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1. Jeffrey Simon	PREVENIND CONFLICTUL ÎN BALCANI: ROLUL INSTITUTIILOR EURO-ATLANTICE PREVENTING BALKAN CONFLICT: THE ROLE OF EUROATLANTIC INSTITUTIONS
Abstract	Despite 15 years of international peacekeeping and security assistance, the West Balkans are still beset with major security challenges that will severely test the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU) in 2007. Bosnia-Herzegovina still requires the presence of NATO and EU police and peacekeepers and, along with newly independent Montenegro, needs help in building basic institutions. The same is true for Kosovo. As the United Nations addresses Kosovo's "final status," Kosovar and Serbian interethnic relations will likely grow more unstable, possibly with ripple effects in Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina..
Keywords	Balkans, NATO, EU, institutions
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2. Gheorghe Toma Stefan Teodoru	TIMPURI NOI, ACTORI NOI. DIVERSITATEA ACTORILOR ÎNTR-UN MEDIU ACCELERAT AL GLOBALIZARII NEW TIMES, NEW ACTORS. ACTORS DIVERSITY IN AN ACCELERATED GLOBALIZATION ENVIRONMENT
Abstract	In the current international environment, there is a range of actors with a major role in decision-making and trend-setting worldwide. While the diversity of such actors has increased with the speeding-up of globalization, only a few of them have retained influence on the international environment. Yet, in this environment, strong tendencies of various types have been manifest toward decentralization and the promotion of new sets of human values. Of the most significant types of actor, we must take into account the following: the individual, the locality, the NGO, the international organization, the state, and the multinational corporation. The constituents of each of the above act individually as well as in network associations taking either a 'for' or an 'against' stance towards the effects and prospects of globalization. What they mainly share is an acknowledgment of the major impact of globalization on mankind.
Keywords	actors, globalization, NGO, state, corporation
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3. Mircea Vladu	OPINII PRIVIND EVOLUTIA CONCEPTULUI „SECURITATE” ÎN CADRUL TRIPTICULUI STAT-NATIUNE-SECURITATE OPINIONS CONCERNING THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT OF “SECURITY” WITHIN THE THREE-PART STATE-NATION-SECURITY
Abstract	The term “security” comes from the Latin securitas-atis which means “peace, calm, lack of danger”. In the Romanian language the term was used for the first time in the “Chronicle of Gheorghe Sincai” with the meaning of “to be sheltered from any danger”, “to be safe”, “to have the feeling of trust and peace due to the absence of any danger”. Considering the above mentioned information, the term “security” designates the condition in which danger is not characteristic. The

	<p>characteristics of security are, as a rule, protection, defense, independence, etc.</p> <p>As a conclusion the term “security” designates the premises and circumstances which determine the feeling or condition generating trust, peace, protection, defense in front of the danger, but also the measures which prevent the occurrence of danger.</p>
Keywords	security, state, nation, peace
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4. Viorel Veliscu	PROBLEME JURIDICE CONTROVERSATE ÎN LEGATURA CU GRUPURILE MINORITARE SI PROTECTIA LOR CONTROVERSIAL LEGAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO MINORITY GROUPS AND THEIR PROTECTION
Abstract	<p>The individual is, by nature, a social human being and relates to the other individuals and to the society, in general; the society provides the environment where the individual develops itself as “every person has its own statute that encompasses the set of rights the society offers and requires.”[1] The concept of human rights came out from the development of the humanistic ideas. Chronologically, we may position it in the Antiquity. Pericle (490 – 492 b. H.) stated that by the laws everybody is equal; depending on the way one distinguishes himself, he gains advantages.[2]</p> <p>New opinions have appeared in time, generated by the evolution of the society, the political and legal changes, the philosophical theories.</p>
Keywords	human rights, minority, group, protection
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5. Adrian Filip	TERORISMUL INTERNATIONAL, FLAGEL AL LUMII CONTEMPORANE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: A CONTEMPORARY WORLD SCOURGE
Abstract	<p>The dawn of the third millennium has marked the opening up of new scientific, technical or informational horizons, as well as a series of unprecedented threats against world peace, stability and order.</p> <p>One of the new types of aggression aimed nowadays at national security is terrorism – vehicle of external social danger that might decisively affect further development of contemporary society.</p> <p>The tragic events of September 11, 2001 that shocked the United States of America, have had a profound impact on further evolution of contemporary human society, and the also represent indubitable proof that international terrorism is a serious threat against global security, a defiance of peace and democracy.</p>
Keywords	terrorism, aggression, global security
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6. Lucian Tarnu	IDEALURI SI VIZIUNI TRANSNATIONALE. NATIUNEA STAT, CETATENIA
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	SI COMUNITATILE IMIGRANTE IDEALS AND TRANSNATIONAL VISIONS. THE NATIONS-STATE, CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES
Abstract	<p>Europeans have for many centuries moved freely over each other's lands, contributing their distinctive patterns to the cultures of different countries. Czech and Polish cultures are unimaginable without considering the contribution of Germans, French culture is unthinkable without the contributions of Italians and Spaniards, and one cannot make sense of English culture without understanding the contributions of Huguenots, the Irish, Scots, and the Welsh. Even in the era of nationalism, in which states aspired to homogeneous national cultures, migrant European groups continued to settle in different European countries and to affect the cultures of those countries. In France, for instance, to the earlier English and Germans were added, in the nineteenth century, Italians, Spaniards, and Belgians, followed in the twentieth by Portuguese, Poles, Romanians, Russians, and other east Europeans. Each made their respective contributions to "the French melting-pot"; each modified to a lesser or greater extent "French national identity" (Noiriel 1996).</p> <p>These were all, of course, Europeans, mostly of Christian belief or Christian origin. There have been other groups who have also made major contributions to the cultures of European lands but whose presence has been viewed more problematically.</p>
Keywords	immigrant, identity, countries
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