UNIVERSITAS GALATIENSIS

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

HISTORY, SPIRITUALITY, CULTURE.
DIALOGUE AND INTERACTIVITY
4th Edition

Galaţi, Romania, 11-12 May 2017

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COORDINATOR
Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology
"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați

PARTNERS
Grenoble Institute of Political Studies – CNRS, France
Anáhuac University, Méxic
"Nicolae Testemiţanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Kishinev, Republic of Moldovia
"I. I. Mechnikov" University of Odessa, Ukraine
 Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine
Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine
 "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iaşi, Romania

THURSDAY, MAY 11ᵀᴴ

9.00 - 9.30 – Registration and coffee (Room AS 005)
9.30 - 10.00 – Opening Session (Room AS011)

Greeting Speeches by the Rector of "Dunărea de Jos" University and the Dean of the Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology

10.00 - 11.45 – Plenary Conference I (Room AS011)

Human Rights in European Union
Alessandro TOMASELLI, Assistant Professor PhD, Enna University, Italy

European Integration, National Identity, Community Development
Ion IONESCU, Professor PhD, "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iaşi, Romania

Significations of Positivism's Critics to Mircea Florian and Lucian Blaga
Ionuţ ISAC, Researcher PhD, "George Bariţiu" Institute of History, Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Généalogie de la philosophie des lumières : de Nietzsche à la pensée postcoloniale
Julien RAJAOSON, Researcher PhD, Grenoble Institute of Political Studies – CNRS, France

11.45 - 13.30 Lunch-break

SECTION 1: *International Relations* **(13.30 – 15.30)**
Moderator: Arthur Viorel TULUȘ
Room AS003

Geanina ȚURCANU (Teaching-Staff Resource Center Galaţi, Romania): *War and Peace in the XXth Century*
Cristina BOGDAN (Secondary School No. 1, Cavadineşti, Romania): *Roman Involvement in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea*
Decebal NEDU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Rome, Cleonymus and the Lacinian Treaty, 303-302 BC*
Oana-Maria MITU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Forming National Consciousness – Romanian Interwar Views and Interpretations*
Ștefan STAREȚU (University of Bucharest, Romania): *Moldavian Diplomatic Mediation Between Serbia and Lithuania in the XVIth Century*
Ștefan BEJAN ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Inventing the Moldavian Language: Characteristics, Goals, Consequences*
Arthur Viorel TULUȘ ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *An Inheritance of the Russian Century-Long Occupation of Bessarabia (1812-1918): the Rusification of the Population. Romanian Interwar Perceptions and Statistical-Demographic Landmarks*

15.30 - 16.00 – Coffee break (AS005)

SECTION 2: *Sociology* (13.30 – 15.30)
Moderator: Luminița IOSIF
Room AS009

Cristina-Corina BENȚEA ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania): *Modern Approaches to the Organizational Health and Well-Being*
Daniela RUSU-MOCĂNAȘU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania): *Sampling in Qualitative Research*
Doina Mirabela ISTRATE ("Dumitru Moțoc" College of Galați, Romania): *European Projects - A "Window Opened Towards the World" on Behalf of Young People with Fewer Opportunities*
Alla SOKOLOVA (Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine): *Folk Culture of the Ukrainian Danube Region: A Dialogue of Traditions and Modernity*
Marina DELYUSTO (Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine): *Common Patterns in the Languages and Cultures of Different Ethnic Groups Spread Between the Danube and the Dniester Rivers*
Elisaveta DRĂGHICI ("Panait Istrati" Library, Brăila, Romania): *Political Slogans in Election Posters - Case Study: the city of Braila, Local Elections of 2016*
Răzvan Cătălin DINICĂ ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania): *Democracy and Its Alternatives*
Luminița IOSIF ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania): *Social boundaries and urban inequalities. Studies on urban peripheries in Romania*
Valerica CELMARE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania): *Music in Social Life*

15.30 - 16.00 – Coffee break (AS005)

SECTION 3: *Philosophy* **(13.30 – 15.30)**
Moderator: Ivan IVLAMPIE
Room AS011

Viorel ROTILĂ ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Why We Cannot Learn from History? Some Limitations of Predictions Based on Historic Knowledge*
Iulian GRIGORIU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *The Ego Between Metaphysical Opposition*
Daniela RUSNAC ("Nicolae Testemiţanu" State University of Kishinev, Republic of Moldavia): *Ethical Dimensions of Bio-Technologies and Nano-Technologies*
Viviana IVLAMPIE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Theories of Ethical Egoism in Modern Philosophy*
Victoria FEDERIUC ("Nicolae Testemiţanu" State University of Kishinev, Republic of Moldavia): *Medicines as Subject of Bioethical Discourse*
Ivan IVLAMPIE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *About the Temporality of Nothing*
Adi-George SECARĂ ("V. A. Urechia" Library, Galaţi): *The Contemporary Spirit and the Aggresivity. Intellectual Approaches*
Rafael García PAVÓN (Anáhuac University, México): *Faith as the Fundamental Choice for Becoming Single Individual in Søren Kierkegaard: The Movement of Time for the Time to Come*
Florica ŞERBAN ("V. A. Urechia" Library, Galaţi, Romania): *Emanatist Metaphysics in Plotinus' Enneads*
Gabriela DICĂ ("Paul Bujor" High-School, Bereşti, Romania): *The Rule of Law According to John Locke, David Hume, John Stuart Mill*
Andreea Elena MATIC (MIRICĂ) ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Moral Responsibility and Legal Liability of the Individual in Society*
Mariana COLIOGLU-MATEI ("Gheorghe Munteanu Murgoci" High-School, Măcin, Romania): *Morality and Legality*
Alexandra Lucia TEODORESCU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Panopticism Nowadays and the "New" Humanity*

Rariţa MIHAIL ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Alienation and the Cult of Money*
Ion CORDONEANU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *The space of freedom and symbolistic perspective in "The Dresser" by Ronald Harwood*

15.30 - 16.00 – Coffee break (AS005)

SECTION 4: *Religion and Spirituality* **(13.30 – 15.30)**
Moderator: Ovidiu Dănuţ SOARE
Room AS001

Olena BUKHNIEVA (Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine): *Zaporizhia Sech in Works of Art as a Symbol of Independence and Self-Identification of an Orthodox Part of Eastern Slavs*
Dan Cristian IONAŞCU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Symbolic Aspects of Fire in the History of Spirituality*
Ionel ENE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Stephen Hawking and the Understanding of Divinity in his work entitled* The Grand Design
Ovidiu Dănuţ SOARE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Language and Communication Between Tradition and Modernity – The Icon as Means of Communication Between God and Man*
Ovidiu Cristian NEDU ("Paul Păltănea" History Museum of Galaţi, Romania): *Social Life as an Aspect of Religious Experience, in the Theology of Fr. Schleiermacher*

15.30 - 16.00 – Coffee break (AS005)

16.00 – 18.00 – Plenary Conference II (Room AS011)

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Future of Humanity. What Will Happen When Your Cell-Phone Will Become Smarter Than You?

Viorel ROTILĂ, Assoc. Prof.
"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi
Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology

A Debate Trigerred by the Publishing of Nick Bostrom's book entitled *Superintelligence: Paths, Dangers, Strategies*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2014 (Romanian Translation by Doru Căstăian, Bucharest, Litera Publishing House, 2017)

Special Guest:

Doru CĂSTĂIAN
"Dimitrie Cuclin" High-School, Galaţi

19.00 - Cocktail

SECTION 5*: History* **(9.30 – 11.30)**
Moderator: Cristian Nicolae APETREI
Room AS004

Constantin STAN ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *The World War I and the Transylvanian Families (1914-1915)*
Petrişor Aurelian LAZĂR ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Property Will Arrangements by Families in Moldavia, sec. XVIth-XVIIIth Centuries. Unpublished Documents*
Cristian Nicolae APETREI ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *A Florentine Merchant in Lviv and his European Connections: Antonio Pandolfi, ca. 1550-1577*
Claudiu SACHELARIE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Excerpts From the Memoirs of General Robert Kosch about the Military Operations in Braila: December 1916 - January 1917*
Andreea-Raluca BARBOŞ (researcher, Romania): *The Women Involved in Political Life During the End of the Roman Republic*
Margaryta BASHLY (Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine): *The Philantropic Societies for Pupils' and Students' Care in Southern Bessarabia (From the End of the XIXth Century to the Beginning of the XXth Century)*
Ştefan AFTODOR (Society of Historical Sciences from Romania, Brăila Branch, Romania): *Romanian Elite in the XIXth Century. The case of Ioan C. Massim*
Florin Daniel MIHAI ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *The Beginnings of the Socialist Movement in Galaţi and the First Workers' Strikes*

11.30 - 12.00 – Coffee break (AS005)
Closing Remarks

SECTION 6: *Culture and Education* **(9.30 – 11.30)**
Moderator: Mihai ANDRONE
Room AS009

Teodor ȚÎRDEA ("Nicolae Testemiţanu" State University of Kishinev, Republic of Moldavia) *Survival Strategy in the Context of the Noosferization and Nooetization of society: A Theoretical and Methodological study*

Ion BANARI ("Nicolae Testemiţanu" State University of Kishinev, Republic of Moldavia): *Interconnections of bioethics and public health – essential factor of health promotion*

Simona MARIN ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Quality Management and Assessment in Education – Between Standardization and Contextualization*

Tatiana LESINA (Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine): *Modern Theories Concerning Strategies Which Aim to Develop the Capacity of Pre-School Pupils to Establish Social Relationships*

Vlad Mitric CIUPE ("Spiru Haret" University of Bucharest, Romania): *The Effects of the Education Reform of 1948 in the Faculty for Architecture in Bucharest. The Case of the Newly Promoted Assistant-Lecturers*

Leontin POPESCU ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *European Role of the Development of Jesuit Education. "Ratio Studiorium" as Power Model*

Mihai ANDRONE ("Dunărea de Jos" University of Galaţi, Romania): *Plessner's Anthropological Doctrine*

Cătălina Elena DOBRE (Anáhuac University, México): *The Value of Humanism and Culture as a Heritage of Europe*

11.30 - 12.00 – Coffee break (AS005)
Closing Remarks

ABSTRACTS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Geanina ŢURCANU
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War and Peace in the XXth Century

The twentieth century was the hardest century in the history of humanity. The world has crossed two world wars and the human being discovered that the peace can be easily broken down by misunderstandings. For all of us who were born in a time when the war is just a concept even if it is near or far away from us it is still hard to understand why and how is so easy to replace the peace with war. But the first and the second world wars show us that we should never underestimate the power of hate, political and cultural divergence. We have to remember the facts and talk about them with hope and trust that we have understood the world's hard history lessons.
Keywords: *War, peace, treaties, international relations.*

Cristina BOGDAN
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Roman Involvement in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea

In the 3rd century B.C. Rome became a great power after the conquest the entire italic peninsula. After the first punic war, Rome claimed to be a great naval power capable of engaging in naval affairs of the entire Mediterranean Sea. However, the leaders of the Roman Republic refused to interfere in greek Mediterrana. Rome became interested in the Greek world on the background of the alliance concluded by Macedonia with Carthage, during the second punic war. Rome's relations with the Greek world have been co-operating with Rhodes and Pergamon and the conflict with Macedonian Kingdom and The Seleucid Empire. Massive involvement of Rome in the greek world took place beacause of Philip's thalasocratic ambitions who attacked and occupied some independent Greek

cities. In the conflict with Macedonia, Rome co-operated with the fleets of Pergamos and Rhodes. At the beginning of the 2nd century B.C., Rome wanted to remain the only naval power in the Mediterranean and declared war on the Seleucid Empire that it defeated. The imposition of Rome as the only naval power in the Mediterranean Sea has had a serious negative consequence, the development of piracy.

Keywords: *Rome, fleet, Macedonia, Mediterranean Sea.*

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Rome, Cleonymus and the Lacinian Treaty, 303-302 BC

Since 327 B.C., from the crisis of Neapolis, contradictory interests and the mutual suspicions have leaded Rome and Tarentum to strained relationships. In the same time, the strained relationship with Tarentum moved the military and diplomatic actions of Rome towards the South of Italy. In 307 B.C., Livy mentions Roman troups in the Sallentine area. This military intervention may be considered as a warning for Tarentum and it is possible that as a result of this action some of the communities from the Sallentine area became Rome`s allies. After the end of the Second Samnite War, in 304 B.C., the Lucanian League started military actions against Tarentum. The Tarentines gave the leadership of the war to the Spartan Cleonymus. He convinced the Lucanian League to make peace but, in the same time, tried to create for himself a personal political identity in the South of Italy. That putted him in conflict with Tarentum and his allies from Italy. In this context, a paragraph of Livy mentions, in 302 B.C., Roman military operations in the Sallentine area against Cleonymus. Probably, the Roman troups interceded in the Sallentine allies` help, which were under Rome`s influence from 307 B.C. and were threatened by the Spartan general. Between Rome and Cleonymus, Tarentum had to look for a diplomatic solution to eliminate at least one of the two adversaries. The year 302 B.C. is the most plausible date for the Lacinian Treaty, which justified the Tarentine attack against the Roman fleet in 282 B.C. In our opinion, the treaty guaranted that Rome will not interfere in the matters of

Magna Graecia. But to obtain this, Tarentum had to make concessions. The Greek city oficially recognized the existence of the Rome`s allies in Apulia and the Sallentine region and promised to respect their integrity.

Oana-Maria MITU
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Forming National Consciousness – Romanian Interwar Views and Interpretations

National consciousness is the identification of personal interest to that of the entire national community or that of the State. It is a `supreme synthesis of ideas, sentiments and interests common to all those that constitute a people/nation. Its power lies in the clarity with which those ideas, sentiments and interests are acknowledged as being common and in the depth of faith in their theoretical and practical righteousness` (Negulescu 1922). National consciousness is not innate; it is directly linked to the feeling of belonging to a socio-political entity and built inside a community, its traditional instruments being School, Culture, Church and Army. After the Great Union, the new Romanian State found itself in the situation of having a greatly enlarged territory and population, but with a true national identity limited to the boundaries of the Old Kingdom. For their most part, the new provinces felt Romanian, but in an ethnical sense, not a national one. Beside the dispute concerning the manner of State organization and administrative reconfiguration, the elite were obligated to find solutions for a spiritual unification of the Romanian people (the situation was further complicated by the multiplication of ethnical minorities). A socio-politico-cultural debate engaged all attention: defining the problem and pointing difficulties, proposing means and solutions. By following some of the main discourses of the interwar Romanian elite, we will try to determine some of the paths that it defended as being optimal for building national consciousness.

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Moldavian Diplomatic Mediation Between Serbia and Lithuania in the XVIth Century

Old Russian space history Kiev performed by internal and external forces that influenced him, leading reporting by Orthodoxy, two state structures of the late Middle Ages: Moldova and Lithuania. Moldova has preserved Orthodoxy authentic expression of canonical geopolitics International Orthodox specific listening structures synod genuine bearers of truth expressed unique community of Orthodox church and Lithuania reached due to immaturity historical elements elite noblemen from the Baltic region, a compromise geopolitical which endangered his membership orthodoxy and membership in the Russian civilization heritage left by St. Tsar Vladimir era. Influence of Stephen the Great, Petru Rares and Alexander Lapusneanu meant in Lithuania consolidation of Russian traditions, a defense of Orthodoxy before the current apostate Catholic culminating in Brest, and enriching dowry books of several Russian families with blood Byzantine Moldovan Orthodox Serb Balkan aristocracy. The complexity of the political worthies, maturity and robustness defending orthodoxy against elements apostasy Catholic centered on small aristocracy Polish sustained International Conference History, Spirituality, Culture. Dialogue and Interactivity conference.fift@ugal.ro, www.fift.ugal.ro economic and cultural German partners have its archetypes cultural forged on Vatican, it shows that Moldova has played the fundamental role of turntable cultural and political ties between Lithuania and Russia, and interceded revival of Russian national identity and religious Ukrainian and Belarusian Orthodox space, defending the policy of denationalization and Polish Catholic religion. Thus, Moldova, under the guise Serb-Illyrian Byzantine culture has kept the spirit of the old orthodox Russian heritage of the Holy Tsar Vladimir, allowing continuity, and led to the reunification and identity awakening century. XVII, Cantemir or endorsed by a Peter the Great, Russian national space medieval architects Rurikid reunification.

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Inventing the Moldavian Language:
Characteristics, Goals, Consequences

The formation of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Moldovan Republic in October had from the very beginning the purpose to create a bridgehead for a future re-attachment of Bessarabia. Thus, a series of measures were taken to demonstrate to the public the existence of two different peoples: Moldovans and Romanians. As language is a defining element for a people, from the beginning the Communist authorities concentrated their efforts on proving that the Moldovan language has an individual character as against the Romanian language, a series of actions being instituted as to invent a Moldovan language from scratch.

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An Inheritance of the Russian Century-Long Occupation of
Bessarabia (1812-1918): the Rusification of the Population.
Romanian Interwar Perceptions and Statistical-Demographic
Landmarks

An inheritance of the Russian century-long occupation of Bessarabia (1812-1918): the Rusification of the population. Romanian interwar perceptions and statistical-demographic landmarks. After the occupation of Bessarabia by Tsarist Russia - the Bucharest Treaty of 1812, the Tsarist authorities carried out an extensive process of integration of the new province into the Russian system. In parallel, in order to ensure the success of this policy, Bessarabia is massively colonized with various ethnic groups - Russian, Ukrainian, German, Bulgarian, Gagauz etc, all those who arrived and settled between the Prut and the Dniester rivers receiving Russian citizenship and a

number of facilities in exchange for an oath of faith to the Tsar. At the same time, the Bessarabian peasants of Romanian ethnicity were also encouraged to emmigrate to other parts of the Tsarist Empire, where they were promised land. Until 1918, the Russian authorities supported, with varying degrees of intensity according to the liberal or reactionary policies of the Tsars succeeding one another in St. Petersburg, the Rusification of the population of a different ethnicity than the Velicorussian one. Bessarabia was no exception, here the main exponents of the Rusification policy being: Russian school, administration and a Russian Orthodox church. Broadly speaking, the process led to the adoption of Russian as a native language. After 1918 and after the entry of Bessarabia into Great Romania, the Romanian officials were extremely concerned about the Tsarist heritage of the Bessarabian population Rusification, proposing various measures to render this phenomenon reversible ("de-Rusification measures"). Our study aims to analyse to what extent were the concerns of the Romanian authorities real, one of the main sources of analysis being the data provided by the census of the Romanian population of December 1930.

Keywords: *Multiculturalism, national identity, Bessarabia, interwar Romania, Rusification.*

SOCIOLOGY

Cristina-Corina BENŢEA
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Modern Approaches of the Organizational Health and Well-Being
The organizational health is a central multidimensional construct in the organizational psychology domain that reflects the quality of the job life in the workplace. As a process, organizational health refers to how organizations function effectively and compete as result of an healthy work environment. Studies showed the linkage between health and performance and found that the healthy work organizations perform better. Research focused on increasing work outcomes on longer term suggested that sustainable performance lead through organizational health. So, scientist-practicioners seek

out practical ways of achieving organization's success by improving overall organizational health as well as motivation, job satisfaction and well-being of its employees. This paper aims to present the framework, the evolution and the findings of the research concerning organizational health and its related variables. As an important indicator of organizational health, well-being is a more general concept that refers to individual and organizational life and work experiences of the employees. Research pointed out the characteristics of a healthy workplace and the relationships between organizational health and well-being as well as job satisfaction and employee's well-being. Recent theoretical models of approaching organizations integrate organization practices, organizational health and well-being and overall performance. One of these valid models that included both the causes and the consequences of these phenomena has been analyzed. Also, the model comprised individual, interpersonal and organizational determinative factors of organizational well-being and their effects on different levels too. Finally, some strategies of intervention in organization focused on achieving employees' well-being on long term based on PATH model approach of organizational practices have been presented.

Keywords: *Organization, organizational health, well-being, job satisfaction*

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Sampling in Qualitative Research

Sampling is very commonly used in social and humanities research, both quantitative and qualitative. Designing the study sample, respectively the indication of the procedures and the criteria to be followed in the selection the fragment of the studied population on which the investigation will develop, is an important step in any research project. Sampling in qualitative research is as important as the quantitative research. Assessing the rigor of a research, whether it involves a quantitative, qualitative or combined approach, also requires a clear, detailed description of the sampling strategies. Through a brief review of the literature, we can see that if the issues

of sample selection are clearly detailed in the papers presenting quantitative studies, not the same thing happens in the works presenting qualitative studies. In the present work we propose, first, to achieve a description of the main sampling strategies used in qualitative research, and then to tackle the issue of the size and representativeness of the sample from this type of investigation.

Keywords: *qualitative research, sampling strategies, sample size*

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European Projects - A "Window Opened Towards the World" on Behalf of Young People with Fewer Opportunities

The new possibilities and the many resources which the European program Erasmus + gives is a cause for optimism for the youngsters. The social inclusion is a process that ensures people experiencing social exclusion opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in the economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy a normal life in the society in which they live.

Keywords: *Social inclusion, European projects, young people, reduced opportunities*

Alla SOKOLOVA
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Folk Culture of the Ukrainian Danube Region: A Dialogue of Traditions and Modernity

The article deals with the traditional domestic and spiritual ethnoculture of the   Ukrainian Danube region. The main attention is drawn to the regional peculiarities of folklore traditions and their correlation with Ukrainian ones. Functional features of the genre variety of folk art are elucidated.

Keywords: *ethnoculture, traditions, ritual, cultural influences, specificity*.

Marina DELYUSTO

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Common Patterns in the Languages and Cultures of Different Ethnic Groups Spread Between the Danube and the Dniester Rivers

The article deals with conditions, peculiarities, factors and results of interaction of five ethnic groups and languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Gagauz) spread in multi-cultural and multi-lingual Ukrainian area between the Danube and the Dniester rivers. Developing in the interference sphere, having a considerable reduction, the ethnic groups of this region, on the one hand save the language features of different genetic mothers' dialects, particularly archaic phenomena, which are native to dialectal archetype, on the other hand, they are characterized by the innovations, having been stimulated by specific being in the area between the Danube and the Dniester rivers. The author admits such common peculiarities for these languages as: functioning first of all in dialectal form, resettlement character of different languages dialects, mosaic structure of different languages dialects, the influence of Ukrainian, Russian and Romanian literary standards in different time, an individual multi-lingual speech behavior of dialects' bearers, caused by the historical development of this region, a lot of common elements of lexical level, which realized differently in five languages. The last actualizes the necessity of creation of multi-lingual and multi-cultural atlas of this territory. The author proves that the results of interaction of these ethnic groups and languages are not enough analyzed, especially in grammatical level; it is considered that the research of the every ethnic group and language in this area needs to be taken into account it's integral multi-lingual continuum, ethnic and lingual situation in every inhabited place, and the coordination of this research with the investigation of other languages in this region.

Keywords: *Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Gagauz, culture, language, common patterns, multi-lingual area*

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European integration, national identity, community development

Integration of citizens and states in EU require a effort of reconstruction of individual and national identity, an ongoing effort to build a European identity. Sociological approach is needed to understand the complexity sense of belonging, a sense of unity and coherence, the danger of devaluation and demoralization under negative images shown endlessly on all wavelengths. National identity (associated with "national sentiment", "national character", "national temperament", "national consciousness") based on the members and citizens is a reference standard, to achieve ideal, ideal to keep. Economic integration has made common market attractive to many countries, but the Declaration on European identity showed the desire to build a European identity while preserving the variety of national cultures. In the EU, the nation-state does not disappear, and no ability to export products to the European Union's main challenge, but European citizens and their communities. Sustainable development of all can be a vector of common identity and a common destiny shared that citizens should understand the stakes and purpose ...

Keywords: *Integration, identity, sustainable development, national state, the European Union*

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Political Slogans in Election Posters - Case Study:
the city of Braila, Local Elections of 2016

This empirical research aims at highlighting some characteristics of the slogan used in election campaigns through campaign posters. Political poster as a means of messaging, occupies an important place in political communication and the elements present on the poster are essential for those who want to attract voters to their side. Through the case study (political slogan used by candidates for the position of mayor - local elections in 2016 for the seat of mayor of

Braila) I followed a review of the texts used by candidates from Braila, namely political parties in Braila, on posters to attract fellow-citizen votes in the mayor election in order to identify key words used and the message suggested by them. Another objective of research is concerned with the election slogan: who built the slogan and what led to the decision of choosing election slogan printed on the poster.

Keywords: *Political slogan, election poster, local election, political parties, candidates*

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Democracy and Its Alternatives

Starting 1989, the democratic transformation in Eastern Europe became a magnet   for diverse divergent theories. It may used the NDM (New Democracies Barometer) as principal instrument for understanding post-communist societies. The public survey was initiated by Paul Lazarsfeld Society of Vienna in 1991. Churchill said that democracy is the worst form of governance, excepting all that we already tried. It is what we call "the will of Churchill" and the results speak more for the region than for each country.

Keywords: *democracy, governance, survey, principles, citizenship, social comparison*

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Social boundaries and urban inequalities.
Studies on urban peripheries in Romania

In Romania the issue of social inequality in urban areas has not been the subject of much research, and social boundaries were only analyzed in the context of the educational process by the Romanian sociologist Mihai Dinu Gheoghiu (2010). The problem of the city (Chelcea L., 2000; D. Sandu, 2006) deals, quantitatively and qualitatively living standards, but lack the analyze focused on the centre periphery relationship and inequality in the neighbourhood (L. Wacquant, 2007). In the process of understanding the social

reality of the suburbs as finely as possible in all its dimensions, and also the social inequalities that appear, I combined the documentary approach and analysis of interview survey (semi -directive) and observation (direct and participatory). For interviews were highlighted to the point of people of the city and the neighbourhood, the modality of relating to space and its transformations in the space of one. It is also putting into perspective the ways of thinking and ways of doing more or less conscious, we apprehend forms of the daily reality of the urban world, where the use of ethnographic observation. This communication will rely therefore on the results of a research conducted on the social borders in both suburbs.
Keywords: *Integration, education, borders, city*.

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Music in Social Life

This article analyzes the social factors that influence the way people use music in their everyday life. Research shows that music plays an important social role. Music reflects and creates social conditions, ensures social ties, facilitates communication, and plays a role in maintaining and developing cultural identity. Also, music has considerable effects on knowledge, emotion and behavior, and people use music for various purposes: from the regulation of emotion to self-expression and the making of social connections.
Keywords: *music, social life, social ties, cultural identity*.

PHILOSOPHY

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Why We Cannot Learn from History? Some Limitations of Predictions Based on Historic Knowledge
Predictions based on the knowledge of the past through history have a thin foundation, their legitimacy being limited. Some arguments in this regard: a) We do not have a history of correct historical

predictions, historians' claims to consider history as a science in the strong sense of the term, as capable of generating predictions, have not yet found the evidence. A history of successful history predictions would be the greatest support that historians could bring to this discipline. b) History often orders little historical information according to cognitive interests, not related to their usefulness for future predictions. By itself, determining what is useful for the future is already in the area of prediction, and here is the emergence of a vicious circle. c) The information used for predictions is usually selected by the predictor, each forwarding order of this kind tending to bypass information that might conflict with the prediction. In other terms, based on the information provided by history, a variety of hypotheses with cognitive claims may be issued for the future. Or, if the past can sustain contradictory assertions about the future, his cognitive connection to the future is poor. Obviously, here is the knowledge of the past to which humanity comes, not an objective form of temporality. d) Historical predictions are profoundly affected by the risk of self-fulfilling prophecy: they tend to generate by their belief in their legitimacy events to which they claim to be only anticipating. In other words, the major risk of history-based predictions is their slippage in the area of ideology. This is an area of confusion in which politicians often wander.

Keywords: *Historical knowledge, predictions, cognitive power, theory*.

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The Ego Between Metaphysical Opposition

There are many naive or missed questions about the ego, because they evoke and do not refer to the conjecture of concepts: ego, soul, truth, immortality, God, etc. I want to reduce these questions to a narrower spectrum, depending on two priority alternatives: the existence or not of God, and the immortality, or not, of man. My exposition wishes to analyze the situations and possible worlds that flow from here.

Keywords: *metaphysics, ego, divinity, truth, immortality*.

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Ethical Dimensions of Bio-Technologies and Nano-Technologies

The fruitful development and implementation of bio- and nanotechnology results in recent years raises many questions to philosophers, ethics and civil society. Like other technological innovations, these must also be ethically analyzed, so there must be a close interconnection between bio-and nanotechnologies and ethics. Thus, civil society can influence the most important requirements for conducting a scientific research and further development of bio- and nanotechnologies only through ethics. In this context, we also need a continuous dialogue between society and "science" in order to make information more accessible for the general public, to educate them, to prepare them to understand those complex problems that may arise from the implementation of these technologies. In the paper will analyze the risks, disadvantages and benefits of implementing bio- and nanotechnologies in different spheres of human activity through the principles of ethics (bioethics) and through the practice of bioethical expertise.

Keywords: *Ethics, bio- and nanotechnology, expertise, ethical principles.*

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Theories of Ethical Egoism in Modern Philosophy

For the theorists of ethical selfishness, the existence of the individual has supreme, fundamental value. Individuals are themselves obliged to do only what they serve their own interests. Apologists of this kind of morality do not necessarily require moralists to damage the interests and welfare of others as long as their own choice serves to satisfy their own interest. The theory of ethical egoism does not urge the individual to satisfy his own interests at the moment, but recommends the patientia in the long term, using reason, because the fulfillment of immediate desires can prove to be detrimental to himself.

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Medicines as Subject of Bioethical Discourse

Medicines is an object of material, social, political and emotional interest of man. In, narrow, medical terms a drug is understood as a chemical substance, which causes certain physiological changes in the body. Broadly speaking, the drug is a symbol of the different psycho-emotional and social states of man, having the capacity to transform the human condition. The drug plays an important role both in the personal life of each individual and at the societal level in political, social and economic terms. Being a man's product to meet the need to maintain and strengthen health, the medicine depends by advances of the medical scientific knowledge, technological innovations, and the manufacturing industry. Thus, the notion of medicine is associated with a number of ethical and bioethical issues. This study is an analysis of the concept of drug, through its various aspects: sociophilosofic, axiological, medical and legal.

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About the Temporality of Nothing

In this article we try to give a perspective on Nothing in which this rare, controversial concept of philosophy acquires a new openness in its approach. We relate the concept of nothing to the reality to which it belongs: the end of any existing. In this sense, the philosophers believed that they can strongly postulate the certificate of ontological authenticity, linking this reality to Eternity. In fact, even if what exists exists in becoming nothing, this aspect of existence does not justify Nothing's eternity, but only its temporality, its only possible condition of existence. Fragility of Nothing can be balanced against

the fragility of the Something, or it can be a firm proof of the strength of the Somethingness, of the Eternity of Existence.

Keywords: *existence, nothing, ontology, creation, knowledge.*

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The Contemporary Spirit and the Aggresivity.
Intellectual Approaches

The 21st century began with several challenges: the pseudo-Islamic terrorism, the Russian revanchist spirit, the lobalist economic tide and the assault of new media, the environmental issue, the refugee crisis, the aesthetic-erotic aggression, the gap between poor and rich people. Whether all these are expressions of the clash of civilizations or not, or even we assist the start of the civilizations implosion, these are evidences that the history dies and whenever she wants. Michel Houellebecq, Adonis (Ali Ahmad Said Esber), Boualem Sansal, Olavo de Carvalho, here in relation to Aleksandr Dughin, Pascal Bruckner, Alain Finkielkraut, are some examples of writers and contemporary thinkers who, through their books, have had reactions to what is happening in the world today. Optimism, satire, pessimism, lucidity, moral, seeking truth and solutions, all of these can be found in books like „Submission", „Islam and Violence" (here Adonis dialogues with the Houria Abdelouahed), „The United States and New Order World. A debate between Olavo de Carvalho and Aleksandr Dughin", „2084. End of the World", „Temptation of Innocence", „La Mélancolie démocratique", „Le Fanatisme de l'apocalypse. Sauver la Terre, punir l'Homme", „Un racisme imaginaire. La Querelle de l'islamophobie" or „The New disorder of love", which are mirrors of the contemporary world. But how much can the designing of mirrors and watching into the mirrors bring solutions in keeping balance?

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Faith as the Fundamental Choice for Becoming Single Individual
in Søren Kierkegaard: The Movement
of Time for the Time to Come

For the Danish thinker Søren Kierkegaard a good life is not defined by the fulfillment of certain principles and duties, or by the satisfaction of pleasures or the formation of virtues, but because life can be lived as a becoming future in the present. While Kierkegaard does not deny the value of all these domains, it seems to him that they are not existentially definitive. For Kierkegaard what is significant is that life is a movement defined by a promise to come that fullfill with passion and vitality the finite and necessary determination of one's own existence, opening it to new possibilities, particularly to be a singular face. It is this quality of time which allows, for Kierkegaard, that each person is not only a member of the species or society, but a single one and the species, that becomes a single individual, unique and unrepeatable with an inalienable dignity. This task is the life of faith as a passionate choice of one self, not in the abstract sense neither by its ego, but by the movement that the future introduces in the course of its own time. Faith is the field in which the person experiences himself becoming and revealing, becoming somebody, a being with a meaningful life and history, where time ceases to be an immediate present ephemeral and becomes a present continuity that is becoming. Faith is the passion of choosing to be bound and justified as personal not by something immanent in the course of time, not only giving oneself as the one that is already, but to what could one become as individuals and singular, making time to be a space of renewal of the unfulfilled and therefore always a horizon of hope. So in Kierkegaard's work the theme of faith will always be related to some way to the mode of expressing this uncertainty of the future, which is inherent to the fact that as individuals, or incarnate spirits, we must realize ourselves in time. Kierkegaard will express this depending on the pseudonym that speaks of faith and its perspective on the human condition and Christianity, where faith will be always the free act by which

uncertainty is overcome and the movement is generated. Therefore, in this work we intend to show that faith for Kierkegaard is not only a possible act of human freedom or the space of grace for the believer of the Christian faith, but is the very act by which the person becomes freedom, this means singular, because faith breaks with the temporal structure of consciousness and transforms it into an existential dynamism by which time itself moves, producing the future to come as a bind to a radically open field of revelation.

Keywords: *faith, becoming, temporality, singularity, passion.*

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Significations of Positivism's Critics to Mircea Florian
and Lucian Blaga

This communication realizes a comparative analysis of positivism's critics performed by two famous Romanian thinkers, Mircea Florian and Lucian Blaga, in the context of each of their personal perspective on metaphysic's history and purpose. On one hand, the critical examination that Florian makes to positivism is situated in the wider context of what he considers to be the „destiny of metaphysics" for the European culture, throughout the perspective of which it is proposed to re-evaluate the concept of experience. From this point of view, both the latent metaphysics contained by positivism, and its declared anti-metaphysical aim are not higher enough goals; the maximal aspiration is the mere notion of experience, for the positivism reduces it to the component of the external experience (eg. as sensations sum). Or, Florian's claim is that the experience notion must be widened, opened towards all knowledge possibilities (including the rational ones and not only the sensory ones), both in the physic area, as well as in the „meta-physical" one. On the other hand, Blaga's criticism of the positivism concentrates on an on-going metaphysical system, which needs the preliminary operation of „cleaning" the philosophic territory out of the lack of paradisaic knowledge. Not only the central idea of the anti-metaphysics, specific to the Vienna Circle, but also the detailed issues of the foundation of

the scientific propositions on sensory data, respectively philosophy's role as clarifying agent of the scientific language, raise serious objections from Blaga; at this point, his criticism meets that of Florian. Recent judgements of positivism, posterior to his radical assumptions, enunciating the „end" of philosophy/metaphysics, leads to the non-equivoque verdict of Blaga, stating that the neo-positivism may not mean anything else than an act of philosophy's suicide, the consequent application of its criteria representing the total void of the spirit out of the cultural creations.

Keywords: *Mircea Florian, Lucian Blaga, metaphysics, criticism, positivism, experience.*

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Alienation and the Cult of Money

This article will be mainly dedicated to a reflection over the manic obsession of man with the accumulation of capital , depicted by Karl Marx as a fanaticism for acquiring objects, a lust for money. In the Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844, the German philosopher undergoes a systematic critique of the political economy, considered the theology of an earthly religion. From this perspective, he sees money as "the foreign being", and the divinization of this "worldly god" is a form that alienates man in his productive activity. Marx attributes the conceptualization of "greed" to political economy, considering that the economist is driven into his actions only by the thirst for gain, but this motivational force differs qualitatively from the practical and thoughtful interest with which Adam Smith has endowed the "economic man". As such, contrary to the economic outlook, Marx placed himself in the field of the alienated consciousness of the capitalist, the possessor of money.

Keywords: *political economy, money obsession, alienated consciousness, generic power of man.*

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Emanatist Metaphysics in Plotinus' Enneads

Plotinus (205-270 C.E.) is the last great pagan philosopher, a thinker who continues the Greek spirit of philosophy amid the collapse of ancient civilization and Greek-Latin culture. Plotinus' reporting to Plato is creative, as far as the principle of ordaining the world, as seen by the ancient Greeks, is transformed by Plotinus into the creative principle, following the suggestions of Oriental philosophy. This implies a reversal of the Greek way of thinking about the nature of the principle, as Plotinus philosophizes in the same Greek frameworks of thought. Plotinus, therefore, overturns the Greek (classic and Hellenistic) way of thinking, but under the conditions of reaffirming the Greek philosophy tradition. This reorientation of the Greek philosophical spirit was accomplished by transferring a foreign idea to Greek thought in the very heart of Platonism, the idea of emanation.

Keywords: *One, immortality, soul, univers, matter, existence*

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*The Rule of Law in the vision of John Locke,
David Hume, John Stuart Mill*

The first concepts considered as attributes of the rule of law appeared in ancient Greece and are those of democracy, individual freedom and equality before the law, as they are mentioned in the writings of Herodotus (Histories), Thucydides (The History of the Peloponnesian War), Aristotle (Politics, Rhetoric), and a model for such a state is the city of Athens in the time of Pericles. The laws governing a state must be explicit, detailed and clear to everyone. In this article I will present the basic principles of a rule of law, as highlighted in the thinking of philosophers such as John Locke, David Hume, John Stuart Mill.

Keywords: *philosopher, thinking, state, equality, justice, concept, law.*

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*Moral Responsibility and Legal Liability
of the Individual in Society*

The human being is a melange of reason and emotions, the harmonization of these two elements being essential for a satisfactory existence (maybe it would be too much to say an entirely happy life). The first legal norms of human societies (Hammurabi's Code or the Ten Commandments in the Bible) seek to restrain the aggressive and destructive tendencies of men as appropriate social behavior implies the control of our impulses and the fulfillment of the personal goals in a way that is not harmful to others. At present, the legal rules and the moral norm have different regimes of establishment, observance and sanction. In some cases, the violation of moral norms also implies the violation of a legal norm, but in general, our contemporaries distinguish very well between what is moral and what is legal. In this article we aim to analyze the similarities and differences between what we call morality and what is legal. We will also analyze whether the violation of the moral norm is a sufficient basis for legal responsibility and the main ideas of the theory that the moral guilt is the foundation of criminal responsibility developed by professor Jerome Hall in the Principles of Criminal Law. We will also analyze the validity of the hypothesis that, if the moral pattern of a person is known, we can in any way prevent its possible/uncertain antisocial future behavior, and if the society is entitled to take action in advance, that is to penalize or restrict that person in the exercise of certain rights before the actual violation of the law occurs (if it occurs at all).

Keywords: *legal philosophy, moral responsability, legal responsability, violence, public good, punishment.*

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Généalogie de la philosophie des lumières :
de Nietzsche à la pensée postcoloniale

Postcolonial thinking is a critical epistemology which could be described as radical. It is founded on a colonial civilizing mission, matrix and legacy. Contrary to the misleading prefix "postcolonial", this reflection is not limited the analysis chronological facts subsequent to the colonial period. The reason for postcolonial criticism is a great rationalist narrative, linear and secular issued by the Enlightenment, behind which is a unilateral and linear vision of a historical process that is actually identical and valid for each nation. In spite of its Universalist pretentions, the Enlightenment fails – it seems – to transcend its principles: it tend to be more a tendancy to perceive the world through a occidental lense than a proper philosophy. It's important to note that this particular vision of non-Western countries acts as a benchmark for their political future. Just as for Hegel, non-Western history is reconstructed in line with procedural requirements of reason and concept. However, the historical facts are stranged, fictious, and Hegel may have ignored this aspect; because of its willingness to subsume empirical reality as the idea of a homogenizing concept, in particular that of absolute knowledge. In this light, modernity is less to a valid speech anytime, anywhere than explanatory scheme evading both the historicity of non-European nations, as well as the role of those who are dominated in history, via what we took for epistemic violence.

Keywords: *Postcolonial studies, Political and Moral Philosophy, Ethics, The Enlightenment, inequalities.*

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Morality and Legality

In the analysis of ethic there are important the concepts of Justice, of just and unjust reported at people's behavior in the service, in

society or in its own family. This thing does not refers to the idea of Justice, nor the idea of judicial institution, but rather to what is just, i.e. in accordance with the truth, with the social reality at some point. The opposite of just leads us to the idea of unjust, unfair, illegal, objectionable, unfair, unlawful, immoral, etc. Justice is the virtue by which everyone is granted rights. It is founded on respect for the rights of another. The judicial institutions make and enforce compliance with the law in the name of law and truth. In terms of moral and philosophical justice is, however, an ambiguous term since justice may designate that exists in a society (such as judicial institution) or justice as a character trait of each individual, so that the virtue of moral ethics. The difference between the two meanings is apparent. "The duty" is one of the categories of ethics and designates the design by the compelling personality of the necessity to meet what it commands the moral ideal of what emerges from the moral ideal. Man's duty is to follow the path of virtue, to do good to other people depending on its possibilities, not to allow itself to be vices, opposing evil. Philosophers have pondered over the issue: what is our duty, i.e. the obligation that we should be naturally tends towards the well. This obligation urges us to we necessarily according to the principles of charity, justice and equality, that is to say not to take from the Commonweal than the US, according to our merits and in proportion to the right.

Keywords: *morality, legality, justice, duty*.

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Panopticism Nowadays and the "New" Humanity

Nowadays, Bentham's Panopticon has become a phenomenon influencing the whole of society, not only prison-like spaces. The social media and the Fourth Industrial Revolution have brought about endless communication opportunities, access to huge amounts of information and, at the same time, an unprecedented exposure of human beings. This paper will analyze the current ways in which panopticism works in our globalized societies and will discuss the impact of this phenomenon on human existence and ontological

paradigm. It will present some recent examples of contemporary panopticism used in political campaigns (Cambridge Analytica, Brexit campaign) as well as in the day-to-day life such as Apple and Google applications for what is now called the Internet of Things. The concept of "post-truth era" will be discussed in the context of this never-ending avalanche of information coming our way through this network of relays that have pervaded even our most private spaces. What is the new meaning of truth and property in an era of constant production of fake-news and in a growing culture of sharing (cars, homes, bikes etc.)? How does this change influence humans in their essence? The paper will answer all these questions using the most recent studies in the field and examples of contemporary manifestations of panopticism.

Keywords: *Panopticism, exposure, human ontological paradigm, post-truth.*

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

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Zaporizhia Sech in Works of Art as a Symbol of Independence and Self-Identification of an Orthodox Part of Eastern Slavs

In article history of emergence of Zaporizhia Sechi, the main events and outstanding figures, and also their display in works of different types of art is briefly stated. Zaporizhia Sech as the historical phenomenon considerably influenced not only history and formation of geography of Ukraine and the nearby states, but also throughout all the existence constantly influenced an image of the simple Ukrainian. In work examples how courage, bravery and dignity of the ordinary person in national understanding were svyazan_a with the concept "Cossack" are given. Examples from such literary works and art as I. P. Kotlyarevsky's Eneida, "Taras Bulba" of N. V. Gogol, the opera "Taras Bulba" of N. V. Lysenko, the opera "The Zaporozhets beyond Danube" of S. S. Gulaka-Artemovsky, "Marusya Churay" L. V. Kostenko are given. Images from the pictures "Zaporozhetses Write the Letter to the Turkish Sultan" of I. Repin, A. Ivanov's "Cossacks", a

series of works about G. T Kvashura's Cossacks are considered. Analysis of images and the events accompanying them from songs "Oh on Burn That Zhents_ Reap", "Їхав Kozak for Danube" is presented, "Kozakova team". Opinions of historical enemies of this military association on the example of the movie "Fire and a sword" of the Polish director Ezhi Hoffman on the basis of the part of the trilogy of the same name of G. Senkevich are considered, the movie of the classic of the Ukrainian cinema "The diploma" the director B. V. Ivchenko was gone. Negative sides of that conduct of life which was conducted by Cossacks in the conditions of household tenor of life of Sechi are also mentioned in work. Examples of a certain unsociability and race for power and the earth, within Sechi are also sorted. In general work is devoted to influence of an image of the Zaporizhia Cossacks through literature and art on minds and mentality of Slavic nationality in general and the Ukrainian people in particular.

Keywords: *the Cossack, fight for independence and freedom, disclosure of sense of patriotism through literary works and arts*.

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Symbolic Aspects of Fire in the History of Spirituality

Fire played an important role in human history and our development and evolution from Paleolithic era till nowadays. We find different aspects of fire in Greek Mythology towards Indian religions. Following Christianity, fire reveals to us into the Holy Bible, from Abel' s sacrifice to Eucharist. The leit-motif fire cand be also found into literature, art, military history and different local traditions around the world. Consequently, fire had the tendency to internalise into human thoughts and it's projection outside reflected how people related to society, culture and life.

Keywords: *Christianity, Hebrew „esh", East Asian religions, history*.

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*Stephen Hawking and the Understanding of
Divinity in his Work entitled "The Grand Design"*

Relationship between religion and science remain a permanent attraction of all people of spirit. As the simplest atheist is the most eloquent proof of God's existence, as any attempt to change the message revealed by God, it is its implicit recognition. This attitude is great authors of the work plan, namely Stephen Hawking and Leonad Mlodinow. That ultimate reality of this world bears the imprint of St. Trinity, I would even say the authors, not so irreligious, as will appear. Speaking of quarks, they say the following: " Quarks, which also can not see, is a model that explains the properties of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom. Although I think that protons and neutrons are composed of quarks, we can never see a quark because bond strength between quarks increases enormously as we try to separate them, so no free quarks in nature. They always appear in groups of three (protons and neutrons) or quark-anti-quark pairs (pi mesons), and behaves as such be connected with elastic "Stephen Hawking, Leonard Mlodinow, Grand Plan, ed. Humanitas, 2012, p. 40.
Keywords: *Religion, science, divine Trinity*.

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*Language and Communication Between Tradition and Modernity –
The Icon as Means of Communication Between God and Man*

The mission of our Church has been the same for centuries, namely to lead believers on the path to salvation. The means and ways in which it is fulfilling this mission have always been in tandem with the social development. Each institution has its means of communication, through which information and messages are exchanged in order to achieve the planned objectives. When it comes to the Church, the icon is a means of communication between God and man; it is an open door to God, to absolute truth.

Keywords: *Church, icon, language, communication, tradition, modernity*.

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*Social Life as an Aspect of Religious Experience
in the Theology of Fr. Schleiermacher*

Schleiermacher's system of liberal-naturalistic theology considers religious experience as a natural aspect of human life, consisting mainly in an opening of the individual being towards wider and wider levels of being, the highest one being that of the Divine Universality. Therefore, religious experience is to be found, in certain degrees, in every act of opening towards the Universe, starting with the very common and unsophisticated experience of sensory contact. One of the most intense such experience is the opening of the human being towards his fellows, namely the social experience. For Schleiermacher, socializing already represents a form of „religion", since it involves the individual's stepping out of himself. Even in the most common acts of sharing, such as hospitability, Schleiermacher sees religious behavior. Therefore, Schleiermacher's theology puts forward a kind of „ordinary/common spirituality", a natural religiosity that characterizes even the most common human experiences. Religion doesn't involve any super-natural factor or anything higher than human nature. The sacred doesn't oppose the profane but is simply a particular tendency within the profane namely the tendency of connecting the individual to the universal. Religious gathering is not a mere contingency but it belongs to the very essence of religion. Confessional brotherhood is not much different from any other kind of human gathering, such as family grouping or nation. All these communal entities are based on the inborn human opening towards the others, towards the totality, which only takes a more conscious form in case of religious behavior. Through this approach, Schleiermacher opposes a very frequently met tendency to consider religion as pertaining mainly to the individual subjectivity. For him, religious life is always collective; people are engaged in religious life not as individuals but as

communities, as persons bound together through the specific requirements of a confession.

Keywords: *Schleiermacher, liberal theology, liberation theology, social theology, natural religion, humanism.*

HISTORY

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The World War I and the Transylvanian Families (1914-1915)

The World War I, instead of uniting families affected by the tragedy of son and husband leaving for the front, on by emphasized and exarcebated certain relations between the daughter-in-law and her in-laws. The husband's parents wished they got more and more involved in the household of the son who had left for the front. This was an aspect very well represented in the letters that came from the front and left for the front, but also in the folklore of the times.
Keywords: *World War I, Transylvania, families, marriage, front.*

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Property Will Arrangements by Families in Moldavia,
XVIth-XVIIIth Centuries. Unpublished Documents

The first documents containing provisions of testamentary character appeared in Moldova of the 15th century. Even though the form in which they were drafted was not exactly that of proper testaments/wills, they must not be forgotten as they are the earliest evidence of a dying man's care of his goods and his relatives. Two forms of testamentary succession are known in the consuetudinary Law: diata, representing a document that contained the expression of the last will, and the "tongue of death", or the oral testament (muncupativ). The written testament was called the diata, but it also appeared under the general name of: book, letter, zapis or izvod. The diata makers used to come from all social classes; thus we find provisions that include the last will of some simple people, implying

strong attachment and love of the estate; we find the last words of the voivodes showing the profound patriotism but we also encounter diatas of church representatives who bear the symbol of the divine faith. As head of the family, the testator expressed his wishes and distributed the roles that each heir had to accomplish immediately after his death, so that he could deal with the surviving wife, the most worthy of his sons, who was entrusted with patria potestas homeland, of the other sons, of married and unmarried daughters who had to be married and endowed by the family. At the time of making the diata, the testator mentioned the part of the estate to be dedicated to the inheritance, except for everything that could not be passed on in money. Usually the ultimate will included movable and immovable property, as well as provisions on emancipation or recognition of children outside of marriage. According to written law, the manifestation of individual will translates into the establishment of heirs; therefore a legal act/document gave the last will the authority that law required in cases of ab intestate inheritance (without will). The conditions required for the testator to make up the succession act were: firstly, the testator had to be of age, lucid and ultimately not to be a slave in order to meet the legal framework of the succession law. Otherwise, the competent authorities: the bishop or the metropolitan had the task of sanctioning the act by invalidation. By the diata, the testator appointed by writing the person or persons who would be in possession of his patrimony after the time he would not be alive. The creation of a testament presupposed the fulfilment of certain legal conditions, namely: the testator had to sign and if he was illiterate, he put his finger or seal on the document to confer it authenticity. Besides the signature, the testament had to contain the date, and when making the testimony, it was mandatory the presence of witnesses.

Keywords: *Will, family, patrimony, heirs.*

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A Florentine Merchant in Lviv and His European Connections:
Antonio Pandolfi, ca. 1550-1577

On February 4th, 1564, a long letter was sent from Perugia by a certain Antonio Pandolfi to Piero Machiavelli, Luogotenente generale of the Tuscan fleet in Leghorn. The letter ignited the interest of Romanian historians, as it contains detailed and accurate information pertaining to the history of Moldavia, covering the period between 1546 and 1563. Although Antonio Pandolfi's text was edited twice, the editors had real difficulties in identifying the author's background and sources. This paper aims to fill the lack of knowledge on these two major issues and to provide a possible explanation for the reasons behind Pandolfi's initiative. Based on new information provided in his text, the author concludes that Antonio Pandolfi was a Florentine merchant who resided in the Polish town of Lviv between 1550 and 1577. Therefrom he was involved in trading operations on the Moldavian and Ottoman markets and thus it becomes clear how he managed to gather the valuable information later provided to the Machiavellis. As for the aims of Antonio Pandolfi's letter, the author believes it was part of a strategy meant to draw upon him the protection of the powerful Machiavelli family as an efficient tool to cope with professional difficulties he had to face back home in Lviv.

Keywords: *Antonio Pandolfi, Florentine merchants, Lviv, Machiavelli family, Moldavia.*

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From the Memoirs of General Robert Kosch about the Military
Operations in Brăila: December 1916 – January 1917

War diaries of soldiers who took part in the military operations in the First World War is an invaluable historical source for researchers because of the many perspectives from which it can be analyzed: direct information from the events; battles atmosphere or moments

of relative tranquility; personal impressions of the war: places and people met. Of high importance are the information contained in a diary of war what belonged to a character who played a remarkable role during the military conflicts. The study aims to bring to light the unpublished diary of one of the great German generals who took part in the battles against Romania during the First World War: general Robert Kosch. His diary is sending us in times of the military operations carried out by the Central Powers allied troops during the period December 1916 - January 1917 in the area between Padina and Braila. General Robert Kosch shows us also, the freshly occupied Braila image, where he established his temporary headquarters. This historical source completes the information obtained so far (from various other archival sources, military maps, archaeological sources) about the campaign of the Central Powers in the Lower Danube area.

 Keywords: *Robert Kosch, Brăila, War diary, World War I, military occupation.*

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*The Women Involved in Political Life During
the End of the Roman Republic*

The military and political conflicts that characterized the period after the murder of the dictator Gaius Julius Caesar allowed the rise of several very powerful women, who were aware of the role they could play in men's pursuit for power. The first one was Fulvia, Marcus Antonius's wife. Fulvia quickly understood the political transformations undergone by Rome and the fact that the traditional Republic was not to be saved anymore, the political solution for the times to come being the monarchy. Not only that she succeeded to impose herself to the consuls, administrating Rome according to her wishes, but she even had the courage to start and lead a war, just as a Roman general. Octavia, Octavianus' sister, was just her opposite. Her moderation and respect for tradition did not allow her to follow Fulvia's model, but, nevertheless, she played a very important role both in the endorsement of the alliance between Octavianus and M.

Antonius, her second husband and to the outburst of the conflict between the two men. Based on the tribunicia sanctissima, granted to her and to Livia Drusilla in the year 35 BC, Octavia, repeatedly offended and rejected by M. Antonius, was considered by Octavianus as cassus belli. Therefore, in the year 35 BC, Octavianus realized the important role women could play in the political game. Tribunicia sanctissima, an innovation which did not evolved any further, meant the promotion of Octavia and of Livia Drusilla to the center of the Roman judicial system. They were considered as inviolable and sacrosant persons and, consequently, any insult brought to them passed as an insult to the state.

Keywords: *Roman Republic, Marcus Antonius, Octavianus, Fulvia, Livia Drusilla.*

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The Philantropic Societies for Pupils' and Students' Care in
Southern Bessarabia (From the End of the XIXth Century
to the Beginning of the XXth Century)

In the late XIX century charitable activity was especially popular among the nobility. Supporting local schools and colleges financially, holding the posts of honorary trustees of these institutions, the nobility promoted the spread of education in the region, the formation of an educated national elite. The organization of societies for helping needy students in the Bessarabian province has not been sufficiently studied historians.The process of the formation of charitable societies that provide assistance to needy students of the Bessarabian province began in the 80s XIX century. The Bessarabian nobility took an active part in the creation and maintenance of various charitable societies whose activities were aimed at providing assistance to students of Bessarabia, who sought education. In the almanac «Bessarabia» (1903) mention the names of more than 40 charitable associations and unions, which activities were connected with the implementation of educational projects. 18 September 1880 in the Ministry of Internal Affairs was approved statute the society for assistance to Students in Akkerman. By the early 1880s in Izmail

were male and female gymnasiums. Training in the male gymnasium cost the parents 40 rubles a year. This included the costs associated with the purchase of special uniforms. In 1897 was established the society for assistance to students Izmail male and female gymnasium. The Bessarabian nobility helped graduates of the gymnasium to continue their studies in higher educational institutions of the Russian Empire. In the universities of the empire were personal and nominal scholarships of the Bessarabian nobility F. Krupensky, K. Ryshkan-Derozhinsky, K. Cholak, L. Zakharyanova and others.

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Romanian Elite in the XIXth Century. The case of Ioan C. Massim
In this study we focus on the evolution of Ioan C. Massim's life and career and we try to accurately present every important moment of the history of Wallachia and Romania in which he was involved. Our personage was the descendant of the priest from Gropeni village, Brăila county, born in 1826. His cultural evolution is very impressive. Despite his poor financial situation, Massim succeeded to impose himself as a great cultural personality, due to his exceptional intellectual qualities. After he graduated from St. Sava School form Bucharest, he returned to Braila where he was involved as a leader in the revolution from 1848. After the revolution was defeated, Massim was constrained to flee to Buzau, and finally again to Bucharest where he was stated as a great scholar and he became member of the Romanian Academy. His main work remains "Dictionarul Limbii Române" (1871-1876) edited with August Treboniu Laurian. Ioan C. Massim was a one of the most important sustainer of the Latinist current in Romanian Culture, remaining devoted to these ideas until the end of his life, in 1877.

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The Beginnings of the Socialist Movement in Galaţi
and the First Workers' Strikes

This paper aims to establish the beginnings of the socialist movement in Galati and its influence in the development and organization of the labourist movement. Started from the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, socialism will appear in the old kingdom, especially in a city so heavily industrialized. Galati will prove an important socialist center of country, but also one where trade unions were strong. At the beginning of the twentieth century it recorded a large number of union members, about. 20 000. Formation of socialist circles nationwide will result in a local one, „Înfrăţirea muncitorilor", where workers could attend seminars where they can discuss problems of social living standards and working conditions for low wages, employers abuses, duration of working day, overtime pay etc. This has raised awareness of the status of worker and further strikes of workers, because the above claims had became of the labor movement. The agitation from Galati port was proved to be decisive for the socialist and labourist movement on a national scale. . After a national conference, from 1906 which was held in Galati, was founded General Commission of Trade Unions from Romania. And later in 1907 to be held another national conference of socialist circles from across the country, after a general strike which happened in Galati, where was founded the Socialist Union from Romania, preceding the formation of the Social Democratic Party. Some of historical sources consulted are: Paul Păltănea, „Ştiri despre mişcarea muncitorească gălăţeană până la crearea Partidului Social-Democrat al Muncitorilor din România", 1984, Emeric Mihaly, Sara Mihaly, "Începuturile mişcării muncitoreşti şi socialiste în Galaţi", în Danubius, 1971, Nicolae Bîrdeanu, Mişcarea muncitorească din porturile României (în a doua jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea şi la începutul secolului al XX-lea),1978, Nicolae Copoiu, Socialismul european şi mişcarea muncitorească şi socialistă din România. 1835-1921, 1971.

Keywords: *Socialist movement, labour history, Galaţi, workers strikes.*

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

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Survival Strategy in the Context of the Noosferization and Nooetization of society: A Theoretical and Methodological Study

The main objective of science and contemporary philosophy is the undisputed development and implementation in everyday practice of instrumentation to achieve survival strategy. Currently under universal and inclusive globalization, the rapid deployment of anthropo-invaironmental planetary crisis are known and successfully used various levers to achieve safe development strategy of modern civilization, including informatization and ecologization, computerization and intellectualization of the socium and other. But, unfortunately, the contemporary scientific and philosophic community paid insufficient attention to the moral system of ensuring human security. The article proposes a notional, theoretical and methodological analysis of new mechanisms to build the moral vector of survival strategies such as noosferization and nooetization of the society.

Keywords: *survival strategy, harmless development, sustainable development, noosphere, nooetics, bioetization, noosferization, nooetization, planetary omnicid.*

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*Interconnections of Bioethics and Public Health –
Essential Factor of Health Promotion*

The reason for the emergence of bioethics is human survival, as an attempt to reorient the study of ethical limits of human relationships

towards the whole biosphere. The goal of bioethics is to regulate human actions in various life activities. It aims to "bridge" the new possibilities of forms of existence with their own ontological conditions. These tasks ethics of life encompasses all forms of human activity by establishing a methodological support and moral framework of sustainable development. However the theoretical basis is sterile if it doesn't involve the human lifestyle, as a specific element of morality. Human existence is closely linked to his way of thinking. And here things get complicated, bioethics being a new style of biocentrist thinking interferes in an anthropocentric lifestyles. Thus, it crystallizes out first research question: the relationship between theory and social factor, which marks the investigational area of social bioethics. The thesis tries to present this dilemma by the idea of implementing potterian bioethics in medical practice.

Keywords: *bioethics, public health, bioetization, human survival, health, morality*.

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Quality Management and Assessment in Education –
Between Standardization and Contextualization

At European level, the analysis of programmatic documents reveals that member countries assume an economy and a society of knowledge and there is awareness of the need to learn at an individual and an organizational level, to get involved in the development-innovation of technologies and institutional structures, to innovate and conduct research in order to find solutions to complex, dynamic global problems of communities. These general approaches stand completed by a series of new educational challenges at the level of the university education system, among which we remark: the correlation of university curriculum with competences and professional standards, the acknowledgement of qualifications and diplomas worldwide, the mobility of professors, researchers, and students, the promotion of e-learning and the usage of informational technologies. The national context must be

correlated with the global orientation and with the European policies that Romania adhered to, as well as with the overall specificity of the quality assurance that establishes a grid of values dominated by standards, benchmarking, development and quality management. The impact of the European agreements and regulations can be felt at all levels of the education system, but the present study aims at catching a glimpse of the major modifications of paradigm and of vision within the university education system, with a special focus on the field of quality educational policies.

Keywords: *Quality assurance policies, european and national context, European Higher Education Area (EHEA), standardization and contextualization, European Quality Framework (EQF).*

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Modern Theories Concerning Strategies Which Aim to Develop the Capacity of Pre-School Pupils to Establish Social Relationships

One of the priority directions of the professional activity of preschool educators is to enrich the socialization of children. Given the psycho-pedagogical peculiarities of the period of pre-school age, the socio-pedagogical requirements for children's implementation of social knowledge and skills will become current, which will contribute to a positive dynamics of their development as agents of social action.

Keywords: *socialization of children, pre-school pupils, agents of social action.*

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The Effects of the Education Reform of 1948 in the Faculty for Architecture in Bucharest. The Case of the Newly Promoted Assistant-Lecturers

The Faculty of Architecture of Bucharest has been an oasis in the desert of time, at least compared to other academic hubs that experienced persecution in one way or the other – and 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 subordonate the institution and the shape the future romanian architects, with a special interest on the cases of new promotet assistant lecturers after the 1948 education reform.

Keywords: *Arhitecture,   communism,   purges,   political transformations.*

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European Role of the Development of Jesuit Education.
"Ratio Studiorium" as Power Model

European culture and civilization in the Middle Ages, as describe various treaties of medieval history, is the result of synthesis so different and sometimes conflicting - Celtic, Germanic, Byzantine, Islamic, against a background Latin elements Hellenistic - but that led a symbiosis known today as European culture. What was to become a reality geographical, social, political and cultural right from the early Middle Ages, generically called "Europe" actually has its beginnings during the decline of the Roman Empire. From this point of view, the value of education medieval is undeniably crucial importance stems from the fact that the Middle Ages was the period in which the involvement university has shaped all Western thought, education becomes alongside Imperium and Sacerdotium the third power European governance through the Christian world. Thus, to the medieval period, it can be said that a characteristic "genetic" fairly present the "DNA" of medieval universities is that of theological studies at the university brought mainly by religious orders of the Counter western western born. Between these western monastic orders, the most influential were Benedictines, with schools attached to their monasteries; Barnabitii, Somaschi, Jesuits, Ursuline order, Philippines, Scolpii, order of Christian Brothers School.

Keywords: *Jesuit monk, order, university, teacher, student.*

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Plessner's Anthropological Doctrine

The anthropological doctrine of Helmuth Plessner is less known, due to the fact that just a small part of his work has been translated into English. In his view, man is an eccentric being, the term eccentric positionality being of utmost importance within the framework of his philosophical anthropology. Eccentric positionality mainly means detachment from the body and from life, and Helmuth Plessner's philosophy may be better grasped when connected to the anthropological ideas of Max Scheler, Arnold Gehlen and Martin Heidegger.

Keywords: *Helmuth Plessner, Max Scheler, Martin Heidegger, philosophical anthropology, eccentric positionality.*

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The Value of Humanism and Culture as a Heritage of Europe

In this essay, starting from George Steiner's ideas, I propose an argumentation of what menas the spirit of Europe trying, at the same time, a reconstruction of the message that the only legacy of Europe is the culture and the humanist tradition. Both of them are, from my poinet of view, abandoned almost entirely by the contemporary system of education, directed more towards the training of professionals and marketing requirements. Passing through Stefan Zwieg´s memoirs of yesterday, by the reflections of contemporary writer Mauricio Wiesenthal, also through the ideas of Rob Riemen, Hannah Arendt, and other, I hope I achieved to underline the necessity to not forget the importance of the past for understanding our present and for the future perspective.

Keywords: *culture, humanist tradition, education, Mauricio Wiesenthal, Rob Riemen, Hannah Arendt*

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