



**Centrul de Studii Istorice**



**Și Social-Culturale  
Est-Europene**

“Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați  
Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology  
Centre for Historical and Socio-Cultural East-European Studies

***International Student Conference  
“Geopolitics, History and Population in  
Eastern Europe. New research directions in  
Humanities and Political Sciences”***

Second Edition

April 27<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> 2017  
Galați, Romania

**Event location:**

Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology  
Domnească Street no 111, Galați  
Rooms AS011 (Plenary Meeting), AS004, AS009, AS001

**Thursday, April 27<sup>th</sup>**

09:00 – 09:30 – Registration of participants (Room AS003)  
09:30 – 10:00 – Event Opening (Room AS011)  
10:00 – 13:00 – Presentations  
13:00 – 15:00 – Lunch  
15:00 – 18:00 – Presentations  
18:00 – Dinner  
20:00 – Social meeting – New York Pub

**Friday, April 28<sup>th</sup>**

09:00 – 09:20 – Guest Speaker (Plenary meeting), Room AS004  
09:20 – 09:40 – Intermission for organising  
09:40 – 13:00 – Presentations  
13:00 – 15:00 – Lunch  
15:00 – 18:00 – Presentations  
18:00 – Dinner  
20:00 – Social Meeting – Ethos Café & Dolce

**SECTIONS:**

Thursday, April 27<sup>th</sup>

- History – Room AS004
- International Relations and European Studies, Geopolitics, Political Science – Room AS009

Friday, April 28<sup>th</sup>

- History – Room AS004
- International Relations and European Studies, Geopolitics, Political Science – Room AS009
- Cultural and Social Studies – Room AS001

Day 1: April 27<sup>th</sup>

## HISTORY

SECTION 1 – Room AS004, 10:00 – 13:00

*Moderators lect. PhD Decebal Nedu*

*PhD Candidate Florin Mihai*

*Volunteer George Patriche*

10:00 – 10:20 - PURICE Adrian Marian, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA

*Topografia așezărilor culturii Cucuteni / Топография поселения культуры Кукутень*

10:20 – 10:40 - VOITIC Nicolai, `Ion Creangă` National State University, Kishinev, MA

*Cucerirea Galiei de către Iulius Caesar și începutul procesului de destrămare a Republicii Romane / Завоевание Галлии Иулууса Цезаря и начало распада Римской республики*

10:40 – 11:00 - PLINSCHI Cătălina, Moldova State University, Kishinev, BA

*Elemente ale corupției în provinciile nord-dunărene ale Imperiului Roman / Элементы коррупции в северо-дунайских провинциях Римской Империи*

11:00 – 11:20 - POP Ion Daniel, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA

*Personajele feminine din viața lui Alexandru cel Mare / Женские персонажи в жизни Александра Великого*

11:20 – 11:40 - BEJAN Ștefan, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, PhD Candidate

*Teorii și ipoteze asupra formării poporului găgăuz / Теории и гипотезы формирования гагаузов*

11:40 – 12:00 - GHERASIM Cristina, Moldova State University, Kishinev, PhD Candidate

*Politica administrației ruse privind acordarea titlurilor nobiliare în Basarabia în prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea / Политика Российской администрации по предоставлению дворянских титулов в Бессарабии в первой половине девятнадцатого века*

12:00 – 12:20 - MIHAI Florin-Daniel, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, PhD Candidate

*Refacerea unității politice socialiste și efectele locale ale acesteia. Greva docherilor gălățeni din 1911 / Возрождение единства социализма и его локальных эффектов. Забастовка галацких докерах 1911*

12:20 – 12:40 - BEJENARU Alexandru, Moldova State University, Kishinev, BA  
*Politica de reglementare a prețurilor în sectorul agrar al Basarabiei (1906-1914) / Политика регулирования цен в сельском хозяйстве Бессарабии (1906-1914)*

12:40 – 13:00 - NISTOR Georgel Marius, 'Babeş Bolyai' University, Cluj-Napoca, MA  
*Politica orientală a papei Benedict al XV-lea între anii 1914-1918 / Восточная политика у папы Бенедикт XV в 1914-1918 года*

**13:00 – 15:00 – Lunch break**

**SECTION 2 – Room AS004, 15:00 – 18:00**  
*Moderators Assoc. Prof. PhD Cristian Apetrei*  
*PhD Candidate Oana Mitu*  
*Volunteer Laura Necula*

15:00 – 15:20 - TRIFAN Andreea-Emanuela, 'Babeş Bolyai' University, Cluj-Napoca, MA

*Femeile din zona fostului District Năsăud în Primul Război Mondial / Женщины из бывшей зоны Жудец Нэсэуд в Первой Мировой Войны*

15:20 – 15:40 - MUNTEANU Ionel, University of Bucharest, MA

*Câteva aspecte ale prizonieratului din lagărele germane din Primul Război Mondial descrise de prizonieri belgieni și francezi / Некоторые аспекты заключения в немецких концентрационных лагерях мировой войны, описанных бельгийских и французских заключенных*

15:40 – 16:00 - SACHELARIE Claudiu, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galați, PhD Candidate

*O nouă abordare metodologică: arheologia de război în România / Новый методологический подход: военная археология в Румынии*

16:00 – 16:20 - MITU Oana-Maria, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galați, PhD Candidate

*Politica educațională a României interbelice – principii, actori, măsuri / Образовательная политика межвоенной Румынии - принципы, субъекты, меры*

16:20 – 16:40 - DRĂGHICI Ionuț, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galați, MA

*„Problema pâinii” – un indicator al aspirației către modernitate în Galațiul interbelic / «Проблема хлеба» - показатель стремления к современности в межвоенных Галацах*

**16:40 – 17:00 – Coffee break**

17:00 – 17:20 - MARIN Alexandru, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galați, PhD Candidate

*Gheorghe I. I. C. Brătianu și politica externă a României în perioada 1936-1950 / Джордж И.И.Братяну и внешняя политика Румынии в течение 1936-1950 годах*

17:20 – 17:40 - PUFU Mădălin, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*Stalingrad - bătălia care a schimbat soarta Războiului / Сталинград - битва которая изменила ход войны*

17:40 – 18:00 – PEREVERTANYI Oleksandr (Перевертаний Александр), `I.I. Mechnikov` National University in Odessa, BA  
*Relațiile statului cazac cu Uniunea statală polono-lituaniană (Federația celor două națiuni) și cu alte state în perioada 1660-1663 / Взаимоотношения Казацкого государства с Речью Посполитой и другими государствами в период с 1660-1663 гг.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EUROPEAN STUDIES, GEOPOLITICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE

**SINGLE SECTION** – Room AS009, 10:00 – 13:00

*Moderator Prof. PhD Arthur Tuluș*

*PhD Candidate Laurențiu Gagu*

*Volunteer Daniela Dimofte*

10:00 – 10:20 – PETICĂ Marius-Adi, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*Tractul migrației asupra României după 1990 / Влияние миграции на Румынии после 1990 года*

10:20 – 10:40 – MUNTEANU Ioana, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*Viitorul Europei Răsăritene după căderea Cortinei de Fier / Будущий Восточная Европа после падения железного занавеса*

10:40 – 11:00 – DIMOFTE Daniela-Elena, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA

*Fundamentalismul creștin. De la Cruciade până la lone wolves / Христианский фундаментализм. От крестовых походов до одиноких волков*

11:00 – 11:20 – LINCĂ Carla-Beatrice, `Titu Maiorescu` University, Bucharest, BA

*Problematika refugiaților în spațiul Uniunii Europene / Проблема беженцев в Европейском Союзе*

11:20 – 11:40 – SAVIN Oana Adriana, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*The five scenarios for the European Union's future / Пять сценариев для будущего Европейского Союза.*

11:40 – 12:00 – POCIUMBAN Natalia, `Ștefan cel Mare` University, Suceava, BA  
*Reprezintă „Matrioșka” rusească o perspectivă pentru China? / Является русская Матрешка перспективной для Китая*

12:00 – 12:20 – RAȚĂ Laura-Andreea, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*Șase țări, o singură țintă: Marea Chinei de Sud. Conflicte, construcții, tensiuni / Шесть стран, одна цель: Южно-Китайское море. Конфликты, сооружение, напряженность*

12:20 – 12:40 – GAGU Laurențiu / ULINICI Nicolae, National School of Political and Administrative Sciences, Bucharest, PhD Candidates

*Asertivitatea și tendințele hegemonice ale Republicii Populare Chineze din Marea Chinei de Sud / Напористость и тенденций доминирования Китайской Народной Республики на юге Китайского моря*

12:40 – 13:00 – PATRICHE George, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*Muammar al Gaddafi și consecințele deceseului său / Муаммар Каддафи и последствия его смерти*

## Day 2: April 28<sup>th</sup>

### HISTORY

**SECTION 1** – Room AS004, 09:40 – 13:00

*Moderators Prof. PhD Viaceslav Kushnir*

*PhD Candidate Ștefan Bejan*

*Volunteer Irina Carauș*

09:40 – 10:00 – SHTOHRIN Victoriia (Штогрин Виктория), `I.I. Mechnikov` National University, Odessa, BA

*Istoria așezărilor din Bugeac în antichitate / История заселения Буджака в древности*

10:00 – 10:20 – CIOBANU Bogdan, `Ștefan cel Mare` University, Suceava, MA

*Horatio Nelson, un erou uitat / Горацио Нельсон, забытый герой*

10:20 – 10:40 – NOVIKOVA Victoriia (Новикова Виктория), `I.I. Mechnikov` National University, Odessa, BA

*Contribuția lui I.K. Aivazovsky la dezvoltarea și îmbunătățirea Feodosiei în a doua jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea / Вклад И.К. Айвазовского в развитие и благоустройство Феодосии второй половины XIX в*

10:40 – 11:00 – VOLKANNOVA Natalia, (Волканова Наталья), Izmail State University of Humanities

*Activitatea caritabilă a nobilimii basarabene în timpul Războiului Ruso-Japonez (1904-1905) / Благотворительная деятельность бессарабских дворян в период русско-японской войны (1904-1905 гг.)*

11:00 – 11:20 – GRADINAR Ana (Градинар Анна), Izmail State University of Humanities, MA

*Activitățile Societății Basarabene de Horticultură (pe baza documentelor de activitate ale ședințelor din 1911-1913) / Деятельность «Бессарабского общества садоводства» (на материалах протоколов заседаний за 1911-1913 гг.)*

11:20 – 11:40 – CHIRIAC Mihai, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*Unirea Basarabiei cu România de la 27 martie 1918 în ziarul „Galații noi” / Союз Бессарабии с Румынией 27 марта 1918 года в газете «Новый Galatia»*

11:40 - 12:00 - HROMOVYCH Uliana (Громович Ульяна), 'I.I. Mechnikov' National University, Odessa, BA

*Societatea diasporei ucrainene din România în perioada interbelică / Общества украинской диаспоры в румынии в межвоенный период*

12:00 - 12:20 - BARAN Vera, 'Ștefan cel Mare' University, Suceava, MA

*Relațiile culturale româno-franceze în perioada interbelică. Studiu de caz: Școala Română din Franța / Румынско-французские культурные отношения в межвоенный период. Тематическое исследование: Румынская Школа из Франции*

12:20 - 12:40 - MARANDA Ionuț, 'Babeș-Bolyai' University, Cluj-Napoca, MA

*Anul 1948 în spațiul concentraționar românesc. Studiu de caz: Penitenciarul Aiud / Румынские концентрационные лагеря в 1948. Тематическое исследование: Аюдская Тюрма*

12:40 - 13:00 - MITRIC-CIUPE Vlad, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galați, PhD Candidate

*Epurarea cadrelor didactice din Facultatea de Arhitectură bucureșteană în primii ani de după război. Provocări metodologice și studii de caz / Очистка учителей из факультета Архитектуры в Бухаресте в первых годах после войны. Методологические проблемы и тематические исследования*

### **13:00 – 15:00 – Lunch break**

**SECTION 2 – Room AS004, 15:00 – 17:20**

*Moderator Assoc. Prof. PhD Natalia Petrova*

*PhD Candidate Dan Ionașcu*

*Volunteer Irina Carauș*

15:00 - 15:20 - IONAȘCU Dan Cristian, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galați, PhD Candidate

*Măsuri de arărare pasivă în porturile de la Dunărea de Jos / Пассивные меры защиты в портах Придунавья*

15:20 - 15:40 - ZAHARIA Valeriu, 'Ștefan cel Mare' University, Suceava, BA

*Basarabeni în cele două tabere ale celui De-al Doilea Război Mondial / Басарабы в двух лагерях во время Второй мировой войны*

15:40 - 16:00 - BUTE Nicu, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galați, BA

*Mitul trădării de la 23 august 1944 / Миф предательства от 23 августа 1944 года*

16:00 - 16:20 - ȘCODIN Sandu, Moldova State University, Kishinev, BA

*Acuzațiile din partea procurorului sovietic la Procesul de la Nürnberg. Între Mit și realitate / Обвинения от советского прокурора на Нюрнбергском процессе. Между мифом и реальностью*

16:20 – 16:40 - DUBNA Maxim, (Дубна Максим), 'I.I. Mechnikov' National University, Odessa, BA

*Persoane strămutate de miliție din Marynovo (din istoria unei familii) / Бойки переселенцы с. Маринове (из истории одной семьи)*

**16:40 – 17:00 – Coffee break**

17:00 – 17:20 - GIOSANU Laura, 'Ștefan cel Mare' University, Suceava, MA

*Radio „Europa Liberă” / Радио Свободная Европа*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EUROPEAN STUDIES, GEOPOLITICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE

**SINGLE SECTION – Room AS009, 09:40 – 12:20**

*Moderators Sup. Lect. PhD Ion Ghelețchi*

*PhD Candidate Stoica-Cristinel Popa*

*Volunteers Sorina Raicu & Violeta Jeca*

09:40 – 10:00 – MUREȘAN Marius, 'Babeș-Bolyai' University, Cluj-Napoca, PhD Candidate

*Alternanța la putere în România post-comunistă. Alegerile prezidențiale din 1992 și 1996 / Чередование у власти в пост-коммунистической Румынии. Президентские выборы в 1992 и 1996 годах*

10:00 – 10:20 – DRANGOI Ion, 'B. P. Hașdeu' State University, Cahul, BA

*Egalitatea între etnii prin prisma CEDO. Dreptul acestora și rolul lor într-o societate democrată / Равенство между этносами - Взгляд Европейского суда по правам человека. Роль этносов и права в демократическом обществе*

10:20 – 10:40 – PETROV Victoria, 'B. P. Hașdeu' State University, Cahul, BA

*Dreptul de exprimare prin prisma Convenției CEDO / Свобода выражения мнений в рамках Конвенции ЕСПЧ*

10:40 – 11:00 – LUKIANENKO Anastasiia (Лукьяненко Анастасия), Izmail State University of Humanities, MA

*Uniunea Europeană - un actor-cheie în abordarea eficientă a problemelor comune de securitate: probleme și perspective / Европейский Союз – ключевой игрок в эффективном решении проблем общей безопасности: проблемы и перспективы*

11:00 – 11:20 – DUMITRUȚI Andreea-Ioana, 'Babeș-Bolyai' University, Cluj-Napoca, MA

*În căutarea legitimității și a expertizei? Rolul grupurilor de experți în cadrul procesului de reflecție strategică pentru elaborarea Strategiei Globale a Uniunii Europene pentru politica externă și de securitate – „Viziune Comună, Acțiuni*

*Comune: O Europă Mai Puternică” / В поисках законности и экспертизы? Роль стратегического взгляда экспертов в процессе формирования мировой стратегий Европейского Союза для внешней политики и безопасности. – „Общий взгляд, общие действия: Более сильная Европа”*  
11:20 - 11:40 – FURDUI Dana, `Babeş-Bolyai` University, Cluj-Napoca, MA  
*Securitatea societală în contextul teoriei securitizării. Studiu de caz: 11 septembrie 2001 vs. Charlie Hebdo, reacția decidenților politici și efectul în plan societal / Социальная безопасность в контексте теории секьюритизации. Тематическое исследование: 11 сентября против Charlie Hebdo, реакция политических лиц принимающих решения и эффект в социетальной системе*  
11:40 – 12:00 – RAICU Sorina, `Dunărea de Jos` University of Galați, BA  
*Un nou tip de război: războiul cibernetic / Новый вид войны: кибервойна*  
12:00 – 12:20 – NISTOR Elena, `B. P. Hașdeu` State University, Cahul , BA  
*Războiul de pe Nistru: cauze, actori, consecințe / Приднестровская война: причины, актеры, следствие*  
12:20 – 12:40 – PAVLYK Vladislav (Павлик Владислав), `I.I. Mechnikov` National University in Odessa, BA  
*Fotbalul în contextul geopoliticii modern / Футбол в контексте современной геополитики*

## CULTURAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

**SINGLE SECTION – Room AS001, 09:40 – 15:20**

*Moderators Prof. PhD Ivan Ivlampie*

*PhD Candidate Oana Mitu*

*Volunteers Diana Fișie & Corina Costin*

09:40 – 10:00 - LISHCHYNA Kseniia (Лищина Ксения), `I.I. Mechnikov` National University, Odessa, BA  
*Părerile onora dintre cei mai renumiți autori antichi referitor la abilitatea femeilor de a guverna / Мысли известных авторов древности о способности женщины к власти*  
10:00 – 10:20 – MĂIȚĂ Manuela, `Ovidius` University, Constanța, BA  
*Construcția și originile intelectuale ale simbolismului în Europa sfârșitului veacului al XIX-lea / Состав и истоки символизма в Европе конца XIX-а века*  
10:20 - 10:40 – TRUFAN Marina, `Babeş-Bolyai` University, Cluj-Napoca, MA  
*Obsedantul deceniu si fluxurile memoriei. Lumea culturală din jurul revistei Steaua / Навязчивое десятилетие и память потоков. Культурный мир вокруг журнала "Звезда"*

10:40 - 11:00 – MOISA Diana, 'Babeş-Bolyai' University, Cluj-Napoca, MA  
*Rock-ul românesc în comunism. Studiu de caz: „Phoenix” (1962-1977) / Румынский-рок в коммунизме. Тематическое исследование: Фёникс (1962-1977)*

11:00 - 11:20 – BIRZESCU Ioana-Andreea, 'Lucian Blaga' University, Sibiu, MA  
*Propaganda comunistă prin teatru / Коммунистическая пропаганда через театр.*

11:20 - 11:40 – SĂMĂRTINEAN Victor Ciprian, 'Lucian Blaga' University, Sibiu, MA

*Satirizarea duşmanului de clasă în „Epoca de Aur”: tipologii de reprezentare în cadrul revistei de satiră şi umor „Urzica” (1965 – 1989) / Сатира против коммунистов в «Золотом веке», представленных в журнале сатиры и юмора «УРЗИКА» (1965 - 1989)*

11:40 - 12:00 – MAIER Denisa, 'Babeş-Bolyai' University, Cluj-Napoca, MA  
*Perspective de gen în Europa Centrală după 1989. Statutul femeilor în perioada comunistă şi post-comunistă / Перспективы Центральной Европы после 1989 года. Статус женщины во время коммунистического периода*

12:00 - 12:20 – BERLINSKYI Yurii (Берлинский Юрий), Izmail State University of Humanities, BA

*Situaţia şi statutul autogovernării la studenţii din Ucraina / Статус студенческого самоуправления в Украине*

12:20 - 12:40 – ONA Vitalii-Yurii, (Она Виталий-Юрий), 'I.I. Mechnikov' National University, Odessa, BA

*Etnologia românilor din vestul Ucrainei / Этнология румын Западной Украины*

12:40 - 13:00 - NEHRUTSA Diana (Негруца Диана), 'I.I. Mechnikov' University, Odessa, BA

*Manifestări vizuale ale etnicităţii în oraşul modern (exemplul Odesei) / Визуальные проявления этничности в современном городе (на примере г.Одессы)*

### **13:00 – 15:00 – Lunch break**

15:00 – 15:20 - FÎŞIE Diana-Mădălina, 'Dunărea de Jos' University of Galaţi, BA  
*Înşuşirea culturală (Cultural appropriation) – simplu schimb cultural sau exploatarea unei culturi? / Культурные ассигнование - простой культурный обмен или культурное эксплуатирование?*

15:20 – 15:40 – BENDAS Daria (Бендас Дария), 'I.I. Mechnikov' National University in Odessa, BA

*Subcultura tineretului din a doua jumătate a secolului XX: istorie şi caracteristici / Молодежные субкультуры второй половины XX века: история и атрибутика*

15:40 - 16:00 - SHAKAILO Xenia (Шакайло Ксения), `I.I. Mechnikov` National University in Odessa, BA

*Roluri masculine și feminine în coreografia tradițională / Мужские и женские роли в народной хореографии*

16:00 - 16:40 - CHERNEVA Nadya (Чернева Надя), `I.I. Mechnikov` National University in Odessa, BA

*Caracteristici ale sărbătorilor calendarului de iarnă la populația din zona Dunării de Jos / Персонажи зимнего календарного цикла праздников населения Нижнего Подунавья*

## ABSTRACTS

### HISTORY

**Victoria SHTOHRIN (Виктория Штогрин)**

`I.I. Mechnikov` National University, Odessa

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#### *History of the settlements of Budjak in antiquity*

In the article the author characterizes the settlements of Budjak since the earliest stages of human history. Due to the efforts of archaeologists, monuments of various cultural and historical eras were discovered and investigated. In fact every village in the region has artefacts that indicate the past life of a human. The settlement of this region are from the Mousterian era. Palaeolithic antiquities of Budjak are represented by a small group of archaeological monuments. More representative, quantitatively, in the south of the region are the finds of the Mesolithic, which date from the IX - VI / V millennium BC. The Neolithic or the new Stone Age is represented by artefacts mainly in the northern regions of the Odessa region and they belong to the tribes of the Bugo-Dniester culture. As for the south, here the ancient Neolithic times are almost unknown. Archaeological monuments of the Eneolithic period, or, as it is also called the Copper-Stone Age, in the south of Budjak are represented by the inventory of Trypillian, Gumelnitsky, Skelyan, Kvitniansky, Nizhne-Makhailov and Usatovo cultures. The last epoch, which is the final period of the primitive formation, is the Bronze Age. At this time, there are different cultures, such as pit, catacomb, the culture of multifaceted ceramics, Sabatinovskaya, Belozerskaya cultures. A significant period is the early Iron Age, which on the territory of Ukraine dates back to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC. The history of Southern Budjak of the mentioned period is closely connected with the Cimmerian tribes - the first people of Eastern Europe whose real name is recorded by written sources. As follows from the references of Herodotus, the Cimmerians, under the pressure of a new wave of nomads, namely Scythians, leave the Black Sea steppes, and in particular Budjak. This happened in the first half of the VII century BC. At the very beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC, the Thracian population appeared on the left bank of the Lower Danube. At the end of the VI century BC, as a result of the colonization of the northern Black Sea coast, the ancient Greeks appeared in the region, where they founded their cities. In the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC the Sarmatian tribes periodically appear on these territories in Roman times, since the end of the first century AD. Tire, founded by the Greeks, was part of the Roman province of Lower Moesia. The

article also mentions the events that took place in Budjak in the first centuries of our era including until the early Middle Ages.

*Keywords: archaeological cultures, Lower Danube, Orlovka village, north Black Sea steppes*

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*The topography of the Cucuteni Culture settlements*

A society builds its space from its basic needs. The Cucuteni culture settlements were not built randomly, as it has been mentioned before. Its members chose a place to live in order to have a minimum of favourable conditions necessary to undertake specific economic activities. They had in view some geographic features such as water sources, forests for logging, fertile lands for farming and grazing, or natural resources which were vital for the economy of the settlements (salt, flint). To benefit from salt resources, some establishments were located even in places with less favourable conditions for life. Regarding the location of settlements, the Cucuteni communities preferred places such as dominant spurs of hills with steep cliffs on three sides, on the fourth side often building a defensive system. Members of this culture reached great skill in using natural defence conditions. Regarding the living spaces, they were situated near the water. The Cucuteni communities seemed to prefer less important water tributaries, this being due to rainfall resulting in flooding of the establishment and its use as a mean of communication with other settlements.

*Keywords: geographical space, resources, location, tributaries/tributary (affluents)*

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*Female Characters in the life of Alexander the Great*

Using primary historical sources (Plutarch, Justin, Curtius Rufus, Arrianus, Diodorus) as well as modern ones, we will attempt to answer questions concerning Alexander the Great's personality and future shaping, the number of wives and children that he had, what happened with his descendants after his premature death, his possible extramarital affairs, and why did he not succeed in transmitting power to his direct descendants.

*Keywords: Alexander the Great, women in history, imperial succession, Macedonia*

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*Julius Caesar's conquest of Gaul and the beginning of the disintegration of the Roman Empire*

Caesar, opting to govern Cisalpine Gaul, acted in the interest to achieve some political objectives. This is stated by M. Cary along with H. H. Scullard in 'History of Rome'. According to the aforementioned authors, none of the other provinces allowed simultaneous tracking of movements and events (both in Rome and in the provinces) as was possible from Cisalpine Gaul.

*Keywords: province, Gallic tribes, campaign, legion, accord*

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*Elements of corruption in the Northern Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire*

The presentation examines the subject of corruption during the Roman domination of the Northern Danubian region. First, it is an examination of documents and archaeological sources (coins with the emperor's representation – as means for propaganda; epigraphic sources – as proof for the occurrence of corruption) which prove actions that contravened Roman Law's good practices. Secondly, it explores the Romans' creative answers to those juridical restrictions and regulations which aimed for the interdiction of bribery, the excess of one's influence, and Imperial propaganda and it investigates the implications of bribery in the larger context of Roman policy: what role did it play in the decision to impose its own administration in the Northern Danubian provinces, as well as the main and inevitable difficulties in the study of corruption practiced by the administration and the aristocracy. Finally, corruption is related to present times, finding availability throughout the history of the region between the Carpathians, the Danube and the Black Sea.

*Keywords: Polycharmus, Democritus, Ambitus, Acorneon, Dacia Capta*

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*The relationship of the Cossack state with the Polish-Lithuanian  
Commonwealth and other states between 1660-1663*

The article explores how the foreign policy was constructed in the Cossack state under Yuri Khmelnytsky in the period from 1660-1663. First of all, the article explores how the international policy concerning Rzeczpospolita developed since the Hetmanate was under its patronage. Enmity at the political level between official Warsaw and the Ukrainian government is being considered. Also in the article it was investigated in what international relations the Hetmanate was with Moscow after the transition to the protectorate of the Rzeczpospolita. No less important was the foreign policy regarding the Ottoman Empire and the Crimean Khan, which is also considered in this article.

*Keywords: Hetman, embassy, international relations, government, Chyhyryn*

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*Horatio Nelson, a forgotten hero*

One the 29<sup>th</sup> of September 1758, in Norfolk, England, Admiral Horatio Nelson was born. He was later made famous by the wars fought against Napoleon, and in particular due to the Battle of Trafalgar. Nelson joined the Royal Navy at the age of 13 years and due to his ambition and qualities at 20 he was promoted to captain. During the siege of the Corsican port of Calvi in 1794, a splinter of stone cut from a cannonball pierced his right eye. A year later, by landing on the ship Theseus, Nelson was greeted by a volley of guns that tore his right forearm from the elbow. He was an exemplary leader with a strong personality. His courage was borderline madness and the passion of his life was risk. Another passion of his, just as risky, was the connection that he had with Emma Hamilton, the wife of the British ambassador to Naples. The numerous victories in the service of the Royal Navy made Nelson an idol for military and British population. His concern for the welfare of his people was a distinguishing characteristic and unusual for the standards of the time. This is demonstrated by the strong support he gave to the Marine Society, the first charity for sailors. Already famous in his lifetime, his fame reached new heights after his death and he is considered to be one of the greatest heroes of the British army, along with John Churchill Duke of Marlborough and Arthur

Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. His active career showed that he had considerable experience in battle and was a shrewd judge of his opponents, able to identify weaknesses and to exploit it. We aimed to present the character as a true symbol of ambition and courage even in the face of a superior opponent. A forgotten hero for many, the first person that humbled the great Napoleon Bonaparte militarily.

*Keywords: legend, ambition, courage, passion, example*

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*Theories and hypotheses on the formation of the Gagauz people*

The scientific debate over the Gagauz subject remains an intense one, continuing to represent a controversial matter. Historians, anthropologists, linguists, etc of different ethnic backgrounds themselves have concentrated their attention on this scientific endeavour. There are currently over 20 theories on the matter of this small Turkic people's origins. The most prominent ones refer to an Oghuz or Seljuk origin, but it is also possible that the Gagauz came to be within a mixture of different peoples. But leaving origins aside, historical sources show the important impact that the Gagauz have had in the history of Dobrudja. This south-eastern region in current-day Romania, it seems, was where the ethno-genesis of the Gagauz completed itself.

*Keywords: Gagauz, Dobrudja, ethnic origins, origin theory, Oghuz, Seljuk*

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*The politics of the Russian administration concerning nobility titles in Bessarabia in the first half of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century*

In the article, based on archive documents and published monographic studies, we propose to treat the Russian imperial administration policy granting noble titles in Bessarabia. The Tsar, gaining the territory between Prut and Dniester, wanted by all means to attract Bessarabian nobles. The annexation requested not only time but also big efforts from Bessarabian noble families that had to confirm not only their noble status, but also the right to farmland possessions over the lands they had owned before joining. Therefore, during a long period of time, Bessarabian nobles had to present to the Russian administration documents confirmed by Moldovan rulers, civil or

church leaderships that would eventually confirm their noble origin. Another feature of the Tsarist policy is that in order to create a social base here to support and promote imperial policy, the imperial administration directed an intense colonization policy of the territory between Dniester and Prut and infiltration of Russian nobles or just simple clerks of Russian origin, coming from different parts of Europe, such as Poland, Austria etc among native nobility. In conclusion we can see that the policy of confirmation of nobility managed by Tsarist administration tended to control the social upper society, to create a social base that would support and promote the imperial policy in the newly annexed territory.

*Keywords: noblemen/ nobility, tsarism, discipline, colonisation*

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*The contribution of I.K. Aivazovsky to the development and improvement of Feodosia in the second half of the nineteenth century*

The article is based on the results of an analysis of archival materials, in which I.K. Aivazovsky 's contribution to the development and improvement of Feodosia in the second half of the nineteenth century is highlighted. The main reasons that became decisive factors were the active cultural and social activities of I.K. Aivazovsky in Feodosia, and although originally the artist's native land was brought by the human factor, namely, longing for a small homeland, which served him as the main source of inspiration. It was important that, initially not being rich, having achieved success and popularity at a fairly young age, I.K. Aivazovsky did not remain indifferent to the future of his native land. And besides the fact that he generously used his capital for charitable purposes, he also often presented the interests of citizens at the court, and also quite successfully. Due to the unquenchable energy that I.K. possessed, he was sent to improve the city: he advocated the revival of its trade and economic importance, was engaged in guardianship, charity. One of his most significant cases concerning the beautification of Theodosia was the gift of a part of the city water from the source of Subash, located in his country estate. Also being well aware of the uneasy economic situation of Feodosia, I.K. Aivazovsky initiated the construction of the railway Feodosia - Dzhankoy, which was one of the most significant events in the history of the city. No less significant task for him was to study the history of Theodosia and therefore he became a participant in large-scale archaeological excavations conducted there. It's hard to say what prompted the artist to do it. However, excavations conducted by I.K. Aivazovsky became a great contribution to the study of the past of Theodosius, thanks to which his name entered the

archaeological science. He also dealt with the protection of Crimean monuments and took part in the study of more than 90 mounds. And therefore it is not surprising that by 1881 I.K. Aivazovsky had become an honorary citizen of the city in commemoration of the special merit rendered to him by his 'motherland'. Summarizing the results of I.K. Aivazovsky we can safely say that he was able to do for Feodosia in a rather short period of time more than many before him. And it is not surprising after all he did that all this was not for the sake of glory or recognition, but because he really loved his native city and through this love/attachment he aimed at improving the city and the lives of its citizens.

*Keywords: Life path of the artist, honorary citizen, research activity I.K. Aivazovsky, the economic rise of Feodosia*

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*Charitable activities of the Bessarabian nobles during  
the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)*

On the basis of previously unpublished archival documents, the directions, volumes, forms and types of charitable activities of representatives of the nobility of the Bessarabian province were investigated, aimed at the needs of the troops during the military conflict of 1904-1905. It is proved that the aristocrats of Bessarabia during the Russo-Japanese War actively provided the army and navy with all-round assistance, which consisted in money and material supplies. Also, the Bessarabian representatives of the nobility actively participated in the formation of sanitary trains for dispatch to the Far East; in the manufacture of dressings for hospitals.

*Keywords: Nobility, charity, Bessarabian province, the Russian Red Cross Society*

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*The activities of the Bessarabian Horticultural Society  
(on the materials of the proceedings of the meetings for 1911-1913)*

The activity of the "Bessarabian Horticultural Society" for the period from 1911 to 1913 is considered, and its contribution to the development of agrarian science, practice and educational activities of the Bessarabian province. Members of the society embodied the progressive changes associated with the

development of gardening, borrowed the experience of foreign researchers in this field.

*Keywords: Scientific society, gardening, agrarian science, agricultural economic cultures, Bessarabia, protocols*

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*The restoration of Socialist political unity and its local effects.*

*The 1911 dock workers` strike in Galați*

The paper looks upon the early history of the Romanian socialist movement, its 1899 rupture and its 1910 restoration. The importance of the city-port of Galați in the socialist political recovery, as well as the immediate effects that the Social-Democrat Party`s reestablishment had on the local harbour life have likewise been analysed. The Romanian socialist movement was a rallying to European realities. In a time of massive industrialisation for the `old continent`, new political manifestations accompany these new realities. As much, Socialism comes out as a response to Liberalism. Based on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Socialism was a political current that also emerged in the Old Kingdom of Romania, with Constantin Dobrogeanu-Gherea being the main partisan of local socialist ideas. Workers need for political representation and the ideals of scientific Socialism materialised themselves after the Congress held between March 31<sup>st</sup> and April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1893, when the Romanian Social-Democratic Workers` Party was created – the first Romanian party founded upon the Socialist ideology. It will operate until 1899, when it was dissolved after its foundations were shook by `the Generous betrayal`. The socialist Movement itself will continue within clubs and circles across the country, as well as through syndicate activity. The second existence of a Romanian Socialist party or, better said, the resettlement of the old one, was directly linked to the city-port of Galați. There were two important events that led up to this: the Union conference in 1906 which concluded the systematisation of the Union movement and the establishment of a General Commission of Syndicates in Romania (C.G.S.R) and the conference between June 29<sup>th</sup> – July 1<sup>st</sup> 1907 which decided the centralisation of Socialist circles and the founding of the Romanian Socialist Union, the forerunner for the Social-Democratic Party. These two major events, both held in Galați, proved to be decisive in the Movement`s history, seeing as the Social-Democratic Party emerged as a unit in January 31<sup>st</sup> – February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1910. In what concerns the immediate effects that the 1910 political rearrangement had for the city-port, we will see a dock workers` strike on June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1911 in which syndicates were directly involved, especially the `Lumber Syndicate from the Galați Docks`.

*Keywords: Socialist movement, RSDWP, Galați city-port, K. Marx, Fr. Engels, workers' strikes, General Commission of Syndicates in Romania*

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*Price regulation politics in the agricultural sector of Bessarabia (1906-1914)*

The following study presents the price policy in the agriculture of Bessarabia between 1906 and 1914. The goal of this presentation is the description of measures implemented by the Tsarist administration. Among the objectives of the study are the presentation of price dynamics, the reaction of local administration and the consequences of its actions. This topic is important nowadays for understanding the Tsarist economic policy in Bessarabia. The main source of following information is the fund of Bessarabian Gubernial Zemstva Council, kept in the National Archive of RM. Between 1906 and 1908 the price of flour increased by 33%, faster than the wages in the agricultural sector of Bessarabia. The explanation of this phenomenon can be found in a letter of the gubernial administration from 1909 to local zemstvas, where the latter were asked not to indicate an exaggerated price in their reports to military officials that were buying goods for the army. From 1909 the authorities intervened on the market of cereal products, lowering the prices for a while. However, by 1914 the price of flour increased again by 20% when compared with the level of 1910. The governor of Bessarabia, M. E. Ghilhen wrote a letter in 1913 to Bessarabian Gubernial Zemstva Council about the uncontrollable situation. The phenomenon of speculation extended in the cereal products market, making the prices in Bessarabia higher than the average price in the entire Russian Empire. The Council planned to present a report with proposals for necessary measures to the Zemstva Assembly, but it was delayed until 1914, when World War I began. Thereby, it is possible to identify some contradictions in Tsarist policy of price regulation in the Bessarabian economy. The officials successfully stopped the rise of prices in 1908-1909, but they didn't manage to effectively deal with speculation and ensure equal rights for all economical agents.

*Keywords: Russian Empire, statistics, economy*

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*Pope Benedict the XV<sup>th</sup>'s Oriental politics between 1914 and 1918*

The First World War occupied for a long time a leading position in the public agenda, being analysed in the press and having a substantial historiographical echo, which generated many research themes that have reverberated into the present. Not exempt from the vicissitudes of the bellicose nature, the Holy See passed through a difficult period, as a flagship institution in the efforts of promoting peace. In this chronological context, we aim to capture the decisions on the creation of the institutions which enabled better collaboration between the Eastern Churches and the Holy See. In the decree of May 1<sup>st</sup> 1917, the Pope founded two institutions addressed to all Eastern-rite Churches: Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches and the Pontifical Institute for Promoting Studies. We also want to analyse the way that Romanian written press articles, such as the *Unirea* newspaper in Blaj, welcomed the Pope's decisions. Benedict the XV<sup>th</sup> maintained strict neutrality during the armed conflict. He focused around three main areas expressed through encyclicals: religious neutrality, charitable activity, supported calls for peace and reconciliation. The Pope tried to bring to the public consciousness the ideals of love, peace and reconciliation. In this way, Benedict characterized the war as a suicide of civilized Europe, and the main objective was to maintain the unity of faith as a Latin, Greek and Slavic coexistence.

*Keywords: The Holy See, encyclical, decree, neutrality, Union newspaper, the First World War*

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*The women of the former Năsăud District in the First World War*

World War I was the moment in which society and especially men realized how important women are for the progress and development of society. At the same time it was the moment when women realized that they were capable of doing everything by themselves, the fact that they don't necessarily need a man to survive, and that they can handle themselves no matter the situation. This paper represents only the starting point to a more detailed research regarding the realities women from the District of Năsăud villages had to endure. During the War the biggest challenges were probably the emotional, moral and psychological ones regarding the daily life of those who remained

at home with pain and longing in their souls. Communication between husband and wife had the purpose of maintaining the high spirit of the soldiers on the battlefield, so that their worries towards home would not affect them or distract their attention from the horrific battle they had to fight. After the War marital relationships were the most affected. The distance had affected in an unimaginable way the relationship between husband and wife. All the activities which were made by the man: working the field, ploughing, harvesting, making the hay, taking care of the animals were transferred in the hand of the woman which will try to accomplish them all with the help of children and elders. Beside these activities, women took the lead and organized themselves in charitable activities, proving their unity which accentuated in those difficult conditions they had to face.

*Keywords: initiative, morale, lens, survival, mother, couple*

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*Some aspects of imprisonment in German concentration camps  
during World War One as described by Belgian and French prisoners*

In our paper, we intend to bring forth information on the life of prisoners from German concentration camps during World War I. This subject has been addressed by various historians such as Jean-Jacques Becker, Dale, Christopher Clark and many others from Romanian and European historiography. One of the most important works in this regard is Corneille's Baron journal *Cinq moins de captivité en Allemagne*. In the following pages we want to describe the most 'attractive' moments of imprisonment, the less unpleasant ones. We have studied the cases of French, Belgian, Russian detainees and of English prisoners. There were about 60 camps during the Great War in the Second Reich and nearly all of them had the same way of living. But, as we have proposed, we will analyze the more pleasant moments in the life of the prisoners, small but meaningful everyday events such as walks, sports and games, distractions from detainment that helped maintain prisoners' morale. All these activities helped to push back the burdens of imprisonment and contributed to a 'friendlier' atmosphere amongst the soldiers, even if they were not permitted on a daily basis. Reading was also an appreciated way to pass the time, as well as music groups or even schooling. Journals written in captivity tell us about good and bad moments. Our paper intends to offer an overview on the subject, while sources offer the possibility of a fruitful approach for each separate element that will be mentioned.

*Keywords: „boch”, games, language, classroom, Victor Abbeelan*

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*A new methodological approach: wartime archaeology in Romania*

The study proposes an interdisciplinary analysis of the military operations conducted by the Central Powers in the Lower Siret Valley campaign of winter 1916 - 1917. Written primary sources (such as military maps and the daily campaign logs of the Ninth Army, the memoirs of German combatants) are numerous and complete the picture of these military operations. But for a thorough analysis we will try to experiment in Romania a new methodological approach: the use of instruments used in archaeology. To investigate ancient times where written sources are absent or scarce, archaeology successfully fills the shortcomings of historical information. Archaeological research on modern and contemporary subjects is still in its beginning. The industrial archaeology first used by Americans proved the feasibility of the new perspective in historical research. Wartime archaeology is even newer, only gaining individuality in the 90s. During the development of road infrastructure in France and England, archaeologists faced the problem of analysing and reevaluating artefacts discovered in the area of the former Western Front of the First World War. This raises a new niche of archaeological research that we can use in Romania. Military campaigns conducted by the Central Powers in Romania offer many areas of archaeological interest that may even become sites under the auspices of UNESCO, as there are those in France. Through our analysis we try to bring this new type of historical research in Romania and to complete the information known about the events in Romania during the First World War. The perieghetic study includes data collected during field research in the Buzău River confluence with the Siret River in the summer of 2016.

*Keywords: First World War, perieghesis, artefacts, trenches, frontline, military operations*

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*The Unification of Bessarabia with Romania from March 27<sup>th</sup> 1918  
in the Galații noi newspaper*

In the interwar period, the press was the main source of information through which people learned what's new in the world. At the very beginning of the period, news from the war front were also very important, as well as those

about the Romanian army. Thus, we find information about the Romanian army's activity in the press from the city of Galați. Unfortunately, we do not dispose of a very rich collection of interwar newspapers. For the period that we are interested in, the local press was represented mainly by the newspaper *Galații noi* (New Galați). In our approach we sought to bring forward the way local press reflected the Union of Bessarabia with the mother-country, as well as the events preceding this great act for modern Romania. *Galații noi* follows the activity of the troops sent in Bessarabia to support the casting out of Bolshevik soldiers, the regional political activity and so on. We believe that these topics should be discussed seeing how we are rapidly approaching the celebration of 100 years from these great moments for the Romanian people.  
*Keywords: local press, newspaper, Bolsheviks, Greater Romania*

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*Romanian-French cultural relations in the interwar period.*

*Case study: The Romanian School in France*

Romanian-French cultural relations in the interwar period were very close because Romania wanted to step out of the obscurity it was placed into after the First World War. In order to affirm itself on the European scene, Romania will try to shape a new cultural imagine for itself to help its elite prove its value in Europe. France, Romania's ally in many armed conflicts, was at the time a launching pad for Romanian elite, which wanted to assert itself. Our study intends to present the cultural evolution of the interwar period by means of the Romanian School in Fontenay-aux-Roses. Our general objective is to present the way in which the Romanian school in France functioned for the drawing together of the two countries in a time when Romania found itself between two visions, that of the West and of the East.

*Keywords: members, collaboration, conferences, propaganda, union*

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*The Society of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Romania in the interwar period*

The article examines the Ukrainian emigration in Romania in the interwar period, in particular the creation and activities of Ukrainian societies, which took place at the initiative of the Diaspora. It was found that the Ukrainian emigration in Romania was a result of three waves of emigration. It is known

that along with the military, the country was left by many civilians. Most of the emigrants were former military UNR troops and members of partisan-insurgent detachments. But unlike other countries of residence of Ukrainian emigrants, for example Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, where various public organizations first emerged spontaneously and later merged into unions, this process in Romania was planned and organized. It was investigated that the core of the Ukrainian emigration in Romania were representatives of diplomatic missions in Romania in 1918-1922: The Extraordinary Diplomatic Mission of the Ukrainian People's Republic (NDM UNR), The General Commissariat of the Ukrainian Hetman State, The Consulate General and the Military Attaché at the General Secretariat of the Ukrainian State in Romania, who did not wish to return to Ukraine after the Bolshevik regime was established there. The article examines the activities of the Extraordinary Diplomatic Mission of the UNR in Romania, which contributed to the self-organization of the interned Ukrainian soldiers, providing appropriate means for this purpose. Thanks to the initiative of the NDM, in October 1922 a branch of the Ukrainian Society of the League of Nations (FUTLN) was established. Its members included members of the National Democratic Party of Ukraine (K. Matsievich and V. Trepku). In March 1923, with the assistance of NDM and FUTLN, the Union of Ukrainian Émigré Women, chaired by Nina Trepk, was established. The following month the Ukrainian singing society 'Duma' was opened under the direction of the composer Nikolai Boychenko, and in May of the same year - the Ukrainian savings company 'Soglasie'. In the end, in September 1923, on the initiative of the NDM and the FUTLN, the Conference of Ukrainian Emigration in Romania was held, which laid the foundation for the Social Assistance Committee. NDM continued to exist as a public organization. It took part in the creation of a number of public organizations and committees, including the Simon Petliura Committee in Romania (since 1926). It has been proven that both the political and the military branches of the Ukrainian emigration in Romania maintained close ties with the relevant governing bodies and other organizational structures abroad.

*Keywords: Extraordinary diplomatic mission of the Ukrainian People's Republic (NDM UNR), Union of Ukrainian emigrant women, Simon Petliura Committee*

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*Educational politics in Greater Romania – principles, actors, measures*

Gustave le Bon once said that choosing an educational system is more important to a people than choosing a government. For the researcher of the

process of nation-building, the rationality of this argument is clear. No matter the type (ethnic or civic), a nation entails a form of identity, of unity and of solidarity. But none of these characteristics is innate, but built up and socially conditioned – in a more relaxed or restraining manner, depending on the nature of the State carrying out the process. The substantiation of a common identity aspect, no matter the kind, represents the basis for surviving as a nation. The type of measures that can be carried out to form solidarity can be cultural, political, economic. Amongst others, the most important and most commonly used tools to do this are School, Church and Army as they are moral institutions that can imprint loyalty to State Authority. We will discuss school as an actor in shaping unity in national thought and sentiment, in the way it was understood and planned by the Romanian governing authorities in the first decade of the interwar period. After 1918, the process of integrating the new provinces meant the reorganisation of social, political and State life. The main concern for the political and intellectual elite was that of determining theoretical and practical frameworks that would sustain a viable construction of the national State. Therefore, we will look upon the elements which were the basis of this general modelling and whether they did or did not form a 'national strategy'. We will focus on actors, on the way they defined national school and education, on the debate carried for the principles of Romanian education (even the more important as they were meant to be included in the new Fundamental Act), on the means for applying these ideas (legislature and administration) and their actual results (like the Romanian cultural offensive or the crisis of the Romanian interwar teaching system).

*Keywords: national consciousness, school courses, Minister of Instruction/Education, teaching system control, cultural offensive*

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*'The matter of bread' - an indicator for the aspiration  
towards modernism in interwar Galați*

After the end of World War I, Romania enters in the interwar period with the national ideal fulfilled and with an economy which must support the restoration of the country after the difficult years of the war. Although the interwar period was brief, its results fundamentally changed the Romanian society. Progress in the industry led to massive growth, thus the various sectors of society evolved. Socially speaking, we can distinguish a change when Romanians turned from traditionalism to modernism. Modernism is reflected in the lifestyle of people but also in everyday life, which is the most

important aspect of human existence. This is indicated in the unwritten pages of Galați's history where this aspect is transposed into a constant concern of local interwar politicians as 'to put bread on the table', which in that time was considered a staple food. Bread had to fulfil some conditions such as having an 'affordable price' and imposing an 'increase in quality'. If at the start of the interwar period the authorities were limited to just about setting fixed prices, later their concerns will generate wide debates about bread, which will materialize by imposing a regulation establishing every step of the production process, 'quality' being the key word.

*Keywords: Modernism, economy, interwar, bread, Galați*

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*Gheorghe I. I. C. Brătianu and Romania's Foreign  
Politics between 1936-1950*

The main ideas of the foreign politics led by the university professor Gheorghe I. I. C. Brătianu and the Giorgist Party were based on the right-wing orientation of the European parties. As such, scale politics is led against the Soviets and towards Hitler's Germany. Gheorghe Brătianu is received by Hitler on November 16<sup>th</sup> 1936, being the first party president in Europe. This politics comes from family tradition, from the patriotism felt by the professor towards king and country and also from the alarming signals represented by the Bolshevik threat. In the August 1940 Crown Council, Gheorghe Brătianu expresses himself for armed battle against Soviet occupation and the preservation of Greater Romania. The Antonescu Government was for Gheorghe Brătianu a chance for collaboration between Ion Antonescu and the historic parties, in order to save the country. Brătianu is in active duty through the 1941-1943 campaign as an officer at the Cavalry Corps, which will undertake important missions on the Eastern Front. He is not a part of the Antonescu Government, but he offers his best collaborator, Mihai Antonescu, future vice-president of the Council of Ministers. Mihai Antonescu (Ică) was a giorgist liberal and also a main creator of the Giorgist Party's foreign politics. The politics of fighting on the side of Hitler's Germany ultimately led to the end of the war, with Romania on the side of the Allies. Antonescu and his collaborators suffered after the instauration of the communist regime in Romania. Gheorghe Brătianu is removed from his professorship in 1947 and is obligated to go into forced residency in Bucharest, at Popa Chițu no 26. Being considered a traitor and an exponent of the fascist regime, a volunteer against the USSR in the war, his belongings and his fortune will be seized and he will be imprisoned without trial. The night between May 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> he is arrested

in his home, along with 80 other Romanian dignitaries, and taken to Sighet. 3 years of detention, horrible torture and inhuman treatment ensue, and on April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1953 he is killed in Sighet prison, without having blame.

*Keywords: Patriotism, volunteer, torture, collaborator, seizure, regime*

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*Bessarabians in two camps during the Second World War*

The Second World War was a time of hardship for the people living between the Pruth and the Dniester rivers. Being retaken by the Soviet Union in 1940 after a strong ultimatum and with the use of the Red Army, Bessarabia was no longer a part of Romania. The moment of annexation marked the beginning of a hard period for Bessarabians, which were divided into two camps. Historians have highlighted the fact that tens of thousands of natives left the territory as the Romanian administration withdrew and that some of them were involved in Romania's army. At the beginning, the soviets did not deploy a spontaneous mobilization because they aimed to 'purify' the social system by first removing the so-called Romanian rural bourgeoisie (*chiaburime*). But the German invasion determined them to recruit a large number of Bessarabians. Thus, after the Romanian army retreated, the Soviet one composed of native people from Bessarabia went into the soviet area to carry on the battle. The recruitment unfolded by Romanian troops was obviously insignificant in comparison with the soviet one. Therefore hundreds of thousands of Bessarabians had to fight in two different armies. The majority of them participated being on the soviet side because of the constrained mobilisation. People who fought on both sides were accused by the soviets of being traitors and suffered deportation with their families. The purpose of our presentation is to increase the awareness about the efforts and sacrifices which Bessarabians were compelled to make during the Second World War, while pointing out their contribution to military conflicts.

*Keywords: Soviet, confrontations, Red Army, Pruth and Dniester*

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*Stalingrad – the battle that changed the fate of the war*

Before being a chapter in history, the Battle of Stalingrad is more importantly one of the wounds that Romanian memory holds still. In 1942, Romania was on the wrong side of History; there, she was pushed by a tough geopolitical reality without having alternatives. Going into war against the Soviet Union for the recovery of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina - both lost in the summer of 1940 - the Romanian army was for the first part of 1942 part of an alliance that still had every chance of winning the war in the East. After the failure to conquer Moscow, Hitler was determined to strike at a strategic and symbolic point: Stalingrad, Stalin's city. On July 17th, the Battle of Stalingrad began - and the initial advance of the 6th German Army seemed unstoppable, the Russians being pushed towards the Don River. Towards the end of that month, Stalin gave the no. 227 Army Order - short and unequivocal, the message was 'Not a step back!'. Later on, an event with a mythological name will also enter history: Operation Uranus. The battle for Stalingrad is in the history of the last world conflagration a chapter of an epic character. Stalingrad was the bloodiest battle of the Second World War. It was 'the battle of the battles' on the Eastern Front. It was perhaps the clenching whose outcome determined the history of the European continent for decades to come.

*Keywords: Operation Uranus, Stalingrad, Second World War*

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*Passive defence measures in the Lower Danube ports*

A comparative synthesis of anti-air-raid attack measures and mobilization developments in Galați, Brăila and Tulcea harbours near World War II, with a contribution from the Sanitary Service.

*Keywords: anti-air-raid defence, sanitary service, Galați, Braila*

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*The myth of the August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1944 betrayal*

A controversial subject, the act of August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1944, was and will continue to be an event of the greatest importance in Romanian and European history. Looking only upon the case of Romanian society, we distinguish several sides with perspectives that look differently upon the day of August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1944. In this sense, historiography has retained views that on one side see the act as a betrayal of the State's leadership of the time, later of the German ally, and on the other side views that see the event as a saving action and an appreciable initiative from the young King Michael. Relating to the States involved in the Second World War, we can also distinguish different perspectives from Germany, England and the Soviet Union. What is for certain is that the results of the August 23<sup>rd</sup> act speak for themselves, especially the impact that it had on an European level. For 41 years between 1948-1989, August 23<sup>rd</sup> was to be celebrated as the national day, stemming from the objectives of the Communist mission in Romania. The priority is to set aside interested subjectivity when talking about this event and to add a dose of much needed objectivity for the right and just comprehension of the historical analysis. Whole generations suffered from a deficit in knowing historical truth, darkened during the Communist period, but today the historical truth is accessible and it must not be neglected.

*Keywords: Romania, Second World War, Geopolitics, Eastern Europe, cause-effect relationship, perspectives*

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*The Soviet prosecutor's accusations at the Nuremberg Trials.  
Between myth and reality*

I will try to demonstrate that the Nuremberg Trials in which Nazi war criminals were tried did not apply the principle of fairness and the presumption of innocence. History was written by the victors. The paper seeks to destroy stereotypes by which the Soviet Union is not guilty for the Second World War. Towards the end I will discuss the need for an International Tribunal for the Condemnation of Communism.

*Keywords: Communism, Nazism, international tribunal, presumption of innocence*

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*The purge of the academic staff in the Bucharest Faculty of Architecture in the early years after the war. Methodological challenges and case studies*

Since the beginning, totalitarian regimes identified the major social impact that architectural creation would have and acted consequently. An exhaustive history of the communist regime in Romania has not been written yet – as a matter of fact, it would have been impossible, due to the (still) strong echoes in the collective memory and to the structure of contemporary Romanian society itself. The way in which the post-WWII Romanian system subordinated architecture, politically and doctrinally, is axiomatic but little known in its details. The Faculty of Architecture in Bucharest was an oasis in the desert of time, at least compared to other academic hubs that experienced persecution in one way or the other – but also an experimental space for one of the cruelest methods of re-education of the youth at that time. Our paper will try to present the repressive mechanisms used by the communist regime in order to totally subordinate the institution and the shape of future Romanian architects, with a strong accent on the purge of the academic staff.

*Keywords: Communism, Architecture, Education/Teaching, Class Struggle*

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*The year 1948 in the Romanian concentrationary environment.*

*Case study: Aiud Penitentiary*

The year 1948 is a period of metamorphosis for the Romanian gulag, Aiud being one of the most severe detention centres which will cause the destruction of interwar Romanian elite. The Penitentiary was meant to have a closed-up regime, and the prisoners' situation was settled by direct orders from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

*Keywords: regime, hunger, abuse, legionaries, restrictions*

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*Militia displaced persons from Marinovo (from the history of one family)*

In 1951, the Soviet-Polish exchange of territories took place, as a consequence of which Ukrainian-fighters were resettled from the Lower Ustytsky region, the former Drogobycha Blast. Residents of the village of Ustyanovo, the Lower Ustitsky district, the former Drogobych region were deported to the village of Marinovo, Bereza district, Odessa region, among which were my ancestors. People were moved by force from the lands of their ancestors, all their property taken away and they were driven to the collective farms of the south-eastern regions of Ukraine. The purpose of the article will be to describe the deportation and development of new lands, based on the example of my family. First of all, the resettlement itself, then a heavy move, when people were driven into carriages for 150-200 people without the right to return to their native lands and the adaptation to new and completely different living conditions. We will talk about the memories of immigrants, their customs and traditions, experiences and the like. In Marinovo today there are very few immigrants, and every year there are fewer and fewer who can convey the truth about the experience to the next generation. Unfortunately, many young people, and not only in Marinovo, do not know that they are Ukrainian-fighters, and they know the language, customs, traditions of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers superficially. Memories of older people are touching. They have really experienced a lot: war, resettlement, which historians call nothing but deportation, hard work on the collective farm. But, despite this, people brought up their children with love for everything native, taught them to remember their roots and continue the traditions of their people. Memory lives in Marinovo. The overwhelming majority of immigrants of the older generation, with all their heart, fell in love with Odessa, Berezovsky and Marinovo residents are remarkable, hard-working and kind people. Already in the 70's, even on the language signs it was difficult to determine who is local and who is from the 'west'. But we still remember the words of our ancestors. I wanted to show the language, its bright palette, because with each decade it loses its originality, it can no longer be compared with the language of its ancestors. Although grandsons and great-grandsons of immigrants know the meaning of most words, they have already been left out of use. Most people in their sixties were shy to communicate not only in the boykovo language, but even in the literary Ukrainian language! All these complexes affected the dialect of immigrants and their descendants, as well as traditions and customs. The current 70-80-year-old people, the settlers of 1951, although they do not always recognize themselves as brats, but speak and

think in a boykish way, sing the boyk songs, preserve customs and traditions. Unfortunately, the negative image of the Ukrainian from the western regions was cultivated in the Odessa region. Residents of the village of Marinovo often called themselves simply Ukrainians who lived in Western Ukraine, and Stalin forcibly resettled them. To preserve their sub-ethnicity, the boykov ethnographic features, it was very difficult for us in the conditions of the Berezovsky district. Especially since the village of Marinovo began to be called Banderdorf after the arrival of the settlers in the district. Agitators from Berezovka often came and very unprofessionally explained how good the Soviet power was and how until 1939 it was difficult to live without collective farms. We got complete freedom from Stalin, although it was an open-air prison for immigrants - to live without passports, without the right to go to another place of residence, without a church, without a native language and songs... Young girls who came to Marinovo at first did not even go to the club, because there was nothing to wear. It was also considered unprestigious when a local married a migrant or when a migrant married a Moskal. Already in the 60-70s people began to marry without looking back, but only on the call of the heart. Years pass, my heart becomes hard. Therefore, at a certain stage, I realized that the hard times of 1951 may be forgotten, terrible events will gradually erode from the collective memory. To prevent this from happening, a commemorative sign is placed in the village, located above the symbolic railway track, which is directed strictly from west to east. On the western side of the canvas there is a railway barrier, symbolizing the prohibition of leaving forcibly relocated to the West or to some other place of residence. The settlers had to live only where they were appointed. In the east, a metal construction symbolizes the family tree. A masonry was built around the structure, symbolizing the continuation of life in the new place and the general construction of the new settlement along with the local residents. Above are planted three walnuts and three white acacias symbolizing the family - grandfather, father and son; Grandmother, mother and daughter. The main construction of the memorial sign is installed in the centre of the track, it is built of 159 granite blocks symbolizing 159 names (among which are the family names of my family) of the heads of the relocated families.

*Keywords: Migrant displaced people, deportation, culture, adaptation, Odessa region*

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*Radio Free Europe*

Radio Free Europe was born during the Cold War which marked the tension between the two superpowers. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty carried the torch of freedom and democracy, their mission was to further strengthen the civil societies by projecting democratic values. These radio stations have opened the eyes of those who are on the other side of the Iron Curtain and fought to combat communism and the establishment of democratic regimes.

*Keywords: Cold War, Iron Curtain, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, communism, democratic regimes*

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EUROPEAN STUDIES,  
GEOPOLITICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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*Alternation in power in post-Communist Romania.  
The presidential elections of 1992 and 1996*

The 1996 Romanian presidential elections represented the end of the democratic transition in post-revolutionary Romania because for the first time the elections were won by an opposition candidate. The 1996 elections were the third ones, after the Revolution of 1989. During the six years since the Revolution the parties perfected a range of communication techniques so that besides print, television began to play an increasingly important role thanks to the appearance of private stations, voters could compare and an incipient form of political culture was materializing. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate which were the electoral strategies of each candidate, the issues addressed and through which channels the messages were transmitted. To achieve this, the research will consider a comparison between Emil Constantinescu and Ion Iliescu, the candidates who were the main actors in the elections of 1992 and 1996, each time reaching the second round. The sources which we refer are newspapers like Adevarul, Romania Libera, Evenimentul Zilei, Dreptatea, memoirs of those involved in elections, archival footage of televised debates and not in the least, literature in the fields of history, sociology and political science.

*Keywords: Electoral system, propaganda, communication, market economy*

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*The impact of migration on Romania after 1990*

Migration for work has become the most important aspect of Romanian migration, especially after Romania became a member of the European Union in 2007. Moreover, Romanian migration is the most dynamic migration of Eastern European citizens to the western part of the continent, the average number of permanent emigrants being as high as 13,500 (INS) people after the EU integration. This tendency can be explained by the elimination of certain restrictions of Romanian work-force circulation and by the increase in work-force demand for domestic services; in other words, occupations in which Romanian migrants have specialized. One of the effects of Romania being a member of the EU is the increase in the number of temporary emigrants – the highest number of temporary emigrants being reached in 2008, when 302,796 people were registered as temporary emigrants. In contrast to the higher unemployment rate at EU level, it could be seen that money transfers to Romanian destinations continued to grow in number, in the context of the Crisis, increasing in volume but being less significant in amounts. Temporary migration is considered to be a way of developing, by raising the standard of living of the migrant's family, diminishing poverty and inspiring the appearance of new economic and social practices. Because of its temporary character this type of migration is not considered to be harmful from a social, demographic or economic perspective. Taking into consideration the economic perspective, this type of migration represents a flux of currency, a factor which influences economic growth.

*Keywords: inflation, effects, causes, population, work*

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*Eastern Europe's future after the fall of the Iron Curtain*

1991 is the year that ends the domination of the Soviet bloc, the USA-USSR bipolarity and brings a series of clashes between ethnic and interstate allegiances. In this context, the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe and the prospect of a unified Germany led to the commitment to strengthen the international position of the European Community. The Treaty of Maastricht (1992) created a European Union consisting of three pillars: the

European Communities, Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters and also the economic and monetary union. The mission to integrate the Eastern European countries that were once separated from the European Community through the Iron Curtain will be a tough one as it will put forward the question of 'how do Europeans see their societies, their neighbours and themselves'. Western Europe has learned in 40 years to manage its nationalism problems, economic competition and social tensions. The nations of the Warsaw Pact were kept far away from the West because these countries were not economically important. After 40 years of 'quiet and sleep' for the Western countries, the fall of the Iron Curtain reveals 'an extensive and deeply dangerous Europe that stretches East to the Urals'. USSR no longer exists and the Warsaw Pact neither. Former Communist European states were left with debts, with ethnic tensions and with the desire to seek the New World Order. In the book *Eastern Europe in the twentieth century and after* written by R. J. Crampton, Eastern Europe is named as a political entity and not a geographical one. The period after the fall of the Communist Bloc is a struggle for integration and Western Europe is the major objective for this. Eastern European states must go through several stages to reach the threshold of democracy: abolition of the totalitarian machine, building a democratic apparatus and the activity of democratic institutions.

*Keywords: integration, West, European Union, Communism*

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*The right of expression (free speech) under the ECHR Convention*

The great importance of respecting the right of expression, which is sanctioned through the ECHR Convention, holds a special interest, emerging from the established values of a democratic society. Free speech includes every person's freedom to have an opinion as well as the liberty to communicate information to other people without the intervention of public authorities or of the State. However, this right can be limited, only if such a regulation exists in the State's own legislation.

*Keywords: equality, respect, obligation, right*

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*Ethnic equality in the view of CEDO.*

*Their rights and role in a democratic society*

Society is currently dealing with a fairly controversial problem, even if these 'ethnic groups' are part of a society with which they have the same origin, memory, shares the same historical past, and a cultural point of view on one or more symbolic elements as an image of their people. Nowadays ethnic groups are left aside, even if the State mimics or throws dust in their eyes so as to as if it isn't indifferent to their opinions, which is actually just an excuse for its inability to implicate them. But we can firmly say that ethnic groups have beautiful cultures, a unique language, a certain character in the way they act and they highlight themselves in a democratic society. We should never forget that they also have rights in full – the right to life, to a name, to a political opinion, to vote and to be elected, and a number of many other general rights. Even so, they are sometimes wronged in these rights, society taking them away by exclusion, turning its back on them, looking down upon them or condemning them for actions they did not do. We plead for an open society, with a culture of combined traditions and dialects, and with friendship between ethnic groups and the majority.

*Keywords: criteria, discrimination, rights, choice, united State, power*

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*The refugee problem in the European Union*

In this paper I will discuss the refugee problems and how the EU has confronted them lately. By using existing resources I will describe the reasons why many people choose to leave their country and move to the EU. The paper will be based on problems being faced by Germany, France and the United Kingdom in light of the huge number of refugees that they have received and on the way that these problems would affect the abovementioned countries as well as other ones from the EU.

*Keywords: refugee, statistics, war*

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*The European Union - a key player in effectively addressing  
common security problems: problems and prospects*

The article analyses the institutional and legal foundations, the stages of development of a common policy in the sphere of security and defence. The article defines the role of the general policy in the sphere of security and defence as an instrument for strengthening the global role of the European Union. The article describes the main aspects of crisis management, military missions and operations within the framework of a common security and defence policy.

*Keywords: International relations, general defense policy, crisis management*

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*Societal security in the context of securitization theory. Case study:  
9/11 vs Charlie Hebdo, political deciders' reaction and the societal effect*

This research shows the societal security issue, regarded by the securitization theory perspective. We want to emphasize the significance of some basic terms which make the subject of this study: security, societal security and securitization through the Copenhagen School approach. We are also concerned with the manner in which critics in the field of security studies have perceived these ideas. This study consists of three parts. In the first part we tackle a conceptual framework regarding these key concepts, showing the Copenhagen School's role and contribution in this field. In the second part of the study we refer to societal security in the context of securitization theory, concerning migration in the European Union: implications, consequences and solutions. The last part of this research shows a comparative analysis between two terrorist attacks, 9/11 and Charlie Hebdo. We are interested in underlining the impact on societal security through securitization theory. As bibliography we used diversified resources, from books to academic journals, scientific articles and press releases. As methodology we used text analysis, a qualitative research method.

*Keywords: identity, insecurity, migration, culture, extremist Islamism*

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*In search of legitimacy and expertise? The role of the expert groups and the process of strategic reflection in the making of the European Union Global Strategy on foreign and security policy - 'Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe'*

In 2003 the first European Security Strategy was adopted. Since then, the global security environment changed dramatically. Moreover, the emergence of new security challenges such as the crisis in Ukraine, the ISIS threat, the terrorist attacks in Europe, highlighted the fact that the strategy is outdated and emphasized the need for new conceptualizations. In addition to these challenges, internally the European Union was facing different crises that tested the European construction. In this sense, migration, the erosion of democracy and the emergence of right-wing populism (Central and Eastern Europe and Western Europe) are examples of such issues. In this context, in 2016, as stated by Nathalie Tocci, Federica Mogherini's special adviser, „a radically different approach was necessary”. Federica Mogherini, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission, acknowledged this necessity and during her hearing at the European Parliament on 6 October 2014 signalled her intention to engage in a process of strategic reflection that could lead to a new European Security Strategy. In this context, the research problem is the assessment of the consultation process initiated in the elaboration process of the European Union Global Strategy, which features two important dimensions, namely a public outreach and consultation and an institutional dimension. I focus on the involvement of expert groups as part of public outreach and consultation. In this direction, I use the concept of *agenda setting*, by focusing on expert groups' participation and preferences. This research aims to answer the following questions: How can we understand and explain the participation of expert groups? and What preferences do these actors advance? The research methodology employs the qualitative approach and I will focus on two aspects: the analysis of expert group's participation and the illustration of the consultation process as well as the priorities set by the expert groups. The paper argues that the expertise provided by the expert groups through their priorities and preferences is an important resource and justifies the expert group's involvement in the process. Also, this involvement can be justified in terms of the legitimacy that Federica Mogherini and her team aim to achieve in order to give her an important advantage in the negotiations with the member states. In conclusion, this paper aims to fill the

gaps in the literature by illustrating the role played by expert groups in a strategic project like the strategy of the European Union.

*Keywords: Federica Mogherini, public consultation, private sphere actors, agenda setting, preferences*

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*The five scenarios for the European Union's future*

It is a well-known fact that the Brexit referendum held on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 2016, when 51.9% of the respondents were in favour of leaving the European Union, whereas 48.1% voted in favour of remaining, has generated various reactions in the member-states, in those included in the European Commission as well as in other institutions. Thus, Jean-Claude Juncker, the President of the European Commission outlined five scenarios for the possible development of the EU without the UK, while mentioning all the political and economic problems that emerged as a result of the rise of populism and which have been threatening the Union. 'It's time for leadership, unity and common resolve' he said in a statement in Brussels. Also, Juncker stated some time ago that this year, on March 25<sup>th</sup>, when the European Union celebrated 60 years since its founding treaty, the remaining Member-States would actually celebrate the founding of the European Union with 27 countries. '60 years ago, Europe's founding fathers chose to unite the continent with the force of the law rather than with armed forces. We can be proud of what we have achieved since then. Our darkest day in 2017 will still be far brighter than any spent by our forefathers on the battlefield. As we mark the 60th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, it is time for a united Europe of 27 to shape a vision for its future. It's time for leadership, unity and common resolve. The Commission's White Paper presents a series of different paths this united EU at 27 could choose to follow. It is the start of the process, not the end, and I hope that now an honest and wide-ranging debate will take place. The form will then follow the function. We have Europe's future in our own hands'.

*Keywords: scenarios, White Paper, Brexit, Jean-Claude Juncker, the future of Europe*

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*The Republic of Moldova's geopolitical situation*

The province situated between the rivers Pruth and Dniester, which Russian occupants named 'Bessarabia' when they reached the Pruth river in 1812, has been struggling ever since 1859, when the Principality of Moldova – irreconcilable with the loss of the territory – united with Wallachia to form Romania, to determine its geopolitical orientation, while becoming the Republic of Moldova in the meantime. Its geopolitical orientation is influenced by the most important political factor – the parties inside the Republic. Their doctrinal view on geopolitics is differentiated, in effect forming two sides: keeping the country under the Russian Federation's influence or directing it towards the West. 'Statelist' and 'Moldavian identity' parties promote the Moldavian ethnic identification of the majority. These parties are pro-Russian because they consider that, without the Russian crime against Moldavia in 1812, resumed in 1940 and continued in 1944 after which Russian troops remained on Moldavian soil, the Republic of Moldova wouldn't have existed at all. The way in which these parties view the European issue and their unwillingness for integration can be distinguished in the (repeatedly expressed) opinion of Vladimir Voronin, the leader of RMCP (Republic of Moldova's Communists' Party): 'We must first built Europe (i.e. the UE) here and after that we will integrate...'. For the European integration of the Republic of Moldova stand the pro-European parties which promote a Romanian identity for the majority of the population. For example, DP (the Democratic Party of Moldova) advocates for a citizen's liberty to choose to identify whether as being Moldavian or Romanian, to name his language as being Moldavian or Romanian. From the Communists' perspective, a battle between Romanianism and Moldavianism is being fought inside the republic. Although a relative success can be considered for the democratic forces, the Republic of Moldova is strongly influenced by Russian interests. The Federation uses the Transdnistrian issue so as to keep this region under its influence in the case of eastward NATO expansion. The Republic of Moldova must take advantage of the EU's, the Russian Federation's and the US' geopolitical interests in the area through efficient foreign policy in order to guarantee its own security and economic growth.

*Keywords:* influence, interests, advantages, development, orientation

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*War on the Dniester: causes, actors, consequences*

The Transnistrian conflict or the war in Transnistria (sometimes called Moldovan-Russian war) was a military conflict, currently a political conflict between Moldova and the self-proclaimed `Transdniester Moldovan Republic` over control in Camenca, Dubasari, Grigoriopol Ribnita, Slobozia and Tiraspol, located on the left bank of the Dniester river and Bender city, located on the right bank of the same river. The political conflict started in 1990, immediately after the independence of the so-called `Transnistrian Moldovan Republic`, with its dormant phase still being carried out nowadays.

*Keywords: Transnistria, Russian Federation, Kishinev, frozen conflict*

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*Muammar al Gaddafi and the consequences of his death*

The current work aims to analyse another perspective of the policies lead by the former Libyan prime-minister and to elaborate the consequences of his overthrow from power. Under the lead of Gaddafi, Libya knew a stable economic period, he nationalized the big oil companies, which led to an economic freedom unlike other African states; the right to own a home was considered natural, education and medical treatment were free. He also carried out an irrigation project, the largest irrigation project in the world, electricity was free and the oil really cheap (0,14 dollars per litre). Besides that, the Libyan state had its own state bank, which means that it could lend money to its citizens at zero percent interest and without any external debt and many more. Even so, a part of his internal policies and some economic interests drew enmity on the behalf of the Libyan leader who wanted a free and wealthy Africa, and a long line of events eventually led to his death, which resulted in a collapse of the Libyan state and the drop of living standards and also led to the creation of some terrorist organizations.

*Keywords: economy, oil. Freedom, standards*

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*Is the Russian `Matrioska` a perspective for China?*

The current world order is unbalanced. Against the background of fundamental changes in the international environment, the world needs a new global consensus on the forces responsible for conflict resolution and management of global processes on politics. Russia and China have similar positions on most issues of interaction in the international arena. This allows them to work together to solve the strategic objectives and to participate in the reform of the current system of global governance. China (as Russia alike) imagines a unipolar world that it also supports, but is preparing for a major role in a multipolar world. China acts very cleverly, aiming toward its national interests. China's geopolitics doesn't really depend on anyone in comparison with other international powers. The Chinese State's claims are well known to both US and Central Asia. In the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, China is a key point, which allows it to maintain its authority in Central Asia, a region which also often meets the interests of Russia. The Russian Federation is an energetic giant, a fact which ensures its energetic security and sustains the economic growth of the country. Russia is moving more and more towards the East and China declares itself more and more pleased with its good relations with the Russian Federation. Active relations between China and Russia and the growing importance of China in the international arena today require an analysis of Russian foreign policy and the prospects for development and advancement of China's globalization.

*Keywords: World order, energetic giant, globalisation, security, strategic interests*

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*Six countries, one target: South China Sea.  
Conflicts, constructions, tensions*

The People's Republic of China, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Philippines, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Malaysia, and the Nation of Brunei, the Abode of Peace – 6 countries that are disputing the territories in the South China Sea. The most important claims from this area are Spratly and Paracel Islands because owning these two territories that are situated in the centre of the region means extending control over the sea with 200

nautical miles, according to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The reason for this conflict is simple: the desire to seize the resources in this area. This dispute has deep roots in history, the date of its beginning cannot be determined precisely, but since the nineteenth century there have been numerous treaties claiming this region. China has claimed about 90% of the South China Sea in a map published in 1947, where the territory is well-defined by the so-called nine-dash line, bringing certain historical arguments that, however, cannot be proven. The conflict has evolved so much over time that today we are dealing with the colonization and the migration of the people from the countries involved, and the appearance of new man-made islands that serve as military bases, the majority of them belonging to China. The United States are indirectly involved in the South China Sea conflict because of the treaties of defence it has with some of the countries involved in the dispute: the defence treaty with the Philippines (1951), and because of the fact that the US is proclaiming itself as the Protector of the World. Hence, the presence of American warships and aircraft carriers in this area can be explained. US representatives have declared that they will not hesitate to intervene in the region to maintain the freedom of navigation. The evolution of the conflict in the South China Sea cannot be predicted accurately but there are some theories about it.

*Keywords: geopolitics, territories, military powers, evolution, expansions, resources*

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*The People's Republic of China's assertiveness and hegemonic tendencies in the South China Sea*

In the last three decades, The People's Republic of China has experienced a rapid growth of national economy because of the open doors policies it enacted. If in 1962 The People's Republic of China's GDP was just forty five billion, in 2015 the GDP was around 11007 billion Dollars[1]. Massive investments in the army, technology[\*] still raise questions for International Relations researchers (theoretical level) and for South China Sea's proxy state presidents alike. These uncertainties relate to the security of neighbouring states (practical level). On the other side, The People's Republic of China's hegemonic tendencies are being handled after its own recipe of independent policy, different from those liberal policies that belong to the Occident. We argue in this article that The People's Republic of China's tendencies meant for getting the status of great power will alter its own Foreign Policy decisions, and the global order, too. Likewise, the choosing of strategies for The People's

Republic of China's foreign policy (in the near future) will, on one hand, be made regarding the way it defines its relative identity towards the US-led unipolarity and towards neighbouring states, as well as how the other actors define PRC's great power status at regional level[\*\*]. Because The People's Republic of China stresses the utility of independent policy using, we chose to apply the social identity research- theory [\*\*\*] (TSI) as a framework. Hence, China wants to achieve the great power status, and at the same time to protect its customs and culture, denying the Occidental liberal norms. According to TSI, The People's Republic of China looks to improve both its regional and global status. How is this possible? Through social creativity, social competition, social mobility.

*Keywords: conflict, cooperation, social creativity, social competition, social mobility*

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*Christian Fundamentalism. From the Crusades to lone wolves*

Religion has always played an important role in our society, affecting, in a way, international politics. Humankind has always been divided into different religions by people's country of origin, their beliefs or their cultural background. Over time, different movements/trends have risen and they are viewing religion in their own personal manner, particularly the Bible. Among these trends, in this study, I will analyse Christian fundamentalism. Fundamentalism is the radicalization of Orthodoxy, Catholicism or Protestantism, fundamentalists seeing their creed as not being tolerant of other religions or minorities, showing a clear bigotry against Muslims and the LGBTQ+ community in particular. The essay will touch on a small part of the many fundamentalist movements that occurred in the past and contemporary movements that prove that Christian fundamentalism still thrives and affects us socially and politically.

*Keywords: intolerance, radicalisation, attack, minorities*

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*A new type of war: cyberwar*

War is a complex and dynamic notion. Since its beginning, war evolved and suffered a lot of changes. It's important to understand that war is not only

about violence, casualties or weapons. War is even a deeper notion. It's also about cultural or economic aspects, and last but not least it's also about technological evolution. We live in a new era, an information era. Nowadays, he who holds information, holds the power. But this era is full of challenges. Everything has changed and nothing will be the same. Even the way of waging wars got a new shape. The new era created 'new weapons', 'new threats', 'new strategies', 'new warriors' and 'new battlefields'. Technological evolution has always been closely related with the way in which wars were waged. In fact, scientific progress always affected the structure of war. Nowadays, people talk about cybernetic warfare, a new and atypical kind of war. Cybernetic warfare waged in cyberspace, the fifth domain of warfare along with land, space, air and sea, is a notion full of controversies. The 'weapons' are difficult to detect, the 'soldiers' can be disguised as civilians and the 'battlefield' is made up of bits and bytes. Unlike the other domains of warfare, cyberspace is a manmade invention. In this context, some questions arise: Is cybernetic warfare a real phenomenon? Is it even a war? Is this kind of conflict dangerous? If the answer is 'yes', how dangerous is it? This paper aims to answer those questions and to establish the importance and the characteristics of this new type of war.

*Keywords: technology, information, evolution, cyberspace*

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*Football in the context of modern geopolitics*

The article discusses the role of football in the context of modern geopolitics, the essence of its formation, development and importance in everyday life. The purpose of the article is to establish the importance of football as one of the components of modern geopolitics. Also, the factors of the formation of football and the manifestation of its characteristics in international relations.

*Keywords: International relations, history, culture, subculture*

## CULTURAL STUDIES

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*Thoughts of the most famous authors in antiquity  
about women's ability to govern*

This article examines and analyses the works of ancient philosophers (Plutarch, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle) for their reasoning about the nature and essence of women, the possibility of revealing their potential and abilities in the family and State of the ancient period. The task was to find the sources of gender inequality, which reigned in the world from the moment men decided the main role of women was in the birth of offspring; from the moment when man from a relatively equal partner turned into a despot. It was necessary to understand what arguments influenced the psychology of antiquity, which could not be refuted and eradicated from the consciousness for thousands of years of male domination and superiority. In connection with the thought that women do not have history, one more task has been set, to study the prehistory of the subjective attitude to the real capabilities and abilities of women. The thoughts of ancient philosophers about the obvious flaws of such a subhuman, which, according to some of them, is a woman, served as the basis for a complete change in the consciousness of women. Complete obedience and complete material, physical, psychological dependence on men - fathers, husbands, leaders and rulers. Particular attention was paid to the writings of Plato and Plutarch, as well as the ideas of Socrates, because they did not have a clear discriminatory character in relation to a woman. The ideas of Plato, described in the fifth book of the State, in the section 'The Role of Women in an Ideal State' are very positive even for the present. A woman needs to be given easier work, because she is weaker, but classes in the State can be entrusted the same regardless of sex differences. His thoughts were inadequate to the way of life of that system; they were inaccessible for understanding because they contradicted psychology. Many centuries must pass in order to break this consciousness and translate his ideas. A turning point in ancient philosophy comes with the advent of Aristotle. In short, he believes in the principle of a woman being a deviation, a girl - a freak. In his theories women are evil and everything is bad in them. His philosophical arguments of female inferiority played an important role in changing the role and place of women in society. Some of the prejudices that were born in the era of antiquity are still alive today. The social urgency consists in the fact that the question about women taking part in political life of the government was raised only in 1791. While the great

French Revolution was strengthening, the republican Olimpia De Gouge in Article 10 of the 'Declaration of the rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen' manifesto pointed out: '... Women have the right to mount the scaffold, they must also have the right to mount the speaker's rostrum'. Much time passed until her statement came true. The topic of equal possibilities for men and women became the number one topic in many countries' political agenda only in the 70-80s of the XX century. The historical epoch of women's supremacy, it's social and political advantages was carefully studied by Swiss lawyer, historian and ethnographer Johann Jakob Bachofen (1815-1887), and was the object of his life-long research. He was the person to rise and carefully justify the opinion that the epoch of women's supremacy had preceded the one of men. The point of men's eternal supremacy was considered as being proper in the whole of human history. The topic of the role of women in society these days is also topical and urgent. Repeated appeals to women-related questions actually prove this statement. Their sessions (official and non-official), conferences and resolutions are dedicated to the topics of improving women's status, gender-related issues, violence against women, completion of the rights and possibilities of women from the countryside, encouragement for peace and security and developing an inclusive, peaceful society due to provided woman's collaboration and leading role, eradication of poverty and many other issues of development (and the place of women in this process). The presence of the special UN unit dedicated to the questions of gender equality and spreading of women's rights and abilities also proves the urgency and importance of this problem. The World Bank regularly (since 2009, lastly in 2016) publishes the report called 'Women, business, law' where it shows the results of research from 173 countries about the correlation between law and economical possibilities of women. If society doesn't allow women either to just work or to lead an enterprise or a government then economics and governments would be the first ones to lose, and individually each family as well. According to statistical data, more than half of the world's population is made of women. So it's just irrational not to use their abilities. Discussing women-related questions often doesn't give 100% guarantee for women to have equal rights to men immediately and everywhere, but step by step this would allow having favourable conditions for women to prosper.

*Keywords: Antique philosophers, gender equality, women and government, potential*

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*The construction and intellectual origins of Symbolism  
in Europe at the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century*

Symbolism is a cultural movement that emerged in the late XIX<sup>th</sup> century in France and in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This study aims to rediscover Symbolism's manifestos in the press of the time. Also, it has the purpose to reach its intellectual origins and to reconstitute the social and political context which determined its diffusion. The European situation of the late XIX<sup>th</sup> century was quite troubled: the youth's dilettantism regarding the understanding of the political life or the Franco-Prussian War generated a lot of complaints. Consequently, the pessimism quickly spread. Symbolism is the synthesis element which internalized those feelings, placing in its words and on its canvases the image of the political failure and of the social decay. An opponent of the conventional, Symbolism followed liberation from the old models and ascension to the lost idealism. There was a wish for the creation of a new language whose central pivot was the metaphor. The suggested ideas intended to decode the artistic self and the unconscious zone. Through Symbolism, the human nature is described full of sensibility, but filled with the dissatisfactions of the current life. It is an alarm signal which anticipates future changes.

*Keywords: dilettantism, decadence, metaphor, pessimism*

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*Youth subcultures of the second half of the twentieth century:  
history and attributes*

The article deals with the problem of the emergence of youth subcultures in the second half of the twentieth century and the related political and social problems in society. The most significant and numerable youth subcultures of this time, the history of their occurrence, symbolism and attributes have been analyzed in detail.

*Keywords: Protest, hippies, goths, music, punk, youth*

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*The obsessive decade and the flows of memory.*

*The cultural world around Steaua magazine*

The answer to the question how does a writer construct his or her artistic identity under the communist regime shall be found within a step by step structuring of literary events which took place in Cluj, by the side of the *Steaua* magazine, during the 1950s. From this it will be seen to what extent was artistic creation influenced, starting from an analysis of the writers' discourse and going to the modelling of the self so as to construct an artistic identity which would have allowed them to write within the limits of communist ideology. *Steaua* enjoyed much success and quickly garnered prestige in the cultural world of the age. The editorial policy promoted by its leading men, chief-editor A.E. Baconsky and junior editors Aurel Rau, Victor Felea and Aurel Gurghianu managed through many concessions and a game of mirrors to bring forth literature with moderate ideological influence. Thus, the first aspect under analysis will be the importance of writers in a new artistic creation and in the transformation of the new man. It will also be taken under consideration how the editorial policies of *Steaua* managed to distance the magazine from the policies of the communist regime. The second aspect under discussion will be the attempts generated by the paradigm changes in foreign historiography relating to new models and techniques of analysis for the study of communism. Also, it is essential to understand how these were acquisitioned and applied in Romanian historiography, and of course to what extent. The synchrony between Western and Romanian cultures is disputable, yet one can observe the progress of local historiography through the use of new models of text and language analysis. This serves to illustrate the evolution of cultural history, and especially that cultural and social perspectives need not be isolated in the study of the past.

*Keywords: Socialist-Realism, notation poetry, modernism, censorship, A. E. Baconsky, The Union of Writers from Romania*

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*Communist Propaganda through theatre*

The paper 'Communist Propaganda through theatre' aims to highlight the desire of promoting theatre throughout the population. In this regard, a well

done children's theatre is desirable so as to promote the emergence of the *Communist man*. Since the first year of publication, the *Theatre Magazine* shows the necessity for a theatre for children (in the magazine's No 4 from 1956 a letter from a child who wishes to have their own theatre is presented, with performances at appropriate times and which are accessible to children). Also in this paper we try to follow how often articles appear on this topic in periodicals. A particular importance will be given to topics from children's theatre pieces. Also, we are interested in what were the main lessons that the children were meant to learn. The role of this paper is to see the impact that Communist Propaganda had on the population and how theatre acted as an instrument of propaganda.

*Keywords: Theatre Magazine, shows, cultural promotion, periodicals*

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*Romanian rock in Communism. Case study: Phoenix (1962-1977)*

In the spring of 1954 an American country-western singer, named Bill Haley, was recording his new song, *Rock around the clock*, which alongside his cover of Joe Turner's *Shake Rattle and Roll* transformed rock and roll into an international phenomenon, causing frenzy among young people in the West. Communist authorities, who until recently had been confronted with the *decadent jazz*, became aware of the effect and force that rock had on youth, but with all the hostility shown to this musical genre, rock clandestinely infiltrated in the Eastern bloc countries. In the paper which I want to present I examine the Communist regime's attitude towards rock music and the measures taken to prevent its propagation and to keep it under control. Given the contesting, even revolutionary nature and mobilizing power of rock music, it was perceived as a threat by the Romanian Communist authorities, who, unable to suppress it, tried to reduce its impact and to determine its adaptation to the ideological norms. In the early sixties there were already several Romanian rock bands (*Uranus, Pioneers, Cometele, Entuziaştii, Sfinx, Olympic '64, Sideral, Sincron*), consisting mainly of students, but little is known about their activity. An exception is *Phoenix*, the symbol of Romanian rock of the 60's-70's, which I have chosen as a case study to illustrate the evolution of the Romanian rock from this period, trying to answer the question of the manifestation of a counterculture or rather, as I consider, of an alternative youth culture.

*Keywords: youth, authorities, counterculture, alternative culture*

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*The satire of the class enemy in the 'Golden Age': representation typology  
in the satire and humour magazine 'Urzica'/'Nettle' (1965 – 1989)*

Founded by playwright Aurel Baranga as a result of an order from the Party, the satire and humour magazine 'Nettle' (Urzica) became one of the main instruments of propaganda of the Communist regime in Romania. The publication, whose first number saw the light of day on February 1<sup>st</sup> 1949, is characterized both by the long period of occurrence, which overlaps the entire time of existence of the Romanian Communist state, and by the continuous evolution of its themes. The class enemy, a specific typology of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, an enemy that fights by all means against the Communist system and therefore against the progress of Socialism, was a constant theme, in various forms, throughout the entire period of occurrence of the journal. In our scientific proceeding we aim to achieve an identification and an analysis of the various types of satirized representation of the class enemy, for the period in which the regime was lead by the dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu. The aim of our research is to sketch a picture of how these types evolve in the studied period and, moreover, to achieve their historical contextualization.

*Keywords: Communism, ideology, propaganda, visual culture*

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*Gender perspectives in Central Europe after 1989. Women`s status in the  
Communist and Post-Communist period*

The political and historical backgrounds in the countries that had to do with the Communist regime is very different in terms of previous government forms and gender politics. Historically, the Soviet Union created a social order based on equal political and economic rights for women and men in the public sphere. Even so, the role and social norms were not the main reason for this politics, but the economic needs of the State. After the Communist regimes collapsed in Central and Eastern Europe comes a change, a transition to democracy that also created an opportunity for Eastern European women to establish new groups and to mobilise other individuals with similar policy preferences to pressure the political establishment to take action on different gender issues. The Central European gender experience is vastly different in some key ways from the West. While Western women were trying to give

themselves the choice to leave the home and go to work, the women of Central Europe were almost forcibly added to the work force for the benefit of the community. Therefore, women`s role in the Communist era was defined as a union of maternal, economic and political functions, the transition period making them want to redefine their role and to introduce new perspectives both in the civil and in the political society.

*Keywords: collapse, transition, mobilisation, role, civil society*

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*Ethnology of Romanians of Western Ukraine*

In this article I want to consider what is common between the national minority of Romanians living in Transcarpathia and partially covering the region of the Chernivtsi region and the Romanians living in the territory of the Maramureş county, to tell about the national traditions, the influences of other cultures, the cuisine, the dialect, and what they have in common with the Romanians living on the territory of other parts of Romania.

*Keywords: Minority, heritage, mixture, union*

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*Characteristics of the winter calendar holidays` cycle of  
the population of the Lower Danube*

This article examines the calendar of the winter cycle. It describes the characteristics of the winter calendar and their role in the theatrical performances of the population of the Lower Danube. The article points out the features of the region under study.

*Keywords: Ritual, Goat, Malanka (lightning), masks, Lower Danube*

**Kseniia SHAKAILO (Ксения Шакайло)**  
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*Male and female roles in folk choreography*

In the article the author describes what roles are performed by women and men in one dance, and also what dances exist that are performed exclusively on gender.

*Keywords: Male role, female role, Hopak military dance, Podolyanochka dance, Metelytsia dance, Kuznets dance, Lezginka dance*

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*Visual manifestations of ethnicity in the modern city  
(based on the example of Odessa)*

The study of the everyday manifestation of ethnicity gives us a more objective view of the modern city as it is a part of the everyday life of its population. The threat of globalization and the blurring of the borders between the cultures of many ethnic groups in one city, the problem of the influence of globalization on the self-expression of representatives of different nationalities, on their representation of their own culture, including in traditional cuisine are considered, since the traditional cuisine of individual peoples and its state in the modern world is a rather important indicator of general trends in the ethnic life of society. Therefore, special attention is paid to the analysis of this aspect of ethnic culture. After all, today in a modern city there is a fairly large number of public catering enterprises with a bias towards national cuisine that can serve the researcher differently when exploring the dishes of traditional cuisine, or some of its manifestations, as in the study of the representation of society about a particular kitchen. More importantly, it should be understood that such enterprises are to some extent dictated to society at a household level, as the traditional cuisine of an individual people should look like. This in turn affects the representatives of this ethnos, their understanding of their own culture and the image of their traditional cuisine. Also, when researching the influence of modern society on ethnicity, other manifestations of it were taken into account, which allows a more versatile approach to the topic under study: exhibitions of folk art, theatres, religion of ethnic groups - all these subjects of study are taken into account when analysing the influence of globalization on a number of aspects of the visual manifestation of ethnic culture.

*Keywords: Ethnicity, globalization, cuisine, theatres*

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*Cultural appropriation – a simple cultural exchange or exploiting a culture?*

This work will revolve around the particular case of cultural appropriation. 'Cultural appropriation is the adoption or use of the elements of one culture by members of another culture'. This represents a phenomenon that has escalated in the last decades. From a historical stand point, this dynamic of encroachment of peoples and detaching them from their main cultural and spiritual elements could be considered a repulsive characteristic of 'power'. For example, The Roman Empire acknowledged only its own culture, the Dacians or any other oppressed people being forced to absorb their customs, or The Early Chinese Empire that had a great impact in many domains of Korean culture. At the present time, this practice has not gone extinct as much as it took on other forms of expression. Concurrently, cultural appropriation is being looked at from various mindsets. First, the moment culture is embed in artistic fields, prevailingly in fashion, the underlying symbolism of the assimilated elements are being lost unknowingly, more precisely because of a lack of interest for genuine research, and so the cultures who feel wronged by the inaccuracy are lead to harbour disdain. Furthermore, there is an opposed current as well. The specific elements that have been extracted from a culture, to the detriment of said culture since they don't take any profit from it, are not making the people feel threatened. Contrariwise, they are delighted by the exposure gained from such activities that don't bring them any earnings. Activities which, from a personal opinion, are a type of promoting multiculturalism as well as the respective culture. Thus, this work aims to bring forward the contrasting views on this matter, the way it has evolved and the perpetual effects it had over the course of time.

*Keywords: culture, identity, multiculturalism, exposure, opposition*

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*Status of student's self-government in Ukraine*

Student self-government is the right and opportunity for students to solve issues of education and life, protect the rights and interests of students, as well as take part in the management of a higher educational institution.

Activity and initiative of students in Ukraine depend on the geographical location of the higher educational institution, the degree of resistance to innovations of the teaching staff, as well as the activity of young people.

*Keywords: Student self-government, student centrism, active citizenship, self-determination*

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