### STUDIA UNIVERSITATIS PETRU MAIOR SERIES HISTORIA 2018

#### ABSTRACTS

Keith Hitchins, Making Acquaintance with Romania: A Memoir, 1952-1962, p. 5

**Abstract**: The article recalls the context in which the author became acquainted with the Romanian history in a time when the scholarly study of this subject in the United States was still at its beginnings. Although, it seems rather like a memorialistic approach, the article offers a pertinent view on the Academic chalallenges of an American historian in a communist state. The study is about history and historians, about political realities and culture, about elites and prejudices and the relations between Romania and the United States of America.

Keywords: American History; Memories; Cultural Experiences; Romania; History; Elite

Hedi Saidi, La Société Tunisienne au XIXème Siècle: Organisation, Pouvoirs et Autorité Pendant la Colonisation Française (1880-1883), (The Tunisian Society in the 19th Century: Organization, Powers and Authority during French Colonization (1880-1883)), p. 19

**Abstract**: The paper analyses a file of the Tunisian history focusing on the end of the XIX century. Internationally, the timeframe is complicated, controversial and represents a picture of the French model of colonization. In this context interesting aspects of the manifestation of power emerges, with multiple faces and different players that compete for the control over a territory and a population.

Keywords: Tunis; French Colonization; Society; Culture; Power

Francesco Randazzo, Processi di pace e relazioni internazionali nell'area Balcanica dopo il Primo Conflitto Mondiale: Il sogno della Grande Romania Latina, (Peace Processes and International Relations in the Balkan Area after the First World War: The Dream of Great Romania Latina), p. 51

**Abstract**: The tragic event of the First World War helped to revive the dream of all those Balkan peoples who for many decades had suffered domination by the multiethnic empires of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empire. Thus, the war offers the opportunity to rediscover its political, social and cultural roots in view of the creation of a unitary state. But projects are not always carried out as desired and the great powers that won the conflict pursue their own objectives, far from the desires of the peoples, while the Bolshevik revolution that broke out in the autumn of 1917 caused fear in Europe and threatened to overwhelm the newborn realities of the state. The "Russian"; influenced the decisions of the four "greats"; who, at Versailles, had to decide how to behave towards a new political class, the Soviet communists, guilty of having cruelly exterminated the Russian imperial family and of having inaugurated a regime of terror as never known before except in the time of "Troubles". In this climate, mixed with terror and hope, is inserted Romania, which entered the war on August 27, 1916 at the end of laborious and ambiguous negotiations with both sides in struggle. It will be you who will be at the center of this essay; it will be your relationship with the new European order that will arouse hopes and concerns among your people who are grappling with the thorny issue of Bessarabia and Transvlvania.

Keywords: Romania; World War; Bucharest; Bessarabia; Soviet Union; Bratianu

## Roxana Mihaly, The First Members of the Historical - Archaeological Section of the Romanian School in Rome in the Diplomatic Archive, p. 69

**Abstract**: Founded in 1922 by Vasile Pârvan, Accademia di Romania was a rare initiative among small European countries, taking into account the fact that only large countries had institutions of specialization in Rome. Vasile Pârvan's ambitious project of creating an

academic training facility in Rome was only an axis of a vast cultural construct, that aimed at reforming the historical and archaeological research in Romania of the first decades of the last century. The activity of the first members of the historical and archaeological section at the Romanian School in Rome gives us a broader view of the way the school carried out its activities and how the Roman experience would definitely mark their career. **Keywords**: Archaeology; Romanian School in Rome; Rome; Elite

#### Mihaela Daciana Natea, Ip Rights and Political Reconstruction in the '90, p. 83

**Abstract**: In the development of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) two international bodies play a major role namely the World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). In the early 1990 two main events took place, one regarded the dynamics of the international political system and the other the implementation of a new treaty. Regarding the first aspect the beginning of the'90 brought the fall of the communist regimes in the Eastern Europe and parts of the communist regimes around the world. The orientation towards a democratic and capitalist political system pushed these states to adhere to the international organizational system and, thereupon, adopt also the IP rights system. On the other hand, the establishment of the WTO and the implementation of the Marrakesh Agreement which include the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) generated an interest for all GATT and GATS members to develop stronger IP rules. The article follows these political changes and the international implementation of new acts in the field of IPR in the '90 in order to determine how the political changes following the end of the Cold War affected the IP system.

**Keywords**: IPR; International Organization; International Governance; International Political System

# Cristina Ejov, Cristina Morari, *Republic of Moldova in the Context of International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism*, p. 95

**Abstract**: Terrorism is a serious threat to the contemporary world. The understanding of this threat is forcing the states and international organizations to join forces in the fight against it. For the Republic of Moldova the terrorism has become a threat as well. Terrorist organization Islamic State has delimited geographically its targets and through these territories is the Republic of Moldova as well.

Thus, in this article are studied: a) institutional and legislative aspects of Moldova's fight against terrorism; b) cooperation of the Republic of Moldova with CE, EU, CIS and NATO in the fight against terrorism and counter-terrorism strategies development; c) Republic of Moldova in front of international terrorism threat. Also, in the study is analyzed how the phenomena of terrorism is perceived by Moldovans and are highlighted some recommendations of what kind of measures Republic of Moldova should undertake in order to secure itself from possible terrorist actions.

Keywords: Terrorism; Cooperation; Threat; Islamic State; Republic of Moldova

#### Lucian Săcălean, From the European Dream to the Protest of the Yellow Vest, p. 121

**Abstract**: The European Union has undergone important stages in the creation of a federal state. The rejection of the Constitution has not brought a viable solution to pursue this process. The attempt to create a structure functioning on "multiple speeds" has created the discontentment of the central, south-eastern European states. The over-nationalization of the issue of immigration, the superficiality of the European discourse, the lack of effective solutions, the double discourse that characterizes the leaders of the great European powers have not only deepened the crisis in which Europe is, but they have also caused the solutions to be radically different from those thought by the current generation of politicians.

**Keywords**: European Crisis; Migration, Internacial Tensions; European Union; European Political Strategy; European Integration; Political Correctness; Corruption

### **REVIEWS - RECENZII ȘI NOTE DE LECTURĂ**

Mihaela Daciana Natea (Boloș), *Mărcile și indicațiile geografice în sistemul relațiilor internaționale*, București, Editura Universul Juridic, 2013, 208 pp. (Sabău Pop Aurelian Olimpiu), p. 137

Valentin Naumescu (coord.), România, Marile Puteri și Ordinea Europeană. 1918-2018, Iași, Editura Polirom, 2018, 435 pp. (Mihaela Daciana Natea), p. 138