

Numarul 1 / 2009

1. Veronica Ciortea	CONSIDERATII GENERALE PRIVIND CONCEPTELE STRATEGICE NATO AN OVERVIEW ON NATO STRATEGIC CONCEPTS
Abstract	<p>United Nations, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, European Union and Western European Union have provided an important contribution to the Euro-Atlantic security and stability. The mutual support of the international organizations became a distinct feature of the new security environment.</p> <p>The major guiding principle for NATO's activity is the common engagement and mutual cooperation among sovereign states for the support of indivisible security for all its members.</p> <p>The Strategic Concept presents the purpose and basic goals of NATO security, identifies main features of the new security environment, underlines major elements of security problems for the Alliance and indicates direction of development designed to a better adaptation of its forces in the future.</p>
Keywords	NATO, Security Concept, Summit, ESDI, CJTF, NRF
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2. Adrian Dobre	CONSIDERATII PRIVIND BAZELE AMERICANE SI REACTIA FEDERATIEI RUSE BASES SUBMITTED FOR THE INSTABILITY AREAS AND THE RUSSIAN REACTION
Abstract	<p>Once with the cold war starting, the U.S. were forced to maintain the largest part of the bases and military forces in Europe, Japan and South Korea, to discourage the communist threat. After the cold war ended, the number of troops in Europe decreased from 410.000 in 1989 to 109.000 in 1995. In 1998, the U.S. had 109.000 people on the European continent. 93.000 in Asia and 23.000 in the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>The fulfilling of new missions in the “American security perimeter” - that is global - it is not possible without this reconfiguration of the network of bases and contingents in Europe and other continents, that reflects still, today, strategic realities of the Cold War. Moving NATO and EU borders to the Black Sea and the emergence of “hot zones” in areas far from our continent, Central Asia and the Middle East, have definitively imposed the new concept of mobile bases, temporary, directly compatible with the concept of preventive action, on the background of a complexity of risks and threats on the eastern borders of the two organizations.</p>
Keywords	NATO, Russia Federation, US, Romania
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3. Mihai Marcel Neag	ORGANIZATIA NORD-ATLANTICA – DE LA ALIANTA DE APARARE LA ACTOR GLOBAL NATO - FROM DEFENSE ALLIANCE TO GLOBAL PLAYER
Abstract	<p>NATO shall celebrate its 60th anniversary on the occasion of the Strasburg-Kehl Summit, where a new orientation for the modernization of the Alliance shall be established, in order to be able to respond to the new challenges of the 21st security..</p> <p>The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) incorporates the transatlantic</p>

	link that unites Europe and America in a unique alliance defense and security. The Alliance's objective is to safeguard freedom and security of all its members, making use of political and military means. Over time, NATO continued to play a key role, assuring the consultation setting and the coordination of policies between the member states with the goal of diminishing the risks of crises that could common interests of the security.
Keywords	NATO, US, transatlantic link, defense, security
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4. Lucian Ispas	COORDONATE ALE NOULUI CONCEPT STRATEGIC THE PROPOSALS FOR THE NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT
Abstract	In the second half of the twentieth century and now, at the beginning of III millennium, the main strategic resources have reached the oil and gas, which may add some non-ferrous metals (aluminum, tin, etc..) radioactive (uranium) and precious (especially gold). between strategic resources, both in the twentieth century and the beginning of the current century, oil emerges. reaching indispensable due to its numerous qualities, oil triggered an incredible battle for possession. The new Strategic Concept will acknowledge that the alliance can, in certain cases, take action to maintain security outside members' territory. The new strategy will not be a radical change from its predecessor, however, because the goals of the alliance remain fundamentally the same
Keywords	Europe, NATO, deterrent response, strategic context, risk, threats
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5. Mircea Jan Stoian	CARACTERISTICI ISTORICE ALE RELATIILOR NATO-UE THE HISTORICAL LTERING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES
Abstract	On April 4 th 1949, in the agreements of the song "Just Hands across the Sea", in Washington was signed the Atlantic Pact - between the U.S., Canada and 9 European countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway and Portugal. Thus NATO was born, through which USA intended to defend itself and its allies on a European border. Several European countries realized that they have lost their status as major global powers, becoming unable to provide the military force necessary to maintain the colonial empires, and even more, being incapable to ensure a military force sufficient for its security, in terms of already shaping the eastern threats represented by the Soviet military power and its new allies and becoming dependent on the military protection provided by the U.S.
Keywords	Europe, NATO, EU, transatlantic relations
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6. Cornel Matei	SCOALA DE GÂNDIRE EXPANSIONISTA SI TRIPLA EXTINDERE THE THEORY OF THE ENLARGEMNT AND EXPANSION OF NATO
Abstract	<p>Following the Berlin Wall's collapse, NATO found itself on a Cold War battlefield without a peer competitor. All the USSR's partners not only turned their faces from the Moscow and its socialist sunset, but most of them expressed the will to trade the failed communism for the Wild West democracy, starting with Mc Donald's franchise and aiming at the NATO membership.</p> <p>This became a race in which the most of the European nations made humongous commitments, some of them unthinkable, some of them unrealistic, but all of them concentrated on joining the winning team.</p> <p>Twenty years later, when the NATO membership paid off and finally the new members became also European Union (EU) members, most of the European nations started seeing themselves more European than transatlantic.</p>
Keywords	NATO, enlargement, Europe, US
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7. Florin Nedelcu	NATO SI PARTENERIATUL GLOBAL NATO AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
Abstract	<p>Challenges of development in transatlantic related international security, primarily for crisis management and, on this background, the coordination of cooperation between the European Union and NATO. There is no contradiction in the basic principle that the United States and the European Union using certain rules in international politics.</p> <p>The 2004 and 2008 enlargements were politically valuable, its value in terms of the military contribution it entailed was at best questionable – ‘just a few hundred deployable forces but 7 new votes on the NAC.</p> <p>Can it establish close partnerships with other democracies around the globe, such as Australia, New Zealand and Japan or even with friendly states in the Middle East? Some European participants questioned the viability of the argument that NATO could provide security to remote parts of the world – such as East Asia or even the Middle East.</p>
Keywords	Euro-Atlantic community, NATO, global partnerships
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8. Cristian Agaficioaia	AFGANISTAN – DE LA INVAZIA SOVIETICA LA 11 SEPTEMBRIE THE SHORT HISTORY OF AFGHANISTAN
Abstract	<p>“Afghanistan may be a test” decisive functionality Atlantic Alliance. Canada has threatened to withdraw its quota, Germany takes its soldiers in less dangerous areas of eastern Afghanistan.</p> <p>France left to understand that it will send military reinforcements as part of a new political-military strategy in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Both NATO and the European Union have often been criticized for weak coordination of the activities of military and political that is between ISAF and President Hamid Karzai.</p>

Keywords	Afghanistan, Soviet Union, Islamist terrorists, 11 September
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9. Aurelian Ratiu	REPERE ISTORICE ALE AFGHANISTANULUI DUPA 2000 THE SHORT HISTORY OF AFGHANISTAN
Abstract	In many ways, the Afghanistan mission is a test case for how the alliance will operate in the future. Key questions to be addressed include military–civilian cooperation and reconstruction, national caveats, and NATO's broader transformation agenda. The mission in Afghanistan requires steadfast commitment to providing security for Afghan civilians, rooting out Islamic extremists, boosting the Afghan economy, and helping the Afghans to build a responsive government that will be an effective ally in the war on terrorism. Mission success essentially requires the victory of peace and stability in this area of the world, which is fundamental to the West's interests.
Keywords	Afghanistan, al-Qaeda, Islamist terrorists
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10. Marius Pricopi	AFGHANISTANUL SI IMPLICATIILE GLOBALE ALE ESUARII ACESTUIA AFGHANISTAN'S SUCCESS OR FAILURE AND HIS GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS
Abstract	Afghanistan's success or failure will have profound global implications, especially for the promotion of moderate Islam. If the West fails in Afghanistan, the biggest beneficiaries will surely be those who wish to impose a radical, perverted form of Islam on Afghanistan and return it to a barbaric medieval state. Sadly, the mission in Afghanistan, which is sponsored and supported by the U.N., has revealed something that NATO desperately wanted to avoid: the virtual creation of a two-tiered alliance. Although many European nations are more inclined toward reconstruction and humanitarian missions for political reasons, alliance members must not be allowed to opt for one or the other exclusively.
Keywords	Afghanistan, reconstruction, humanitarian mission, NATO
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11. Razvan Surdu	CONTEXTUL GENERAL REGIONAL AL OPERATIILOR DIN AFGHANISTAN THE GENERAL CONTEXT OF NATO ISAF IN AFGHANISTAN
Abstract	In many ways, the Afghanistan mission is a test case for how the alliance will operate in the future. Key questions to be addressed include military–civilian cooperation and reconstruction, national caveats, and NATO's broader transformation agenda. The mission in Afghanistan requires steadfast commitment to providing security

	for Afghan civilians, rooting out Islamic extremists, boosting the Afghan economy, and helping the Afghans to build a responsive government that will be an effective ally in the war on terrorism. Mission success essentially requires the victory of peace and stability in this area of the world, which is fundamental to the West's interests. The creation of Afghanistan as a viable state that respects and upholds the common values of rule of law, human dignity, and equal rights is a major test not just of the NATO Alliance, but of the wider international community's will to sustain and protect this new democracy.
Keywords	Afghanistan, al-Qaeda, US, Russia, China, Iran, India, Pakistan
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12. Laurentiu Iordache	OPERATIA „ENDURING FREEDOM” ENDURING FREEDOM OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN
Abstract	U.S. will need to do is engage the allies in a rigorous conversation about the broader security challenges they face, both collectively and individually. So while allied leaders haggle over commitments to the fight in Afghanistan, NATO needs to keep its eyes on the strategic prize: an alliance that can thrive in an increasingly messy world. Most alliance members are hamstrung by political paralysis and unreasonably low-levels of defense spending. Each alliance member, especially those in Continental Europe, needs to address these questions and examine its ability to provide what NATO needs in key areas such as air-to-ground surveillance, strategic airlift, and aerial refueling.
Keywords	NATO, out-of-area missions, Enduring Freedom
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13. Marius Ralea	NATIUNILE UNITE ÎN AFGHANISTAN UNITED NATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
Abstract	The Afghanistan mission, the alliance's first out-of-area mission, certainly represents a future direction for the alliance, both geographically and in terms of NATO's fundamental tasks. The alliance's ability to undertake out-of-area missions, followed by coordinated civilian-political reconstruction, interacting with multiple partners must be a major principle of the new strategic concept. It is important, then, that NATO's global partnerships, both with organizations and with non-NATO member states, be determined in a more systematic fashion. Its ability to work closely and comprehensively with the United Nations, the G-8, the EU, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector is incredibly important, especially in post-conflict resolution and reconstruction. The interface between civilian and military instruments of power is a critical element of today's new security environment and may ultimately determine the alliance's success or failure in Afghanistan
Keywords	NATO, Afghanistan National Army, out-of-area missions,
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14. Silvia Stoian	FORTELE DE SECURITATE AFGANE AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL ARMY
Abstract	<p>The Afghanistan mission, the alliance's first out-of-area mission, certainly represents a future direction for the alliance, both geographically and in terms of NATO's fundamental tasks.</p> <p>The alliance's ability to undertake out-of-area missions, followed by coordinated civilian-political reconstruction, interacting with multiple partners must be a major principle of the new strategic concept. It is important, then, that NATO's global partnerships, both with organizations and with non-NATO member states, be determined in a more systematic fashion.</p> <p>Its ability to work closely and comprehensively with the United Nations, the G-8, the EU, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector is incredibly important, especially in post-conflict resolution and reconstruction. The interface between civilian and military instruments of power is a critical element of today's new security environment and may ultimately determine the alliance's success or failure in Afghanistan.</p>
Keywords	NATO, Afghhanistan National Army, out-of-area missions,
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15. Paul Duta	CONTRAATACURILE TALIBANILOR ÎN AFGANISTAN TALIBANS RESURRECTION IN AFGHANISTAN
Abstract	<p>The Afghanistan mission, the alliance's first out-of-area mission, NATO passes through a period of transition, characterized by substantial changes in the strategic management and by adjusting its missions and capabilities. This situation requires to the new Member States to adapt and to intensify its internal reforms in order to integrate into an organization that is itself in the transformation process.</p> <p>Emphasize the decline, strength and international prestige of the United States of America; Inconsistencies between “new” and “Old” Europe on the relationship with the United States and subsequently, with the Russian Federation. Central-East Europeans are more atlantics compared with tandem Franco-German, which designs power at international level by maintaining a balance between the United States and Russian Federation</p>
Keywords	NATO, colective security, Europe, United Stated,
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