

No. 1/2014

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Andrey DEVYATKOV, <i>Neighborhood Strategies and Soft Power Potential of the European Union and Russia in Moldova</i>	7
Andreea-Paula IBĂNESCU, <i>Velocity or Stasis? Iran in Central Asia, between Diplomacy Realignment and New Strategic References</i>	17
Radu TABĂRĂ, <i>Cauzele încălcării normelor de drept internațional umanitar și comiterii de crime de război</i>	27
Silviu NATE, <i>Securitatea privată și statele fragile</i>	36

NATIONAL SECURITY

Cristian TRONCOTĂ, <i>Rețeaua Caraman – o analiză istoriografică</i>	46
Vasile TABĂRĂ, <i>Terorismul. Atribuțiile autorităților și instituțiilor publice pentru prevenirea și contracarea terorismului</i>	55
Rodica PANȚA, <i>Aspecte ale securității ecologice în Federația Rusă</i>	70
Sabina-Adina LUCA, <i>Globalizare și identitate națională. Reprezentări sociale ale tinerilor români</i>	84

TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT

Victor MORARU, <i>Conflictul transnistrean și impactul acestuia asupra imaginii Republicii Moldova</i>	92
Iulia ROTĂRESCU, <i>The Relevance of the Transnistrian Conflict to Moldova-Russia Relations. Some Considerations</i>	102
Eugen STRĂUȚIU, <i>Security Policies and Institutions in Transnistrian Region</i>	110

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Oleksandr CHERNYAK, Yevgen CHERNYAK, <i>„The Golden Migrant” Concept in Governmental Regulation of the Labor Force Migration</i> ...	118
Valeriu MOSNEAGA, <i>Economic Crisis and the Problems of Returns of Moldovan Labor Migrants</i>	123
Grațian LUPU, <i>Din istoria securității economice: protecția dreptului de autor prin patente și mărci. Cazul german</i>	136

DIPLOMACY AND FOREIGN POLICY

Mihai CROITOR, Sanda BORȘA, <i>De la conflict la reconciliere: relațiile politico-diplomatice sovieto-iugoslave</i>	143
Oana-Luiza BARBU, <i>Reflectarea intereselor de securitate ale României în poziția sa de negociere a Actului Final de la Helsinki</i>	150
Andreea-Emilia DUȚĂ, <i>Demersurile României pentru destindere în cadrul Tratatului de la Varșovia</i>	160

BOOK REVIEWS

Cristian TRONCOTĂ, <i>Spionajul american în România 1944-1948, Editura Militară, București, 2013 (autor Sorin Aparaschivei)</i>	171
Mihai-Marcel NEAG, <i>Particularități ale angajamentului organizațional în instituțiile de învățământ superior, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca, 2013 (autor Raluca Rusu)</i>	176

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGIES AND SOFT POWER POTENTIAL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND RUSSIA IN MOLDOVA

Title:	NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGIES AND SOFT POWER POTENTIAL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND RUSSIA IN MOLDOVA
Abstract:	<p><i>On the eve of the Vilnius summit in November 2013 it became visible how Moldova was transformed into a heavily contested part of the East-European borderland between Russia and the European Union. The efficiency of both actors in their foreign policies toward this country depends among other things on their soft power potential, or on the ability to attract or co-opt both Moldovan elites and society. But soft power is not simply about being normatively or economically attractive; it is also about being a coherent, creative political actor which is ready to take political responsibility and risks in difficult (geo)political circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>Particularly the European Union does need such an actor in front of the fact that Brussels is not able to propose now to East European states the membership perspective and consolidate on this basis a stable pro-European stance in neighboring countries. Referring to Browning and Joenniemi's classification of neighborhood strategies, this paper investigates which strategies Russia and the EU pursue at the moment and how the developments in this area help or hinder them in increasing their soft power potential in Moldova.</i></p>
Keywords:	Neighbourhood, Geostrategy, Soft power, European Union, Russia, Republic of Moldova, Actorness
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: devyatkovav@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Centre for EU-Russian studies, University of Tartu
Institutions address:	Lossi 36-327, 51003, Tartu, Estonia, Phone: +372 737 5938, Fax: +372 737 5582, e-mail: ceurus@ut.ee, website: ceurus.ut.ee

VELOCITY OR STASIS? IRAN IN CENTRAL ASIA, BETWEEN DIPLOMACY REALIGNMENT AND NEW STRATEGIC REFERENCES

Title:	VELOCITY OR STASIS? IRAN IN CENTRAL ASIA, BETWEEN DIPLOMACY REALIGNMENT AND NEW STRATEGIC REFERENCES
Abstract:	<p><i>The paper aims to conceive a transversal and cross-disciplinary demarche, with explorative references, on Central Asia at the start of the 21st century, on Iran's velocity in adapting foreign approach, diplomacy and in redefining its strategic interests within a region of global strategic relevance, susceptible to perpetual geopolitical maneuvers. It encompasses core elements of foreign policy analysis, geopolitics intermingled with</i></p>

	<p><i>elements of international relations theories, and it refers to primary and secondary sources.</i></p> <p><i>The article, therefore, is a statement on how Iran was directly influenced by the emergence of the post-1990 political overture and how it had to react towards the sudden vacuum of power and quest for recognition in Central Asia. The systemic changes challenged it by the elusiveness of the socialist systems and the hardline jockeying of the Western powers, thereby Iran's geopolitical relevance decreased and enhanced its vulnerability within the International System. The direct interplay between Iran and the US under the dynamics of Central Asia and the New Great Game constitutes an adamant parameter by which Iran must fold on its own policies, but also a geopolitical determinant which stimulated partnerships with the old regional enmities – Russia and Turkey, and the newcomers, like China and India.</i></p>
Keywords:	Iran, Central Asia, Foreign policy, Energy prospects, Geopolitical interplays
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: ap.ibanescu@mepei.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Middle East Political and Economic Institute
Institutions address:	Quadra Place, Str. Fabricii 47, Ap. B32, București, http://www.mepei.com

Radu TABĂRĂ

Universitatea Națională de Apărare „Carol I” din București

CAUZELE ÎNCĂLCĂRII NORMELOR DE DREPT INTERNAȚIONAL UMANITAR ȘI COMITERII DE CRIME DE RĂZBOI

Title:	THE CAUSES OF THE VIOLATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND WAR CRIMES
Abstract:	<p><i>Since its appearance war was marked and probably will continue to be marked by violations of international humanitarian law. From this point of view we believe that the degree of compliance in this area varies depending on certain factors: the length of the conflict- the longer it is, the biggest the probability of abuses to be committed; the level of training of soldiers and commanders; statistics showing that professional soldiers are less likely to commit such practices; the level of hatred and animosity accumulated between warring parties. The probability that the laws applicable in armed conflicts are broken is deeply related to the depth and seriousness of the divergences. Another factor is for how long the problems have been around, because prolonged tensions have a tendency to encourage the appearance of war crimes when they are released.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the many existing theories, it is necessary to mention that in history there are many instances when the abuses that have been committed are very difficult to motivate and explain, simply because people who have committed them did that just because they had the chance, without any other reason.</i></p> <p><i>Usually, this kind of "inexplicable" actions appear when civilians interfere in military operations or during domestic social unrest. Another feature of them is that they are heavily influenced by propaganda.</i></p>
Keywords:	War crimes, Genocide, International Humanitarian Law, Military

	Operations
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: radutabara@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Ministry of National Defense
Institutions address:	110 Izvor Street, 5 Bucharest, Romania

Silviu NATE
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane
Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate

SECURITATEA PRIVATĂ ȘI STATELE FRAGILE

Title:	PRIVATE SECURITY AND FRAGILE STATES
Abstract:	<i>In response to the failed states, international actors, institutions, states, and non-governmental organizations have taken steps to counter the impending problems, humanitarian and security, in these countries. Promising to provide protection and security within the region controlled by non-state actors, they raise customs, as evidence that the state has lost its territorial dominance. By doing so, state legitimacy is further degraded, and the presence of other competing actors would transfer monopoly of violence from the state. In this context, most often weak existing authority, prefers to contract military private companies in the absence of a strong and compact armed state, or because of an ineffective international community. In these circumstances, private military contractors have competitive advantages and their professionalism contrasts with fragile state armies' mediocrity. Differences occur between public and private sectors; therefore public institutions are often driven by delicate situations.</i>
Keywords:	Private security, Failed states, Africa, Intervention, Legitimacy
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: silviu.nate@ulbsibiu.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Cristian TRONCOTĂ
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga.” din Sibiu
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane
Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate

REȚEAUA CARAMAN – O ANALIZĂ ISTORIOGRAFICĂ

Title:	THE CARAMAN NETWORK – A HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS
Abstract:	<i>If we accept the idea that the documents that have been leaked by the “Caraman Network” helped the US and the USSR get to know each other</i>

	<i>better , as Mr Raymond Garthoff claims, this means that a new hypothesis rises in this context. According to this perspective, Romanian espionage has been manipulated in a very subtle manner by both the Soviets and the Americans and “this would have contributed to the rising trust between East and West and to the preemption of a war that could have been based on an error”. Based on this new hypothesis, the “Caraman Network” could be valued at its true significance. In such a strategic context, this proves that Romania, through its secret services, was capable to play a role of bridging relations between East and West. Could this be a sufficiently strong historical basis for the President of the United States George W. Bush to formulate his strategic vision in the autumn of 2003 during his visit in Bucharest when he stated that he sees Romania as a “bridge” towards the Russian Federation? So we may ask ourselves whether Romania, which was on the point to be integrated in NATO, was just about to be restituted the same strategic position as it had already performed in the 60s?</i>
Keywords:	Mihai Caraman, DIE, DSS, DST, Chrales de Goulle, GRU, KGB, NATO, Secret services, Romania, US, USSR
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: prof_troncota@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences / Departament of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No.34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e/mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web> http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Vasile TABĂRĂ
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane

Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate

**TERORISMUL. ATRIBUȚIILE AUTORITĂȚILOR ȘI INSTITUȚIILOR PUBLICE
PENTRU PREVENIREA ȘI CONTRACARAREA TERORISMULUI**

Title:	TERORISM. THE ATTRIBUTIONS OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING TERRORISM
Abstract:	<i>Since ancient times fear and terror have been ways to achieve political goals. There are numerous definitions of terrorism, but none universally accepted because of the primacy of the political purpose and interests that can be found behind terrorist acts. Terrorist acts have constituent elements, goals and their own characteristics. The phenomenon has evolved; changes in terrorist operations are due to the improvement of technologies, equipment and informatics revolution. International terrorism is a complex phenomenon, ever present and the most serious threat to the modern world. The globalization of terrorism led to changes in national and international security and defense strategies, where the prevention and countering terrorist actions has a prime place. In Romania, the prevention ant counter of terrorism is done in a unified way. The cooperation in this field is done inside the National System of Prevention and Countering Terrorism, which includes many central authorities under the technical coordination of the</i>

	<i>Romanian Intelligence Service, which has an antiterrorist operational coordination center. Military intervention as an antiterrorist tactic may look easy, but it takes place only in special and restrictive circumstances because it has side effects that can cause great human and material losses. Terrorism remains essentially a political problem, this is why the intelligence services, diplomats and politicians must take into consideration the impact of any response to a terrorist attack, the consequences for political and national interests and to what extent the economic, political social implications justify the magnitude of response. Countries have the right and obligation to protect their citizens against terrorist actions, but the measures they take must not justify the violation of the rights and freedoms of citizens.</i>
Keywords:	Terrorism, Prevention, Public authorities, Institutions, National System of Prevention and Countering Terrorism
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: vasile.tabara@ulbsibiu.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities – Department of International relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Rodica PANȚA
Universitatea Liberă Internațională din Moldova
Facultatea Istorie și Relații Internaționale

**ASPECTE ALE SECURITĂȚII ECOLOGICE
ÎN FEDERAȚIA RUSĂ**

Title:	ASPECTS OF ECOLOGICAL SECURITY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Abstract:	<i>Ecological security is an essential component of the national security of the Russian Federation. The article analyzes the environmental problems of the Russian Federation as well as the regulatory and institutional framework for achieving environmental security. Particular attention is given to environmental and climate doctrine of the Russian Federation</i>
Keywords:	Ecological security, National security, Environmental security, Environmental doctrine, Climate doctrine
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: pisarencu@yahoo.com blog: rpanta.ulim.md
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Free International University of Moldova, Faculty of History and International Relations
Institutions address:	52 Vlaicu Parcalab street, Chisinau, MD-2012 Republic of Moldova Tel.: (+373 22) 220029; Tel/Fax.: (+373 22) 220028

Sabina-Adina LUCA
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane
Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate

GLOBALIZARE ȘI IDENTITATE NAȚIONALĂ. REPREZENTĂRI SOCIALE ALE TINERILOR ROMÂNI

Title:	GLOBALIZATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY. SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF ROMANIAN YOUNG PEOPLE
Abstract:	<i>In this paper we intent to show which are the social representations the young people from Romania have regarding globalization and national identity. We try to answer the question if globalization could be a negative process for our cultural security and if the young people are still attached by the romanian cultural values. As research methods, we used the in-depth interview, which offered us the possibility to identify some deep aspects of the young people attitudes towards the impact of globalization on national identity.</i>
Keywords:	Social representations, Globalization, National identity, Cultural security, Young people, Values
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: sabina.luca@ulbsibiu.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro , web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Victor MORARU
Secția Științe Sociale și Economice
Academia de Științe a Moldovei

CONFLICTUL TRANSNISTREAN ȘI IMPACTUL ACESTUIA ASUPRA IMAGINII REPUBLICII MOLDOVA

Title:	TRANSDNIESTRIAN CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE IMAGE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract:	<i>The article reports on the continuing conflict between Moldova and the separatist region of Transnistria. The collision over the Transdnestrian region dates back to the end of the Soviet Union and the establishment of an independent Moldovan state. However, until recently very little tangible progress has been made towards a sustainable conflict settlement. With the resumption of official talks in the 5+2 conflict settlement process, and then – from the perspective of the recent events in Ukraina - the Transnistrian issue is now relatively high up on the political agenda of all the parties involved, and the need for developing creative solutions has taken on added importance. This article adds to existing publications by offering an up-to-date analysis of the situation in Republic of Moldova / its Transdnestrian region, placing it in a wider regional context and</i>

	<i>examining the genesis of the conflict, its peculiarities and positions of the key actors in the conflict settlement process. Likewise, analyzing past conflict resolution attempts to resolve the conflict and its present status, the article offers a schedule of the evolution and current state of the Transdnestrian frozen conflict's nature. Therefore, it is important that this nature be analyzed again in the future in order to have an accurate picture of this conflict and to see its influence on the regional political, economic, and especially the security environment. Also, it is important to consider the consequences of the conflict on perceptions of Moldova's image abroad and offers a number of suggestions how must be actions to strengthen a favorable image of the country, emphasizing the need to focus on outcomes that ensure a viable Moldovan state.</i>
Keywords:	Transdnestrian conflict, Separatist trends, „Frozen conflict“, Conflict management, Process of negotiation, Symbolic influence, Image of the country.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: prof.moraru@gmail.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Academy of Sciences of Moldova
Institutions address:	Stefan cel Mare av., MD-2001, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, http://www.ssse.asm , tel.: +373 22 27 10 85

Iulia ROTĂRESCU
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu
Facultatea de Științe Socio-Umane

Departamentul de Relații Internaționale, Științe Politice și Studii de Securitate

**THE RELEVANCE OF THE TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT TO MOLDOVA-
RUSSIA RELATIONS. SOME CONSIDERATIONS**

Title:	THE RELEVANCE OF THE TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT TO MOLDOVA-RUSSIA RELATIONS. SOME CONSIDERATIONS
Abstract:	<i>The relations between The Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation are handled by the two countries in the context of the Transnistrian conflict evolution. The supporting of Transnistrian separatism by the Russian Federation, influences the foreign policy of The Republic of Moldova and prevents integration into the EU and NATO The indefiniteness of this frozen conflict and the presence of Russian troops in the Republic of Moldova, a sovereign state, turn East Europe into an unsafe area, an issue of international concern in which are involved organizations such as the OSCE, the EU and NATO. Moldova is the poorest country in Europe, being absolutely dependent on Russian gas, as almost all of Europe, which creates real difficulties in its domestic politics and foreign relations. Another significant problem is that 90 % of Moldova exports go to Russia, so Russian Federation has many different possibilities to coerce the regime in Chisinau, including the possible recognition of independence of Transnistria which would lead to the collapse of territorial units of Moldova that so far has failed, despite numerous attempts.</i>

Keywords:	Russian Federation, negotiations, foreign affairs, Moldovan Republic, Transnistrian conflict, influence.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: iulia.rotarescu19@yahoo.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Eugen STRĂUȚIU
Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies

SECURITY POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN TRANSNISTRIAN REGION

Title:	SECURITY POLITICIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN TRANSNISTRIAN REGION
Abstract:	<i>After the end of military operations in 1992, Transnistria has seen a systematic process of creating and strengthening formal state institutions. Although not recognized under international law, the Transnistrian Moldovan Republic (as he titled the separatist institutional architecture) created "de facto" institutions representing sovereignty attributes: customs control, documents for population records, own passports, own currency, minister for Foreign Affairs, bodies of army, police and security services. In this context, security is the cornerstone of asserting claims for the Transnistrian state. What is the status, the logic, the meaning and the performance of institutions providing security in the region? What is the form and how much is contained in it? What are the values they protect and require, and the risks / threats / vulnerabilities that they want to prevent and remove ?</i>
Keywords:	Security, International security, Transnistrian conflict, Transnistrian region, Republic of Moldova,
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: eugen.strautiu@ulbsibiu.ro
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro

Oleksandr CHERNYAK (1)
Faculty of Economics
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
Yevgen CHERNYAK (2)
Faculty of Economics
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

„THE GOLDEN MIGRANT” CONCEPT IN GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF THE LABOR FORCE MIGRATION

Title:	„THE GOLDEN MIGRANT” CONCEPT IN GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF THE LABOR FORCE MIGRATION
Abstract:	<i>The study shows main trends of modern international migration processes. The global pathways of international labor force migration and also migration corridors for each of these pathways are named. The influence of governmental regulation of the international migration on the main economic figures is analyzed. The „Golden migrant” concept for migration processes management optimization is proposed. The necessity of this concept’s usage in a practical governmental regulation of the labor force migration is theoretically substantiated.</i>
Keywords:	International labor force migration, Global Competitiveness Index, „Gold migrant”, unemployment
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: chernyak@univ.kiev.ua
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Faculty of Economics, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
Institutions address:	90a, Vasilkivska str., Kyiv, 03022, Ukraine, +38044-2597043, +38044-5213578, www.econom.univ.kiev.ua

*Valeriu MOSNEAGA
Institute of Social Sciences,
University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovak Republic*

ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE PROBLEMS OF RETURNS OF MOLDOVAN LABOR MIGRANTS

Title:	ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE PROBLEMS OF RETURNS OF MOLDOVAN LABOR MIGRANTS
Abstract:	<i>In this article it is analyzed the problem of Moldovan labor migrants returning from the European Union countries. The current economic crisis is affecting the emigration strategies of migrant workers. However, leaving the country does not mean receiving unequivocal return to their home countries. Based on research the author reveals a few basic behaviors of migrants. The article analyzes the underlying causes and motives of people to return to Moldova; it reveals the behavior of transnational migrants. The author concludes that if the main reasons stand out on material and financial reasons, then when returning home the worker is guided primarily on societal reasons. In the article there are deeply used the results of qualitative social research conducted by the author through Moldovan labor migrants in Moldova and in some European Union countries.</i>
Keywords:	Economic crisis, the Moldovan Labor migrants, The motives and reasons of return, Reintegration problems.
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: mosneaga@hotmail.com
Institutional	Department of Political Science, Institute of Social Sciences,

affiliation of the authors:	University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovak Republic
Institutions address:	Namestie J Herdu 2, 971 01 Trnava, Slovak Republic www.ucm.sk, tel. +421 5565 541

Grațian LUPU
Facultatea de Științe Socio – Umane
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu

**DIN ISTORIA SECURITĂȚII ECONOMICE: PROTECȚIA DREPTULUI DE
AUTOR PRIN PATENTE ȘI MĂRCI. CAZUL GERMAN**

Title:	EXCERPTS FROM HISTORY OF ECONOMIC SECURITY: PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHT BY PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS. THE GERMAN CASE
Abstract:	<i>We consider this subject welcome and necessary in order to understand the system of patenting and trademarking as an essential part of the economic security of the producers and consumers. The system of patenting is meant to protect (completely or partially) copyrights from being copied and misused but can, also, lead to abuse, although some companies may respect the copyright, patents and trademarks, according to the domestic and international laws.</i> <i>The paper is about the foundation and activity of the German Patent Office and some aspects regarding the German patent registration in Romania. Short after the unification of Germany, the imperial authorities considered founding a patent office. This happened in 1877 and a prodigious work started. Until 1945 this office built up an immense data base which was confiscated by the Allies at the end of the war and provided to the public all over the world. This was an important hit on the German economy, respectively on the German industry and finance.</i> <i>Germans were interested in registering their patents also in Romania. This was a matter of private law and generated relations between private persons in Germany and Romania. It also created the possibility for some Romanian lawyers to collaborate with the German Patent Office. WWII ended Romanian-German relations on this field.</i>
Keywords:	German Patent Office, German patents in Romania, German Romanian private relations
Contact details of the author:	E-mail: gratiansb@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the author:	“Lucian Blaga” University in Sibiu, The Department for International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies
Institutions address:	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, no. 34, 550324 Sibiu, Romania, phone: 0040/269/422169

Mihai CROITOR (1)
Facultatea de Istorie și Filosofie - Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca
Sanda BORȘA (2)
Facultatea de Istorie și Filosofie - Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca

**DE LA CONFLICT LA RECONCILIERE: RELAȚIILE POLITICO-DIPLOMATICE
SOVIETO-IUGOSLAVE**

Title:	FROM CONFLICT TO RECONCILIATION: THE SOVIET-YUGOSLAV POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (1954-1955)
Abstract:	<i>In early 1954, the Soviet-Yugoslav political and diplomatic relations were characterized by a mutual suspicion. However, in June 1954, Nikita S. Khrushchev initiated an extensive correspondence with Josip Broz Tito, and, as a result, a Soviet delegation visit to Yugoslavia was organized, between May 27 - June 2, 1955. Based on documents from the Central National Historical Archives, this article focuses on the main events that contributed to the normalization of the political and diplomatic relations between Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.</i>
Keywords:	Iosip Broz Tito, Nikita S. Khrushchev, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav-Soviet relations
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: mihai_croitor@yahoo.com (1); sanda.borsa@gmail.com (2)
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of History and Philosophy
Institutions address:	Kogalniceanu Treet, No.1, Cluj-Napoca

Oana Luiza BARBU
Facultatea de Securitate și Apărare
Universitatea Națională de Apărare „Carol I”

**REFLECTAREA INTERESELOR DE SECURITATE ALE ROMÂNIEI ÎN POZIȚIA
SA DE NEGOCIERE A ACTULUI FINAL DE LA HELSINKI**

Title:	THE INFLUENCE OF ROMANIA'S SECURITY INTERESTS HAD ON ITS POSITION AS NEGOCIATOR OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT
Abstract:	<i>After getting over the crisis point of the Cold War, namely the Cuban Missile Crisis, the two superpowers, The United States of America and The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics acknowledged the danger of the nuclear weapons as well as the need for dialogue and cooperation. Therefore, the two decided to create a common space, in which to be able to talk about the security issues they didn't want and could not handle through traditional means, and, at the same time, a common space designed to ease the usage of the new forms of collective action. By this, they started the Helsinki Accords, known also as the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, having as founding document the Helsinki Final Act. This document triggered the emergence of the dissolutions regarding its real utility, as some saw it as a hybrid document that did not reflect the consensus and the common values but the existing tensions between the East and the West regarding the future of the European security system, and others saw it as “genuine charter of the relations inside Europe”. In this European context a process of international reassertion is in full bloom in Romania. The 70's find</i>

	<i>Romania in a deadlock, as the security dilemma was unleashed, on the one hand, by our country's need to protect its territory from a tentative aggression coming from the Soviet Union, and on the other hand, by the yearning of guiding its foreign affairs according to the Marxist-Leninist ideology, that was not appreciated by the Occident/ West. Having this context as a starting point for my essay, my aim is to tackle the way in which Romania's security dilemma influenced our country's contribution to the drafting of the Helsinki Final Act, and, at the same time, to emphasize the way in which the Romanian delegation think out its settlement by promoting and requiring a set of principles related to its national interest.</i>
Keywords:	Helsinki Final Act, National interest, Foreign affairs, Romania, Cold War
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: oanaluzabarbu@yahoo.com
Institutional affiliation of the authors:	National Defense University "Carol I" of Bucharest
Institutions address:	Panduri Street, 68-72, 5th District, Bucharest, Phone number 004-021 319 48 80

Andreea-Emilia DUȚĂ
Facultatea de Limbi și Literaturi Străine
Universitatea din București

**DEMERSURILE ROMÂNIEI PENTRU DESTINDERE ÎN CADRUL TRATATULUI
DE LA VARȘOVIA
(1966-1991)**

Title:	THE ROMANIAN STRUGGLE FOR DETENTE INSIDE OF WARSAW TREATY (1966-1991)
Abstract:	<i>Within the Warsaw Treaty, beyond the monolith unity shaped by the absolutism of the Soviet power, the relations among the participating states at this military bloc were not at the discretion of the USSR. All along its existence, the Romanian diplomacy blocked the attempt of transforming the military bloc into a supra-national organization. The expansion of the Warsaw Treaty in the Asian area, as well as the bringing forth of the political-military issues outside the European area to the attention of the Warsaw Treaty were stopped by Romania. The Romanian diplomacy has promoted the maintaining the political decision at a national level and not the idea of delegating it to the military blocs and also to an exceptional attention to the procedural regulations of international negotiation formats. This essay was made mainly on the documents from the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Central National Historical Archives regarding Romania's participation in the Warsaw Treaty</i>
Keywords:	Warsaw Treaty, NATO, Romanian diplomacy, military bloc, Hallstein doctrine, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
Contact details of the authors:	E-mail: deea.emilia@ymail.com

Institutional affiliation of the authors:	University of Bucharest, The Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures
Institutions address:	University of Bucharest, Str. Edgar Quinet 5-7 Sector 1, cod 70106, București, Tel: +021-314 35 08; Tel/Fax: +021- 312 13 13; web: http://www.unibuc.ro

SORIN APARASCHIVEI, Spionajul american în România 1944-1948, Editura Militară, București, 2013 (RECENZIE)

Cristian TRONCOTĂ

RALUCA RUSU, Particularități ale angajamentului organizațional în instituțiile de învățământ superior, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca, 2013 (RECENZIE)

Mihai-Marcel NEAG