

NO. 1 / 2013

SUMMARY

SECURITATE NAȚIONALĂ - SECURITATE INTERNAȚIONALĂ

Dorđe STOJANOVIĆ, Živojin ĐURIĆ, Ljubiša DESPOTOVIĆ, <i>Ideational Coding of the Enemy: the Case of Serbia</i>	7
Eugen STRĂUȚIU, <i>Security Think-Tanks in post-communist Russia</i>	18
Florin C. STAN, <i>Interesul național și relațiile între români și evrei în perioada 1940-1944, în istoriografia post-decembristă</i>	28
Letitia Corina MATAREA - TÜRK, <i>Din tematica securității sociale în Germania: „Imigrația sărăciei” din România și Bulgaria</i>	43

DREPT INTERNAȚIONAL. DIPLOMAȚIE ȘI POLITICĂ EXTERNĂ

Ruslana GROSU, <i>Reglementarea relațiilor internaționale prin drept și prin putere</i>	52
Rodica PANȚA, <i>Rolul „soft-power” în diplomația publică chineză</i>	62
Stelian SCĂUNAȘ, <i>Stabilitatea și dinamica principiilor fundamentale ale dreptului internațional public</i>	76

STUDII MILITARE ȘI STRATEGICE

Silviu NATE, <i>Companiile militare private – de la privatizarea securității la externalizarea autorității statale</i>	85
Monica GHEORGHITĂ, <i>Hannibal ante Portas? Deconstructing the Chinese Strategic Interests in the 21st Century and Their Impact on Europe</i>	99
Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU, <i>Rolul rețelelor mediatice în gestionarea crizelor de imagine ale instituțiilor cu atribuții în domeniul securității</i>	109
Casian ANTON, <i>The Efficiency of China's soft power in International Relations</i>	116

INTELLIGENCE - TERORISM - ANTITERORISM

Veselin KONATAR, Nadja KONATAR, <i>Secret Operations as a Segment of the Strategy for Fractioning Yugoslavia and Post-Yugoslavian Region...</i>	126
Oleksii KHARLAMOV, Marina BONDARENKO, Ganna KHARLAMOVA, <i>Nanothreats – The Future Trends of Terroristic Threats.....</i>	152
Remus ȘTEFUREAC, <i>Relațiile româno-sovietice după 1964, în contextul războiului informațional.....</i>	164
Pavel MORARU, <i>Istoriografia românească din perioada interbelică și a celui de-al doilea război mondial referitoare la serviciile de informații ale României</i>	178
Ganna KHARLAMOVA, <i>Terrorism: Science Convergence.....</i>	196

RECENZII

Eugen STRĂUȚIU, <i>Environmental Protection, Security and Armed Conflict: A Sustainable Development Perspective (Onita Das, Cheltenham, UK/Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar, 2013).....</i>	207
Bogdan GHEORGHITĂ, <i>Rusia imperială: o istorie culturală a secolului al XIX-lea (Antoaneta Olteanu, Editura ALL, București, 2011).....</i>	209
Vasile TABĂRĂ, <i>Corelația revoluție în afacerile militare, strategii de securitate și strategii militare (Alexandru Rizescu, Ioan Maliciuc, Alexandru Marius Rizescu, Editura „Alma Mater”, Sibiu, 2012).....</i>	211

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IDEATIONAL CODING OF THE ENEMY: THE CASE OF SERBIA

Title:	IDEATIONAL CODING OF THE ENEMY: THE CASE OF SERBIA
Abstract:	<i>The first part of the article focuses on the most important theoretical attributes of Carl Schmitt's "ontic" friend-enemy distinction for the formulation of the international system and compares his „realistic“ exclusion-based view of identity with the constructivist inclusion-based view of identity. In the second part, the article problematize phenomenon of enmity as one of the most important issues for the consolidation of inter-ethnic relations in the external and internal functioning of independent countries that emerged from the breakup of Yugoslavia. In this context, we can see significant change in the content of Serbian post-war enemy coding: public status of radical regional (mortal) foe is replaced by the public status of normal regional enemy, the category of „evil foe“ with the category of “dangerous enemy”. This shift increases the degree of democratization and stability of the entire region.</i>
Keywords:	Enemy, identity, national conflicts, constructivism, Serbia, Carl Schmitt
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SECURITY THINK-TANKS IN POST-COMMUNIST RUSSIA

Title:	SECURITY THINK-TANKS IN POST-COMMUNIST RUSSIA
Abstract:	<i>Even if the think-tank phenomenon has been increasingly represented in Russian reality, but also in European reality, even if the subject of policy building is of great significance both in the political-administrative reality and for analysts alike, Russian think tanks have not been addressed in Romanian research literature except for very exceptional instances.</i> <i>In the present research, we will consider the category of security think tanks, those formal groups of researchers – whether it is state or private institutions – that contribute to programs and projects oriented towards the diagnosis and prognosis of the national, regional and global security phenomenon. To this end, the category of</i>

	<i>security think tanks will include the military ones, those of strategic analysis, foreign policy, arms control and study of peace.</i>
Keywords:	Think-tank, policy makers, Russian Federation, strategic studies, military think-tanks
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INTERESUL NAȚIONAL ȘI RELAȚIILE ÎNTRE ROMÂNI ȘI EVREI ÎN PERIOADA 1940-1944, ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA POST-DECEMBRISTĂ

Title:	NATIONAL INTEREST AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ROMANIANS AND JEWS DURING 1940-1944 IN POST-REVOLUTIONARY HISTORIOGRAPHY
Abstract:	<i>The condition of the Jews in Romania during the last World War has become a centre for historiographic debate especially during the last post '89 decade, when the opening of the approach of a direct research circumscribed to the unveiling of the “Jewish problem” was obvious, despite the continuation in following certain directions of subjective interpretation of the Antonescu regime by some of the contributions. If the contemporary history of any society is being studied with greater difficulty than any other period of the past, people being relatively close to the events and having a propensity toward partiality in judgments, this fact is easier verifiable when the subject is the otherness. Therefore, the classical principle of the study of history, sine ira et studio, is being inevitably tested in the case of contemporary period. However, history is only one. Beyond a given polemic within the domain, fertile for the research, this thing can be sometimes translated by dividing the community of historians into rival factions, which in some cases are difficult to be reconciled. The responsibility of the historian remains sovereign and increases once his disposition exceeds the interpretation of diplomatic confrontations or specific circumstances to the history of international relations, aiming to approach what the war really meant, an inferno for countless innocent people, children, women, elders, who were remote in relationship with the policy of the time. Since, crimes are unjustifiable regardless the circumstances, any approach that attempts to sustain the contrary, either within the broader context of generalized sufferance caused by the political-military confrontations, or subsequent to a simplistic interpretation of the cause-effect kind is depriving the historical writing of its equidistant contributions.</i>
Keywords:	Jews in Romania, the last World War, the Holocaust, historiographic debate
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DIN TEMATICA SECURITĂȚII SOCIALE ÎN GERMANIA: „IMIGRAȚIA SĂRĂCIEI” DIN ROMÂNIA ȘI BULGARIA

Title:	FROM TOPICS OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN GERMANY: "POVERTY IMMIGRATION" FROM ROMANIA AND BULGARIA
Abstract:	<i>Free movement of workers is a fundamental principle of the Single Market and indeed of the European Union, which brings considerable benefits to the individuals concerned, and to the economies of both the host and home countries. For Romania and Bulgaria, the newest EU member states, transitional arrangements still apply on the free movement of workers until December 31, 2013. However, already confronted with considerable social problems, mostly due to the so-called „poverty-driven immigration from Romania and Bulgaria,” many EU-countries demand a better management of uncontrolled immigration from these two countries. This article deals with this topic at length by taking Germany as a case study and concludes with some proposals for tackling this issue.</i>
Keywords:	European Union, free movement of workers, transitional rules, poverty-driven migration
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REGLEMENTAREA RELAȚIILOR INTERNAȚIONALE PRIN DREPT ȘI PRIN PUTERE

Title:	REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BY LAW AND POWER
Abstract:	<i>The essential change within the international politics occurred when the international law has become an institution of the relations among states. In this regard, there have been created the voluntarily agreed general rules, which regulate the behaviour of actors on the international arena and their right to intervene if the balance or the foundations of the international system would be threatened by various revolutionary doctrines and policies.</i> <i>The force and violence remain for centuries in the arsenal of international actors as common and important means within the process of conflict resolution. The term "power" is a complex one and closely linked to the central issues of the international relations - the problem of war and peace. On this basis, the actors analyse the</i>

	<p><i>possibilities and potential of stakeholders' opponent, develop the strategies of interaction, make decisions, and evaluate the stability of the international system. Finally, the category of power plays an important role in the methodological science of international relations as an important tool for their scientific analysis: there are held a series of discussions between various scientific and theoretical schools on the significance of power factor, where power is as a criterion of different models of international systems.</i></p> <p><i>Power politics, in usual sense, refers not only to relations between independent states, but it has a negative connotation. Recalling that it comes from Machtpolitik (power politics), this term refers to the regulation of international relations by force or threat of force, without taking into account the principles and norms of international law. It would be a mistake to accept the idea that international relations are governed exclusively by force.</i></p> <p><i>In order to justify certain unrighteousnesses, the violations of international legal norms are often compared with violation of the internal law, but, even in such circumstances, any rules not lose their legal force. The most reasonable solution on perspective to regulate international relations remains the law and not power, though there is not any guarantee that the latter will lose its character of norm.</i></p>
Keywords:	International Law, legal regulation, international relations, Power Politics, international system, actors
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ROLUL „SOFT POWER” ÎN DIPLOMAȚIA PUBLICĂ CHINEZĂ

Title:	ROLE OF "SOFT POWER" IN CHINA PUBLIC DIPLOMACY
Abstract:	<i>This article addresses the increasing Chinese Soft power at the global level. In fact, given China's fast growing economy and its increasing power in the international system, this country has prioritized public diplomacy in its foreign policy strategy. In recent years, China has sought to supplement its traditional use of hard power with soft power, and thus the Chinese government has paid more and more attention to public diplomacy. Chinese governments have previously demonstrated a limited understanding of public diplomacy, seeing it either as external propaganda or a form of internal public affairs, but this has not prevented China from becoming a skilled public diplomacy player.</i>
Keywords:	Public diplomacy, smart power, American foreign policy.
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**STABILITATEA ȘI DINAMICA
PRINCIPIILOR FUNDAMENTALE ALE DREPTULUI INTERNAȚIONAL PUBLIC**

Title:	STABILITY AND DYNAMICS OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
Abstract:	<i>Public International Law concerns the conduct which states will adopt, through their consent freely expressed, in order to regulate their international relations, in a world as complex and changeable in different fields, such as the defence of international peace and security, or human dignity as fundamental values of the international community, but also in the field of education, health, nutrition and labour relations. Some of the international rules are so important by the values they stand for, that they are guiding principles for the entire international legal system. Fundamental principles of International Public Law are very stable, yet are also subject to their own dynamics, resulting in dynamics of international relations that reflect the realities in an evolving international society. The question is where is the balance point between stability and dynamics of the fundamental principles of Public International Law, being also fundamental principles of international relations, and how they can be subjected to reform without jeopardizing the effectiveness of Public International Law.</i>
Keywords:	International law, fundamental principles, international relations, international security, international stability, reform
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**COMPANIILE MILITARE PRIVATE – DE LA PRIVATIZAREA SECURITĂȚII LA
EXTERNALIZAREA AUTORITĂȚII STATALE**

Title:	PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES – FROM PRIVATIZED SECURITY TO OUTSOURCING THE STATE AUTHORITY
Abstract:	<i>International security complexities indicate important developments in the relationship between security and the sovereign state, structures of political power and authority, and the operations of global capital. The lack of dedicated and specific regulation of over-assessment attitudes and over-ownership of private military companies, risk to further deepen cultural cleavages between nations and confusing the authorities. The existence of current regulations is however undermined by the absence of a coercive mechanism that can penalize infringements after they happened.</i>

Keywords:	Outsourcing security, military companies, private sector, state, law.
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HANNIBAL ANTE PORTAS? DECONSTRUCTING THE CHINESE STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY AND THEIR IMPACT ON EUROPE

Title:	HANNIBAL ANTE PORTAS? DECONSTRUCTING THE CHINESE STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY AND THEIR IMPACT ON EUROPE
Abstract:	<p><i>It is known that the Chinese talk about these two events - jiu yao yao which means 9/11 and jiu yao si - 9/14 – the date when Lehman Brothers collapsed, as related events. They are not seen as isolated incidents, but reflections of an underlying shift in power that is going on in the world, taking place sotto voce, almost by stealth. We live in many senses in a revolutionary era.</i></p> <p><i>In the West, the public discourse about the rise of China is prisoner to a marked Euro-Atlantic bias that is a real barrier to understanding the way China acts on the international stage. Many of us in the West find it difficult to visualize beyond the paradigms of the contemporary world of the Western hegemony and become imprisoned with our assumptions.</i></p> <p><i>The question arises over the nature and the implications of the two most salient Chinese strategic interests today. First is the preservation of internal stability and unity of the country. China's second main strategic concern is of economic nature.</i></p> <p><i>Against this turmoiled background, European countries live in an atmosphere of reconciled acquiescence, mixed with a Panglossian stance that it will all work out well eventually. A careful look at the problem areas of EU-China cooperation (out of tune with the proclaimed comprehensive strategic partnership), i.e. criticism of China's human and religious rights record, the extension of the market economy status, the continuing arms embargo, the asymmetry in security goals and orientation, the American reaction or China's neo-mercantilist strategies to assure its supply of natural resources, reveal a stunning image of what Europe may lose if a growing Chinese presence might influence the political stand within the Union.</i></p>
Keywords:	China, EU, security, strategic interests, Pax Sinica
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**ROLUL RETELOR MEDIATICE ÎN GESTIONAREA CRIZELOR DE IMAGINE ALE
INSTITUȚIILOR CU ATRIBUȚII ÎN DOMENIUL SECURITĂȚII**

Title:	MEDIA NETWORKS ROLE IN IMAGE CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONS WITH RESPONSABILITY IN SECURITY FIELD
Abstract:	<i>Beyond economic, financial and managerial aspects, one of the causes of failure of an organization is inadequate public image. Socially, the image of an organization is relevant through of the degree of public awareness and confidence with which it is listed in the environment in which they operate. Crisis image of an organization with responsibility in security field, unpleasant situation, involves damage level of awareness and confidence, also the reputation of the institution. Manage it wrong can damage the organization's image.</i>
Keywords:	Networks, media, crisis, security, image
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THE EFFICIENCY OF CHINA’S SOFT POWER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Title:	THE EFFICIENCY OF CHINA’S SOFT POWER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Abstract:	<i>After the collapse of the USSR, in 1990’s, China became the most powerful communist country in the world system. The economic growth of China, in the last thirty years, is higher than U.S. and other states. Some thinkers asserted the hypothesis that China will replace the present order and will try to counterbalance against the Western rules, which now are the core of the international system. In order to maintain its growth, economic and military, and not to be seen as a threat to other countries, China, by using a new type of power, namely soft power, has been trying to integrate in the international community and to build a positive image in the eyes of the democratic societies. By using Nye’s components of soft power, culture, political values and foreign policy, the present article aims to explore the efficiency of China’s soft power in international relations in the light of the subsequent research evidence.</i>
Keywords:	China, soft power, international relations, culture, political values, foreign policy
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SECRET OPERATIONS AS A SEGMENT OF THE STRATEGY FOR FRACTIONING YUGOSLAVIA AND POST-YUGOSLAVIAN REGION

Title:	Secret Operations as a Segment of the Strategy for Fractioning Yugoslavia and Post-Yugoslavian Region
Abstract:	<i>The number of texts and study papers on conflicts in the area of Yugoslavia has reached several thousand titles. Quality and quantity analysis of the content of such a large number of studies, despite empirical evidence and theoretically based interpretations, indicates that the international public received just fragments of the truth about events in the area of Yugoslavia, since the whole truth could not survive the strikes of the power. Selective truth was placed by the politicians, media, even by some academic circles that became prisoners of paradigms imposed by politics, blaming unanimously one party, almost to its demonization. The condemnation of the crimes is undisputable, but the main problem is that there has not been the condemnation of all. According to this, the aim of this paper is to expose to the critiques prejudicial and bias approaches to the events in Yugoslavia, as well as to emphasize the fact that in case a more complete comprehension of this country's disintegration is wanted, the elementary part of narration, besides stating internal contradictions, must be the participation and influence of main carriers of global processes onto the sequence of events in Yugoslavia disintegration, whilst disintegration processes on post-Yugoslavian area were not finished by formation of six new states.</i>
Keywords:	Yugoslavia, conflict, intelligence services, secret operations, disintegration.
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NANOTHREATS – THE FUTURE TRENDS OF TERRORISTIC THREATS

Title:	NANOTHREATS – THE FUTURE TRENDS OF TERRORISTIC THREATS
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Abstract:	<i>Nanoterrorism is an illegal and uncontrollable manufacture and usage of extremely aggressive products of nanochemistry and the achievements of nanotechnology (nanoweapon, nanosensors) as the instrument of a terror, mental and psychological control. The nanoecological threat is connected to uncontrollable distribution and purposeful influence of synthesized nanodimensional objects (nanostructures, nanoparticles and nanophases), which are capable easily to penetrate in organism of the human being and selectively to reach any human organ. The nanotechnological threat is connected to creation of practically invisible (modern means) nanoweapon, capable also to damage selectively human organs. The nanodemocratic threat is an inevitable result of creation and usage of nanosensors as the control and management tool of consciousness and intelligence of the person.</i>
Keywords:	Nanoterrorism, nanodemocracy, nanoparticles, nanostructures, nanoecology, uncontrollable nanosystems, nanothreats peculiarities.
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**RELĂȚIILE ROMÂNNO-SOVIETICE DUPĂ 1964 ÎN CONTEXTUL RĂZBOIULUI
INFORMAȚIONAL**

Title:	ROMANIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS AFTER 1964, IN THE CONTEXT OF INTELLIGENCE WARFARE
Abstract:	<i>One of the most important disputes regarding Romania's foreign policy is about the Soviet-Romanian relations between the 60's and the 80's. On this account, a strong cleavage was born between two opposite sides: one arguing that after 1964, Romania embarked on a journey of real dissent from the Soviet Union and one claiming that Romania's rebellion was false, tolerated and partly simulated by Soviet hegemonic power in order to make the country a "Trojan horse" of the communist bloc, sent to West eager for the friendship of any deserter from the East. This study aims to bring clarity and detailed nuances on Romanian-Soviet diplomatic relations from 1964 to 1989. We assume that the reason why the Soviet intelligence structures developed such hostile actions against Romania was the pronounced deterioration of political relations between the two countries or the political leadership of the two communist states' parties, although such a distinction could be considered excessive.</i>
Keywords:	Intelligence, Foreign policy, Romanian-Soviet relations, Soviet intelligence structures
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ISTORIOGRAFIA ROMÂNEASCĂ DIN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ ȘI A CELUI DE-AL DOILEA RĂZBOI MONDIAL REFERITOARE LA SERVICIILE DE INFORMAȚII ALE ROMÂNIEI

Title:	ROMANIAN INTERWAR AND SECOND WORLD WAR HISTORIOGRAPHY REFERRING TO THE ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES
Abstract:	<i>The first publications referring to the Romanian information and counter information activities were published in Romania in the interwar years. Some of them were about the activity of the police and security organs during the First World War (Vasile Dașkevici, Theodor Culitza) and the others about the fight with subversive currents from the interwar years. (Gociman Aurel; Zinovie (Zaharia) Husărescu, Constantin Maimuca și Dumitru Stancov). A few works were dedicated to the activity and contribution of some important persons from Romanian police and security organs (Carada Th. Marius, Popa Ionel). Mass-media of that time wrote a lot about the Police, Gendarmerie and Security Organs. The newspapers that wrote about them were „Lupta”, „Curentul”, „Dimineața”, „Dreptatea”, „Adevărul”, „Ordinea”, etc. Various materials referring to the activity and problems of the Romanian Police Authority and the activity of the policemen from other countries were published in specialized magazines – „Revista Poliției” (published from 1919), „Revista pentru Siguranța Statului” și „Poliția Română” (published from 1925), „Buletinul Direcțiunii Generale a Polițiilor și Siguranței Statului” (published from 1928).</i>
Keywords:	Romanian Intelligence, historiography, Romania, Bessarabia, the Second World War, interwar period.
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TERRORISM: SCIENCE CONVERGENCE

Title:	TERRORISM: SCIENCE CONVERGENCE
Abstract:	<i>Terrorism is a challenging term because multiplicity of threats do not let easily define the exact range of responses on it. Instead, this problem can be solved only by complex means and by applying of interdisciplinary approaches. Here, we propose considering of complex systems to determine the possible negative impacts of terroristic threats — and especially in its correlation with the economy. The combination of science convergence approaches has the potential to establish safe development of states and regions (particularly of EU states). We choose for analysis data for some most</i>

	<i>involved in terrorist activity states (as a victim or as a aggressor), sourced by COE-DAT, WB and UNCTAD reports: number of attacks, the economic rate of state (GNI per capita, WDI), poverty rate, and FDI inward attraction of state. To this data we applied different mathematic approaches (correlation and cluster analysis, causality Granger test) that gave us statistically based, proved results: co-impact between terroristic situation in the state and its socio-economic development.</i>
Keywords:	Complex systems, terrorism, ecoterrorism, convergence, threat, cluster analysis.
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Vasile TABĂRĂ