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<b>1. Anneli Ute Gabanyi</b>	ROMÂNIA – O TARĂ EUROPEANĂ ÎN UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ RUMÄNIEN - EIN EUROPÄISCHES LAND IN DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Otto von Bismarck wird mit dem Ausspruch zitiert, Rumäne zu sein bezeichne keine Nationalität, sondern einen Beruf. Die Irritation, die aus diesem oft zitierten Bonmot spricht, entsprang zweifellos der Hartnäckigkeit und dem Geschick, mit dem die rumänischen Politiker auf dem Berliner Kongress die Interessen ihres Landes auf dem diplomatischen Parkett verfochten. Etwas von dieser Irritation klingt gelegentlich auch in unseren Tagen an, wenn rumänische Politiker im Zuge ihrer Politik der Integration ihres Landes in die europäischen und euro-atlantischen Institutionen darauf verweisen, daß Rumänien ein Teil Europas ist.</p> <p>Die auf Rumänien gemünzten negativen Topoi wie residualer Postkommunismus, endemische Rückständigkeit, politische Instabilität und Minderheitenkonflikte halten sich hartnäckig. Über dem Rumänienbild in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland liegt immer noch so etwas wie ein Mehltau aus Ignoranz, historisch gewachsenen Vorurteilen und politisch interessierten Fehldeutungen.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	rumänische Politiker, Integration, historisch
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<b>2. Liviu Mihai Danila Florin Andronic</b>	REGIUNEA EXTINSĂ A MĂRII NEGRE – SUBIECT DE INTERES GLOBAL EXTENDED AREA OF BLACK SEA – GLOBAL INTEREST SUBJECT
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Lately, the Black Sea area has been marked by two main trend-dynamics.</p> <p>1. The first could be the substitution' trend of Russian influence by the American one which will be in the high competition with few European states – such as Germany or France – and Turkey as main actors in the region.</p> <p>2. The second could be determined by the evidence of energetic axis between the Caspian Sea and Central Asia petrol and gas plants regardless of European interests from area. Both evidence would mention by importance of Black Sea as an important area from economic, political and strategic or military point of view.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Black Sea, interest, actor, region
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<b>3. Iulia Craciun</b>	INSTITUTII POLITICE SI SISTEME DE GUVERNAMÂNT POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS
<b>Abstract</b>	In democratic governments, relations regarding legislative institutions and those of the executive have been structured in different manners, especially in consequence of the differences made to apply the separation of powers in state. On this ground it is often made a distinction regarding parliamentarism (parliamentary system), congressional system (presidential system) and semi-presidential one.
<b>Keywords</b>	parliamentary system, legislation, institutions, government
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<b>4. Paul Duta</b>	ÎN LOC DE INTEGRARE – POLITICA EUROPEANĂ DE VECINĂTATE (PEV) INSTEAD OF ENLARGEMENT – EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In spring 2002, the British Foreign Minister, Jack Straw, launched the idea on a “new neighbours initiative” on Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. The European Union launched its European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in March 2003. Following the endorsement of its proposals by the Council and European Council in June 2003, the Commission produced a Strategy Paper in May 2004 and a number of Country Reports.</p> <p>The European Neighbourhood Policy is intended to cover Russia, the Western Balkans (Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus), the Southern Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) and the Southern Mediterranean (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia). The ENP sets ambitious objectives for partnership with neighbouring countries based on strong commitments to shared values and political, economic and institutional reforms. Partner countries are invited to enter into closer political, economic and cultural relations with the EU, to enhance cross border cooperation and to share responsibility in conflict prevention and resolution. It reaffirmed that enlargement serves: (1) to strengthen relations with Russia, (2) to call for enhanced relations with: Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, (3) at a later stage, it could consider including the countries of the Southern Caucasus, (4) to reaffirm the European perspective of the countries of the Western Balkans in the Stabilization and Association Process, and (5) to enforce relations with the Southern Mediterranean countries to be based on a long term approach promoting reform, sustainable development and trade.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	PEV, neighbourhood, reform, relations
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<b>5. Nicoleta Munteanu</b>	MASS-MEDIA: ARMA A TERORISMULUI? MASS-MEDIA: WEAPON OF TERRORISM?
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Above the act itself, deeply despicable, the terrorist act represents a form of expressing a message. The way in which the message is expressed is very important. Inside the media the terrorism found a way to show itself all over the world. Media became a purpose to be achieved by the mastermind of the terrorist acts. And they don't have to do much in this way, because they get help, exactly from the media, media which should provide the impartiality of its news and also consideration to the public. We will see that there is a connexion between those two: media and terrorism; as we are speaking about a symbolical relation: the terrorist groups use media for getting in the public eyes, and media has something sensational to present. We try to show that the terrorist organizations use the press for creating an image, for becoming well-known, for recruiting new members and also for justifying its actions. It is up to the media the decision rather or not should broadcast. But media are interested to present this kind of news, because, surprisingly or not, the public demands. The democratic society doesn't accept the press censorship, not even in the terrorist matter. In this context, mass media should be professional and aware of facing the big role which they play inside the civil society.</p>

	The challenge facing media now is resisting the public's blind rage and demands for instant revenge. Our free press needs to give reason and critical thinking a fair chance. Our free press needs to make sure we have a clearly defined culprit to pursue and punish, solid courtroom proof, and a clear "exit strategy" for this war when civil liberties are restored. Mass media further needs to make sure the masses in America and around the world are fully informed about the terrible consequences on the ground of waging this war, let alone the perils of pitting military forces against an undefined underground enemy at home and abroad, a foe in hiding and on the run, a foe willing to die for a cause, when any given moment may deploy weapons of mass destruction, from fire bombs in restaurants to germ vials in subways.
<b>Keywords</b>	mass-media, message, terrorism, freedom
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<b>6. Edward Dirinea</b>	RISCURI SI AMENINTARI ASIMETRICE LA ADRESA SECURITATII ASYMMETRIC RISKS AND THREATS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In such a dynamic world there are dangers everywhere. We may thus assume that the danger is one of the modern society features, directly characterized by the progress. The modern society, by its entire means to provide security is featured by the danger being diversified and recrudescant. The more dangers we have within the armed confrontations, the higher is the risk. In the present, the technology has been incredibly developed, while the mass destruction weapons and the high precision armed systems, as conventional reactions against these jeopardize even more the human society, maintaining the war’s dangers alarming character.</p> <p>The dangers are thus perceived by society as threats, as challenges, and also as risks, within their direct involvement, namely within the actions, regarded as risks. The risk implies the greatest direct and acknowledged threat. The greatest risks of the modern society have, regarded as an entity, an asymmetric nature.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	risks, threats, society, danger
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<b>7. Radu Horia Vancea, Adriana Cosmina Vancea</b>	DIFERENDE ETNICE ÎN LUMEA CONTEMPORANA ETHNIC ARGUMENTS IN PRESENT TIMES
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In such a dynamic world there are dangers everywhere. We may thus assume that the danger is one of the modern society features, directly characterized by the progress. The modern society, by its entire means to provide security is featured by the danger being diversified and recrudescant. The more dangers we have within the armed confrontations, the higher is the risk. In the present, the technology has been incredibly developed, while the mass destruction weapons and the high precision armed systems, as conventional reactions against these jeopardize even more the human society, maintaining the war’s dangers alarming character.</p> <p>The dangers are thus perceived by society as threats, as challenges, and also as risks, within their direct involvement, namely within the actions,</p>

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<b>Keywords</b>	ethnic, society, human, nature
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<b>8. Gratian Lupu</b>	ARMAND CALINESCU, VICTIMA CUI? ARMAND CALINESCU, WHO'S VICTIM?
<b>Abstract</b>	In the Romanian historiography there are quite a few versions about the assassination of the Romanian prime minister Armand Calinescu. A short time ago, a former member of the Romanian Legion published some memories in which he accuses king Carol the second about having organized this assassination. Our purpose was to value this memories and to try to find out what lays in the background of this murder. The whole truth will not be found out until the archives will fully open for the researchers.
<b>Keywords</b>	Armand Calinescu , historiography, prime minister,
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<b>9. Dan Alexandru Popescu</b>	DATA DE 11 SEPTEMBRIE A ÎNSEMNAT SI MOARTEA ZGĂRIE-NORILOR? DOES 9/11 MEAN THE DEATH OF THE SKY-SCRAPERS?
<b>Abstract</b>	Destroying the gigantic towers of World Trade Center, a few years ago, the Islamic terrorists attacked one of the most powerful symbols of human architecture. Did designers stop then to build sky-scrappers? “In the upcoming months some observers suggested that it could be the end of the sky-scrappers”, said Gerard Beaudet, director of the Institute of Urbanism of the University of Montréal. They questioned the vulnerability of this kind of structures and the security of those who inhabit them. “It’s not an easy task to evacuate rapidly thousands of people from the huge structures, in case of either a terrorist menace or an earthquake. The future disagreed with them. Actually, huge vertical structures are being built, especially in Asia”. Professor Beaudet also explains the huge influence set upon the modern face of the cities. And especially since the advertising of King Kong escalating Empire State Building. “In worldwide history, one has to think back at the huge gothic cathedrals and the Egyptian pyramids, in order to find structures as extravagant as these. But there is an arrogance, an excessive risk to rise always higher. And the terrorists took it as a vantage point”.
<b>Keywords</b>	sky-scrappers, terrorists, vulnerability, structure
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