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Abstract

International government organizations face many difficulties in defining terrorism. This issue largely debated in this paper focuses exactly on terrorism as a form of violence and policy.

Thus, terrorism has always been a feature of our society and will continue to be a tool used by different groups in order to reach their goals unless society manages to deploy a unitary action. The most important measure against this problem could be the discrediting of violence sustained by terrorist organizations as a legal means to reach political goals.

Abstract

Nach dem Ende des zweiten Weltkrieges wollte Deutschland eine Armee, eingebunden in ein Bündnis und verankert in der Demokratie.

So entstand in den 50er Jahren eine Führungsphilosophie für die neuen Streitkräfte, die bald den Namen "Innere Führung" erhielt.

Diese Konzeption der "Inneren Führung" sollte die starken freiheitlich – demokratischen Verfassungsrechte der Bürger mit den Erfordernissen einer wirksamen militärischen Organisation entwickeln werden.

Die Konzeption der Inneren Führung wird im Wesentlichen durch vier Ziele bestimmt: Legitimation, Integration, Motivation, Gestalten der inneren Ordnung.

Abstract

The study presents the manner in which the Germans (Saxon population from Transylvania) understood to bring its contribution to defending the stipulations of the Great Union from Alba Iulia. They were the first who acknowledged and adhered to the Great Union. They also enrolled in the Army of Ardeal, contributing, together with the Military from Regat, to the defeat of the Hungarian Army, in a Military Campaign, which was to make the First World War continue for another one year.

Abstract

The conceiving of the abilities to create, as developed in every cadet officer, sets the basis for the sole possibility for them to become active participants in society's great challenges and in successfully fulfilling the requirements of the command action.

The experience in achieving the education and valorising the science is accomplished by means of knowing the necessity of the scientific investigation of the military phenomena, as well as of the epistemological status of the military science. These aspects constitute the main essence of this paper.

5. Lifelong – eLearning
Prof. PhD Sándor GONCZI
Prof. PhD Gyorgy KENDE
Prof. PhD Gyorgy SERES

Abstract

The building of eLearning, that is the Internet, has been built. The classrooms, in other words the local Intranet networks equipped with systems of learning organization are being built. The computers - the most modern desks - are ready to welcome students. Multimedia devices providing all the imaginable and unthinkable forms of demonstration, as blackboards and presentation software as boxes of chalk - are available for teachers.

Now in this well-equipped building the only questions to be answered are:
– Who should be eTaught?
– What to eTeach?
– Who should eTeach?
– How to eTeach?

This study tries to answer these questions, and reviews the authors' multimedia curriculum [1] entitled Research & Development in Military Technology.

6. Considerations on Operations Developed on the National Territory within the Collective Defence Frame
Col.assoc.prof. PhD Viorel OSTROPEL

Abstract

The collective defence expresses the responsible attitude of the participant states towards the protecting and promoting of their National interests. The realist subjecting to the individual defence possibilities of the National territory, of the independence, of the population sets the basis for realistic solutions search, where the collective defence represents one of these means.

7. Organizing Function's Role in the Correlation of Power's Weight Center and Critical Moment of the Military Action
Lt.col.mil.prof. Mihai NEAG

Abstract

A good decision is the main point in order to realize a good system organizing. The next important step is to specify the actions. Those actions will enable the decisions to come true.

Leading a military force is a dynamic process of organizing and coordinating (in a period of time) the subordinate structures, in order to reach the planned goal.

Accomplishing the mission represents the ability to foresee the mission weight centre and the critical moments that represent the key to the entire mission.

8. A Hamiltonian Solution for the Iranian Dilemma
Tiberiu Cristian TRONCOTA

Abstract

When running for the presidency, George W. Bush declared that "triumph of worldwide democracy is no less a priority than the issue of national security". Despite his words, facts ceased to appear. Only with the occurrence of the September 11 tragedy, did the world show a real commitment to the implementation of the democratic principles and to the fight against terrorism.

Less than three weeks after the tragic events of September, the State Secretary Collin Powell talked about "the imperative of directing the President towards an active and direct commitment to the multilateral effort of finding a right and justifiable solution that could lead to the democratization of the Islamic world". This attempt commenced with Afghanistan and continued with Iraq, two countries considered to be a source of violence and instability. But what could be the solution for Iran, a country which is threatening the world with the atomic bomb?

9. A Systemic Approach to Knowledge Society Foresight. The Romanian Case
Expert 1A Dan GROSU

Abstract

The paper presents issues related to a systemic approach for the development of foresight studies. Necessary steps are identified and most common methods are analyses, with their weakness and straits. The authors make a point in underlining that foresight is not about methods, but about management of change. Four meta-strategies of change are described. Change as an organizational process has been studied within a framework of change management, including three types of strategies: Information-driven strategies, Values-driven strategies, and Power-driven strategies. Later, Relationship-driven strategies were added (Miles, 2002). Each of these meta-strategies approaches the planning and implementation of change from different philosophical assumptions. In the end, the design of a Romanian project for the development of a National Foresight Exercise in S&T is presented.

10. Was ist und was gibt die uns Kybernetik?
Professor Doktor H.C. Frank HELMAR
Lektor Sara KONNERTH

Abstract

Dieser Artikel enthält die folgenden Aspekte: Klassifikation und klassische Entwicklung der Wissenschaften, die nomothetische Revolution im Bereich der Naturwissenschaft, Nomothetik und Idiographie im Kontrast, Pioniere und Zweige der Kybernetik, Errungenschaften der kybernetischen Epoche der nomothetischen Revolution.

Wissenschaft ist das erlernbare, methodische Suchen nach Erkenntnissen, die "intersubjektiv" gültig sind, d.h. für jeden Menschesn unabhängig von Rasse, Klasse, Geschlecht, Lebensraum, Lebenszeit und politischen oder religiösen Überzeugungen.

11. L'enseignement des langues etrangeres dans le cursus de formation des officiers de l'armee de terre francaise
LCL Jean-Marc LAVALLEE

Abstract

L'amélioration du niveau général de maîtrise des langues étrangères des officiers est aujourd'hui la préoccupation de toutes les armées destinées à la projection dans un cadre

multinational. L'armée de terre française n'échappe pas à cette règle. Elle a pour objectif que tous les officiers détiennent un niveau d'anglais de type PLS 3333. Pour y parvenir elle a mis en oeuvre un certain nombre d'incitations à l'apprentissage des langues tels que les «contrats langues» en école de formation initiale ou les pré-requis pour l'accès à l'enseignement militaire supérieur. Elle combine ces incitations avec un volume important de cours ou d'exercices en langues étrangères.

12. European Battle Group Concept
Oberstleutnant iG Franke JOACHIM

Abstract

Die Europäische Union hat sich im Dezember 2003 erstmalig eine umfassende außen-und sicherheitspolitische Strategie gegeben – die Europäische Sicherheitsstrategie (ESS).
In ihr wird deutlich, dass präventive Krisenvorsorge der Europäischen Union unter Nutzung politischer und ökonomischer Maßnahmen die Anwendung militärischer Mittel nicht ausschließt, diese jedoch im Rahmen der gesamten Maßnahmen eher als "ultima ratio" betrachtet.

13. L'enseignement de la culture militaire en classe de FLE
Prof. Christophe GAUFILLET

Abstract

Partager une même culture, c'est partager une identité commune, une même histoire, des valeurs, une manière de vivre, un système de symboles dans la vie quotidienne. Il faut bien être conscient qu'un contenu culturel est véhiculé par chaque langue qui n'est en fait qu'une traduction linguistique et culturelle d'une réalité.
La culture doit faire partie intégrante du processus d'enseignement / apprentissage et la classe de FLE doit être un lieu d'échange où l'apprenant prend une certaine distance par rapport à ce qu'il est, ce qu'il pense ou ce qu'il voit, dans le but de relativiser et de dégager l'implicite culturel.

14. English for Special Purposes
David B. MOORE

Abstract

The special purpose English environment of military aviation presents unique challenges for students. Different communication skills may be necessary for the aviator while in the cockpit, in the briefing room, in the flight planning room at the Base Operations building, or on the flight line. The Aviate, Navigate, Communicate (ANC) curriculum at Defense Language Institute English Language Center begins with the ritualized patterns of cockpit communication then provides opportunities to practice the style of communication used in the briefing room and concludes by addressing a wide range of language function phrases intended to enhance interactive communication for task accomplishment and problem solving in a greater variety of social and professional situations.

15. Meta Languages
Univ.prof. PhD Eryk WALKEN
Emil M. POPA

Abstract

Algebraic compilers provide a powerful and convenient mechanism for specifying language translators. With each source language operation one associates a computation for constructing its

target language image; these associated computations, called derived operations, are expressed in terms of operations from the target language. Some times the target language operations are not powerful enough to specify the required computations and one may then need to extend the tar get language algebras with more computationally expressive operations. A better solution is to package them in a meta language which can be automatically composed with the target language operations to ensure that all operations needed or desired for performing a translation are provided. In this paper, we show how imperative and functional meta languages can be composed with a target language in an example which implements a temporal logic model checker as an algebraic compiler and show how meta languages can be seen as components to be combined with a source and target language to generate an algebraic compiler.

16. The Spam Legislative Approach in France and Romania
Univ.prof. PhD Thibault VERBIEST
Cpt.instr. Stefan OLARU

Abstract

Among other phenomena influencing our life, spam represents a real threat to our intimacy. In order to reach its advertisement goals, the spammer makes us waste valuable time and money creating a state of discomfort.

There are technical solutions, which could help us protect ourselves from spamming. "The directive 2002/58", law passed by the European Parliament in this respect, made European countries take some internal legislative measures concerning this matter.

As far as Romania is concerned, the law passed in 2004 imposes, as is also the case with many other countries, the moral code to be respected on the Internet that is the Netiquette.

17. Vers l'analphabetisme du "cour"?
Prof.univ. Eugene van ITTERBEEK

Abstract

Nous partons du livre de Jean Marie Klinkenberg, La langue et le citoyen, où il est question de la position critique de la langue française sur le marché linguistique mondial. L'auteur voit la solution dans un multilinguisme européen, dont le français fait partie. Dans le présent essai je partage le point de vue de Jean Marie Klinkenberg. Toutefois nous regrettons que l'auteur n'ait pas mis le phénomène de l'hégémonie de l'anglais en rapport avec le système hégémonique de la raison instrumentale, dominant le monde politique et économique contemporain occidental, dont l'anglais est le reflet.

18. "Emergency – 2005" Quick Response Analysis System
Prof. PhD habil Gyula MEZEY

Abstract

The present paper focuses on "Emergency – 2005" and tries to give a detailed presentation of the Quick Response Analysis System. This system is a small and economic expert system without data bases and protection plans included, being entirely based on reports of fundamentally non quantitative nature of different operative incident commanders. This system can give rapid advice both concerning the situation assessment and the course of action to be chosen in an emergency.

19. The Influence of the Chemical Composition of Alloys like Silumin, often Used for Moulding the Pistons of the Thermical Engines, over the Mechanical Proprieties

Prof. PhD I.I. Penza ARTEMOV
Eng. PhD Fr. MANDEK
Prof.eng. PhD I. SPOREA
Eng. I. KATONA
Ec. Corina STOICAN

Abstract

This paper sets forth to point out the evolution of the main proprieties of the studied Siluminum alloys, which are used in order to mould the pistons for the thermical machines.

In order to demonstrate the influence of the chemical composition of alloys used in order to mould the pistons of the thermical engines, the present paper analysed and made a comparison between Siluminum alloys. It also performed some tests in order to point out the evolution of the main properties of the studied alloys.

20. About eLearning Initiative in European Universities

Vasile PODARU

Abstract

This paper presents some conclusions and trends regarding ICT integration and e-learning among the EU universities. Globalisation is consolidated by an extraordinary invasion of higher education by the new technology, especially the Internet.

The development of communication and information technologies makes it possible for distance teaching institutions to strengthen their position in the educational landscape. They also pave the way for lifelong education and at the same time they are spread among traditional universities, which become more and more interested in using distance teaching methods in their activities.

21. Elemental Analysis of Environmental Samples by Atomic and Nuclear Methods

C. STIHI
A. GHEBOIANU
I.V. POPESCU
C. GHEBOIANU
M. FRONTASYEVA
O. CULICOVA

Abstract

The aim of this work is to demonstrate the applicability of different atomic and nuclear method for environmental monitoring. In the frame of research project "Heavy metal pollution of the Dambovita county, Romania studied by nuclear and related analytical techniques" between Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (JINR) and Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania-Multidisciplinary Research Institute for Science and Technologies (ICSTM-UVT), we begin to _onitories the heavy metal pollution of Dambovita county by elemental analysis using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) method complementary with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) method. The analyzed samples are mosses collected from different points of Dambovita County with different sources of pollution.

22. The Project "Army-E-Learn" and the Advanced Distributed Learning Platform Capabilities in the Romanian Army Education and Training System

Lt.cdor.assoc.prof. PhD eng. Ghita BÂRSAN
Assist PhD eng. Andi ADRIANESCU

Abstract

Setting the foundation of ADL is considered to be an important part of the process meant to develop Romanian Armed Forces Capabilities. The implementations of these capabilities and of the information technology represents a vital tool which will enable the improvement of the military education and of the combat training.

In the incipient stage, the proposed project "Army-e-Learn" aims at establishing a Learning Management System (LMS), including a Learning Content Management System (LCMS), which represents the core of ADL capabilities. This stage will be brought to an end by means of drawing up the task booklet containing the military environment adapted system description. The second stage focuses on adapting the related international standards and the High Level Architectures (HLA).

The adoption of SCORM 2004 standard (Sharable Content Object Reference Model), defining a Content Aggregation Model and a Simulated Environment will provide the interoperability, accessibility and information reutilization. This reference model will also provide the coordination and implementation of these new technologies.

The third stage will concentrate on investigating web-pedagogy related didactic methods, accomplishing and developing the educational content. This stage will set the virtual library and will deliver educational content accomplished by the team members.

The final stage will aim at accomplishing the Pilot Centre, as a central concept, which in time will enable the projection of ADL towards other locations or users within the Romanian Army.

Through the proposed project, the military personnel will gain access to a high quality modern educational system, especially conceived to meet the specific requirements and to be available anytime and anywhere at minimum costs.

23. Determinatives of Public – Military and Civil – Goods Providing in Case of Limited Resources

Assist.prof. Elena FLORISTEANU

Abstract

The activities of providing public services are part of the relation between resources and needs the latter almost every time exceeding the former. The relative limitation of resources is a general characteristic of the economy and it is expressed under the form of the rarity law which shows the tension existing between the limited resources and the unlimited needs.