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SECURITATE NATIONALA, SECURITATE INTERNATIONALA	
1. Mihai Marcel NEAG¹ Marius PRICOPI ²	SECURITATEA UMANA DIN PERSPECTIVA O.N.U. HUMAN SECURITY FROM U.N. PERSPECTIVE
Abstract	Human security is new and implies the cumulative completion of three desiderata (human security dimensions): freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to take action on one's own behalf. Human security adds to national and international security a long time forgotten referent: the individual. This paper represents a qualitative research of human security through the „lens” of the United Nations (UN). In the last two decades, the UN has been actively involved in promoting the theoretical concept of human security, and also in putting it at work, for the benefit of millions of people. Through the Human Development Report 1994, the UN practically patented human security, launching it into the international network of theories and ideas and imposing it onto the international community conscience. Since then, major progresses have been achieved, the UN being currently involved in over 100 human security projects from across the world. If we were to rank international institutions according to their commitment to human security, the UN would definitely hold a deserving first place. Yet, a lot remains to be done, and by setting new and higher standards on the international stage, the UN continues to inspire and motivate other international actors in their common quest for human security.
Keywords	human security, United Nations, institutional framework
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2. Pavel MORARU	STRUCTURILE SERVICIULUI SPECIAL DE INFORMATII ÎN BASARABIA, ÎN TIMPUL CAMPANIEI ANTISOVIETICE (1941-1944) SPECIAL SERVICE INFORMATION STRUCTURES ÎN BESSARABIA, DURING ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN (1941-1944)
Abstract	In the summer of 1941 after the Romanian military actions, Bessarabia was liberated from Soviet occupation and the Romanian authorities extended its sovereignty over that region. So, the Intelligence Service structures and other civil and military authorities came back and collected very well useful information from different areas and kept their leaders well informed on the facts that happened in Bessarabia
Keywords	Special Service Information, Bessarabia, Soviet occupation, Romanian liberation
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3. Víctor Hugo RAMÍREZ LAVALLE	MEXICUL CONFRUNTAT CU TERORISMUL SI TRAFICUL DE DROGURI. DILEMA UNEI ALIANTE STRATEGICE DE GÂNDIRE SAU IMPUNEREA UNEI STRATEGII AMERICANE

	MEXICO FACE WITH TERRORISM AND DRUG TRAFFICKING. DILLEMAS OF A STRATEGIC ALLIANCE OF THOUGH OR IMPOSING AN AMERICAN STRATEGY
Abstract	In the bilateral relationship Mexico-United States influences a multiplicity of factors that are involved directly or indirectly, including ambiguity and lack of knowledge of the socio-cultural realities in both directions, profound asymmetries in the fields of economics and trades; differences in principles and doctrines that each country sustains its foreign policy, but above all, lack of political pragmatism of their respective agents and the main actors involved in this relationship. These elements, both individually and collectively, have been bilateral tensions increasingly frequent and constant. The reasons wishing wielding the two countries remain committed to not be understood, and short stages that have coincided tend to be forgotten, displaced by the encounter political within each one of them, or by circumstances or cyclical themes in the international context. This complex relationship is joined by the events of 9/11, which implied a downsizing of the traditional policies of American security and defence which, regardless of being accompanied by a strong moralism value basis of its foreign policy, weighted their homeland security. Accordingly, it is directed towards preventive action whose purpose is to stay ahead of any danger (existing or not) to its interior and its external environment immediately, in a very wide range that goes from the proliferation of weapons of destruction in masse, to drug trafficking of migration as the threat to its national development.
Keywords	Mexico-United States, bilateral relations, terrorism, drug trafficking, migration
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4. Vasile TABARA	VULNERABILITATI, RISCURI SI AMENINTARI LA ADRESA SECURITATII NATIONALE VULNERABILITIES, RISKS AND THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY
Abstract	The resettlement of the power relationships at a global level has created, and will continue to create, new challenges regarding the state security. In such conditions, insecurity represents a combination of vulnerabilities, risks and threats. Security politics has to be based on diminishing the vulnerabilities and countering the risks and threats. The vulnerabilities, risks and threats have determined the settlement and evolution of state interests that have to be taken into consideration when projecting the activities regarding the security of Romania. Reliable politico-military alliances represent the frame that offers the possibility to deal efficiently with the vulnerabilities, risks and threats that affect a given country. Vulnerability represents a sign of the existing security problems. The risk represents an active vulnerability and the threat represents an occurring risk. Vulnerability reduces the capacity of the states to react to risks and threats, thus favouring their occurrence. Vulnerability can develop into a risk if certain conditions are met, and a risk or a threat can be reduced to the level of vulnerability if they are correctly dealt with. Each state can reduce the insecurity and increase security by reducing the number of vulnerabilities and preventing the risks and threats from materializing. The security policy of every state, including Romania, must concentrate on two dimensions: the internal one, by reducing the vulnerabilities, and the external one, by reducing the risks and threats.
Keywords	power relationships, security politics, vulnerabilities, risks, threats
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5. Ioana Cristina CATANOIU ¹ Iulia Georgiana POP ²	CONTRIBUTII LA STUDIUL SECURITATII MEDIULUI. MANAGEMENTUL DESEURILOR ÎN JUDETUL SIBIU CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF ENVIROMENTAL SECURITY. WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SIBIU COUNTY
Abstract	Climate change and environmental policies are becoming more and more important in the struggle for fighting climate change effects. As a member of the European Union, Romania has to implement the European directives and adapt to the regional context the main objectives and principles in environmental policies. Monitoring and analyzing the process of policy implementation and the results obtained at regional and local level offers us an image of what waste management means and what are the main issues concerning environment and domestic waste problems that need to be solved in Sibiu county. Overall the process of policy implementation is a good opportunity for testing the quality of institutional governance.
Keywords	environmental policy, european directives, waste management, environmental security, governance performance
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6. Danel Cristinel SARAU	PEDEPSE APLICABILE MILITARILOR – O ANALIZA COMPARATIVA PUNISHMENTS APPLICABLE TO MILITARY – A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Abstract	Modernization of the Romanian legal institutions, including the sanctioning system for the military, has to be started from the analyses of their evolution in a century and a half of modern history, but also from the comparative study of the larger models – western or eastern- adopted by our legislation in the reference period. Will we keep the present system, with soviet origins? Will we return to the western system and to codes of military justice that lasted almost a century in Romania?
Keywords	discipline, court-martial, soldier, punishment, sanctioning system
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7. Iulia Catalina CRACIUN	SOCIETATEA CIVILA SI SECURITATEA UMANA ÎN ROMÂNIA ACTUALA CIVIL SOCIETY AND HUMAN SECURITY IN ROMANIA
Abstract	This article explores the general theme of the way in which people adjust to anew democratic system, by focusing on post-communist citizens of Romania,who have experienced enormous political and economic changes in the last twodecades. 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. If and in what way the civil society 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, civic education, democracy, civil society
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RELATII INTERNATIONALE	
8. Paul BRUSANOWSKI	PREISTORIA CONFLICTULUI INTRE EVREI SI PALESTINIENI PROTO-HISTORY OF JEWS/PALESTINIAN CONFLICT
Abstract	One of the most delicate issues in the Middle East is the conflict between Hebrew and the Palestinians. One can say that the key to resolving this conflict is pacification of the entire region. Arabs and Jews are related nations, both part of the family of Semitic peoples: the Arabs of the south-western group (along with the Ethiopians), and Jews in the north-western group (very numerous in antiquity, but which have survived to this day only Jews and "Assyrians" Christians, the latter place in the mountains of Kurdistan
Keywords	Hebrew, Palestinian, Arab, Semit, conflict
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9. Ciprian POP	RELATIILE RUSO – NORD COREENE RUSSIAN – NORTH KOREAN RELATIONS
Abstract	Although they only share a 10 kms. border and Moscow is no longer perceived by North Korean officials like what it was 20 years ago, the Russian Federation continues to be a pillar in the North Korean foreign policy strategy. Russia has a long history of interaction with the Korean peninsula. In 2004 the 2 countries celebrated 120 years since the establishment of bilateral relations between Korea and the Russian Empire. Therefore, during the Cold War, the DPRK could count on Moscow's support, regardless of the status of official relations, and after the Korean War, the USSR became the main trading partner and sponsor of North Korea. In the late period of Gorbachev the Soviet Union's traditional role as the main trading partner for the DPRK began to erode. With the disappearance of the USSR and as the Russian Federation started strengthening its relations with South Korea, the North Korean diplomacy had to adopt a position of balance and independence from Moscow. But the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborhood and Cooperation in February of 2000 opened a new chapter in the trend of Russian-North Korean relations. President Putin had shown more openness to his counterpart, Kim Jong Il than his predecessor, Yel'tin. Putin's arrival to power, first as Prime Minister in August 1999 and then as President in December the same year had special significance for Pyongyang. The developments in Russia-North Korea relations over the past six years indicate a consistent level and quality of interaction, more than satisfactory to both nations. It is therefore evident the high level of political relations and intimate interactions between the 2 states.
Keywords	Russia, North Korea, political relations, independence
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10. Diana BENCHECI	TABLA DE SAH POLITIC TRANSNISTREAN – FACTOR DE RISC AL ORDINII INTERNATIONALE?
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	TRANSNISTRIAN POLITICAL CHESSBOARD - A RISK FACTOR FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER?
Abstract	Because the transnistrian conflict is not solved during the last two decades, it raises questions about the real situation of the people in the region, the respecting of their rights and fundamental freedoms, the socio-political situation and the established political regime. In the article the author will elucidate the current political situation, the relations between "legislative and executive power" in Transnistrian region, the path of "democratic" organization of elections and will argue that the non-transparency of the political situation in the region has a negative impact toward the citizens of Transnistria.
Keywords	transnistrian conflict, separatist regime, political party, parliamentary election
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GEOPOLITICA	
11. Eugen STRAUTIU	GEOPOLITICA SI SOCIOLOGIE LA ANTON GOLOPENTIA THE GEOPOLITICS AND THE SOCIOLOGY OF ANTON GOLOPENTIA'S WORK
Abstract	The fact we find under the label of sociology more geopolitics at Anton Golopentia, is not exceptional. The two fields of knowledge completed, collaborate and produce similar conclusions by the nature of the object and methods. Sociology studies the human community in its geographical environment, also in economic and political aspects. Just proceed geopolitics – only that its base is the state. Obviously, the state is built by a human community. Here we have seen sociology as a chapter of geopolitics. On a consolidated position of statistician and sociologist, Golopentia became a great name in Romanian geopolitical theory.
Keywords	geopolitics, statistics, sociology, ethnology, state potential
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12. Rodica PANTA	EXCLAVA KALININGRAD INTRE ISTORIE SI GEOPOLITICA KALININGRAD EXCLAVE BETWEEN HISTORY AND GEOPOLITICS
Abstract	Known as Konigsberg prior to Soviet occupation, Russia's smallest region of Kaliningrad is an exclave located 200 miles away from the border of Russia proper. Kaliningrad was a spoil of World War II, allocated from Germany to the Soviet Union at the Potsdam Conference that divided Europe between the allied powers in 1945. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the independence of the Baltic States caused Kaliningrad Oblast to be separated from the rest of Russia by other countries instead of other Soviet republics. This isolation from the rest of Russia became even more pronounced politically when Poland and Lithuania became members of NATO and subsequently the European Union in 2004. Kaliningrad exclave risked becoming isolated within the EU. This peripheral situation is not necessarily negative for the future of the region where political decisions are taken properly. Enclave should adopt a policy of demilitarization and a strategy for open borders that accompany economic development and prevent potential risks related to EU enlargement.

Keywords	Kaliningrad, Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Baltic Sea, European Union
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13. Monica GHEORGHITA	O ZI SUB SEMNUL REVOLTEI: 11 FEBRUARIE SI FACTORUL EGIPT IN ECUATIA GEOPOLITICA A ORIENTULUI MIJLOCIU A DAY INTO REVOLT: 11 FEBRUARY AND GEOPOLITICAL FACTOR EGYPT IN THE EQUATION MIDDLE EAST
Abstract	The article casts a light over the recent events in the Middle East and especially in the Egyptian Republic. It debates the importance of the country in the wider geopolitical context, searches possible scenarios for the future and questions the truth of a media label: the Egyptian "revolution". Core intent behind the democratization of the Egyptian political system is the military's imperative to avoid regime change. There are numerous options for revamping the order established in 1952, but none of them will be easy, as the current transition leaders' predecessors never faced such a robust popular demand for democracy. Regardless, Egypt has essentially returned to the 1952-type situation in which there are only two organized forces in the country, the Muslim Brotherhood and the military, and the country is in the hands of a provisional military authority.
Keywords	Egypt, Middle East, geopolitical context, revolution, democratization
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STIINTE POLITICE	
14. François-Robert GIROLAMI	ACTUALITÉ DES LUMIÈRES. LEUR INFLUENCE SUR L'ELABORATION DES INSTITUTIONS MODERNES ENLIGHTENMENT ACTUALITY. THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INSTITUTIONS
Abstract	Toute institution repose sur un socle théorique qui en oriente l'esprit et la structure. Une société constituée a besoin d'être organisée, de se reconnaître en une entité collective, et donc d'élaborer des codes de fonctionnement. Lorsqu'elles font force de loi, ces règles sont constitutives de l'État. Quand elles sont admises par tous, ou par la majorité représentative, elles contribuent à l'identité de la Nation. Leur vocation à perdurer leur confère une stabilité temporelle. Dans les relations internationales, elles régulent les rapports entre les pays signataires et organisent les communautés d'États. Leur cohérence fonde le Droit, national ou international. Mais cet espace juridique n'est jamais neutre; il est la résultante d'expériences historiques, de traditions morales, de spéculations philosophiques. Alors s'accomplit la transition de l'hypothèse doctrinale à la pratique politique.
Keywords	institution, règles constitutives, droit national, droit international
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15. Dragos DRAGOMAN	SPLENDOAREA SI MIZERIA PRM. DIN COALITIA DE GUVERNARE LA PERIFERIA SISTEMULUI POLITIC ROMANESC SPLENDOR AND MISERY OF GREATER ROMANIA PARTY. FROM GOVERNING COALITION TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE ROMANIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
Abstract	One of the most intriguing issues in recent Romanian electoral developments is the fall of Greater Romania Party (GRP). Once a governing party, GRP now faces political isolation and, since 2008, the loss of parliamentary representation. Nevertheless, GRP managed to secure its seats in the European Parliament in

	2009 elections and plans for a comeback in the national parliament. Our article intends to shed light on the causes for the 2008 electoral defeat of GRP and to question the required political conditions for its planned comeback. Weighting for structural and more contextual factors, it concludes that both account for GRP's political failure. On the one hand, GRP is no longer adapted to rapid social change in individual and collective wealth at the end of economic and social transition in Romania, as it was to poverty and discontent in the middle of transition period in the 1990's. Moreover, as Romania managed to integrate into NATO and EU by improving ethnic relations, GRP is no longer able to use ethnic tensions to gain popular support. On the other hand, GRP seems to have lost important battles on the 'political market' since it was replaced in its rhetoric and political action by more adaptable populist parties like the governing Democrat-Liberal Party. Combining those factors, the quick comeback of GRP is questionable, excepting the deep economic and social crisis scenario.
Keywords	Greater Romania Party, extremism, party competition, elections, Romania
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OPINII SI COMENTARII	
16. Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU	CATEVA CONSIDERATII ASUPRA ROLULUI DIPLOMATIEI ROMANESTI MULTILATERALE FATA DE NOILE PROVOCARI ALE SEC. XXI SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ROLE OF MULTILATERAL ROMANIAN DIPLOMACY TO THE NEW CHALLENGES OF 21 CENTURY'S
Abstract	This paper represents a personal view, trying to bring some elucidations and proposals regarding the necessity for the Romanian multilateral diplomacy to correctly identify and to answer to an entire range of challenges existent in the new political international environment, at the beginning of 21'st century. Multilateral diplomacy remains, in our opinion, an important way for a nation-state to conceive, to organize and to make functional a chaotic international political order, characterised through proliferation of non-state actors, without the existence of necessary legal tools engaging their responsibility for their global, regional and local actions. In these conditions, nation-states remains those actors capable to insure the coherence of the political international environment and to put it in order, by gathering it around the UN legal pillar, constituted of international law principles. Meantime, nation-states must insure the continuous development and also, the resistance of the international legal texture (conventions, treaties, agreements etc.), necessary for catching into it the non-state actors and they must create adequate mechanisms of 21'st century, regarding the legal global or regional responsibility of such non-state actors.
Keywords	multilateral diplomacy, international treaty, UN legal order, democracy, democratic deficit, international legal principles
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17. Ovidiu OLTEAN	A CASE STUDY ON INDIA'S ELECTORAL SYSTEM
Abstract	India is an interesting case of democracy, a divided society who managed to over-come its social disadvantages and build a democratic political system – importing liberal western tenets and institutions such as secularism, liberal rights and a parliamentary republic and an electoral system belonging to the Westminster model, and creating a relatively stable political system and a relative accommodation between its diverse religious and cultural communities. Under the domination of a powerful political party such as the Indian National Congress, a centrist, secular oriented party, for more than two decades after the

	independence India has experienced a period of stability, granted by the secular republican formula. But was India indeed a consociationalist polity in the first two decades after the independence? An inquiry in the complicated social stratification of India and in its political system will provide new answers. Now-a-days India is using a plurality voting system, with the FPTP formula, and surprisingly has a multi-party system, with a large number of parties representing different regions and states, working together and negotiating a political accommodation that has contributed in reducing violence and making the political process more inclusive. This political accommodation translates into more moderate positions and broader and more inclusive alliances. For divided societies this is considered an important step towards a functional political system. It is interesting that the increase of political parties in India is also correlated with a more intense interest in politics and participation. The level of Hindu-Muslim violence has decreased in last years. Although the level of turnout at the polls also decreased constantly since the first election, but this is not necessarily a sign of democratic erosion.
Keywords	divided society, consociationalism, electoral system, party system, stability, party inflation, political accommodation, alliances
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RECENZII

18. Bogdan GEORGHITA	SEPTIMIU CHELCEA (COORDONATOR) <i>RUSINEA SI VINOVIATIA ÎN SPATIUL PUBLIC. PENTRU O SOCIOLOGIE A EMOTIILOR</i> , BUCURESTI, EDITURA HUMANITAS, 2008
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19. Stelian SCAUNAS	NICOLETA ANNE-MARIE MUNTEANU, <i>EXIGENTE ALE LIBERTATII DE EXPRIMARE IN MASS-MEDIA</i> , EDITURA BURG, SIBIU, 2009
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PARTENERIATE

20. Viorica TICU	FACULTATEA DE ISTORIE SI RELATII INTERNATIONALE (UNIVERSITATEA LIBERA INTERNATIONALA A MOLDOVEI) HISTORY AN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FACULTY OF FREE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	Scientific research is a defining part of the National Plan of History and International Relations Department, International University of Moldova. Scientific research is coordinated by the Institute of History and Political Science, which is funded by the Rector's Decision and Order No. ULIM Senate. 37a, May 26, 2005, and is the first private scientific institution in the Republic of Moldova approved by the National Council for Accreditation and Certification.
Keywords	History and International Relations Faculty, Free International University of Moldova
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21. Silviu NATE	CENTRUL PENTRU COOPERARE INTERNATIONALA SI STUDIUL PACII (CCISP) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PEACE STUDIES CENTER
Abstract	International Cooperation and Peace Studies Center (CCISP) is a nongovernmental think tank established in 2007. The NGO's aims are to prove a sustained involvement of the civil society capacity in Romania, to contribute to regional and international stability. One of the main CCISP challenges consists of interdisciplinary understanding of the key processes and foreign policy interdependencies.
Keywords	International Cooperation and Peace Studies Center, CCISP, think tank, foreign policy, civil society
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