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Family represents one of the oldest links

The development of humanity has been indissolubly linked to the setting up and evolution of forms of collectivity and the family represents one of the oldest and most specific links that can assure the continuity and the total accomplishment of the human being. Although the family is relatively independent on society within which it has been forming, its organization and evolution are eventually determined and influenced by the way of organizing the society it represents.

Today, on the basis of the results of scientific investigations, many researches have come to the conclusion that the contemporary family has lost many of the traits of a social institution because the household couple has become more interested in satisfying their own interests than in performing functions which the society has attributed to the institution of family. Thus, the family climate has been deteriorating and as such disfunctions of the family appear.

It is in a family that the most profound affective relations have been developing, and, at the same time, it is one of the main centres of aggressiveness. Here each member of the family "takes off" his/her clothes which he wears within the society and shows his/her true face. Everyone can express freely their resentments which they have felt throughtout the whole day. Here they also express their frustrations and unfulfilled desires they have passed through and were not able to pour out in the outside world. Within a family, Each member of the family can express their personality and here aggressiveness becomes more pronounced than anywhere else. Families dominated by a lot of conflicts, in which love, mutual fondness and friendly relations are missing represent favourable media for the emergence of various types of abuse which negatively influence the process of development and perfecting of a child's personality and his/her mental health.

Many times causes of such situations are either of psychoaffective character, for example, the vanity of one of the parents, the parents' indifference to the child's behaviour, the parents' gealousy with respect to their child perceived as a rival, ignorance and misunderstanding of the child's necessities as regards his/her upbringing and education; or of other type, such as, consumption of alcohol and drug abuse, maltreatment and violence, adultery, sexual abuse, etc.

Thus, the child suffers because of his/her specific statute in the society. He is controlled and manipulated by adults which in such a way show their power, superiority thus gaining satisfaction. All these manifestations produce a negative influence upon the development and formation of the child's personality. Often, the child faces alone the atrocities of these types of behaviour and because of this becomes aggressive, rude and sometimes even violent.

Children which grow in such pathologic surroundings can suffer because of this their whole lives. The sentiments of fear, helplessness, fury shown by the child condition psychopathological disorders and an abnormal aggressive demeanour, a revolting behaviour, etc. This situation leads to a disbalance of behaviour and emotional states. These children face various difficulties, for example, their capacity to



concentrate diminishes, they quickly get tired both mentally and physically, are lonely or, on the contrary, are rude, lying, malignant, emotive, are incapable of assuming responsibility for their own behaviour, cannot express their thoughts, wishes, quickly get involved into conflict situations with people surrounding them, they have developed the conviction that violence is one of the modalities of solving problems. The chronic emotional traumatism formed in childhood is the cause of modifications of the personality traits of a child and leads to the creation of a destructive and dangerous potential which disfavours the society.

When reaching maturity, children raised in such families, take over the same type of behaviour and attitudes; those who don't know what parental love is, and are maltreated or neglected can develop afterwards low self-esteem, might be unhappy and, what is more serious, can become incapable of transmitting to their own children love and affection which they didn't have in their childhood themselves. The complex of inferiority is that factor which can hinder their accomplishment both in their families and on a professional level.

The economic and political changes which took place in the Republic of Moldova at the end of the XXth century have facilitated the emergence of democratic ideas, elements of the civil society, freedom of expression, have contributed to the assertion of human rights, etc. At the same time, these changes have created difficult socio-economic situation; have led to the growth of the level of poverty, unemployment, the number of crimes; have affected all the domains of life and social categories; have aggravated the generationa gap, children being the ones who suffer most of all because of this. The verbal aggression, threatening, humiliation, ignoring, violent criticis are considered to be adequate means for the socialization of children. In some families, beating is considered to be the only modality with the help of which good educational results can be obtained. It is considered to be a miraculous remedy which in suited doses can help in any situation. The social environment impregnated with violence, criminality, delinquency, and poverty facilitate the persistent neglect of children, and, at the same time, block the possibility to face the consequences of this phenomenon. In such conditions it is imperative that we should undertake a complex evaluation of the child's needs and necessities.

It is claimed that children are our future, but in order to confirm this, we need to offer them the opportunity to enjoy special attention. We should also create favourable conditions so that they can become good citizens of our country.

**Natalia Pavlicenco,
social worker,
Centre for Placement of Children,
Regina Pacis Foundation**

WHO – annually 2.3 mln people become victims of hard drinking

UNO, January 28/ RIS Novosti reporter/. As stated by the participants at the 122nd session held by the World Health Organization, every year 2.3 mln people perish because of various diseases and traumas caused by hard drinking.

According to the information offered by the UN News Agency, “The WHO experts consider that the “harmful consumption of alcohol” undermines the health of the population and appears to be one of the main causes of premature mortality and invalidity. Every year, 2.3 mln people perish because of various diseases and traumas caused by hard drinking.”

Delegates to the session adopted a resolution calling upon member-states to coordinate on the international level the strategy aiming at combating the abuse of alcoholic drinks. The WHO experts dropped a hint for us to understand that they do not plead for a complete prohibition of alcohol consumption, they only remind us how important it is to observe the quantity and quality of the drinks.

As pointed out by the communique, “Specialists note that the notion of “harmful consumption of alcohol” includes several aspects:

- the volume of drinks consumed in a certain period of time;
- the frequency of their consumption;

- the quality of alcoholic drinks, particularly, the content of toxic substances, such as methanol, in them.”

News Agency Noutăți – Moldova

The Civil Society in Moldova will Monitor the Activities Meant to Reduce and Combat Corruption

Chișinău. The civil society will monitor in the period from January 2008 to February 2009 activities meant to reduce and combat corruption in the judicial system, at the Customs and Fiscal Services, Ministry of Domestic Affairs, Ministry of Public Health and the Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption.



On Wednesday, at a press conference organized by the INFOTAG Agency, Mircea Eșanu, secretary of the Anticorruption Alliance, specified that monitoring will be performed in particular by five NGOs – members of the alliance: Agency for the Support of Juridical Education, Human Rights Resource Centre, Centre Pro Marshall, Transparency International Moldova, Centre for Analysis and Prevention of Corruption.



Mr. Eșanu pointed out: *“The Anticorruption Alliance will utilize a unique methodology of monitoring which is based on the experience in the domain gained by Bulgaria and which will be adjusted to the present day life in Moldova. It will be based on the results obtained when conducting polls, interviews, and while studying documents and articles from local and national press. Reports on monitoring will be presented quarterly. The goal of this monitoring is the unbiased evaluation of the degree of transparency and of the capacities of public institutions involved in the process of prevention and combating of corruption in Moldova.”*

Susan Van Pelt, representative of the Academy for Academic Development, which has financially supported the programme, urged the authorities of Moldova to be open - hearted in their relationships with the civil society. *“We have enjoyed so far a close cooperation between state structures and civil society and hope that it will continue to develop. Only in such a way can corruption in Moldova be reduced and combated,” she pointed out.*

INFOTAG specifies: *The activities of monitoring take place within the framework of the Programme “The Consolidation of Capacities of Monitoring of the Civil Society in Moldova” which is financially supported by the Corporation “The Challenges of the Millenium.”*

Infotag.md

A Russian Academician claims that in the Republic of Moldova there exists the phenomenon of trafficking of human organs

DECA – press communicates that the Russian academician Sergei Gotie, head of the Section of Transplantation within the Centre of Surgery named after Petrovski from Moscow, declared in the last issue of the daily “Rossiiskaia Gazeta” that in the Republic of Moldova there would continue to exist networks of trafficking of human organs.

Gotie reported to “Rossiiskaia Gazeta, “I know for sure that one can sell a kidney in Turkey. People who need money can go there and sell one of their kidneys. Some information is available which confirm the fact that there is a stream of needy people from the Republic of Moldova who continue to sell their organs.”



Previously, DECA-press spread the information about an investigation performed by some journalists where they tried to describe the situation concerning the phenomenon of trafficking of human organs. As a result of the investigation performed by the journalists, it has been stated that in Moldova the phenomenon of trafficking of human organs practically doesn't exist anymore and legal institutions have actively combated this phenomenon. Viorel Ciobanu, public prosecutor, head of the Department dealing with the prevention and combating of the phenomenon of trafficking of human beings within the General Prosecutor's Office has communicated to the reporter of DECA-



press that the geographical location of the phenomenon of trafficking of human organs is determined by three zones where hotbeds of the phenomenon had developed: in the southern part of the Republic of Moldova (Cimișlia, Vulcănești), in the central part of Moldova (the village Mingir, district of Hîncești) and in the north of Moldova (Edineț). All cases of trafficking of human organs took place in the period from 1990 to 2002.

Officials from the Ministry of Domestic Affairs of the Republic of Moldova have informed that in the first nine months of 2007 out of the total number of 238 offences related to the phenomenon of trafficking of human beings, including children, only 4 cases of trafficking of human beings with the purpose of withdrawal of their organs for transplantation into patients from Turkey have been registered. However, it is specified by the Ministry of Domestic Affairs, that the respective offences were committed in the period from 2001 to 2002. In 2006, only one case of this type was traced out and this fact denotes that the Ministry of Domestic Affairs puts forth more efforts with a view to detecting cases of trafficking of human organs even if they took place 5 years ago.

Data obtained from the Ministry of Domestic Affairs denote that some cases of trafficking of human beings with a view to withdrawing of human organs have existed after 2002, as well. Thus, at the third stage a hotbed of the phenomenon was traced out in two districts from the northern part of Moldova, in Edineț and Ocnița. A trafficker of human beings, Mircea Strugaru by name, was sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment.

Officials from the Ministry of Domestic Affairs claim that in the course of the last years the authorities of the Republic of Moldova have undertaken a number of actions aiming at counteracting of the phenomenon. Thus, in 2001, the National Committee for Combatting the Phenomenon of Trafficking of Human Beings was set up. At the same time, the National Plan for Prevention and Combating of the Phenomenon of Trafficking of Human Beings was approved. In 2005, the Law "Regarding the prevention and combating of the phenomenon of trafficking of human beings" was adopted as well. In 2006 modifications in the Criminal Code concerning the assumption of legal responsibility for juridical persons and persons of high rank involved in trafficking of human beings were made. In 2005, the Centre for combating the phenomenon of trafficking of human beings within the Ministry of Domestic Affairs was set up. Some treaties and international agreements which refer to this phenomenon have been ratified and relations of cooperation with NGOs from Moldova and other countries from abroad have been established.

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People like the old man Trofim Godea have remained to keep the flame of our villages burning

At his age, the old man Trofim Godea from the village Boghenii Vechi is quite vigorous and doesn't give in. The old man is 80 years old, but even on his birthday, on February 2, he had pruned the trees in his orchard. He is the owner of two shares of land and works hard. He never complains and doesn't seek for gratuitous help.

"We have got everything: both flour and lard", he keeps joking. Even his pension doesn't seem to be that small to him. He gets a pension that is equal to 540 lei monthly. Besides, he also gets 50 lei as a reward for the order "The Red Flag for Labour". He gets this amount of money after decades of hard work: he started to work by hoeing the soil in the field as member of the collective farm in 1949, then he worked as a team leader, chief of the cattle farm, and shop manager. He also had to deal with the acquisition of fruit and vegetables.

He has had a life like in films: with ups and downs. He is talking about his life as if he were reading a story from a book. He was born in the village Mînzatești, in the family of a householder. There were two children in the family and then their future seemed to be promising. But one day everything had changed for the worse. The day of June 6, 1949 came. They were saved by a miracle from deportation. Somebody announced them in good time what had been prepared for them. "My father and my brother ran away. My mother and I closed the door with a padlock and hid hereabouts. Some time at night, the secretary of the village organization of the young communist league appeared together with a military man. He started to call mother. We came out of the hiding place. They took us to the house and ordered us to gather our belongings as two hours later a lorry was to come to take us", relates the old man in colourful details as if everything had happened the day before. One minute of inattention on the side of uninvited guests was enough and mother and the son ran for their lives. They had concealed themselves in the forest for 10 days. After that they hid in their relatives' house. Shortly after that, Trofim was invited to a wedding party in the village Boghenii Vechi where he met a hardworking and kind girl, Veronica by name. They built together a house and had lived happily for many years, giving birth to 5 children. The destiny however had prepared a lot of trials for the old man Trofim. His wife died in a devastating fire. The God helped him to overcome this misfortune as well. Later on, he married another woman as hardworking and kind as the first one. They have been living together for 16 years already. The old man Trofim has 9 grandchildren, 5 grand-grandchildren. All of them are scattered all over the world. His daughters are in Italy. One of his sons is also in Italy. One of his granddaughters lives in Austria, another one lives in Cluj, Romania. "Practically everyone has left. Why should they stay here, in this gully.", he says. People like the old man Trofim – hardworking, wise and kind – hearted -have remained to keep the light of our villages alight.

Lucia Bacalu, Express from Ungheni
