

**Numarul 4 /2009**

<b>1.Eugen Strautiu</b>	DIN ISTORIA REGIMENTULUI GRANICERESC ROMÂN DE LA ORLAT (1764-1851) HISTORY PAGES OF BORDER ROMANIAN REGIMENT FROM ORLAT (1764-1851)
<b>Abstract</b>	The 1 <sup>st</sup> Border Regiment from Orlat was an army frame inside the Military Border of Transylvania (germany: Siebenbürgische Militärgrenze) made in 1764 by the imperial authorities as sanitarian belt on the south border of Transylvania Princedom. The 1 <sup>st</sup> Border Regiment from Orlat had an effective of about 3000 persons, divided in three battalions, having headquarters in Hateg, Orlat and Vaida-Recea. This military structure indwelled the most extended land inside the transylvanian military border. It was spread from the Iron Gate, over the parts of Hunedoara county, of Superior Alba and Inferior Alba counties, through the Orastie, Sibiu, Miercurea Chairs, over the Fagaras and Brasos districts. Its residence was on Orlat, near Sibiu. For Sibiu area and for the roamnian nation, the regiment performed in a cumulative way, economical, social, cultural and educative positions.
<b>Keywords</b>	military service, rangering missions, revolutionaryarmy, military training, national sense
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<b>2.Ghenadie Gore</b>	RECURGerea LA FORTA ÎN RELATIILE INTERNATIONALE RECURRENCE TO FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
<b>Abstract</b>	The international relations complexity sometimes goes to powerlessness of settlement international problems through peaceful means. In such cases the international stage actors turn to force usage. According to classic war law, the state suveranity is in direct connexion with its capacity to attest its roght to accomplish the national interests through force usage in relations with other states, in case when those interests can't be achieved through political means. Pursuant to the classic doctrine of nation law, the sovereign state held the right to appeal to force implementation in its relations with other states and this was a basic law which described a state comparing with other.
<b>Keywords</b>	international relations, international society, war, amed force
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<b>3.Gabriela Albu</b>	ANARHISMUL. CONSIDERATII IDEOLOGICE SI DE SECURITATE ANARCHISM. IDEOLOGICAL AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS
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<b>Abstract</b>	<p>There are few decades since the humanity had habituate to think and develop in the globalization paradigm, which we have learned to accepted as an impacable history progress, directed to accomplishment of an unique global market, overstructured with democracy and human rights, paved by the global state.</p> <p>The endurance voices, weakly and disparte at the begining, seem to join in an antiglobal bloc, coherent in thinking and action. Nationalists, communists, ecologists, major part of trade unions and agrarian movements, civic forums are adjusting in its protest expression. In this chorus, the anarchists voice is heard in a distinct way, as an old note and noble intellectual tradition, transferabled in political action deep coherenced and deep accepted in official settings and even in public opinion.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	history progress, globalism, antiglobal bloc, anarchism, resistance
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<b>4.Sanda Ioana Baciu</b>	<p>ORGANIZATII CRIMINALE, CRIMA ORGANIZATA SI MAFIE. CONCEPTE SI CONTINUTURI CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, ORGANIZED CRIME AND MAFIA. CONCEPTS AND CONTENTS</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Organised crime rresents a burden for extended societies from Western Europe and North America. The emergency to approach this issue should be felt more in the extended societies, where the negative effects of criminal activities get through with more power by the criminal groups influence which infiltrate inside the state strucures.</p> <p>The criminality factor is not onlz a security issue, but especially a phenomenon with direct effects on the democracy process and political culture. Democracy and political culture are concepts exceedind used, but without an accurate applied semantics.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	security, organiyed crime, criminal organizations, criminality,mafia.
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<b>5.Nicoleta Anne-Marie Munteanu</b>	<p>COMUNICAREA ÎN SITUATII DE CRIZA COMMUNICATION IN CRISIS SITUATION</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In actual world it is felt the need for initiating a dialogue between groups, nations and persons when the communication way is not enough. So, it is necessary to manage a special way of language having the role to solve the crises. The mecanismes of solving the crises can be personalized in order to achieve a better communication process.</p> <p>The study over the communication in crise situations stives to become a global one, because of its tangency with other disciplines of socio-human domains as law, anthropology, sociology, psychology, political sciences, history and not last, mass-media.</p> <p>The relation between crise study and media became an important one knowing the growth importance of the mass-media. This is way it has to be found some specific elements to deal in crises, because communication is the main element.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	crise, communication, organization, conflict, image.

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<b>6. François-Robert Girolami</b>	ACTUALITÉ DE MACHIAVEL MACHIAVEL’S ACTUALITY
<b>Abstract</b>	The following study represents a sit over the Machiavelli work, crossing themes with an universal character. Machiavelli`s career is a prolific one, diplomatic, philosophic and literary. He was the the Firenze Government`clerk, charged with foreign, internally and military affairs. He provided the legations (diplomatic missions) in the main Italian states, around the pontiff, in France, in Germany. These ettempsts have created a realistic vision on international issues and became the rational base of his political philosophy. In the context of his prospective vision, Machiavelli established the political modernity. He is our contemporary.
<b>Keywords</b>	security, international relations, political sciences, deontology
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<b>7. Elena Ramona Potoroaca</b>	EFORTURILE INTELECTUALILOR DE A CONSTRUI PRIMA SCOALA ISTROROMÂNĂ ÎN ISTRIA. ROLUL LUI THEODOR BURADA SI ANDREI GLAVINA The intellectual efforts to BUILD the first Istroromanian SCHOOL IN Istria. The role of Theodor Burada and Andrei Glavina
<b>Abstract</b>	Theodor Burada was one the major Romanian researchers (folklorist and musicologist) who investigated the values of traditional culture of the Romanian habitants of Istria island. Burada wanted to demonstrate, also the Daco-Romanian origin of these inhabitants and the common spiritual values. He fulfill his scientific mission, in Istria from 1890 to 1893. Burada succeeds in bringing Andrei Glavina to Blaj. Glavina became the symbol of the Istroromanians, a uncommon “hero”, teacher and mayor. Burada gave historical details about the gravity of political and cultural process of Croatian domination.
<b>Keywords</b>	Istroromanians , Susnevită, Rumeri, National Hymn; political pressure; modernization.
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<b>8. Dan Solescu</b>	CONSECINTELE GLOBALIZĂRII ASUPRA SUVERANITĂȚII STATELOR GLOBALIZATION’S CONSEQUENCES OVER THE STATES SOVEREIGNTY
<b>Abstract</b>	Globalisation process has both a positive and a negative impact on sovereignty of the states. Globalisation implies reduction of state inteventionism but not the disparition of the state whose role would be a role of development and mplementation of national economic policies. In the conditions of globalisation, the state liberty in elaboration of economic policies is lower due to high interdependence with other national economies

	and implicitly with other states decisions in the field of economic policies, due to limitations imposed by the atenuation of national barriers between economies and due to increasing economic openness. The state preserve his monopoly over essential instruments such legislative, monetary, military or foreign policy, by which he may intervene when the market evolves in a dangerous direction.
<b>Keywords</b>	globalization, sovereignty, state
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<b>9. Letitia Matarea</b>	CHARACTERISTICI ALE POLITICII EXTERNE A GERMANIEI ÎN PERIOADA 1945-1949 FOREIGN POLICY FEATURES OF GERMANY (1945-1949)
<b>Abstract</b>	For certain, the most important moment of the conflict`s ending between East and West (the Cold War) it was represented by the german reunification process of 1989 and 1990. The german unity, so called "reunification", denoted an extremely important moment of the post-war history, an event due to the historical conditions and, for certain, one of the critical chapter of the Germany avatar after 1945. The German unity, achievement attendant with the Soviet empire` collapse, is one of the biggest censorship of the global politic in this century. Inside this process, also FRG and DRG couldn`t action as solitary decision factors. Respondents for the event`s evolution were a cavalcade of social, economic and especially political factors. For distinct reasons, an important part of this process were those four big winners powers in the World War II: United States of America, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.
<b>Keywords</b>	Cold War, ocupation, foreign politic, reunification.
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<b>10. Silviu Nate</b>	PROVOCARI ALE INTELLIGENCE-ULUI POSTMODERN POST-MODERN INTELLIGENCE CHALLENGES
<b>Abstract</b>	The present study is a projection of the Intelligence Sector future and evolution. The first part of the study analyzes the need to transform the concept from a defense approach to an intelligence one by comprising the realistic and idealistic perspective. OSINT is one of the most provocative areas to determine and forecast critical processes indispensable for decision makers. The way we integrate postmodern institutional perspectives will affect the public perception and the intelligence outputs.
<b>Keywords</b>	intelligence, postmodern, OSINT, civil society, private sector.
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<b>11. Alina Calinoiu</b>	GENUL SI SEXUALITATEA ÎN CONSTRUCTIA NATIONALA GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN NATIONAL EDIFICE
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<b>Abstract</b>	The theoretically and critic potential of feminist research related with the nationalism study consists, firstly, in bringing in front the fact that not only the ethnic aspect is the difference, which counts for nationalism, but also the gender and the sexuality. Therefore, we come to approach an issues serie about the multiple identification, ways the ethnic and gender identity (along with other identities) are infiltrated, but also the relations between different identitarian politics (asa nationalism and feminism).
<b>Keywords</b>	nationalism, feminism, multiple identification, sexism, heterosexism
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<b>11. Gabriela Nestian</b>	NATO SI EUROPA DE EST NATO AND THE EASTERN EUROPE
<b>Abstract</b>	The NATO structure underwent a significant enlargement in the last years, with the number of state members increasing from 16 in 1999 to 28 in 2007, as a result of the admission of 12 new members that belonged to the former East European communist bloc, and five candidates - the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Ukraine, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina - were supposed to start the accession procedures after the Strasbourg-Kehl NATO Summit of April 2009. The present paper is an attempt to show that the success of NATO in protecting democracy essentially depends on the consolidation of her current structure as a means to counterbalance the increasing weight that the Russian Federation is attaining in the Eastern Europe.
<b>Keywords</b>	NATO consolidation; NATO enlargement, Eastern Europe democracy.
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<b>12. Alexander Dugin</b>	THE CONSERVATOR'S BALANCE
<b>Abstract</b>	The <b>Putin's</b> formal presidency is over. Along with the reconsideration of what exactly has been finished, the time has come to evaluate the extend to which the support of Putin by national-patriotic forces has been justified. Especially the support given by our Eurasian movement. Even though such evaluation has no influence now, the main questions here are: could or could he not make it? what exactly did he want to make? have our hopes been justified? and what was it actually?
<b>Keywords</b>	Putin, national, patriotic, Eurasian
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