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PRESS SERVICES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS 1880-1945

Radut BÎLBÎIE

ABSTRACT

Establishing press offices was a step forward for the communication within organizations- as it will be demonstrated in the present study- despite the fact that the journalists, organized into a kind of a union, had the initiative and, with the approval of the Home Affairs Ministry, founded the first structure that was to relate with media.

The legal establishment of the other press services within ministries and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, due to the great amount of ministry's decisions that regulated the activities of those institutions, proves the importance of the existence of some specialized structures that maintained efficient relations with the press.

INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES IN ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY

Iulia Catalina CRACIUN

ABSTRACT

Survival, welfare and dignity of the individual have become the main objectives to be reached, and the state, political institutions and economy are the essential elements to fulfill these objectives with. If the primary threats come from economic failures, violations of human rights, political discrimination, then the warranty of national security consists not only of its military power but also, or perhaps especially, in favorable economical, political and social conditions, promoting human development and human rights protection.

**OCCUPATIONAL EMF EXPOSURE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY – HEALTH RISK
ASSESSMENT**

Dana Camelia DABALA

Didi SURCEL

Csaba SZANTO

ABSTRACT

Preliminary health risk evaluation in occupational exposure to electromagnetic fields.

First, we proceeded to electromagnetic characterization of the workplaces, by making measurements of the fields components. The group taken into study consists of 55 medical nurses in balneo-physiotherapy. We applied a special individual questionnaire for electromagnetic fields, made clinical and para-clinical examination; we performed micronucleus test, full blood count, and thioethers assay from urine. The results of exams, compared to a control group, were processed in statistical retrospective analysis.

Comparing to ICNIRP 1998 protective limits, we found an overexposure to diathermy and magneto-diaflux procedures. The group taken into study presented affected health state: astheno-vegetative and nervous system syndrome, cardiovascular symptoms (arrhythmia, ischemic heart failure) in significant (SSD) relationship with exposure values. The values from micronucleus test were increased (SSD) comparing to control group. The urinary thioethers assay showed increased values at the group exposed to electromagnetic fields.

The exposure to increased values of EMF at physiotherapists and the results concerning the affected health state lead to the conclusion that this profession should be considered as “occupationally exposed to electromagnetic fields risk”. That imposes a special health monitoring for this professional category and also special protective measures, including limitation of

exposure.

The associate health impairment with increased values of micronucleus and urinary thioethers suggests that these tests could be exposure and biological effect markers.

CORRELATING THE FORCE GENERATION PROCESS WITH THE MILITARY PLANNING OPERATION STAGES' PROCESS

Constantin GRIGORAS

ABSTRACT

The increase of the complexity of military operations generates the diversification of functionalities, structures and attributes that must be expressed in an equally complex environment. The rationalization and improvement of the process of conducting activities involves detailed planning, addressed as an intrinsic part of the management of these systems, along with organizing, coordinating and monitoring the conducted activities. The NATO member states have created and developed national systems for generating effectively structured, viable and functional armed forces, based on the reserve forces, which satisfy, timely and regularly, the requirement to provide human and material resources so that their forces will always have the designed combat capacity regardless of the planned mission. The efficient use of the forces, at the appropriate moment, requires a correlation of the planning process of the military operations with the force generation process.

THE OFFERS EVALUATION PROCESS ANALYSIS WITHIN E-MARKETPLACE USED IN THE CZECH ARMED FORCES

Radka LOPOUROVA

Natasa POMAZALOVA

ABSTRACT

E-commerce is used more and more not only to facilitate the business life of the companies but it should also help to save time and financial resources in public administration organizations. The purpose of this research is to analyze the frequency of multi-criteria offers evaluation used during one part of the procurement process in the Czech armed forces – de-central acquisition. Items which are procured are divided into classes according to commission's subjects.

To sum up, this research provides empirical evidence that multi-criteria evaluation is not widely used within the de-central acquisition process in the Czech Armed Forces which can mean the risk of not including important factors such as life cycle costs into offers evaluation process.

METHODS FOR MEASURING THE POLLUTION GENERATED BY RADIO FREQUENCY FIELDS

Virgil LUCANU

Petre VOICU

Cosmin SMETANA

ABSTRACT

The technological development led to the apparition of a great number of electromagnetic radiation sources that emit in various frequency domains and with different powers. The measuring methods of radio frequency field levels evolved together with the development of specialized equipments for measuring the exposure of human body or parts of it. The measured input that we concern ourselves with in this study is the power density, which is adequate to utilized in the case of very high frequencies (over 10 MHz). The measuring methods of the electromagnetic field power density will be described as they can be performed with the equipments that we have at this moment.

THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS IN POST-CONFLICT PERIOD

Nicoleta Anne-Marie MUNTEANU

ABSTRACT

We refer to the post-conflict period as an ambiguous period, caused by the political and military contradictions, but also by its complexity. There are few studies on this field concerning the communication process in post-conflict period. We define the moment when the post-conflict period begins, as a first step in our approach and, also the main elements of the communication: sender, receiver, message, feed-back, channel, code which are specific to the post-conflict period, giving examples.

We propose a communication model, inter-acting, which we consider that is proper for the communication process in the post-conflict period, considering the actors of this process to be the crucial elements, even more, comparing with its role in other conflict stages. We consider that an accurate communication process in post-conflict period excludes a big risk. We called “the boomerang effect” which is returning to the conflict setting an undesirable situation. We will present some theoretical conditions, based on examples, in order to eliminate “the boomerang effect”

INTERNATIONAL LAW INFLUENCING THE HUMAN SECURITY

Mihai-Marcel NEAG

Daniela COMAN

ABSTRACT

More than ever, the beginning of this century turned security into a social desideratum, which brings along new contradictions and debates, when the states project their own security strategies. The debates are on food security, energetic security, environment security, political security, but we do notice that all these limits of the security phenomenon lead to the human security. As highlighted, all the security components are subjected to the human security concept, which got new valences.

A THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE CURRICULUM REFORM

Marioara PATESAN

Stefania BUMBUC

ABSTRACT

Without higher education, basic education cannot progress. They are interdependent and both should receive priority for sustainable achievement of education for all. Higher education is at the top of the education pyramid and determines to a large extent its quality. Institutions of higher education cannot isolate themselves from the social problems the people of a country are facing; that is why higher education must do its best to prepare good specialists, people whose expertise is needed for the progress of that nation. In this paper we will take a closer look at the importance of designing the curriculum in a high education institution, as one of the most important factors, besides the teaching staff and students, in the education process.

INVOLVEMENT OF TRADITIONAL ACTORS IN ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY DURING CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Marius PRICOPI

ABSTRACT

For decades, security studies have been polarized around a single concept: national security, interpreted as the fundamental condition of each and every nation state's security. However, the multiple attempts of guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the states exclusively through military power have not managed to improve the human condition of it's citizens. As a response, the international community correlated the economic development with military security and human rights, thus creating the concept of human security.

This paper identifies and analyses the patterns through which the main traditional actors (states and international governmental organizations) get involved in granting the security of humans and communities during conflict situations.

Regarding the states directly drawn into conflict, the main mean through which they can bring a plus of human security is by respecting the norms of International Humanitarian Law. The contribution of the third party states in ensuring the security of individuals and communities affected by conflict consists in: humanitarian assistance, host nation support, non-combatant evacuation or peace operations.

As for the international governmental organizations, they often act as forums for political consultations and debates for finding viable solutions. By them, one can achieve the limitation of the conflict's development or even the immediate cessation of violence and repression.

SHIP'S MAGNETIC FIELD CHARACTERISTICS IN NORMAL DEPTH PLANE

Gheorghe SAMOILESCU

Georgiana DRAGAN

ABSTRACT

Ship magnetic protection refers to all equipment and measures that contribute to risk mitigation of the ship being hit by specific weapons based on its magnetic behavior. The first step to take in this direction is modeling the ship magnetic field, especially its vertical component related to a reference horizontal plane at the optimum depth. This paper presents the method of determining the safety depth plane level in which the ship's magnetic signature is assessed and its performance imposed. There is also an analysis of the variation of a ship's magnetic field horizontal characteristic before and after being subjected to a magnetic treatment. The analyzed ship is a 800 tdw special ship and we have pointed out a few criteria for establishing the optimum magnetic characteristic.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET OF THE LOCAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Vasile TABARA

ABSTRACT

Local autonomy is a fundamental principle of local government. This can not be achieved may in the absence of financial autonomy. Local authorities by means of whom self-government is realized are local councils and county councils as deliberative authorities and elected mayors as executive authorities.

Local authorities have several functions. To achieve these functions they should have the necessary material and financial resources. Each authority of the local government has its own budget established on autonomous bases.

Local budgets are acts of foresight, authorization and cancellation. They are instruments of economic policy and system of financial flows. In the budget process both the deliberative and the executive authorities have a word to tell. Local public budgets influence the revenues of the community members, by the expenditures made and the public services provided by the authorities.

In Romania, local budgets have their own revenues, which are achieved from the state budget, grants from the state budget and public loans.

Local budgets depend a lot on the state budget and the amounts from the state budget usually have special purposes, which limits local autonomy.

The main role in realizing the budgets belongs to the authorizing officers. To fulfill this role they have at their disposal several budgeting tools.

STUDY OF SOME FACTORS INVOLVED IN SOCIO – EDUCATIONAL ADAPTATION

Letitia TRIF

Adriana RISNOVEANU

ABSTRACT

The paradigm of school adaptation to the requirements and learning possibilities of the student represents the product of the flexible structure of the system, but also the consequence of the multiplying of curriculum types. Programs that reflect the flexibility assumed by educational systems organized in network are the open-school, school/education for all, inclusive school, resource-centered school, integrated education, etc. Considering the contemporary educational research mentioned, we propose a new understanding of the concept of adaptation, socio-educational adaptation. This regards complementarities between educational paradigms which promote the adaptation of the school, of the socio-educational environment to the requirements of the student and the possibilities of the student to adapt socio-educationally. The school activity is a never-ending chain of problem-situations to which the student must find solutions, adopt an intelligent attitude by assimilation (inclusion) of the new data in the previous informational system) and accommodate to new requirements. From the functional point of view, school intelligence facilitates the adaptation of the student to problematic situations at school by the assimilation of requirements addressed to him and by the accommodation of the processes to these requirements. From the structural point of view, it consists of the convergence of intellectual processes and operations involved in the learning activity. The cognitive development that takes place must bring noticeable changes in the person's understanding of the ego, as it brings changes in the understanding of other physical and social complex systems. In the study we propose as objective the determination of the relation between intelligence, school performance and self-esteem in teenagers, as well as noticing possible gender differences among the variables mentioned.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE NEW GLOBAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURE

Cristian TUDOR

ABSTRACT

The global security architecture is being defined by the implacable evolution and asymmetrical trajectory of the increasingly sophisticated threats and risks to international stability. Middle East has been a direct contributor to the shaping of the constantly developing international security environment since this region represents an outstanding undeniable host for various forms of conflict and crisis or the starting point for regional disorder. The paper will attempt to provide an overview of the modifications in the global security environment in relation to the evolving internationalized security threats stemming from the Middle East. The account will try to establish that security in the Middle East must be perceived in its broader sense since the region is considered so much prone to multi-faceted and large-scaled intractable conflicts. One of the desired objectives will be to demonstrate that the strategic depth of the future Middle East will reside in the alternation of two simultaneous phenomena namely "downloading the international agenda at the regional level" and "uploading the regional agenda at the international level".