

Numarul 1 / 2010

1. Simona Cohen	PRECIZARI PRELIMINARE ALE CONCEPTULUI DE RELATII INTERNATIONALE PRELIMINARIES ASPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CONCEPT
Abstract	Two of the foundational texts in the field, E.H. Carr's, <i>The Twenty Years' Crisis</i> and Hans Morgenthau's <i>Politics Among Nations</i> were works of theory in three central respects. Each developed a broad framework of analysis which distilled the essence of international politics from disparate events; each sought to provide future analysts with the theoretical tools for understanding general patterns underlying seemingly unique episodes; and each reflected on the form of political action which were most appropriate in a realm in which the struggle for power was pre-eminent. Both thinkers were motivated by the desire to correct what they saw as deep misunderstanding about international relations lying at the heart of the liberal project – among them the belief that the struggle for power could be tamed by international law and the idea that pursuit of self-interest could be replaced by the shared objective of promotion security for all.
Keywords	International politics, international relations, international law, global security
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Political Sciences, International Relations and European Studies 550324-Sibiu, Calea Dumbravii nr. 34, et. II, cam. 11 sau 25 Tel.: 0040/269/422169; Fax: 0040/269/422169 int. 140 E-mail: magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro

2. Laurentiu Iordache	REALISMUL POLITIC – O TEORIE PRESCRIPTIVA REALPOLITIK, ONE PRESCRIPTIVE THEORY
Abstract	The realists emphasize the constraints on politics imposed by human selfishness (egoism) and the absence of international government (anarchy), which require the primacy in all political life of power and security. Rationality and state-centrism are frequently identified as core realist premises. The conjunction of anarchy and egoism and the resulting imperatives of power politics provides the core of realism. The failure of realism to account for the end of the Cold War is a large part of the explanation of its declining popularity over the past fifteen years.
Keywords	Political realism, theory of international relations, international politics, egoism, anarchy,
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Political Sciences, International Relations and European Studies 550324-Sibiu, Calea Dumbravii nr. 34, et. II, cam. 11 sau 25 Tel.: 0040/269/422169; Fax: 0040/269/422169 int. 140 E-mail: magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro

3. Paul Duta	ANARHIA SI CONSECINTELE EI ANARCHY AND ITS CONSEQUENCE
Abstract	International political system, like economic market, are formed by the co-action of self-regarding units. International structures are defined in terms of the primary political units of an era, be they city states, empires or nations. Structures emerge from the coexistence of states. No state intends to participate in the formation of a structure by which it and others will be constrained. Actors may perceive the structure that constrains them and understand how it serves to reward some kinds of behavior and to penalise others. The states among states, it is often said, conduct its affairs in the brooding shadow of violence.
Keywords	International politics, international relations, violence, anarchy, states
Institutional affiliation of	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Political Sciences,

the author(s):	International Relations and European Studies 550324-Sibiu, Calea Dumbravii nr. 34, et. II, cam. 11 sau 25 Tel.: 0040/269/422169; Fax: 0040/269/422169 int. 140 E-mail: magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro
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4. Petrisor Dumitrescu	STATUL NATIONAL MAI ESTE UNACTOR AL COMUNITATII NATIONALE? IS THERE THE NATIONAL STATE A NATIONAL COMMUNITY ACTOR?
Abstract	This decade's failed states are Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Sudan. Together they are the contemporary classical failed and collapsed states, but others were once collapsed states now approach the brink of failure, some much more ominously than others. Collapsed and failed designate the consequences of a process of decay at the nation-state level. The capacity of those nation-states to perform positively for their citizens has atrophied. A number of nation-states belong in the category of weak states that show a high potential to fall. State failure is largely man made, not accidental. Institutional fragilities and structural flaws contribute to failure, but those deficiencies usually hark to decisions or actions of men. Preventing nation-states from failing, and resuscitating those that have failed and will fail, have thus become the critical, all-consuming strategic and moral imperatives of our terrorised time.
Keywords	Nation-states, failed states, collapsed states, weak states, international relations
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5. Diana Tache	TEORIA DEZVOLTARII RELATIILOR INTERNATIONALE ÎN SECOLUL al XX-lea INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEVELOPMENT THEORY IN XX TH CENTURY
Abstract	Classical realists such as Thomas Hobbes, Reinhold Niebuhr and Hans J. Morgenthau attribute egoism and power politics primarily to human nature, whereas structural realists or neorealists emphasize anarchy. Political structure could be analyzed in three dimensions: ordering principles, principles of differentiation and the distribution of capabilities. Nations dwell in perpetual anarchy, for no central authority imposed limits on the pursuit of sovereign. Relations among states are marked by war and concert, arms races and arms control, trade wars and tariff truces, financial panics and rescues, competitive devaluation and monetary stabilization. Given a large number of players, what strategies can states use to increase the likelihood of cooperation?
Keywords	International relations, international politics, nation-states, international strategies
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6. Madalina Virginia Antonescu	ORIGINALITATEA SISTEMULUI INSTITUTIONAL UE IN RAPORT CU ALTE ORGANIZATII INTERNATIONALE DE INTEGRARE EU INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM AUTHENTICITY RELATING TO OTHER
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	INTEGRATION INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
Abstract	<p>In this article, we are trying to present several common points and major differences existing between the EU institutional system and some international intergovernmental organizations of integration as MERCOSUR, ASEAN, the South-American Community of Nations, the African Union and others. From the beginning, we must notice that, due to the extreme variety of international intergovernmental organizations of integration, we cannot compare EU institutions with some common institutional pattern of a „theoretical” organisation of integration.</p> <p>Each organisation of integration has its own specificity and has its own institutional structure. Nevertheless, there can be identified some similarities between the hybride nature of EU institutions and the bodies of this category of international organisations</p>
Keywords	International organization, institutional system, comparative analysis, APEC, ASEAN, CEMAC, MERCOSUR
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7. François-Robert Girolami	ACTUALITÉ DE GROTIUS. ORIGINE ET EVOLUTIONS DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL GROTIUS ACTUALITY. INTERNATIONAL LAW ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION
Abstract	<p>Hugo de Groot of Holland, better known by his Latin name Hugo Grotius, is an almost legendary figure today in several respects.</p> <p>He is best known today, however, as one of the pioneering figures in the field of modern international law (called by many the father of modern international law); he was one of the first modern theorists to systematically propose the existence of norms in the conduct of relations between states. His major work, <i>On the Law of War and Peace</i> specifically addressed the questions of jus ad bellum and jus in bellum. Grotius considered war a necessary evil, and he discussed problems related to war in order for the conduct of war to be regulated. Due to the unsteadiness of human nature, he did not think it likely that the society of man could achieve perfect unity and harmony, but he did set up an ideal to aim for.</p>
Keywords	juridical thinking, diplomatical action, juridical control of war, international law
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	Universite du Provence, France fgrolami@club.fr

8. Otto Milik	ACTIUNILE ONU PENTRU GESTIONAREA CRIZELOR SI CONFLICTELOR NATIONS AND UNITED STATES – NATION-BUILDING OPERATIONS AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT
Abstract	<p>Since World War II, the United Nations and the United States have developed distinctive styles of nations-building derived from their very different natures and capabilities. The United Nations is an international organization entirely dependent on its members for wherewithal to conduct nation-building. The United States is one superpower, commanding abundant resources of its own and having access to those of many other nations and institutions. UN operations have almost always been undermanned and under-resourced, because member states are rarely willing to commit the manpower or the money any prudent military commander would desire. In both Afghanistan and Iraq, the original American-led forces proved unable to establish a secure environment.</p>
Keywords	United Nations, United States, nation-building, secure environment

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9. Alin Diaconu	COOPERAREA POLITIENEASCA INTERNATIONALA ÎN ROMÂNIA. STRUCTURILE INTERPOL SI EUROPOL INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION IN ROMANIA. INTERPOL AND EUROPOL STRUCTURES
Abstract	For more than five decades, the globalization paradigma represents the main security context through which are defined the threats, but also the institutions and politics of disproof and adminition. As long as the organized crime and terrorism absorbed the transnationalisation facilities, the police activity must reply in the same way. INTERPOL and EUROPOL representd two solutions, global and areal, to the international interface achieved in a increasingly way by the organized crime and terrorism. Romania, as UNO and European Union member, has assumed the legislation domain and had set up national structures for achieving the cooperation with associate polices from those two international organizations. Its performance, already established, it is methodic built.
Keywords	INTERPOL, EUROPOL, police, organized crime, terrorism
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10. Mihaela Olteanu	SISTEMUL SECURITATII SOCIALE. PREZENT SI PERSPECTIVE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM. PRESENT AND PERSPECTIVES
Abstract	Social protection is designed to ensure a basic standard of living for all people, regardless of the means available to them. There are several categories of persons requiring social protection: protection of the unemployed, the protection of persons with disabilities, child and youth protection, complementary social protection (social protection in case of death, incapacity for work, occupational disease). In a democratic state, social protection is a fundamental state policy, because by its implementation is done to prevent, reduce or remove the consequences of events which are considered "social risks" of living standards of people. Social policies are not just a study on society and its problems - poverty, inequality, discrimination, unemployment, marginalization, it represents the mechanisms of response to these problems so that by actions promoted to be achieved the population welfare. Also, the study of social policy is leaning toward to create institutional structures in order to implement programs and providing welfare support. Social security is clearly one of the major aspects of social policy now and also a constant preoccupation of modern states. From hesitant beginnings of the few countries in the first decades of the nineteenth century, social security has rapidly become one of the important factors in the lives of billions of people around the world.
Keywords	social security system; social policies, fundamental right, implementation of programs
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	National School of Political Science and Administration, Public Administration Faculty, Povernei str., nr. 6, sector 1. Bucuresti. magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro

11. Augustin Stancu	IDEOLOGIA TALIBANA ÎN PROBLEMA SECURITĂȚII PERSONALE PERSONAL SECURITY AMONG TALIBANS
Abstract	One of the most discussed issues of today politics is the righteousness of the ousting of the taliban regime in Afganistan. The media has explained the double purpose of the US intervention: crushing terrorism and the improvement of living conditions. From the perspective of the new coined term "personal security", the conflict has worsened the already inexistent sense of security in the area. In this article, i tried to identify the routine conditions offered by the talibans to the Afgan citizens and the implications of this environment into the development of the human beings. The perspective is form the new coined term "personal security".
Keywords	Taliban, ideology, women, Afgan, muslim, security, pashtun,
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Political Sciences, International Relations and European Studies 550324-Sibiu, Calea Dumbravii nr. 34, et. II, cam. 11 sau 25 Tel.: 0040/269/422169; Fax: 0040/269/422169 int. 140 E-mail: magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro

12. Anca-Maria Nicolae	SECURITATEA UMANA SAU CAUTAREA SIGURANTEI ÎNTR-O LUME NESIGURA HUMAN SECURITY, OR SAFETY PURSUING IN AN INSECURE WORLD.
Abstract	Lately, the security studies centred their analyses on human beings. After the end of the Cold War, we confront with nonmilitary threats that need a common perception of vulnerabilities and efforts to cope with. The human security concept tries to respond to these new threats that came along with the globalisation process. As long as people deny the existence of God and His protection, they will be insecure. Human security can be fulfilled only through God’s help. Obeying His advices we will enjoy of all forms of security in our entire life. The social contract that all of us should sign is that one signed with the divinity. We obey His laws, and He will give us protection, security.
Keywords	human security, threat, laws, God, protection.
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13. Valeriu Mosneaga Svetlana Mironova Igor Bucataru	INTEGRAREA POLITICA A GAGAUZILOR – PERSPECTIVA DE OPTIMIZAREA A RELATIILOR SOCIAL-POLITICE DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA GAGAUZ POLITICAL INTEGRATION – OPTIMIZATION PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL RELATIONS IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	This article represent a plenary and complex research of the participation of gagauzians as ethnic individual community, to the creation and development of the political project named the Republic of Moldova; the integration of the problems which vitiate, in the authors opinion, the quality of the relationships between the gagauzian minorities and the titular majority as institutional level as a social one. The paper also provides the elaboration of some suggestion to optimize the quality of the actual relationship between the central and the regional administration. It examines, also, strategies employed by the central government and autonomy authorities in autonomy implementation struggles and discusses outcomes produced by the interaction of these strategies. The authors have analyzed these issues: participation of the gagauzian minorities in national and regional political processes, their implication in the

	electoral processes, gagauzians ideological options, parliamentary representation of minority, the necessity of regional party, the relations between national parties and regional parties, the necessity of electoral reform which would provide the parliamentary representation of gagauzians etc.
Keywords	political relationship, territorial autonomy, unitary state, ethno-political integration, collaboration, ethnic relations, political and ethnic conflict, elections, electoral reform, ideological positioning, regional parties, national parties.
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	State University of Moldavia, International Relations, Political Science and Administration Faculty Testemitanu str., no. 6. Telefon: 27-81-24. e-mail: frispa@usm.md, mosneaga@hotmail.com

14. Ruslan Sevcenco	VIATA POLITICA SI ACTIVITATEA GUVERNULUI MOLDOVEI (17 APRILIE 1990-28 MAI 1991) POLITICAL LIFE AND MOLDOVA GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY (17 TH OF APRIL 1990-28 TH OF MAY 1991)
Abstract	This period has a great importance in the political history of Moldova. It determined the basis of the present political system of our country by the liquidation of the monopoly of the ruling Communist Party of Moldova and the introduction of the multiparty (May, 10, 1990); the creation of the first political parties; the formation of the deputy clubs in the Supreme Soviet (from May 23, 1991 – the Parliament); the proclamation and the consolidation of the sovereignty. At the same time, this period is characterized by the polarization of the political forces in the republic, explained by the controversial attitude toward the URSS maintaining. In this period the situation is characterized also, by society conflicts and the beginning of the armed collisions (Dubasari). The beginning of the government leading of M.Druc, opened a new stage in the contemporary history of Moldova. In Moldova, in this period, start to appear the first signs of passing of our country to the European democracy. Many legislative acts were adopted, with the active participation of the Government. All this documents determined the legal basis for both following governments and the creation of the Moldovan independent state. At the same time, during the activity of this Government, take place the first economic loss, from the war years, in the history of Moldova. Persons who didn't have the necessary leading experience, started more often to be named at responsible functions, fact that deepened the crisis.
Keywords	political relationship, territorial autonomy, unitary state, ethno-political integration, collaboration, ethnic relations, political and ethnic conflict, elections, electoral reform, ideological positioning, regional parties, national parties.
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	Moldavian Academy of Sciences, History, State and Law Institute Stefan cel Mare si Sfânt str., no. 1, Chisinau, e-mail: rsevcenco@gmail.co

15. Dana Georgeta Alexandru	ALEGEREA PUBLICA LA NIVEL LOCAL. FINANTE PUBLICE LOCALE PUBLIC CHOICE ON LOCAL LEVEL. LOCAL PUBLIC FINANCE
Abstract	The specialized literature raises several questions regarding how would an optimal local system look, if someone can realize such a system from the start? In contrast, in the positive theory on local administration, the question of how can a local public administration system can work regarding several presumptions is risen. We will try to observe and analyze the answers given in literature, which are on one hand, arguments in favor of finding some optimal models and on the other hand skeptical in what concerns this kind of

	<p>solutions. Then we will talk about the Tiebout Model which explains the local public administration performance regarding the citizens' mobility. Tiebout shows that in restrictive conditions (referring to restrictive presumptions), the local administration provides public services efficiently.</p> <p>This point of view has become popular since the work force migration and capital migration have grown constantly at the same time with the integration on regional and national economies. Other questions for which answers are searched, related to local public finances refer to the incidence of different taxes imposed by the state and at a local level; the incidence of diverse benefits foreseen by the state and towns; the multi-jurisdictional tax problem. The last part of the presentation will consider several alternatives related to public choice from a constitutional point of view</p>
Keywords	local system, public administration, Tiebout Model, local public finances, citizens' mobility
Institutional affiliation of the author(s):	„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Political Sciences, International Relations and European Studies 550324-Sibiu, Calea Dumbravii nr. 34, et. II, cam. 11 sau 25 Tel.: 0040/269/422169; Fax: 0040/269/422169 int. 140 E-mail: magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro

17. Eugen Strautiu	SCURTA ISTORIE ADMINISTRATIVA A TARIII SECASELOR SHORT ADMINISTRATION HISTORY OF SZEKESCH LAND
Abstract	After Transylvania conquest by the Hungarian royalty, then the Germans settlement in South of Transylvania, in Secas area, there were two types of administrative organizations, according to the charters of those to acknowledged „nations”. The article describes: 1. Chair organization (the term comes from the judge chair) – specific to the communities of Miercurea, Sebes, Medias and Sibiu chairs and 2. County organization – specific to the bonded villages of Inferior Alba county. After the 1848 Revolution, Secal Country is aligned in national administrative coordinates, affiliation and internal organization keeping a main part of historical specific.
Keywords	administratie locala, aparat administrativ, comitat, scaun administrativ
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