

Testimonies for Youth's Memories BOX



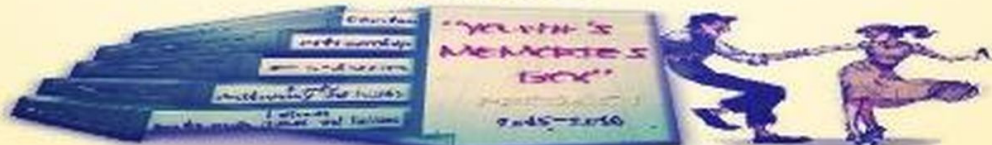
YOUTH'S MEMORIES BOX 2015-2-R001- KA105-015435
project financed by European Commission, through Erasmus+ program, implemented from
1st August 2015 to 30th April 2016 by
2 promoters: Asociatia Act Integrations, from Drobeta Turnu Severin, Romania and the Youth
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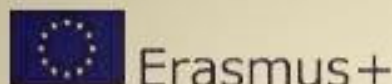
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EUROPEAN UNION ROMANIA



AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

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This booklet is a result of the questionnaires, interviews and living library activities from YOUTH'S MEMORIES BOX 2015-2-RO01- KA105-015435, project financed by European Commission, through Erasmus+ program, implemented from 1st August 2015 to 30th April 2016 by 2 promoters- Asociatia Act Integration, from Drobeta Turnu Severin, Romania and the Youth department of Council of Albacete, Spain.

Between 12th - 22nd December 2015, 9 Spanish volunteers and 9 Romanian volunteers, accompanied by 2 leaders, participated to a youth exchange, in Brebina, Baia de Arama, Herculane and Drobeta Turnu Severin, Romania. There were 10 days of non-formal travel/journey in the European youth style of living from the 1940s to the contemporary time in XXI century.

Back in their communities, the volunteers continued to involve other youngsters from their area in the research about youth style of living in the 7 decades, the 40's, the 50's, the 60's, the 80's, the 90's-2000 and the XXI century.

The comments, the answers, can be found here, in Testimonies for Youth's Memories Box. The family pictures from the booklet are 100% originals, and 90% of them were never shown before to the public eyes. Around 8% of the information is from www.wikipedia.com and www.europa.eu.

You can use the Memory Box in multiple ways: there are people without opportunities, or without families and they do not have such "testimonies", there are around you men or women with Alzheimer, for which these flashes could bring back some personal memories, there are volunteer meetings or school activities where you can use the booklet as starting point and develop more other themes.

You can ask us where is the conclusion? We didn't answer to you to this question.

You can read the booklet and give the conclusion yourself.

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The 40's



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Each class had a leader "monitor" selected among the best students. He was in charge with the discipline and checking homeworks.

The youngsters didn't have the right to tell their opinion.

The high school ended in the 10th class, not in the 12th. At the end of the school year were organized celebrations and the best students received diploma and prices.

We had uniforms and we were very proud. The uniforms were given by the state, free of charge.

When I went in my village, people, seeing me in the uniform, took off their hats and salute me with respect saying "Have a good day Mister Student" or "Good afternoon Mister student".

St' Mary Institute

Crown I – distinction for good results 46-47'

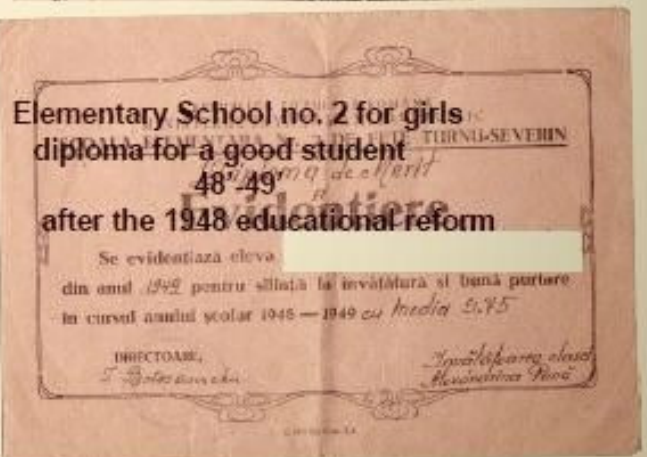


St' Mary Institute diploma for good results '47-48



St. Mary Institute, Turnu Severin
Transcript of monthly evaluation 47'-48'

SITUAȚIA LUNARĂ A ELEVULUI		
Cl. II - A prim.	Anul școlar 1947-1948	
Clasă	OBSERVAȚIUNEA LUNARĂ	Scorul obținut
Iunie - Iunie	Limbă română	2. bine
	Limbă germană	2. bine
	Limbă franceză	bine
	Lucru de clasă	2. bine
	Pondere de clasă	Laudă pentru Pondere și Silință
Iulie - Iulie	Limbă română	1. bine
	Limbă germană	1. bine
	Limbă franceză	1. bine
	Lucru de clasă	1. bine
	Pondere de clasă	Laudă pentru Pondere și Silință
Septembrie - Septembrie	Limbă română	1. bine
	Limbă germană	1. bine
	Limbă franceză	1. bine
	Lucru de clasă	1. bine
	Pondere de clasă	Laudă pentru Pondere și Silință



Elementary School no. 2 for girls diploma for a good student 48-49

after the 1948 educational reform



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COOPERAREA TURNI SEVERIN ROMANIA



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Citizenship

In 1940, the Iron Guard became the sole legal party in Romania.

it became a dictatorship with an anti-semit legislation. During and after the war, there were groups of partisans, the anti-Soviet resistance.

The country was bombarded, many lives were lost, all the nation's resources were mobilized in the war effort. Everybody tried to manage with very little, to survive.

Between 1940-1945, the young Romanians didn't have any form of organization.

In 1945 "Pionierii Romaniei" was founded.

The Communist Party (outside the law) with Soviet support, was involved in the royal coup, in August 1944, forcing King Michael I to abdicate, and establishing the Communist rule in 1948.

King Michael went into exile in 1947.

The Socialist Republic of Romania was a one-party socialist state that existed officially from 1947 to 1989.

Fashion:

The clothes were made in wool, linen, weed and "borangic"- romanian cocoon silk, hand made. Purtam pantaloni din dimie care se faceau la pive, camasa se facea din canepa cultivata in gradina, batuta la pive si tesuta in razboi, opinci de porc.

In the small towns and in villages people bought costumes, skirts, shirts and blouses from the street fairs or fairs organized near by the village.

Most of the women knew to sew, to paint and to embroider by hand the textiles and wear traditional costume. Winter coats were made mainly made by man tailor (not by woman tailor).

I recall very poor people or children barefoot and almost undressed.



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COMUNITATI ROMANE SI TURIȘTI ROMANI



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The peasants were wearing opinci. During winter they had long woollen socks and "obieie". Obieie - felt foot wraps (obieie) Opinci romanian traditional shoes or sandals called. The opinci shoes are made by leather.

In cities there were fabric shops with different textiles and tailors.

The women found inspiration in patterns from the fashion magazines.



Little girl
with porcelain doll
1948
Turnu Severin



Family:

We were middle class family, my mother and father were speaking French, especially when they argued sometime, so the woman who helped my mother in the house do not understand what they say.

1940, woman wearing her
husband's uniform

Marriage in 1940, Orsova



1948 Mother and daughter



Gastronomy: It was crisis, our portions were small.

We ate mamaliga, home made bread, potatoes, bean, tomatoes, cheese, butter (rare), fruits, jam, eggs, sugar was replaced by carrots, in cakes.



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TORNADA LA TURISMUL SEVERIN ROMANEA



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We ate prajila, turta and azma, malai and mamaliga . My favorite food was "puricei" made from apples, milk and grease.

Free time, leisure, hobbies:

We spent our free time reading,

Walking on the fields, in the forest

Walking in the parks

In rural area- I think we were very good athletes, because we were running a lot after the domestic animals (the man answering this question is laughing, Roata Petre, born in 1926, 18 years old in '44)



We liked the traditional and popular customs and popular dances "sarba", "hora", the meetings in "sezatori", "claci", where youngsters and neighbors met and helped each other- women were sewing, weaving, man helped storing the products of the harvest – wheat, corn, in barns, cutting and arranging the wood for the winter time,

singing and dancing in "hore",

wedding and baptizing traditions,

the 4 seasons popular celebrations, for example "colindatul" – traditional winter songs, the folk and religious theater like "Vicleiul", "Steaua", "Plugusorul"

Music: We liked the music played by "lautari" , the classical music- George Enescu, popular music- Maria Tanase, Grigoras Dinicu, Harry Bauer

Games: Skipping with a rope, playing with the ball, hide and seek, playing the soldiers in war, baza.

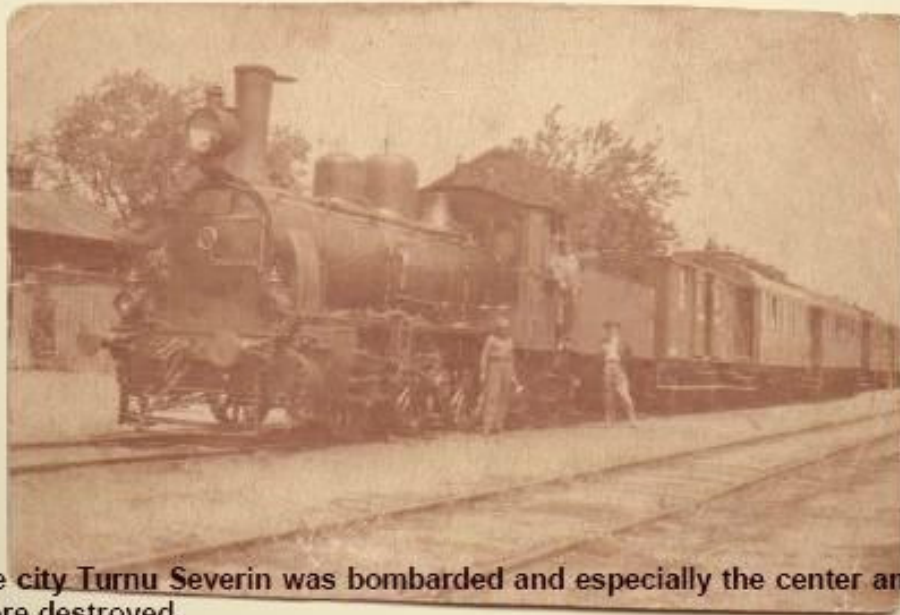
The sports: football, oina, swimming

Other things:

During the WWII I was at school, I ate so little food, I was hungry all the time.

I lived in a rented room owned by an old lady and we didn't have charcoal for the fire. In winter was cold and I was going near the railways to collect charcoal felt from the steam locomotives.

Steam locomotive , Turnu Severin railway



The city Turnu Severin was bombarded and especially the center and the railway station were destroyed.



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LORDELEA LORDELEA SEVERIN ROMANIA



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Travel identity card, emitted in 1941
CFR- Caile Ferate Romane- Romanian railways



Pasajul Victoriei, Bucharest, 42'

Herculane 1938



1943 Studio fotografic Sever Rotariu
Turnu Severin



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Couple, just married, in late 20's, in Severin.
The young bride wears a white dress with attached pleated skirt



Young student, 1915, Severin



Romanian cavalry officer



Young women with umbrellas, in 1911



When the Russian soldiers came, all the girls and women from the village stayed hidden or did go in the forest, because the soldiers were very violent and even killed those found in the houses, stealing all the food and animals.

I remember one woman, a neighbor, successfully hidden her girls, but didn't have the time to hide herself. The soldier struck her with a bayonet, cutting her stomach from up to down. She was a strong woman, she played the dead and after the Russians left she took an "akon" and sew herself the skin, without going to the doctor. She had a long life and many nephews.



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The 40's in SPAIN

Education

Franco's regime brought about a strong political repression in Spain, the widespread and systematic 'cleansing' of the education system, through the D-Commission, responsible for academic appointments; the C-Commission to control changes in secondary schools; and the A- and B-Commissions to oversee universities.



Citizenship

Franco's regime was a classical autocratic regime. There was censorship, in 1947, with the participation of around 4,000 apprentices from a dozen mechanical trades, State agencies, enterprises and religious vocational training schools the first National Competition took place in Spain.

The objectives of the Competition was to motivate youth to compete, to make them enthusiastic about vocational training and to compare skills and abilities of people from different countries.



The long Spanish postwar recovery during the 1940s and 1950s created a cultural wasteland within the destroyed, hungry and isolated Spain, exacerbated by repression, the 'purification' of the educational system and cultural institutions, the purges of books, and widespread censorship.



Fashion: the clothes were made by the tailor or by the mothers



Family

1939. End of the Civil War. Establishment of a national-catholic dictatorship, contraception and abortion were banned. Start of rationing policies. Deepening of economic depression, mass emigration to European and American countries due to economic and political motives (Republican exile).

1941. Approval of benefits for large families, with at least four children.

1945. Establishment of tax deductions for parents.



Gastronomy: patata, olive oil, bread, meat, riota

Free time, leisure, games, traditions: people didn't have too much free time, they worked hard and were preoccupied of the daily problems. We liked the dance.

Music: The copla, copla andaluza ("Andalusian copla"), tonadilla or canción folklórica flourished in the 1930s and 1940s, and is epitomized by songwriters Antonio Quintero, Rafael de León and Manuel Quiroga. One of the first singers of coplas was Raquel Meller. Other well-known singers of coplas are Imperio Argentina, Manolo Corrales.

Sports: Cycling and football were important sports in Spain in the 1940s.



The Founding Fathers of the EU



Konrad Adenauer



Joseph Bech



Johan Beyen



Winston Churchill



Alcide De Gasperi



Walter Hallstein



Sicco Mansholt



Jean Monnet



Robert Schuman



Paul-Henri Spaak



Altiero Spinelli



INSERT THE BEST PHOTOS HERE!



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**INSERT THE NOTES
MEMORIES HERE!**



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The 50's



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LIBRII LA LIMBA SEVERIN ROMANIA



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THE 50's in ROMANIA

The collectivization of agriculture in Romania took place between 1949 -1962. The communist administration purchase Requisition for all goods like buildings -barns, villas, warehouses, cars, farm vehicles and tools, carts and working animals-cows, horses. People must give up their lands and share the houses with other families.

Romanian labour activists, leaders, near a farm 1950



The car belonged to a family, requisitioned for the use of GAC - Gospodăria Agricolă de Stat



The Education

Was organized according to the Law of Education from 1948 which authorized public and laic (secular) education, with compulsory education of 4 years and a centralised system. The second grade-gymnasium had 3 years, the high school was from the 8th-10th grade. Russian language was the first foreign language learnt in classes. A big influence in the admittance at University had the examination of the personal political references-the youngsters coming from labour class, with clean file were favoured.



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Secondary School Diploma-Maturity Certificate 1956
The evaluation system was from 1 to 5

SITUAȚIA ȘCOLARĂ ÎN URMA EXAMENULUI
 PENTRU DIPLOMA DE MATURITATE X A

OBIECTELE	Nota pe scară de 1 la 5	OBIECTELE	Nota pe scară de 1 la 5
Limba română	3 (bun)	Limba universală	3 (bun)
Literatură română		Constituția R. P. R.	
Limba *		Geografia	3 (bun)
Literatură *		Științele Naturale	3 (bun)
Limba rusă	3 (bun)	Matematică	3 (bun)
Algebră	3 (bun)	Astronomie	3 (bun)
Geometrie-Trigonometrie	3 (bun)	Chimie	4 (pate)
Istoria R. P. R. și U. R. S. S.	3 (bun)		

* Se face încheierea cu literatura răsărită respectivă.

Director, *[Signature]*

Secretar, *[Signature]*

Semnăturile profesorilor: *[Signatures]*

6th grade Students , from Elementary School no. 2 for girls, Drobeta Turnu Severin
 The play "Cinderella ", in 1951



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Citizenship

The Union of Working Youth - Uniunea Tineretului Muncitoresc-UTM- the young UTM activists helped with collectivisation, propaganda and the members were asked to denounce the "chiaburi" and the elements against the regime.

In 1956 the Hungarian Revolution had an echo in Romania, a part of the Romanian students formed groups in Bucharest, but also Timișoara, Cluj, Târgu Mureș, and Iași Protest actions against the authoritarian regime began few days after those from Hungary.

1956 a radio station calling itself "Romania of the future. The voice of resistance" broadcasted, it is not known exactly from where (probably Yugoslavia).

The regime answered with repressive actions, repressive actions, trials and incarceration of students.

After these movements, UTM ideologically targeted the students and the high school youngsters.

There were meetings in schools, institutions, elections of the representatives of "Pionieri", of UTM.

Fashion:

Rural area: Most of the people wore popular traditional costumes or very simple clothes like a blouse and a skirt, trousers and a shirt, a hat.



Urban area: The clothes were made by our parents or by the tailor.



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Family- We were respectful and we had a good relation with the parents, helped them in the house.

We worked with them in the field.

We listened together the news and the music on the radio. preparing food for the wedding, in cast iron and ceramic pots

Gastronomy 1957

Some of my friends loved « braga », but I didn't like it.

We ate local fruits, potatoes, peas, bean, honey.

The food was rationalized. I liked the apple pie prepared by my mother (rarely because she couldn't find butter).

We didn't know how a banana or an orange look like.



Free time, leisure , games:



We liked reading poetry and literature, going to see movies to the cinema.

In Drobeta-Turnu Severin there were 3 cinemas: the first was Patria, near the harbor, the second was Progresul, in the same building with the library and the theatre. The 3rd cinema founded later was Flacara- in the center of the city, in an old building, later demolished (on this place you can see now the kinetic Fountain, created in the 70's by the sculptor Lucaci).



Fishing on Danube river, walking in the parks, in the city



I liked ballet and I took ballet classes



Little girl 1958

1959
Girls with
ballet dresses and shoes
Turnu Severin



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In the rural area it was hard work, we had free time only during the winter, resting, playing with snow.

We enjoyed going to weddings and dancing.

1950 wedding



It was very rare to have a bicycle



or a car.



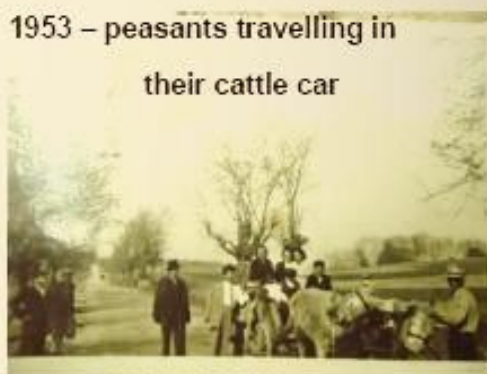
In the city there were carriages and sledges with drivers. People used them the same way we use now the taxis.

1957-the agreement with the godfather and godmother

before
the wedding



1953 – peasants travelling in
their cattle car



Music: Romances and popular music - Ioana Radu, Faramita Lambru, Gica Petrescu, operetta "Ana Lugojana", composed in 1950 by Filaret Barbu

In the schools, high schools and University the youngsters were singing patriotic songs in choirs and "Brigazi patriotice", organizing spectacles and marches.

Games : Leapsa

Sports : oina, football

Other things

In the 50's you couldn't find sanitary napkins so my mother sew pieces of "finet" textile and put threads so that I could use as a belt.

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The name of our country was Republica Populara Romana and regarding the territorial administration, the country was organized in regions, districts-raioane and communes.

In the 50's the Russians where in the harbor, Yugoslavia was considered an imperialist enemy, you could see on the streets cartoons and painted boards with negative propaganda against Tito. I recall Tito with a hammer in his right hand.

The hardest winter in Romania was in 1954

Note the wooden toilet cabin, common in all yards, behind the houses



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The 50's in Spain

The end of the Franco regime was a long period, as much as the period that came before it, and it was a period in which social changes linked to economic development, industrialization, urbanization, opening to the outside and tourism, had different institutional response.

Education

With the success of Franco, after the Spanish Civil War, the power and status of the Church was restored with the approval of the 1952 Concordat. This agreement had important implications for education. According to this agreement, Catholic religious instruction was to be mandatory in all schools, even in public schools. Additionally, the Church was given the right to establish universities.



Citizenship

Students confronted the autocratic regime since 1950.

In November 1950, Spain received a \$62m loan from the USA as part of the European Co-operation Administration despite not belonging to the Marshall Plan.

The 1952 decision to allow Spain membership of UNESCO was followed up in December 1955 with full membership of the United Nations. Successes in international relations stood in stark contrast to continued economic weaknesses.

EUROPE comes in Spain for the Skills Competition

In 1953, at Spain's invitation, youth from Germany, Great Britain, France, Morocco and Switzerland took part in it for the first time. In June 1954, the first Organising Council - composed by official and technical representatives of the participating countries - was established to set the rules for international competitions. With the participation of young German and Swiss workers, the Spanish organization became acquainted with the dual system, a traditional vocational training model utilized with great success in these two countries.

During 1958 World Exhibition, the 7th IVTC was held in Brussels; one year later in Modena, Italy.



The first Organising Council - 1954



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Fashion: You could buy clothes from the shops, there textiles factories. For a big part of the youngsters the clothes were made by the tailor or by the mothers, or by themselves, beeing apprentices in this branch.

Family: The grandparents took care of our children, we had a relation founded on respect and love.



Gastronomy: In 1952-the end of rationing policies. Per capita meat consumption in 1950 was only half what it had been in 1926 and bread consumption only half what it had been in 1936.

Free time, leisure , games, traditions: La Tomatina that is a festival that is held in the Valencian town of Buñol, in which participants throw tomatoes and get involved in this tomato fight purely for entertainment purposes. Since 1945 It has been held on the last Wednesday of August, during the week of festivities of Buñol. In 1957, demand for the popular festival led to its becoming official, with certain rules and restrictions. These rules have gone through many modifications over the years.

Music: Celia Cruz, "Little Joe y La Familia", Chuck Rio-"Tequila", Ritchie Valen's-"La Bamba",

Sports: Basque pelota and Valencian pilota are traditional Spanish sports.

Other:

In the post-war period, Spain was initially still heavily influenced by events in North Africa, particularly surrounding its colony of Western Sahara The first of these conflicts, the Ifni War (1956–1958) saw Spanish forces, including Spain's first paratroop unit, clash with the Moroccan Liberation Army, a Moroccan state backed insurgency movement. In 1958, a joint French-Spanish offensive, using massively superior European air power, crushed the revolt.



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EU 1945 - 1959

A peaceful Europe – the beginnings of cooperation

The **European Union** is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbours, which culminated in the Second World War.

As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace.

The six founders are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The 1950s are dominated by a cold war between east and west. Protests in Hungary against the Communist regime are put down by Soviet tanks in 1956; while the following year, 1957, the Soviet Union takes the lead in the space race, when it launches the first man-made space satellite, Sputnik 1. **Also in 1957, the Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or ‘Common Market’.**

IN THE WORLD

THE COUNTRIES RECOVER AFTER THE WWII



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The 60's



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The 60's in ROMANIA

Education

In 1965 the compulsory education was set to 8 years.

At the beginning of the 60's, Romanian policy reoriented: intense de-russification, reaffirming the national values. According to the new Education law from 1968, the education was guaranteed for all, compulsory education was set to 10 years, religious cults recognized by the state could organize schools for the priests, the minorities had the right to study in their mother tongue. Since 1957 the evaluation was made with notes from 1-10.

In 1960 I passed the exam and I was accepted at the professional technical school. I was considered "chiaburi" s child and I had no chance to go to the high school.

1963 - rural area, primary school students, with their teacher



Pioneer girl



My parents didn't have any means of living. I finished the technical school and after this, when I was 16 years old I went to work on a construction yard, 10 hours per day.

We were respectful with our teachers, parents and elders.

I studied physics, at the University from Iasi. It was hard, but I've learned to manage myself. At the end of the faculty I had to go to Cotnari, it was compulsory to go in another region, different then your birth place or your family place. I was well hosted by a good family there and after 3 years I was transferred in my home city.

1969- in a break, after the seminar, Iasi University



Citizenship

The organizations for the youngsters –In 1965 the UTM change the name in UTC, the Union of Communist Youth. Until 1966 the Pioneers functioned as a part of the UTC and after became a separated structure for the students from primary and secondary school, aged between 9-14 years old. When you entered in high school or technical, professional school, or if you were student, the organization was UTC. There were meetings and elections.

I cannot say we expressed freely. The activists had an important role, there was censorship.

She couldn't afford to keep me beside her. That is why I was intern at Halanga school. She stayed in the country side, in the house of my aunt helping her to take care of the animals. I was student at Halanga high school, I wanted to be veterinary laboratory assistant. I remember the teachers woke us up very early in the morning, during one month. Each day at 3 o'clock, we had to go on the school yard and we had to do exercises, turnings and marches, patriotic dances. We had to be prepared, perfectly synchronized for the big celebrations from 1st May, the Worker's day.

More or less from our own willing we had to be in "voluntary" "patriotic" activities, for the good of our community and country, cleaning various places, seeding vegetables or collecting medicinal fruits and plants.

1966- XI th grade, at high school



1962- school girls



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Fashion:

The fashion was dictated by the parents financial possibilities, in summer we walked barefoot, in winter we wear "opinci" or boots. When they had money, my parents bought clothes from the village shop "magazin satesc".

In school we had to wear uniforms with registration numbers. we didn't have a rich wardrobe because we had to wear the same uniform, even when we went in the city with our parents or with somebody else.

If a teacher saw us wearing something else in the city, we were punished or had to receive a moral lesson from the principal, the second day at school.

Only in holidays we could wear our own clothes which were very serious, without accessory and no bright colors.



We were wearing traditional costumes, especially during celebrations. Young man and women in traditional clothes, in Draghesti



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All about



AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

My mother or the tailor sew our dresses.

We bought our clothes and costumes from the shop, in the city.

Family

I have a brother and a sister and our family was modest. My mother was staying home with us and my father was working at Craiova during the week. He came home only on Saturday and every time he was bringing us books. It was a pleasure to wait for him to come home because he loved us very much and every single time he was surprising us with something. We lost our father very early and we were marked by this.



I was a happy child, I enjoyed to be pioneer, I was proud to be UTC member. When the president Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej died in 1965 me and my colleagues cried crocodile tears. Later I wasn't received in the Communist Party, because I didn't have a good family file. I couldn't understand why... My family was composed of my mother and me. My grandmother, grandfather and father were deceased. I didn't know the truth about what happened with my father, who died when I was 2 years old, nor the fact that actually my family had 2 houses, left in Basarabia. My mother died in 1983 without telling me anything. She never spoke about the past. After the Romanian Revolution, around 1995, my daughter found some papers between my mother's pictures and asked me who is this man and what are these papers? In time and after many researches I found out that my father was considered enemy of the regime, in 1951, he was imprisoned in Jilava, Gherla and Aiud where he died, after 1 year and few months of incarceration. So what can I say? I wasn't able to know my own mother ,, I still miss her. She was very gentle. During school year I was intern. During holidays I looked after the animals, helped my mother and my aunt to grow legumes.

I took part in all the daily activities of my parents- we work on the corn and wheat fields, vineyards, we did night watch, staying near by our fields with melons, in "coverci"- improvised green shelters, made from branches.



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Gastronomy

We mostly ate soup, eggs, potatoes and beans, tomatoes, cucumber.

We ate meat during holidays- roasting lamb and "pacele" at Easter , pork meat at Christmas, beef and chicken, geese, duck or turkey meat during summer.

In the 60's, woman feeding the poultry. In the back you can see the fountain and the "jgheab" where the clothes were washed



Our food was not so rich as it is in our days, but my mother was raising pigs.

The pork meat was prepared by my mother , roasted with salt, in grease. She put the meat and the grease in big recipients "carne la cantar". There was no need of refrigerator, the pork grease preserved the meat in good conditions for 3-4 months.

My favourite cake was "Tarta Proletara", the "Proletarian Cake".

I liked fish, fruits pie and "chisalita"

In the 60' the biscuit with cream named Eugenia was produced for the first time, in Timisoara and later Eugenia was produced by the majority of bakeries in the country.

1968- Women preparing sarmale for a wedding

1960- Wedding



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Free time, leisure , games: My favorite hobby was to read fictional novels and romans. We had a subscription to the public library and we could read the book in the reference library- if there were not many copies of that book or home. The libraries were full of readers.

My passions were: ballet, music, dance and books. I used to spend all my money to buy books, and now I'm very sad that people don't read anymore.

I liked to play on the field, to go to the river, swimming and fishing, to shell and to bring crayfishes to be cooked by my mom.

I worked 8,30 hours/day and it was exhausting. Arrived at home I had to help my parents. In all the city only few families had radio and we gather all neighbors in the house to listen music and news.

Around 1960-1963 they put one TV in the house of culture- "caminul cultural". It was a big event, all the people from the village went to see it.

During holidays we were going in trips around the country.

1965- Pestera Muierii- Woman Cave, 1968-Lacul Vidraru-Vidraru Lake, on Arges river
Baia de Fier



1965 - PEȘTERA MUIERII



1968 - LACUL VIDRARU

We liked going to the ballroom. It was a simple room with tables and chairs, we were dancing twist and rock'n roll, meeting the friends, chatting.



Băstani 1965



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We also enjoyed going to the weddings, to the fairs and dances organized in the village, on a field, or near the forest, in a nice place.

Wedding in Valea Ursului



Group of youngsters on wooden bridge 1969



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23 August 1969 – in Ponoare, celebration of Liberation from Fascist Occupation Day



I think the Easter tradition like going out in front of the houses is lost. When there were feasts, women and men were wearing traditional costumes. Women still knew to sew, to embroider and to use the loom.

In almost all the houses there were popular traditional rugs, carpets, curtains and table clothes.



Music: Doina Badea, Dan Spataru, Constantin Draghici, Lucky Marinescu, Anca Agemolu, Johnny Raducanu – Jazz, Pompilia Stoian (her song “Prieten drag-Dear Friend” was declared “Melodia Secolului XX” “The XX century song”, in 2001, in Romania).

I loved music operetta, canzonet. In that time they sang Ion Lucian, Constantin Draghici, Aida Moga, Mihaela Cotaru.

The Romanian singers were not allowed to sing in a foreign language.

We liked Beatles, I do not remember where we listened their music.

I liked the “lautari”'s music.

Behind the women you can see “Lautari” – gypsies band playing music



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PROVINCIA DE ALBACETE

Famous movies: Amintiri din copilărie (1964),Titanic Vals (1965), Pădurea spânzuraților (1965), Columna (1968), Dacii (1967), Strainul (1964)

Games: hide and seek, "ghiulea", "arsice", "sotron"

When I was a child I used to play all kinds of games with my friends and my brother and sister like " baba-oarba", "remi", "popa prostu' ". We liked to improvise, to pretend we are at school and not only.

Sports: Football, Handball, tennis, collective sports.

Famous sportives:

Lia Manoliu (25 April 1932 – 9 January 1998)

was a Romanian discus thrower who won three Olympic medals, including one gold. She was the first track and field athlete to compete at six Olympics (1952–1972).

In 1950 she was the first Romanian woman to throw the disc over 40 m (41.44 m, 22 May 1950). At the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki, Manoliu finished 6th with a throw of 42.64 m. She bettered this distance in 1956 in Melbourne, throwing 43.90 m for a ninth-place finish. At the 1960 Olympics in Rome, she held the lead after the first round with a throw of 52.36 m, sufficient to earn her the bronze medal. At the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo, Manoliu was outside the podium after round four, but then she produced a throw of 56.96 m to gain her second Olympic bronze medal.

In the winter of 1967–68, the Romanian Athletics Federation informed the 35-year-old Manoliu that she was too old to try for the Olympics again and that she need not bother turning out for their training camp sessions. This only increased her determination, and after months of individual training, she qualified for the Mexico City Olympics. There, she carried an arm injury, and the team doctor warned her that she would not last more than one good throw. Manoliu threw 58.28 m on her first attempt, which proved good enough for the gold medal.

On 19 July 1969, Manoliu won the UK national WAAA discus title at the Crystal Palace, and in 1972, she finished 9th in the discus final at the 1972 Olympics with a throw of 58.50 m. She retired shortly after the 1972 Games, and in 1974 was awarded the UNESCO Fair Play Prize, for her support to the ideals of fair and loyal competition.

Iolanda Balaș (12 December 1936 – 11 March 2016)

was a Romanian athlete, an Olympic champion and former world record holder in the women's high jump. She was the first Romanian woman to win an Olympic gold medal and is considered to have been one of the greatest high jumpers of the twentieth century.

After finishing fifth in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, she won Olympic gold medals at Rome in 1960 (becoming the first Romanian woman to do so) and Tokyo in 1964. At the 1964 Olympics she competed with a torn tendon, which forced her later to withdraw from the 1966 European Championships. Nevertheless, between 1957 and 1966, Balaș won 150 consecutive competitions, not including qualifying competitions or exhibitions. She improved the world record 14 times, from 1.75 m to 1.91 m, and equalled it once outdoors and once indoors. She was the first woman to jump over six feet. Her technique was a sophisticated version of the scissors technique.



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Her record of 1.91 m, set in 1961, lasted until the end of 1971 (beaten by Ilona Gusenbauer from Austria), when jumpers with a more efficient technique (the straddle technique, and later the Fosbury style) took over.

Other things

In the 60's the relation between Romania and Yougoslavia had already improved, they were no longer considered enemies.

On the 27 July 27 July 1964 began the construction of the Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station, on the Danube river, in collaboration with Yougoslavia. The project finished in 1972, being one of the largest hydroelectric power stations in the world with twelve units generating 2,052 MW, divided equally between the two countries at 1,026 MW each.

11 localities were submerged by Danube river, including the small Ada-Kaleh island, whose previous population was entirely Turkish.

1965- In front of "Sfatul Popular" Ada Kaleh- The city hall Ada-Kaleh



The military service was compulsory for all the adult men between 18-45 years old: the future students (men and women) were serving a 6 months period, the other young men served 1 year an 2 months. In the Navy the service was 2 years long.



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The collectivization programme ended in 1962, when Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej announced that 96% of the country's arable surface and 93.4% of its agricultural land had been included in collective structures.

Militia and Securitate troops punished the men and women revolted against this programme.

In October 1966, the decree 770 was authorized by Ceaușescu. Abortion and contraception were declared illegal (with few exceptions).

21st August 1965 – the name of the country is changed-Republica Socialistă România (RSR)



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

The 60's in Spain

Economic Boom in the 60's- For apologists of the regime, the economic growth was the direct beneficial consequence of 'Franco's peace' and the Stabilization Plan. But if the Spanish economy made significant progress in the 1960s it was largely because it had so far to go.

Some say the Spanish Miracle (*Desarrollo*) benefitted from a wider European boom that largely fuelled the backward Spanish economy. Foreign investment was attracted by the low cost of labour and the lack of civil rights that the authoritarian regime guaranteed.

Education

In 1965, 5% from the population had no education, 90% had been at primary school, 3% had been to secondary school and 2% had been to University.

There were deficiencies in the system The school system almost failed to provide skilled labour force despite the industrial expansion.

Citizenship

The protests of 1968 comprised a worldwide escalation of social conflicts, predominantly characterized by popular rebellions against military and bureaucratic elites, who responded with an escalation of political repression.

Workers were joined by students at the University of Madrid to protest the involvement of police in demonstrations against dictator Francisco Franco's regime, demanding democracy, trade unions and worker rights, and education reform.



Fashion: "Balenciaga collar"... In the 1960s, exponents of Spanish haute couture such as Asunción Bastida, Elio Berhanyer and Manuel Pertegaz were invited to show their designs on the catwalks in the Spanish Pavilion at the International Fair in New York. Paco Rabanne caused a sensation with his style in Paris... These first-rate beginnings guaranteed that the name of Spain was bound to arise in any conversation involving fashion.

Family: Spanish social values were strongly conservative. Both public laws and church regulations enforced a set of social structures aimed at preserving the traditional role of the family, distant and formal relations between the sexes, and controls over expression in the press, film, and the mass media, as well as over many other important social institutions. By the 1960s, however, social values were changing faster than the law,



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inevitably creating tension between legal codes and reality. Even the church had begun to move away from its more conservative positions by the latter part of the decade.

Spanish society was experiencing wrenching changes as its people came increasingly into contact with the outside world.

These changes were also due to the rural exodus that had uprooted hundreds of thousands of Spaniards and had brought them into new urban social settings. In the 1960s and the early 1970s, however, two other contacts were also important: the flow of European tourists to "sunny Spain" and the migration of Spain's workers to jobs in France, Switzerland, and West Germany.



Gastronomy: Since the mid 60's the Spanish diet corresponds to mediteranean diet, considered to be a healthy diet.



Free time, leisure , games, traditions: Chapas-Chapas are bottle caps and a fair translation of this fun game for kids would be "the bottle cap game." The caps are decorated and used on tracks that are drawn on the ground. Children then flick their caps as far as possible and race. They then take turns based on whose cap went the farthest.

Music: Concha Velasco- 1965 single "La Chica Ye-Yé", Rosalía's 1965 single "Flamenco"

Sports: tennis, cycling, handball, motorcycling, water sports



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

EU 1960 - 1969

The 'Swinging Sixties' – a period of economic growth

The 1960s sees the emergence of '**youth culture**', with groups such as The Beatles attracting huge crowds of teenage fans wherever they appear, helping to stimulate a **cultural revolution** and widening the generation gap.

It is a good period for the economy, helped by the fact that EU countries stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other.

They also agree joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat - and soon there is even surplus agricultural produce.

May 1968 becomes famous for **student riots** in Paris, and many **changes in society and behaviour** become associated with the so-called '**'68 generation**'.

IN THE WORLD

the **YE-YE** years

the **BABY BOOMERS**

The early **HIPPIES**



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The 70's



The 70' in Romania

Education In the 70's Romania was in the era of the "cultural revolution", in 1978, with the new Education Law, propaganda was introduced in an official way in schools, also the blended education related to the industrial production.

The enterprises owned by the state were tutoring the high schools and universities.

We had 3 trimesters and we had classes 6 days/week. The Sunday was free. We had to wear blue marine uniforms- costume for the boys, and sarafans for the girls, with white or blue shirts and with the ID number (matricula).

1976-primary school students, with their teacher



We had to pass exams after the 8th degree, to enter at the high school, after the 10th degree, to enter in the 11th degree. At the end of the high school it was the Baccalaureate. There were theoretical classes- philology, mathematics-physics, schools for nurses, for primary school teachers etc. and also a larger number of technical and vocational education classes- day or evening classes. A part of youngsters worked during the day and had the classes in the evening. After the high school you could go at University- Faculty or Institute.

1971 high school students



1979 primary school student

1977 kindegarden children



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When I was student the manuals were prepared by teams of teachers, educational researchers and there were printed by "Editura didactica si pedagogica"- "Didactic and Pedagogical Publishing House". In my opinion the information contained in the manuals we used in the 70's was well organized and clearly presented.

Citizenship

In addition to the Pioneers and to the UTC- the Union of Communist Youth, in 1976 was established "Șoimii Patriei" -"The Fatherland's Falcons", a youth organization for children aged four to seven. The children had to learn to respect the party, to participate in demonstrations from a small age.

We had to do patriotic work- to practice in the agricultural field, in vineyards collecting grapes, in the fields and orchards, collecting vegetables and fruits, in archeological parks to uncover ruins and objects found the soil, or digging and decorating the land, gathering recyclables.

1973 high-school student



1974- young man



Everything was organised, the meetings, the elections, we were not free to speak.



Girls at a Communist parade 1978

The production in the farms and enterprises had to be good, the people had to be healthy. All the unsuccessful stories were kept hidden to the eyes of the ordinary people. If a group of youngsters was bigger than 3 persons, it could be considered being suspect and put under surveillance and investigation.



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Fashion:

We used to wear flared pants, blue jeans, or tailor made costumes.

I was lucky, living near the Romanian-Serbian border, my parents were holders of a small border traffic permit, they could go in Yougoslavia, sell and buy or exchange products, and different goods. This exchange was really good for our culture, because it was the only way we could buy foreign audio and video cassettes or disks, we could listen the music from abroad. The Yugoslavian people had more freedom, they could go and work in foreign countries, and return in their country, which was not the case for us.

1975 Long Dresses



1978



1977-78'



They also came in our country, selling clothes, deodorants, soap, chewing-gum, juice, cigarettes and a mix of vegetables good the soups and sauces.



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I was wearing tunics, short or very long dresses flower patterned, polyester blouses, with bright colors, tight fitting pants and platform shoes, sandals or high cut boots and low cut pants. Men were also wearing platform shoes.

1973



1972



The women had cowl neck sweaters and the men had striped v - neck velour shirts. I can say we liked the flower-power style.

During the different festivities we were wearing the traditional folk costume.

I think in the 70's the number of women who knew do handmade mugs and carpets diminished. Also, the style of the folk costume was influenced by the fashion and the by the women's lack of time.

Family

The relation with our parents was founded on respect. I think young couples didn't divorce so often like today.

We were watching the news on TV, listen the theater on radio, we were going together to the cinema.

Sometimes we were going on a terasse, drinking juice.

I helped my parents in their daily work, taking care of the house, the domestic animals. We had a cow and one horse. We used the horse for the transport and to work the land.



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

Wedding in 1970- the bride, her father and the bridegroom (left), the godparents (in the middle), receiving the gift-money (right), traditional wedding dance (bottom)



The agriculture was in an intense process of mechanization. Peasants were working in CAP- the Agricultural Cooperative for Production.

During summer holiday we could go in the free camps for youth, in Costinesti, on the Black Sea Coast. I liked that.

In the 70's almost 50% of the families afforded to buy a TV, a radio, a washing machine and an iron for clothes. In the villages women used mostly the charcoal iron for clothes.

Gastronomy : We liked the pies with fruits or cheese, the home-made eclairs and Amandina .

I think now the family doesn't do the Sunday feasts, gathering all the members around the table. Also, the food is not natural, the taste of meat is different.

I liked the products obtained from milk- yaourt, yellow cheese, Fagaras-cream cheese and Kandia chocolate.

Free time, leisure , games, traditions:

We spent our free time reading, going to the theatre, to the tea dance parties (usually home, to one of our friends, under the surveillance of their parents) or playing guitar, listening music.

When there were holidays, like Christmas time, we were going to our teacher's homes and sing traditional songs. Actually, from the 1950 the word Santa Claus in Romanian- Mos Craciun, was replaced by Mos Gerila- meaning Father Frost.



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

Hora dance and Lautari 1977



Wedding tradition In the village 1978



We were students and we liked to play guitar, going to parties, to weddings or going dancing in discos.



I think nowadays the children or the youngsters do not know so many traditional folk songs or customs as we knew. For example you can listen Plugusorul on the radio or see it on TV, not on the streets during the winter time like it was in the 70's.

During Easter we were going to the church. For a part of the adults it was forbidden to go to the church, because it was considered against the communist party ideology, which encouraged people to be atheist.

I think that "Calusul" , this fast folk dance is lost. If during my youth all the youngsters from my area new to dance it, now only the professional dancers and sometimes school groups know it.

Women at countryside fairs

I miss the authenticity of the "Lautari"'s music. 1972



Hobbies:

Going in trips with my friends or with the family members, doing picnics in the forest or in the mountain.

Doing wood crafts or aeromodelism.

Fishing.

We loved to ride bicycles and to do competitions between friends.

I loved dolls.

Girl with doll produced by Aradeanca factory



Riding a bicycle with place for the kids



Music: We liked to listen foreign music on Radio Europa Libera- Radio the Free Europe or Voice of America.

Our favorite musical groups were Rosu si Negru- Red and Black, Mondial (launched in 1968), Phoenix, the folk music like Marcel Saftiuc, Vali Sterian, Mircea Florian. In 1972 was created the Cenaclul Flacara, by Adrian Paunescu. "The Flame Literary Circle" organized spectacles in the House of Culture in the first sector in Bucharest. After, the spectacles and concerts were in sport rooms, on the stadium in many cities around the country. It was a cultural and artistic movement, promoting the avantgarde and the classical poetry and good young musicians: Mircea Florian, Doru Stănculescu, Nicu Vladimir, Vali Sterian, Marcela Saftiuc, Dan Chebac and the musical groups Sfinx, Pro Musica, Phoenix.

Famous movies: Mihai Viteazul (1970), Brigada Diverse intră în acțiune (1970) , BD în alertă (1971), Cu mâinile curate (1972), Prin cenușa imperiului (1976), Actorul și sălbaticii (1975), Ștefan cel Mare - Vaslui 1475 (1975), Septembrie (1978), Profetul, aurul și ardelenii (1978), Nea Mărin Miliardar (1979),

Games: "The stone bridge-Podul de Piatra", remmy, "lapte gros"



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Sports: Gymnastics, the football, volleyball, and the tennis were fashionable. Those living in harbor cities were practicing swimming, kaiac-canoe or rowing (canotaj)

Famous sportives:

Nadia Comaneci winner of three gold medals at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal and the first gymnast to be awarded a perfect score of 10 in an Olympic gymnastics event

Ilie Nastase (Nasty) is a Romanian former world No. 1 professional tennis player, one of the world's top players of the 1970s. Nastase was ranked world No. 1 between 1973 (23 August) and 1974 (2 June). Nastase won seven Grand Slam titles, he also won four Masters Grand Prix year-end championship titles and seven Championship Series titles (1970–73).

Ion Tiriac- with his friend Romanian Ilie Nastase he won the men's doubles in the 1970 French Open and reached the Davis Cup finals several times in the 1970s.

Ivan Patzaichin - Competing in five Summer Olympics, he won seven medals, more than any other competitor in the history of the Romanian canoeing events. This included four gold (C-1 1000 m: 1972, C-2 1000 m: 1968, 1980, 1984) and three silvers (C-2 500 m: 1980, 1984; C-2 1000 m: 1972).

He also won 22 world championship medals with nine golds (C-1 1000 m: 1973, 1977; C-1 10000 m: 1978, C-2 500 m: 1979, C-2 1000 m: 1970, 1981, 1983; C-2 10000 m: 1982), four silvers (C-1 1000 m: 1975, C-2 1000 m: 1971, C-2 10000 m: 1981, 1983), and nine bronzes (C-1 500 m: 1971, 1973, 1974; C-1 1000 m: 1974, 1978, 1979; C-1 10000 m: 1974, 1977, 1979).

Others: Military service souvenir photo 1974



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

The 70's in Spain

Education is regulated by the *Ley Orgánica de Educación* (LOE, Organic Law of Education) that expands upon Article 27 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. Education is compulsory and free for all children aged between 6 and 16 years, and is supported by the national government together with the governments of each of the country's 17 autonomous communities.

Once students have finished their Bachillerato, they can take their University Entrance Exam (*Pruebas de Acceso a la Universidad*, popularly called *Selectividad*) which differs greatly from region to region. The compulsory stage of secondary education is normally referred to by its initials: ESO (*Educación Secundaria Obligatoria*).

Citizenship The Spanish transition to democracy (Spanish: *Transición española a la democracia*), or simply the Transition (Spanish: *La Transición*) refers to the restoration of democracy in Spain after the death of Francisco Franco in 1975. The transition began shortly after Franco's death on 20 November 1975, while its completion has been variously said to be marked by the Spanish Constitution of 1978.

A call for democratic elections in June 1977 to elect a Cortes charged with drawing up a new democratic constitution.



Fashion: Doors of democracy were finally opened to Spain in the late 1970's and Spanish social and civil values started again to grow on modern patterns. New cultural movements based on freedom appeared and the same are continuing rapidly in Spain today.

The Spanish prêt-à-porter arrived in the late 1970s.

Family: During the Francisco Franco years, the ban on the sale of contraceptives was complete and rigid at least in theory, even though the introduction of the combined oral contraceptive pill had brought contraception to at least half a million Spanish women by 1975. The ban on the sale of contraceptives was lifted in 1978, but no steps were taken to ensure that they were used safely or effectively.



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Schools offered no sex education courses, and family planning centers existed only where local authorities were willing to pay for them. The consequence of a loosening of sexual restraints, combined with a high level of ignorance about the technology that could be substituted in their place, was a rise in the number of unwanted pregnancies, which led to the second policy problem: abortion.

Gastronomy: mediterranean diet, vegetables, fish, fruits, cereals

Free time, leisure , games, traditions:

Escondite: "Hide and seek" in the dark is a popular kid's game worldwide. The players "hide" and the "seeker" finds.

We liked watching TV.



we liked traveling by car



Gomas:

Is a traditional activity for kids, with Bolivian origins, that involves a long elastic band that is held by two or more players. A player, located in the middle, must do certain jumps and choreography movements with the elastic band to the rhythm of singing and clapping. If an error is made, players switch places.

Music: Jeanette – Porque Te Vas (1974), Alaska y los Pegamoides – Horror en el Hipermercado (1979)

Sports: Women's football competitions in Spain emerged in the 1970s. During the 1970s, wheelchair basketball began developing in the country.

We liked cyclism.



and basketball



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ORGANIZACIJA ZA INTEGRACIJA ROMANILOR



AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

EU 1970 - 1979

A growing Community – the first Enlargement

Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Union on 1 January 1973, raising the number of member states to nine.

The short, yet brutal, Arab-Israeli war of October 1973 result in an energy crisis and economic problems in Europe.

The last right-wing dictatorships in Europe come to an end with the overthrow of the Salazar regime in Portugal in 1974 and the death of General Franco of Spain in 1975. The EU regional policy starts to transfer huge sums to create jobs and infrastructure in poorer areas.

The European Parliament increases its influence in EU affairs and in 1979 all citizens can, for the first time, elect their members directly.

IN THE WORLD

the GO-GO years

The DISCO years

70's market crash, economic depression



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The 80's



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The 80's in ROMANIA

Education

Everything was rationalized and this was reflected over the situation in schools.

Each of us had to bring wood for the school, to take care of the fire and to maintain a warm temperature in the classes, but it was still cold. I remember we were freezing and before the lesson starts, the teacher was asking us to do few movements and to shake hands quickly. We were good learners and it was a competition, each of us wanted to be the best.

I graduated an industrial high school('81-'85). I was intern and we had to respect the programme We woke up at 06:30 AM, went to the canteen, and then to courses. After the courses at 13-14 PM, there was the lunch and we returned to the boarding school. We had to do our homework. During the free time we were going to watch TV in another room, which was larger and all the students gather there.

I didn't like the courses of R.S.R Geography, the Political Economy, it was a "wooden language", extremely difficult to learn. The only way to receive a good note was to learn by heart. In 1989 the students were still wearing uniforms.

1988 primary school, 1st degree



1980, school students, in Ilovat



Citizenship

The students organizations were: pioneers in school, and UTC at high school. The children from kinder garden belonged to the "Soimii patriei" organization.

We were going to meetings and street parades, celebrating communism and the president. Preparations and the activities were exhausting. We had to do long marches in the heat of the sun, without drinking water for hours.

We were doing PTAP, Training in order to defend our country. Here the young students are learning to carry a wounded and to accord the first aid.



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In autumn and summer we were doing agricultural work. We were collecting vegetables and fruits.

Here we were in 1982, at Garla Mare, joking about our situation- away from home for a long period, in bad living conditions- we stayed there for 2 months.

Behind us, on the gate of the barn where we were eating, somebody wrote "Surpriza emisiunii-The surprise of the show" and we took advantage of the sentence, to have fun.



Fashion

The early 80s brown and orange colours, velour and velvet were fashionable, also dressing like a tennis player was cool. For both men and women, the waistline was a little high.

1980

1981



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The mid-80s, we were wearing pop style clothes, bright colored accessories like sunglasses, bangles and hoop earrings, teased hair.

The legins were skin tight or parachute style with high waist and belt

We used water and sugar instead of styling gel.

The clothes were made by the mothers, the tailor. Sometimes people were bringing fancy clothes from Yugoslavia. On the Black Sea beaches tourists from Democratic Republic of Germany or Poland trade clothes, shoes, lipstick, nylon stockings in exchange for traditional Romanian blouses.

We loved branded products.

In 1989, when the Revolution took place, we were happy that we will be free to speak, to travel, to vote and to have the right to your own choice.

Family

We were helped by the parents to raise our kids

We had a very good relation, we were helping to the house holding, taking care of the animals, cooking.

In Baia de Arama region and in Ponoare, men's occupations were sheperd and miner

1980



1988



Gastronomy

Starting with 1981 the shops were almost empty. You could find some sparkling water, the biscuit Eugenia, low quality macaroni and sun flower oil, margarine, invented to replace the butter. We had tickets for the bread(the portion was $\frac{1}{4}$ bred for 1 person, so if the family had 4 members, you could buy 1 entire bred/day).

During the winter holiday my father was bringing home 1 kilo of oranges or banana (not every year). The color of bananas was green and I remember I was enchanted by their perfume and taste. To eat the orange was a real festivity, we gather all around him waiting our small piece.

When there were fairs we were eating "mici".

We liked to eat soup, roast chicken, sausages, "cozonaci". This was possible only if you had raised poultry in the yard.



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CENTRUL DE TURISM SI YOUTH ROMANIAN



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1985- note the woman carrying a chicken and the ceramic jug for water, on the table



1984 –preparing the pork meat



Free time, leisure , games, traditions:

We liked going out for picnics, playing football, riding Mobra
1st of Mai picnic 1980



I worked in Herculane and while waiting the bus, in the station, to go home I liked to embroider table clothes or to make decorative objects from macramé. Other women were doing the same.



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1987 at a birthday celebration party



1988- trip in the mountain



1986, at the house of culture in Ilovat



Local music band 1988



1983 wedding- Sarba dance



1982-in Orsova, on floating bicycle



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CIBRUL DE TURISM SEVERIN ROMANIA



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A good way to escape from the routine in the 80's was to read or to listen music.

Music: Angela Similea, Mirabela Dauer, Marina Stoica, Corina Chiriac, "Celelalte Cuvinte"(The Other Words), Semnal M, Progresiv TM, METROPOL, COMPACT
We were listening also foreign music- Deep Purple, Pink Floyd, AC/DC, Queen,

Famous movies: Vanatoarea de vulpi (1980), Croaziera (1981), De ce trag clopotele, Mitica? (1981), Maria - Mirabela (1981), Liceenii (1986), Padureanca (1987), "Moromeții" (1988), Mircea (1989)

Sports: we played football, handball, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and field tennis.

Other things

I think the tradition "datul de grinda" is lost in most of the villages and cities. The families do not prepare anymore "turta", the ritual bread which brings wealth in child's life.

Datul la grinda- 1989



and all the young people should learn folk dances, preserving our traditions
group of girls dancing traditional dances, in 1980



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The 80's in Spain

Education

Primary school was structured as three year cycles:

First Cycle (6 to 8 years of age), Second Cycle (8 to 10 years of age), Third Cycle (10 to 12 years of age)

Secondary school (ESO, Educación Secundaria Obligatoria) Consists of 4 years, structured as two cycles since the Organic Law for improvement of quality of education of 2013 (LOMCE, Ley orgánica para la mejora de la calidad educativa): First Cycle: 1st, 2nd and 3rd year, Second Cycle: 4th year.

The second cycle contains two options: one geared towards the Spanish Baccalaureate, and the other towards vocational training.

Spanish Bachillerato is the post-16 stage of education, comparable to the A Levels/Higher (Scottish) in the UK, the French Baccalaureate in France or the International Baccalaureate.

The vocational training is also a common possibility after ESO or after the Spanish Baccalaureate. There are two different types of programs: Middle Grade Training Cycles (Ciclos Formativos de Grado Medio), similar to BTEC Level 3 extended diploma, and Superior-level Training Cycles (Ciclos Formativos de Grado Superior), similar to BTEC Level 4/5 diploma. After completion of programs, the students are awarded with a technician diploma.



Citizenship

Although volunteering activities had existed before, it was not until the establishment of a democratic regime that the volunteer movement could really come into sight. In this context, thanks to the existence of a political landscape favorable to the emergence of autonomous voluntary organisations, a volunteer movement started to evolve. The recent history of Spain might explain why volunteering is still relatively small and weak compared to other countries in Western Europe. However, it is progressively moving forward.

In 1983, approximately 46 percent of Spain's university enrollment was female, the thirty-first highest percentage in the world, and comparable to most other European countries.

SPAIN is EU member country since: 1 January 1986



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

Fashion: Grupo Inditex started in 1980 with his main label ZARA, which had also revolutionized the Spanish fashion beyond its borders

Family: In the summer of 1981, the Congress of Deputies approved a divorce law with the votes of about thirty Union of the Democratic Center deputies who defied the instructions of party conservatives. As a consequence, Spain had a divorce law that permitted the termination of a marriage in as little as two years following the legal separation of the partners. Still, it would be an exaggeration to say that the new divorce law opened a floodgate for the termination of marriages.



Between the time the law went into effect at the beginning of September 1981, and the end of 1984, only slightly more than 69,000 couples had availed themselves of the option of ending their marriages, and the number declined in both 1983 and 1984. There were already more divorced people than this in Spain in 1981 before the law took effect.

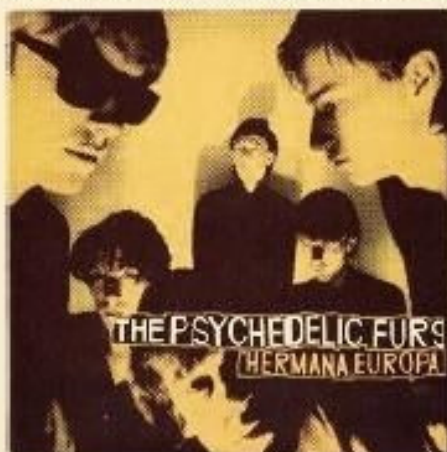
Gastronomy: The cuisine of Valencia has two components: the rural (products of the field) and the other coastal, which is seafood. One of the most popular dishes is paella, but there are many other rice dishes, such as Arroz con costra, Arròs negre, fideuà and throw rice, Arroz al horno, and rice with beans and turnips.



Free time, leisure , games, traditions: Oca: The game of the Goose is a traditional and fun children's game. It is a board game with numbered spaces arranged in a spiral. The players' pieces move based on dice-throws and face a wide variety of shortcuts and obstacles to reach the end. We liked to watch TV, to listen music, to do trips in nature



Music: Punk rock in Spain started its most successful stage with bands like La Polla Records and Eskorbuto.



La Movida Madrileña was a countercultural movement that produced many bands influenced by punk and new wave, such as Radio Futura, Alaska y Dinarama, Gabinete Caligari, Nacha Pop, Loquillo y los Trogloditas and Los Secretos. Hard rock acts such as Los Suaves or Barricada emerged with lack of promotion. Heavy metal bands also appeared in the early 1980s like Barón Rojo and Obús.

Sports: Football, tennis and skiing were fashionable



1980 - 1989

The changing face of Europe - the fall of the Berlin Wall

The Polish trade union, Solidarność, and its leader Lech Walesa, become household names across Europe and the world following the Gdansk shipyard strikes in the summer of 1980.

In **1981**, **Greece** becomes the **10th member** of the **EU**.

1986 - Spain and Portugal became **EU members**.

In **1986** the **Single European Act** is signed.

This is a treaty which provides the basis for a vast **six-year programme** aimed at sorting out the problems with the **free-flow of trade across EU borders** and thus creates the **'Single Market'**.

There is major political upheaval when, on **9 November 1989**, the **Berlin Wall** is pulled down and the border between East and West Germany is opened for the first time in 28 years, this leads to the reunification of Germany when both East and West Germany are united in October 1990.

IN THE WORLD

the PUNK years

The ROCK years

fall of Communism



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The

90's-2000

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The 90'-2000 in Romania

Education

In 1991 our high school received the first computers and we had the first course of programming. In 1992 teachers told us that we can come at school without uniforms.

Citizenship

Immediately after the Revolution from 1989, UTC, pioneers and soimii patriei were dissolved.

There was no longer only one party. Many political parties were formed immediately, creating a pluralist political life.

Democracy developed slowly, with ups and downs, with confusing and agitated periods.

There was no youth organization, clearly defined, but we were free to vote and to express our wishes. Student's unions existed.

The first free elections were organized on 20th May 1990.

In 21 March – Romania applies to join the Council of Europe, demand accepted on 7 October 1993.

The inflation was very high, prices changed every day. The markets and shops were full with imported goods.

When we were students we couldn't afford too much.

1990, primary school students, in uniform



1998, primary school children



1992 high school students without uniforms
without uniforms



1995 high school students



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Here is a student's dormitory, in 1997. The bed and the table had iron bars. We liked to decorate the room walls with our favorite actors and singers.



NGO's and non-profit foundations from abroad were assisting and giving support in our country. There were organized the first learning exchanges abroad.

A large number of schools, high-schools and Universities received the support of the European Union starting with the year 1994, through the Phare programme (25 million ECU total budget)-for trainings, buildings and sport fields renovation, computers, equipment for the labs, books etc.

Fashion

In the beginning of the 90's we were wearing: casual look with T-shirts, jeans, trousers or skirts for the girls, shoes, sandals or sport shoes. The other trend was rock style- with black clothes, jeans, long hair.

Later the hip-hop and rave style appeared. The classical style was the choice for going to the office, for work.

2000



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In our village only 2 woman knew to create traditional costumes. Young woman and men were wearing very rarely the folk costume.

I could describe myself as being anti-conformist in fashion.

1994



Family

We gathered together, all the cousins, in the house and we were playing. My mother prepared lunch or dinner for all. We helped them in the house and the vegetables garden. 1990 in Ilovita

1991 "Adapatul miresei", wedding In Ilovita



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I love my family and I respect my parents. I can say that in comparison with others we did not meet around the table too often. After 18 years old I left from home, I didn't help them too much, I traveled a lot.

Gastronomy

I remember the concentrated syrups TEC, you could drink it at each corner of the street, after the Revolution. If I'm thinking now, it wasn't so healthy for us, but we enjoyed it. I liked stew, mamaliga with cheese and cream, the eggplant salad with mayonnaise and the "borsch"

In the city, in the restaurants there was a large variety of food, prepared after recipes from worldwide, like pizza, Italian pasta, ice cream, various chocolates, shaorma, kebab, hamburgers and different juices.

My favorite foods are French fries and pizza.

Free time, leisure, games, traditions:

Starting from the 1st March 1990 there were 5 working days and 2 free days, in factories, institutions, the same for the schools and Universities.

The number of clubs and discos increased and we were moving from one place to another to have fun.

Private TV channels and radios were launched, with 24 hour broadcasting (comparing with the 2 hours and 1 TV channel broadcasting during communist period).

The private gyms started the activity, some of my friends used to go there.

We could buy personal computers, use them for work, storing data, watching movies and playing computer games.

We liked to go to the theatre, the cinema.

Traditions

I liked that Santa Claus was back.

Sorcova, a tradition after the New Year



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I think the "Invaruichitul" custom is lost – 2 weeks after the Easter, 2 children or youngsters became "se invaruichesc", they become cousins, relatives. Each child makes a crown from willow branches, they put the crown on the head and they go on the river bank There, each child pronounce the words:

"- Hai, varuica, hai!

-Ba, varuica, ba !

-Daca nu vine zici « Varuica, pan' la moarte/ Sa-ti sece mainile din coate ! »

After this the two children knock the red eggs and they throw the crowns in the river.

Music: BUG MAFIA – PANTELIMONUL PETRECE-1996, ANIMAL X – N-AM CREZUT-2000, Phoenix, the rock band formed in 1962 comeback in 1990, IRIS, Dan Bitman, CARGO
Famous movies : Balanța, Lucian Pintilie-1992, E pericoloso sporgersi, de Nae Caranfil 1993, Eu sunt Adam!, Dan Pița- 1996, Gadjó Dilo-Tony Gatlif 1997, Triunghiul morții, de Sergiu Nicolaescu 1999

Games: Prinsa, Baba Oarba, Tara, tara vrem ostasi!, Tintar, Ratele si vanatorii, Nu te supara frate, Monopoly

Sports: football, swimming, volleyball, Paragliding, climbing, cyclism

Famous sportives:

Gheorghe Hagi is a Romanian former footballer, considered one of the best attacking midfielders in Europe during the 1980s and 1990s and the greatest Romanian footballer of all time. Galatasaray fans called him 'Comandante' (The Commander) and Romanians called him 'Regele' (The King).

Gabriela Szabo is a retired Romanian runner. She competed in the 1500 m and 5000 m events at the 1996 and 2000 Olympics, and won a gold, a silver and a bronze medal.

Szabo is a three-time world champion.

Others:In 1992, la Pestera Muierii- at Muierii Cave



In 1993 Romania the mobile phones NMT 450 started to be used through Telefonica – Telemobil

Starting from 1998 Internet is used in Romania



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

1990 - 1999

A Europe without frontiers

With the collapse of communism across central and eastern Europe, Europeans become closer neighbours.

In 1993 the **Single Market** is completed with the **'four freedoms'** of: **movement of goods, services, people and money.**

The 1990s is also the decade of two treaties, the **'Maastricht' Treaty on European Union in 1993** and the **Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999.**

People are concerned about how to **protect the environment** and also how Europeans can act together when it comes to security and defence matters. In **1995 the EU gains three more new members, Austria, Finland and Sweden.** A small village in Luxembourg gives its name to the **'Schengen' agreements** that gradually allow people to travel without having their passports checked at the borders. Millions of young people **study in other countries with EU support.** **Communication** is made **easier** as more and more people start using **MOBILE PHONES** and the **INTERNET.**



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The **ESPAÑA** 90's **2000** XXI

THE EDUCATION Is organised according to the organic Law of Education from 2006 (LOE) but this law was modified in 2013 with the new Law (LOMCE) in order to improve the Education in Spain.

The education is public, with compulsory education from 6 to 16 years old. After the obligatory school, in order to go to university, there are 2 pre university years.

Since 2010, our educational plan equaled the European with the Bologna Process. Therefore, all degrees are 4 years.

The evaluation system was with notes from 1 to 10 and english language is the first foreign language learnt.

CITIZENSHIP In Spain, The Education for Citizenship aims to promote the development of free and upright people through nurturing self-esteem, personal dignity, freedom and responsibility and the formation of future citizens with discretion, respect, equity and solidarity, they know their rights, assume their duties and develop civic habits so that they can exercise citizenship effectively and responsibly.



FASHION.

The styles from all decades coexist together.

Above all we wear skinny jeans, t-shirts and sweatshirts and colorfully dyed hair is on fashion.



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FAMILY. The concept of family has changed. There are very extended families while others are reduced to the couple. There are families with separated parents, with same-sex parents, etcetera. Grandparents are a great help looking after and educating children since in most families, both the mother and the father works.



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AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALBACETE

GASTRONOMY.

Paella of Valencia.

Fabada of Asturias



Cocido of Madrid.

Gazpacho of Andalucia.



Spanish omelette.

Ham.

FREE TIME, LEISURES, GAMES



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FREE TIME, LEISURES, GAMES We like travelling, going to the beach, playing traditional games but above all, we waste our free time with our mobile phone, tv,



computer games and going to party.



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SPORTS Young people practice all kind of sports like swimming, kayak, surfing, football, basketball, paddle tennis, hiking... Almost all the young people practice a sport or go to gym.



The XXI in Romania

Education

There are many publishing houses for the manuals, with various views of the school programme.

Until the 10th degree the manuals are free, after this the parents should buy them, but it is not always like this.

There are public schools and private schools for all the levels. The schools can choose if the students are wearing uniform or not. There are theoretical, technical (VET) and vocational schools and faculties of 2,3,4 years. After this the students can go to Master and Doctorate.

In 2007 the Student's Council was founded. Through this structure the students promote projects and programmes encouraging youngsters personal development, volunteering, their own involvement in education, the civic, social and cultural life and a behavior oriented toward the good of the community.

The bacalaureate exam changed after the 1990's- the Romanian one has a single degree. The subjects (except subject A) depend on the profile studied (Romanian: profil de studiu): mathematics and computer science (Romanian: matematică-informatică), philology (Romanian: filologie), natural sciences (Romanian: științe ale naturii), social sciences (Romanian: științe sociale), or various other vocational tracks (Romanian: filiera vocațională), and the candidate's choice.



The Hungarian minority living in Romania and taking bacalaureate examination translate Bacalaureat into Érettségi, which means maturity, like the Spanish Matura. Diploma de Bacalaureat is translated into Érettségi Diploma.

The marking scale is between 1 and 10. In order to pass, students must obtain at least 5.00 in every subject with a minimum 6.00 overall.

We like going to school, even if sometimes we found the manuals with too much information then what we need. I had an English teacher for the English culture and civilization. We were very attracted by the way he teach, it was different.

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We participated to projects, we had exchanges in Turkey and Poland. It is interesting to know how everything works in another country and to learn and enjoy the trips in the same time.

I did the training and the apprenticeship in Portugal, with my colleagues and teachers. I liked it. In school we develop our competencies.

Citizenship

Since 2007 Romania is a member of the European Union.

The Law of volunteering was adopted in 2001 and it was improved. The Law of volunteering from 2014 is recognising the volunteer work as experience in the field in which you do the activities. The Law from 2014 succeeds in providing consistent and harmonized solutions at European level to problems of organizations working with volunteers and thus creating a modern legal framework, appropriately adapted to the national and European context in the field of volunteering.

There are different ways of expression for us: the student's councils, the non-profit NGO's and foundations, the youth centers and during the debates at the Direction of youth and sports, the projects, the meeting with the representatives of the local, national and European administration or during the international youth meetings.

I think some of the young people now express their will and thoughts in music, graffiti, paintings.

I participated in youth projects and trainings financed by the European Comission through Youth in Action programme (2007-2013). Now, with the new programme Erasmus+ (2014-2020) I want to do a study visit, an EVS stage and after I finish the faculty I wish to do my internship abroad. There are opportunities of training, exchanging good practices and to travel and know the world, that my parents wish they could benefit when they were young.

Family- we respect our parents and we have an open relation.



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Fashion

I think the classical style is still modern.

In my opinion the fashion is influenced by technology, there are new materials, textiles inspired from nature and the capacities of adapting to the environment of insects.

The styles are various: pop, boho-chic, unisex military inspired clothes, sport style, the 80's style and ethnic style are back.

I like to wear the skinny jeans.

Gastronomy

We like traditional food.

Even if a lot of us eat junk food, we are thinking more and more to have a healthy eating lifestyle.

I like fruits.

Free time, leisure, games, traditions:

We are addicted to internet, computer games, mobile phones and tablets.

We like to do trips with our friends.



Traditions

I like Easter and Christmas holidays.

We celebrate both Dragobetele and Valentines day.

Music: hundreds of singers and bands compose songs using computer software to create rhythm and to alter the voices. After one hit or one album, most of these singers and bands disappear. 2003 - O-Zone - Dragostea din tei, 2004 - Hi-Q - Gasca mea, 2009 - Edward Maya feat. Vika Jigulina - Stereo love, 2012 - Connect-R - Vara nu dorm, 2013 - Vama - Perfect fara tine ? , 2016- Cortes feat. Lora - Puncte Puncte.

Sports: cycling, skating, roller skates, parkour

Famous sportives:

Cătălina Ponor (born 20 August 1987) is a Romanian artistic gymnast. She won three gold medals at the 2004 Summer Olympics, on balance beam, floor, and as part of the Romanian team. She also earned a silver medal on floor and a bronze medal as part of the Romanian team at the 2012 Summer Olympics, as well as multiple World Championship and European Championship medals.

Sandra Raluca Izbășa (born 18 June 1990) is a Romanian artistic gymnast. She is a double Olympic champion, having won the floor event at the 2008 Olympics and vault at the 2012



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Olympics. She is also a winner of two Olympic bronze medals (as part of the Romanian team, in 2008 and 2012), and multiple World Championship and European Championship medals.

Simona Halep (born 27 September 1991) is a Romanian professional tennis player who is currently ranked world no. 6. Halep first broke into the world's top 50 at the end of 2012, the top 20 in August 2013, and then the top 10 in January 2014 (after reaching the Australian Open quarterfinal). She won her first 6 WTA titles in the same calendar year in 2013 (a feat that was last achieved by Steffi Graf in 1986 when she won her first 7), being named the WTA's Most Improved Player at its end, as well as being named ESPN Center Court's 2013 Most Improved Player. Halep reached the 2014 French Open final, her first Grand Slam final, where she played against Maria Sharapova, losing in three sets. She also reached the final of the WTA Finals the same year, losing to Serena Williams in straight sets after having defeated her earlier in the tournament.

Halep has been the most clicked player on WTATennis.com for two consecutive years (2014–2015), when she was awarded the WTA Most Popular Player of the Year prize.

Famous movies : 2008- Nunta mută, Horațiu Mălăieșe, 2009-Amintiri din Epoca de Aur 1: Tovarăși, frumoasă e viața!, de Cristian Mungiu, 2013- Domnișoara Christina, de Alexandru Maftai, 2014- Quod Erat Demonstrandum, #Selfie, Cristina Iacob

Computer generated landscapes and characters changed completely the cinema. 3d and 4d movies are very common and still spectacular. Avatar, Star Wars, James Bond, remakes after classical cartoons, Batman, Superman, Spiderman, Ironman, Men in Black, etc.

Games: High quality computer graphics are used to create computer games- Mortal Kombat X, GTA5, Facebook has a lot of small games, but very addictive-Candy Crush, Dragon Slayer

Trip – “The Infinity Column”, created by Brancusi in Targu Jiu



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Other:

Between 1990- 2002 the education was reformed in 3 stages- between 1990-1995 the education system was organised on the basis of the Constitution adopted in 1991 and Government decisions, emitted for each school/academic year. The curriculum was changed, the communist content no longer existed, compulsory education was reduced from 10 to 8 years.

The beginning of the second stage of the education reform was marked by the promulgation on July 24 1995 of the Education Law 84/1995, republished, amended and completed, establishing the fundamental principles, the organisation and administration of the national education system as well as the structure, content and finalities of education of all levels. This led to major changes in curriculum, teacher training, pupils' assessment and evaluation, occupational standards, school textbooks, management and financing of education, education conditions in rural areas.

The next stage of the education reform began 2002, with the engagement to participate in the Lisbon Process. On the basis of evaluation of the progresses achieved in education reform and considering the common European objectives established through "Education & Training 2010" programme, the education policy focused on the following priorities: facilitating the access to education, developing human resources for the knowledge society and adjustment of vocational education and training to labour market requirements, in order to ensure economic and social cohesion



2000 – 2009

Further expansion

The **EURO** (from 1999 on the world markets) is the new currency for many Europeans. 11 September 2001 becomes synonymous with the 'War on Terror' after hijacked airliners are flown into buildings in New York and Washington.

EU countries begin to work much more closely together to fight crime. The political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed when no fewer than **10 new countries join the EU in 2004- Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.**

followed by two more in 2007- Romania and Bulgaria.

Global crisis 2008

The Treaty of Lisbon is ratified by all EU countries before entering into force on 1 December 2009.

2010 – today

A decade of opportunities and challenges

The new decade starts with a severe economic crisis, but also with the hope that investments in new green and climate-friendly technologies and closer European cooperation will bring lasting growth and welfare.



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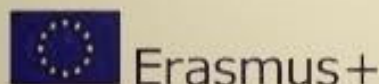
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Victor Martinez	Alexandra Predescu
Elisa Herrero	Mihai Tirlui
Mario Guirado	Ionela Ticusi
Guillermo Corcoles	Ana-Maria Butaru

the leaders

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in charge of the project

Sonia Zornoza - Tudor-Mihai Padina

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The members of The folk group "Lilac from Ponoare"

The Secondary School "Dr. Alexandru M. Popescu" Ponoarele

The Mayor from Ponoarele

Act Integration Association and Europa Directo Albacete volunteers

"Hercules" High school from Herculane

The Secondary School from Malovat

The Secondary School from Floresti

The Secondary School from Sisesti

The Secondary School "Dumitru Crasoveanu" from Izvoru Barzii

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The Cultural Center "NichitaStanescu"

The folk group Danubius

The Deaf People Association Drobeta Turnu Severin

The Association "Filantropia Severin"

The Association "ANDA"

Sportiv Club Drobeta

The Youth Foundation Mehedinti

The Mayors and the City Hall from Drobeta Turnu Severin and Albacete

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