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MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

**MISSION PARTICULARITIES – ESSENTIAL CRITERION FOR ADEQUATE FORCE
SIZING**

Constantin GRIGORAS

ABSTRACT

Before the ultimate goal of the forces engaged in combat – the victory, there is an intermediary objective, situated, however, in a point where most of the processes specific to the military body converge – reaching a high level of training for the mission, which allows forces to confidently enter the theater of operation they were sent to. Such a level requires concentrated effort, involving more fields of activity, among which one can distinguish the permanent, intense, concentrated, training process. It is this process that has the major task of producing specific human resource – competent, confident, disciplined, adaptable combatants and leaders. Given the growing diversity of the missions that the „product” will have to face, the process itself has to meet new challenges. One can also add the old resource problem: time, budget, personnel, which never seem to suffice. Therefore, continuous adjustment of the process to constraints, be them ingoing or outgoing, is needed.

SPECIFIC METHODS OF MILITARY DECISION MAKING AND ELABORATION

Nicolae HANES

ABSTRACT

Creating military capabilities characterized by flexibility, increased speed of reaction and interoperability, successfully completed by the provision of a decisional superiority largely determined by the fact that the country is part of the two powerful collective security organizations – NATO and EU, will offer the political and military decision makers increased possibilities for accomplishing their goals, in accordance with the national interest.

Decision-making is the essential attribute of the commander, and the planning must efficiently help to this process. From this point of view, we can consider the planning as being a decision taken in advance, before being put into execution. Therefore, the plan is a system of interrelated decisions that can be amended and revised, whereas the decisions are plans that are put into execution.

The decisions can be conceptual, with a broad action, in terms of goals or tactics, or they can be very detailed. When the requested decisions are simple or the commanders have a large experience, the planning may not be necessary. Yet, when multiple decisions must be made, integrated into a unified plan – as the majority of the military actions are – the importance of planning becomes essential.

The planning of military operations, irrespective of their nature, is a coordinated process of the headquarters in view of establishing the optimum way of accomplishing the mission. The planning process is designed to support the commander in accomplishing the mission and for the deployment, support, protection, coordination and control of the subordinated forces.

SECURITY SYSTEMS REFORM CHALLENGES: CRUCIAL INSTRUMENT OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY

Miroslav KELEMEN

Igor URBAN

Pavel NECAS

ABSTRACT

In 2005 Slovakia adopted the Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic, a base for identification and implementation of the national security policy. It was two years after the Brussels European Council adopted the European Security Strategy and three years after the adoption of the National Security Strategy of the United States of America. The Security strategy of the Slovak Republic is the principal document in which the National Council of the Slovak Republic declares the concern to respect an international law, territorial integrity and political independence of all countries, fulfill commitments and participate in maintaining the security and defence of allies and Euro Atlantic partners. Security strategy of the Slovak Republic represents the base document which outlines the major national security concerns.

UNITED STATES SECURITY THINK TANKS

Eugen STRAUTIU

ABSTRACT

A think tank may consists of a handful of people involved actively in studying a particular policy area who seek to inform and educate policy makers and the public through a variety of channels. American think-tanks were originally a World War II military invention reflecting growing complexity of modern warfare. During early stages of the cold war in 50`s, think-tanks are specialized in security policy that required most an interdisciplinary approach.

We can count hundreds active security-focused think tanks in United States, which could be considered as more or less influential. They are usually active in both the foreign policy and defence spheres.

CONFLICT, A SHAPING FACTOR OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Cristian TUDOR

ABSTRACT

The urgency of tackling problems originating from the Middle East represents a point of no return in the international politics of the 21st Century. The global security and the international stability continue to be threatened by numerous multi-faceted and large-scaled intractable sources of conflict, crisis and regional disorder. The study will basically seek to play down and demystify, to a certain extent, the general misperceptions on the Middle East, being solely portrayed as: utterly mysterious; naturally prone to conflict, infighting and instability; cradle of terrorism and religious extremism and torn apart by dictatorship. The paper will try to demonstrate that the Middle East is still a region, as any other, disturbed by the effects of modernization, by the lack of viable political processes and by the absence of continued economic growth, and a profound indebtedness to the West. Nonetheless, the study does not intend to minimize the enormous importance of regional conflicts to the global security dimension. On the contrary, the desired end-state will be to outline the high degree of influence exerted by the everlastingly unfolding regional crisis and conflicts, underscoring, however, that the source of today's instability is the outcome of yesterday's strategic decisions of great powers.

SOCIAL-BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

ISSUES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEGAL INTERPRETATION “DISPUTATIO IN UTRAMQUE PARTEM”

Claudia ANDRITOI

ABSTRACT

The development of a theory of legal interpretation involves the building of a system of statements that constitute an explanatory model about something from exterior, i.e. to explain the field. This system includes basic concepts and principles of interpretation, on the one hand, and on the other hand, sentences and concepts derived. Legal theories have a specific component that shows a direct observational and a dual significance, factual and normative. A characteristic feature of contemporary scientific knowledge is focused on construction, testing and application of scientific theories. The problems are formulated within the framework of theories in which are developed or summarized assumptions, that can only be validated through the test of theory and then as a following within their framework it is incorporated the significance of rules and their analysis. The main meta theoretical categories are such defined as being in relation to the overall ordered assumptions that constitute a theory. Action itself as far as it is based on rational it is built up upon a scientific theory.

PRAGMATIC ASPECTS IN THE ENGLISH MILITARY LANGUAGE

Elena FUIOREA

ABSTRACT

Pragmatic dimensions such as the Cooperative Principle, the Politeness Principle and their maxims, conversational implicatures are considerably used in the military language. The paper relies precisely on the analysis of several instances of such dimensions, in a number of texts used in the media written in English and in the aviation language.

COMMUNICATION PATTERNS IN SOCIETY AND CIVIC INTELLIGENCE

Sandina ILIE

Oana ILIE

ABSTRACT

We are at the beginning of a millennium in which mankind is faced with different problems (the global economical crisis, natural disasters, pollution, the global warming). We face the need and the obligation to communicate in order to build relations and connections between people to come to the aid of human needs. The information and communication infrastructure is being developed today, and in order to build these structures we must start from the smallest nuclei, the infrastructure elements around which we can build systems and communication networks in the future. These microelements are the patterns of communication. The authors of A Pattern Language Project undertook an ambitious project to identify those patterns that can influence the future of communication by creating new media communication systems and enriching civic intelligence. In this paper I have highlighted the importance of communication in the shaping of the social language patterns and I presented some examples of common patterns used in everyday language.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION DURING THE CRISIS SITUATION

Lenka KURHAJCOVA

ABSTRACT

The necessary assume for effective work of integrated rescue system is effective communication, which is the base assume for his work. Crisis communication is specific area of communication, which include external and internal progress of organization during crisis situations. Target of this communication is eliminated negative effect, which happened and inform public and all part with are stricken of crisis situation.

DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING NEW EVALUATION STRATEGIES

Georgeta OBILISTEANU

ABSTRACT

The increased attention paid to the issues of didactic docimology falls into the framework of the global process of restructuring of the system of learning, restructuring imposed by the desire to enhance its quality. The promotion of an efficient system of learning is not restricted to the expansion of the instruction models, but aims at implementing new and multiple forms of assessment, in accordance with the necessities of the contemporary system of learning.

The didactic assessment must be conceived, designed and achieved in such a way that on the one hand, it may offer the student accurate and useful information regarding the actual manner in which he will have to employ the knowledge and skills acquired throughout his schooling and, on the other hand, it may become an appropriate reference frame for the teaching staff regarding the way in which the didactic act is organized and carried out. The formative evaluation provides information regarding the strategies employed by the students in learning, thus facilitating the running of the instructional-educational process as a whole.

ERWIN WITTSTOCK AND HIS VISION

Lucia Larissa PALEA

ABSTRACT

*Erwin Wittstock's novel *The Last Judgment in Altbirk* is the proof of a pessimistic attitude that approaches the doomsday motif as a pretext for the author's opinion that the existence of the Transylvanian Saxons' community was endangered. The author approaches metaphorically the perspective of a forthcoming Judgment Day of the Saxons' community, minutely presenting the fear and despondency of some of the inhabitants of Altbirk.*

The author transposes into his literary work the cruel reality the German community was confronted with after World War II, discretionary internments, abusive seizure of properties, the stigma of "fascists" imputed to the entire German community, all these being elements that foreshadowed the end of that world, a world in which the Transylvanian Saxons didn't fit in any longer.

ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

MANIFESTATIONS OF ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCES. INTERNATIONAL TRADE, BETWEEN FREE AND "FAIR"

Anca DINICU

ABSTRACT

Each national economy is part of the global economic context; it has to initiate and continually develop exchanges with other economies. This necessity is determined by the objectives of the economic development and the instruments and results of the whole process of integration into the world economic gear, confer each state a certain place in the global competition and hierarchy. International economic interdependences become thus, simultaneously, cause and effect in relation to the evolution of globalization, stimulating essential changes in the content of the economic activities and in that of the market, within economies and within the relationships between them.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION

Elena FLORISTEANU

ABSTRACT

The article emphasizes the multiple sides of corruption, its causes and consequences. According to relevant studies on the subject, the threat that corruption presents increases with the level it appears at, the most dangerous being the high level corruption, "kleptocracy", and state level generalized corruption, "state capture", which blocks reforms as well as economic and social development.

At the same time, combating the phenomenon should not aim low-level corruption, as this affects the population and constitutes the basis that high level corruption is built on.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS (Part One)

Sorin IOAN

ABSTRACT

The effects of climate change, now visible almost everywhere around the globe, represent a major issue of concern to both science men, businessmen, and of course policymakers, who have to safeguard the interests of the citizens they represent. The economic consequences and their implications upon the social state of the entire population have also drawn the attention of international governmental and non-governmental organizations, depending on their areas of responsibility. The coordinates of military adaptation to the effects of climate change should be clearly defined ahead of time, by both military analysts who should focus on the implications upon national and collective security and by military commanders, planners and logisticians who should look at scientific evaluations seen through the lens of their peace- and war-time experience.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

A COMPARATIVE STUDY REGARDING RADIO INTERCEPTION OF FREQUENCY HOPPING SIGNALS

Radu MITRAN

Paul BECHET

ABSTRACT

Radio interception deals with detection, classification and monitoring of radio signals. Radio detection using time-frequency analysis is investigated in this paper. Detection capacity for these algorithms is evaluated using simulation and practical measurements. Tactical Frequency Hopping (FH) signals were used for testing the ability of detection algorithms. Energy detector and spectral estimation is tested against FH signals and results are compared with the ones obtained when using time-frequency analysis. The paper demonstrates that, for FH detection, time-frequency works better compared with classic detection (time domain or frequency domain). Gabor Transform is used for time frequency analysis. Parameters of Gaussian window are tuned according to the blanking time of intercepted FH signals.

AN ANALYSIS OF RADIOLOGICAL DISPERSION DEVICES IN TERMS OF NUCLEAR HAZARD

Mihai VELICOF

Simona MICLAUS

ABSTRACT

Radiological dispersion devices, also known as dirty bombs, represent a new and complex threat category. While radiological hazard and events involve multi-expert assessment and intervention, only a based prior multi-hazard-strategy will efficiently remove effects. Highly specialized persons, supported by latest technological detectors able to recognize the radionuclide composition of the device, will be able to initiate the appropriate procedure.

Present review paper focuses only on essential and qualitative aspects regarding radioisotopes that could be used in dirty bombs manufacturing, their detection by modern technology and on principal aspects of interventional procedure in case of an attack. It addresses just general issues that will contribute to a better view on present terrorist possibilities, while taking act that on the 14th of September 2005, Romania signed the Convention on nuclear terrorism and assumed proper actions.