

**DANUBIUS UNIVERSITY OF GALATI, ROMANIA
CAHUL STATE UNIVERSITY “B. P. HASDEU”,
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
IZMAIL STATE LIBERAL ARTS UNIVERSITY, UKRAINE**

P R O G R A M

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
THE DANUBE - AXIS OF EUROPEAN
IDENTITY**

2nd Edition

CAHUL

June 29, 2012

**THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
THE DANUBE – AXIS OF EUROPEAN IDENTITY**

CAHUL, June 29, 2012

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**THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
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CAHUL, 29 iunie 2012

Vineri 29.06.2012

9³⁰ – 10⁰⁰ Primirea și înregistrarea participanților la Sediul Universității de stat “B.P. Hasdeu” din Cahul, Holul Aulei Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

10⁰⁰ – 11³⁰ Deschiderea oficială a lucrărilor conferinței;
Mesaje ale co-organizatorilor;
Invitat de onoare: Răzvan Theodorescu, Academia Română;
Locație: Aula Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

11³⁰ – 12⁰⁰ Pauza de cafea
Locație: Holul Aulei Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

- Lansare de carte cu vânzare (Editura Zigotto): *Legendele Dunării și alte povestiri*, Eufrosinia Cojocaru.

Locație: Holul Aulei Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

- Expoziție de reviste și Volume ale Conferințelor Universității Danubius din Galați (Editura Universitară Danubius).

Locație: Holul Aulei Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

- Expoziție de cărți vechi și litografii din colecțiile Bibliotecii „V.A. Urechea”, Galați.

Locație: Holul Aulei Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

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12⁰⁰ – 14³⁰ Dezbateri

Secțiunea Legislație și Economie Danubiană, Locație: Sala Senatului, Sala 232, Corp A, Etaj 1.

Secțiunea Europeitate Danubiană, Locație: Aula Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

14³⁰ - 15⁰⁰ Concluzii și închiderea conferinței

Locație: Aula Magna, Corp A, Etaj 1.

15⁰⁰ - 17⁰⁰ Masa de prânz

Locație: Restaurantul „La Umbră”

**THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
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CAHUL, 29 June 2012

Friday 29.06.2012

9³⁰ – 10⁰⁰ Welcoming and registration of participants at Cahul State University “B.P. Hasdeu”, Venue: Aula Magna’s Hall, A Building, 1st floor.

10⁰⁰ – 11³⁰ Opening Ceremony;
Co-organizers’ messages;
Special Guest: Răzvan Theodorescu, Romanian Academy;
Venue: Aula Magna, A building, 1st floor.

11³⁰ – 12⁰⁰ Coffee break
Venue: Aula Magna’s Hall, A Building, 1st floor.

- Release of book with sale (Zigotto Publishing House):
Legendele Dunării și alte povestiri/The Danube Legends and other tales. Eufrosinia Cojocaru.
Venue: Aula Magna’s Hall, A Building, 1st floor.
- Journals and Proceedings Exhibition of Danubius University, Romania (Danubius University Press)
Venue: Aula Magna’s Hall, A Building, 1st floor.
- Exhibition de old books and lithographs from the collection of V.A. Urechea Library, Galati.
Venue: Aula Magna’s Hall, A Building, 1st floor.

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12⁰⁰ – 14³⁰ Discussions

Section: *Danubian Legislation and Economy*, Venue: Senate Room, A building, 1st floor.

Section: *Danubian Europeity*, Venue: Aula Magna, A Building, 1st floor.

14³⁰ - 15⁰⁰ Closing Session and Conclusions

Venue: Aula Magna, A Building, 1st floor.

15⁰⁰ - 17⁰⁰ Lunch

Venue: “La Umbra” Restaurant

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DISCUSSIONS

12⁰⁰ -14³⁰

DANUBIAN LEGISLATION AND ECONOMY

Venue: Senate Room, A building, 1st floor.

Chairman: Associate Professor Andy Pușcă, PhD

Discussant: Senior Lecturer Ion Rusu, PhD

Discussant: Senior Lecturer Irina Todos, PhD

Ways to Stimulate and Promote Innovation in Entrepreneurship in the Coastal Area

Liudmila Rosca-Sadurschi

Abstract: In order to maintain competitive power of enterprises and its share of market sales, the company must periodically rebuild the forces of production, modernization of existing material and technical base, increase production, adoption of new types of activity. Obviously it presupposes that the launch of competitive products, “innovation” in the maintenance of safety, the ethnically appropriate, applying clean technologies, all being provided currently effective innovation policy. International practice analysis says that one of the main objectives of innovation policy at the state level should be: to ensure and support the initiative of all participants in the development of scientific and technical progress. As with any political, innovation policy can not fit all countries, but has the same purpose: to stimulate business innovation and development of scientific and technical potential. Depending on the country's potential, they choose their forms and methods of state regulation of innovative activity.

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E-Marketing and Its Impact on Economic Development in the Neighboring Countries

Svetlana Birlea

Abstract: This article is about the e-commerce, the most popular form of commerce around the world. In Republic of Moldova the e-commerce is on the first stage of development. One of the main instrument of the international commerce is the electronic commerce, which has a wide research interest, especially in the context of the national economies development.

Danube Riparian Enterprises Improvement, through the Implementation of a Quality Management System

Irina Todos

Abstract: In conditions of market economy, a major role is to improve the quality of production, with special meanings for increasing the efficiency of economic activity, to meet requirements for production and consumption. Permanent competition on the internal market and the international market caused firms to continuously ensure the quality of products, so that to satisfy social needs. The favorable effects of increasing the quality of the products is reflected in increasing labour productivity, reducing production cost, increase profitability. Currently, many companies are particularly interested in quality assurance models proposed by international standards of ISO 9000, ISO 14000, ISO 22000, 18,000 OSHAH, etc. Some of these companies have already a certified quality management system based on these standards. They consider that the quality system certification has a positive impact on business performance, recognizing at the same time, the importance of continuous improvement and implementation of this system in perspective, the principles of total quality management to ensure success in the competition.

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From the History of Shipbuilding in Galati (1742-1830). Types of Vessels Sailing in the Middle Ages

Dan Râpă Buicliu

Abstract: The appearance on the map of Europe as a significant locality of Galati it was conditioned by the status of port on the Danube, which involve not only trade exchanges, but also repairs or ship building. The trade on the Danube in the period 1742-1830 was determined by the physical conditions of a natural fairway and it was therefore somewhat limited in the maritime Danube, the upper limit being Braila. Port of Moldova, the Galati has focused almost all commercial power of this country under the suzerainty of the Higher Port and thus the obligation to rank the economic acts according to the imperial interests. Port and small construction sites of repairs stimulated the movement of goods, but also the cultural component, which implies a significant contribution to European construction in a stage where the imperial idea was dominant.

The Danube Commission

Marian Socianu

Abstract: The Danube Commission is an international intergovernmental organization, set up by the Convention regarding the regime of navigation on the Danube signed in Belgrade on 18 August 1948. As a result of the Danube River Conference of 1948, the river system was divided into three administrations — the regular River Commission (which had existed in one form or another since 1856), a bilateral Romania-USSR administration between Braila and the mouth of the Sulina channel, and a bilateral Romania-Yugoslavia administration at the Iron Gate. Both of the latter were technically under the control of the main commission, members of which were — at the beginning — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. Members include representatives from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and Serbia. The commission dates to the Paris Conferences of 1856, which established for the first time an international regime to safeguard free navigation on the Danube, and of 1921, which resurrected the international regime after the First World War. The primary tasks of the Danube Commission activity are provision and development of free navigation on the Danube for the commercial vessels flying the flag of all states in accordance with

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interests and sovereign rights of the member-states of the Belgrade Convention, as well as strengthening and development of economical and cultural relations of the said states among themselves and with the other countries.

Maritime Safety and Prevention of Pollution Caused by Ships in the European Union

Minodora-Ioana Balan-Rusu, Nicoale Pircabalescu

Abstract: In this paper we examine briefly the legislative act and therefore the European Agency for Maritime Safety's responsibilities, in the current context, with some proposals that aim at improving the existing framework, the ultimate goal being preventing and combating more effectively the events of this kind occurred in EU territorial waters. The work may be useful to theorists in this field and practitioners also, that by reasons of work responsibilities collaborate with the European Union institution. The essential contribution consist of examining the European legislative act, proposals of modification, addition, and the adoption of other European legislative act, by which the jurisdiction of the agency would be broadened, the specialized agents would resume in performing also some expertise in order to help the judicial bodies in making and substantiating the decisions in such cases, and especially those of criminal character.

International Liability Peculiarities in Environmental Law

Vasilica Negruț

Abstract: Environmental protection is one of the main concerns of contemporary society, being at the same time, a challenge for the current millennium, if we consider the countless events that had an impact upon the environment. All the above have determined the international society to rethink the relation with the environment, being aware of the fact that the man is an intrinsic part of it. One of the problems of present interest is the liability for environmental prejudices. Activities such as nuclear power production, oil transportation, and different industrial processes have positive effects, benefits, however, in certain situations they can cause damages, not only to the state where it takes place, but also to other states. This paper regards a topic analyzed by other authors as well, but we emphasized based on analysis and case study certain features of international

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environmental liability. In conclusion, we can say that, although the current international legal instruments on environmental protection are in force, they are not properly applied by states' parties, on the one hand, and on the other it is not still in force an international liability regime for environmental damage.

The Right to Property in the Jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights

Adriana Pascan

Abstract: We are facing the challenge to comprehend the right to property and its limitations both from the perspective of the internal law as well as the incidental international law, observing and solving the possible conflicts between the two law systems. Protocol no. 1 at the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental liberties titled "Protection of property" stipulates that any private or judicial person has the right to have its goods protected. No individual can be prejudiced from his property unless for a cause of public utility and under the conditions provisioned by law and the general principles of the international law. The national Constitution stipulates also that any individual can address to the justice for the defence of his legitimate rights, liberties and interests and no law has the ability to limit the exertion of this right. The principle of the free access to justice is consecrated by the Fundamental law and involves among others, the adoption by a legislator, of regulations used by the litigant parties to sustain and use their right to justice.

Considerations on the Limitation of the Right to Property

Adriana Pascan

Abstract: The right to property is a guaranteed right. Property is the right of an individual to own, dispose and enjoy an asset, absolutely and exclusively, within the limits determined by law, therefore its scope is not unlimited. The content and limitations of this right are established by law and the doctrine makes a distinction between the material limitations and judicial ones, stating that the distinction between the right to property and the object of this right and the judicial will. When the right to property brings a prejudice to the general interest of a society and

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endangers the social harmony, the legislator intervenes and limits the rights to private property as this right cannot be an absolute right under these conditions.

Constitutional Justice – The European Model

Maria Ureche

Abstract: Democracy has developed and develops only in so far as the relationship between Government and the governed is one correct, balanced and in compliance with the foundation of fundamental rights of the individual. One of the prerequisites for the rule of law is constitutional and rule învederată, primarily through constitutionality of laws. Thus, the constitutional jurisdiction shall appoint all of the institutions, procedures and techniques by which the supremacy of the Constitution and the european model in this regard, it is interesting and topical permanent.

Presentation Freedom of Assembly and Electoral Processes

Alexandru Postica

Abstract: A brief overview of the legal provisions on freedom of assembly in Moldova, and their relation to the provisions of the Election Code. In the past 3 years moldovan society has held more than 5 election proceses. Each time the assemblies play a huge role on the manner how the candidates should held their meeting. In many cases authorities demonstrated that they was enable to prevent abuses or interpreted eronately Law on assemblies. Events from April the 7, of 2009 demonstrates a biggest mistake of national authorities on issue how must be interpreted Law on assemblies. The Law on assemblies only regulates meetings taking place outside buildings or other areas closed to public access. The stairs leading to a building or the entrance terrace may be considered parts of the building (in the architectural plan), but it is however inadmissible to ban assemblies from being conducted there. If a meeting is conducted on the steps of a building it will not be regarded as being held inside the building, and thus will not be considered a violation, unless the assembly interferes with the functioning of the institution inside.

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The Protection of Waters against Pollution Caused by Ships in the Light of the Criminal Law in the European Union

Ion Rusu

Abstract: In this paper we examine briefly the provisions of two European acts establishing a criminal penalty system for discharges of polluting substances in waters under the jurisdiction of EU Member State. Although the two European legislative acts were adopted in 2005, the conducted research represents a novelty, and it can be useful both to theorists, practitioners in the field, and to the European legislator. The essential contribution to the field is the examination of the documents adopted at EU level, the critical opinions, the need to supplement or take another piece of legislation, given the new changes in the structure of crime in the area, and the need for effective preventive measures. Also, the paper highlights the need for increased specific activities of judicial cooperation in criminal matters between Member States, by adopting effective legislation, including the territorial jurisdiction and solve operational conflicts of competence. Also, the paper highlights the need for increased specific activities of judicial cooperation in criminal matters between Member States, by adopting effective legislation, including the territorial jurisdiction and hence the operative solving of jurisdiction conflicts arising between Member States or between a Member State or a state not a member of the European Union.

Improving the Legal System Regime Specific to Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve achieved by the Law no. 136 of July 5, 2011

Tache Bocaniala

Abstract: In order to establish a regime of protection and conservation of the Danube Delta, but also to achieve international commitments of Romania, it was developed and adopted by the Parliament a special law, Law no. 82/1993, establishing the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve. The established rules had in mind mainly the preservation and protection of the existing natural heritage, promoting the sustainable use of resources resulting from natural ecosystems of the reserve and reconstruction of areas damaged by the impact of human activities. Although repeatedly amended and supplemented, this regulatory framework has always been overwhelmed by economic and social development of the area,

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requiring practically a major reform that was carried out by Law no 136 of July 5, 2011.

Romania's Participation to the Conclusion of the Convention on the Final Status of the Danube

Constantin Tanase

Abstract: This paper aims at highlighting Romania's efforts to preserve the natural and historical rights in connection with the Danube. Throughout its activity there are revealed interwar Romanian diplomacy efforts for Romania to be a factor in the regulation of maritime and river navigation on the Danube, the potential economic impact and solving the disputes that may arise in this area. The research prior 1989, with significant results, has been abandoned over the past two decades, which is a risk to security and economic interests of Romania. The way Romanian delegation acted to the Paris Conference of 1920-1921 can be a model for nowadays diplomacy. The problem was investigated, of course, based on archival documents and available papers. We believe that the results can be landmarks or reference points for further research on interests in the Danube basin.

Human Rights and the Social Protection of Vulnerable Persons

Cătălina Mititelu

Abstract: In the texts with binding juridical force, drafted and published by the Council of the European Union, we find no provisions regarding the juridical protection of the vulnerable persons (disabled persons, old people and mentally retarded), only planned measures regarding their social protection, that the E.U. States granted in the Social Charter (of 1961 and in the revised one of 1996), and, finally, in the additional Protocol from the year 1988. Given that to know these measures – that also remain compulsory for the signatory States or for the ones that ratified this Charter – is not possible without getting acquainted, at least in brief, with the human Rights provided by the E.U. legislation, within the pages of this study we referred explicitly to the text of the latter in order to evince the imperious necessity to draft a special legislation also regarding the juridical protection of vulnerable persons, not only a protection of a preeminently social nature.

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The Rights of the Persons Who Lost their Autonomy and their Social Protection

Nicolae V. Dură

Abstract: To this day, the rights of people who lost their autonomy (the old people over 75, the disabled persons and the mentally retarded), have not yet been the object of a special legislation, both at an international and at a national level, hence the lacunary aspects in the field of their rights` legal protection. Thus, with a view to ensuring a dignified existence to old people, the world`s States should also ensure – by means of special laws – their right to medical, sanitary, social protection etc. and not merely provide special social protection measures for them. These social rights, that should allow any individual to live a life characterised by „self-determination and the forbidding of exclusions”, are placed - in the rights` hierarchy - at the level of human fundamental rights, because they have in view the observance of human liberties, equality and dignity, irrespective of human living conditions, irrespective of the economic and social conditions, irrespective of age and of the citizens` state of health.

The Operating Principles of Public Service

Maria Orlov, Vlad Cantir

Abstract: A public service has always been an interest activity managed by the Administration. There are many rules on the functioning of public services. Some of these rules, the most important ones, are considered general principles, such as principles of continuity, equality and mutability of public service. In Republic of Moldova, these principles have been established by Law no. 1402 / 2002 on public municipal services. In this article we describe these principles, showing their importance to the orderly and efficient functioning of public services.

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The Criminal Liability of a Republic's President

Crina Mihaela Verga

Abstract: The paper introduces, first of all, the concept of “criminal liability”, which determines the President’s impeachment in the event certain criminal deeds are committed. Then, in a distinct section, the paper analyzes the criminal liability of the head of state in parliamentary republics, with a focus on the constitutional decisions on the matter in Greece and Italy. The study finally considers the head of state’s criminal liability in semi presidential republics. The provisions from the Constitutions of several states – Romania, Austria, Portugal, and Finland – are mentioned and commented upon. The paper ends with several synthetic observations regarding the criminal liability of the head of state.

Aspects of improving the legislation of the Republic of Moldova in the context of Eurointegration

Elena Botnari

Abstract: The system of law expressed in the legislative system is a part of the juridical system of the society. The Law system is the logical, static and dynamic unit of the juridical norms, juridical institutions and branches of law. The Legislation system reflects the dynamism of social relations, set up under the action of political, economical, cultural, international, regional and other factors. The process of configuration and strengthening of law system started with the declaration of independence of the Republic of Moldova, especially the adjustment of Moldova’s legislation to EU legislation. It is a process founded on general and branch principles of national and EU law. In this context, we point out some theoretical and practical aspects of improvement of the legislation of the Republic of Moldova: a) naming, enunciation and legal interpretation of general principles of law; b) naming and suitable enunciation, legal interpretation of branch principles of law; c) consistent and continuous using of juridical terms, according to the norms of legislative technique etc.

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The Role of Digital Certificates in e-Government. The Case of the Romanian Authority for Regulation and Surveillance

Andra Marin

Abstract: The e-Government implementation demands a higher level of security than other web-based services. The PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) meets the demands of authentication, integrity and non-repudiation, becoming a common place for all web-based transactions. Using the digital certificates, citizens can make use of the newest ways of public service delivering. As G2C interactions are progressing rapidly, the G2G transactions have to find an acceptable way to benefit from the PKI technologies, adopting the best trust path in digital certification. The objective of this study is to propose Peer-to-Peer and Bridge CA cross-certification models for the digital certification of public administration authorities. Based on the prior work in the field of e-Government, the PKI implementation has proved to be more openly accepted in the G2C relations, and the digital certification is widely used by the private sector. The observation of the trust path led us to conclude that the main concern is that the digital certification should not be hierarchically constructed, as long as the Supervision and Regulation Authority, represented by the Ministry of Communication and Information Society of Romania is not in an hierarchical relation with other public administration authorities.

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DISCUSSIONS

12⁰⁰ -14³⁰

DANUBIAN EUROPEITY

Venue: Aula Magna, A building, 1st floor.

Chairman: Associate Professor Sergiu Cornea, PhD

Discussant: Associate Professor Gheorghe Lates, PhD

Discussant: Senior Lecturer Natalia Saitarfi, PhD

Ontologies – in Support of Web Intelligent Agents' Development

Vasile Daniel Pavaloaia

Abstract: The area of agent-based systems is, nowadays, quite popular. At this point, there is a specialized technology required for building software agents that should be communicative, capable, autonomous and adaptive – the key characteristics required to help make the internet activity more successful. The limiting factors in building such systems are being overcome, and new approaches are emerging from information technology research laboratories around the world. The use of ontology has proven to be essential elements in many applications and thus, they have been successfully applied in agent systems technology, knowledge management systems, and e-commerce platforms.

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European Security Environment in the Context of Globalization

Florinel Iftode

Abstract: The most important consequence of the Cold War was that “it leaped the pressure cooker lid of the planet.” There were issued, thus the determining energies in the globalization acceleration and its assertion as the current main feature of the international system. Cold War demonstrated, firstly, the rule of the West in its ideological confrontation with communism. Although the massive military expenditures of NATO countries had their importance in deterring a possible Soviet aggression, which brought to its knees “The Evil Empire”, it was actually the antithesis between communist demagogy and the political, social and economic performance from the West. Constantly under the threat of a nuclear Armageddon, the Cold War “was a global, systemic, long-term conflict, between two power blocks sustained by incompatible ideologies. It was a global war, accompanied by the inference of the entire world. It was a “one-dimensional” confrontation, well organized, guided by the written and unwritten principles, accepted by the main opponents and by their allies. The fact that the international system in the years after 1989 was dominated by the U.S. military was a good thing, its effect being the reduction of chances that, in a period of profound changes, a war between great powers would take place. In the Post-Cold War period, although it was registered a number of wars, especially the civil ones, cannot be said in any case that it was characterized by major risk of a war between great powers.

Lower Danube in European Continent Geopolitics

Emil Razvan Theodorescu

Abstract: Lower Danube is a constituent element of one part of Eastern Europe, namely the South-Eastern European area, facilitating the Euro-Mediterranean relations with the Ukrainian-Russian space and the Black Sea area with the Central Europe (Middle Danube). The geographical component regards the privileged position in military and economic terms

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which required a significant interest of the imperial powers. Danube became an object of dispute since the navigation on the river arms have taken on major economic significance, such as the major imperial powers and not only, having directed actions towards the annexation policy. Spiritual cultural component has imposed because the Lower Danube was and it still is situated at the crossroads of more cultural areas, their mediation generating a unique synthesis. The study aims at consolidating the two components in order to continue a specific geopolitical area of the Lower Danube.

Contributions to the Historiography of the Danube Problem as Axis of European Identity

Anisoara Popa

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to identify the presence and significance of the findings on the role of the Danube in structuring the European identity in the European history approaches related to Europe history of different areas of historiography and historical stages. A special emphasis will be given from the perspective outlined in the Romanian historiography.

The Danube 3D

Jana Maftai

Abstract: Danube, an International River, whose waters cross the Romanian territory over a distance of 1075 km, is of a particular importance for Europe and it has a huge economic and strategic significance for our country. The significance of Danube was recognized since ancient times and the doctrinal opinions highlight the role of the Old River in the existence of the Romanian state. Making the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal has created the Pan-European transport corridor. The recent EU concerns for the Danube region have resulted in the adoption by the Commission in December 2010

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EU Strategy for the Danube Region, which aims at strengthening the 14 countries' cooperation for the sustainable progress of the region. All these aspects we have covered in the paper addressing Danube from three angles: historical, legal and geopolitical one. For the elaboration of the paper we have used as research methods the analysis of the mentioned issues from the doctrine point of view in the specialized treaties and papers, documentary research, interpretation of legal rules in the field. As the Danube collects water that flows through the territories, the European countries have to consider a bond in their effective cooperation for the prosperity of their inhabitants.

The Ukrainian Policy of Multilingualism in the Danube River Basin

Valentina Radkina

Abstract: We should take into consideration the fact that on the territory of Ukraine in the basin of Danube there are representatives of more than 40 nationalities, a multilingual policy which is overriding for the maintenance of social, political and economic stability of the region. Moreover, just that multilingualism of the region guarantees the unique variety of intercultural riches of national minorities that is current in the world of globalization.

Some Peculiarities in the Language Palette of the Ukrainian Mass Media

Larisa Topcii

Abstract: Language of modern mass media expresses all the active processes occurring in society and in the language. The given article deals with such tendencies as discourse polycodeness, crossing codes and foreign elements assimilation which are closely connected with democratization and liberalization. Typical features of modern mass media are the displacement of semantical filling in lexical units, neosemantization, the elements interaction of literary and non-literary styles as liberalization of literary language norms and vocabulary metaphorization.

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Danubian Themes in Footage

Dumitru Olărescu

Abstract: The Image of Danube, as a river that crossed and continues to cross the history and civilization, the destinies of countries and big personalities, persists in all forms of art, including in cinema. Even in the first movies in Balkan cinema we find Danubian themes. For example, the first Serbian film “The life and acts of the immortal leader Karadjordje” (1911), done by the filmmaker Ilija Stanoević-Cica, includes the action of a great episode on the Danube island Ada-Kaleh. With this island – the lost paradise (being immersed in the 60s) – there are related several films of the Balkan cinema. We focus our investigations, in particular, to the image of this island, its destiny and the Danube’s, and other Danubian themes, reflected in a series of drama and non-fiction, such as *The Golden Man* (1919, director Aleksander Korda), the French film *Ahmed Abdul – The Red Sultan* (1928), *Tudor* (1962, director Lucian Bratu), *The Pilot on the Danube* (1974, director Miklos Markos), *Stories from Ada-Kaleh* (2008, director Isnet Arasan) and other. Fiction: *The Danube from the Black Forest to the Black Sea* (1929), *The King Michael I at the Severin Tower* (1929), *Iron Gates* (1964), *Where the Danube meets the Carpathians* (1965), *Last spring on Ada Kaleh* (1968) and others. Films from different times created by filmmakers of different nationalities and film schools also contain glimpses of the tumultuous history of many people whose destiny is linked to Danube. We will detect and analyze the ways of approaching these issues addressed in terms of cinematic language through the axiological point of view.

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Danubian Subjective Mythologies in Ștefan Bănuțescu's Europe

Gheorghe Lates

Abstract: The imagistic of Romanian Danube is part of the European Union, being based on the affinities of culture, religion and race. Ștefan Bănuțescu is, above all, a storyteller who thinks his texts according to the genius of the ancient rules. The paper aims at correlating the historical literature suggestion with the literature convention, boundless by definition. The result is a world with the conspicuousness of the old, unusual and multiple ethnicities, overlapping with the traditional story patterns, all in a fairy of images, partly real, partly fantastic.

Ethnic Communities Situated on the Danubian frame of Dobrojdja

Iuliana Titov

Abstract: The ethnic structure of Northern Dobrojdja is the result of historical circumstances who permanently shaped the human landscape of this area by population movements, spontaneous or state organized colonizations and the oscillations of population on both sides of the Danube. In a rapidly social, political and economic changing, passing from the private property to communist nationalization and after that to restitution, concession, development of tourism, the localities situated on the Danubian frame of Dobrojdja, are in a continuous changing. Socio-political realities after 1989, the installing of democracy, opening of the borders, recognition of minorities and informational explosion made possible the opening of ethnocultural information channels with the maternal ethnos, reducing the resistance to the influence of foreign culture. Interaction between tradition and innovation led to the loss or replacement of one parts of ancient cultural traditions, reaffirming the traditional ethnic identities. There is a reconfiguration of the relationship with the Other. On these considerations, an important classification for this area, crossed and populated in short or longer periods by different ethnic groups, is the one based on ethnic criteria.

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***The Territorial Identity – between Archetype and Temporality. Some
Exemples for Doubrodja – Danube Delta***

Alexandru Chiselev

Abstract: The identity of one territory represents the perception of the resultant of material and immaterial cultural components who characterize one space in one temporal sequence. As I noted above, the components may be visible (anthropic solution adaptive to landscape, architecture, manifestations of the socio-economical factor) or not (aspects of the immaterial patrimony, representations and perceptions, mentalities, habits, attitudes, gestures etc.). The dynamics of identity is connected to a geographical determinism and a complex of socio-demographical and historical – economical – political - cultural variables. An aspect who requires a deepen research is the phenomenon of ethnicity hybridization by mixed marriage. The effects of the cultural *mélange* affect at the first level the two partners, at the second level the descendants and finally can modify the identity. After the field research between 2006 – 2011 we can determine the identity change and permanence, at all levels. The structure of population presents mutations: the appearance of other ethnic groups (Hungarians in Gorgova and Crişan; Belgians in Letea; Frenchs near Periprava), the temporary or definitive movement of townsmen in more quiet places (e.g. people from Bucharest, Braşov who build holiday houses and pensions), all in relation to aging and the exodus of the local population to the city (Ukrainians, Russian-Lipovenians, Romanians). However, it still can be found representatives of the old traditional lifestyle, both Ukrainians and Romanians or Lipovenians. They are keepers of some items related to their identity and with the group they belong, and if they don't practice, they still know the local traditions, crafts, cooking issues, techniques of folk medicine (cutting under the tongue, lying veins in twist cases) etc. Key-words: territorial identity, Danube Delta, geographical determinism, ethnic – mixed marriage, ethnic nicknames.

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The Juridical Responsibility of the Local Communities' Representatives in the Republic of Moldova

Natalia Saitarli

Abstract: Concerning juridical responsibility there are published a lot of articles, collections and monographs. In the working out of its subject-matters there are some achievements. However the itself notion of responsibility, and series of its central problems - is a subject of long years - lasting discussion, during which came out the necessity to elaborate some methodological questions. The juridical responsibility is being determined as a duty “to be responsible”, “to account”. One of the results in the search to determine the juridical responsibility has become the idea of “positive law responsibility”, under which we understand not the responsibility of the person who has committed an infringement of the law, but vice versa a lawful behavior of the person, who commits no law infringements. The goal of the given article is to regard the juridical responsibility of one of the subjects of administrative law – local public authorities - in Republic of Moldova, because the efficient activity of the state (a good state government) depends on the determination of the concrete forms of the juridical responsibility for the local public authorities.

Aleksandr Pushkin's Poetry in French: Untranslated or Untranslatable?

Olga Kudinova

Abstract: The major part of Pushkin's poetical masterpieces was frequently translated from Russian into French. But although Pushkin is widely regarded among his own compatriots as Russia's greatest and finest poet, French readers can not still see the light of the concentrated expressiveness and restrained power of his poetry. This article traces the difficulties of translating of the sparkling ebullience of his poems related to the transfer of the spoken vernacular, the Church Slavonic and the Western European borrowings. It also argues that alongside literary translation, music played a big role in the reception of Pushkin by French readers.

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General Public Interest: between Electoral Rhetoric and Administrative Actions

Valentina Cornea

Abstract: Traditionally, public administration is considered to be the operative side of government. It is supposed to include all the activities involved in carrying out the policies of the elected officials and some activities associated with the development of these policies. In this respect, well-known authors consider that the Public administration is all that comes after the last election promise and the election night cheer: the means and ends of government. The complexity of social life, however, has generated in recent years the appearance of a rationality deficit in the actions of government. It is the spread of some behavior patterns that hinder the leadership of the system: rational options are replaced by investment policy, the administration accepts the behaviors that are substantially different from the electoral promises. This situation generates dissatisfaction of citizens, declaring themselves dissatisfied with the activity of the public authorities which, moreover, they have chosen. The intention of this study is to encourage analytical reflections on how the general public interest is represented.

Mihail Sebastian - a Danubian Romanian or the Writer's Triple Identity

Alina Chesca

Abstract: Mihail Sebastian – the Romanian writer of Jewish origin - lived in one of the most tumultuous and frustrating periods of history, the two world wars, marked by deep social and political changes, and, last but not least, by psychological ones. He was part of a generation who experienced an age of profound changes, when instability, insecurity and alienation were the factors that led to analyzing the inner world. Mihail Sebastian was destined to be “the child of suffering”, according to a wrong mentality

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induced against the Semitic community along the time; and thus, his life took the shape of his destiny. Undoubtedly, Joseph Hechter's (his real name) childhood was frustrating, the writer often evoking it as a troubled childhood, which was to mark him for the rest of his life; Mihail Sebastian recognized the enormous inferiority complex that the "lost" child had because of his Hebrew identity. That is why, Sebastian aspired to re-create a painful reality through art; his work tried a solution, a version of an autobiography marked by the awareness of loss. As far as his birth place is concerned (the city of Braila, on the Danube river), for Sebastian it represented a "mythic geography". "Jewish, Romanian and Danubian" is how the writer named himself or "the most Romanian Jewish". Therefore, we can talk about Sebastian's triple identity: Romanian, Jewish and writer of the Danube.

The First Cultural Literary Journals before the War of Independence in 1878

Cristina Dosuleanu

Abstract: The cultural development of Lower Danube area was felt after 1840, when in Romania the first societies intended to promote the culture among the masses, to transform it into an affordable commodity. The first attempt to popularize the literature occurred in Galati, in 1851, when it was published a little magazine, *Muzeu literaru*. The political and linguistic problems of the time made it difficult the mission of popularizing the culture, so one may speak of cultural, literary journals after the merging of two Principalities in 1859. The first publication was of a political literary importance, entitled *Moș Ion*, which was miraculously discovered, much later in a private collection in Braila. This was achieved by the well-known journalist George Baronzi. We should mention that in that period the journal *Omul și natura* has seen the light of printing in 1874 in Cahul. The few publications have emerged as an important contribution to the cultural development of the area and of the Romanian language, having published well known national poets.

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The Otherness in the Mentalities of the Romanian People

Mirela Arsith

Abstract: The hypothesis from which we start our approach is the distinction between us (Romanians) and the other, which is strongly felt, for better or for worse. What we propose in this paper is to perform an analysis of different values identifiable in the national mythology, such as hospitality, tolerance, and also an analysis of the rejection behavior of the foreigner, either in the context of traditional societies and isolated by the historical conditions or in a community open to the world, motivated by the desire to integrate. We also intend to study some of other hypostases outside and inside the “fortress”, as friend, as enemy, under an obsession of foreignness and a competition of rights. Throughout the paper we argue about the significant role of misinformation and manipulation in building the mythology of the other in the social and historical imaginary of the Romanian people. The bottom line is that it is necessary to achieve a balance and a nuance in the evaluation of the Romanians in relation to others, and also a permanent opening towards a reconfiguration of the relationships between us and the others.

The Specific Administrative Policies Applied by the Tsarist Regime in Bessarabia: The Special Administration of Izmail

Sergiu Cornea

Abstract: The administrative policy implemented in Bessarabia in the early decades of occupation was imposed by the need to consolidate the military successes of the Russian Empire. The Russian authorities had the aim of immediate domination in the Balkans, showing the benefits of the Russian domination in Bessarabia, by attracting the sympathy of the neighbors on their side. That is why after years of annexation, the Russian authorities have promulgated in Bessarabia a specific administrative policy. Besides,

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the tsarist authorities also promulgated in Bessarabia specific forms of administration depending on specific tasks. In that sense, we can mention the special administration of the colonized cross-Danubian areas established in South of Bessarabia, the administration of rural communities being located in areas of Russian state and the Special Administration of Ismail City. In the Russian Empire, some port cities where there were established a large number of traders involved in external trade activities, were submitted to a special system of administration. The Russian central authorities were co-interested in the development of these cities thus creating excellent conditions for development (progress). Weaker positions of Russia in the Black Sea imposed the fastest development of port military and commercial cities, for the improvement of military successes achieved during the Russo-Turkish wars of the second half of the 18th centuries - the beginning of 19th century.

Snake Island in Diplomatic Correspondence and the French Press of the 19th Century

Tudose Tatu

Abstract: Political and economic interests of the great European powers opposite the mouths of the Danube have led to an official and media focus effort on apparently minor thing, a rock, called improperly island, but fit to host a lighthouse that guides the navigation towards Sulina. France was one of the powers that have shown interest in the mouths of the Danube, for political reasons, particularly the Russian-Turkish conflict, linked to this area. The diplomatic correspondence and the French press of the era are highly indicative documents of a dispute over the zonal boundaries, being one of European

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