the climax of the moral progress of the human nature. God Alone is acting as a physician and as an all-powerful master. Nevertheless, before being granted the acces into the City of the Spirit, its potential citizens are disseminated, as “strangers” or “solitaries”, within the borders of the imperfect earthly cities, dominated by ignorance, injustice and suffering. The “strangers” invoked by Ibn Bajja resemble the plants that foretell, in the wilderness of the earthly cities, the paradisiacal reality of the gardens which exist in the Ideal City (cf. Qur’an, S. XXXVII / The Rangers, v. 40-45; S. LV / The All-Merciful, v. 45-75, Arberry, *The Koran Interpreted*, p. 457, 558-559). Allogeneous to the pure spirit, they await for a while as marginal signs to the intricate text of the adamic family, to the meaningless hierarchy of the human society, sheltered by the walls guarding the cities erected in the desert.

Keywords: Ibn Bajja (Avempace); "The Status of the Solitary"; gharib.



FROM THE ARTISTIC REPRESENTATION OF THE EMPEROR OF ANCIENT ROME TO THAT OF CHRIST. CASE STUDIES

*Marcel MUNTEAN, PhD, Professor,
Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

Abstract:

At the time of Rome's transformation into the Empire, the Roman emperors were divinized, but secondarily majestically, they received certain sacred privileges only after death. It is worth mentioning that in the East the divination of the emperor was done even during their lifetime. With the conquest of ancient Elade by the Roman Empire, there will be a Hellenization of the Latin state, so that a number of deities from Greek mythology will pass into the Roman treasure of the polytheistic faith, and the emperors will compare themselves with the heroes of Greek mythology. A number of emperors, starting with Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, will receive the epithet of Augustus - the one worthy of veneration, the first among the citizens - princeps, he becomes the supreme military commander and the head of the religious cult - pontifex maximus - Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Commodus. Constantine's symbols were identical to those of his predecessors: the tiara (symbolized victory), the scepter (symbolizing royal authority), the royal ring. All these symbols were sacred in nature, thus emphasizing the divinization of the person in question. It is during this period that a theology of the Christian sovereign is born, since he reigns by divine grace. Thus profiling a Christian ideology of the empire that presents the emperor as the supreme being doomed to propagate the gospel. The sovereign is chosen by God, and the monarchy constitutes the best political regime, since it corresponds, on earth, to the omnipotence of God. According to Eusebius of Caesarea, the king is the delegate of God, the terrestrial image of the Savior, destined to practice the imitation of God or Christ. Thus, an entire iconography of the symbolic transfer from the representation of the emperor in Ancient Rome to that of Jesus Christ will be born.

Keywords: statue, effigy, portrait, Augustus, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Constantine, Jesus Christ.



HISTORY & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NOUL NEAMȚ MONASTERY - PROMOTER OF THE ROMANIAN NEAMȚ TRADITION

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Abstract:

An exceptional phenomenon, the Noul - Neamț Monastery, supported and sustained by both the Tsarist secular administration and the Holy Synod, right from its establishment in 1864, was one of the main centers for promoting the Romanian tradition. By transferring the name itself, some works and the way of life and traditions of the Neamț Lavra, in fact this place of worship came to maintain the Romanian spiritual element that was in opposition to the traditional Russian one. In this sense, a role of maximum importance was played by Archimandrite Andronic Popovici, a complex and plurivalent person, one of the founders and founders of the Noul-Neamț Monastery. Starting from his origins and his activity as an archimandrite in the New Neamț, even if he was a philosopher and supporter of the Russian autocrats, seen by him as saviors of Orthodoxy, this volens-nolens through his activity contributed essentially to maintaining the Romanian tradition in Bessarabia. We also believe that it is necessary to interpret the connections made during the tsarist period of the Noul Neamț Monastery both with the Neamț lavra and with a series of consecrated personalities of the Romanian spirituality and culture. Also, a series of other elements that were imported by this place of worship from the Romanian space will be investigated.

Keywords: Andronic Popovic, Lavra Neamțului, Noul Neamț Monastery, spirituality, Bessarabia.

MODERNIZATION AND ETHNIC HOMOGENIZATION IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA. CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE TRANSYLVANIAN POLICY OF THE HUNGARIAN STATE DURING 1940-1944

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Abstract:

Following the Vienna Arbitration (August 30, 1940), Northeastern Transylvania became part of Hungary. The Communication aims to analyze a number of aspects of Hungary's policy in this region, which are considered symbolic from the perspective of Hungarian national identity. In addition to the hostile attitude of the Budapest authorities towards the Romanian community, the efforts to modernize the area should be noted, in the sense of substantial investments, as well as extensive infrastructural works, but everything is subordinated to the idea that this ancient historical region it had to be completely connected to Hungary, and it was to become an example of ethnic homogenization in the Hungarian paradigm.

Keywords: Transylvania, Hungary, Arbitration, policies, investments.



REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST IN ODESA: BRINGING BACK JEWISH VOICES

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*Natalya LAZAR,
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Abstract:

This paper deals with a social history of the Holocaust in Odesa. It analyzes Holocaust survivors' testimonies, postwar witnesses' accounts, ego-documents, and archival sources. The study attempts to understand how the genocidal process unfolded by focusing on individual experiences of Odesa Jews, their responses to anti-Jewish violence, and strategies of survival. It is crucial to integrate Jewish voices in the Holocaust history of Ukraine. It is also important to analyze accounts of non-Jewish witnesses' and how they remembered the destruction and suffering of their Jewish neighbors in Odesa. By scrutinizing non-Jewish responses, which varied from open antisemitism and collaboration with perpetrators to occasional cases of rescue when some risked their lives in order to save their Jewish friends and co-citizens, we can learn about challenges, motives, and choices made on the individual level. The authors aim to demonstrate how Holocaust and ongoing violence of WWII dramatically transformed inter-ethnic, interpersonal, and family relations within Odesa community. Finally, the authors draw attention to the topography of the Holocaust in Odesa, including sites of massacres, ghetto, streets that later became symbol of death and torture, as well as catacombs and abandoned houses that provided temporary shelter and means for survival.

Keywords: The Holocaust in Odesa; The Holocaust in Transnistria during the World War II; the history of Odesa Jews in XX c.; Holocaust survivors' testimonies.

THE TIMIȘOARA RIOT OF 3 SEPTEMBER 1940

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Abstract:

Timișoara is the historical capital of the region of Banat, which had a centuries-long history of multiculturalism, characterized by multiple ethnicities living side by side. Instances of violent clashes between the region's ethnicities were few and far between. One such instance concerning Romanian-German relations occurred on 3 September 1940, when the leadership of the ethnic German community of Timișoara staged a welcoming ceremony for Adolf Hühnlein (1881-1942), Korpsführer of the NSKK, only a few days following the transfer of Northern Transylvania to Hungary following the Second Vienna Award. Whilst this ceremony was set to take place in the Opera Square, Romanian protesters had gathered near the Orthodox Cathedral on the same day to express their anger regarding the Vienna arbitration. The municipal police and gendarmerie put up a cordon between the two groups in order to prevent a potential violent clash from occurring. The protest ultimately escalated with crowds breaking off in order to go and vandalize the local German high school, Banatia, as well as the German and Italian consulates. This riot serves as a case study for how certain events can shape and strengthen categories such as national belonging and ethnicity, as the Second Vienna Award evoked strong mobilizing effects on both Romanians and Germans in Banat. For the former, it was perceived as a national tragedy that



required a period of mourning. For the latter, it was largely regarded as the guarantee of the cultural autonomy that they had been striving for since 1918.

Keywords: Timisoara; Banat; German minority; nationalism; Nazism.

«ODESSKIY VESTNIK» AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE OF THE ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN CIRCUM-PONTIC REGION IN THE XIXTH CENTURY

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Abstract:

In the XIXth century in connection with the activation of socio-political, socio-economic and cultural life in the development of ethnography, there is an upsurge, which was part of the general process of cultural growth. By this time, as a result of a purposeful policy of the authorities, representatives of different nationalities had taken root and lived in the Northern Circum-Pontic region. The presence of a variety of cultural traditions of different ethnic groups aroused the interest of researchers, and given the many nationalities of readers, the editors of the newspaper «Odessky Vestnik» continued to place ethnographic materials on their pages. So, among the local history material, ethnographic articles depicting the culture of the Crimean Tatars, Ukrainians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Greeks, Belarusians, Moldovans, etc. took a certain place. There was an increase in the number of ethnographic publications devoted to Ukrainians, as well as the study of folk traditions of a common sense, which addressed the issues of socio-economic and cultural development of representatives of different nationalities. in the second half of the XIXth century. On the pages of the newspaper, among the ethnographic materials, a special place was given to the folk traditions of Ukrainian calendar rituals. In terms of their content, these publications objectively reproduced the worldview of the Ukrainian people, their national culture, asserting their identity. The ethnographic materials published on the pages of the newspaper led to the popularization of Ukrainian culture, demonstrating its specific individuality. The editors introduced the public to oral folk art, ancient traditions and rituals of Ukrainians. On the pages of the newspaper, the ethnographic material presented can be divided into three groups: folk beliefs, folk customs of calendar rituals and everyday life. The specificity of beliefs as a genre of folklore determined the nature of their publication, which was noted in the press by the absence of a compositionally perfect form, and was presented as a system of ideas and views without a stable verbal design with author's comments. The newspaper represented mainly most of the genres of oral literature, and their publication retained the level of understanding of the values of folk poetic creativity, the development of principles for the methodology of their collection.

Keywords: ethnography, «Odesskiy Vestnik», historical source, research, Northern Circum-Pontic region.



UTENSILS WITH SPRINKLES OF ROMANIAN CULTURAL AFFILIATION IN THE FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL RESERVE "ANCIENT HALYCH"

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National Reserve "Ancient Halych", Ukraine*

Abstract:

This study describes the utensils of the South-Western ethno-region of Ukraine from the earliest times of the Cucuteni–Trypillia cultures, and the Holigrad culture of the Thracian Hallstatt, which were directly related to the modern territory of Romania. As well as ceramic ware of the Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia of the XII - XIII centuries. Its southern borders reached the lower reaches of the interfluvium of the Dniester and Danube rivers. Late period of the first half of the twentieth century. The daily and festive tableware of the South-Western region is characterized, which by its purpose and ornamentation does not have significant characteristic differences from the tableware of the neighboring territory of Romania. Ethno-districts that did not have a direct neighborhood differed in some peculiarities, namely Opillya and Boykivshchyna, in contrast to Hutsulshchyna and Bukovyna, whose close proximity led to identical models of products.

Keywords: Cucuteni–Trypillia, Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia, museum, ceramics, utensils, southwestern ethnoregion.

SOME METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN STUDY OF FOLK CHOREOGRAPHY IN ETHNOCHOREOLOGY

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*Natalia PETROVA,
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Abstract:

Ethnochoreology science which studies a folk choreography in all its displays. Methodology of study of folk choreography is heavy and interesting. It is for this purpose needed to understand, what problems exist in methodology and its adaptation in scientific space of Ukraine. Folk choreography original, the study of it as matters very much the display of the ethnic belonging. The development has every folk dance, and study and becoming of this dance, as to the element of culture, basic problem ethnochoreology.

Keywords: methodology, folk choreography, ethnochoreology, folk dance.



OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY IN ODESA IN 1942 (ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENTS OF THE STATE ARCHIVES OF ODESA REGION)

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Abstract:

In February 1942 Odesa University of the Directorate of Culture of the Governorate of Transnistria was officially opened. The University consisted of medical faculty with a pharmaceutical department, polytechnic, agronomic (agricultural), legal, historical-philological (literaryphilosophical), physical-mathematical (exact sciences) faculties. The structure of the University, the organization of the educational process, rights and obligations of the administration, teachers and students were disclosed in 13 sections «Regulations on the Odesa University». The records of the meetings of the Board of the Odesa University allow to trace the process of discussion and approval of this Regulation and additional documents governing the work of the University. All documents are stored in the State Archive of the Odesa region, Fund P-2271 «Odesa University of the Directorate of Culture of the Governorate of Transnistria»).

Keywords: Odesa University, Transnistria, Istorica, 1942.

FOOTBALL AND RUSSIAN – UKRAINIAN WAR

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Abstract:

Modern football is an ethnocultural phenomenon. Football in the modern world forms a separate culture that needs to be studied and researched. Football is inextricably linked to many historical, ethnological, and sociocultural aspects. Globalization cannot only affect the economy and politics, it affects all aspects of our lives, including football. This game has become a real industry of "mass culture", which has a significant impact on the world economy and politics. In many countries, football is used by the authorities to achieve political goals and nurture patriotic ideas and pride of the nation for their country. With the favorite game of hundreds of millions of fans, government officials are trying to raise the status of the state in the international arena. Holding major football competitions is an important step in consolidating countries in the international arena. The influence of football on modern society is both cultural and political. Football reflects the various events taking place in the world. War is no exception. This was the case during the two world wars, and it is the case now. In my research, I will try to show and tell about the events of the Russian-ukrainian war and their reflection in modern football.

Keywords: football, history, culture, war.



FUNCTIONS AND MAIN TASKS OF HYBRID FUSION CELL IN THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF HYBRID RISKS

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Abstract:

Hybrid threats have become a huge threat to the stability and security of both states and organizations. Despite such a great danger, only after 2014 did the EU pay attention to the hybrid threats posed by the Russian Federation and began to initiate and implement mechanisms to combat them. The EU Hybrid Fusion Cell was first mentioned in 2016 in the "Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council. Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats a European Union response. JOIN / 2016/018 final". Therefore, the question arises as to what functions the EU Hybrid Fusion Cell performs and how it cooperates with other EU institutions in this area. The Commission, the High Representative, the EU Hybrid Fusion Cell and the European External Action Service are responsible for the fight against hybrid threats. The HFC should monitor, analyze and share classified information and an open source that assesses hybrid threat indicators and forecasts from various stakeholders in the EEAS (including EU Delegations), the Commission (with EU agencies) and Member States. HFC also analyzes the external aspects of hybrid threats affecting the EU and its neighbors in order to respond quickly to incidents and inform the EU's strategic decisionmaking processes, including inputs to assess security risks at EU level.

Keywords: Hybrid risks, EU Hybrid Fusion Cell, Functions.

NICOLAE BIBESCU AND THE CASE OF „BAIA DE ARAMĂ” BUSINESS

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Abstract:

The Belgian economist Simon Philippart founded the European Bank in Paris in 1879 under Belgian jurisdiction. Two years later, together with Prince Nicolae Bibescu, he set up the Baia de Aramă business with a capital of ten million francs, consisting of 18,000 shares worth 500 francs each and another 2,000 shares representing the rest of the money. The administration also included Prince Brâncoveanu, Count Odon de Montesquion-Fesensac, the good friend of the Romanian prince "le sieur Leon Gallotii" and the financial agent of Philippart from London, Ricardo-Seaver, former inspector of mine and member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The problems arise when not all actions have been transferred to the European Bank and from the false assessment of the benefits of the Baia de Aramă business. According to estimates, the new business was to make an annual profit of four million francs. In reality, it was impossible to exploit the mine due to the lack of infrastructure and the remaining quantities of copper, which were valued at 60,000 francs instead of 9 million francs.

Keywords: N. Bibescu, S. Philippart, acțiuni, „ Société électrique la Force et la Lumière ».



CULTURAL PROPAGANDA THROUGH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS. STUDY CASE: ROMANIA-GREECE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS (1957-1966)

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Abstract:

The end of the Second World War brought a strategic configuration based on the existence of a bipolar world divided between capitalism and totalitarianism. From 1947 to 1989, Romania was a communist country subordinated to Moscow, without its own foreign policy. In international relations, culture has been an alternative solution to the expansion of influence, whose effects manifested for the long term, without being relevant in the study of relations between countries. Theories concerning the relations between states focus primarily on military, humanitarian and psychological aspects, avoiding the cultural expansion, considered to be part of propaganda. Since the appearance of the Iron Curtain, the countries which entered under the influence of the Soviet Union redefined their foreign policy towards Moscow by decreasing their interactions with the democratic world. From a foreign policy perspective, the only possible bilateral relations were based on cooperation in the field of education and culture, as long as the accords did not undermine the official ideology. This study aims to analyze the main propaganda topics of the People's Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Romania in Greece, from 1957 to 1966, to observe how the new political regime aimed to promote the Romanian state abroad and also to determine whether or not the historical truth was affected by the propaganda. In order to assure a carefully designed propaganda, the European countries created friendship associations since the interwar period. Friendship Associations represented both propaganda and cultural diplomacy instruments whose activity was supervised by the diplomatic missions. The strategies and decision-making processes behind Romanian's propaganda actions were reconstructed according to archival documents, books and articles in an attempt to identify the premises and expectations for cultural propaganda and what resulted from these actions.

Keywords: Foreign Relations of Romania, History of Propaganda, Cold War, History of Romanian Communism, cultural propaganda.

ROMANIAN STATE POLICIES IN MACEDONIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIXTH CENTURY. THE NETWORK OF ROMANIAN SCHOOLS

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Abstract:

Shortly after the Unification of the Principalities, officials in Bucharest started a vast diplomatic campaign to enforce the prestige of the new state. The 1860s will also bring a more open attitude towards the Oriental Romanism found south of the Danube, especially towards the Macedo-Romanians living in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. The first schools with



courses taught in Romanian will be opened south of the Balkans, through the contribution of Macedo-Romanians that were connected to the idea of national renewal. Quite soon, Bucharest realizes the benefits of cultural and political involvement south of the Danube, given the foreshadowed exacerbation of regional nationalisms and the departure of Turks from the area. Romania's desire to become a moderator within the Balkan region, after the conquest of its independence, by making use of Macedo-Romanians, will violently clash with Greek nationalism. This will hinder the expansion of an education system in the Romanian language.

Keywords: Balkan region, Macedo-Romanians

BEYOND OTTOMAN HISTORY: THE KARAMÜRSEL VESSELS AND THE EARLY MODERN MEDITERRANEAN

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Abstract:

This paper is a plea to study Ottoman vessels called karamürsel. Its aim is to emphasize the topic as being relevant not only to Ottoman maritime history, but also to the history of the early modern Mediterranean. In support of his thesis, the author provides various sources revealing the acquisition and capture of these ships by Western Christians in order to reuse them. This explains the presence of karamürsel vessels both on the sea routes linking Western Europe to the Ottoman Empire, and on the domestic routes of some of the Mediterranean maritime powers, such as Venice.

Keywords: ships, Mediterranean, trade, Ottoman Empire, Venice, piracy.

PUTIN, PATRIARCH KIRILL AND „GAY TERRORISTS”

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Abstract:

The objectives of the presentation are to explain the role played by the Russian Patriarchate in the architecture of power of the Putin regime, to highlight the connections between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Kremlin, to detail the meaning of notions such as „Russian World” and „Holy Russia”, as well as to analyse aspects concerning the propaganda used by Russia in the war against Ukraine, in which religious discourse, dominated by „holy war”, is an important component.

Keywords: Vladimir Putin, Patriarch Kirill, Holy Russia, war, Ukraine.



AGER PRIVATUS, AGER PUBLICUS AND THE ISSUE OF DEBTS IN ROME (5TH-4TH CENTURIES BC)

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Abstract:

In Rome, during the 5th-4th centuries BC, Plebeian revolts were often motivated by the insufficient agrarian plots, by the impossibility of leasing land from the ager publicus, and by the pressure of debts. The loan was secured by the person himself, without any clear public rules for repaying the debt. Under these conditions, the creditor could sell the debtor in slavery or let him free in the state of nexum. This condition refers to a person who is economically dependent on the one who entrusts him with a plot of land, in exchange for a share of the harvest. In 367 BC, the leges Liciniae Sextiae settled the maximum extent of land that could be leased from ager publicus and regulated the manner in which a loan was paid. Due to these laws and the established Latin colonies, the economic situation of the plebeians improved in the second half of the 4th century BC. The condition of nexum became less and less common and debt slavery was officially abolished in 326 BC, with the passing of the lex Poetelia Papiria.

Keywords: Rome, Plebs, ager publicus, leges Liciniae Sextiae, lex Poetelia Papiria, debts.

ICONOGRAPHIE MONETAIRE DE LA PROVINCE DE LA MESIE INFÉRIEURE : LES ABSTRACTIONS PERSONNIFIÉES - BONUS EVENTUS

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Abstract:

La définition de concepts abstraits, la personnification de ces concepts et la création d'un culte de ceux-ci ont leurs origines à l'époque grecque, mais leur représentation sur les monnaies connaît un développement particulier à l'époque romaine. Avec d'autres moyens de propagande, les monnaies sont un document officiel; ils reproduisent les types religieux et civils sur lesquels la propagande impériale veut attirer l'attention, étant donné que la monnaie est le seul objet circulant dans tous les médias sociaux. On distingue plusieurs types de personnifications : personnifications inhérentes aux vertus (qualités) de l'empereur; des personnifications qui ne sont pas inhérentes aux vertus de l'empereur, mais peuvent dépendre de son action; personnifications indépendantes de l'activité de l'empereur. Les personnifications répandues à l'époque impériale sont: Concordia, Spes, Pietas, Aequitas, Abundantia, Ubertas, Justitia, Pudicitia, Quies, Pax, Securitas, Clementia, Indulgentia, Providentia, Salus, Victoria, Honos, Virtus, Pax, Libertas, Felicitas, Bonus Eventus, Annona, Pudicitia, Mens, Fortuna, Nemesis etc. Parmi eux, on trouve dans l'iconographie monétaire de la province de Mésie Inférieure FORTUNA-Tyche Concordia-Homonoia, Victoria -Nike, Nemesis, Aequitas, Bonvs Eventvs, Liberalitas, Virtvs, Abvndantia, Felicitas. Notre présentation fera référence à l'iconographie de Bonus Eventus.

Keywords: abstractions personnifiées, iconographie monétaire, Mésie Inférieure, monnaies impériales grecques, Bonus Eventus.



THE SUBJECTIVISM OF GEOPOLITICAL MAPS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract:

This article is a study of current international relations, starting from the geopolitical doctrine, which provides an overview, integrating all the actors present on the international stage. The purpose of the article is to reveal the subjectivism of political maps in the 21st century, of the fragility of the sensitive world which we live in. From a methodological/ heuristic perspective, they were used in identifying relevant materials, both primary sources (live video evidence, distributed in the media), as well as secondary sources (which are in fact primary sources analyzed and prepared by knowledgeable persons: historians, sociologists, military publishers). The critical analysis of the documents involved a whole process of contextualization, starting from descriptions, observations, experimental investigations, explanations. Finally, we synthesized the narrative of the story derived from the study, in order to expose it to the reading public. The expected results of the present research aim at explanations of the new information recorded on cartographic supports, the specification, correct without confusion of the terms known in the specialized literature, the argumentation by scientific means of the events still in progress. The case study used Ukraine (as a practical implication of the research) shows how to interconnect the people of the world in a new legal paradigm of recognizing the status of state independence under nuclear threat. In the management of research and development activities, the information briefly structured in this article will be able to be a starting point in the historical, geographical, geopolitical study of a world in constant transformation.

Keywords: Geopolitics, fragility , cartography, interconnect.

COLONIZING INTERVENTIONS IN SOUTHERN BESSARABIA (IMPERIAL RUSSIA VS. INTERWAR ROMANIA)

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Abstract:

Within Bessarabia, a borderline territory with geopolitical utility, the southern region of Budjak has had its own historical traits, such as being a corridor for military and population movements. This gave it strategic relevance in the plans that different state powers have had for securing their governing legitimacy over the entire province. One manner of pursuing compliance in this marginal area was using colonization, both internal and external, to fill it with communities that would be ethno-culturally, politically, and economically agreeable/useful to the central power. Our presentation will follow examples of such programmatic interventions done under imperial Russian rule in the 19th century and Romanian interwar rule, respectively. Although oppositional in their visions and objectives, the two state actors ultimately used similar strategies and instruments in this respect. We will compare their initial circumstances and conditions for implementation, developments and results obtained through these social-building programs.

Keywords: Budjak, ethnic minorities, Tsarist imperial policies, Romanian nation building.



KOSOVO'S PLACE IN NATO'S NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT

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Abstract:

Documents available to the public don't emphasize the general strategy on which operations are based, but they explain the general political objectives of NATO, the essence of its existence, the surroundings in which it operates, and its medium- and long-term vision. However, it should be stressed that the strategic concepts are defined through classified NATO documents, containing key orientations of strategic and military nature. The main objective of this paper is to analyze the way the North Atlantic alliance positions itself towards Kosovo following the adoption of the last strategic concept. The Kosovo problem isn't mentioned in the paper in an explicit way, however, the fact that NATO maintains an active presence in the region and ensures a climate of stability, points out to the fact that the fate of the region's peace process is an important strategy for the alliance.

Keywords: NATO, strategic concept, Western Balkans, peace, Kosovo.

SOCIOLOGY

EUROPE IN THE FIRST TWO DECADES OF THE MILLENIUM

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Abstract:

The Europe that emerged devastated by the Second World War comprised a very diverse set of countries. By the second half of last century, after Europe's final exhaustion in war, most of the conflicts had more or less changed into a form of structured tolerance. Political parties cooperated for sustaining democracy. Nation states launch an ambitious movement for a European economic Community. Since now!

Keywords: Europe, democracy, tolerance.

MORPHOLOGIE DU COURANT DJIHADISTE AU MAROC, COMPRENDRE LES DISTINCTIONS SPATIALES ET LEUR RAPPORT A L'EXTREMISME VIOLENT

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Résumé /Abstract:

Le terrorisme est un phénomène mondial qui transcende les frontières et les nationalités. Le Maroc, n'a pas échappé à ce phénomène, en raison de sa position géographique distinguée dominant l'Europe du nord et le continent africain à travers le désert méridional, ce qui en fait un



trait d'union entre les continents et un centre de transit des courants (migratoires , culturelles, politiques, etc.) et les influences internationales, surtout avec les circonstances politiques et économiques difficiles que connaissent certains zones de tension dans le monde, que ce soit dans les pays d'Afrique ou de la région arabe. Plusieurs études privilégient les facteurs économiques, sociaux et politiques comme principales dimensions conduisant à l'adhésion à l'idéologie extrémiste, mais la monographie des adeptes de l'idéologie terroriste au Maroc montre - selon certains rapports - sa forte concentration dans des régions qui connaissent une croissance économique remarquable, comme la région du nord du Maroc, qui a fait l'objet d'un suivi dans de nombreux cas de jeunes attirés par les courants extrémistes, la plupart vivaient dans des conditions sociales confortables, sinon certains d'entre eux étaient issus de familles aisées. Ce paradoxe interroge les paradigmes qui ont dominé un temps sur les analyses de l'extrémisme et du terrorisme, et incite à se poser à nouveau des questions auxquelles l'intervention cherchera à répondre selon une approche sociologique basée sur des données de recherche de terrain.

Mots-clés / Keywords: l'extrémisme violent- le terrorisme- Morphologie du courant - radicalisme religieux - processus de déradicalisation.

SOCIO-HUMANITIES AS A SOURCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

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Abstract:

Critical thinking is an important skill for the professional training of students in specializations in the field of socio-humanities, because it is the basis for solving problems, adapting to the environment and making decisions responsibly and responsibly. Therefore, it is the responsibility of teachers to improve the critical thinking skills of students studying the socio-humanities as these skills are necessary not only for their intellectual development but also to capitalize on life in nature and in social life.

Keywords: Critical thinking, Critical thinking dispositions, Higher education, Socio-humanities.

TEACHER PERSONALITY TRAITS AND TEACHING EFFICIENCY

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Abstract:

The importance of the teacher in the training of the student is indisputable. The teacher is an important factor in the success of students, both in the short and long term. Research in psychology and education provides empirical evidence that personality traits play a role in the learning and teaching process, with the teacher's personality being a significant predictor of effective teaching. The personality of the teacher is one of the factors that influences the school results. In this paper we aim to identify personality traits retained in specialized studies as significant predictors of teacher performance.

Keywords: Teachers, Personality Traits, Effectiveness, Predictors of Performance.



VALEA ORAȘULUI NEIGHBORHOOD. SOCIAL AND URBAN ASPECTS

Valerica CELMARE,

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Abstract:

This article captures some social aspects of a marginalized area of Galati: The Valea Orașului neighborhood. In the past this area was developed, here lived many merchants who thrived through their businesses. The communist era transformed this historical area into an industrial center, but after the Revolution of December 1989, by ceasing its industrial activity, the Valea Orașului district, it turned into a peripheral area both by the lack of development initiatives and by moving a large, marginalized population of Roma ethnicity.

Keywords: Valea Orașului neighborhood, peripheral urban neighborhood, marginalized urban areas, Romanian mahala, marginalized population, Roma ethnicity.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE DYNAMICS IN ROMANIA

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Abstract:

In the context of the diversification of family patterns, the reduction in birth rates and social changes in recent years, the analysis of demographic phenomena related to marriage and divorce is important especially if these phenomena are correlated with changes in the options for marriage or consensual union and the dissolution of marriage (through the death of a partner or through divorce). Both marriage and divorce are determined by a combination of factors. In turn, these two social events influence other aspects of life. The study aims to provide a picture of marriages and divorces in Romania over the last ten years, in relation to developments in society: views on marriage, the dissolution of family life, the perception of divorce in society, the psychosocial consequences of divorce, legislative changes and their impact. The dynamics of marriages and divorces in Romania will be compared with those in other countries. It is a theoretical analysis based on official statistical sources and literature, following the evolution in recent years. The results of the study will provide a picture of marriages and divorces as well as a vision of the role of the family (marriage) today, providing a basis for action or educational and family policies.

Keywords: marriage, divorce, demographic dynamics, policies.



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND SELF-WORTH IN A ROMANIAN STUDENT SAMPLE

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PhD, Associate Professor, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The purpose of the present paper is to explore the relationships between general self-efficacy and contingencies of self-worth. The sample consisted of 230 Romanian university students. Participants completed four self-reported instruments that measured general self-efficacy ability, self-regulation ability, global self-esteem, and the seven internal-external dimensions of self-worth. Self-efficacy has positive significant correlations with competition, academic, virtue, and family support but negatively correlated with others approval. A series of hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. Self-esteem and self-regulation variables were entered as predictors in the first step, external contingencies of self-worth were included in the second step and all seven dimensions of self-worth were finally entered as potential predictors. The change in R2 noted. Results evidenced that self-esteem, self-regulation, competition and virtue have significant contribution to the explained variance in self-efficacy. Contingencies of self-worth accounted for 4.6% to 6.1% of variability in self-efficacy ($R^2 = .0443$, adjusted $R^2 = .431$, $\Delta R^2 = .061$). Outdoing others in competition as external, and moral virtue as internal contingencies of self-worth were found to be low important predictors of self-efficacy when controlling the other self-variables. The findings and the limitations of the study were discussed in relation with the possibilities of improving self-efficacy in students.

Keywords: self-worth, self-efficacy, self-regulation, self-esteem.

THE ACADEMIC VALUE OF THE INTERNSHIP: IMPLICATIONS IN THE HUMAN RESOURCES SECTOR

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Elisaveta DRĂGHICI,

PhD, Senior Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

For universities, internships can provide new opportunities to assess whether or not their program prepares students for their future job. Universities can also design potential employment opportunities for their students. In addition, internships provide students with valuable learning experiences in their chosen fields. Significant contributions to the development of internship programs come from at least two social areas: 1. training of bodies involved in the promotion of youth policies (in the field of higher human resources training) and, 2. the involvement of the public authorities to legislate the internship in order to ensure the social security, but also its distinction of apprenticeship, work through employment contract. This article aims, on the one hand, identifying the benefits of internships for students, universities and organizations, and, on the other hand, presentation of the European actions (of the European



Union Commission) and of the Romanian legislative context, which gave the internship a clear position in the specific relations of human resources.

Keywords: Internship training, academic performance, human resources, legislative regulations.

FREEDOM, PEACE, MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING - CONCEPTS OF A SOCIALIST ROMANIA

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Abstract:

Freedom, peace, material and spiritual well-being, economic and social progress are just a few concepts from the severe and insistent discourse of socialist society, which for almost half a century has characterized Romanian society. These concepts had the "therapeutic" role of presenting an ideal socialist society, which comes with concrete social solutions and actions, meant to eliminate social injustices and inequities, military conflicts, economic stagnation or regression. Studying documents from the socialist period is not an easy task, because there are two extreme tendencies: the first to approve them in full, and the second to disapprove them. The article highlights some of the social problems facing our society in those days, problems which, in one form or another, are also found in our current society.

Keywords: freedom, peace, socialist society, military conflict, material and social welfare.

LA RUE – UN ESPACE D’AFFIRMATION DE L’IDENTITE CULTURELLE ET ARTISTIQUE

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Valerica CELMARE,

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Abstract:

Dans la culture de nombreux peuples, la rue était un espace pour une vie sociale intense mais aussi un espace de véritable affirmation artistique. Dans cet article, nous visons à faire un voyage culturel et historique, dans différents coins du monde, pour découvrir le trésor artistique qui est né, affirmé et poli dans l'espace de la rue.

Keywords: la rue – espace pour passer la vie sociale, l'identité culturelle et artistique, les genres artistiques manifestés dans la rue.



MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES IN ALBA IULIA AND THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RESOURCES WITHIN THEM FOLLOWING THE INTERVENTIONS WITHIN THE PROJECTS WITH EUROPEAN FUNDS

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Răzvan Vasile TODORAN,

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Abstract:

The paper is based on research conducted following interventions in marginalized communities in Alba Iulia within European-funded projects and aims to impact what these actions have had on the beneficiaries in these communities. Human resources are the most important because communities are based on the people who make them up. The study follows the impact of several types of activities, from qualification courses to personal development counseling measures and how or not they had the expected impact.

Keywords: community, marginalised, Human resources.

PHILOSOPHY

REFERENTIEL ET PARTICIPATION – UNE LECTURE GONSETHIENNE

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Abstract:

Les réflexions du penseur suisse Ferdinand Gonseth (1890-1975) sur l'idée de référentiel gardent aujourd'hui un air actuel, concernant particulièrement le thème de la participation. La participation a été décrite comme une certaine modalité du soi de «se mettre en commun» avec un autre/ des autre(s) qui n'est (ou ne sont) pas soi, avec le résultat de la donation du sens aux ceux qui le composent. Dans le cas échéant, il s'agit du processus de la formation d'un référentiel collectif, qui joue le rôle de modèle universel pour les référentiels individuels. Mais, tandis que, selon Gonseth, les structures fondamentales (classiques) d'un référentiel collectif réalisent la cohésion sociale (p. ex. les religions, les traditions, les mœurs, les sentiments, les mythes, aussi que les vues sur l'homme et sur le monde etc.), les nouvelles structures apparues de nos jours (voire les réseaux sociaux), contribuent, tout au contraire, à la déstructuration de celle-ci, grâce à leurs pouvoirs immenses sur les personnes et les groupes, qui ne cessent de s'accroître. Nous tombons ici sur le cas du «mauvais» référentiel collectif, qui cesse de former et stimuler les référentiels individuels ; en plus, il pèse son pouvoir dominateur sur la vie de chacun. Comment va-t-on, donc, gérer, cette situation sans précédent dans l'histoire de l'humanité ? À notre avis, on peut trouver des suggestions, sinon des réponses proprement-dites, dans les écrits de Gonseth, dont la clarté méthodologique et l'ouverture à l'expérience de l'avenir s'imposent à chaque conscience responsable.

Keywords: référentiel, participation, réseau, modèle, Ferdinand Gonseth.



THE SACRED, AN ELEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE OF HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS

Ivan IVLAMPIE,

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Abstract:

The establishment of the science of religions in the nineteenth century meant the delimitation of the field of research. The sacred was the privileged element in identifying the object of study of this new science. What is sacred, what is the meaning of this notion, and what were the questions that guided the researchers to the notion they were in opposition to? : the profane. In this study, we try to draw attention to the insufficient understanding and approach of the notion of the profane, which produces a lack of understanding of the sacred. The multiple perspectives of defining the religious phenomenon, sociological, psychological, historical, phenomenological, etc., have as a starting point the opposition between sacred and profane. In all this we propose the axiological perspective meant to capture the nature of the elements of the religious phenomenon, identified in the sacred and the profane.

Keywords: religion, the science of religion, sacred, profane, secular, secularization, value, religious man, non-religious man.

TRACTATUS LOGICO-PHILOSOFICUS AT 100 YEARS (II) LINES OF RECEPTION, MODELS OF READING

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Abstract:

In the first part of this article I wanted to highlight the most important moments and events related to the appearance of the Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus, facts of a subjective and objective nature related to Wittgenstein's biography that contributed to or opposed the appearance of the famous op. In the following I intend to review the most important lines of reception and reading models of the Tractatus and to frame the exegesis according to the philosophical valences with different stakes: realism, transcendentalism, logicism, etc. I characterize the whole of Wittgensteinian philosophy as unitary, and I frame it in the field of

metaphilosophy. I also proceed to elucidate the primary terms in the Tractatus (Sachlage, Tatsache, Sachverhalt) and show what problems they raise in relation to their translation into Romanian.

Keywords: primary terms in the Tractatus, lines of reception, unitary meaning of the Tractatus, reading models, metaphilosophy.



THE EVOLUTION OF DOSTOEVSKY'S PHILOSOPHICO-RELIGIOUS VISION

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Abstract:

This study presents the stages in Dostoevsky's construction of his philosophico-religious vision and the way in which this conception is reflected in his prose. Beginning with the historical and cultural context of the 19th century, this study will demonstrate how Dostoevsky moved on from an interest in the ideals of socialism to an orthodox and neoslavophilic vision, a turning point represented by his deportation to Siberia and his life as a political convict. His literary arc is marked by the metamorphosis of the Gogol-inspired "little man" in his first works to the "underground man" of his middle years and then to the man seeking God in his mature works. Of interest is the way his characters swing between agnosticism and revolt on the one hand and theism and humility on the other. A discussion of the position of Dostoevsky's contemporaries with respect to his religious vision will finalize the study.

Keywords: "Russian idea", messianism, utopian socialism, neoslavophilism, existentialism.

ROGER SCRUTON AND CONTEMPORARY CONSERVATISM

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PhD, Senior Lecturer, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania

Abstract:

The British thinker Roger Scruton is among the most prominent conservative voices of our days. His works, especially "The Uses of Pessimism and the Danger of False Hope" explores classic principles of conservatism in the context of current challenges of the globalized world we live in. Using an almost didactical method, Scruton disentangles, piece by piece, the sophisms of optimistic ideologies that marked contemporary history, arguing in favor of an attitude reminding of the Stoics. My paper will present Scruton's method and will investigate the potential impact of classic conservative ideas on doctrines today.

Keywords: Conservatism, Pessimism, Stoicism, Sophistry.

EUTHANASIA - ETHICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES

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Abstract:

Euthanasia, also known as killing out of pity, raises the question of whether it is morally permissible for someone, usually a doctor, to end the life of a terminally ill patient in severe pain. The euthanasia controversy is part of a larger issue of the right to decide one's own death. The fierce defenders of individual freedom claim that each of us has the right to end our days if we



deem it necessary. What should be the relationship between legal laws and moral norms? Do the former have to express the latter? The general opinion is that legal laws should be based on moral laws. The argument is that law must contribute to strengthening the morality of society: it assumes that people respect moral norms only because they are associated with a system of rewards and penalties (people do what is rewarded by the law and refrain from doing what is punished by it). Opponents of this argument invoke reality: not all moral norms are supported by criminal law. Is the legal system weak? The state of affairs is explained by the fact that moral norms have their own system of rewards and penalties and do not need the support of justice. Could it not be argued that righteous but immoral laws or moral laws are unjust but unjust?

Keywords: Euthanasia, ethics, law, individual liberty, mercy.

PHILOSOPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS

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Abstract:

There are as many conceptions about happiness as there are success stories. Beyond the standard definitions and the subjectivity that this concept implies, happiness can have two obvious meanings: a positive emotional state of being, respectively a good life (fulfillment) in accordance with certain ethical principles. Through this study I want to capture some philosophical meanings on happiness, appealing especially to ancient Greek thinkers such as Aristotle and Epicurus. The purpose of these considerations is to find alternatives to what we mean today by „happiness“. Can we still aspire to the „happiness“ of the ancients? Or are we doomed to the „happiness“ of consumerism (a collection of material goods and fashionable spiritual values)? Or, maybe, we should explore unbeaten paths? Maybe happiness is like the horizon, an always distant perspective that we should never consider to have in possession.

Keywords: Happiness, Joy, Luck, Success, Chance.

THE LOGOS IN PHILOSOPHICAL LITERATURE AND PATRISTIC LITERATURE. THE DIMENSION (PHILOSOPHICAL, PATRISTIC, MYSTICAL) AS THE FOUNDATION OF ONTOLOGY - PHILOSOPHICAL THINKING VS. PATRISTIC-MYSTICAL THINKING

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Abstract:

The present study aims to analyze the concept of logos in three dimensions: philosophical, patristic and mystical. In the philosophical sense, the logos signifies reason, the word, the judgment which, by joining the two words, gives rise to a human reason. The evolution of this term, according to Greek philosophers, has acquired over time different nuances and meanings. In the patristic sense, the Logos is the incarnate Word of God and alludes to the divine-human Person of Jesus Christ. The basic foundation in patristic thinking is based on the text of the prologue from St. John the Evangelist which speaks of the incarnation of the Logos, what the Holy



Fathers call the naming of the divine Person. In the mystical sense, the Logos is thought and thought in the words of prayer, which, through the work of grace, the seeds of the logos become brighter and more working in the depths of the being.

Keywords: philosophical thinking, patristic thinking, mystical thinking, Logos, The person, evolution.

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

THE SPREAD OF THE BYZANTHIN HESYCHASM IN THE ROMANIAN COUNTRIES BETWEEN THE XIVTH – XVTH CENTURIES

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Abstract:

The spread of the Hesychast spirituality among the Romanian Countries started from the XIVth century, being supported, especially in Ungrovlahia, both by the political situation and by a powerful monastic tradition.

Some historians, based on some notes by Hludov Sbornic from 1345 that mentions a Fudulu monk, supposed to be Wallachian or maybe Cumanian from the North of the Danube converted to Orthodoxy, and based also on other two pieces of information from *The Life* of St. Grigorie the Sinait written by his novice – Theofan, put forward the idea that the novices of St. Grigorie the Sinait, the father of the Byzantine Hesychast, were between those few monks from the left of the Danube and that these were the first ones who had spread the Hesychast spirituality through the Romanian Countries.

If the hypothesis of the existence of some Wallachian monks in Paroria was not accepted by all the scientists, some of them denying it, the one of the existence of some Romanian monks at Kelifarevo Monastery (founded by St. Theodosie, the novice of St. Grigorie the Sinait), and the spread/eradication from here of the Hesychast spirituality in the Romanian Countries with their help is entirely accepted, this one being confirmed by the information offered by *The Life* of St. Theodosie written by the Calist patriarch of Constantinople.

If at the beginning, the spread of the Hesychast life spirit in the Romanian Country was sporadic and disorganised, this situation changed after the setting of the Ungrovlavia Metropolitan Church and of the coming of St. Nicodim from Tismana in this area.

The historians consider that St. Nicodim brought the Hesychasm in Transylvania too during the six years of banishment there it seems that his novices settled up the Prislop Monastery. Concerning the Neamtu Monastery the historians by common consent agree that its foundation was settled by St. Nicodim' s novices.

In Moldavia the Hesychast influence was felt more strongly only after Alexander the Good re-established the good relationships with Constantinople.



The Hesychasm influenced powerfully the medieval Romanian culture that at the beginning of XVth century was in the spring of its development tightly tied to the writing out in Slavonic-Medio-Bulgarian translation of the Byzantine works that are part of the Hesychast spirit, Neamtu Monastery from Moldavia being the most important cultural centre from the Romanian Countries where there were written out such works. No matter how the spread of the Hesychast spirit was made in the Romanian Countries with the help of some Romanian monks who found it out by many ways. The first was directly from St. Grigorie the Sinait if we accept the hypothesis of Tit Simedrea Metropolitan Bishop that there were Romanians in Paroria. The second was from his novices from Kelifarevo Monastery and the third one was the Greek element present in the Romanian Countries after the establishment of Ungrovlahian Metropolitan Church as Hariton from Cutlumus. The fourth way was the Balkan one, represented by St. Nicodim from Tismana. Starting from the XIVth century this spirituality found a good soil of growth between the monks from our country who were familiar to the new way of idiorithmic life asked by Hesychia.

Keywords: hesychasm, hermitage, monasticism, monastery, culture, Romanian Lands.

FATHER IUSTIN IGNATOVICI - MISSIONARY, TRANSLATOR, PRINTER

Maxim MELINTI,

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Abstract:

My research related to the past of the Bessarabian Orthodox Church, the analysis of books and church periodicals published during tsarism, led me to personalities less known and studied by local historians - Father Iustin Ignatovici. The source of inspiration, as well as the basic source is the diocesan magazine Kișineovskie Eparhialnyje Vedomosti, especially the obituary, which very modestly describes the exceptional work of the scholarly father. Another source is missionary filaments, printed by the Orthodox Brotherhood „Nativity of the Lord” in Chisinau, where, among other collaborators, Father Justin was the most frequent and active. We remind you that by the Decision of April 5, 1900 of the Synod of St. Petersburg of the Orthodox Brotherhood "Birth of Christ" in Chisinau, it was allowed to publish books, brochures and leaflets, with moral-spiritual content, with Russian-Romanian bilingual text. The prodigious work in the catechesis and guidance of Bessarabian Christians was carried out with much perseverance by the famous leaders of the Bessarabian Church, who met in a special Commission, including Father Iustin Ignatovici. On the last page of the gazebos we find an important mention: „interpreted in Moldovan by prot. I. Ignatovici”. All the columns were coordinated by Father Iustin Ignatovici (after being cut into monasticism with the name of Ignatius), whom Father Paul Mihail calls „Coresi of Bessarabia”.

Keywords: Bessarabia, Romanian culture, Orthodox spirituality, the Church, missionary work.



PALAMITE SYNODS. HISTORICAL, ECCLESIOLOGICAL AND CANONICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract:

Hesychasm was defended theologically by Gregory Palamas at about three separate "Hesychast Synods" in Constantinople from 1341 to 1351. The Ninth Ecumenical Council actually consisted of a series of councils, held in Constantinople in 1341, 1347 and 1351, which exonerated St. Gregory Palamas's hesychastic theology and condemned the rationalistic philosophy of Barlaam of Calabria. Sometimes also referred to as the Fifth Council of Constantinople, the result of these councils is regarded as the Ninth Ecumenical Council by some Orthodox Christians but not others. Principal supporters of the view that this series of councils comprises the Ninth Ecumenical Council include Metropolitan Hierotheos (Vlachos) of Nafpaktos, Fr. John S. Romanides, and Fr. George Metallinos.

Keywords: Council, palamite, hesychasm, Grigore Palama, tomos.

SAINT PAISIE VELICKOVSKY'S LITURGICAL "INNER" PRAYER DEDICATED TO THE CHURCH

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Abstract:

The present material aims to highlight one of the most appreciated figures of the Eastern Christian world - Saint Paisie Velickovski, a monastic personality who transformed his life into a genuine and authentic liturgy dedicated to God and people. Appreciated as a priest and a scholar with panOrthodox echoes or even a spiritual synthesis of Orthodoxy, the superior monk embraced by the Romanian spirit of Dragomirna, Secu and Neamț monasteries helped with the shaping of the image of the monk as a person who lives only to please God. Through an ever-renewing perseverance in the Spirit of prayer, Saint Paisie enriched the Orthodox monastic space with true liturgical and spiritual contributions enjoyed not only by the Romanian people, but also by the Slavic land - native to the saint, as well as the "Orthodox motherhood fortress" - the Holy Mount of Athos. The Christian journey he followed throughout his life brought with it a deep and significant contribution to the way in which a liturgical life is spent and understood, according to God's will, in order to enhance the cultic treasury of the Church, with profound spiritual implications. By practising a continuous prayer of the heart, by translating philocalic texts, by consolidating the monastic rules, by the continuous practice of the liturgical ordinances of the Byzantine Typical and by an assiduous inclination towards the church music, Saint Paisie draw an authentic way of existence by which his life was transformed into an icon of an endless reverberation of the Holy Spirit's will, standing in the open doors of the universal altar of Orthodoxy.

Keywords: God, Church, Prayer, Liturgy, Typikon, Spirituality.



THE CHURCH'S PRE-NICENE TEACHING ON THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

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Abstract:

Confronted with mystery of death, human behaviour reacted socially with mourning rituals, which do not attempt to remove death, but rather to achieve a realistic acceptance of it and to promote getting over the shock, looking both for the meaning both of death and of the life which goes on. Thus, there is community conscience of being part of the living and of the dead; the relationship with those who are no longer with us continues after death and there is a feeling of their presence and actions. Therefore, the dead are still alive. The Proskomedia and the Holy Liturgy, the Saturdays of Souls in Orthodox spirituality, as well as the Sunday of All Saints both with the Orthodox, and with the Catholics, transform fear of death into a celebration of the sacrament of death and of the hope for eternal life. The Christian proposition regarding the victory over the reign of death comes out of the Easter experience, when the God of life, and loving life, unites mankind to the point of vanquishing the reign of their mutual enemy, but exceeding it by Christ's resurrection, who becomes an archetype for the entire humanity. The faith in resurrection bestows meaning upon this great Sacrament of life: namely that death is not destruction, disappearance, but meeting again.

Keywords: death, resurrection, body, doctrine, faith.

THE SPIRITUAL PERSPECTIVE OF ST. SIMEON THE NEW THEOLOGIAN ON THE HUMAN MIND

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Abstract:

The spiritual reflections of the Byzantine theologians on the human mind have behind them an appreciable patristic tradition that has been pronounced in different ways about the spiritual potential of the human mind, developed in the paradigm of Christian, Orthodox living and thinking in the Church. The observations of Byzantine mystics about the effects of grace and the union of man with God on the human mind are very special. My study focuses on the research of the empirical observations and theological reflections of St. Simeon the New Theologian on the human mind and on highlighting possible connections between them and the current level of research of the human mind.

Keywords: Byzantine spirituality, human mind, Light.



THE STATE OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN PRAYER - A CONTINUOUS RENEWAL OF THE BEING

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Abstract:

Prayer remains the Mystical Language of one's soul with God. An interpersonal mystery, that can be neither faked, nor imitated, nor recited – in fact those are clear signs of falling out of prayer. Among the countless ways of praying, coming from each one's unique way of meeting God, the State of Consciousness in prayer comes to regain within the contemporary man the authentic and the being, in relation to God and himself, realities which are more and more absent in the general mimicry of the postmodern societies. Without the State of Consciousness, prayer can become "anything", but this "anything" can never turn into prayer.

Keywords: the presence in prayer.

FACTUALITY AS A TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF THE TRUTH OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH IN SAINT GREGORY OF NYSSA

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Abstract:

In some of his writings, Saint Gregory of Nyssa uses, to prove the truth of the existence of God and of the christian faith, a principle which I have called "the testimony of facts" or "the primacy of facts over speculation". Collecting facts and having them as a criterium of truth and raw material for any rational interpretation or theoretical construct is, in essence, the basic method for science as well. Christian faith is not based on theoretical speculation as Hellenic philosophy, but on facts. Facts are the "miracles" or "wonders of Creation" (frequently expressed so by the Cappadocian saints), facts are the emergence and preservation of the order and rationality of the kosmos, facts are the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Holy Scripture, facts are the miracles performed by Jesus and His Resurrection, facts are the miracles and the supreme sacrifice of the holy apostles and of the Christian martyrs. All these facts and deeds, being above nature, can be produced only by God or by His help. Saint Gregory lists the facts that only one God can produce. The facts are the strongest testimony in the "arguments for the existence of God". A global vision of the "whole universe", not a fragmentary one.

Keywords: primacy of facts, interpretations of reason, rationality of the universe, miracles of Jesus, events of salvation.



ORTHODOX THOUGHT ABOUT A SOPHIANIC SENSE OF CULTURE

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Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine

Abstract:

It is essential for orthodox thinkers to seek after the Christian justification for culture. Their concern is that the "culture is never accepted unconditionally, it is not included in the Christian spirituality as an organic element" (P.Evdokimov). Orthodox thinkers consider culture in connection with eschatology and open up its value in relation to the end. This should take into account the difference between "overeschatologism" of a "new religious consciousness" (D. Merezhkovsky and N.Berdyayev) and "eschatological statement" of culture in Orthodox theology of P.Evdokimov, G.Florovsky, in the symbolism of Viacheslav Ivanov, P. Florensky and A.Losev, in the S.Averintsev's "hermeneutics of church history". In the former case we are dealing with a romantic rejection of this fallen world, with the rush beyond the limits of the forcibly given local and the ugly for the creativity of a new one, enlightened and free. One can challenge the thesis that the future of Eastern orthodoxy church will increase the contradiction between Orthodoxy and worldview of a modern man. The first attempts at theoretical understanding of the idea of culture in the end of the 19th - the first half of the 20th century in the works of Vladimir Solovyov and his followers (in the context of a discussion of neo-Kantian philosophy of culture) showed an unexpected convergence of the symbolic and the orthodox understanding of culture.

Keywords: Orthodox thought, Sophiology, Culture, Christian spirituality

CHRISTIANITY - THE BRIDGE TO NORMALCY

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Abstract:

Christianity is a way of life, discovered by God, through His Son, Jesus Christ, embodied in history. It is the most wonderful way of life possible on earth, because it invites all human nature to divine ennoblement! It is an invitation and not an obligation! Once the invitation is accepted, the standard is deification, and the means of attaining the goal are revealed in the life and teachings of Christ. The Christian is, in this sense, a Christ, here and now, a man who identifies himself in living, thinking, manifesting with Christ, assuming and healing the whole wickedness of the world and responding permanently with love. The example of goodness is not to be compared to the wicked, but because the goal itself is the likeness of God! Unfortunately, history has established the idea that being a Christian means following certain precepts and rules and not identifying with living, feeling, and manifesting with Christ! The Christian does not strive to ignite the light of the world, but to be himself a light; he strives not to define and promote a way of life, but to be a way of life himself! That is why we can find competition between Christian denominations and even members of the same denomination. Unfortunately, it is not a competition in love, but one in primacy and greatness. When the human person is despised, the existence of Christianity ceases! Therefore, after a physical isolation and distancing, present all over the world, Christianity is called to reconnect the human nature, to bring them closer and to comfort people, reminding



them that they are called to a life of nobility, in that Love reigns, the only food that endures forever!

Keywords: Christianity, confession, Christ, love, way of life.

THE THEOLOGICAL-SOCIAL MAXIMALISM OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST

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Abstract:

Celebrul ascet de pe malurile Iordanului lansează în mijlocul conașionalilor săi un mesaj pe cât de surprinzător, pe atât de nobil, un mesaj cu un conținut teologic și social menit să reglementeze diferențele sociale, să niveleze și să ușureze povara celor săraci sau infirmi, temperând lăcomia și spulberând dulcile iluzii. Acest mesaj va fi reluat în celebra Predică de pe munte de Domnul Iisus Hristos. Mesajul lor convergent poate fi o invitație la dezbateri teologice și filosofice cu privire la diferențele mereu mai mari dintre oameni și mai ales, la reșezarea societății umane pe temelia iubirii.

Keywords: John the Baptist, Jesus Christ, social, asceticism, greed.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL THEOLOGY IN THE WORK OF PRAYER IN THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

The presence and stability of the Romanian language in ministry in the Romanian spiritual space has not been easy. Let us recall here the work of the hieromonk Macarie, who at the beginning of the 19th century, at a time when the Romanian-language liturgical books were already present in our Church, managed to print the first church music books in this language; not only in the Romanian space, as it was natural, but also in Vienna. Let us recall here also the efforts of Metropolitan Stefan of the Romanian Country, who two centuries earlier, in the middle of the 17th century, had published a manuscript of the Creed translated and written in Romanian, which the Metropolitan addressed in the church to be heard by the lord of the country, the councillors and the people, and affirmed both of the faith of the Romanian Orthodox Church and the sure victory of the Romanian language. This success began in the mid-16th century with Deacon Coresi, who gave our Church the first books translated into Romanian. The present study aims to highlight the social work of prayer in the Romanian language, in the Romanian space both in the past and nowadays.

Keywords: Prayer, faith, Orthodox Church, Romanian language, prints, manuscripts.



THE GIFTS OF PRAYER TO ST. SIMEON THE NEW THEOLOGIAN

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Abstract:

Prayer, asceticism, and repentance are the keys to accessing God's mercy. Fasting is the remedy for all sins and a condition of purification to eliminate the opacity of the soul. "Prayer, this physician of our souls, is accustomed to soothe the heat and movements of one's body, to soften one's irritability, to another to drive away his sleep, to another to arouse his zeal, to another to cleanse his mind and free him from evil thoughts. .. Prayer dispels and drives away the spiritual darkness (intelligible) and the covering of sin placed over the soul as the sun drives away the fog. Prayer makes us see with our minds the spiritual air in which Christ, the unfading Sun, does not rise, but shines forever".

Keywords: God, light, love, divine grace, forgiveness.

PRAYER IN THE ORTHODOX CHURCH. BETWEEN TRADITION AND RENEWAL

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Abstract:

In the "Homage Year of Prayer in the Life of the Church and Christians" and the "Commemorative Year of the Hesychast Saints Simeon the New Theologian, Saint Gregory Palama and Saint Paisios of Neamt" we proposed a study on the practice of prayer in the Orthodox Church, at a time when

we find, that there is a restoration of patristic thought, an updating of Tradition in modernity, serving a living, charismatic, historical and eschatological Theology. In our study we will dwell on the model of prayer to Saint Simeon the New Theologian, which adds to the patristic tradition its own mystical experience. This, says Father Dumitru Stăniloae, emphasizes feeling, conscience, light and love, insisting on the divine light, on its uniqueness that multiplies according to the gifts that share them like the love of the Trinity. And last but not least, we will refer to our hierarchs, from His Beatitude Daniel, Patriarch of The Romanian Orthodox Church, to His Eminence Casian, Archbishop of the Lower Danube, who in turn propose to update the spiritual exercise along the lines of the Holy Fathers, thus emphasizing the dynamic aspect of the Holy Tradition. They promoted the patristic model of theologizing, insisting on communion, on Church Prayer, starting from the idea that the Good is known in the dialogue of love with the other, even if during the Pandemic, communion could be achieved only electronically. No one was left alone, as the idea that "only he who is saved is saved" (Matthew 20:19), the service coming from love, which made it possible to cure diseases, cleanse lepers, feed the hungry, help in all helplessness, all without payment (Matthew X: 8). And here we remember the prayer of the Archbishop of the Lower Danube, from the work "Ozone" from the "lung" of eternity: "Come, Lord, and give us light in thought and in word! Stay with us, because the day is gone! Make us free in the Light!". At the same time, communion is in the Church, as is Prayer, for the "air in" the lungs of the Church, through which we breathe in the Lord and move toward one another, comes from the "air" of prayer.

Keywords: Saints Simeon the New Theologian, Prayer, Holy Traditio, renewal.



PRIEST CORNEL GIVULESCU, PROFESSOR, CONDUCTOR AND COMPOSER AND HIS ACTIVITY AT THE GHEORGHE DIMA CONSERVATORY IN CLUJ-NAPOCA

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Abstract:

The study follows the activity of Cornel Givulescu in the most important moments at the "Gheorghe Dima" Conservatory of Music in Cluj Napoca. A prominent figure in the church and especially in Transylvanian choral church music, but not only, Cornel Givulescu taught several generations of students from whom later emerged prominent figures in Romanian music, who also worked on the international stage. His creation and activity at the Cluj Conservatory is vast and the information is based on 3 archive funds. His manuscript works are not easy to decipher largely due to the writing and pencil used. His main creations are choral and religious, followed by carols, secular songs, harmonizations from the Bela Bartók collection, songs of the dead, Golgotha oratorio, prayers, the chapel and more. Analyzing his creations, we notice the composer's tendency towards breaking the tonal-functional barriers, which confirms the fact that the author was a very good connoisseur of the new musical orientation of that period, dodecaphonism and serial music based on mathematical algorithms, changing the concept of dissonance - consonance.

Keywords: Givulescu, compozitor, Dima, conservartor, corala, muzica.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

TOURISME HISTORIQUE DE CROISIÈRE DANS LE DELTA DU DANUBE (RECHERCHE DU CERCLE SCIENTIFIQUE « HISTOIRE DE LA CROIX ROUGE D'IZMAIL » DE L'UNIVERSITÉ NATIONALE I.I. METCHNIKOV D'ODESSA)

Larysa DIMOVA,
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Abstract:

Tourisme, représenté à la Faculté de Géologie et de Géographie de l'Université nationale I.I. Metchnikov d'Odessa joue le rôle important, affectant l'attractivité touristique de la région d'Odessa. L'expérience professionnel ainsi que la direction du Cercle universitaire interdisciplinaire interfacultaire scientifique à l'aide des langues étrangères « Histoire de la Croix-Rouge d'Izmail » grâce à l'initiative et à l'assistance de Mme la Présidente de l'Organisation de Croix Rouge d'Izmail - Dimova (Shutko) Halyna Semenivna et l'intérêt pour l'apprentissage de Français, fourni la possibilité d'effectuer des recherches dans le cadre du tourisme historique. Le Cercle a choisi pour l'étude des zones maritimes et fluviales, qui ont été utilisés par les Hôpitaux flottants de Croix Rouge à Izmail pendant la Première Guerre mondiale pour établir des voies d'accès à l'eau dans le Delta du Danube, partie intégrante de Réserve Transfrontalier de la Roumanie et de l'Ukraine de l'UNESCO. Le tourisme de croisière est une direction extrêmement importante pour l'économie de l'Ukraine. Les experts notent l'importance du produit touristique de croisière national, à la fois mer et rivière, ainsi que de type mixte. Parmi ces questions, un rôle



important appartient à la communication à l'aide des langues étrangères. Ainsi, on peut présenter un produit touristique original, qui sera en mesure d'accroître la composante économique, fournir un nouvel élan pour le développement et le renouveau du territoire. En temps de paix le tourisme, qui contribuera à faire revivre notre pays.

Keywords: le tourisme historique de croisière, le Réserve de biosphère de L'UNESCO, le Delta du Danube, le Cercle scientifique «Histoire de la Croix Rouge d'Izmail».

« LE GOUT DES ARTS ETRANGERS » ET « LES ESPRITS NOUVEAUX » DANS LA CULTURE ROUMAINE DU XIXE SIECLE

*Ana Elena COSTANDACHE,
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Abstract:

Dans une époque où les cultures européennes, considérées comme élitistes, « vivaient » leur plein essor, la culture roumaine, plus modeste, essayait de « trouver son chemin » en fonction des influences étrangères, suivant les emprises politiques. Peu à peu les esprits nouveaux commençaient à se faire connaître dans les provinces roumaines et les arts de l'étranger se sont avérés être la base assise du renouvellement de la culture roumaine, qui gardait encore les modèles traditionnels autochtones et avait du mal à renoncer à l'héritage des valeurs anciennes. Les vies politique, culturelle et littéraire ont reçu directement des influences européennes adaptées aux réalités roumaines qui étaient au début de leurs mutations particulières. L'acte créatif littéraire commençait à suivre des modèles et des influences de premier rang, renommées au niveau européen. Dans ce contexte notre étude s'appuie sur une analyse des opinions et des voix avisées dans l'époque, qui se sont déclarées ouvertement pro ou contre les influences étrangères.

Keywords: culture(s), influence(s), modèle(s), étranger(s), langue roumaine.

THE CULTURAL GENE POOL VS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE: TO THE QUESTION OF DOMINANCE IN THE PROCESS OF FORMATION OF CULTURAL SPACE

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Abstract:

The culture and the genetics are traditionally considered to be two separate processes, but over the past hundred years, scientists have increasingly realized one think. They are closely related and each of them influences the formation of the cultural space of a society. Moreover, plenty of scientists have come to the conclusion that it is not upbringing, but biological roots that determine the culture of a person and society as a whole. Enthusiasts who believe in the possibility of the rebirth of mankind as a result of fundamental socio-cultural reforms, who dream of creating a new generation of people with the help of new systems of social and cultural education, are undoubtedly mistaken. Along with the influence of sociocultural living conditions on a person, the biological factor, the cultural gene pool, is of paramount importance. Based on the achievements



of scientists over the past more than a hundred years, the question of the relative impact on the cultural life of the cultural heritage and the cultural gene pool, with surprising and pleasant unanimity, is decided in favor of biology. The dominant thought is that a person really has a powerful biological fund, transmitted from generation to generation in the form of a continuous hereditary biological mass with minor changes in appearance, but not amenable to significant transforming influences of the sociocultural environment. Consequently, this means the elimination of the optimistic belief in the continuous progress of a person under the influence of only social norms and priorities, that is, not cultural heredity, but precisely biological roots — the totality of genes of a particular population, group of populations or species, determine the nature and essence of the culture of each individual, individual groups or societies. Therefore, it is the genetic fund that has the dominant potential in the process of forming human culture in particular and the cultural space of society as a whole.

Keywords: cultural gene pool, cultural heritage, culture, genetics, cultural space.

THE ROLE OF EVALUATION IN HUMAN FORMATION

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Abstract:

The educational process comprises a triad of activities: teaching-learning-assessment. Each share has its value only cultivated in a balanced way concerning the other two shares. We cannot state either the primacy of one action or the secondary role of another. Failure in human formation occurs when the balance is broken within this triad. In this article, we address the topic of the role of evaluation in the act of education precisely to demonstrate concretely how evaluation practices in the Romanian education system generate dysfunction, school failure, and crisis in the system.

Keywords: education, teaching, learning, assessment.

MOLDOVAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEXT OF WORLDWIDE SITUATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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Abstract:

In the modern system of international relations, when globalization has affected all countries of the world, along with the democratization of social foundations, the expansion of information and technical capabilities, the growth of common threats and challenges, the process of deepening the interdependence of states is taking place, and the tendency towards integration and cooperation between them is increasing. All these processes, and not only, affected also the higher education system.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the newly proclaimed Republic of Moldova had to adapt to rapidly changing political, social and economic conditions. A small, landlocked state, geographically located between Romania and Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova has



simultaneously faced many challenges regarding the transition process, having to create a new political system and its own configuration of political institutions. All these events had important implications for the Moldovan higher education system, which was developed and modeled on the principles and values promoted by the Soviet Union state's policies on higher education. The impact of the new political and socio-economic environment of higher education has been twofold. On the one hand, policy makers and higher education institutions have had to cope with the new demands of the economy and society. On the other hand, the political and economic environment has created obstacles to reform.

Keywords: challenges, reform, higher education system, universities, the Republic of Moldova.

TEACHER OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND POST-PANDEMIC CHALLENGES. CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE MORAL-CIVIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

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Abstract:

Some of the social changes caused by the effects of the pandemic, expected right from the beginning of this episode with a major impact on humanity, are felt both in personal value systems and in interpersonal relationships infiltrated by axiological redefinition. It is difficult, at this moment, to realize how each individual reoriented his values and what is the direction of social transformation, but we are at a time of questions and challenges: how teachers will manage the influences of the social environment in moral-civic education (a process, moreover, challenging in the pre-pandemic period), which categories of values will dominate in these influences, how much of the "old pedagogy" can be applied in the context of a "different world" and how does this world actually look like? Do we tend to become more individualistic by activating the conservation instinct, or more oriented towards others in a developed, pandemic civility, through solidarity? Maybe a little more than the others, because their role is to facilitate the understanding of this dynamic, social science teachers are faced with a new responsibility: to calibrate the value orientations between two worlds, to find ways for continuity, but also for becoming. For some of them, these approaches can be facilitated by experience, but how students – future social sciences teachers - receive such challenges, is contained through the results of a research in this article.

Keywords: education, value, future, teachers, society.



THE LANGUAGE OF MOTIFS FROM ANATOLIAN EMBROIDERY AND LACE

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Abstract:

Oya, a wordless language for Anatolian women. It's kind of a means of expression. The most beautiful expression of women's inner worlds. Anger, anger, joy, sadness, pain, all kinds of emotions have found meaning in the stitches of lace in this geography. It's kind of a means of expression. For this reason, every lace made in Anatolia has a special name. The new bride, who wants to convey a good message to her mother-in-law, presents a Yemeni embroidered meadow grass lace, so that we can be as fresh as meadows, and heartwarming like grass. Embroidery usually has meanings referring to the relations between husband and wife, wife and mother-in-law. It's as if every loop was thrown to regulate relations. Mother-in-law's tongue, barber's mirror, smiling baby lace, Medina flower, eyelash lace, spicy pepper, artichoke flower lace...

In this paper I will try to briefly introduce you to this secret language of the Anatolian woman transmitted on canvas or in the work of lace.

Keywords: Anatolian women, Anatolian embroidery.

JOB MOTIVATION AND SATISFACTION IN TEACHING PROFESSION

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Abstract:

Research on effective teacher career has identified motivation and satisfaction as important variables in relation with teachers' professional development and both individual performances and school organizational outcomes. In developing the outline for analysing job motivation and satisfaction in teachers some of the followings questions should be considered to discuss the practical aspects of building a high quality teaching career: 1. What are the initial motivations influencing the teaching choice?; 2. What are the motives that underlie the maintenance in teaching profession?; 3. What are the motivations of the professional development along the teaching career path?; 4. What differentiates the in-service teacher motivation to other professional categories' job motivation?; 5. Beyond all these attractors factors, what are the reasons that determine the teaching profession drop-out?; 6. What are the factors in relations with job satisfaction in teaching profession? Starting from the evidence offered by the data research the present paper aimed to discuss the issues of teacher job motivation and satisfaction with a main focusing on the necessity to identify and assess teacher motivation and satisfaction in order to improve the availability and quality of teaching profession through encouraging highquality students for becoming teachers and sustaining in-service teachers to develop and progress along their professional career path.

Keywords: Teaching profession, teacher, job motivation, job satisfaction.



THE APPROACHES OF PIERRE DE COUBERTIN'S PRECEDERS, IN THE RENAISSANCE OF THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC IDEAL, BY ORGANIZING THE PRE-MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

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Abstract:

In this paper, we set out to talk about lesser-known issues regarding the efforts of Pierre de Coubertin's predecessors, who brought the ancient Olympic ideal back to the present, managed to organize the Olympic Games, considered by specialists to be pre-Modern. We return to the Evangelos Zappa, of which I have written before, with the Pre-Olympic Games (1859, 1870, 1875, 1888-1889), but we also speak of the poet Panagiotis Soustos, who supported him in his endeavors, then of Demetrios Vikelas and, not lastly, by the English physician William Penny Brookes, who succeeded in creating the National Olympian Association and organizing the Shropshire Olympic Games (1861). Thus, the study aims at a careful analysis of the historical premises and conditions, which made possible the revival of an ancient ideal, at the level of the 19th century, as well as a moral reparation in favor of those who, unjustly, were forgotten for a long time. Pierre de Coubertin's success in reviving the Modern Olympics in 1896.

Keywords: Evangelos Zappa, William Penny Brookes, Shropshire Olympic Games, Pre-Olympic Games, modern society.

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE MODERNIST ARCHITECTURAL STYLE, FROM THE INTERWAR PERIOD, IN GALAȚI. CASE STUDY: ARCHITECT ION GIURGEA (1903-1959)

Mihaela-Denisia LIUȘNEA,

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Abstract:

In our work, we will present some of the achievements in Galați, of a lesser-known architect, born in Tecuci, who will mark, modernist architectural style, with Art Deco elements, as well as eclectic architectural style, from the interwar period, with Mediterranean influences, Macedonian or specific to the Byzantine period and the Italian Renaissance (eg the Central Corps of the Sanatorium of St. Vincent de Paul de la Șosea - Bucharest; Pissiota Monastery - Prahova). We will stop at just a few achievements in the city of Galati, but also remembering the life of this son of a court president, who in 1933, just three years after graduating from the School of Architecture in Bucharest, made construction plans for important people, such as Dr. Grigore Bâzgan.

Keywords: Galați, modernist architectural style, eclectic architectural style, Ion Giurgea.



FROM ALCHEMY TO MODERN CHEMISTRY OR THE ROAD FROM SPIRITUALITY TO SCIENTIFIC MATERIALISM

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Abstract:

This research aims to study and follow, as much as possible, from the information that has come up to our age, the steps taken in the evolution of chemistry as a science, from empirical laboratories to modern technologies, from the bold ideas of the Italian Renaissance and of the French Philosophical Century to the theories of quantum mechanics, from the "absolute truths" held by Egyptian priests in the spiritual-pseudoscientific enclave of Karnak to real scientific research.

Keywords: science, alchemy, chemistry, evolution, history.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION IN ROMANIAN EDUCATION - APPROACH FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

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Abstract:

The study proposes an analysis of national policies and strategies from the perspective of introducing in Romanian education new programs and guidelines for human resources development in the European space, in the context of the steps already taken in this regard through the integrated approach of teaching and research and development professional, a principle mentioned both in official documents and in specialized studies that reflect the perception of teachers. We can say that in the legislative plan the conditions are much closer to the required standards, the teachers having the necessary legal and institutional framework to create, research, innovate, teach others. It is equally easy to identify the difficulties of a teaching career in the Romanian education system, these being more important from a psychosocial perspective and difficult to change, requiring a long-term strategic approach, promotion and official recognition of lifelong learning and mentoring in the teaching career, elements that are difficult to achieve in conditions of political, social and economic unpredictability. There is still much work to be done to develop an integrated vision, including coherent policies and training strategies offered in the education system, linked to formal mechanisms to certify and validate learning in informal and non-formal contexts recommended at European level. In the current Romanian context, teachers find sources of professional satisfaction largely in the socio-emotional climate of the school and groups of pupils / students, in the beauty of teaching activities and educational research itself.

Keywords: training strategies, educational policies, teaching career, lifelong learning.



THE CULT OF THE RENAISSANCE UNIVERSAL ARTISTIC IMPRINT

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Abstract:

The story began in Florence, Italy, a city ruled in the 15th century by the Medici family. In order to reflect as well as possible the splendor of those times' spirit, the ruler of the city, Lorenzo the Magnificent, decides to resort to the concept of "Renaissance" immortalizing his own glory. This period is marked by profound changes in the fields of science, music, literature and art. The invention of perspective, the perfection of art in Ancient Rome and Classical Greece, the innovations in terms of music and painting, the first circumnavigation of the world recommend the Renaissance as an awakening of the senses. The desire to attain high virtues, worthy of praise, the attempt to knowing the secret of the "art skills", known as "the sublime", make the cinquecento a glorious era of culture that evolves the concepts and artistic aspirations of the fourteenth century.

Keywords: art, splendor, science, innovation, glory, painting.