

LA POLITIQUE RELIGIEUSE DE LA COUR VIENNOISE DANS LA PRINCIPAUTE DE TRANSYLVANIE (1692-1701): LE CAS DES ROUMAINS

Sorin ȘIPOȘ

Abstract. *The Religious Policy of the Viennese Court in the Principality of Transylvania (1692-1701): the Case of the Romanians.* In the view of the Habsburg Empire the church union was to strengthen the fragile Catholic block in the Principality, on one hand, and on the other, it was to stimulate politically and socially a large ethnic and confessional group, which was quite marginalized, and to determine implicitly, a strong dependency upon the Habsburg dynasty. Hadn't it been for the involvement of the imperial authorities, the Romanians' union would have had few chances to be fulfilled. By the end of the 17th century in Transylvania the main social categories were dominated by the Reformation confessions, even the Governor was a Calvinist. The partisans of the Reformation were looking with restraint, even with hostility at the consolidation of the Catholic Church. At the very beginning the imperial authorities' involvement in the unionist action was characterized by cautiousness. But as the Reformation partisans expressed their disagreement with the Romanians' union with the Church of Rome, the imperial authorities did their best to make the Romanians unite only with the Church of Rome.

The religious union was realized under very difficult political conditions. The treaties started in 1697 with archbishop Teofil, and they were done with great discretion until they were closed during the period of Atanasie Anghel. The Union started timidly, but as the Habsburg's authority was growing, so was the Union accelerated. The Romanians' enthusiasm wasn't a great one. The Jesuits drew their attention towards the leaders of the Orthodox Church whom they presented the advantages coming from their adhesion. The peak of the Union treaties took place in Vienna, when the Archbishop Atanasie Anghel took again the holy orders, but as a Greek-Catholic bishop who complied with a return to and not with a union with the Roman Catholic Church and who accepted to stop the relations with the Orthodox churches neighbouring Transylvania. The religious union of the Romanians proved to have consequences which none of those involved in it had ever thought of. The national movement of the Romanians from Transylvania had its roots in this religious act with deep political implications. At the same time, the Union generated conflicts between the Greek Catholic Romanians and the Orthodox ones, the latter being deprived of religious hierarchy for almost six decades. Under such circumstances the Orthodox Romanians from Transylvania resorted to the help of Russia and the Orthodox archpriests from Karlowitz in order to practice their faith.

Keywords: *the Habsburg Empire, Romanians, Transylvania, Greek Catholic Church, counter-reform*

ASPECTS FROM ANGLO-ROMANIAN RELATIONS FROM THE BEGINNING UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY

Dana PANTEA

Abstract. *The aim of this study is to show that the Romanian people has had a wide range of relations with England in spite of the great distance between the two and the well known insularity of the English people. We all know about the French influence upon our culture and development of the society, but besides this influence there was another one, the English one, which along centuries of contacts left its mark upon the modern spirituality of the Romanian people.*

Keywords: *England, Moldavia, Wallachia, Transylvania, consul, Ottoman Empire, diplomats*

ROMANIA'S EXTERNAL POLICY IN THE REPORTS OF THE PORTUGUESE DIPLOMAT MARTINHO DE BREDERODE

Alina STOICA

Abstract. *This paper complements the previous ones with a study about the Portuguese-Romanian diplomatic relations. Walking on the footsteps of representative personalities of the Portuguese diplomacy, Martinho Teixeira Homem de Brederode de Cunha, I tried here to present the Romanian foreign policy, in the western politician view. He surprised an unstable landscape in Romania, aggravated by frequent changes of government, factionalism of parties and the transition from one party to another. The internal policy of the inter-war Romanian state obviously influenced the external policy, which Martinho de Brederode surprises in his reports sent to Lisbon.*

Keywords: *diplomacy, external policy, policy, Romania, Portugal.*

THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL LAW BETWEEN THE TREATY OF ROME AND THE LISBON STRATEGY

Adrian-Claudiu POPOVICIU

Abstract. *The globalization of economy determines the European countries' competitiveness to become a categorical imperative. The increase of the competitiveness and the protection of the social rights do not exclude each other, on the contrary, the innovative social policy plays an essential role in the protection and increase of the European economy competitiveness inside the global economy. The high educational standards, an effective and efficient protection against some risks like illnesses, accidents, unemployment, as a protection of the living level of elder people, represents decisive factors for a company's competitiveness in the age of globality. For these reasons, the actual social policy plays a key role in the global economic competition.*

Keywords: *European social policy, European social law, European worker, free movement of workforce*

LES INFLUENCES ETRANGERES SUR LE REPERTOIRE MUSICAL MILITAIRE FRANÇAIS, DES PHENOMENES DE FRONTIERES CULTURELLES: L'EXEMPLE DE L'ARMEE DE TERRE ET DE LA LEGION ETRANGERE DE 1950 A NOS JOURS

Stéphane LEROY

Abstract. *Les chants et musiques militaires françaises d'aujourd'hui ne sont pas exclusivement nouveaux et nationaux. Ils sont nés d'échanges humains transnationaux, dans des contextes de guerre ou de paix. Ils transforment les institutions militaires en creusets culturels où se mêlent genres, langues, époques et Histoire.*

Ce travail propose d'interroger ces influences étrangères comme expressions de frontières culturelles. Si cette étude n'est pas novatrice au sens premier du terme, la replacer dans un contexte et une démarche d'histoire culturelle l'est. On ne peut ignorer la perméabilité des frontières, des cultures et donc l'héritage culturel que ces chants représentent. Ce sont d'abord des outils de cohésion, mais également de véritables documents historiques. Ils permettent d'écrire une histoire humaine de l'armée à travers ses chants. En quoi ces chants sont-ils des phénomènes de frontières culturelles ? Comment se matérialisent-elles ? Quels sont les pays d'influence ? Pourquoi ? Dans quels buts certains sont-ils remaniés ?

Keywords: *cultural transferences, military songs, cultural ID, cosmopolitanism.*

JOSEF NADJ: HONGROIS EN FRANCE, FRANÇAIS EN RUSSIE

Julie GOTHUEY

Abstract. *Josef Nadj: a Hungarian in France, a French in Russia. Born in Voivodina in a true cultural mosaic, Josef Nadj, following his immigration in France, has become a real ambassador of French coreography abroad. Born and brought up in a multiethnic region marked by many geopolitical changes along the 20th century, Josej Nadj, has always distinguished himself through his work both as belonging to and representing an ethnic group. The French people have always considered him the Other, the foreigner in motion, and Nadj has highlighted their opinion through his dance.*

Keywords: *frontier, cultural, ethnic, strain, France, Voivodina*

RECONFIGURING HISTORY AND IDENTITY

Barbu ȘTEFĂNESCU

Abstract. *The work is a study of passing from a certain kind of identity, the national identity, which was overestimated by the communist regime, towards other kinds of identity*

developed during the last decades: the local, regional and European identity. The event which determined the writing of this study is Oradea's anniversary day, 12th of October, when the city celebrates two moments with deep significance for the Romanian population: 12th of October 1918 and 12th of October 1944, both having negative connotations for the Hungarian population. Because of this, both the Hungarian citizens and the Hungarian political personalities resorted to boycotting the annual ceremonies. Today, Oradea is looking for an identity to which all its citizens can accede, no matter the ethnic group, the confession they belong to or the political orientation, an identity many citizens have already acceded to by making use of a culture of convergence instead of one of difference which has been rendered absolute during the last two centuries.

Keywords: *reconfiguring identity, culture of difference, culture of convergence, local identity, reconciliation*

EUROPEAN CULTURE BETWEEN DIVERSITY AND UNITY

Mircea BRIE

Abstract. *The image of the European culture is given by the association of the concepts people-culture-history-territory, which provides certain local features. From this relation, we identify a cultural area with local, regional and national features beyond a certain European culture. Thus, we identify at least two cultural identity constructions on the European level: a culture of cultures, that is a cultural area with a particular, local, regional and national strong identity, or a cultural archipelago, that is a common yet disrupted cultural area. Whatever the perspective, the existence of a European cultural area cannot be denied, although one may speak of diversity or of "disrupted continuity". From a methodological point of view, we have to point out that despite the two-levelled approach the two conceptual constructions do not exclude each other: the concept of "culture of cultures" designates both a particular and a general identity area.*

Keywords: *Europe, cultural diversity, cultural homogeneity, identity, interculturality*

NARRATIVES OF MIGRATION: THE ACCULTURATION PROCESS IN THE CASE OF ROMANIAN COMMUNITIES IN SPAIN

Cătălina ILIESCU GHEORGHIU

Abstract. *The new global working circuits as well as delocalization of productive capacity generate changes not only in the migration movement, but also in the new process of migrants' socialization. Migration, which dislocates millions of people and relocates them in new global working circuits, is conditioned by many factors; among them, an increase of global cities concentrating scientific, technological and financing services, generating and sustaining a permanent movement of determinate social sectors. While labour is moving from the third to the first world (Horvath, Anghel, 2009: 13), the production capacity moves the other way round, on grounds of the exclusivist logics of profits maximization, with little concern towards states'*

interests, and overlooking social, environmental and cultural impact produced by this bi-directionality whose consequences are very often devastating.

In the present global landscape, migrants have attained major weight on the demographic scales in developed countries but also on the economic balance in those territories they left behind. Romanian migration in Spain is able to play the role of an “interface” between post communist Eastern European zone, nowadays one of the greatest emigration nuclei on the planet (Viruela, 2008) and the “myth-generating west”, forbidden for decades, and very often revealing itself as being full of imperfections and inequalities.

In this paper I will try to pinpoint some relevant aspects regarding Romanian community in Spain and its acculturation process from the narrative theory perspective.

Keywords: *Romanian migration, acculturation, narrative theory, post-communism, body social dimension.*

LA SÉCURITÉ GLOBALE VERSUS LA SÉCURITÉ NATIONALE

Diana GAL

Abstract. *Global Security versus National Security. The emergence of the concept of security possible when the concept has become a normative sense. In this case, it appears an increasing degree of complexity resulting from the appearance of a series of factors (political, economic, military, informational, etc..), whose interaction has generated structure the concept on several levels: international security, regional security , national security and, increasingly circulated today, global security. This article tries to present the most important concepts of security: national security and global security.*

Keywords: *state, security, globalization, national security, NATO.*

RESHAPING THE STRUCTURES OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE. WHAT LESSONS ARE TO BE LEARNT FROM THE LATEST FINANCIAL CRISIS?

Georgiana CICEO

Abstract. *In view of the accelerated processes of transformation set into motion under the impact of political, economic and technological forces unleashed by the globalization the traditional ways and means for problem solving had to be reshaped as we have to reckon now with juxtaposed loci of political authority – national, regional, international - and an ever-increasing network of actors involved in a process generally referred to as global governance. With the worst of the most recent world economic crisis considered to already lay behind, the present paper tries to examine to what extent the turmoil has been able to contribute to addressing at least some of the misgivings brought about by the global governance. Due to the limits imposed on this article, the emphasis will be laid on the reform of the international financial infrastructure of the present globalized world.*

Keywords: *economic crisis, global governance, G8, G20, IMF, World Bank*

THE ROLE GEOPOLITICAL FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF GAGAUZIAN AUTONOMY WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Natalia PUTINĂ

Abstract. *The aim of our research is to reflect the geopolitical factor implication in the ethno-political process within the Republic of Moldova. The eastern and southern regions of this state represent a big concentration and diversity of national/ethnic minorities. The existence of minorities' Patron states in addition of geopolitical background degrades some impacts in the territorial structure and ethnic politics of the Moldovan state.*

This paper will begin with the outlining of some general and historical aspects of geopolitical background of this region. Also, it will analyze the formation of Moldova's Gagauzian Autonomy in the context of geopolitical strategies of Patron-states or states interested in having an influence in the Republic of Moldova. Understanding the specific of the ethno-political context of the institutionalization of Gagauzian territorial autonomy is essential in order to identify the principal external vectors of influence: Comrat-Tiraspol-Moscow and Comrat-Ankara, and the nature of their relations.

Keywords: *geopolitics, geopolitical vectors, ethno-political conflict, territorial autonomy, the Gagauz.*

“POWER PLAYERS” WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF POLITICAL RELATIONS IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE (THE CASE OF TRANSNISTRIA)

Nicolai ȚVEATCOV

Abstract. *The end of the twentieth century was marked by dramatic changes on the geopolitical ground, which was generated, first of all, by the USSR collapse. Political confrontations that accompanied the process of USSR collapse caused in the early 90's violent conflicts at the periphery of the former Soviet empire (in the Republic of Moldova, for example). The path pursued by the Republic of Moldova from 1992-2003 to settle its conflict was reduced to negotiations with the Transnistrian separatist administration and to signing of a great number of documents with the participation of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). After some events (for example, refusal of signing the “Kozak Memorandum”) the negotiation format was changed. Two new negotiator representatives of USA and European Union were involved in the process; they expressed their own positions and interests, provided new visions. The Transnistrian conflict reached an international level and actually is has been discussed within the Council of Europe, European Commission and other international bodies, which is significantly important in the politics of conflict resolution.*

Keywords: *Transdnistria, negotiation process, OSCE, Russia, SUA, Ukraine*

REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION, AGGLOMERATION AND CLUSTERS (THEORY AND CASE STUDY OF THE NEW EU MEMBER STATES)

Josef ABRHÁM, Lucie RÝSOVÁ

Abstract. *The economies of the new EU Member states have, in the past two decades, undergone marked changes, which substantially manifest themselves even at regional level. The transformation of the economies of the Central and Eastern European states was on the regional level, very significantly connected with differential tendencies. In all new EU Member states there has been from the beginning of the 90s to date a continuous deepening of regional disparities on the economic level. Besides changes in the location of GDP, there has also been a great shift in the structure of business structures. Grouping firms into the developing sectors of industry and services has largely changed the structure of regional structures on the territory of the new EU Member states. The goal of this study is to clear up the current situation and trends of regional differentiation and agglomeration (regional clusters) of the new EU Member States.*

Keywords: *new EU Member states, regional disparities, regional clusters*

CONTRIBUTIONS OF INSTITUTE FOR EUROREGIONAL STUDIES ORADEA-DEBRECEN TO SHAPING THE BORDER INTO A SPACE FOR KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Ioan HORGA, István SÜLI-ZAKAR

Abstract. *Using the Hungarian-Romanian border as a solid example, this paper will attempt to prove how borders have changed from the hard, close, exclusive border to the soft, open, inclusive frontier. We have highlighted the Hungarian and Romanian authors' scientific contributions, with a special emphasis on the members of the Debrecen-Oradea Euroregional Studies Institute (IERS), the "Jean Monnet" European Centre of Excellence, as well as on the developed joint projects. These contributions have created a certain level of expertise in the development of cross-border cooperation that could be transferred for the benefit of similar situations, arisen with the EU enlargement eastwards, such as the EU's eastern frontier on the Slovak-Hungarian-Ukrainian-Romanian-Moldovan section.*

Keywords: *Hungarian-Romanian border, frontier, IERS, EU's eastern frontier, cross-border cooperation*

COMPETENCES OFFERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EUROPEAN STUDIES UNIVERSITY PROGRAM – AN ARGUMENT FOR QUALITY IN ROMANIAN ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Florentina CHIRODEA

Abstract. *In order to face the challenges imposed by a competitive society, you must be competitive, that means to satisfy the customer's requests to the highest standards. The academic education is no exception to the need for quality training of future generations of specialists able to cope with multiple demands of contemporary society, relying heavily on the quality of supply and educational benefit. In this context, defining skills Bachelor's degree graduates play an important role in determining the quality of the educational offer. Even if this process is still in its infancy in Romania, important steps have been taken for developing the National Qualifications Framework. In turn, the National Qualifications Framework for academic education must be aligned to the requirements of national and even European occupational standards. Starting from the two theoretical concepts that are basis of the whole defining process of competences, the quality of the Bachelor's academic programs and the occupational standards, we propose to analyze the activities of the personnel of the European Studies and International Relations Department of the University of Oradea, of establishing the competences for the graduates of the International Relations and European Studies academic Bachelor studies. The process is an interesting and complicated one because the international relations and European studies are two interdisciplinary fields, at its ending result a set of abilities and competences that must be compatible with the highest European standards.*

Keywords: *quality, academic education, abilities and competences, practice*

EU STUDIES IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS

Mariana BUDA, Maka KHVEDELIDZE

Abstract. *The main objective of the article is to examine the challenges of EU Studies in the South Caucasus in accordance with the process of European integration as exiting political and geopolitical strategies of the region can be considered as the platform and a kind of “need assessment” for the development and successful implementation of the EU Studies. A particular attention is paid to the objectives of the institutions oriented to the development of the EU Studies.*

Keywords: *European studies, South Caucasus, European Neighborhood Policy, Action Plan, development*

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF PUBLIC HEALTH CARE POLICIES IN BIHOR COUNTY IN NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Floare CHIPEA, Simona STANCIU

Abstract. *This article carries out an analysis of public health policies in Bihor County as compared to those on national level and those of EU countries taken as models, targets towards which we aspire as a country which has recently joined the Union. It is to be mentioned that the analysis uses quantitative indicators and statistical sources. It dwells on the idea of a direct correlation between the economic development and the adopted social model on the one hand and the quality of the medical environment, on the other hand. The final conclusion drawn is that, even after the year 2000, Romania has invested reduced sums in public healthcare as compared to highly developed European countries, owing to which the quality indicators on public healthcare fall behind the average European ones. It can also be estimated that in the period of economic and social crisis that is drawing near, the scarcity of resources will negatively influence all healthcare indicators and the quality of people's life.*

Keywords: *social model, social development, healthcare policies, general death rate, child mortality, lifespan.*