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MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

**THOUGHTS ON MODERN INSURGENCIES OF THE 21ST CENTURY: SUNNI IRAQI
AND HESBOLLAH MOVEMENTS**

Valerica CRUCERU

pg. 117

ABSTRACT

Modern insurgencies are part of a complex phenomenon which plays an important role in the equation of the regional and global security, in the beginning of the 21st century. Their grievances are of a religious, ethnic, nationalistic, cultural or civilization nature; they ignite as a rally to a common idea, soundly perceived by individuals and communities, sharing same traditions and values, regardless their physical location, or national belonging. Modern insurgencies have a multidimensional character and a complex expression, based on terrorism and urban guerrilla operations. The Iraqi Sunni insurgency has shifted from a national resistance movement, towards a Sunni Islamic movement, of a sectarian nature, aimed at destabilizing the government and extending al-Qaeda's influence in the area. The Sunni extremism unleashed the Shiite religious radicalism, generating a perpetual violence in a composite society. In Lebanon, Hesbollah movement materializes another example of modern insurgency, preaching terrorism and political militantism. Based on three main sources of strength (a fundamentalist Shi'a ideology, a massive support from Iran, a strong military organization) Hesbollah continues to represent a major challenge for both Israel and the Lebanese government.

**THE INFLUENCE OF MEDIA COMMUNICATION ON THE MILITARY
ORGANIZATIONS**

Nicoleta MUNTEANU

pg. 124

ABSTRACT

An important objective of the military organization is to send messages that promote a positive image to the public. Information disseminated to the public via mass media, followed by opinions formed after the dissemination of such information; influence both the military, but civil society as a whole.

Through the relations established with the military, media networks indirectly exercises control over it, because fines promptly any adverse event occurred in the military on violation of human rights, illegal practices of leaders in dealing with subordinates, facts which affect the honor and dignity and military desertion, unjustified absence from the program, abuse, corruption.

The media can enhance or jeopardizes the image of an organization, depending on the messages they promote. We believe that the influence of communication media on the military organization must be analyzed in terms of the relationship between the military and civil society.

SOCIAL-BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT THE POLICE ACADEMY

Carmen CHERVASE

pg. 131

ABSTRACT

Learning foreign languages is one of the requirements of the police training nowadays that makes the development of international police cooperation more effective than ever before. A fundamental condition for people anywhere to live and work together is the ability to communicate efficiently and for most of us, this means mastering a common spoken and written language. For many years, most of the world's nations have deliberately taught second and third languages, particularly the current "international" languages, French and English, at an early age in school, with impressive results. In order to develop a real cooperation between police forces in Europe and the world, police officers must learn and use foreign languages which facilitate a better communication in fighting crime.

ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE DIAGNOSIS – CONNECTIONS WITH EMPLOYEE- ORGANIZATION FIT. CASE STUDY

Valentin DINU

pg. 139

ABSTRACT

This paper presents an organizational climate analysis of an IT&C unit within a law enforcement organization. An organizational climate questionnaire capturing 10 dimensions was used; we aimed not only to pinpoint dysfunctional aspects of climate in the analyzed unit, but also to build a scientific based support for interventions, so that the unit to be able to fit their own requirements to those of the employees. This is an exploratory study gives way to further research, development and validation of the instrument and for the designing of organizational interventions.

EFFECT OF ACADEMICALLY GIFTEDNESS ON CREATIVITY

Valentin LUPU

pg. 148

ABSTRACT

This research studies the effect of academically giftedness on creativity. Creativity was measured with Creativity Attitudes Test developed by Professor Mihaela Roco, PhD, University of Bucharest and Profesor J. M. Jaspard, PhD, University of Louvain-La Neuve, Belgium. A sample of 47 gifted students from Tudor Vianu high school, Bucharest and 47 non gifted students from Spiru Haret high school, Bucharest responded to the test. Our results point out that giftedness really doesn't have an effect on the 15 creative attitudes measured.

MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS

STATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOGISTICS SERVICES IN BULGARIA

Vania BANABAKOVA

Svilen STEFANOV

pg. 156

ABSTRACT

The changes in the character of the demand for logistic services result in certain processes and trends in the supply of logistic services as well as in the development and restructuring of the logistic sector world wide. Certainly, these trends and processes have influenced Bulgaria. The main objective of this research is to study the state and development of logistic services in the country.

**MULTINATIONALS FROM EMERGING ECONOMIES ARE STRIVING TO BECOME
FULL-FLEDGED “PLAYERS” ON GLOBAL MARKETS: ARE OLD INCUMBENTS
REALLY THREATENED?**

Sorin BURNETE

pg. 164

ABSTRACT

Unlike their western counterparts, which had internationalized mostly through vertical or horizontal direct investments, attempting either to surmount difficulties in entering foreign markets such as trade barriers, transportation costs, etc. or capitalize on complementary factors like raw materials, cheap labor, etc., the recent expansion of multinationals headquartered in emerging economies relies, with certain exceptions, primarily on mergers with and/or acquisitions of western firms (or chunks thereof). Newly emerged multinationals, not only are bullying the old ones but the latter's position on global markets seems to be seriously menaced.

A POSSIBLE DESIGN MODEL OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

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Vasile PUIU

George-Constantin PUIU

pg. 171

ABSTRACT

The organizational culture is formed through the process interactions among specific elements, such as: organization founder, selection criteria, top management and socialization. Its size and orientation into the cultural space/areal are priority themes in the scientific research in this domain. In the specialty literature, the formation of the organizational culture is usually assimilated to a mechanism, without explaining, however, the kinematic elements that lead to positioning and the quantifying elements of the sizes in this context. This work attempts an association of the forming mechanism of the organizational culture model Robbins (2006, 1992) with elements from the theory of the flat mechanisms. It is important that all variations of the sizes that intervene can be IT programmed, thus giving real perceptions of the organizational culture design and of its orientation into the cultural space/areal.

**RECOGNITIONS RELATED TO LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT IN MILITARY
ORGANIZATION DURING PEACE TIME**

Marius MILANDRU

pg. 176

ABSTRACT

Any modern organization, preserving its specific existence, its cultural originality manifests also availability to assimilate conquers of culture and civilization of other nations because of their human universality, their appropriation to override local or national limits. So, it can be stated that, in managerial frame, the last decade was marked by the resettle of managerial functions.

Logistics' management inside military structures is a continuous process, according to their dimensions, but also depending on their peace time missions. Its role is represented by ensuring, providing and endowing military structures with weapons, vehicles, uniforms, food, services, also the preparation under all circumstances of the maneuver forces, maintaining them at a high readiness level.

SEVERAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THEORETICAL APPROACHES AND PRACTICALITIES OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACROSS MODERN STATES

Silvana Nicoleta MUNTEAN

pg. 183

ABSTRACT

Human Resources Management varies, sometimes considerably, according to geographic, economic and cultural space where it operates. Therefore, we need to understand its features in different countries in Europe as well as outside European boundaries in order to grasp the organizations' functioning and performance parameters, especially against the current social background where human resource is the most important asset of any organization.

Bearing this in mind, the present study brings out aspects regarding theoretical approaches and practical actions of Human Resources Management within modern states, both in Europe and elsewhere, aspects which have become fundamental in order to sustain actual society development.

AFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, CONTINUANCE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OR NORMATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT?

Raluca RUSU

pg. 192

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to highlight the fact that the increased of the organizational commitment among the teachers, offers competitive advantages to the higher education institutions. The study accomplished on a sample of 1,500 teachers from the universities of Romania, shows us that the predominant organizational commitment of these is the affective one, what sustains the organizational performance.

VIEWPOINTS CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AT A SUPERIOR LEVEL

Ioana TALMACEAN

Monica Delia DOMNICA

pg. 198

ABSTRACT

It is more difficult to establish quality service than quality product in theory and especially in practice; consequently, educational service suppliers have to detect at present customers' requirements both from the point of view of meeting them and as a result of their identification in accordance with market requests. An important point for states all over the world is developing education and education providers alike. One of the main modalities for the educational suppliers to differentiate is to constantly provide higher quality than that offered by their competitors. Hence, the managerial act in the field of educational service becomes a complex, specialized activity. However, the attention paid to improving quality, specialized literature mentions, has recorded a slight decrease as compared to the period 1990-2000. Thus, it is necessary to understand and adapt quality management, even if it is not compulsory. Words like achieving and capitalizing quality will turn quality into an investment that may contribute to decision making in order to beat competition if specific procedures for activity types and control are applied.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

INVESTIGATING THE QUARTER MODEL OF VEHICLE SUSPENSION

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Martin HANULÍK

pg. 205

ABSTRACT

The paper investigates the efficiency and accuracy of quarter models of vehicle suspension. Modelling of vehicle behaviour during driving requires models that are not only accurate but also computationally cheap in order to identify parameters through optimization processes from experimental results. The requirements put on the models are very much contradictory and a necessary compromise has to be sought. A couple of models were chosen ready to be compared and evaluated in terms of their relative performance and accuracy of response on dynamic excitation given as a uneven terrain through which the models have to travel by constant velocity, i.e. initial velocity is given for input with zero acceleration in the direction of travel. The change in the velocity itself is not of interest, instead the vertical displacement, velocity and acceleration of the vehicle body is recorded as a function of time. These values are compared between the models and also parameter identification is performed on the computationally cheap models.

ANALYSIS ARMORED THREATS IN THE THEATERS OF OPERATIONS AND WAYS TO REDUCE THEIR VULNERABILITY

Ioan VIRCA

Ioan Bogdan MIHAILA

pg. 215

ABSTRACT

Briefly analyzing the contemporary conditions of an organization, the economic and financial crisis, the migration of the population, the regional conflicts, the terrorism and the organized crime, etc., the question: "Are strategies and strategic management still necessary nowadays?" can arise naturally. The question becomes even more important in the case of the military field, a key area in the existence of a society, even under the conditions we mentioned above.