

**NUMARUL 2 / 2008**

<b>1. Teodor Frunzeti</b>	PROLIFERAREA ARMAMENTELOR WEAPONS PROLIFERATION
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>As security has become a rather global issue, the attitude and posture of relevant actors and security organizations have evolved profoundly since the end of the Cold War. Additionally, globalization has added a plethora of domains which influence the dynamics of ends, means and ways.</p> <p>The analysis of the current international security context generally includes political options and choices, intentions and capabilities of an international actor and threats. Unequivocally, the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and state-of-the-art systems of conventional armaments represents a major threat.</p> <p>Effective treaties and agreements within the “Nuclear Club” pursued Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons based on the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy. The successive reviews of such treaties created the conditions for the surplus to be considered as jeopardizing the security environment if adversaries or terrorist organizations acquire such means.</p> <p>Many states retain in their arsenal chemical and biological armament that is considered more affordable than nuclear weapons. However, the use of such means has not become a constant in considering the ways for certain ends. Perceived as of less importance than nuclear, chemical and biological armaments, conventional systems proved to be rather more effective in strategic contexts after the end of the Cold War.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	weapons of mass destruction, nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological, proliferation
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<b>2. Stelian Scaunas Alexandra Scaunas</b>	INTERDICTIA ARMEI NUCLEARE ORI A FI SAU A NU FI NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN OR “TO BE OR NOT TO BE”
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The efforts of the international community to prohibit or restrict the usage or even production of weapons , considered to be in contradiction with the specific fundamental rules of the humanitarian law, have led to extraordinary results in the last decades. The total prohibition of producing or using some categories of mass destruction weapons, such as chemical weapons and bacteriological weapons, means a lot in the process of “humanizing the war”. Unfortunately, the most dangerous weapon, which threatens the very survival of humanity – the nuclear weapon –, does not have a legal statute within the international law.</p> <p>The recent developments concerning different aspects on strategies of a possible use of the nuclear weapon generate nowadays many concerns and reopens the debate on the need of international authentication.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	nuclear weapon, nuclear power, Nuclear Non–Proliferation Treaty,
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<b>3. Neculai Gutu Sorin</b>	ROLUL INFORMATIILOR ÎN ASIGURAREA PROTECTIILOR MILITARILOR SI
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<b>Filip</b>	CIVILILOR ÎN TEATRELE DE OPERATII THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IN REASUREMENT THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AND MILITARY IN THE OPERATION FIELDS
<b>Abstract</b>	Time and space have always been two equal important elements, as parts of the military actions. Nowadays, time has become more important than ever. We do not focus on the adversary eliminating or capturing anymore, but on the mental shock and confusion, in a very short period of time, with maximum effects. The increased reaction speed leads to creating the adversary new behaviour malfunctioning, which is hard to counterattack. Therefore, there are new opportunities to be performed, by means of slowing down or even blocking the decision making process of the adversary.
<b>Keywords</b>	Intelligence, role of intelligence
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<b>4. Sergiu Medar</b>	GEORGIA, ERORI DE VIZIUNE GLOBALA GEORGIA, ERRORS OF GLOBAL VISION
<b>Abstract</b>	Because of the Russian actions in Georgia, Russia’s political decisions can be analysed without a global political vision. The European States couldn’t respond firmly because of their economic dependence of Russian resources.
<b>Keywords</b>	Crisis in Georgia, Russian Policy, International Politics
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<b>5. Alexandru Kis</b>	PRINCIPIUL DOMINOULUI ÎN POLITICA INTERNAȚIONALĂ THE DOMINO’S PRINCIPLE IN FOREIGN POLICY
<b>Abstract</b>	Because of the Russian actions in Georgia, Russia’s political decisions can be analysed without a global political vision. The European States couldn’t respond firmly because of their economic dependence of Russian resources.
<b>Keywords</b>	Domino Theory, positive Domino, Islamic theocracy, international terrorism, failed states, security
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<b>6. Anca Maria Nicolae</b>	RELATIILE S.U.A.-AMERICA LATINA U.S. RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA
<b>Abstract</b>	The 1823 <u>Monroe Doctrine</u> , founder of the <u>United States isolationism</u> , theorized the imperative for the US to break with <u>Europe</u> and focus on the continent of <u>America</u> . Roosevelt, who became president of the United States in 1901, believed that a U.S.-controlled canal across <u>Central America</u> was a vital strategic interest to the U.S. Panama was controlled in 1904 by SUA, which took it from Columbia. The US president then formulated the <u>Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine</u> , in 1904, which asserted the right of the United States to intervene in Latin American nations’ affairs. In its altered state, the Monroe Doctrine would now consider Latin America as

	<p>an agency for expanding the U.S. The USA WAS involved in a series of "coup d'etat" in South America, protecting its interests. Beginning with Cuba Crisis (1962) and continuing with China's implications in Latin America's Trade, Monroe Doctrine has begun to lose its importance. The US influence in this region begins to diminish</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	U.S. policy in Latin America, U.S. Foreign Affairs, Latin America, Monroe Doctrine;
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<b>7. Daniel Musca</b>	S.U.A, ISRAEL SI PROGRAMUL NUCLEAR IRANIAN USA, ISRAEL AND THE IRANIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAMME
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This paper presents an important issue on today's international scene, with cross-reference in the past. Although the World War II is over for more than 60 years, the weapons continued to develop more and more, especially the mass destruction weapons. The end of the 1940 found the international powers concerned about their combat arsenal, but not the regular one, but nuclear, one fact that international actors faced up with a new treaty. It's about the Non-Proliferation treaty (N.P.T.). The issue is called Iran, more precisely Iranian nuclear program. The arrows came from Americans and Israeli, of whom officials deny the Iranian civil purpose of their nuclear development program. The conflict became much more obvious when Iranian President, Mohammad Ahmadinejad made some outrageous affirmations heading Israel. These affirmations gave the right to the U.S.A. and Israel to accuse Teheran that it prepares itself for a new war. The aspects which this paper is trying to reveal are those which follow if Iran has a nuclear capacity and the U.S.A. and Israel have the right to condemn it.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	US-Iran relations, Israel-Iran relations, Iranian nuclear programme
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<b>8. Raluca Pinete Alexandru Gruia</b>	NATO-UE-RUSIA: PARTENERI ÎN NOUL MEDIU DE SECURITATE NATO-UE-RUSSIA: PARTENERS IN THE NEW SECURITY ENVIRONMENT
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The world is facing new threats. That is why the cooperation between international actors is vital. This paper analyses the different ways in which NATO and EU see the Russian Federation as a partner. We will examine the key domains of cooperation, results and problematic issues in order to reveal the roots of those different views. We will also focus on the impact of the energy issue on the policy of different NATO/EU member states towards Russia, as the main supplier of gas and oil in Europe.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	NATO-Russia cooperation, NATO-Russia Council, ISAF, anti-ballistic defense, pipeline politics
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<b>9. Dragos Dragoman</b>	SOCIAL CAPITAL AND DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND SLOVAKIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
<b>Abstract</b>	This research paper tests the support for democracy in three Central and East European countries and emphasizes the importance of cultural factors for favorable attitudes towards democracy. Since other theories can not fully explain growing differences between countries in the region, the theory of social capital is examined. The findings show the way in which social trust and civic activism are related to political interest and political competence, but also to democratic attitudes in all three countries. The conclusion is that civic participation is essential for the spread of democratic values and the fully consolidation of democracy.
<b>Keywords</b>	social capital; democracy; post-communism; Romania; Bulgaria; Slovakia; Eastern Europe.
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<b>10. Nicoleta Munteanu</b>	COMUNICAREA – ELEMENT INTRINSEC AL NEGOCIERII SI AL DIPLOMATIEI COMMUNICATION – INTRINSICAL ELEMENT OF NEGOCIATION AND DIPLOMACY
<b>Abstract</b>	The relation between negotiation and diplomacy can not be assumed in the absence of communication. This is why we will try to see the main characteristics of each term, to point out the reciprocal influences. A good negotiator is also a good communicator, as well as a good diplomat needs to be a good communicator. Communication theory elements are necessary for performing in negotiation or diplomacy fields. The paper will insist on the main aspects of diplomacy, as a negotiation art, and on the negotiation as a part of diplomacy. Having the communication skills, it will be easier to achieve the diplomacy needs and also to become a good negotiator.
<b>Keywords</b>	Diplomacy, negotiation, communication
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<b>11. Constantin Gabar</b>	TRANSFORMAREA STRUCTURILOR DE ORDINE PUBLICA ÎNTR-UN SERVICIU PUBLIC LOCAL THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STRUCTURES IN A LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE
<b>Abstract</b>	A democratic state has to protect its people’s security, rights and liberties shown by the constitution. The citizens give the democratic state some attributes to assure their security. So, the state forbides violence – excepting personal defence – the coercitive right belonging to the state only. To implement and respect the

	<p>constitutional rights regarding the public order there's only the state which can use violence. Police is the main tool of the state.</p> <p>Today, police has to fulfil many prevention activities to reduce the crime conditions or other problems related to order or public security. New cooperation structures and ways of reducing people anxiety have been created for this reason.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Community, local law enforcement, communication, decentralization
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