

**Numarul 3/ 2011**

<b>SECURITATE NATIONALA, SECURITATE INTERNATIONALA</b>	
<b>1. Pavel MORARU</b>	REINSTALAREA ORGANELOR DE SECURITATE SOVIETICE ÎN BASARABIA (1944). PRIMELE MASURI. RESETTLEMENT OF SOVIET SECURITY ORGANS IN BESSARABIA (1944). THE FIRST STEPS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>At the end of March 1944, the soviet troops reoccupied Northern Bukovina and till the August 23, 1944, as a result of capitulation of Romania, the rest of Bessarabian territory was reconquered.</p> <p>At the same time with the Soviet Army operative units the security structures came back to Bessarabia. The firstly arrived structure was SMERSH organs of the military units and the SMERSH Counter Information Office of the Moldovan SSR NKVD which was represented by the SMERSH offices of the NKVD departments from Balti, Bender (Tighina), Cahul, Chisinau, Soroca, Orhei districts and the Tiraspol city department.</p> <p>The basic missions of the SMERSH elements of the Soviet units which entered Bessarabia was to identify the remained enemy agents, the officials of the adverse Intelligence Services (those who could not take refuge because of the fast moving events), the propagandists and saboteurs, and also to re-establish the relationship with their agents and to recruit new informers.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Intelligence Services, Soviet Army, SMERSH, Moldavian SSR NKVD
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<b>2. Eugen STRAUTIU</b>	THINK-TANKURILE DE POLITICA EXTERNA ÎN ROMÂNIA FOREIGN POLICY THINK-TANKS IN ROMANIA
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Foreign policy think-tanks worked hard both to provide the best information and analysis on strategic trends, and to facilitate contacts between government leaders, business corporatist people and analysts that would lead to the development of better public policy in the fields of international relations and international security. Projects for National security strategies are often provided by think-tanks. They are the primary source of accurate, objective information on international strategic issues for politicians and diplomats, foreign affairs analysts, international business, economists, the military, defense commentators, journalists, academics and the informed public.</p> <p>We can count many active foreign policy-focused think-tanks in Romania, which could be considered as more or less influential. They are usually active in both the foreign policy and security/defense spheres.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	foreign policy, think-tank, security, defence, strategies
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<b>GEOPOLITICA</b>	
<b>3. Ruslana GROSU</b>	DINAMICA RELATIILOR REPUBLICII MOLDOVA CU FOSTELE STATE SOVIETICE DIN ASIA CENTRALA ÎN PERIOADA 1992-2000

	DYNAMICS OF REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA RELATIONS WITH FORMER SOVIET STATES OF CENTRAL ASIA IN THE PERIOD 1992-2000
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>After the fall of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Moldova and Central-Asian region became a new geopolitical and geostrategic environment, characterized by fundamental changes that have taken place in the world during the establishment of new system of international relations.</p> <p>In this context, the Central-Asian republics play a key role and, having a common past, they presents an interest to the Republic of Moldova. Being at the epicenter of instability, the dynamics of events in Central Asia reflects in a concentrated form and it will continue to reflect the situation at the global level.</p> <p>Under these conditions, the well-defined national interests allow to choose a justified strategic perspective of the state development, as well as to develop the bilateral relations between Moldova and these countries. Taking into consideration the regional characteristics, it may contribute to identify and implement in the best way the state resources to ensure the national interests.</p> <p>The international experiences allows Moldova and Central Asian states to integrate successfully into the global community, providing majority of players in the world the opportunity to take an universal, common type of relationship, and the establishment of the direct relations with these countries complies with the principle of multi-vector foreign policy of Moldova.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Republic of Moldova, geopolitical and geostrategic environment, national interests, multi-vector foreign policy
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<b>4. Dorin-Demostene IANCU</b>	<p>CONCEPTUL "SPATIU VITAL": FRIEDRICH RATZEL, KARL HAUSHOFER, ADOLF HITLER</p> <p>THE CONCEPT OF "LIVING SPACE": FRIEDRICH RATZEL, KARL HAUSHOFER, ADOLF HITLER</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The concept of "living space" was one of the most important of the Nazi period. It was considered the main explication for Hitler starting the war. This concept was nevertheless not invented by the national-socialism. The first one who introduced it was Friedrich Ratzel, professor of Geography. His intentions was not to justify an aggression, but to analyze the differences between countries and people. The next scientist that was interested in this concept was Karl Haushofer. Although he was Rudolf Hess's teacher he did not want to agree with Hitler way of using this theory. Because of that he became undesirable for the Nazi and ended up hanging himself. The Führer was the one to use the living space theory towards Eastern countries in order to explain the beginning of World War II. Nevertheless there is a big difference between Ratzel and Haushofer on one hand and Hitler on the other. The professors wrote studies based on their researches unlike Hitler who wanted to leave the impression that his way of thinking was scientifically sustained.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	living space; foreign policy; Nazi Germany; Friedrich Ratzel, Karl Haushofer, Adolf Hitler
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<b>STIINTE MILITARE</b>	
<b>5. Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU</b>	<p>COMUNICARE ORGANIZATIONALA. STUDIUL DE CAZ: ORGANIZATIA MILITARA ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION.</p>

<b>CASE STUDY: THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The key element in the normal function of every military or civil organization is represented by communication, especially that the productive communication assumed a vital role in every aspect of social life. The specific of military medium request special approaches, in order to achieve an efficient communication process inside the organization.</p> <p>Military organization is a specific social entity, deliberately established a sufficient number of individuals who own statutes and meet the defined roles, aimed at achieving orderly purpose it was created, that of national defense. Definition analysis offers several things to note, that we will analyze.</p> <p>Our research aims to determine the communicative characteristics of military environment, so as to determine the elements which contribute to a process of effective communication within the military organization.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	organization, communication, military environment
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<b>6. Bogdan ZOTOI</b>	DISCIPLINA MILITARA – REZULTAT AL LEGALITATII ACTIUNILOR MILITARE THE MILITARY DISCIPLINE – RESULT OF THE MILITARY ACTIONS' LAWFULLNESS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Military discipline represents a value necessary for an army to operate under optimal conditions, grounded on complying with specific rules codified in written commands. For an army, in state subject to the rule of law, the discipline involves two dimensions: legal and moral, the latter being deemed thorough the demeanor against any deviation from military norms and rules. Based on the principle that each disciplinary offence generates insecurity, it is normal that, once acknowledged the danger it represents to be immediately sanctioned and, therewith, to also be incriminated the deeds of militaries both on the side prior to instigation and on the side subsequent to encouragement. The commander, regardless of its level of command, has a significant role in generating, maintaining and strengthening the discipline within military structures.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	military discipline, military rules, disciplinary offence
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<b>STIINTE POLITICE</b>	
<b>7. Sabina-Adina LUCA</b>	TINERII SI RELIGIA CA ELEMENT AL MODELULUI IDENTITAR SI RESORT AL SECURITATII UMANE YOUNG PEOPLE AND RELIGION AS PART OF IDENTITY MODEL AND HUMAN SECURITY RESORT
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Religion is one of the most important elements of the socio-cultural identity. We tried, in this study, to show which are major changes regarding attitudes of the young people in Romania toward religion and church. We used primary data, from surveys, in-depth interviews and group interviews. One of the conclusions was that the young people are not sufficiently attached by the religious values. Their behaviour does not demonstrate a deep attachment and there are many differences between the young people and the old people, regarding religious behaviour.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	socio-cultural identity, young people, values, religion, Romania
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<b>8. Bogdan GHEORGHITA</b>	PARTICIPAREA ELECTORALA ÎNTR-O COMUNITATE URBANA: PREMISE SI FACTORI MOTIVATORI. O ANALIZA COMPARATIVA ÎNTRE TINERI SI CELELALTE CATEGORII DE VÂRSTA ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY: PREMISES AND MOTIVATING FACTORS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE AND OTHER AGE CATEGORIES
<b>Abstract</b>	The reconstruction of the social space during the post-communist period in Romania is connected with the social representation of the citizens regarding politics. In this respect we are interested to identify some of the key motivating factors of the political and electoral participation and non-participation. In this study we try to realize a comparative analysis of electoral behaviour of youth and other age-categories. Our starting point was the fact that youth is the most „non-participative” electoral category in post-communist Romania.
<b>Keywords</b>	electoral behaviour, youth, electoral participation, institutional trust, post-communist Romania.
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<b>9. Diana BENCHECI</b>	TRANSNISTRIA ELECTORALA – SCHIMBARE A PREFERINTELOR POLITICE?TRANSNISTRIA – A CHANGE OF POLITICAL PREFERENCES?
<b>Abstract</b>	During the last twenty years in the eastern part of Moldova, there is a self-declared republic with the organization and functioning of all institutions, mimicking a specific state, including the election process at all levels. The coming "presidential elections" of 11 December 2011 are not an exception, being preceded by a broad and cruel campaign, due to Russian Federation which changes its vector of support a candidate for president in the region. Because of the electoral campaign the political situation in Transnistria continues to become more unstable. The epicenter of this tension proved to be the "fight" between candidates and their support-outside the region.
<b>Keywords</b>	transnistrian conflict, electoral campaign, political party, presidential election.
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