

"Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați

Scientific Conference of Doctoral Schools

Perspectives and Challenges in Doctoral Research
14th Edition of SCDS-UDJG
11th and 12th of June 2026

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați
DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF SOCIO-HUMANISTIC SCIENCES

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EDITED BY ARTHUR TULUȘ

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

THURSDAY – June 11, 2026

08:00-10:00	Invited plenary lectures
09:00-11:00	Participants registration
10:00-13:00	Invited lectures Oral presentations in concurrent sections
13:00-14:00	Lunch (building D - 1 st floor)
14:00-16:00	Oral presentations in concurrent sections
16:00-16:30	Coffee break (building D - 1 st floor)
16:00-18:00	Oral presentations in concurrent sections
18:00	Cultural evening

FRIDAY – June 12, 2026

09:00-10:30	Oral presentations in concurrent sections
10:30-11:00	Coffee break (building D - 1 st floor)
11:00-13:00	Posters session
11:00-13:00	Workshop
13:00-14:00	Awarding ceremony. Closing ceremony
14:00-15:00	Lunch (building D - 1 st floor)

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

SECTION 15: HISTORY, SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND SPIRITUALITY IN THE ROMANIAN TERRITORY

OP.15.1.

GENDER RHETORIC IN STUART ENGLAND: THE PROVERB AS AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyses the mechanisms of construction and affirmation of masculinity in seventeenth-century England, exploring the intersection of paremiological discourse and state authority structures. Drawing upon Susan Dwyer Amussen's thesis—which posits the family as the foundation of political and social order—this study demonstrates how the domestic micro-space functioned as a mirror of the state macrocosm. During this period, characterized by an osmosis between the public and private spheres, the King was perceived as the father of the nation, while the father exercised quasi-royal authority within his own household.

The central argument contends that the proverb ceased to be a mere rhetorical ornament, becoming an active instrument of an informal "social legislature." Through the strategic use of feminine imagery—often subordinated or stereotyped—in conduct books and pamphlets of the era (with direct reference to works such as those by William Gouge), Stuart-era men validated not only their domestic superiority but also their political competence. Thus, the discursive control over the feminine and the regulation of behaviour through parables and proverbs became evidence of a disciplined masculinity aligned with the state hierarchy.

The investigation underscores that gender rhetoric in the seventeenth century was not merely about interpersonal relations but constituted a technology of governance. The analysis highlights how hierarchical order—whether based on class or gender—was maintained through a complex network of moral and cultural justifications, transforming the spoken or written word into a lever of power essential for the stability of Early Modern England.

Key words: Stuart England, gender rhetoric, masculinity, paremiology, social legislation, domestic sphere, political authority, conduct books.

OP.15.2.

EDUCATION BETWEEN TRADITION AND REFORM. EDUCATIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE REIGN OF GRIGORE ALEXANDRU GHICA

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ABSTRACT

In the period leading up to the Union of the Romanian Principalities in 1859, Prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica modernized the entire institutional system of the time through a series of reforms. Thus, in addition to the abolition of serfdom, the modernization of the administration, and the abolition of press censorship, education was one of the areas that underwent significant reform. Educational literature was encouraged through the writing and translation of textbooks; grants were provided for the publication of works of significance to Romanian culture; hundreds of schools were built; and the requirement to teach in Romanian at all levels of education was enshrined in law. These changes, which also aimed to adapt to the aspirations of the time and to European models, were included in the "Administrative Manual of the Principality of Moldavia" - a very well-structured document, written in a clear style, with provisions that transcended the limits of its time. Standards were established for the development of textbooks, academic disciplines, the three levels of education, the development of higher education, the organization of libraries and their operating rules, as well as the establishment of disciplinary standards for students and teachers. Thus, the entire educational system during the reign of Prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica in the mid-19th century laid the foundations for a modern education system, characterized by democratic and European openness and strong national and ethical principles.

Key words: education, school regulations, school textbooks, levels of educations.

OP.15.3.

"SFÂNTA VINERI" IN GALATI – THE HISTORY OF A CHURCH TRIED BY TIME

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the historical and administrative evolution of the "SfântaVineri" Church in Galați, an Orthodox place of worship attested in documentary sources since the early nineteenth century. The study is based on archival research, drawing on administrative and financial documents from the period 1881 – 1963, complemented by information from contemporary

printed sources. It investigates the status of the parish, the methods of maintaining the church and the material difficulties faced by the community. The analysis highlights the role of the local community and municipal authorities in supporting the place of worship, as well as the impact of historical and politico-administrative contexts on its evolution. Finally, the study provides clarifications regarding the administrative framework and institutional decisions that led to the dissolution of the parish in 1963.

Key words: urban parishes, archival sources, parish administration, nineteenth century, urban systematization.

OP.15.4.

NOTRE DAME DE SION INSTITUTE IN GALATI

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ABSTRACT

The Notre Dame de Sion Institute in Galati was an important Catholic educational institution founded in the second half of the 19th century at the initiative of Bishop Iosif Salandari, who sought to improve education for girls in Moldova. The first sisters of the congregation arrived in 1866, and in 1867 the institute was officially inaugurated, with the aim of educating girls from diverse social backgrounds in a multicultural city like Galati. The educational program was comprehensive, encompassing elementary and secondary schools, a boarding school, a day school, an orphanage, and an apprenticeship school, and the curriculum included both core subjects and religious and moral instruction, taught in multiple languages. Over time, the institute faced numerous difficulties, such as a lack of financial resources, issues related to its premises, tensions with state authorities, and suspicion from the Orthodox Church, which viewed Catholic institutions as a potential threat.

Nevertheless, thanks to the sisters' dedication and the community's support, the institution managed to grow, becoming one of the most important girls' schools in Romania. The number of students grew steadily, and the institute was attended by young women of various faiths, reflecting the city's multicultural character. The institute was affected by major historical events, such as the Russo-Romanian-Turkish War and World War I, when the building was converted into a hospital and suffered damage from bombing. Additionally, the 1940 earthquake caused further damage. Educational activities continued until 1948, when the communist regime decided to close the institute. In conclusion, the Notre Dame de Sion Institute in Galati played an essential role in the development of women's education, contributing to the cultural and moral development of many generations of girls and remaining an important landmark in local and educational history.

Key words: education, religion, girls' school, congregation, Galati.

OP.15.5.

DIONISIE ROMANO (1806-1873) AS “NATIONAL TEACHER”, EDITOR, PUBLICIST AND TYPOGRAPHER

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ABSTRACT

The present scientific paper examines the activity of Dionisie Romano from the perspective of his contribution to the modernization of Romanian education, written culture, and ecclesiastical life during the 19th century. Formed within the intellectual transformations generated by the National School of Saint Sava and by ecclesiastical environments receptive to Enlightenment ideas, Dionisie Romano distinguished himself as a national educator, editor, publicist, and typographer, regarding education as a profound cultural and moral mission. His work in Buzău, where he organized schools, supported the professional training of teachers, and developed or printed textbooks, underscores his commitment to establishing a modern Romanian educational system adapted to the needs of contemporary society. Concurrently, through the periodicals "VestitorulBesericesc" and "Echo Ecclesiastic", Dionisie Romano played a significant role in founding modern Orthodox ecclesiastical journalism, proposing a model of religious, moral, and cultural press. The reorganization of the Buzău Bishopric's printing press and the publication of fundamental liturgical books in Latin script illustrate the harmonious integration of fidelity to ecclesiastical tradition with an openness to the instruments of modernity. Thus, the study emphasizes the multifaceted profile of a scholar-bishop who recognized that schools, books, the press, and printing could serve as essential instruments for the enlightenment of the clergy, the education of the people, and the consolidation of modern Romanian culture.

Key words: modernization, Romanian education, ecclesiastical culture, printing, journalism.

OP.15.6.

BISHOP NECTARIE COTLARCIU. HIS ACTIVITY WITHIN THE DIOCESE OF CETAȚII ALBE ISMAIL

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ABSTRACT

Nectarie Cotlarciuc was a personality of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the first half of the 20th century. He was a professor at the Faculty of Theology in Chernivtsi and later became

Metropolitan of Bukovina. In this paper we will present his lesser-known activity, in his capacity as bishop of Cetații Albe Ismail.

Key words: Bessarabia, Diocese of Cetații Albe Ismail, Nectarie Cotlarciuc, Romanian Orthodox Church.

OP.15.7.

THE TRANSLATION ACTIVITY OF ARCHIMANDRITE PAULIN LECCA (1914-1998)

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ABSTRACT

Archimandrite Paulin Lecca (1914-1998) is one of the prominent figures of the Romanian Orthodox Church, outstanding for his liturgical and spiritual mission, but also for his intense activity in the cultural-theological realm. His intellectual concerns materialized in a rich activity as a writer and translator. This study will present several aspects related to the genesis and circulation of his translations, in order to highlight the importance of this dimension of his activity. Being passionate about learning foreign languages, especially French, and having the advantage of having spoken Russian since childhood, Father Paulin Lecca understood that he could accomplish his mission, as priest and teacher of the faithful, also by striving to enable their access to some theological and literary works that would strengthen them spiritually. He began his activity as a translator during his college years, having dedicated his efforts to it until the end of his life. Partly, the results of this endeavor were published posthumously.

Key words: Paulin Lecca, translator, French language, Russian language.

OP.15.8.

PORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN ARCHITECTURE IN OLD SULINA – "EUROPOLIS", BUILT BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

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ABSTRACT

An edge of terrestrial Europe presents introductory data regarding the history of this territory, from its first documentary attestation in the year 925 by Emperor Constantine Porfirogenetul and

its placement on the map of world navigation by the navigator and cartographer Pietro Visconti in 1327, to its habitation in the early 19th century by pirates, smugglers, and fishermen. It covers the destruction of the settlement during the Russo-Turkish War of 1828–1829 and its subsequent urban revival due to the economic boom created by the ECD (European Commission of the Danube) at the turn of the 20th century, highlighting the overwhelming commercial and strategic importance for the European founding member states of the ECD.

The Road to Europolis illustrates the efforts made by the ECD administration to streamline naval traffic through the Sulina bar. This efficiency was directly proportional to the port and civil developments designed both for the system's functionality and to support a horizontal level of urban and economic life as close as possible to the Western standards of the time: the administrative building (The ECD Palace), the water plant, the power plant, the lighthouses, the operational berths, the shipyard, etc.

Key words: The ECD Palace, water plant, power plant, shipyard, lighthouses.

OP.15.9.

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE BATTLE OF GALATI (JANUARY 1918)

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ABSTRACT

The Battle of Galați, which took place between Romanian troops and the Russian army—then in the midst of a process of disintegration—marked, from a tactical standpoint, the transition from classical trench warfare to combined operations involving multiple branches, namely the navy, artillery, aviation, and infantry. At the same time, this joint-arms action demonstrated the superiority of the organization, discipline, and courage of the Romanian troops compared to the Russian units, which, although far more numerous and better equipped, were completely disorganized and demoralized.

Key words: Battle of Galați, Russian army, Romanian army, infantry, navy, artillery, aviation.

OP.15.10.

ROMANIAN MECHANISMS FOR THE CAPTURE OF MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE CONTEXT OF WORLD WAR I: NORMS, PRACTICES, AND CONSEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

Unlike the great maritime powers, at the outset of World War I Romania lacked a legal framework governing the capture of merchant vessels. To avoid diplomatic disputes and to ensure the lawful exploitation of enemy resources transported by sea, the Romanian legislature enacted, by the end of 1917, a set of rules specific to maritime prize law. These provisions enabled capturing agents to operate under a procedure inspired by international law yet adapted to Romanian realities and simplified to minimize errors that could have entailed significant consequences for the state. The evolving politico-military context, Romania's strategic interests, and operational circumstances in the field influenced both the activity of capturing agents and the jurisprudence of the courts, resulting in a nuanced application of the relevant norms and, at times, controversial outcomes.

Key words: maritime prize, capture, Romania, First World War.

OP.15.11.

THE SOCIETAL IMPACT OF THE "VASILE LUPU" PASSENGER SHIP ACCIDENT JANUARY 12, 1927

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ABSTRACT

On January 12, 1927, at 1:20 p.m. at mile 53, near the Russian monument on the Bessarabian shore, a strong jolt to the left engine of the passenger ship „Vasile Lupu” led to its partial flooding. With great efforts by the crew, it was taken to the Dobrudja shore, near the Ștefan Borș lumber mill in Isaccea, thus rescuing the passengers. The impact of this incident was overwhelming, it was reported in all the newspapers of the time as well as in the reports of the N.F.R, the captaincy of the Isacceaharbor and the General Inspectorate of Navigation and Ports in Galați, the statements of the crew and passengers, the chief of police of Isaccea, the chief of customs in Isaccea, the Inspector of the C.E.D of Tulcea-Bordigioni.

Key words: 1927, passenger ship "Vasile Lupu", newspapers, Isacceaharbor, European Commission of the Danube.

OP.15.12.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PRESS IN THE CITY OF CAHUL

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ABSTRACT

The city of Cahul received this name in 1835, following an imperial decree, with the aim of highlighting some historical events with ideological significance for the Russian Empire in this region. In this study, we aim to analyze the evolution of the press institution in Cahul, consecutively as part of the Russian Empire, then as part of the Principality of Moldavia, returning again to the Russian Empire, after the Union of 1918 until the occupation of Bessarabia by the USSR in 1940, the Soviet period until 1991 and already the period after independence until the present time. We will mention both the newspapers or other publications that were edited in Cahul, throughout this period, their role, but also publications that were not edited in Cahul, but were distributed or reached the locality, thus influencing the socio-economic and political life of the community and the region.

Key words: history, newspapers, press, influence, community.

OP.15.13.

THE EVOLUTION OF PARLIAMENTARISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: BETWEEN POST-SOVIET TRADITION AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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ABSTRACT

This research starts from the working hypothesis that parliamentarism in the Republic of Moldova cannot be understood either as a simple continuity of post-Soviet forms, or as a linear convergence towards the Western model of parliamentary democracy. What has occurred, rather, is an evolution in waves: formally, the system switched to the parliamentary one through the constitutional reform of 2000, but practically, the real distribution of power has often remained conditioned by conflicts between political parties, institutional weakness and oligarchic capture.

The theme of parliamentarism in the Republic of Moldova is one of primary importance for understanding the post-Soviet political transition and the way in which Europeanization reconfigures representative institutions. Thus, in our research we will pursue several objectives: to reconstruct the historical genesis of the Moldovan parliament after 1991; to explain the constitutional and procedural transformations of the institution; to distinguish between the formal architecture and the real practices of parliamentary governance.

Taken as a whole, the evolution of Moldovan parliamentarism can be divided into three major sequences. The first is the phase of state formation and institutional experiment, between 1991 and 2000, when the new regime oscillated between the imperatives of statehood, the Soviet institutional legacy and a semi-presidential political regime. The second is the 2000–2016 phase, defined by a parliamentary regime, but also by coalition instability, conflicts around the election

of the head of state, repeated episodes of blockage and constitutional challenge. The next phase would be an intermediate one from 2016 to 2021, when the Republic of Moldova officially remained a parliamentary republic but with the direct election of the country's president. The fourth is the 2021–present phase, in which a more coherent parliamentary majority allowed for a reactivation of the legislative function, but under conditions of increased pressure for anti-corruption reforms, for legal harmonization with the European Union.

Key words: Republic of Moldova, parliamentarism, political regime.

OP.15.14.

THE 19TH CONFERENCE OF THE CPSU AND ITS REPERCUSSION ON ROMANIAN - SOVIET RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The 19th Union Conference of the CPSU (June 28-July 1, 1988) was a key moment in the Gorbachev era, which changed the course of the internal evolution of the leadership of the Soviet Union, through radical changes in the leadership institutions and their organizational chart. The results of the Conference were received with optimism in most states of the communist bloc, with the exception of Romania, Bulgaria and the GDR. In the case of Romania, the reactions to the reforms undertaken within the All-Union Conference and its effects were largely negative, because Nicolae Ceaușescu understood that such changes with a democratic tone could bring the end of his despotic rule, a fact that aroused indescribable despair within the CPR. Starting from this fact, Romanian-Soviet relations will take an increasingly negative turn, going on a downward trend fuelled by the massive differences in ideological thinking between N. Ceaușescu and M. Gorbachev. This will be visible through the various exchanges of contradictory, even hostile, opinions that the two leaders had at each political meeting of the communist bloc from June 1988 to December 1989. Putting together all the events that occurred after the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU, we will notice that the effects that the Conference had on Romanian-Soviet relations will be felt best throughout 1989, culminating with the December Revolution.

Key words: Romanian-Soviet relations, communist regime, Cold War.

OP.15.15.

THE GALATI REGIONAL SECURITY DIRECTORATE AND ITS ROLE IN THE ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF LABOR CAMPS, COMPULSORY DOMICILE AND DEPORTEE ZONES IN THE BARAGAN PLAIN

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we will detail the structure and organization of the Galați Regional Security Directorate, which played an essential role in coordinating the activity of the labor camps in the Bărăgan area. This region had the highest density of people sent to labor camps and the most villages to which people with compulsory residence were sent.

Key words: Securitate, Bărăgan, repression, labor camps, compulsory residence.

OP.15.16.

REFUGEES FROM BESSARABIA AND NORTHEM BUKOVINA IN PUTNA COUNTY, 1944-1945

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ABSTRACT

Romanian citizens refugees from Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina they were considered Soviet citizens who, starting with the end of 1944, "had to return into the URSS at any cost". In accordance with the provision of Article 5 of the Armistice Convention - which stated that the Romanian government had to hand over "all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war" as well as "citizens interned or forcibly brought to Romania" and in addition, it had to provide shelter, clothing, medical assistance to prisoners of war, Soviet and Allied, but also "displaced persons and refugees" as well as "the means of transport for their return to their own country" - it will be one of the important issues for the administration, namely the Putna County Prefecture.

Key words: refugees, Soviet citizen, Putna County Prefecture, WW2.