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1. Corneliu Pivariu	RELATIILE DINTRE CONDUCEREA POLITICA SI SERVICIILE DE INFORMATII THE RELATIONS BETWEEN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES
Abstract	<p>The relations between the intelligence agencies and the political authority - to which they belong as part of state administration - can be divided into two significant classes.</p> <p>The first derives from the secret manner specific to intelligence activity which can create difficulties to the power factor in supervising and controlling the intelligence field work.</p> <p>The second is generated by the distinctive relations between the intelligence expertise and the politician and measures the balance which the expert opinions (the intelligence agencies pretending to be an intimate expert of problems) must have in persuading the politician's decisions and in gaining some "assurances" that the intelligence agencies opinions do weigh more in the process of decision making.</p>
Keywords	authority, intelligence, decision, agencies
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2. Antonia Colibasanu	UNIUNEA EUROPEANA ÎN TRANZITIE GEPOLITICA SI IDENTITATEA INTERNATIONALA A EUROPEI UNITE THE EUROPEAN UNION IN TRANSITION. THE GEOPOLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL IDENTITY OF THE UNITED EUROPE
Abstract	<p>The European Union celebrated on March 25th half of century since the Rome Treaty was signed. On this occasion, the representatives of the 27 member states were invited in Berlin. The event should have ended with the signing of a common declaration meant to reaffirm the European values and outline the future of the old continent. But the 'birthday card' text had proven to be a reason of dispute during its 'negotiation' period. Finally, the purely formal and short declaration was read in front of the European heads of state by the German Chancellor and EU President at the time, Angela Merkel. It was decided that the participants' signatures are not necessary so that any embarrassing differences may be avoided during the ceremonial day. Besides this 'diplomatic incident', the reunion was also marked by official dullness.</p> <p>The participants preferred the bohemian air of Berlin before the formal gathering had ended and conclusions had been read, giving a strong argument to the Europhobes when speaking about EU's failure. "What's the future of an EU whose presidents and prime ministers can't even stay and wait the conclusions of the Union's golden anniversary? Not to mention the fact that the very simplistic declaration wasn't eventually signed!" they said. The Europhiles jumped to defend the united Europe saying that EU kept its core values and that no formal reunion could ever ignore nor break them. Both groups are right, but in the same time they are wrong...</p>
Keywords	geopolitics, identity, EU, state
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3. Nicolaie Suteu	GLOBALIZAREA, CARACTERISTICA FUNDAMENTALA A NOII ORDINI MONDIALE GLOBALIZATION, A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER
Abstract	The most debated characteristic of our days is globalization and how its impact influences important areas of life, inclusively that of international security and law. According to an idea, which we consider solid, „globalization is becoming, and actually it has already become, at least as a trend, a universal phenomenon, which sometimes is identified with the contemporary world interdependeces. We consider such identification as a simplification. In fact, interdependences represent, at the moment, a feature of globalization and nothing more. Under the globalization influence, the world is becoming not only more interdependent but also smaller and vulnerable. The regularities emphasized by its evolution imply a higher degree of uncertainty and hazard. As a result, the management of the world business is a challenge more and more difficult to achieve. Globalization brought into discussion the role and sovereignty of the national states
Keywords	globalization, global order, influence, states
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4. Maria Popa	INFRACTIUNI PE INTERNET. PROBLEMATICA PIRATERIEI SOFTWARE CRIMES ON THE INTERNET. THE ISSUE OF SOFTWARE PIRACY
Abstract	The issue of software piracy is a major issue for computer program designers in the whole world, the annual losses reaching up to 15 billion dollars. Romania is no exception, both Business Software Alliance and Software Publishers Association having concluded that the piracy rate in Romania is around 95%. The Romanian law-makers have opted to see copyright laws as the main protection system for computer programs. After a long delay (the Project for the computer programs protection was ready since 1991) on March 26th 1996 it was finally published in the Official Monitor. The copyright law and additional rights includes a special provision in Chapter 9, special for Romania (not for industrialized countries) – the protection of computer programs. Until the Information Technology Code, which regulates the protection of intellectual rights in the field of information technologies, will be put into practice, the provisions of the first law will apply and will be subject to analysis in the following paragraphs.
Keywords	Internet, software, piracy, copytights
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5. Sabina Adina Luca	SECURITATEA CULTURALA ÎN CONTEXTUL INTEGRARII EUROPENE CULTURAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
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Abstract	<p>Our issue in this study was to identify the attitudes which appeared in Romania regarding the process of European integration. Our analysis was based on the impact which the European integration had on the socio-cultural identity, in the context of the social change after 1989. One of the questions for which an answer has been attempted in the specialized literature, whether from the area of political science, history, sociology or anthropology, was how the citizens of different states will react regarding the possibility of embracing a new identity, the European identity. In general, it is assumed that people will accept the European citizenship, since they can also preserve their national one, "For the beginning of the new millennium, the European identity remains dual, the national awareness coexisting with the European one.</p> <p>We are living with two identities: uniqueness can be be preserved alongside with the promotion of common interests." (Tartler, G., 2006) In this study we are aiming to capture the attitudes that have emerged in Romania regarding the process of European integration, in the light of the impact this process has upon the socio-cultural identity, and in the context of the social change triggered after 1989.</p>
Keywords	culture, security, european integration, states
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6. Alexandra Fringhenciu	<p style="text-align: center;">CRIMINALITATEA ORGANIZATA ÎN DOMENIUL CIBERNETIC CRIME IN CYBERNETICS</p>
Abstract	<p>The history of computers started 5000 years ago in Babylon with the invention of the first abacus. Computers as known today origin in 1936 when, an Englishman, Alan M. Turing conceived the notion of computability and adapted algorithm to the calculation of functions. The building of a calculation machine in the modern sense was achieved by the well known scientist, mathematician and French philosopher Blaise Pascal who invented the first mechanical computer, Pascalina, in 1642, using mechanisms employed in the manufacture of clocks. The 20th century saw the birth of an unprecedented development of electronic calculation systems. The dynamics of this new more efficient device is unique in the evolution of man.</p> <p>The computer paved the way for a new type of information society which thoroughly influenced both the structural elements of the worldwide economy and the life of every individual. Computers have increased in popularity due to the improved efficiency in the fulfilment of a task. These can be observed in such things as: the increased capacity for information storing, more rapid access to information, faster execution of sequential operations and the accomplishment of a task based on commands or on the quantifiable information.</p>
Keywords	crime, cybernetics, science, information
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7. Dan Alexandru Popescu	<p style="text-align: center;">UNIVERSITATEA DIN MONTRÉAL, SUB SEMNUL INTEGRĂRII EUROPENE THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTRÉAL UNDER THE SIGN OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</p>
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Abstract	<p>The University of Montréal was the host of an international conference, held on 19th of April, with the topic “<i>L’entrée de la Roumanie et de la Bulgarie dans l’Union Européenne</i>/Romania’s and Bulgaria’s Entry into the European Union”. A topic which invited to discussions, having in view the recent completion of the integration of the two countries to the European organization. The manifestation took place under the auspices of the <i>Chaire Jean Monnet en intégration européenne</i>, an organism of excellence linked to CÉRIUM (<i>Centre d’Études et de Recherches Internationales de l’Université de Montréal</i>/Centre of International Studies and Research of the University of Montréal). However, Jean Monnet Chair is the first academic research centre focusing on issues connected to The European Union, established in North America, being assigned by the Delegation of the European Commission in Canada.</p> <p>Together with the assigned coordinator of the Department, Ms Françoise Maniet, the undersigned, present at a training, was the main responsible with the organization of this scientific event, a mission which was not an easy task.</p>
Keywords	research, Montreal, university, event
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