

## Numarul 3/ 2012

<b>SECURITATE NATIONALA, SECURITATE INTERNATIONALA</b>	
<b>1. Viorica TÎCU</b>	CONTINUITATE SI REFORMARE ÎN DOCTRINA MILITARA A RUSIEI POST-SOVIETICE CONTINUITY AND REFORM IN THE MILITARY DOCTRINE OF THE POST-SOVIET RUSSIA
<b>Abstract</b>	The main purpose of this article is to provide an assessment of military doctrine, which he inherited from the Soviet Union the Russian Federation. What are its military capabilities? What political concepts are based on current military doctrine? What are the opportunities and constraints of which determines capacity of to generate military power the Russian government? Most of the answer to these questions can be found in the history of military reforms that post-Soviet Russia has realized (or not spent) in the period after the collapse of the Soviet Union.
<b>Keywords</b>	Soviet Union post-Soviet Russia, military doctrine, military reform, national security, geostrategic interests.
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<b>2. Eugen STRAUTIU</b>	THINK-TANKURILE CHINEZE DE SECURITATE CHINESE SECURITY THINK-TANKS
<b>Abstract</b>	The rise of China to superpower status with the Cold War end has placed Chinese security interests at the forefront of global policy. For military analyst, the fundamental level of explanation is the armed forces - impressive by number and technical equipment. For security analyst, fundamental theme is found into the analysis of economic and political support behind the Chinese military power. But little has been addressed the relationship between centers of strategic and security thinking (think-tanks) and Chinese security policies. What is the mission, structure and material and intellectual capacity of these think-tanks? What is their institutional subordination, and how much freedom of thought can say in an authoritarian political system? What is their influential capacity on policy makers and how much of their security policy proposals become reality? These questions were formulated and for them try this articole to get some answers.
<b>Keywords</b>	Think-tank, China, security, defense, strategies
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<b>3. Rodica PANTA</b>	ROLUL DIPLOMATIEI PUBLICE ÎN SECURITATEA NATIONALA A STATELOR UNITE ALE AMERICII ROLE OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY
<b>Abstract</b>	This article provides an historical reflection on the central purpose of U.S. public diplomacy such national security instrument and demonstrates that U.S. public diplomacy has been principally an ad hoc instrument of American foreign policy to meet wartime exigencies and has been underscored by the promotion of American values of democracy and freedom. Over the years, it has expanded to encompass multiple modes of engagement,

	while at the same time there has been constant tension concerning the role of public diplomacy as a strategic, policy function versus merely as a "mouthpiece" within the foreign affairs apparatus. All of these themes continue to reverberate in the contemporary practice of American public diplomacy.
<b>Keywords</b>	Public diplomacy, smart power, American foreign policy.
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<b>4. Eugen LUNGU</b>	FEDERATIA RUSA: DESPRE DEMOCRATIA SUVERANA SI INFLUENTELE POSIBILE ASUPRA SECURITATII GLOBALE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRACY AND POSSIBLE INFLUENCES ON GLOBAL SECURITY
<b>Abstract</b>	After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in December 1991, the democracy has developed slowly in Russia. Vladimir Putin made permanent the sovereign democracy, removing Russia from liberal democracy in the near future. It is known that the states that are considered advanced democracies have abolished war between them. There are some specialists in the study of democracy who are concerned about political developments in Russia and they ask if Russia can follow a trail to a dictatorial regime. The Western states look carefully to political developments in Russia, considering that moving towards a dictatorship would decisively influence to overall security environment.
<b>Keywords</b>	Russia, sovereign democracy, liberal democracy, security, dictatorial regime, great power.
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<b>5. Stelian SCAUNAS</b>	IN VARIETATE CONCORDIA CA SIMBOL SI PRINCIPIU AL UNIUNII EUROPENE. ÎNTRE IDEALUL UNITATII EUROPENE, TRATATUL DE LA LISABONA SI CRIZA ECONOMICA GLOBALA IN VARIETATE CONCORDIA AS SYMBOL AND PRINCIPLE OF EUROPEAN UNION- BETWEEN THE IDEAL OF A EUROPEAN UNITY, TREATY OF LISBON ANDGLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS
<b>Abstract</b>	In the context of economic, ethnic or linguistic, even religious diversity, nowadays, Europe aims at an unprecedented political and economic unity. European Union, as a symbol of European unity for the entire continent, at least as widely accepted paradigm, is today not only a political and economic reality, but also a legal one, based however on significant cultural diversity. Europe was and still remains the symbol of unity in diversity, a community of civilizations and balance, but also a community of religious and cultural division. Undoubtedly, beyond the approaches that are rarely based on clear semantic definitions and concepts or precise determination of reality, multiculturalism and interculturalism are obvious realities of European Union, both as given and attitude. Moreover, we may add as particular approach, the idea of cultural identity and cultural otherness, the best definition of the ideal of European unity, as a unique space of civilization, yet extremely diverse and understood by all citizens who feel to be European, even during global economic crisis such as the one in the last three years. This is why the education in the spirit of general European values, but also in the spirit of multiculturalism as fundament of European space must be an ideal, a goal for the Romanian educational system.
<b>Keywords</b>	European Union, unity in diversity, reform of the European Union, European symbols, religious division, ecumenism, education.
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<b>6. Cristian BARNA</b>	„INOCENTA MUSULMANILOR” – DESPRE RELIGIE SI VIOLENTA “THE INNOCENCE OF MUSLIMS” – ABOUT RELIGION AND VIOLENCE
<b>Abstract</b>	The contact between the Islamic and Western civilizations appears like a confrontation in which Islam acts as a source for a parochial, anti-modernist identity, a collective agent whose tendencies towards violent actions and traditionalism makes religion an unyielding enemy of pluralism and globalization, becoming a defiant opponent of Western civilization. Especially as in the 20th century, Westernization did not have the expected results. Modernism did not manage to impose itself in Muslim states, because of religious conservatism and the underdevelopment generated by Western colonialism, as well as the resilience in power of local autarchic and dictatorial elites.
<b>Keywords</b>	religion, islamophobia, violence, Mohammed, terrorism
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<b>7. Paul DUTA<sub>1</sub> Simona COHEN<sub>2</sub></b>	FROM MECHANISM FOR COOPERATION AND VERIFICATION TO EU ANTI-CORRUPTION REPORT
<b>Abstract</b>	Romania’s Adherence in the fifth European Union integration wave in 2007, was done in an atypical way considering the legal frame specific to the adherence Treaty but also considering the other former integration waves. Thus, although the adherence mechanism defined by the adherence Treaty, permitted using the safeguard provisions and the transitory measures till the becoming effective of the integration entrance, it was launched the cooperation and verification mechanism, an institution dedicated to the extended aquis implementation and subjective over the procedures. The Romanian reality as well as the financial-economical crisis reality that came over European Union brings to the light the need for perfecting, of intervention for correcting the deviations, and for overpassing the system’s crisis and not only. Starting 2013, an extended „EU Anti-corruption Report” mechanism will offer a correcting oportunity for the subjective interpretations of some political parties of some member states and not only, by abating the „Mechanism for Cooperation and Verification” and applying for Romania also, as a member state of the European Union of the mechanism regarding the anti-corruption.
<b>Keywords</b>	The Mechanism for Cooperation and Verification, EU Anti-corruption Report, European Union, Romania.
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### INTELLIGENCE, TERORISM SI ANTITERORISM

<b>8. Veselin KONATAR</b>	TRANSITIONAL UNITY: POLITICAL ELITES, INTELLIGENCE STRUCTURES AND ORGANIZED CRIME
<b>Abstract</b>	Telling truth is deeply rooted in many cultures and religions in the world. It is

	also an essential dimension of democratic way of governing. If the ultimate purpose of intelligence product is presenting the truth to political key people, an integrity and objectivity are the most important characteristics of an intelligence professional beside bravery to present the truth, even when it is undersirable. This bravery is, certainly, especially necessary in absolutistic and dictatorship systems, where the truth can cost an intelligence officer his life, freedom of, in a best-case scenario, a career.
<b>Keywords</b>	Republic of Montenegro, National Security Agency, transition, moral, ethics, crime.
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<b>9. Razvan ENACHE</b>	ETHICS IN TERRORISM ?
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Terrorism started, with organizations like Al-Qaeda, to cross the borders of the states in which they fought their war and made the people from all over the world to fell insecure and threatened by terrorist attacks. The global war on terror which the United States and it's allies began, especially the methods they used, regarding the prisoners was put into question by human rights organizations and world media.</p> <p>We participated and are still taking part in the global war against terror. We generally see those who fight for their own causes as being terrorists but the question that emerges is "Are they really terrorists?" The answer is hard to discover but we must take into account that these people in the opinion of the masses which support them are the freedom fighters to whom they can look up to and can realize their dreams of independence, social justice or whatever goal their fighting for.</p> <p>Somehow in this war we must find a way to cover the gap between the lack of ethics on the side of the terrorists and on our side because the methods that the democracies are forced to use against them can sometimes lead to disaster. So is their a line we can draw between a just ethics of terrorism or not? Can we still make the difference between the just ethics of Islam and the ethics of fundamentalists? Should we view Muslims as potential terrorists?</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Terrorism, ethics, Islam, Democracy, jihad, freedom fighter, fundamentalism
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<b>10. Iulian LAZARESCU</b>	TERORISMUL – DIFICULTATI CONCEPTUALE TERRORISM – CONCEPTUAL DIFFICULTIES
<b>Abstract</b>	Terrorism simply appears to be one of those concepts impossible to define, if one tries to keep out of one ideological fallacy or another. Many have tried, but few have succeeded to find a definition that would meet the required methodological standards. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to browse through several definitions of terrorism in order to identify what are the common elements among them. The issue of methodological clarity is increasingly important in the current security environment, as no effective counterterrorism strategy can be devised in its absence.
<b>Keywords</b>	Terrorism, definition, counterterrorism strategy, typology, Romania
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<b>11. Pavel MORARU</b>	ÎNCEPUTURILE ACTIVITĂȚII DE CONTRAINFORMATII ÎN N.K.V.D. AL R.S.S. MOLDOVENESTI
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	<b>THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COUNTER INFORMATION ACTIVITY IN THEMOLDAVIAN SSR NKVD</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>On April, 1943, after the reorganization of the Soviet Intelligence and Security Services was created the SMERSH Counter Information and repression organs in the Soviet Army, Soviet Military Maritime Fleet and the organs of the Internal Affairs.</p> <p>At the end of March 1944, the soviet troops reoccupied Northern Bukovina and till August 23, 1944, as a result of capitulation of Romania, the rest of Bessarabian territory was reconquered.</p> <p>At the same time with the Soviet Army operative units the security structures came back to Bessarabia. The firstly arrived structure was SMERSH organs of the military units and the SMERSH Counter Information Office of the Moldavian SSR NKVD which was represented by the SMERSH offices of the NKVD departments from Balti, Bender (Tighina), Cahul, Chisinau, Soroca, Orhei districts and the Tiraspol city department.</p> <p>The basic mission of the SMERSH Counter Information Office of the Moldavian SSR NKVD was to eliminate the hostile elements from the Internal Affairs Organs. The mission was difficult because the majority of the staff was recruited from that territory which was under "ocuppation".</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Moldovian SSR, SMERH, NKVD, Counter Information, repression.
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<b>SECURITATE ECONOMICA</b>	
<b>12. Corvin LUPU</b>	ASPECTE NEGLIJATE ALE MARIII CRIZE ECONOMICE INTERNATIONALE DIN 1929-1933 NEGLECTED ASPECTS ABOUT THE GREAT DEPRESSION FROM 1929-1933
<b>Abstract</b>	The article presents another perspective about the Great Depression and the American-Russian inter-war relations. It is told about important declarations which show that the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, known as Black Tuesday, was provoked by the most important bankers on Wall Street. It is explained an important reason why Soviet Union didn't suffer because of the Great depression. It is told about The Martens Office, a Soviet espionage office in New York, in World Tower Building, where worked Genrich Grigorevici Iagoda and about his very important political achievements. There are also presented aspects about the Soviet interference in Rumanian popular revolts of this period.
<b>Keywords</b>	The Great Depression, American-Soviet inter-war relations, Russian espionage in U.S.A. through Jews, Russian inter-war diversion in Romania
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<b>13. Marc CHESNEL</b>	POUR UN DÉVELOPPEMENT TOURISTIQUE DURABLE: EXEMPLES EN FRANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PLACES OF TOURISTICAL INTEREST IN FRANCE
<b>Abstract</b>	Sustainability involves developing places popular with tourists while conserving and preserving them. Combining touristic activities with other types of activities implies long-term planning for the greatest number rather than short-term development for a happy few. Moreover, the side effects entailed by such activities should be taken into

	account and dealt with.
<b>Keywords</b>	Development, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Tourism, France
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<b>14. Vasile TABARA</b>	CORUPTIA – VULNERABILITATE SI RISC LA ADRESA SECURITATII NATIONALE CORRUPTION – VULNERABILITY AND RISK TO NATIONAL SECURITY
<b>Abstract</b>	The integration and the liberalization of the borders have brought new sources of menace on security among which corruption and organized crime are prominent. Corruption manifests itself and influences in a negative way the security of the state. Corruption encourages the risk factors, while these risk factors encourages corruption. The link between corruption and organized crime have weaked the institutions of the state of law up to dissolution. Corruption has manifested itself at the political, economic, social and cultural level in all great empires; it hasn't been conceived by the Romanians. In Romania corruption was manifested in all ages with variable intensity. Corruption has economic, institutional, political, social and moral causes. After 1989, in Romania corruption acts intensified and affected all fields of activity: economic, social, political, administrative. The massive privatization of the Romanian economy was the most important source of corruption. Corruption degradates public property, limits access to investments, affects consume, markets, production and has negative effects on the welfare of the population, the state institutions and economic agents. The phenomenon of corruption amplifies the vulnerabilities and the risk factors from the point of view on national security.
<b>Keywords</b>	National security, corruption, vulnerability, risk
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<b>15. Letitia Corina MATAREA - TÜRK</b>	REFORMAREA POLITICII SOCIO-ECONOMICE EUROPENE CA URMARE A CRIZEI FINANCIARE REFORMING THE EUROPEAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICY AFTER THE FINANCIAL CRISIS
<b>Abstract</b>	Rising unemployment, increasing poverty, more marginalized young people and a growing number of senior citizens – these are just some of the social challenges that the European Union will be facing in the future, challenges that have been hardly aggravated by the current economic crisis. In this context, the promotion of social innovation and social entrepreneurship seems to be a new and effective way to address these problems. Not through a reduction in public tasks and core services, but through new frameworks and solutions that mobilize already existing resources in the local communities. This article first provides an overview of the problems the European Union is currently confronting with as a consequence of the economic crisis. Secondly, it frames the discussion about the changes and perspectives of social innovation around the core political initiatives brought about the European Commission to reform the European Social Model. Nonetheless, it stresses the importance of the Europe 2020 strategy and the need to forcefully implement it including through more social investment, social innovation and social economy.
<b>Keywords</b>	Social innovation, social entrepreneurship, Europe 2020, financial crisis.
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<b>16. Emanuel-Mircea VOINA Mihaela BANCIU Cristina TUDOSIU</b>	PERSPECTIVE PRIVIND DEZVOLTAREA TURISMULUI ECOLOGIC PERSPECTIVES ON ECOLOGICAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
<b>Abstract</b>	Since the beginning of mankind's existence on Earth, people have depended in a great deal on the surrounding environment for providing their basic but essential means for survival. Even to this day, after thousands of years of social and practical evolution, including forms of government and the industrial and technological innovations, we still rely heavily on the natural environment for obtaining the basic elements needed to build, develop and maintain the functions necessary for the survival of the modern day society. One growing aspect of this modern society is tourism and although the economy of a state is not usually based on this domain, it can widely contribute to the prosperity of a nation and even help develop stronger relations between states, thus helping to obtain not only national but also regional security. But, in order to achieve the best results from this domain, both for the prosperity and the health of the people and of the natural environment, the best way is to promote ecotourism as much as possible, using also sustainable development methods for its development.
<b>Keywords</b>	Natural environment, national security, ecotourism, sustainable development.
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### RECENZII

<b>17. Paul BRUSANOWSKI</b>	EUGEN STRAUTIU, <i>ETNIE SI CONVIETUIRE INTERETNICA ÎN SUDUL TRANSILVANIEI. EXPERIENȚA TĂRII SECASELOR</i> , EDITURA PRESA UNIVERSITARA CLUJEANA, CLUJ-NAPOCA, 2012
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<b>18. Corvin LUPU</b>	STEJAREL OLARU, <i>ODA ADUSA TERORISMULUI. ELOGIUL ATACULUI ASUPRA LEGĂȚIEI ROMÂNIEI DIN BERNA (FEBRUARIE 1955)</i> , EDITURA POLIROM, IASI, 2003
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