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TYOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY OF FUTURE CONFLICTS

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ABSTRACT

Our days political and military tendencies warning that the threats of a present war or a future war, no matter of local, regional or continental or any other type and nature was not overcome, being a neuralgic problem of political military state and international body.

Keywords: *Information system, military capability, command and control (C2), decision superiority*

We are currently witnessing an intense process of studying war, held concurrently with the launch of a series of projects to limit armaments, military or reduction in the number of armies. It is more significant that it tends to suppress or reduce the national armies and replace them with international military forces, serving the United Nations. The fate of humanity lies in her hands, as Gaston Bouthoul appreciate the great French strategist, referring to the war: "If the war does not depend only caprice or malice of men, should be changed human nature. But since it is a social phenomenon, observable, subject to conditions and laws, even approximate, we hoped to dominate, dominate today as gravity and electricity¹. "

Since ancient times, mankind has heralded a move by several points, facts, actions and activities but, of all these wars were and chronological points of reference are the most distinct boundaries that mark the great turning-points. Over the millennia, civilizations have been destroyed by war who have made their mark on human evolution and development,

but also by war and civilizations have emerged in November. One can appreciate that this phenomenon is complex and dominated by its contents, established or sanctioned levers that have generated a certain kind of society for a significant period of human evolution. While all great civilizations have been convinced of the destructive and inhumane nature of wars, something highlighted in the main masterpieces, works of art, worship, etc..., However, they constituted only way to achieve certain goals and interests. Political and military trends of today warns that the danger of war or future wars, whether local, regional, continental or any other kind and type has not been exceeded, remain a sore issue for political and military leaderships of all Member and international bodies.

Sun Tzî the phenomenon perceived war as "a matter of vital importance for the state, area of life and death, the path to survival or to destruction."² This view is placed at a time when Chinese society was undergoing a process of economic and social change at gentilico-tribal group or organization. The

¹ Gaston Bouthoul, *Războiul*, Editura Militară, București, 1978, p. 121.

² Sun Tzî, *Arta războiului*, Editura Militară, București, 1976, p. 31.

design of this great military thinker, considering the war and is determined by five fundamental factors, namely: morale, time (weather), terrain, leadership and rule or doctrine. Throughout the ages, this concept was expressed in accordance with the specific representation company, with the spiritual values and their evolution to higher levels. All these reveal that the phenomenon takes place between subjects, as written or unwritten rules, rooted in time and space under the binomial order. Morale problem can be analyzed and the idea of subordinating knowledge ideology which may take forms such as religious, nationalist and anti-Semitic Semitic, Marxist, etc. idealistic. and that mankind during its evolution, it has embraced or rejected them. For these questions, it may draw the conclusion that since ancient times this has been perceived and theorized that a deep and clear with a benign nature, as a result of complex interactions between biological act, evolutionary characteristics of individual experience and social environment, based on specific types of activity time. Amid the development of human society, both materially and culturally, analysis and interpretation of this phenomenon becomes more profound, but gains and diversity issues. The concept expressed by the French Marshal Foch, "war is an art, like all other arts, with his theory and its principles."³ In this idea, Gaston Bouthoul, paraphrasing a Roman dictum, said: "If you want peace, know war,"⁴ which expresses the need for penetration of the mysteries, mechanisms and relations caused by this phenomenon, at least in theory. According to his theory - and in contrast with the views of biologist and psychologist who have accumulated evidence in support of history, archeology, anthropology, sociology, etc.. - War is a socio-historical phenomenon, from the social order of human existence and does not depend on human nature. For this, consider that "war is an absolute fact generally met in all human

³ F. Foch, *Principiile războiului. Conducerea războiului*, Editura Militară, București, 1975, p. 35.

⁴ Gaston Bouthoul, op.cit, Editions Seghers, Paris: 1952, p.153

civilizations from the ancient to the modern."⁵ Following the idea, G. Bouthoul remarked that "the dynamics of military phenomena depend primarily international policy developments in the next century, the extent to which it will resolve or not the trend and will succeed or not to establish an effective arbitration system."⁶ Nicolae Iorga, this phenomenon of war as "an expenditure of force, an action that may be longer, shorter, completed in a few days, lasting many years, even decades, which seeks an end, and is generated by a company organized"⁷

The evolution of media and techniques, the lessons drawn from the armed conflicts of the times led him and the French General Andre Beaufre to analyze the phenomenon of war from a new perspective. It held that "war is a phenomenon present and future, but with a number of features that distinguish it from the great conflagration, perhaps having a local character with new strategic rules."⁸ Under this view, the French thinker highlights two strategic trends of future armed conflicts, which are widely applied today, that the strategy of *fait accompli* and overall strategy. The emergence of nuclear weapons has revolutionized the concept of war, and especially how the theoretical and practical behavior. A. This prompted Beaufre to say that "modern war military issues are very complex, making it very difficult so the correct wording, and addressing them effectively."⁹ The vision of Cornelius Soare, although it appears that "the tendency to change the relationship between war and politics by violent means reversing the transformation ratio and the international policy instruments for peace,"¹⁰ however, "war can not simply be removed abolished, but it must be replaced by other social institutions to exercise its

⁵ Ibidem, p. 164.

⁶ Idem, p.173

⁷ Nicolae Iorga, *Stări sufletești și războaie*, Editura Militară, București, 1996, p. 25.

⁸ Andre Beaufre, *Introducere în strategie. Strategia acțiunii*, Editura Militară, București, 1974, p. 13.

⁹ Ibidem, p. 5.

¹⁰ Corneliu Soare, *Recitindu-l pe Clausewitz*, Editura Militară, București, 1993, p. 191.



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functions without violence and destruction."¹¹ There were and there opinions but that the evolution of the concept and conduct of the war depends on how the development of support material (weapons, and means of warfare) and its information. The level of armament and combat equipment, existing at a given moment, determined character, form and type of war held. Touching, speaking theoretically, the possibility of total destruction of the opponent while the occurrence of some major risks in the use of such weapons has resulted in search of other forms and means, less conventional, achieving goals, but with substantial human and material destruction lower. In other words, he sought and still seek to achieve those forms and types of war "with a human face." Perhaps the most representative illustration of this hope is the war of "third wave" described by Alvin Toffler, the Sun's ancient definition is dressed Tzî change objectives of the post-industrial and pre-cyber. According to his theory, now and in future will be manifested in particular the "war of civilizations," Plastic expressed thus: "When the waves collide history, entire civilizations collide"¹². Development means aero cosmic air and caused both the use and the use made of their theorizing, thus making the battlefield classic "three-dimensional battlefield, creating the possibility of concepts such as" air war "," air-land warfare, "" aero-space war, "" Star Wars. War beginning of this millennium will be heavily modified and will require a greater concentration of military force, the integrative potential and possibilities for maneuver to lower echelons, up to the fighter, which will be

¹¹ Ibidem, p. 193.

¹² Alvin Toffler, *Război și antirăzboi*, Editura Antet, București, 1996, p. 31.

as a result, a consummate technician. The battlefield of the years 2020 - 2030, in our view, could be characterized as follows:

- Three-dimensional - caused by intense exploitation of the third dimension, the vertical;
 - transparent - through actual performance of research systems, detection and determination arranged in space;
 - dynamic and pulsating - because both combatants will require a motion in the horizontal and vertical planes to strike the decisive center of gravity of the opponent;
 - Multiangle - whereas with reduced forces, the benchmark, you can run missions with strategic value, operational and tactical, in large pieces, in different conditions;
 - Automated - because they will use weapons systems that will incorporate a high degree of robotics, artificial intelligence, expert systems and simulation in decision making;
 - digitized - through the use of high technology and miniaturization of the computer;
 - integrated - using all types of military forces;
 - multinational - of the use of forces from many countries in the alliance relationship.
- Also, the forces intended to carry out actions in the battlefield must meet the following main features:
- high availability - understood♣ as the level and degree of preparation - and a short-term unit will be ready to fulfill a mission;
 - technological capabilities and♣ mobility - understood by its ability to adapt to the missions that strategic uncertainty could a commercial;
 - mobility and autonomy - as a♣ suitable response to the diversity of possible action scenarios;
 - interoperability - understood♣ as the capacity to work together with forces from

other allied nations;
- adaptable - can be determined by the properties in a short time new forms of action. Future operations will be complex and multidimensional, and forces will have to adapt quickly to operational changes, from high intensity combat operations to peace and stability. Emphasis will be placed on increasing the integrated application of all instruments of power, military and non-military planned to create effects that would result in goal. Forces and capabilities must be able to address a coordinated and concerted way political, military, civil, economic, governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Priority will be operating in the manner and character integration meeting. Multinational operations in the framework approach will allow coverage of deficiencies in capabilities.

Military operations will be conducted on a solid legal basis, in accordance with international law. Coordination and close cooperation between national and international organizations in all phases of operations, will be extremely important.

The employment of military forces in post-conflict activities to support, reconciliation, reconstruction and stabilization, will be part of the strategic approach and the transition from combat operations to post-conflict operations will result in significant changes in planning, doctrine and training.

Armed conflicts will take place between states (interstate conflict), within states (intra-state conflict, including domestic terrorism) and non-state actors and other countries (international terrorism).

War will confine future, primarily in political-economic sphere, and its general purpose will focus on major economic projects, such as strategic management, access routes and markets for their restricted access to advanced technologies, the control politico-military on some "hot spots", etc..

By combining conventional aggression economic, cultural, psychological, religious, computer, electronics, symbolic and perception, influence and authority will follow the opponent in all aspects.

Thus, the war will carry fingerprint

information society and will be characterized by:

- meal replacement army professionalized armies, equipped with powerful means and intelligent;
- annihilation of the enemy through indirect actions and supervisory control, the domination of confrontation in the area of management;
- planning and decision-making bodies of the war will have a composition mainly politico-military and act from a distance;
- information will be dominant confrontation armed conflict, and information superiority will become a true power factor.

Future war will change the whole nature of the belligerents, namely:

- movement of military conflicts of the real causes (economic) to the predominantly ethnic and religious opponent is no longer "alien" that can not communicate through language, but relatives, friends, the speaker of the same language or dialect, more precisely it can be stated that the economic area, the conflict in the moral-religious past, then the ideology, and today, the moral and ideological vacuum is introduced, ethnic and the religious racist;
- moving from a brutal form of using force to more subtle ways: armed intervention to support or installation of a constitutional regime or not favorable to politico-military interventionist power, imposition or peace, blockades etc., In other words, the emergence of new types military operations against the classic other than war;

- combining classic type with new types of aggression: aggression economic, cultural, psychological, religious, computer, information, among which plays a symbolic role. Information warfare has become a reality in a world of signs and symbols of consumption. In fact, this type of war can be defined as conquest and domination of the mind through signs, symbols and consensus on the interpretation thereof, will be a clash of civilizations, and why not a war of cultures. It will be a total and absolute war, whereas the target is the entire population of a state, and the purpose is, ultimately, the change of attitudes and values. In fact, the battlefield will be the world we think;



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- armed forces, military means will retain the role of "best solution" by which power can impose its interests to restore or maintain political order, to enforce or maintain peace in the area of interest. The new army is currently being built will have to change their orientation to space, time orientation, acting

is shaping a force to meet present and future imperatives. A key feature will be in the future, namely professionalism, which will increase the strength of employment, based on competence and responsibility;

- adequacy of military doctrines in order to increase capacity to project power at great distance, high speed, with emphasis on joint operations between the various services, multinational operation, simultaneous attacks, synchronized, real-time execution control and tempo of their struggles and the greater development of the initiative and a greater confidence in the quality soldiers. Military Doctrine - A. Toffler notes - continues to change all the armies of the world. But if you listen to, whether the terms are formulated in Chinese or Italian, French or Russian, the central themes remain those of air-ground combat and air-ground operations. In the new military doctrine of nuclear weapons remains the role of deterrence and threat. The main goal of NATO nuclear forces - are shown in documents Alliance-policy remains: preserving peace and avoiding war or any kind of constraint. They are designed and introduced new technologies, high-tech weapons that defy the old military doctrine. Placing them on the battlefield itself as the new doctrine to focus on close coordination between ground and air strikes on echelons in depth to prevent one, two, and next to reach the theater of operations and, most significantly, the use of new technologies to hit targets previously assigned to nuclear

weapons¹³. This reduces the risks of nuclear confrontation;

- military action, fighting in particular, will differ greatly from those in the Second World War and postwar military conflicts. Today, as in future military action is individualized, in comparison with the postwar by: scale in time and space, forces and means, complexity, intensity, sudden changes of situations at all levels warfare will result in all environments, both on land, water, air, underwater and in space, the use of forces and diverse means superior tactical and technical characteristics, having a greater mobility, firepower, battle, precision, increased effect desolation and destruction, which makes technological surprise and to take measures of prevention will continue to play an important role, particularly manevrier character actions, insisting in particular on the surround and back, high consumption of ammunition, fuel and other materials destruction of communication channels and nodes, works of art, and huge population displacement on ethnic, religious., tend, in most cases, to avoid direct confrontation, front, on the actions taken by small parties, with a fire power, relative autonomy in action, through a variety of tactical methods, particularly the sides, every depth device and the enemy where and when they least expect it.

- success on the battlefield will be based in future on a thorough organization and preparation of action in the smallest details, but a normalization clear, precise and flexible. In this sense, the armies of almost all developed countries in Europe, North America, Middle East and Asia have increased concerns for the development of new

¹³ Cf. *Organizația Nord-Atlantică, Parteneriat și cooperare*, A.I.S.M., București, 1994, p. 45.

regulations to fight in line with strategic objectives, the development of modern technology and organizational structures adopted or pending, with new design concepts to the military and for situations other than war, and that today's commanders and future action on the lowest step of the military hierarchy is consistent with policy objectives conflict followed by the highest authority. The military will evolve with developments in postmodern society. The transition period will be marked by numerous conflicts in which the armies of the doctrines, structures and equipment company specific information will prevail. Asymmetric reactions to modern military action probably will last a long time, they taking the place of conventional military conflict.

Such types of wars (military conflict) will be taken by states / coalitions of states that have strong economic and scientific development, able to support the cost of preparing the forces and means in a position to conduct modern warfare. Modern battlefield is determined by a number of probable and potential factors of instability:

- balance of power - now fully defined, located in a reconfiguration process, attended all the tension and friction;
- nationalism - or globalist manifestation integrate trends at regional or continental determine reaction forces sees this as an attack on the existence of nation or ethnic group;
- religious disputes - collisions caused by European religious trends: Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Islam - the superiority and supremacy over other ones, the idea can be extended to other religious currents that we refer to those of the world;
- rivalry - between different groups of countries and organizations are expected to capture and maintain leadership in the areas of political, economic, military and informational;
- Demographics - population growth, (especially) in areas with seizures will cause feeding problems and ethnic and religious conflicts, and significant population shifts to new areas with physical attractiveness;
- difficulties of governance - growing problem, caused by inefficient economic policies and

inability to solve the problems of development and distribution of goods;

- Increase technology - allowing states and private companies have new technologies that enable the emergence of instabilities in both domestic and international economic and military components generated by the export of strategic, smart weapons and ammunition;
- Environmental risks - caused both by natural disasters, as well as artificial ones (pollution, radioactive contamination, chemical or biological, nuclear accident, etc..) That may be the germs of interstate tensions;
- proliferation and modernization of weapons systems - is a phenomenon whose magnitude is increasing, being directly proportional to the support of possible threats to internal and international stability and security.

All these factors, which may be added and others who now are not taken into account, can become the seeds of future conflict and may imply the existence of simultaneous operations against various threats and risks.

Renewal of permanent technological and doctrinal change of the precursor elements are to conduct future warfare. Spectacular developments in these areas lead unequivocally to significant changes in the form of ongoing management and especially military operations. This will occur as a result of applying new technologies in military systems, which will combine with new operational concepts, which involve substantial adjustment to improve organizational forms character and leadership of military operations, causing a significant increase in their effectiveness and potential fighting. These acquisitions have qualitative influence on the amplitude of battlefield management, simultaneity of operations, means of communication and application of war.

Therefore, the most important characteristics of future war could be: the use of strategies "ennobled" as a result of the use of sophisticated weapons and weapons systems, performance, featuring more intelligence and significantly reduce human inaccuracy, loss of the class of confrontation and fluid battlefield use, digitized, three-dimensional dynamic, aggressive actions to promote philosophy



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peaceful activities concealed significant, subtle use of lethal weapons to defeat the enemy and only in critical situations of the lethal but limited duration and strategic objectives; implementation of flexible military structures, modular, mobile, efficient logistic support, timely and effectively, promoting the management system based on the principle of accountability in the controlled setting decision, the widespread use of specific procedures guerrilla warfare, the psychological influence and media poisoning communications while simultaneously engaging the entire battle space, using conventional means and techniques that involve mind, the image, the physical and physiological fighter. Mutations produced in the company require a true revolution in military art, a revolution to reflect new economic and technological functions. Science and communication will be the twenty-first century engines. Produce smart weapons smart tools. Nothing better than showing how conflicts were conducted in the Persian Gulf and Yugoslavia, which may be characterized as a war of spirit against

matter.

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