

**REVISTA  
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**GENERAL STAFF – 150 YEARS OF EXISTENCE  
MG Dan GHICA-RADU, PhD**

**ABSTRACT**

*The General Staff has represented the key to important changes, from the modern Romanian state's creating and up to the present situation; to the troop training and organizing, to the crating of new arms and specializations and to the efficiency of the friendly defence industry, to the programme's coordinating and reconsidering; it went on up to endowing the regulations and military doctrines, and to using combat forces.*

**GENERAL STAFF – PAST, PRESENT AND PERSPECTIVES  
BG Assoc.Prof. Mihai CHIRITA, PhD  
COL Eng. Nelu CIRNEANU, PhD**

**ABSTRACT**

*The event we are celebrating, the 150th anniversary of the General Staff's establishing, as well as other activities performed within the Army in this context, similar to the ones we are present, have a common feature: the festive aspect emotionally supported by the highlighting of personalities and acts, which have decisively marked along time the evolution of the Romanian military system and its fundamental institution represented by the General Staff. Therewith, we are given the opportunity to mark out the concerns and intercessions effected for the acknowledgement of the merits of officers, NCOs and civilians who through their work had continuously enhanced the prestige of military institutions and created the conceptual and action connection of the Romanian Army to the new internal and international security environment conditions.*

**GENERAL STAFF – 150 YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF NATIONAL IDEALS  
COL Prof. Benoni SFÂRLOG, PhD**

**ABSTRACT**

*The setting up, of "Corpul de Stat Major al Armatei Principatelor Unite, Dependent in atributiile sale de ministerele ostasesi" at 12 November 1859, by Ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza, due to "Inaltul Ordin de Zi No. 83" represented the beginning of a complex process, meant to create the military body [1]. The creating of the General Staff was indeed the bottom point of the War Ministry itself. In this respect, General Staff was one of the first state structures, an active actor within Romanian state unification.*

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPING THE COMBAT ARTILLERY,  
GENERATED BY THE DOCTRINAL CHANGES WITHIN GENERAL STAFF  
COL Assoc.Prof. Adrian STROEA, PhD**

**ABSTRACT**

*The creating of the Romanian military doctrine is strictly connected to the General Headquarter. This conception and command military organism decisively marked the Artillery evolution, not only in terms of the training process, but also in terms of the doctrine issued in time, according to the national ideals and goals.*

**THE ACTIVITY OF THE ROMANIAN GENERAL STAFF  
BETWEEN 23 AND 31 AUGUST 1944**

*Prof. Neculai STOINA, PhD*

**ABSTRACT**

*Romania's still being part of the Hitler's coalition has increased the reactions of the political forces in the country, especially those on the 20th of June 1944, which represented the Democrat National Block (the Liberal National Party, the Democrat Social Party, The Peasant's National Party the Communist Party). The military operations developed by the Red Army in the spring of 1944 on the Romanian territory the devastating blitzes of the Anglo-American aviation have worsened Romania's economic, political and social situation in terms of turning the country into a theatre of war.*

**GENERAL STAFF'S ROLE IN DEVELOPING  
THE LAND FORCE MILITARY EDUCATION DURING THE INTER-WAR PERIOD**

*COL Assoc.Prof. Alexandru RIZESCU, PhD*

*LTC Assoc.Prof. Leontin STANCIU, PhD*

*Museographer Cosmin ROMAN*

**ABSTRACT**

*The setting up of Greater Romania triggered major changes and the reorganization of the Romanian military system, the main danger the Romanian Army was faced with coming from the states interested in modifying its status quo and frontiers established by the peace treaties.*

*The reform in the military education and professional development system has been one of the most important changes. The General Staff has been the main coordinator of Romanian military education. The main objective of the General Staff was to build up and improve the general, military and specialized knowledge of officers and non commissioned officers and to develop their skills of fighters and trainers always ready to engage in battle.*

**THE COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE**

*Dan GHICA-RADU*

*Adrian TONEA*

**ABSTRACT**

*The operational environment of the 21st century is marked by profound changes entailed by the irreversible phenomenon of globalization. Military conflicts will continue to be one of the violent expressions of political, economic and social crises that will only be managed by those civilian-military organizations prevailing as instruments of the current security environment. The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have been going on for five and seven years respectively and represent two of the longest military engagements of the last century, besides Vietnam, their management by coalition/ alliance forces becoming more and more complex. This is why it has become increasingly difficult to deal with terrorism at a global level by using the traditional military instruments that have only managed to increase the gap between conflicting parties and to create the impression that the West is currently confronted with an entire civilization opposing its dominance. Nowadays, more than ever, the changes of regime and ideology have generated new types of actors with different forms of expression, non-state actors having become more and more active on the global stage and unpredictable in actions. Moreover, some of these non-state actors have taken up the objectives and practices states could no longer handle, thus gaining the status of full-grown actors on the international security and stability stage. This has made it more difficult to manage all the dimensions of a conflict and has brought the need for a joint effort to common objectives back in to the pipeline.*

**MANAGING CRISIS SITUATIONS  
FROM MOBILE CRISIS MANAGEMENT CONTINGENCY WORKPLACE**

*Rudolf HORAK  
Lenka DANIELOVA  
Jaromir MARES*

**ABSTRACT**

*The article deals with support provided to crisis staff in case a stationary workplace of crisis management is out of operation. The authors suggest a mobile crisis management contingency workplace a problem solution alternative.*

**STANDARDIZATION AND INTEROPERABILITY IN LAND FORCES  
AND PROVIDING THE NECESSARY CAPACITY TO ACT  
WITHIN MILITARY JOINT OPERATIONS**

*Lucian ISPAS*

**ABSTRACT**

*The emergence of new threats and measures taken by NATO to adapt its capabilities accordingly have led to changes in operational requirements for the armed forces. These changes have significantly enhanced the importance of interoperability with respect to material, doctrine, tactics, training, communication, and many other areas in which interoperability is a major factor for military forces and the systems that support them. The objective of standardization is to achieve the required critical level of interoperability with regard to all these aspects.*

*The defining processes of modernizing the Romanian military institution-standardization, interoperability, operationalization-require a progressive achievement of the alliance's standards which will go on after joining NATO, too. The operationalization indicator of the Romania's Armed Forces will be the one requested by the self-defence needs and by the missions Romania will have as part of NATO or within multinational structures.*

*Standardization pays an important contribution to the combined operational effectiveness of the military forces of the Alliance which are involved in joint operations and promotes opportunities for the better use of resources. Implementation of STANAG (NATO Standardization Agreements) helps nations to achieve the required levels of interoperability and to better accomplish their common strategic, operational and tactical tasks, to understand and execute command procedures, and to employ techniques, material and equipment more efficiently.*

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE MILITARY TRAINING AREAS**

*Ales KOMAR  
Frantisek BOZEK  
Jiri DVORAK  
Lenka NOVOTNA*

**ABSTRACT**

*The protection of nature and landscape in the Czech Republic that follows EU legislative frame is carried out in compliance with general rules and commitments resulting from the Code of Law [1-4] and its legal regulations. The principles of environmental protection in the military sector are defined in the basic regulation of the Czech Armed Forces [5]. Environmental protection during NATO led operations and contractual training of troops is supported according to STANAG 7141 EP [6]. All military activities with a possible impact on the environment have to be carried out in compliance with the legal system of the Czech Republic, which mostly transposes the EU legislation.*

*The implementation of risk management is a significant proactive tool contributing to the effective allocation of financial, material and personal resources in the environmental protection during military training in the military training areas.*

## **CIVILIAN-MILITARY RELATIONS FROM THE REVOLUTION OF DECEMBER 1989 UP TO ROMANIA'S INTEGRATION INTO NATO**

*Sorin MIHAI*

### **ABSTRACT**

*In this article I tried to point out the military steps which were followed after the episode in December 1989. The army and civil-military relations had to evolve with civil society in our country but also with the new international context, thus moving from one body serving the single/unique governmental party, to what is natural for an army in a democratic state, more specifically becoming a body of people, serving people, the main guarantor of democracy.*

## **CULTURAL CHALLENGES FOR MILITARY ORGANIZATION**

*Paul TUDORACHE*

### **ABSTRACT**

*“The new military needs soldiers who can deal with a diversity of peoples and cultures, who can tolerate ambiguity, take initiative, and ask questions”.*

*The theme of this article is very important and very actual in the field of international studies, appreciation given by the preoccupations of researchers, teachers, educational institutions and international organizations for underlining specific aspects about culture, cultural diversity, cultural interoperability, as a necessity for discovering solutions at challenges from the present world and notably for the future one. The main problem of society, international security, does not find optimal solutions, if it does not appeal to resources given by the research in the complex field of culture, which has deeply influences on human personality. This article tries to open a large spectrum related to the role of cultural diversity in multinational operations. To be more specific, this scientific intersession tries to present some theoretical aspects of cultural challenges between the military partners who act in multinational contexts, between the military forces and non governmental organizations and between multinational forces and locals. I also tried to emphasize the major factors which stress the cultural differences as follows: cultural identities, living conditions and military behavioral codes, leadership systems, national values of troops which take part in mission, religious persuasions, nature of relations between officers and soldiers and so forth. In the final part of the article I tried to give you some instances about bi/multicultural operations in order to bring to light the real impact of cultural differences on mission progress.*

## **COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS OF PUBLIC ORDER OPERATIONAL STRUCTURES**

*Catalina UDEANU*

### **ABSTRACT**

*The Romanian Police is part of the Ministry of Administration and Interior and it is the state's specialty institution that exercises responsibilities regarding the protection of the fundamental rights and liberties of the individual, of private and public properties, the prevention and identification of crime cases, the observance of the public order and safety, pursuant to the law.*

*The Romanian Gendarmerie is the State's specialized institution, with military status, within the Ministry of Administration and Interior which, according to the law, exercises its attributions on protection of public order and safety, citizens' rights and fundamental liberties, public and private property, crime prevention and detection and other infringements of laws into force, as well as protection of State's fundamental institutions and countering of terrorist acts.*

## **THE CULTURAL DIMENSION OF SECURITY WITHIN CONTEMPORARY SECURITY GEOPOLITICAL ENVIRONMENT TRANSFORMATION PROCESS**

*Dan GHICA-RADU*

*Adrian TONEA*

*Marius FAUR*

### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper aims at presenting and describing some of the defining cultural dimension of the security, either national or international in a well defined, new and coherent geo-strategic context. The central goal of this investigation is highly represented by the cultural relationship with other different works from scientific fields such as social psychology, anthropology or history but also security within different levels (individual, national, regional or global).*

## **PARTICULARITIES OF THE PROCESS OF THE STRUCTURING OF THE IDENTITY OF THE MODERN OFFICER (I)**

*Crenguta Mihaela MACOVEI*

### **ABSTRACT**

*In this article we present the partial results of a study that aims to analyze how the identity of the students of the Land Forces Academy, who are currently undergoing their professional forming process, is structured. We investigate both the identity aspects (personal, relational, social and collective identity) and its level of development (diffusion, foreclosure, moratorium and achieved identity). The findings show that the students included in the investigated group predominantly define themselves in terms related to the personal identity and to the relational one. The investigated group can be described as being in a state of psychosocial moratorium, in which the definition of values is not clear, the personal identity is still being constructed and the commitments are not fully assumed.*

## **THE GLOBAL CRISIS AND THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN SECURITY**

*Mihai NEAG*

### **ABSTRACT**

*Starting from the quote “no one is safe”, I will approach some aspects that define the state of personal and collective security, under the conditions of the current economic-financial crisis. New risks and vulnerabilities brought by the global crisis are remodelling the directions of ensuring human development and also reconfigure the measures through which the security of individuals is ensured.*

## **SYSTEMS ENGINEERING IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AT THE STRATEGIC LEVEL**

*Sorin Dumitru SIRBU*

### **ABSTRACT**

*The current concept of total quality management can be addressed through the systemic vision, more specifically by using principles and methods of systems engineering for the entire lifecycle of products, respectively, from the design phase, production and operation of a complex system phases and until the phase of removing from service. Systems engineering is a discipline of disciplines, which includes several areas such as modelling and simulation, decision theory, management and project control, requirements development, software engineering, industrial engineering, risk management, human resources, engineering interfaces, operational analysis and cost estimations.*