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MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

RISKS AND THREATS' TRANS-BORDER COMBATING – PRIORITY GOAL FOR ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

Schengen enlargement should not represent a weakness of the European security construction, but should be appropriately managed as to extend the benefits provided by the lack of internal borders, in safe conditions. Border organized crime is an evolving global threat, which has acquired the ability to influence the states policy and the democratic institutions activity. Due to Romania's geostrategic position, where many commercial, Eurasian and other illicit trafficking and smuggling directions intersect, there is a stringent need to reconsider the following internal and external risk factors.

THE RELATION BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS' ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

Milota KUSTROVÁ

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ABSTRACT

Environmental education is provided particularly by nursery, elementary and secondary schools. High level of environmental education is an important starting point for development of environmental awareness, personal environmental responsibility and personal value system. The article focuses on monitoring the level of the Slovak professional soldiers' environmental knowledge. The level of environmental knowledge is compared to the soldiers' environmental behaviour. The results prove how important is to continue with environmental education also during education and preparation of cadets for their professions and how necessary is to deepen this knowledge and develop their environmental awareness once they perform their duties.

COMMANDER'S ROLE, ART OF COMMAND, SCIENCE OF CONTROL

Georgel OPREAN

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ABSTRACT

The war is a conventional social battle, which has international legal regulations and a history that transcends over millennia.

An analysis based on the use of scientific methods would be likely to answer questions, ambiguities and controversies that continue to persist in the analysts' world on the use of armed forces to achieve clearly defined objectives. This phenomenon is due, in particular, to the interpretations and arguments that are loaded with a great deal of subjectivity about a social phenomenon characterized by extreme violence, performed by employing the complex and diverse forms of armed force.

To understand the staffs and commander's fundamental role in managing the armed conflicts is absolutely necessary to know the nature and purpose of C2, the characteristics and the environment of expression of command and control, and trends of this process.

MILITARY INTEGRATION – A FUNDAMENTAL CONDITION FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY AND STABILITY

Marius PRICOPI

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ABSTRACT

Early separated from the mainstream of economic integration, military integration continues to remain a relatively less known process. Yet, its effects are major. Using historical representation as a research method and operating at the third level of analysis in international relations, this article presents the way in which military integration helps enhancing European security and stability. I start by presenting the historical moments that contributed to the construction of European defence, marked not only by successes, but by failures also. Then I show how European military integration could be a solution for three of the most significant current challenges: the necessity to strengthen the European defence pillar, globalization of insecurity and the new budgetary constraints. Finally, I demonstrate the importance given to military integration by two of the most important documents in the field: the European Security Strategy and the Report on its implementation.

**THE RELEVANCE OF CIVIL PROTECTION MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY
TO MAINTAIN SOCIETAL BALANCE WITHIN UNCERTAINTY, CAUSED BY
DISASTERS OR ARMED CONFLICTS**

Gheorghe UDEANU

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ABSTRACT

The need to reduce the possibilities of disaster, protect the population, its property and the Community or National and natural environment against adverse effects caused by a variety of factors, objective and subjective, during the establishment of emergency or in the Worse still, the specific conflicts, and determine the important responsibilities is evident both at administrative, central and local levels and from every citizen.

Interventions imperatives for rapid removal of the dramatic consequences of these contexts and conditions to ensure absolutely necessary, survival of people affected, involving management of a complex set of activities integrating organizational, technical and operational, precisely targeted public information and humanitarian, established under General name of civil protection.

Civil protection is an essential component of national security, is a continuous and is designed, organized and conducted under the principles of legality, accountability, linking objectives and resources, cooperation, subsidiary, autonomy and solidarity.

SOCIAL-BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

**CONSIDERATIONS ON DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN STUDENTS
OF ENGLISH**

Gabriela MIHAILA-LICA

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ABSTRACT

As teachers, we are all aware that the students we teach are individuals with unique learning needs who progress in their own characteristic ways. Nevertheless, a good command of English, irrespective of the students' intelligence or type of learning, implies a thorough understanding of how the human mind operates. The teacher of English, as well as the colleagues who teach other subjects, tries to develop in his or her learners skills that will help them think in a critical manner: interpretation, observation, explanation, analysis, etc. "Critical thinking is the process of thinking that questions assumptions" [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Critical_thinking, retrieved on 23.02.2012]. This is a process of vital importance for education, especially for the higher education, and for the profession of officer. In the present paper we try to present some modalities of developing the critical thinking skills of the students of English, paying special attention to the specificity of the cadets of the "Nicolae Balcescu" Land Forces Academy of Sibiu.

THE TRADITIONAL MODEL OF HUMAN SECURITY TO TRANSYLVANIAN SAXONS

Eugen STRAUTIU

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ABSTRACT

Saxons left their territories originating in Franconia, Flanders and Wallonia in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under the pressure of economic development which made it difficult to purchase food and other subsistence resources on the old land. Feudal land owners concentrated property of the land and animals so much, that the Germans remained free or subservients could no longer maintain. Consequently, food and social security would be the core values of re-building communities arrived in Transylvania in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Security methodology by Saxon communities can be understood as the sum of two main categories: 1. organization, cohesion and solidarity in the Community, 2. establishment and use of privileges in relation to other communities.

Taken together, supporting each other, reproduced to scale several centuries, both sets of security policies have made the communities Transylvanian Saxons average prosperity, balance and functionality. But excesses occurred after World War transformed the traditional model of Saxon security from success in vulnerability, that would produce national tragedy.

CONSIDERATIONS ON INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE TRAINING

METHODOLOGY

Paul TUDORACHE

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ABSTRACT

Intercultural competence training is a necessity and opportunity for educating modern individual able to understand the cultural diversity of twenty-first century world and act effectively in each cultural area. Under this, intercultural education requires an appropriate methodology, based on the principles of interculturalism.

MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS

THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP IN IDENTIFYING THE PREMISES OF THE FUTURE

ORGANIZATION

Delia DOMNICA

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ABSTRACT

The literature shows that there is a difference between leader and manager. To create a sustainable organization, leaders even if in small numbers, must assume their important leadership role, but also be able to fulfill it effectively. Management involves establishing long-term goals, planning and setting budgets, allocating necessary resources. But all this must be preceded by establishing and communicating the vision, mission and strategy, activities belonging to leaders. Unlike management, the leadership role is related to the changing process and that is why it is becoming increasingly important, given that the environment is increasingly volatile and competitive. In these circumstances, leaders should give focus on the innovation and continuous improvement strategy, which can lead to a sustainable organization.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PUBLIC INTERNAL AUDIT “THE VALUE-ADDED”

Sebastian FLOSTOIU

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ABSTRACT

The value added created by the audit has been more and more relevant becoming one of the most

important criteria in justifying the need of having the public internal audit, thus turning into the “rationale” for the existence of the profession of internal auditor. The internal audit must become a “creator of value” and not a “consumer of resources”. Therefore, we believe that our article is an important and welcome attempt to present the concept of the value-added of the audit, the factors that influence it as well as the means provided by the public internal audit for increasing it.

INFLUENCES OF THE NEW CIVIL CODE UPON THE CREATION AND LEGAL CAPACITY OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Rada POSTOLACHE

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ABSTRACT

Constantly upholding the idea regarding the unity of private law, the new Civil Code has brought commercial law institutions, including bank law in its regulation area, providing them a common and unitary regime. As legal persons, credit institutions involve the latter’s constitutive elements, which are subject to new regulations; as commercial companies, of a special type, credit institutions continue to remain subject to special law – Government Ordinance No. 99/2006 and the regulations approved by the National Bank of Romania, harmonized with the European Union legislation and upheld by a rich banking practice and jurisprudence. The present work aims to establish the interferences of the Civil Code upon credit institutions, from an institutional perspective (constitutive elements, creation, registration, legal capacity), by means of a comparative and interdisciplinary approach of incident norms, by pointing out at the same time the novelty elements brought by the new regulations, but also the specificity of such entities.

APPROACHES ON THE COST OF EXOGENOUS FINANCING TO COMPANIES IN LEASING AND FACTORING

Liliana Mioara STANCIU

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ABSTRACT

A structure of optimal financing involves a ratio between the endogenous and exogenous sources of funding that ensures the lowest cost. Most businesses, in the market economy are looking for the exogenous financing sources. Among the rules for external financing of the companies, leasing and factoring are holding an important place. For this specific reason, in our scientific work, we set out to inspect the main theoretical and pragmatic approaches of the two ways of exogenous financing.

TRIAL-RELATED COMPETENCE OF THE MILITARY COURTS OF LAW

Camelia SERBAN MORAREANU

Raluca DIACONU SIMONESCU

pg. 182

ABSTRACT

This work intends to present the evolution of the military courts of law from their first historical attestations until the organization and competence provided to them under the current laws. The presentation shall highlight the transformations undergone by the military courts of law, which transformations occurred at the same time as the transformations from society, which proved to be beneficial also for the military judicial system.

Therefore, the purpose of the work is to highlight the primary stages of the constitution and development process of military courts, and to analyze their particular characteristics in time, surprising the specific of the military juridical field as compared to the civil juridical field, so that – in the end – we could establish whether or not – in consideration of the procedural competences bestowed by the law onto it – the military magistracy has any special functions, distinct from those of civil magistracy.