



**Lucian Blaga  
University  
of Sibiu**

**Department of  
International Relations,  
Political Science  
and Security Studies**



# **Studia Securitatis**

**Security Studies Magazine**

**Three Issues / Year**

**Tome IX  
No. 3 / 2015  
ISSN: 1843-1925**

# **INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION:**

**CEEOL:**

**<http://www.ceeol.com/>**

**EBSCO:**

**<http://www.ebscohost.com/>**

**INDEX COPERNICUS:**

**<http://www.indexcopernicus.com/>**

**ULRICH'S PERIODICAL DIRECTORY:**

**<http://ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com/>**

**INFOBASE INDEX:**

**<http://www.infobaseindex.com/>**

**SOCIONET.RU:**

**<http://socionet.ru/>**

**RESEARCHBIB:**

**<http://www.researchbib.com/>**

**MIAR:**

**<http://miar.ub.edu/>**

# BOARD

## EDITORIAL BOARD

### CHIEF EDITOR:

**Eugen Străuțiu**

### CO-EDITORS:

Cristian Troncotă	Gabriel Șerban
Nicoleta Munteanu	Iulia Crăciun
Vlad Vasiu	Emilia Tomescu
Iuliana Neagoș	

Editorial Secretary: Grațian Lupu

### SCIENTIFIC BOARD:

#### **Corvin Lupu (Founder "Studia Securitatis")**

Marc Chesnel (Académie des Belles-Lettres Sciences et Arts de la Rochelle)  
Siegmar Schmidt (Universität Koblenz-Landau)  
Liubiša Despotović (Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade)  
Gheorghe Bichicean (Romanian-German University of Sibiu)  
Alexandr Dughin (Lomonosov University of Moscow)  
Valeriu Moșneaga (State University of Moldova, Chișinău)  
Antonio Nadal (University of Malaga)  
Dan Dungaciu (Institute of Political Science and International Relations, Romanian Academy, Bucharest)  
Tomasz Bąk (University of Information, Technology and Management of Rzeszów)  
Teodor Frunzeti (Academy of Romanian Scientist, Bucharest)  
Stelian Scăunaș (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)  
Anzhela Ignatyuk (Taras Shevchenko University, Kyiv)  
Mihai Marcel Neag (Nicolae Bălcescu Land Forces Academy of Sibiu)  
Igor Munteanu (Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau)  
Paul Dănuț Duță (Romanian Diplomatic Institute, Bucharest)  
Vakhtang Maisia (Sukhishvili University, Tbilisi)  
Cristian Barna (Mihai Viteazul National Academy of Intelligence, Bucharest)  
Aurelian Lavric (Alexandru cel Bun Military Academy of Chisinau)  
Mojtaba Zarvani (State University of Tehran)  
Vasile Tabără (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

## **SCIENTIFIC REVIEWERS:**

Victor Moraru (Academy of Sciences, Chisinau)  
Lucian Cioca (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)  
Andrey Devyatkov (University of Tiumen)  
Teodor Bodoaşcă (Dimitrie Cantemir University of Târgu Mureş)  
Ganna Kharlamova (Taras Sevecenko University of Kyiv)  
Viorica Țicu (Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau)  
Mircea Cosma (Alma Mater University of Sibiu)  
Leonid Litra (Institute of World Policy, Kyiv)  
Diana Benchei (State University of Moldova, Chisinau)  
Gligor Ciortea (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)  
Victor Saca (State University of Moldova, Chisinau)  
Vasile Căruțașu (Nicolae Bălcescu Land Forces Academy of Sibiu)  
Natalia Albu (Alexandru cel Bun Military Academy of Chisinau)  
Vladimir Yastrebceak (Taras Sevcenko State University of  
Tiraspol)  
Paul Brusanowski (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)  
Dragan Trailović (Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade)  
Silvia Florea - Book Reviewer (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

**Copyright © 2013-2015, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu**  
**Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies**  
550324 Sibiu, Calea Dumbrăvii 34  
Tel. / Fax: +40-0269-422169  
Web: <http://reviste.ulbsibiu.ro/studiasecuritatis/>  
E-mail: [magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro](mailto:magazine.studiasecuritatis@ulbsibiu.ro)

**ISSN 1843-1925**

# CONTENTS

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Ganna KHARLAMOVA, <i>National security of Ukraine under the current geostrategic tendencies</i> .....	7
Svetlana CEBOTARI, Natalia EREMA, <i>The Hybrid War – theoretical conceptual identifications</i> .....	25
Roxana Ioana BANCUI, <i>The gloves are off for Russia-China (Mongolia) - Cuddling in a Regional Security Complex?</i> .....	37
Radu TABĂRĂ, <i>The issue of Terrorism in the International Humanitarian Law</i> .....	49
Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU, <i>Stiluri de comunicare web în cazul autorităților transnistrene</i> .....	55
Cristina POSAȘTIUC, <i>Intelligence Tradecraft in the age of Digital Wildfires</i> .....	63

## NATIONAL SECURITY

Cristian TRONCOTĂ, <i>Discursul antisecurist în spațiul public românesc – momentul Decembrie 1989</i> .....	68
Pavel MORARU, <i>Aspecte geopolitice ale pierderilor suferite de către România în vara anului 1940</i> .....	89
Vasile TABĂRĂ, <i>Armonizarea legislației române cu dreptul internațional și aquis-ul Uniunii Europene în domeniul terorismului</i> .....	102

## HUMAN SECURITY

Stelian SCĂUNAȘ, <i>Dreptul internațional public și dreptul Uniunii Europene cu privire la statutul refugiaților</i> .....	119
Sabina LUCA, <i>Devianța socială, ca efect al disfuncționalității familiei moderne</i> .....	130
Alexandru JIPA-TEODOROS, <i>The Urban Battleground. Securing open cities from random violence</i> .....	138
Grațian LUPU, <i>Securitate militară, economică, umană sau politică? Complexul militaro-industrial american în lumina discursului de rămas-bun al președintelui Dwight D. Eisenhower</i> .....	146
Ion SÂRBU, <i>Etica ecologică globală și dialogul civilizațional: aspecte epistemologice și de securitate</i> .....	158
Aurelian LAVRIC, <i>Raportul politică – religie din perspectivă creștin-ortodoxă</i> .....	168

## **BOOKS**

Corvin LUPU, <i>Trădarea Securității în Decembrie 1989, Editura Elion, București, 2015 (autor Eugen STRĂUȚIU)</i> .....	176
John PERKINS, <i>Istoria secretă a Imperiului American, Penguin Publishing Group, 2007 (autor Grațian LUPU)</i> .....	178

# **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

---

**Ganna KHARLAMOVA**

*Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*

---

## **THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE UNDER THE CURRENT GEOSTRATEGIC TENDENCIES**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE UNDER THE CURRENT GEOSTRATEGIC TENDENCIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The genesis of national security paradigm of Ukraine is considered in comparison to European and world practice, NATO approach. The article reviews the new threats to security of Ukraine after the “Revolution of dignity” (2014) and prefigures a dialogue about the new paradigm developed in the latest decades in the field of national security. Lessons of Ukraine are observed for its allies.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>National security; Ukraine; strategy; threats</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: akharlamova@ukr.net
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	90-A, Vasyl’kivs’ka St., 03022, Kyiv, Ukraine, tel. (067) 449-20-45, www.econom.univ.kiev.ua

---

**Svetlana CEBOTARI (1)**

*Faculty of International Relations, Political Science and Administration  
State University of Moldova*

**Natalia EREMLIA (2)**

*Faculty of International Relations, Political Science and Administration  
State University of Moldova*

---

## **THE HYBRID WAR - THEORETICAL CONCEPTUAL IDENTIFICATIONS**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE HYBRID WAR - THEORETICAL CONCEPTUAL IDENTIFICATIONS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>At an interval of approximately 25 years after the end of Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation tried to reestablish its hegemony in the Post Soviet spaces. Since 2000, the Russian policy has become offensive for reinstating the status of power in its near neighborhood as a Russian sphere of influence.</i>

	<p><i>The new forms of government from the Community of Independent States (CSI) in particular those from Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine represent a threat to its security as well as an obstacle to its hegemonic tendencies.</i></p> <p><i>In this way many researchers consider that Putin's leadership is like a geostrategic „ revenge of Moscow" on international arena, whose aim is to restore Russian influence in the world. As a result of Ukrainian crisis, in the specialized literature, and also in politicians' speeches, polemologists and scientists more and more the concept of hybrid war is used.</i></p> <p><i>This article emphasizes the main approaches and features of the phenomenon - „hybrid war''. Also, the author subjects to analysis- hybrid threats to international security as well as state.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Unconventional war; irregular war; compound war; hybrid war; strategy; geopolitical interest; geostrategical interests; the interest sphere; conflict.</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	1) E-mail: svetlana.cebotari@mail.ru 2) E-mail: eremia.natalia@gmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	1) The State University of Moldova 2) The State University of Moldova
<b>Institutions address:</b>	A. Mateevici 60 str., Chişinău, Tel. +373 797122

---

**Roxana Ioana BANCUI**

*Center for European Policy Evaluation, Bucharest*

---

## THE GLOVES ARE OFF FOR RUSSIA-CHINA (MONGOLIA) - CUDDLING IN A REGIONAL SECURITY COMPLEX?

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE GLOVES ARE OFF FOR RUSSIA-CHINA (MONGOLIA) - CUDDLING IN A REGIONAL SECURITY COMPLEX?</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The RSC framework is used to examine the present case of Russia-China-Mongolia with particular references on areas of wide-ranging teamwork and also leading to the historical backgrounds of the Sino-Soviet Union relations, Mongolia–Soviet Union relations and Sino-Mongolian relations. Aiming at the couple Russia-China with or without Mongolia, the paper is based on regional levels of analysis and variables, as developed by Buzan and Waever in Regions and Powers. Taking into consideration the international situation among these states, there is no doubt that the pattern of amity as well as both functional and operational relations will embrace the regional triangle.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Amity; Sino-Soviet split; strategic partnership; Third World; Central Asia; regulated market; energy security.</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: roxanaioanabanciu@gmail.com



<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Center for European Policy Evaluation</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	<a href="http://cepeoffice.com/">http://cepeoffice.com/</a> ; Fizicienilor Street, Bucharest; +40722-773.779

---

**Radu TABĂRĂ**  
*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*  
*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*  
*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

---

## THE ISSUE OF TERRORISM IN THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE ISSUE OF TERRORISM IN THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Terrorism has always been present in the history of humanity in various forms (most often assassinations), but only recently it grew in importance and visibility. The 9/11 events in 2001 set new limits in the activity of the terrorist groups, but also in the possibilities to tackle them and fight back. In the past years, the terrorist groups have relinquished any type of humanitarian interdiction, purposely committing attacks that resulted in a large number of civilian victims.</i></p> <p><i>Until now, it has been impossible to issue an unanimously accepted definition of terrorism because of the complexity of the phenomenon and the divergent stances and interests of the authors. The absence of such a definition creates problems in the judicial and legal approach of the phenomenon.</i></p> <p><i>Although we refer to the fight against terrorism as “war on terrorism”, there is a major difference from a classical conflict, in which the parties have the statute of belligerents. The military operations against terrorism are not considered conventional armed conflicts.</i></p> <p><i>The peril state induced by terrorism has determined numerous countries to depart from the principles of human rights by limiting some of them while implementing measures to prevent and combat terrorism. The adoption of certain rules, many times restrictive, has had as secondary major effect the limitation and violation of the fundamental rights and liberties of the citizens. The international treaties allow the restriction of some rights under well-determined circumstances, but it is not recommended to use them systematically and extensively. Furthermore, the legislation adopted by numerous states to fight terrorism led to the significant increase of the surveillance and investigative capabilities of the institutions authorized to fight terrorism, in detriment of the civil liberties.</i></p> <p><i>The UN has constantly declared that the fight against terrorism should take into consideration the respect of human rights.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Terrorism; crimes; propaganda; jihad</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:radutabara@yahoo.com">radutabara@yahoo.com</a>

<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities – Department of International relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	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

---

***Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU***

*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*

*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

---

## STILURI DE COMUNICARE WEB ÎN CAZUL AUTORITĂȚILOR TRANSNISTRENE

<b>Title:</b>	<b>WEB COMMUNICATION STYLES OF THE TRANSNISTRIAN AUTHORITIES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>Regarding the internationally unrecognized states, the issue of the institutions communication within the administrative system, but also with citizens, is very little studied.</i></p> <p><i>The research difficulties are caused by the very small number of cases that can be studied in itself or in a comparative manner, by the interest lack of the authorities inside of the recognized states to relate with unrecognized authorities, by the citizens disinterest of recognized countries to solve administrative and socioeconomic problems referral to these authorities.</i></p> <p><i>On the other hand, the unrecognized administrative institutions have as a communication goal the other administration components and citizens. It cannot communicate with foreign administrative authorities, to which the communication restricted to the identity assertion - but it cannot solve all administrative functions.</i></p> <p><i>During these circumstances, a study on the communication aspects on the Internet concerning the secessionist authorities in Tiraspol is a pioneer work.</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Web communication, public administration, unrecognized state, Transnistria</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: nicoleta.munteanu@ulbsibiu.ro
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	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

---

***Cristina POSAȘTIUC***

*“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy*

---

## INTELLIGENCE TRADecraft IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL WILDFIRES

<b>Title:</b>	<b>INTELLIGENCE TRADECRAFT IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL WILDFIRES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>This paper argues that the advent of a new phenomenon of “digital wildfires” will generate changes within the intelligence tradecraft on par with the paradigmatic shifts of 9/11 or the economic crisis of 2008, albeit in a subtler, more insidious way. Moreover, Big Data, as a promise of intelligence analysis done automatically, without the need of a theoretical background, is not a panacea – now, more than ever, there is a need for a new breed of intelligence analysts that can bridge social science expertise with a tradecraft that relies more and more on technology</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Intelligence analysis; Social science and Big Data; Fragile movements; Digital wildfires</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: pcristina@dcti.ro
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	20-22 Odăi str., Bucharest, Romania, tel-fax. 021 310 47 50, <a href="http://www.animv.ro">http://www.animv.ro</a>

## ***NATIONAL SECURITY***

***Cristian TRONCOTĂ***

*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*

*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

## **DISCURSUL ANTISECURIST ÎN SPAȚIUL PUBLIC ROMÂNESC - MOMENTUL DECEMBRIE 1989**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE DISCOURSE AGAINST ‘SECURITATE’ IN THE ROMANIAN PUBLIC SPACE – THE DECEMBER 1989 MOMENT</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The so-called ‘anti-securist discourse’ (with reference to an opposing discourse directed against ‘Securitate’, the name of the secret services agency during Ceausescu regime) has started in the Romanian public sphere in the night of 21<sup>st</sup> of December 1989 with the broadcast of certain information taken from ADN (Eastern Germany news agency) by the “Free Europe” radio station. They transmitted with that occasion a misinformation stating that the popular revolt in Timisoara has been repressed by the Securitate, which resulted in between 3.000 and 4.000 deaths, including also pregnant women and children. Research conducted subsequently by the prosecution and the civil or military courts established 56 dead, but also that the security forces have used intimidation maneuver cartridges. Also, the army used weapons of war, from its supplies, but only when it was</i>

	<i>attacked. Misinformation about alleged massacres made in Timisoara by the Securitate were exposed in media and amplified by 'the putschists' and their collaborators from the group led by Ion Iliescu, who took power after fleeing Ceausescu. All this proves the existence of a plan for diversionist misinforming (maskirovka – in the Soviet terminology) which was very well done, through which the 'putschists' justified the merits of the revolution, that helped them lead the revolutionary struggle against the so-called 'terrorists-securists'. The article tries to put forward several documented arguments in favour of this hypothesis and it also tries to draw attention on the consequences for the Romanian society. These discourses have created a very critical perspective against the Securitate among the Romanian citizens, which in various forms has been perpetuated to this day, generating confusion by mixing valid information with misinformation. Currently, Romania needs a more efficient and well designed security system, based on a democratic security culture that would allow different opinions, but that would not promote hate speech and negative misinformation, elements which should remain in the political arena rather than in the field of intelligence.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security; securitate; anti-securitate; secret services; the Romanian the revolution from 1989; Ceaușescu</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: prof_troncota@yahoo.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: <a href="http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro">http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro</a>

---

***Pavel MORARU***

*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*

*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

---

## ASPECTE GEOPOLITICE ALE PIERDERILOR TERITORIALE SUFERITE DE ROMÂNIA ÎN VARA ANULUI 1940

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GEOPOLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE ROMANIAN TERRITORIAL LOSSES FROM SUMMER 1940</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>The Romanian territorial losses from summer 1940 represented the worst period from the history of the country. That situation was caused by the international context, especially by the German and URSS expansion tendency. The two countries signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (23 august 1944) and divided into occupation zones the territory between Black and Baltic Sea.</i></p> <p><i>According to the German-Soviet agreement from June 28, 1940, the URSS annexed Bessarabia and the northern part of the Bukovina. So, they came closer to Prahova Valley which was a very important source of petroleum for Germany. The annexation of the two Romanian territories made Hitler to impose upon Romania the Vienna Award (from August 30, 1940) and</i></p>

	<i>rapidly to prepare and apply the Barbarossa Operation.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Romania;, Bessarabia; annexation; geopolitics; the Second World War; U.R.S.S.; Germany</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: morarup@yahoo.de
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>„Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: <a href="http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro">http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro</a>

---

**Vasile TABĂRĂ**

*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*

*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

---

## ARMONIZAREA LEGISLAȚIEI ROMÂNE CU DREPTUL INTERNAȚIONAL ȘI AQUIS-UL UNIUNII EUROPENE ÎN DOMENIUL TERORISMULUI

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE HARMONIZATION OF THE ROMANIAN LAWS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE EUROPEAN UNION AQUIS IN THE FIELD OF TERRORISM</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>At the beginning of the third millennium terrorism represents one of the greatest threats for civilization, democratic values and international order. An efficient fight this phenomenon requires the unification of the efforts of the international community. This solidarity requires the active involvement of every state in order to implement the provisions of the international conventions and the decisions taken by the international organizations in order to prevent and fight terrorist acts.</i></p> <p><i>Because of the complexity of this phenomenon there is no definition of terrorism unanimously internationally accepted. This situation has as a consequence the lack of a unitary thinking and action against terrorism. The characteristics of terrorism are: violence; political motivated goal; induced fear; randomly selected targets and victims among civilians. The lack of a unanimously accepted definition of terrorism, corroborated with other reasons connected with the will of the states has as a consequence the fact that terrorism is not included in the criminal law.</i></p> <p><i>The central role in the fight against terrorism goes to the UN, this is why terrorism was often to be found on the agenda of this organization. The results were materialized in the form of several international conventions and resolutions of the Security Council. After 11 September 2001 a new era started also for the EU in the field of redefining its political guiding lines, institutional reform and adaptation of its capabilities to the new security environment. The heads of EU states adopted on September 21th 2001 the Action Plan Against Terrorism that was transposed in the internal legislation of all member states.</i></p> <p><i>Romania made great efforts in order to adapt its national legislation to the</i></p>

	<i>international law and the EU aquis in the field of preventing and fighting against terrorism. It also ratified all the international conventions regarding terrorism and signed important bi and multilateral cooperation treaties in this field.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Terrorism; prevention; public authorities; public institution</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:vasile.tabara@ulbsibiu.ro">vasile.tabara@ulbsibiu.ro</a>
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities – Department of International relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: <a href="mailto:spriss@ulbsibiu.ro">spriss@ulbsibiu.ro</a> , web: <a href="http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro">http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro</a>

## ***HUMAN SECURITY***

---

***Stelian SCAUNAȘ***

*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*

*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

---

### **DREPTUL INTERNAȚIONAL PUBLIC ȘI DREPTUL UNIUNII EUROPENE CU PRIVIRE LA STATUTUL REFUGIAȚILOR**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW AND EUROPEAN UNION LAW ON THE STATUS OF REFUGEES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>What we are witnessing today in Europe and especially within the European Union, is a general confusion generated by waves of migrants and possible risks to the security of the EU and its Member States. The confusion is also caused by the lack of adequate policies and strategies and a major absence of predictability, but also by incorrect approaches of situations caused by the huge number of people emigrating to Europe, especially to Western Europe, willing to settle here in a veritable exodus. Nevertheless, the genuine refugees are only a small part of these people. Public international law brings under regulation the protection of refugees by establishing a legal status for them in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted by the UNO in 1951. Unfortunately, international law has few provisions related to the protection of migrant persons, other than refugees. We believe that a fair approach to the status of refugees, as it is established by international treaties, is necessary in order to properly distinguish genuine refugees from other categories of migrants and thus to determine the obligations of European states (not only) concerning the refugees and what can the states do in order to protect the victims of certain special situations, such as armed conflicts, difficult economic life, natural disasters etc.</i>

<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Public international law, Union European law, refugees, migrants, humanitarian protection, European security</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: scaunass@yahoo.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: <a href="http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro">http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro</a>

---

**Sabina LUCA**

*Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu*

*Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities*

*Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies*

---

## DEVIANȚA SOCIALĂ, CA EFECT AL DISFUNCȚIONALITĂȚII FAMILIEI MODERNE

<b>Title:</b>	<b>SOCIAL DEVIANCE, AS A RESULT OF MODERN FAMILY DISFUNCTION</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Frequently, the social deviance is the result of an improper process of socialization. The family is, in our opinion, the most important socializing agent for children and young people. For this reason, when something goes wrong within the family, we have to look carefully to see what's going on there. Are the disorganized families responsible for social deviance or delinquency? Which is the real behaviour of a disorganized family? Which are the main problems of a normal family? Does this problem impact the children's actions? We are trying to answer these questions in this article, in order to see the connection between the social deviance and the modern family</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Social deviance; family; socialization; children and young people</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: sabina.luca@ulbsibiu.ro
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Sciences - Department of International Relations, Political Science and Security Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Calea Dumbrăvii Street, No. 34, Phone: +40.269.422.169, Fax: +40.269.422.169, e-mail: spriss@ulbsibiu.ro, web: <a href="http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro">http://spriss.ulbsibiu.ro</a>

## **THE URBAN BATTLEGROUND. SECURING OPEN CITIES FROM RANDOM VIOLENCE**

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE URBAN BATTLEGROUND. SECURING OPEN CITIES FROM RANDOM VIOLENCE</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p><i>European cities are facing an environment dominated by the presence of threats and their unexpected transformation into episodes of violence. Generating security and maintaining a level of trust in state institutions has become a more challenging task. Security has grown more focused in securing the domestic scene. Public safety is paramount for individuals and when public safety is contested, individuals usually respond with fear and mistrust.</i></p> <p><i>Securing the city means securing a way of life as the city is the main embodiment of modernity, the primary source of progress and the home of most people in Western societies. Big cities like Paris, London or New York require the permanent vigilance of a large security apparatus, focused on prevention and the reduction of risks.</i></p> <p><i>When citizens are forcibly turned into victims or powerless by-standers a process of reflection emerges. How can security be enhanced to avoid the modification of the lifestyle and to avoid curbing down appreciated freedoms in the West?</i></p>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security; terrorism; fear; urban safety.</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: alexjipanos@gmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>University of Bucharest, Faculty of Political Science</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Aleea Negru Vodă 3, Bucharest

## **SECURITATE ECONOMICĂ, MILITARĂ, UMANĂ SAU POLITICĂ? COMPLEXUL MILITARO- INDUSTRIAL AMERICAN ÎN LUMINA DISCURSULUI DE RĂMAS BUN AL PREȘEDINTELUI DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**



<b>Title:</b>	<b>ECONOMIC, MILITARY, HUMAN OR POLITICAL SECURITY? AN ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>In his farewell address, president Dwight D. Eisenhower expresses important ideas and warns about the gain of excessive influence, the misplaced power of the American military-industrial complex, built during his time at the White House. He also warns about the risks of the scientific research to be taken over by the state or the risk that scientists gain too much influence in society. Eisenhower exhorts people to balance, moderation, temperance and also warns about the risks of the cold war. We translated the speech in Romanian and also made some comments and analysis on the text and show the impact of the farewell address 50 years after and what the media and some specialists published about this speech.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Eisenhower farewell address, military-industrial complex, Dwight D. Eisenhower, democracy</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: gratiansb@yahoo.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>The „Lucian Blaga” University in Sibiu, The Departament for International Relations, Security Studies and Political Science</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Calea Dumbrăvii Str., no. 34, 550025, Sibiu, Romania. Phone: 0040(0)269422169, E-mail: dep.sprise@ulbsibiu.ro

---

***Ion SÎRBU***

*Military Academy "Alexandru cel Bun", Chişinău  
Centre For Defence and Security Strategic Studies*

---

## ETICA ECOLOGICĂ GLOBALĂ ŞI DIALOGUL CIVILIZAȚIONAL: ASPECTE EPISTEMOLOGICE ŞI DE SECURITATE

<b>Title:</b>	<b>GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS AND THE CIVILIZATION DIALOGUE: EPISTEMOLOGY AND SECURITY ISSUES</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>Does cultural diversity inevitably lead to civilizational diversity? Are there many civilizations today, or is there a single one – western civilization? The era of globalization requires a new and a correspondent morality too, not a national one, but a general human one. To study and implement such a morality, there is a need for appropriate ethics - global environmental ethics. The new ethics, as well as the new morality will be based on humanism, including the environmental and ethnic ones. The actuality of the humanism in its triple aspects is increasing, because the human future and the developing of the human civilization ultimately depend on it.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Civilization; global environmental ethics; ecological humanism; ethnic humanism ecosophy.</b>

<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: uccmitsirbu@rambler.ru
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Armed Forces Military Academy "Alexandru cel Bun" - Centre For Defence and Security Strategic Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Chişinău, Haltei str.23, Md-2023, Republic of Moldova, tel. +373 22/54-90-73, fax:+373 22/35-40-45, e-mail:cssas @academy.army.md

---

***Aurelian LAVRIC***  
*Military Academy "Alexandru cel Bun", Chişinău*  
*Centre For Defence and Security Strategic Studies*

---

## RAPORTUL POLITICĂ – RELIGIE DIN PERSPECTIVĂ CREŞTIN-ORTODOXĂ

<b>Title:</b>	<b>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICS AND RELIGION FROM THE CHRISTIAN-ORTHODOX PERSPECTIVE</b>
<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The terrorist organization "Islamic State" is trying to establish a state formation (not recognized by any actor of international law) which is based on religious ideology (religious fundamentalism – a radical Sunni version). This is a confirmation of the Theory of the Clash of civilizations developed by Samuel P. Huntington in 1993. Huntington predicted the increasing of the danger of the Islamic terrorism in the international area. The increasing of the importance of the religious factor in world politics in nowadays time is undeniable. "The relation Religion – Politics in Islam" is a topical theme. What is the Orthodox Christian approach regarding this report in the Orthodox Christian space? Is possible the phenomenon of theocratic regimes in Orthodox space? The New Testament, the historical research on the Byzantine Empire (which adopted Christianity as the state religion) shows that from a Christian perspective there is a clear distinction between Politics and Religion. Politics deals with this life goals and proximal objectives. Religion deals with ultimate scopes. If the political and religious planes are confused, this can lead to the establishment of a theocratic regime which aims at pursuing and achieving political goals under the pretext of religious motivation.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Security; World Politics; Religious factor; Christian Orthodoxy; Civilizations.</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: aurelianlavric@hotmail.com
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Armed Forces Military Academy "Alexandru cel Bun" - Centre For Defence and Security Strategic Studies</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Chişinău, Haltei str.23, Md-2023, Republic of Moldova, tel. +373 22/54-90-73, fax:+373 22/35-40-45, e-mail:cssas @academy.army.md