

## Numarul 1/ 2012

<b>SECURITATE NATIONALA, SECURITATE INTERNATIONALA</b>	
<b>1. Aurelian RATIU</b>	AMENINTARI HIBRID: IMPLICATII ÎN FIZIONOMIA CONFLICTELOR HYBRID THREATS: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONFLICTS PHYSIOGNOMY
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This paper deals some aspects regarding of new emerging security challenges that theoreticians and strategic documents (national and international ones) name hybrid threats/risks.</p> <p>Hybrid threats/risks are those involve adversaries (states, non-state actors), with the capability to use simultaneously a mixture of action (conventional and irregular) in the expanded battle space with negative effects on the enemy's decision cycle in order to achieve the intended objectives.</p> <p>This concept integrates the challenges posed by current and future threats and explains why these challenges require states (organizations) to adapt its security policies, strategies, structure and capabilities.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	conflict, hybrid threats, hybrid war, irregular warfare
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<b>2. Horia SAVU</b>	ROLUL STRATEGIILOR DE SECURITATE ALE ROMÂNIEI ÎN PERSPECTIVA ASIGURARII SECURITATII EUROATLANTICE ÎN ZONA EXTINSA A MARIII NEGRE THE ROLE OF ROMANIA'S SECURITY STRATEGIES IN EURO-ATLANTIC SECURITY PERSPECTIVE IN THE LARGER BLACK SEA AREA
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>National Defense Strategy of Romania is a instrument through which, starting from Romania's defense needs, interests, values and national security objectives can be managed risks, threats and vulnerabilities. Being a member of N.A.T.O. and the EU, the strategy has a number of specific ways of managing risks, threats and vulnerabilities, from the basis of developing security strategies in Romania. The strategy reflects the balance between national security and a host of other vital areas such as economics, health or education. Integrated management strategy aims to risks, threats and vulnerabilities, in the spirit of achieving security, starting with the establishment of the intelligence community since 2006, and the second valence is the phase, Romania taking its obligations and responsibilities as a member of EU, NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe. In addition to military defense, the strategy also covers other areas such as foreign policy, public policy, intelligence, energy security, cyber-security, etc.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	NATO, Security strategy, Larger Black Sea Area, strategic perspective
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<b>3. Eugen STRAUTIU</b>	THINK-TANKURILE EUROPENE DE SECURITATE EUROPEAN SECURITY THINK-TANKS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Historical period of consolidation phenomenon think-tank - much better represented in the United States than in Europe - coincides with era pressing security needs of the European continent, divided between a bloc directed from Moscow and directed less formally democratic bloc from Washington. Beginning of integration</p>

	<p>process in Western democratic Europe has long been supported by the think-tanks of France, Germany, Spain and Nordic countries, which provided an ideology and set of policies in support of European integration. That represents the pre-history of European security think-tanks, even if some of them still work today.</p> <p>But completeness phenomenon as manifested in our day, and as will be described below, is characteristic of post-Cold War era. Involving in the security space of the transatlantic factor, positioning on the Russian Federation and the Middle East conflict, opportunity of Eastern Europe association in different degrees and forms (Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus), of the South East (the Balkans and Turkey) and Southern countries (of North Africa) have become major themes of analysis, requiring policy fundamentation. In this context, European think-tanks have proposed addressing and resolving security issues, by providing solutions to European institutions and Member States policies (models and scenarios), exercising political pressure to address European policy makers („lobby”), but also the creation and support of public opinion trends favor their solutions („advocacy”).</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	think-tank, european security, foreign policy, security strategies
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<b>4. Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU</b>	<p>COMUNICAREA ÎN SITUAȚII DE CRIZĂ. INTERFERENȚE CU SECURITATEA UMANĂ COMMUNICATION IN CONFLICT AND CRISIS SITUATIONS. INTERFERENCE WITH HUMAN SECURITY</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Protecting people is the key of human security, just as the main causes of human insecurity are the crises and conflicts, seen as threats on human security. Given the particular circumstances of each crisis and conflict, it is difficult to apply generally accepted model for their management, especially with the customization and specificity as complicated and acquires new meanings through the process of globalization.</p> <p>It is therefore necessary, in an early stage for determining the theoretical concepts, factual knowledge, practical study "area" in every respect, from issues relating to geographical features and up to reflect the elements of living.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	crises, conflicts, communication, human security, globalization
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<b>5. Mihaela-Flavia DIN</b>	<p>SPATIUL SCHENGEN SI IMPORTANTA SA PENTRU SECURITATEA ROMÂNIEI SCHENGEN SPACE AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR ROMANIA'S SECURITY</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The current socio-political and economic processes of contemporary existence imposed integrated management of the National and European institutions throughout the European Union's territorial expanse and its external borders. The accomplishing of the Schengen pragmatic management imposed a common pragmatic management of the external border cooperation, a new strategy and management, institutions and agencies with responsibilities all over the continent, information systems to stock the data and last but not least, a judiciary cooperation in terms of penal issues. The last years brought along new important challenges, to which the Member States of the European Union and its institutions have commonly responded to.</p>

<b>Keywords</b>	Schengen space, cooperation, Romania's security, integrated management of the National and European institutions
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<b>6. Viorica TÎCU</b>	„VECINATATEA APROPIATA” – STRATEGIE AL POLITICII EXTERNE RUSE ÎN SPATIUL POST-SOVIETIC NEAR ABROAD - RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY IN THE POST-SOVIETSPACE
<b>Abstract</b>	After the shock loss of quality from the center of gravity in Eurasia, Russia has entered a turbulent period of adaptation to the new status - post-imperial. Taking the difficult mission to regain national identity and redefine strategic identity, Russia plunged into a long process, calculated in generations and decades, the paradigm shift about themselves and the world surrounding it. Considering the extent of historical change, Russia through its elites, discover new options that would fit geostrategic position. Therefore, speaking about Russian foreign policy in the 90s, we can identify some geopolitical mega-projects around which political forces have coalesced. In this connection, „Near Abroad” - is significant because this strategy Russia aims to become the new generator system integration and consolidation of regional ex-Soviet, who's historical, human and economic in its view, heir USSR would justify this project.
<b>Keywords</b>	Post-Soviet space, Near Abroad, Russia, Commonwealth of Independent States, foreign policy, Eurasia, geopolitical interests, geostrategy
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<b>7. Vasile TABARA</b>	ROLUL PREFECTULUI ÎN ASIGURAREA PACII SOCIALE, A ECHILIBRULUI SI CONCILIERII INTERESULUI NATIONAL ÎN PLAN TERITORIAL PREFECT ROLE IN PROVIDING SOCIALE PEACE, BALANCE AND CONCILIATION WITH NATIONAL INTEREST IN A TERRITORY
<b>Abstract</b>	The prefect, as representative of the Government in the territory, has a significant role in local public services and is the guarantor of law and public order. He provides the climate of social peace, balance and reconcile national interests in his county. Each county operates a prefect appointed or dismissed by government decision. For appointment to this position a person must fulfill, in addition to the requirements of any public official and some specific senior civil servants. Powers of the prefect in the civil service in the county where they operate, are divided into two main categories: those resulting from his status of head of decentralized public services of ministries and other specialized public administration authorities organized at the administrative unit level and those resulting from the relationship between the prefect and local authorities.
<b>Keywords</b>	The prefect, social peace, national interest, local interest, local authorities
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<b>8. Aurelian LAVRIC</b>	PROBLEMA NEUTRALITATII REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎN CONTEXTUL ASIGURARII SECURITATII SALE THE PROBLEM OF THE NEUTRALITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE ENSURING OF ITS SECURITY

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>One of the main problems of the Republic of Moldova is the ensuring of the state's security. Unfortunately, the Moldovan state missed the opportunities used by the Baltic Republics which, after the collapse of the USSR, already finished their transition from the occupational soviet totalitarian regime to the democratic system and free market economy. The guaranties of their free and prosperous future are the status of the members of the EU and NATO. Moldova still doesn't has a clear perspective of the joining the EU. The government from Chisinau didn't express its will of joining the NATO, the only organization capable to defend the former Soviet and Socialist republics from the Russian Federation's threat.</p> <p>After the 20 years of the unsolved Russian-Moldovan conflict on the banks of the river Dniester, we can ascertain that the adoption of the principle of neutrality, in the Constitution (the 11<sup>th</sup> Article), in order to contribute to the settlement of the conflict, was a mistake. The principle of neutrality was not of help in the process of searching of a solution. On the contrary, because the Russian Federation never respected the Moldovan Constitution, its troupes are consolidated in the Eastern part of Moldova.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	state security, neutrality, international guaranties, balance of forces, Russian-Moldovan conflict, NATO
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<b>RELATII INTERNATIONALE</b>	
<b>9. Mihai CROITOR</b>	<p>DE LA AMICI LA INAMICI: „STRATEGIA INCLINARII SPRE O SINGURA PARTE” SI IMPACTUL ACESTEIA ASUPRA LAGARULUI COMUNIST[1] FROM FRIENDS TO ENEMIES: THE “LEAN TO ONE SIDE STRATEGY” AND ITS IMPACT ON THE COMMUNIST CAMP</p> <p>[1] Acest articol este rezultatul cercetarii finantate de catre Programul Operational Sectorial Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane prin proiectul „Retea transnationala de management integrat al cercetarii postdoctorale in domeniul Comunicarea stiintei. Constructie institutionala (scoala postdoctorala) si program de burse (CommScie)”, POSDRU/89/1.5/S/63663.</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>After the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the new regime faced multiple challenges. On the one hand, the Chinese Communists had difficulties in institutionalizing a Communist regime in a country devastated by a long civil war. On the other hand, the new Chinese State faced a diplomatic isolation. To resolve these two issues, in the vision of decision-makers in Beijing, the Chinese State had to adopt a foreign policy strategy that emphasized China's attachment to the Communist camp, and also, to receive Soviet economic assistance. Thus, China will adopt “lean to one side strategy” and on February 14, 1950 signed with USSR the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. But due to decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU (February 1956), Sino-Soviet relations will begin to deteriorate, in the early 60s the two countries engaging in a debate on the general line of the international communist movement. Based on documents from the Romanian archives and on other historiographical sources, our article attempts to identify the reasons which led to the adoption of the “lean to one side strategy” and also the reasons behind the reorientation of the Romanian foreign policy towards China.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	conflict, ideology, People's Republic of China, Soviet Union, People's Republic of Romania
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<b>10. Sanda BORSA</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHESTIUNEA SPECIALIZARII ÎN CADRUL C.A.E.R. (1959-1963). O ROMÂNIE AGRARA SAU UNA INDUSTRIALIZATA? [1] THE QUESTION OF SPECIALIZATION WITHIN THE COMECON (1959-1963). AN AGRARIAN ROMANIA OR AN INDUSTRIALIZED ONE?</p> <p>[1] This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, CNCS – UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-PD-2011-3-0030</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The early 60s witnessed the emergence of scissions within the communist camp, People's Republic of China and People's Republic of Albania proclaiming their ideological independence from the Kremlin. In this context significant tensions emerged within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, as a result of Moscow's intention to promote an economic integrationist vision. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej (the Romanian Workers' Party leader) will reject these Soviet initiatives, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance reform process, imagined by Khrushchev ending with a failure. Based on archival documents, our article presents the main developments that have characterized the Romanian-Soviet relations between 1959-1963 and at the same time, the article identifies the main reason behind the refusal of the Roman Workers' Party to accept the economic integrationist vision promoted by the Soviets: such a measure would have a negative effect on industrialization plan envisioned by the Romanian Communists since 1960.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	<p>Communism, Soviet-Romanian relations, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Nikita Khrushchev</p>
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<b>11. Pavel MORARU</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">VIZIUNI RUSESTI ASUPRA ROMÂNIEI, CA STAT-MEMBRU AL STRUCTURILOR EURO-ATLANTICE RUSSIAN VISION TOWARDS ROMANIA AS A MEMBER STATE IN EURO-ATLANTIC STRUCTURES</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The tension in Romanian-Soviet (Russian) relations has been present during the twentieth century till the present day. The reasons for this situation, obviously, are related to the events that have occurred in the not too distant past. The situation is still complicated by the fact that Russia, based on the Soviet past is dominated by the idea of ??revenge. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in Russia has appeared a mentality and a desire similar to that of the Germans after they had been imposed the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. The different approach on historical events of the two states still maintains the subjective opinion of the Russians towards Romania. The same situation, based on historical issues and the soviet position of the Russia, is present also in their relations with Finland, Poland, the Baltic States, Japan, etc. So, the Russian vision (official and unofficial) towards Romania is dictated by the different perception of the history and by the Soviet dogma which still has a decisive role in this respect. In these circumstances we are witnessing a strong offensive media propaganda by the Russian Federation. The most recent action was the release of a propagandistic documentary film titled "Romania as a Western anti-Russian policy instrument". This film that we are going to analyze in this article was made by the Russian Institute for Strategic Research in August-September 2011 and presented on Russian television channels.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	<p>Romania, Russian Federation, Bessarabia, Romanian-Russian relations, European Union, NATO</p>
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<b>12. Iuliana NEAGOS</b>	EMIGRATIA ROMĂNEASCA ÎN AMERICA. PRIMELE INSTITUTII ROMANIAN EMIGRATION IN THE AMERICA. THE BEGINNING
<b>Abstract</b>	The Romanian community from the U.S.A. is the result of a few important waves of immigration with their own characteristics. This majority of the first Romanian immigrants were from Transylvania, Banat and Bucovina, most of them were single men of rather young age. They considered that America was a land of choice, of liberties, equal opportunities and a new beginning, but the first years were difficult for them, they had to face a lot of problems and due to all these they started to organize themselves into societies. They came to a New World, to settle, to adopt the ways of a totally new and unknown land and to lay the foundations of a community which continues to develop to this days. The first Romanian about whom we have a certain information, that went to America is the Orthodox priest from Transylvania, Samuila Damian, who around 1750, got in touch with the famous statesman and man of science, Benjamin Franklin, with whom he had an interesting correspondence.
<b>Keywords</b>	Romanian-Americans, immigration, "mia si drumul" generation, Romanian-American community, waves of immigration
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<b>13. Silviu NATE</b>	CONCEPTUALIZAREA RAZBOIULUI SI A INTERVENTIEI UMANITARE - DE LA ABORDAREA UNILATERALISTA LA IMPLICAREA MULTINATIONALA WAR AND HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION CONCEPTUALIZATION FROM UNILATERALIST APPROACH TO MULTINATIONAL INVOLVEMENT -
<b>Abstract</b>	Challenged by the new complexity of the phenomenon of war, some theoretical approaches, considered to be mono-causal, have been outmode. The end of the Cold War has been characterized by a wave of violent civil wars that have produced unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe and suffering. International military forces have intervened in several recent conflicts to protect civilians caught up in human rights crises. In others, they have failed to do so. Does military force help? When is it appropriate? The paper explores the difference that multilateral authority, as opposed to unilateral national decision, should make in justifying armed intervention.
<b>Keywords</b>	war, conflict, concepts, United Nations, humanitarian intervention
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<b>14. Madalina ANTONESCU</b>	ROLUL DIPLOMATIEI STATELOR MICI SI MIJLOCII ÎN DEZVOLTAREA SI CONSOLIDAREA ORDINII JURIDICE ONU SIENE LA ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XXI-LEA[1] THE ROLE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM STATES DIPLOMACY IN DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL UN-SYSTEM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY
<b>Abstract</b>	[1] Prezentul articol constituie în toate elementele sale un punct de vedere personal, exprimat în virtutea caracterelor democratice si de stat de drept ale statului român, garantate la nivel constitutional si în virtutea libertatii de exprimare ca drept fundamental al omului; prin urmare, el nu reprezinta cu necesitate politica externa a statului român. At the beginning of 21st Century, we consider that small and middle states must intensify their efforts in order to develop and to consolidate the UN legal order, inclusive by using the instruments and the mechanisms specific to the

	multilateral diplomacy. Their main interest, in our opinion, is to avoid the tendency of great powers to abandon such legal order, for another types of diplomacy, exclusivists and based on distorted interpretations of UN Charter or even on the abandon of the major principles of international law (illustrating the legal civilization high stage of the political international order, from the second half of XX Century).
<b>Keywords</b>	Westphalian legal order, multilateral diplomacy, principles of international law
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<b>15. Vasile TABARA</b>	EUGEN STRAUTIU (COORD.), POLITICI SI PROIECTE DE MEDIU ÎN REGIUNEA SIBIULUI. SOLUTII LOCALE LA PROBLEME GLOBALE, SIBIU, EDITURA UNIVERSITATII „LUCIAN BLAGA”, 2011
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<b>16. Eugen STRAUTIU</b>	PAVEL MORARU, ROMÂNIA SI BATALIA INFORMATIILOR ÎNTRE PRUT SI BUG (1940-1944), BUCURESTI, EDITURA MILITARA, 2011
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<b>17. Mihai RAVOVITAN Radu RACOVITAN</b>	CORVIN LUPU, ROMANIA IN DECEMBRIE 1989. DE LA REVOLTA POPULARA LA LOVITURA DE STAT, EDITURA TECHNOMEDIA, SIBIU, 2010
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