

Numarul 3 / 2010

STIINTE POLITICE	
1. Dana ALEXANDRU Iustin VANCEA	ADMINISTRATIA PUBLICA MODERNA, ÎNTRE MANAGEMENT SI BIROCRATIE MODERN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND BUREAUCRACY
Abstract	<p>Administrative practices and principles of the West have derived from preoccupation with control and therefore have little value for development administration in underdeveloped countries where the need is for an adaptive administration, one that can incorporate constant change.</p> <p>However, adaptive administrative principles can be derived from the researches and theories of the behavioral sciences, and these should become the administrative objectives of development administrators. Illustrative of such objectives are the following: an innovative atmosphere; the operationalizing and sharing of goals; the combining of planning (thinking) and acting (doing); the minimization of parochialism; the diffusion of influence; the increasing of toleration of interdependence; and the avoidance of bureaupathology.</p> <p>The performance of the modern public administration, flexible and efficient means an essential condition to change structure of the society, accomplishing a deep reform in all sectors of economics and social life, growing the importance of the citizen in the mechanism of taking public decisions.</p>
Keywords	administration, management, bureaucracy
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2. Aurelia PERU- BALAN	MANIPULARE, DIVERSIUNE COMUNICATIONALA SI SLOGANURI ÎN ALEGERILE PARLAMENTARE ANTICIPATE DIN 28 NOIEMBRIE 2010 MANIPULATIONS, COMMUNICATIONAL DIVERSION AND SLOGANS IN PARLAMENTARY ELECTIONS, 28TH OF NOVEMBER 2010
Abstract	<p>Dans cet article l'auteur présente les technologies de Relations Publiques, utilisées par les principaux partis politiques en Moldova, pendant l'électorale parlementaire - 28 novembre 2010. L'auteur traite des exemples de diversion et de manipulations dans les slogans et les spots électoraux.</p> <p>Pour la première fois PNL utilise l'idée d'union avec la Roumanie dans une offre électorale.</p>
Keywords	Relations Publiques, l'électorale parlementaire, partis politiques, slogans, spots électoraux
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3. Iulia CRACIUN	MORAL, EDUCATION AND HUMAN SECURITY IN POST-COMMUNIST ROMANIA
Abstract	<p>In this study we have approached human security, moral and education seen as the bedrock of the Romanian society once with the fall of communism and embracing of democratic values.</p> <p>Starting with the nineties, there have appeared a series of new threats in all major fields of security – human, political, social, economic, cultural, environmental and personal, which have a direct impact on the human development processes.</p>

	If and in what way the education and morals have had an important role in creating a civic society which is able to influence in a positive way human security and sustainable development, we'll try to respond in the following.
Keywords	human security, moral, education, education, democracy, civil society
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4. Stefan TOMA	APPROACHES OF THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AREA OF ORTHODOX THOUGHT. THE OPINION OF GREEK PHILOSOPHER AND THEOLOGIAN CHRISTOS YANNARS
Abstract	The present article is the first in a series of studies dealing with the various dominant opinions on human rights in the Orthodox thought but also on the Statements of our sister Orthodox Churches. We shall aim at showing that the productive dialog on various issues, including the concept of human rights, is a fact within the Orthodox world. Such attempt shall prove that there is a dialog within the space of both Orthodox and Ecumenical thought on the idea of human rights. Christos Yannaras, the Greek professor, helps us understand what lies beyond the legal guarantee of human rights as a product of modernity, in relation to the existential crisis of contemporary man. He appeals to the history of humanity examining two cultural models: that of the Greek Antiquity and the Orthodox one. According to the Yannaras, the main focus should be collective existence, to the detriment of class individualism. Therefore, anthropology focused on communion should be the foundation of any political government, which does not oppose the principle of guaranteeing individual rights.
Keywords	Christos Yannaras, Orthodox, human rights
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SECURITATE NATIONALA, SECURITATE INTERNATIONALA	
5. Monica GHEORGHITA	MISIUNILE DE SECURITATE ALE UNIUNII EUROPENE ÎN ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU SI ÎN AFRICA DE NORD THE SECURITY MISSIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
Abstract	The institutional changes enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty generate multiple effects in the security system of the EU as a whole. The paper casts a light over these alterations of the EU legal texts and their impact on the security missions of the Union outside its borders. A further analysis presents the features of the four relevant EU security missions abroad, evaluates the results, and pinpoints the possible areas for further debate among the policymakers.
Keywords	typologies of the missions; Lisbon Treaty; Petersberg tasks
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6. Ioan PAREAN	SOLDATI AI ROMÂNIEI MARI. DIN PRIZONIERATUL RUSESC ÎN CORPUL
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	VOLUNARILOR TRANSILVANENI SI BUCOVINENI (1916-1918) SOLDIERS OF THE GREAT ROMANIA. FROM RUSSIAN CAPTIVITY TO TRANSILVANIAN AND BUKOVINIAN "FREIWILLIGENKORPS" (1916-1918)
Abstract	In den ersten Weltkrieg, nachdem Rumänien nebenan der Ententemächte eingetreten ist gründete sich das Freiwilligenkorps der Siebenbürger und Bukowiner. Diese rumänische Freiwilligen entstammen von den Häftlingen der russischen Lagern die in der österreichisch-ungarischen Armee gekämpft haben. Die Truppenabteilung wurde in die erste Etappe, bei Darmita in der Nähe von Kiev gegründet, nachher in der Stadt Kiev. Als sie in Sommer 1917 ins Land ankomen legten sie Rumänien einen Treueid ab und traten nebenan der rumänischen Armee important Kampf um dem Angriff der Mittelmächtenarmee abzuhalten.
Keywords	Freiwilligenkorps, Truppenabteilung, Mittelmächtenarmee
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7. Pavel MORARU	APOGEUL CONFRUNTARII SOVIETO-CHINEZE. INCIDENTELE DE PE INSULA DAMANSKII (CIJENBAODAO), 1969 THE APOGEE OF SOVIET-CHINESE CONFRONTATION. THE INCIDENTS FROM DAMANSKII (ZHENBAO-DAO) ISLAND, 1969
Abstract	The Sovieto-Chinese ideological confrontation culminated in border armed incidents in March 1969. All these happened because both countries wanted to control the small island Damanskii from the Ussuri river. These numerous territorial problems between China and U.S.S.R. had their origin in anterior centuries, when Russia take advantage of China's political weakness and mapped out the border to its detriment. Most of these problems about Russian-Chinese border were solved only in 2004.
Keywords	Damanskii, territorial disagreement, border, Soviet, Chinese
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8. Stelian SCAUNAS Alexandra SCAUNAS	CÂTEVA CONSIDERATII CU PRIVIRE LA DEMNITATEA UMANA SI DREPTURILE OMULUI CA FUNDAMENT SI IDEAL AL SECURITATII CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING HUMAN DIGNITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS SEEN AS FOUNDATION AND IDEAL OF SECURITY
Abstract	Threats to security are nowadays more diverse and nuanced and hence the diversity of approaches to security. The aim of my work is to point out, with more emphasis than usual, that security, regardless the perspective it is seen and the attributes associated to it, must have as ideal, as a starting point and as purpose, the human being as supreme value in the known universe. Human security, among other concepts, old or new, but always present, such as national security, regional security, global security, economic security, food security, environmental security, political security, personal security, etc., must consider the human being as fundamental concern. Given the supreme position that human being represents from an axiological point of view - as a preserved value because it is irreplaceable - but also from a praxiological point of view - as purpose for human conduct in general - security should be addressed especially as a tool that could save humanity as species and man could survive not only biologically, but spiritually,

	as "homo sapiens".
Keywords	human security, human dignity, human rights, public international law
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9. Maria-Mihaela ANTOFIE	COORDONATE ALE SECURITATII MEDIULUI. CONVENTIA PRIVIND DIVERSITATEA BIOLOGICA SI AGROBIODIVERSITATEA CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE RED LIST FOR CROP LANDRACES
Abstract	The status of Convention implementation and compliance for Romania is analyzed in this article. Starting with the preamble and ending with art. 22 of the Convention reflections and recommendations are underlining the needs and gaps Romania has to fulfill and coherently implementing this multilateral environment agreement in close cooperation with other agreements. Agro- biodiversity as a concept is covered by the biodiversity concept and the place of developing a red list for crop landraces is discussed aside with all types of ecosystem identified by the Convention.
Keywords	Convention on biological diversity, compliance, agrobiodiversity, crop landraces, red list
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10. Diana BENCHECI	TRANSNISTRIA – A DORMANT VOLCANO? TRANSNISTRIA – A DORMANT VOLCANO?
Abstract	Many would argue that this is the easiest conflict to solve, at the same time 19 years after its start it is still there. The prospects of the settlement are blurred. By 2010, the conflict in Transnistria is in a dead-lock. There are several “frozen” conflicts, but this conflict is the only one at the immediate border of the European Union. In this article the authors will strive to present the danger of the transnistrian conflict toward the European security trough the prisms of other countries interests in the region. The article is structured around the most recent developments as regards conflict settlement negotiations, political events in the region and their support from abroad, covering the period from transnistrian referendum in 2006 on decision to joint to Russia until our days.
Keywords	transnistrian conflict, frozen conflict, Republic of Moldova, Russia Federation, European Security
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11. Nicoleta MUNTEANU	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW - A GUARANTOR FOR THE SECURITY OF WAR JOURNALIST?
Abstract	The journalist’s protection in conflicts zone is dealing with humanitarian international law, because of the civil affiliation of the journalists. Is there possible for the humanitarain international right to protect, through rules an

	<p>regulations, to protect a war correspondent? Or is demanding another institution to concurs on this purpose?</p> <p>The international humanitarian law, also called war law or armed conflicts law – ius in bello –is one of the oldest parts of the international public law. In actual conditions, of the century and millenium beginning, the international humanitarian right is often called the king of the human rights.</p> <p>Those aspects are having effects on mass-communication, especially on the message and receiver. As more as a journalist is protected, as more the communication will be a better one.</p>
Keywords	humanitarian law, journalist, war
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12. Florina Mariana OLTEANU Mihaela OLTEANU	<p style="text-align: center;">SECURITATE UMANA SI PROTECTIA CONSUMATORULUI IN UNIUNEA EUROPEANA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONSUMER PROTECTION IN EUROPEAN UNION</p>
Abstract	<p>Every citizen is a consumer and the European Union (“UE”) pays particular attention to ensuring safety and health protection and its economic welfare. The EU also promotes consumer rights to information and education, takes steps to help protect its interests and encourages them to create and administer consumer associations.</p> <p>The scope of European consumer policy has expanded, reflecting changes made to the needs and expectations of the citizens. The new legislation sets higher standards for security, safety and health, harmonized to the EU level, likely to increase consumer confidence.</p> <p>Protecting consumers’ rights, prosperity and wellbeing are core values of the European Union (EU). For this reason, EU laws are designed to ensure that the internal market is open and transparent, allowing consumers to exercise real choices and to be treated fairly. Here below are 10 basic rights which you as a consumer can enjoy, regardless of where you are in the EU.</p> <p>Stringent safety standards, amongst the highest in world, apply to all consumer goods (e.g. toys, household appliances, cars, cosmetics) sold in the EU. Producers and distributors are responsible for only placing safe products on the market. A Europe wide alert system is in place to identify potentially dangerous products and remove them quickly from the market.</p>
Keywords	consumer protection, EU legislation, health, consumer policy
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13. Pavel PARASCA	<p style="text-align: center;">PROBLEMA CONDITIILOR ISTORICE ALE ÎNSCAUNARII SI ORIENTARII POLITICE EXTERNE A LUI DIMITRIE CANTEMIR LA ÎNCEPUTUL DOMNIEI (10-20.XI.1710 – FEBRUARIE 1711)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL CONDITIONS OF DIMITRIE CANTEMIR ASCENDING THE THRONE AND HIS FOREIGN POLICY ORIENTATION DURING THE BEGINNING OF THE REIGN (NOVEMBER 10/20, 1710 – FEBRUARY 1711)</p>
Abstract	<p>Multidimensional value of Dimitrie Cantemir as a scholar, bibliophile and cultural figure is sometimes extended to his short reign in Moldova (November 1710 – June 1711). The orientation towards an alliance with Russian Tsar Peter I the Great is attributed to him during his stay in Constantinople (Istanbul). Available historical sources denounce this view and point to the fact that Porte enthroning him in Moldova sought to achieve through his mediation peaceful</p>

	<p>settlement of a state of war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia.</p> <p>When Dimitrie Cantemir arrived there was no more possibility to settle the Ottoman-Russian conflict and in order to save his throne he had to start negotiations with Russian Tsar Peter I, inclining to the alliance with him.</p>
Keywords	secret negotiations, conflict settlement, accession to the throne, legitimation of the reign, obedience, alliance, agreement, removal
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14. Razvan SURDU	<p>RISCURILE GLOBALE LA ADRESA MEDIULUI DE SECURITATE VIITOR</p> <p>THE GLOBAL RISK FOR THE FUTURE SECURITY ENVIRONMENT</p>
Abstract	<p>The main weapon for enemies will be asymmetric warfare including terrorism. The most immediate threats to security in 21st century will come from weak, failing and rogue states, safe heaven for terrorist and criminal organisations.</p> <p>Terrorism will continue to be a major risk to global security. The impact of technological advances will provide to terrorists with new capabilities; more decentralized organization and more lethal acts.</p> <p>Continuing diffusion of existing technology and knowledge will allow proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery. Trans-national criminal organizations will become increasingly adept at exploiting disorder expanding the scope of its activities from drugs trafficking to services to terrorists.</p> <p>Growing range of actors, including terrorist, will be able to achieve offensive INFO OPS and computer network capabilities</p>
Keywords	NATO, United Nations, competition
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15. Gabriel SERBAN	<p>ASPECTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL POST-CRISIS SYSTEM’S REMODELLING</p> <p>ASPECTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL POST-CRISIS SYSTEM’S REMODELLING</p>
Abstract	<p>The bipolar system collapse, with the implosion of the Soviet Union, brought into discussion the future of global political hierarchy. The fact that the U.S. remained the sole superpower, dominant both political-military and economically, apparently lead to a system characterized as unipolar, more stable than other systems, multipolar or bipolar. This structure remained stable over the last decade of the XX century and the first years of the XXI century, especially in the economic conditions created by the expansion of globalization, where the USA undoubtedly had a center role. The world seemed to be divided into two structures, the center considered to be the West, and the periphery comprising the rest of the world. However the unprecedented development of Southeast Asia has opened the possibility that the center not only cover Europe and North America but also extend to other parts of the world, thereby bringing up the issue of reshaping the international hierarchy.</p>
Keywords	International System, Unipolarity, Crisis, Multipolarity, USA, China
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GEOPOLITICA	
16. Monica GHEORGHITA	RIVALITATE SAU PARTENERIAT TRANSATLANTIC? INTERACTIUNEA INTERESELOR DE SECURITATE EUROPENE SI AMERICANE ÎN ORIENTUL MIJLOCIU EXTINS RIVAL TRANSLANTIC PARTNERSHIP? INTERACTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE GREATER MIDDLE EAST
Abstract	The paper analyses several foreign policy consequences of the incongruence between raison d'état and raison de la nation in the GME states, identifies the specific features of the European and US interests in the region and debates the key principles of a possible common strategy of the two great political actors
Keywords	human security, moral, education, education, democracy, civil society
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17. François-Robert GIROLAMI	ACTUALITÉ DE CLAUSEWITZ. STRATÉGIE DE LA GÉOPOLITIQUE
Abstract	Pour Clausewitz, la guerre est un acte de la souveraineté de l'État. Elle n'est donc pas une fin mais un moyen obligé. Si elle est un moyen violent d'anéantir l'adversaire, il précise que cet ennemi est matérialisé par ses dirigeants. La guerre ne doit pas avoir pour but le massacre de victimes innocentes. Pourtant, la violence des combats n'a pas de limites et ses formes sont multiples. Pour réguler le conflit, le militaire doit être subordonné au politique. C'est lui qui prend la décision et en aucun cas le politique ne doit être subordonné au militaire. Lorsque le politique n'est qu'un instrument au service du militaire, il engendre un régime totalitaire: "subordonner l'action politique à l'action militaire est absurde car c'est le politique qui a créé la guerre".
Keywords	guerre, instrument, Clausewitz, géopolitique
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18. Ciprian POP	MARELE DRAGON SI LUMEA ÎN CURS DE DEZVOLTARE. TRECUT, PREZENT SI VIITOR THE GRAND DRAGON AND DEVELOPING WORLD. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
Abstract	Economic and social progress of all the countries of the world and the macro-regions, the improvement of human personality as a whole, can not become reality without any consistent role played by the nations in the developing world. Since 1949, when China was proclaimed as a state, the relationship with the developing states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, was perceived by Beijing as being a major force on the international arena. In the 60s, China established ties with Third World countries and insurgent groups in an attempt to encourage wars of national liberation and to create a united front against both superpowers existing at that time, the USSR and USA. In the rush for diplomatic co-operation and especially for the economic dimension of the relations with Africa, Taiwan, the USA, France and Britain were the main competitors of China. France and Britain were once top trading partners in Africa, but China has recently become the largest trading partner, with a turnover of over 90 billion dollars in 2009. Since the beginning of its presence on the international arena, China has fostered a dynamic relationship based on friendship and mutual respect in its external relations, in full compliance with the internal situation of its African

	<p>partners. This approach explains the Chinese policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.</p> <p>The People's Republic has always advocated for state independence for the peoples of Africa, as a result of a long struggle, full of heroism and sacrifice, for their right to be masters of their own destinies. China therefore supported the liquidation of all forms of colonialism and pronounced itself against any policies of racial discrimination.</p> <p>Focused on its policy of peace and cooperation among nations, China is a great example of a Great Power that carries out its foreign policy in relation to the developing world in a transparent and mutually beneficial manner, without any kind of hidden agenda</p>
Keywords	China, economic, nations, great power
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19. Maria CONSTANTIN	<p>NATO TINDE SA ÎNLOCUIASCA ONU</p> <p>NATO TENDENCE TO SUBSTITUTE UNITED NATIONS</p>
Abstract	<p>Defence and security fields in Europe and North America evolved starting with the 90s influenced by the rising new threats to security and multiplying of old ones. NATO has been playing a major part in reducing the security threats to its member countries and in promoting international stability and security. At the end of the '90s EU also has started developing its own defence and security dimension as a reaction to immediate or longer term threats and as a means of consolidating its economic and political stance on the international arena.</p> <p>Since NATO and ESDP share common areas of action - defence and security and members, a quest for synergies have started ever since EU launched its policy in this field. The fluid nature of threats, the increasing interdependencies highlight that the interests of both organisations and of their members is to build upon institutional convergences and avoid competition.</p>
Keywords	administration, management, bureaucracy
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20. Viorica TÎCU	<p>GÂNDIREA GEOPOLITICA RUSA: PRINCIPII DE FORMARE SI PROVOCARILE CONTEMPORANE</p> <p>RUSSIAN GEOPOLITICS THINKING: PRINCIPLES OF TRAINING AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES</p>
Abstract	<p>The theoretical framework for the exploration of the geopolitical visions of ordinary Russians is based on aspects of identity formation that are rooted in territory. We show how the collective sense of nationalism and perceptions of Russia's place within the world come together to form specific territorial visions. Thus, while the paradigms presented below strive to provide theoretical bases for the geopolitical visions of ordinary Russians, it is expected that similar visions may have multiple sources. It is further expected that the sources of geopolitical imaginings differ across socio-demographic groups in the Russian population. We seek to test whether the Russian population exhibits the sets of national visions identified by some investigators as Westernizing Nationalism, Moderate Eurasianism, and Extreme Eurasianism. The territorial aspirations associated with each of these three classifications raise the central question of our study</p>

	presented in this paper. Do the regions that ordinary Russians feel are important match the territorial aspirations of the three main Russian geopolitical traditions.
Keywords	Russian Empire; Expansion; USSR; Russian Federation; Geopolitical thinking; Eurasianism; post-Soviet space; Near Abroad
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21. Rodica PANTA	REGIUNEA EXTINSA A MARIII NEGRE: PROIECTII GEOPOLITICE SI GEOSTRATEGICE WIDER BLACK SEA REGION: GEOPOLITICAL AND GEOSTRATEGICAL PROJECTION
Abstract	<p>The Black Sea has a strategic location being positioned at the crossroads between Europe and Asia, between Russia and the Middle East and connects with a direct link South-Eastern Europe with the Western Europe through the River Danube, and to the Mediterranean Sea. The extension of NATO and EU turned it in close proximity to major Euro-Atlantic powers. The political map of the Black Sea area is influenced by a former superpower, Russia, and two regional powers, Ukraine and Turkey, and as a successor of the USSR, Russia remains a major factor in the Black Sea region.</p> <p>This article provides a geo-strategic analysis of the competition between the major players in the region regarding the exploitation and transportation of energy resources, the Turkish-Russian relations and the cooperation the two countries at this level, Russia's energy policy and its impact on Russia's relations with the countries of the former Soviet space and those members of the EU etc. Another issue relates to frozen conflicts, monitoring their main developments, especially the cross-border impact. Black Sea region needs a common agenda and a more open and comprehensive platform for managing the defense of new security threats a new security paradigm based on prevention, coordination and synergy.</p>
Keywords	Wider Black Sea Region, OCEMN, BLACKSEAFOR, GUAM, CSI
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DIPLOMATIE	
22. Helge FLEISCHER Andreea PIERSINARIU	MODELE ALE DIPLOMATIEI CULTURALE. IMPORTANTA IMPLICARII TINERILOR ÎN PROCESUL DE DEMOCRATIZARE MODELS OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY. THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS
Abstract	<p>New instruments of soft power, mainly cultural diplomacy, tend to be initiated by supranational state actors (EU – European Capitals of Culture) and non-state actors (The Institute for Cultural Diplomacy, Berlin), trying to focus their efforts towards strengthening the democratization process.</p> <p>The study examines the global economic crisis, the interdependencies created by this strategy and the need for increasingly more coherent regional integration. In all these processes new approaches on public communication will be observed.</p>
Keywords	cultural diplomacy, interdependence, globalization, global crisis, ICD, Sibiu, European Capital of Culture

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23. Virginia ANTONESCU	PREMISELE UNEI LINII DIPOMATICE DURABILE ÎN RELATIA ROMÂNIA-RUSIA THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ROMANIA-RUSSIA FEDERATION
Abstract	In this paper, we are trying to show several of the elements underlying the essence of the Russian national interest, having in mind that Russia hadn't solved its main dilemma (a national Russian clear identity, and a clear profile of what is seen as Russian nationalism). Thus, we can speak rather of a multiple-focused Russian national interest, equally concerned in being involved in different regions and also, in the global affairs. In this context, geopolitical flexibility is an important factor, necessary to identify some coordinated reactions of the great powers and some clear responses from actors like Russia, from their strategies of influencing the new inter-polar configuration of power in the world. Without identifying what is it perceived as national interest by Russia in this new political context of inter-polarity, at the beginning of XXI century, it will be difficult to determinate the general strategic directions that countries like Romania can open towards great actors like Russia.
Keywords	Russia, Russian foreign policy, diplomacy, national interest, multipolarity
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RECENZII

24. Florica Vasiliu	CAPITAL SOCIAL SI VALORI DEMOCRATICE ÎN ROMÂNIA. IMPORTANTA FACTORILOR CULTURALI PENTRU SUSTINEREA DEMOCRATIEI
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