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November 12th, 2022

8.30-9.00: Registration at Apor Palace, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia/Doctoral School of History

9.00-9.15: Opening and welcome speech

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/94069270691?pwd=cFVTRIB0elc5cDV6WUEwb3hXYnBPUT09>

Meeting ID: 940 6927 0691

Passcode: 085890

9.15-9.30: ELENA CRISTINA CONSTANTIN (IARCA), PhD Student, Valahia University of Târgoviște.
E-mail: crissiarca@gmail.com.

AN EVOLUTIONARY MODEL FOR THE HOMININS IN MIDDLE AND LATE PALEOLITHIC IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

East and Southeast Asia represent the regions that, in the last three decades, have brought the most important information for understanding the complex process of human evolution in the Middle and Upper Pleistocene. Even if there is still a long way to go until the complete deciphering of the evolutionary process of hominins, the discoveries made in these two regions have managed to fill some of the existing gaps, and at the same time outline new research directions.

The discovery of the significant genetic imprint of the Denisovans in the DNA of populations from Southeast Asia, as well as the discovery of new hominin species, Homo Floresiensis and Homo Luzonensis, represents only part of the elements that demonstrate the importance of this region for understanding the human evolution. All these discoveries are due to the progress made by archaeological research in the last decades and the merge of archaeological data with those provided by paleogenomics. Current archaeological and genetic evidence supports, without any doubt, the African origin of hominins from the Lower and Middle Pleistocene, as well as their spread in Europe and Asia.

In this paper we will present an evolution model for East and Southeast Asia in the Middle Paleolithic and transition to the Upper Paleolithic through the analysis of existing archaeological and genetic data.
Keywords: Replacement model, Multiregional model, Assimilation model, parallel evolution, gene flow.

9.35-9.50: DIANDRA-NATALIA PALL-BOTH, PhD Student, Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca branch.
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QUERN STONES IN THE SECOND IRON AGE IN TRANSYLVANIA

This work aims to include all the millstones from Transylvania that are part of the second iron age. Since it is not a topic frequently addressed in the scientific environment, in the beginning, some data will be presented about the components of a grinder and how to use them. Later, the list of parts distributed in the researched geographical area will be presented. For the preparation of this database summing up the pieces, several specialist magazines were researched, including APVLVM, SCIV, ACTA MVSEI NAPOCENSIS but also other





bibliographic sources such as "Dacian Fortresses from the South of Transylvania" by M. Macrea, Oct. Floca and others, Bucharest, 1966 or "Dacians from South-Eastern Transylvania before and during Roman rule" by Florea Costea, Braşov, 2002. This study provides data on the geographical distribution of these type of artefacts, but at the same time it outlines the state of research. We found that most came from fortresses and fortified settlements, indicating that these means of production were concentrated in an elitist environment. However, their presence in settlements without fortification leads us to look for alternative explanation. One of them is that until now the fortifications have been researched more intensively. From the data we had at our disposal, we were able to determine that most artefacts are preserved most of the time fragmentarily. An explanation of this phenomenon could be that although the material from which the grinders are made is hard, it is also brittle, which is why they may have been irreparably damaged due to improper use. This may be one of the explanations why fragments of grinders and not whole grinders are frequently discovered during archaeological research.

Keywords: quern stone, La Tène, Transylvania, Dacians, agriculture.

9.55-10.10: COSTIN ALEXANDRU ŞENDROIU, PhD Student, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Doctoral School of History.
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SOCIAL IDENTITY REFLECTED IN THE ADULT FIELD OF PITS BURIALS ON THE TERRITORY OF DACIA

The purpose of this paper is to present part of the results obtained during my doctoral research involving social identity in the funerary practices of Dacia between II c. B.C.-I c. A. D. I will be focused on the burials from the fields of pits, especially on the adults buried in these sorts of contexts. During this chronological period the funerary rites on the territory of Dacia showcase both inhumation graves that most of the time are discovered in non-funerary spaces and incineration graves, fewer in number and with an inventory centered around martial equipment. I am interested in ways in which i can interpret the social identity of these individuals, and see whether by using a bioarchaeological framework we can discover more about their social position in the local hierarchy. All of the adults presented in this study are discovered in pits containing multiple skeletons or parts of skeletons. Some of them show possible manipulation signs and showcase animal intervention. I have taken into consideration information about the context of discovery, the funerary inventory and data obtained from the anthropological analysis. This analysis was focused on determining the sex and age of the individuals, the presence of pathological conditions on the skeleton, possible example of interpersonal violence or bone shape changes related to physical activity.

Keywords: funerary rites, bioarchaeology, Iron age, burials, bioanthropology

10.15-10.30: ALEXANDRA DUTCON, PhD Student, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Doctoral School of History
Jan Pauliny-Toth, co-author.
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PUTTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA IN CONTEXT





Documenting, recording and archiving all accessible information of an archaeological excavation is a crucial aspect of everyday life in Archaeology. Only on the basis of a very good documentation of an archaeological excavation can a report of the excavation made at any time. A context sheet encapsulates all documentation about a stratigraphic unit, or feature, in an excavation. This should be designed in such a way that it can be completed as easily as possible and contains all the necessary information. Each feature should be recorded separately, in a non-subjective fashion, without interpretation. This requires photography, drawings, samples, finds collection. The feature itself needs describing and located and phenotypes describing. These salient observations and recordings need to be accessible, what is not on the context sheet is listed, with a locator for each strand of documentation: drawing number, foot number, etc. The alternative is a series of unconnected sketches, comments and observations in a ledger or diary. These, while accessible to the author, may to others become a meta-excavation. After working in Great Britain and Germany (especially Bavaria), I noticed that in this place, there are certain standard requirements for creating a context sheet. Only the design of the file differs, but it must contain all the required information. In this paper, starting from the examples of the countries mentioned above, I created a context sheet for Romania.

Keywords: context sheet, archaeological documentation, archaeological feature description, recording archaeological documentation.

10.35-10.50: COSTIN-DANIEL ȚUȚUIANU, PhD Student, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Doctoral School of History.
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SARMATIANS ON THE MUREȘ VALLEY? SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE SITE OF UROI - POD MUREȘ

The settlement from Uroi - *Pod Mureș* was discovered in 2011, during the preventive research for the A1 motorway construction. It represents, from our point of view, one of the most important discoveries of the last 10 years for the south-western part of Transylvania, regarding the habitation after the withdrawal of the Roman army and administration from the Dacia province.

The investigated area was unknown from an archaeological point of view, the new site being spotted following the archaeological diagnosis, the Iosephine maps presenting this area as a place of pasture or agricultural cultures. On an area of 28,129 sqm, a number of 655 archaeological features were identified and researched. In the Western area of Uroi – Pod Mures site, a series of complexes have been discovered, which can be dated in the last third of the fourth century and the beginning of the fifth century AD. The archaeological material discovered (ceramics and other artifacts) can be ethnically attributed to the late Sarmatians of the Hunic era. This discovery is so far unique for this area, most of the discoveries of this type being found in the plain area of Banat (Timiș and Caras Severin counties).

Keywords: Mures Valley, 2011 preventive research, Sarmatians, the end of the fourth – beginning of the fifth century AD.

Coffee break: 11.05-11.10





11.10-11.25: RAUL TRIF, PhD Student, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Doctoral School of History.

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JEWELLERY IN THE GREAT MIGRATION PERIOD: A GEPIDIC GRAVE WITH GOLDEN EARRINGS FROM ICLOD, CLUJ COUNTY

Jewellery can be seen as a part of fashion and as a symbol of social status in the community. Preventive excavations were conducted between 2015-2017 at Iclod, the point ‘Pământul Vlădicii’, on the left bank of the river Someșul Mic, northeast of the current village, during the construction of a fishery development. Until now, the research led to the discovery of 53 graves dated to the Great Migration Period, belonging to the Gepid cultural horizon. The funerary inventory of the individuals suggests an important Gepid community between the 5th and 6th centuries AD at Iclod. In addition to several glass beads and a bone comb, in the grave of a female individual was discovered a pair of golden earrings with polyhedral pendants. The pendants have almandine inlays. Having roman origins, this type of earrings spread throughout Europe, being a part of the Gepid fashion, but also as a symbol of status. Such earrings were discovered in the princely grave from Turda and the grave from Florești, with the possibility that the individuals who owned them may have been part of the Gepid aristocracy. The Gepid necropolis is situated near the Gepid discoveries from Apahida-Someșeni and Turda. Thus, the Someș Valley would have been an area of interest in the Gepid kingdom, controlled by important Gepid groups.

Keywords: Gepids, gepid necropolis, golden earrings, almandine, Iclod.

11.30-11.45: MARIAN- BOGDAN CONDURĂȚEANU, PhD Student, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Doctoral School of History.

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RECONSIDERING A NINETEENTH CENTURY SOURCE IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN CARTOGRAPHY AND SATELLITE IMAGERY. PREHISTORIC, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN FORTRESSES AND SITES ALONG THE LOWER DANUBE

Pamfil Polonic is an iconic, yet still puzzling character in the history of the Romanian archaeology. The record territory covered by him in the 11 years he dedicated, as an employee of the Antiquity Museum in Bucharest, to discovering and documenting the archaeological treasures of the young Romanian state at the end of the 19th and the beginning of 20th century has never been equalled, not even by far, by any scholar ever since. Only a very small percentage of his finds were ever tackled by professionals. Some of his documented finds are still to be rediscovered in the field today. Only two major works of his ever got published, the other one's rest, as he left them, at the end of his life, to the care of the Romanian Academy Library, in manuscript form. Reading and interpreting them is by no means an easy task even today since most of the names of the places disappeared or changed while Romania became greater, boundaries changed and political regimes followed one after another with a keen interest to reinvent the past and are practically barely recognizable if not unrecognizable at all in any contemporary maps. Fortunately, with the help of GIS technology, historical cartography, satellite imagery and access to more than 100 years of research in archaeology, the past, as seen by Polonic's eyes, is ready to relinquish all its buried secrets. The second and final part of Polonic's





„Lower Danube fortresses and sites” manuscript will complete the analysis of the prehistoric, medieval and modern archaeological sites in the respective area. The first part, regarding the Roman antiquities, was already published in BAR International Series XXXX, 2017.

Keywords: P. Polonic, 19th century, archaeological discoveries, Lower Danube.

11.50-12.10: SIDONIA PETRONELA OLEA (NEAGOIE), PhD Student, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Doctoral School of History.

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STONE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION: WORKSHOPS AND SCHOOL CAMPS

The conservation and restoration of cultural assets, whether movable or immovable, regardless of the support from which they are made, is a primary stage in the stabilization of the material from which they are made. The main steps in the conservation and restoration of stone cultural goods require first a laborious analysis of the type of rock in question, the analysis of degradations and then only the proposals related to the technical process of restoration. The role of implementations by certain institutions of workshops and restoration camps intended for specialised students as well as volunteers is to familiarize them with this field. These approaches included, in addition to certain specialized seminars, actual practice on cultural assets, whether classified or not classified in the List of Historical Monuments, according to the legislative norms in force. Specialists from various adjacent fields participated in these camps: historians, museographers, conservators, restorers, architects or archaeologists. Both theory and practice were closely supervised by specialists, with the role of disseminating information in the field of restoration. This communication aims to present case studies, stone conservation and restoration camps such as: Conservation and Restoration Camp held in the Jewish Cemetery in Alba Iulia (2014-2022), the Conservation and Restoration Camp held in the Jewish Cemetery in Făgăraș, the active conservation of some funerary monuments in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic church in Bulci (Arad county - 2020), Restoration and preservation of cultural goods made of stone in the workshop held at the "Ioan Raica" Sebeș Municipal Museum (2021-2022), Archaeology - summer school - Camp of conservation and restoration Dacian Costești Citadel (2021-2022) and Workshop for restoration and replacement of the statuary group in Benesat (Sălaj).

Keywords: conservation and preservation of old stones, Alba Iulia, Făgăraș, Bulci, Sebeș, Benesat.

12.15-12.30: VERONA MUSTEAȚĂ, PhD Student, Technical University of Cluj-Napoca.

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LOCAL PRIDE AND PRESERVATION OF TRADITIONAL HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGIES

Studying the countryside, we ask ourselves what is rural heritage and what makes it valuable? An important component of this heritage is the coherent groups of buildings that can be classified into certain typologies. Does the contemporary village still preserve these typologies? What are the phenomena that lead to their preservation or destruction? Today we can distinguish between two main trends in villages: those that have preserved the way in which their households are laid out and a specific facade design, and those that have rebuilt their houses under the influence of external models from the urban environment, projects modelled on the communist regime or imitating models from Western countries. The difference between these two





attitudes is due to a number of factors, including social and economic status, the availability of local building materials, local history, interaction with outside specialists and others. The elements listed before form a certain local pride. The premise is that where this local pride exists, people tend to maintain their traditional way of building, in contrast to areas where locals disregard their own heritage in an attempt to embrace modernity. This topic has so far been studied only tangentially in sociological works. In an attempt to find opportunities to preserve valuable elements in the countryside, I raise these issues and questions to which I begin to sketch some answers. The sources of documentation are represented by bibliographical research of works describing the traditional village, but also those on contemporary phenomena, less numerous in the fields of architecture and sociology. The primary sources are village visits and direct observation, photography and discussions with local people. These are supplemented by interviews with specialists in the field, mainly architects.

Keywords: Rural, Heritage, Coherent groups of buildings, Typologies, Local pride

12.35-12.50: MARINEL CHIRÎTESCU, PhD Student, „1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Doctoral School of History.
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THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH I TO TÂRGUL GĂINII IN 1852

In order to a better understanding of the dynamics of the "Girls' Fair" on Găina Mountain, we consider that it is significant to dwell on the Austrian Emperor's visit to the Găina Mountain, to provide detailed information about this visit to Tara Motilor and to the Fair (on Găina Mountain).

We consider appropriate to display and analyse the following aspects: the historical context in which the imperial visit was made; the purpose of the monarch's trip; the role of Avram Iancu in the modification of the route and in the preparation of the monarch's journey; conducting the Emperor's visit; the reasons for Iancu's refusal to meet the Emperor.

The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph I to Transylvania and in the Apuseni Mountains was presented and analysed by several authors (Doru Radosav, *The appearance of the Emperor ...*; Petre Din, *Entry of the Emperor ...*; Silviu Dragomir, *Avram Iancu*; Octavian Tătar, *Axente Sever and Avram Iancu's attitude towards the Emperor's visit ...* etc.). However, we also allow ourselves to express some opinions regarding the imperial visit to Tara Motilor and to the Găina Mountain, as part of the visit from Transylvania.

We would like to offer an additional argument to the idea that the leaders of the Romanians wanted to make certain that, through this visit, the Emperor realizes on the spot the real situation of the mobs and to "decorate" the Romanian Nation, but no one tried to reap the fruits of this visit. Recovering the representations, the speeches and the facts, we offer an important sequence from the history of the Romanian space from the middle of the 19th century, by focusing on the Romanian reality and by the information provided by the Emperor's visit.

Keywords: travel, Motilor Country, Avram Iancu, decoration, Gaina Mountain.

Lunch: 13.00-13.30





13.30-13.45: VASILEIADIS LAZAROS, PhD Student, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece.
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TO WHAT EXTENT SOCIAL DARWINISM AFFECTED THE KEMALIST AND STALINIST REGIMES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY: THE GREEK POPULATION AND ITS PERSECUTION AS A CASE STUDY

Social Darwinism is the theory that human groups and races are subject to the same laws of natural selection as Charles Darwin perceived in plants and animals in nature. According to the theory, which was popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the weak were diminished and their cultures delimited while the strong grew in power and cultural influence over the weak. Social Darwinists held that the life of humans in society was a struggle for existence ruled by “survival of the fittest.” The impact of Darwinism on the formation of the modern Turkish state is indisputable. Social Darwinist theories were employed to consolidate a homogenous Turkish entity in early Republican Turkey, and were promoted not just within political spheres, but also in popular culture. Moreover, Stalin had Darwin’s “struggle” and “survival of the fittest” in mind when dealing with the Kulaks and when relocating the minorities of Greater Russia. The aim of this proposed paper is dual. Firstly, to present and analyse to what extent the “survival of the fittest” affected the efforts of both regimes in creating strong and homogenous societies and secondly, to observe this phenomenon by using the presence of Greek population in the wider Black Sea region as the main case study to answer the scientific question.

Keywords: Social Darwinism, Kemalism, Stalinism, Greek population, persecution, ethnic-cleansing, deportations, refugees

13.50-14.05: NICUȚA-MINODORA CHELARU (DRÂMBĂ), PhD Student, „Ștefan cel Mare” University of Suceava.
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ASPECTS REGARDING THE LIFE OF THE JEWS IN THE CITY OF BACĂU IN THE FIRST DECADES OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Our presentation of aspects of the social, cultural and political life of the Jews from Bacău in the first decades of the 20th century includes information on the occupations of the Jews, community institutions in the city, cemeteries and sacred societies, baths, synagogues, schools, health institutions, as well as and those of mutual aid, but also to some political aspects of the life of the Bacău community.

The social and cultural life of the Jews in the city of Bacău must be seen in relation to their occupations, their fields of activity. Among the Jews there were several social strata, from the upper class to the middle class (industrialists, merchants, bankers), as well as people in financial difficulties, the sick, the poor.

Documentary attestation of the Jewish community in Bacău is linked to the existence of the cemetery, where a tombstone dating from 1703 was discovered. There are two Jewish cemeteries in the city, one of them has tombstones 250 years old, and the other it was built after the first world war. Baths represented other important Jewish institutions with both a hygienic, but more ritualistic role. In Bacău, there were two primary schools, one for boys and one for girls, a kindergarten, but also vocational schools, which were maintained by the Jewish community.





The research on the social, cultural and political life of the Jews from Bacău in the first decades of the 20th century was carried out by consulting a significant number of sources, as diverse as possible: archives, journals, press, specialized works.

Keywords: Bacău, Jews, 20th century, economy, culture, synagogue.

14.10-14.25: VIKTOR JANÁK, PhD Student, University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic.
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MORAVIA TO SLOVAKIA – UNSUCCESSFUL IRREDENTISM 1938/1939

After First World War, the Czechoslovak Republic was established in October 1918, and society in Moravia and the rest of the territory of the Lands of the Czech Crown underwent significant changes. The situation was reversed in the newly established state, and the Germans who had been ruling until then became a minority, which together with other minorities had a strong percentage representation in the population. This new arrangement of forces began to manifest itself most strongly in the second half of the 1930s, when the entire concept of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak nationality finally collapsed under the pressure of the minorities. The demands of the German, Hungarian, Polish and Slovak minorities were heard. The majority of the German population was accepted by the Reich at the end of 1938, the Polish minority in Czechoslovakia annexed its territory to Poland, and the Slovaks first gained autonomy and in March 1939 their own state, which was deprived of the southern part of the capital. The territory that fell to Hungary because it was located on the original Hungarian minority. However, the Czech nation was not united either, a minority of Moravian Slovaks emerged during this period. They demanded secession from the Czech part of the state and joining the autonomous Slovakia in 1938 and again in 1939 to the Slovak Republic. The paper will focus on this group of Moravian Slovaks who started irredentism. It will explain the conditions that preceded the situation and map the situation from the point of view of irredentists and the native population of Moravia.

Keywords: Irredentism, Slovácko, Ethnographic Moravia, Moravian Slovaks, Czechoslovakia

14.30-14.45: ARVANITI DIAMANTIA, PhD Student, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece.
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THE GREEK-ROMANIAN APPROACH IN THE FIRST YEARS OF THE COLD WAR

The announcement of the "Truman Doctrine" and the "Marshall Plan" by the United States of America in 1947 and 1948 seemed as the right opportunity for economic recovery to Greek politicians since the American funding could solve many of the internal problems facing the country. However, it quickly became apparent that the Western support was not enough to ensure the Greek development or to satisfy the country's needs in the fields of trade and investments. Thus, the Greek government of Alexandros Papagos in 1953 and 1954 began the first efforts to better the relations with the Soviet Union. In the same context, the Greek side viewed positively the cooperation with its neighboring Balkan countries, Bulgaria and Romania, despite the national issues that were still pending between them and despite the fact that the two countries were in the Soviet sphere of influence. This paper aims to analyse Greece's approach to Romania which took place primarily at the economic level by the signing of a trade agreement in May 1954 in





Bucharest. The Greek-Romanian economic cooperation is an issue of great interest as Greece joined the Western bloc politically and militarily and so was ideologically opposed to the countries of the Soviet sphere of influence.

Keywords: Greece, Romania, Cold War, Balkan History, cooperation.

14.50-15.05: VALENTIN-COSMIN GHIȚĂ, PhD Student, Valahia University of Târgoviște.
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ROMANIAN PROTOCHRONISM AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS IN THE CULTURAL MAGAZINE "LUCEAFĂRUL" DURING THE 70S

In this study we will analyze the phenomenon of Romanian protochronism from two main directions. In the first part of the research, we will operate an analysis on the emergence, significance and evolution of the theory of protochronism in the Romanian cultural space during the 1970s. In the second part of the investigation, we will undertake the systematic analysis of one of the most important sources of propagation of the protochronist discourse during the '70s, the cultural magazine "Luceafărul". Numerous protochronistic editorials appeared in the weekly's pages, culminating in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Although the protochronism of the Edgar Papu's initially targeted the literary area, the current was later taken over and applied in several fields by the most radical of its followers. Thus, fields such as mathematics, theatre, art or music were presented through the hyperbolized magnifying glass of protochronism by various writers. Also part of the protochronistic discourse found in the "Luceafărul" magazine, in the last part of the present study we will operate an analysis of the several reviews dedicated to Edgar Papu's books, because after the formalization of the protochronism, the notoriety of the comparatist grew rapidly among the followers of the "new critical method".

Keywords: protochronism, nationalism, literary theory, propaganda, Luceafărul.

Coffee break: 15.05-15.20

15.20-15.35: ALEXANDRU BALACI, PhD Student, University of Bucharest, Doctoral School of History.
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CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (1968-1969)

Since the end of the Second World War, the European political system was divided into two distinct ideological blocks, oriented toward confrontation to demonstrate their superiority on multiple levels. The Cold War was an open rivalry between the Western block of democratic states and the Eastern block of communist states for power and influence around the world. In the early 60's the European countries showed interest in the decolonization process in Africa, providing development assistance and foreign specialists.

This analysis is based on the assumption that the Socialist Republic of Romania has not only aimed at propagating an ideological message on international relations, but also at different cultural approaches, without the ideological load, projected to promote national values on an international level.





Moreover, through this research, we want to identify the strategic objectives which the communist regime had when it chooses to initiate cultural diplomacy efforts in the United Arab Republic, together with the results obtained in order to compare the initial objective with the obtained results.

Regarding the scientific sources, this research was built on the basis of archive documents identified in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Archives, alongside with the scientific literature. The perspective through which the sources were analysed is based on a neutral approach and a comparative analysis, aiming to place the subject in an international context and to present impartially the information obtained from the analysis of archival documents and scientific sources

Keywords: Cultural history, History of International Relations, Cultural Diplomacy, Communism in Romania, Cultural Exchange.

15.40-15.55: MIHAI TRĂILĂ, PhD Student, Valahia University of Târgoviște.
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SUPPLYING THE CAPITAL, IN THE LAST COMMUNIST DECADE

This paper provides an assessment of Bucharest's agri-food supply in the final decade of the communist regime, in light of austerity measures imposed by senior party leadership. During the 1980s, this was the most important industrial, cultural, academic, and health center, with a population of roughly 2 million. Bucharest had an advantage over other major metropolitan areas because each citizen was allotted a larger annual food allotment based on the proportion of each necessary meal product. Documents from the Romanian National Archives and the National Council for the Study of Security illustrate President Ceausescu's concern for a preferential supply of the capital through repeated calls to the ministers in charge during meetings of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Due to the inefficiency of agriculture, the food industry, and the enormous export of food, the quantity and quality of agri-food items bound for Bucharest had decreased. Visible traces were detected in the stores with vacant displays and in the lineups of hundreds of people, which the Securitate referred to as "congestions" that lasted for dozens of hours, with no guarantee that there was sufficient merchandise for each customer. The research demonstrates that Bucharest's prominence as the country's capital and the general secretary's instructions were insufficient to maintain an effective supply, culminating in 1989 when Ceaușescu admitted that Bucharest was experiencing supply shortages.

Keywords: communism, food supply, austerity, Nicolae Ceaușescu, Bucharest.

16.00-16.15: IONEL GEAMBAȘU, PhD Student, Valahia University of Târgoviște.
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*C.S. NICOLAESCU-PLOPSOR AND THE MUSEUM OF OLTENIA:
THE MAN AND THE INSTITUTION IN THE INTEREST OF SECURITY*

The Regional Museum of Antiquities and Ethnography was established on 1 April 1915, in Craiova, and represented an impetus for the scientific and cultural life of Oltenia, which, from that moment on it will never be the same again. On 15 May 1958, the general character of the museum was changed and the Regional Museum of Oltenia was born. From the start the activity of the museum is related, unquestionable, by the





personality of C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor, who for 30 years connected his activity with this museum. From collaborator, to conservator of the archaeological section, then to honorary director, until in February 1946, by Royal Decree no. 98/1946, he became director of the Regional Museum of Oltenia - salaried. The World War II represents a discontinuity in scientific research across the country, and it wasn't just the war. The new regime established after the war imposes ideological changes in scientific activity, but also leads to a tireless struggle to eliminate the exponents of the interwar world or, in the best case, "convert" them to the new ideology. C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor, with an unhealthy origin and with liberal political activity in the interwar period, it was clear that he did not fit into the patterns of the "new human". That's why he has the "attention" of state bodies, and not only that, many days in prison, mandatory residence, insecurity and continuous surveillance, this is how Plopșor can be characterized as the director of the Regional Museum of Oltenia. With all the stops that appeared over time, the collaboration between Plopșor and the Oltenia Museum continued, marking the existence of the man and the institution for a period of over 5 decades.

Keywords: C.S. Plopșor, Archaeology, Museum, Security.

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ROMANO-GERMAN BROTHERHOOD OF ARMS VS. THE ROMAN-SOVIET BROTHERHOOD OF ARMS: TWO ROMANIAN PROPAGANDA PHILATELIC ISSUES

Through the proposed presentation, "The Romanian-German Brotherhood of Arms vs. the Romanian-Soviet brotherhood of arms: two Romanian philatelic propaganda issues", we propose to bring to the attention of specialists (and not only), two issues of Romanian postage stamps, appeared in a short period of time, which reflect the dramatic, from one extreme to the other of the Romanian political cache, from a nationalist-type dictatorial regime, the Antonesian regime, to a social-type dictatorial regime (at least in its first period), of Bolshevik inspiration.

In 1927, political science professor Harold D. Lasswell, in "Technique Propaganda in the World War," defined propaganda as a tool that "concerns the control of opinion by means of significant symbols, or, to speak more concretely and precisely, through stories, rumours, reports, photos and other forms of social communication", drawing, at the same time, attention to the fact that propaganda "in the broadest sense, is the technique of influencing human actions by manipulating presentations, which can be of verbal, written or oral, pictorial or musical" (Septimiu Chelcea, Propaganda: towards a neutral approach, Social Romania, 11 October 2019, at <https://www.romanasociala.ro/propaganda-spre-o-abordare-neutra/>, -accessed on April 6, 2020). Even if the "control" of Romanian society, in the strict sense of the word, during the two dictatorial regimes was also achieved with the help of coercive instruments, the two philatelic issues subject to attention, calling on a series of symbols and graphic elements, were an important component of an ample propaganda mechanism, influencing and manipulating Romanian public opinion, of the two totalitarian regimes.

Keywords: propaganda, philatelic, stamps, manipulating, dictatorial, regimes.

