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I. MILITARY SCIENCES

**RECURRENCE TO CLAUSEWITZ
LTG Prof. Sorin IOAN, PhD**

ABSTRACT

The war concept is currently perceived as being influenced by the conflict itself, namely by the military strategy, doctrine, conceptions, training and combat training equipping. The war starts as an act of violence, grows up circular in order to escape, while the politics and the proper instruments become inter changeable and also inter-influenced. Nobody can thus contest that fact that the war took place in a physical environment and not in a virtual one, where the adversary may take preventive measures or even counter measures, which had not been anticipated, and the consequences could not have been predicted.

**MILITARY SCIENCES FROM ART TO SCIENCE
Assoc.Prof. Neculai STOINA, PhD**

ABSTRACT

Military science goals and content, from empiric to art and eventually to science, cannot be settled as they are continuously improving while paying their contribution to the armed combat development; in this context, human thinking is the only one capable of investigating, analyzing and extrapolating them thus leading to new abstract concepts.

**PROCEDURAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE AREA OF MAINTENANCE
IMPLEMENTATION**

**LTC Dipl.Eng. Jaromir MARES
COL Dipl.Eng. Petr KRIZEK
Lucie MARESOVA**

ABSTRACT

The mission of maintenance is defined as the regular activity, which secures trouble-free service of vehicles and equipment. Its character is mainly preventive. For increasing affectivity, performance and economical efficiency of maintenance at the management department of the Logistics Section within MOD or civil firms, it is important to switch to its procedural operating.

**WAR CONFIGURATION FROM THE MODERN TECHNOLOGY'S PERSPECTIVE
LTC Assoc.Prof. Mihai Marcel NEAG, PhD**

ABSTRACT

The advanced technologies have imposed different collective and quantitative changes in equipping, structuring and setting the forces and means' combat usage, within action power and capacity increasing of the troops. All of these, impose another military action configuration and, therefore, of the war's.

MANAGEMENT OF MIXED MULTINATIONAL STRUCTURES WITHIN STABILITY OPERATIONS

Chief Commissioner Merisor CERANU, PhD

ABSTRACT

These operations are quite different than the conventional actions, due to their features, referring at: an increased risk, a direct control and subordination performed at a strategic level, as a result of the military and political involvement, an increased classification level providing the ambush, while the actions took place in a totally different environment, compared to the one of the employed forces.

HOW COULD AN ADDICTED VIDEO-GAME STUDENT TURN INTO A MARINE OFFICER

Florin IORDANOAI

ABSTRACT

The maritime university education in Romania changed very much after 1990. Before this year it was a military university education, where the marine officers were brought up for the Civil Marine following a military regime, with its laws and regulations, which had not only positive, but also negative aspects. Nowadays this regime does not exist anymore; the democracy in Romania brought radical changes in the way marine university education is organized. Nowadays there appeared new issues connected to the training requirements of the future marine officers, to the international safety standards and to the environment protection. What it is happening nowadays on the board of the maritime commercial ships is much more different from what it was happening some years ago. From here, there appeared many issues with the young members of the crews, with their training and especially with the way in which they accomplish their duties on the board. This paper presents the actual situation of the students, analyses their training and the causes of this situation. In the end, there are suggested a series of methods for raising the quality of the education in the maritime domain, for the continuation of the speciality training on the ship board, the measures which the managers of the companies need to adopt for the maintenance of a high level of training of the young officers.

METHODOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE CAUSES OF EXECUTION MISTAKES AND THE DIDACTICS OF CORRECTING THEM WITHIN PRACTICAL DIDACTIC ACTIVITIES IN THE MILITARY HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

*COL Assoc.Prof. Alexandru RIZESCU, PhD
RA Alexandru Marius RIZESCU*

ABSTRACT

Forming skills and competences is a complex process of automation of sensorial, motion-related and intellectual activities. The competence and skill-based design fulfils current-day desiderata of scientific projection and can prevent all execution mistakes in learning difficulties.

The most frequent cause for mistakes is the cadets' erroneous or incomplete interpretation of action execution. The vital part of error correction is discovering its causes.

CONSIDERATIONS ON PARTICULARITIES OF RANGER UNITS EMPLOYMENT IN RAID OPERATIONS AS PART OF STRIKE OPERATIONS

CPT TA Horatiu Adrian NEAGOIE

ABSTRACT

The ranger regiment, alongside the other US Army's special operations forces, represents a unique light infantry unit capable to conduct special military operations in support to specific national policies and objectives. Strike Operations requires highly trained and well-disciplined units, capable to be employed anywhere, in any environment, either alone or together with other military forces, designed to destroy, delay and disorganize the enemy. Raid Operations are

conducted by Ranger units behind the enemy lines against either different strategic objectives, targets of high tactical value (HTV), time-sensitive targets (TST), or key personnel and facilities in enemy rear areas.

WAR JOURNAL FROM AFGHAN DESERT: COMBAT TECHNIQUES, TACTICS AND PROCEDURES IMPROVEMENT
CPT Laviniu BOJOR

ABSTRACT

The conflict in Afghanistan started began on October 7th, 2001 in response to the terrorist attack against the Twin Towers (New York) on September 11th. This marked the beginning of the campaign ran by the Bush administration alleged under the name of „The War On Terrorism”. The scope of this attack included capturing Osama bin Laden as leader, annihilating the Al-Qaeda organization, as well as removing the Taliban forces from ruling the country.

II. MANAGEMENT

ECOLOGICAL-MONITORING AND CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
Assoc.Prof. Margarita FILIPOVA, PhD

ABSTRACT

Considerable amount of the waste products by the chemical industry contains valuable components, which determine the need for them to be brought back to the production. The present paper analyses the waste products of the main chemical plants with a view to categorizing them and assessing their technical and economical efficiency.

The conclusion that we have reached is that the policy meant to monitor and increase efficiency should cover a wider range of issues, which are discussed in what follows.

LEARNING AND TEACHING LANGUAGES ONLINE: PARTNERSHIPS FOR LEARNING PILOT PROJECT
Paula CHARBONNEAU-GOWDY, PhD
Ivana CECHOVA, PhD
Oldrich KRIZ, PhD

ABSTRACT

The Internet and the virtual learning environments have diversified the opportunities for teachers, as well as for students by broadening the alternatives for teaching and learning languages. Employing tools and applications, other than classroom and books with dictionaries, requires reconsidering the pedagogy, methodology, teacher's role and teaching environment itself.

In this paper, we describe the Partnership for Learning Pilot Project, which focused on using videoconferencing software and desktop computers to conduct language learning sessions via the Internet. The project description, project content, its experience over a sustained long-term period and the potential future for this way of learning and teaching are described.

COSTS-BENEFITS ANALYSIS – FOUNDATION FOR THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN THE BULGARIAN ARMED FORCES
Assoc.Prof. Sevdalina I. DIMITROVA, PhD

ABSTRACT

The paper examines the expenditures for the maintenance of the defence product meeting the demands of our national security. These are part of the state expenditures and vary with time. Management of contemporary social phenomena involves the consistent processing of information featuring the condition of and the changes in the managed object and its environment, aiming at the achievement of a particular, desired, pre-determined state in the form of a managerial decision. Decision-making in the Bulgarian Armed Forces is led by means of the main managerial activities: planning, programming, organization, co-ordination, motivation, management, control, and regulation.

UNDERSTANDING THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

Asst.Prof. Carmen PUIU, PhD

Asst.Prof Marieta STANCIU, PhD

Assoc.Prof. Mirela SIRBU, PhD

ABSTRACT

Unfortunately, even in the present, a part of the large enterprises and most of the small enterprises in our country do not have a strategic plan. The strategy is the process setting the direction the firm's efforts achieving its mission and objectives must turn to. The elaboration of a successful strategy refers to the correlation of the enterprise's requests with the environment, where the activity is held. A performing strategy can determine a long-term competitive behaviour for the enterprise, bringing up positive changes in the attitude of the participants to the enterprise's activities.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL. THE COSO AND COCO MODELS

LT Alexandru BABOS

ABSTRACT

The European Commission, following the PEER-REVIEW exercise from September 2002, recommended that the internal control activities should be completed by an ulterior control, through which approximately 15% of the high-risk operations from public entities are to be rechecked. The development research vectors in the internal control domain are represented by two research models consecrated in the specialty literature as COSO(Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission)and CoCo (Criteria of Control).

UNDERGROUND ECONOMY: INVISIBLE ACTIONS WITH VISIBLE CONSEQUENCES

LTC Assoc.Prof. Elena FLORISTEANU, PhD

ABSTRACT

The paper emphasizes the underground economy specific activities and argues that regardless of the name used in the specialized literature; this type of economy assures the best conditions for the development of the law breaking and of criminal activities.

At the same time, it pleads for the clear differentiation between the approaching mode of the occult economy and autonomic economy specific activities, because not only the scope but also the consequences are different.

The conclusion is that the integrative financial space, the free circulation of persons and capitals determines the globalization of the underground economy and of the associated risks, a fact which imposes an international coordination of the identification and reduction measures.

III. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

PROMOTING ROMANIAN FOLK LITERATURE IN TRANSILVANIA MAGAZINE BETWEEN 1868 AND 1878

TA Brandusa-Oana COSMA

ABSTRACT

Transilvania magazine has represented one of the most important magazines in Romania, having hosted many creations of folk literature. An important moment was represented by the early ages, between 1868-1878, when some of the most illustrative productions of the Romanian people were published under the guidance of George Baritui, the editor at that time. Remarkable for that period are not only the poems, the stories or the folk tales, but also a collection of stories and fairy tales, accompanied by appraisals of important representatives of the Romanian culture.

THE TRANSITION FROM INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY TO THE IMPACT MAIN ELEMENTS' KNOWLEDGE ON EVOLUTION WITHIN LABOUR MARKET AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION

COL Tudor BORCEA

ABSTRACT

The latest social changes highlight the changes defining the transition from the industrial transition to a new type of society, based on knowledge.

The social changes in the past are based on the knowledge progress but what makes the difference is the speed to renew the knowledge, and the motive force imposing economic, social and cultural changes.

Therefore, knowledge comes from the modern economy's component where the social reality is based on the available knowledge.

IV. TECHNICAL SCIENCES

AN ERROR ANALYSIS FOR A QUADRATURE FORMULA

Asst.Prof. Ana Maria ACU, PhD

Jr TA Alina BABOS

ABSTRACT

In this paper we derive a 2-point quadrature formula of open type. We show that there are situations when this formula has a better estimation of error than the well-known 2-point Gaussian quadrature rule.