

TRANSPERSONAL WAR, OBJECT OF MILITARY SCIENCE?

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Abstract: *In order to define the object of military science, it is necessary to explain some notions, concepts and phrases: military action, military science and military art. These, over the decades, have acquired new meanings and transformed, which is presented in a concise form in this article. At the end of the paper, the authors give a unique definition of the object of military science.*

Keywords: *military action, military science, military art, warfare, the object of military science.*

Before defining the object of military science it is necessary to determine what military action or operation, military science and art mean; all these notions are explained in the Monitor of the Army (Monitorul Oastei in Romanian), from 1861, of the United-Principalities and we will present them further, preserving the patina (color) of the past times.

“Order is the settlement of several units... So is called Order of Battle, when the troop is deployed in combat formation. Order in the echelons is that in which the different units of different strengths are placed parallel to each other but do not have the same axis... To know these formations, these different orders, and their use, constitute what is called tactics. There are three kinds of tactics: 1st Elementary Tactics...; 2nd Army Tactics... relates to the different movements and maneuvers of several battalions...; 3rd Great Tactics... refers to the maneuvers of the various weapons that make up an army or an army corps.

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An army can only work with a purpose, which will be methodical, and the movements are good, only when they are executed according to the plan made by the Chief General. This troop movement is what is called the Strategy... dealing not only with the various weapons, but still with the area on which the army has to maneuver.

In any war, two cases are presented: either the army goes to meet the enemy's army or awaits it. There are only two kinds of wars: in the first case it is offensive, and in the second defensive".¹

"The war is a battle between two armies, and his target to crush, to destroy all the enemy powers and to force him accept all the conditions set by the opponent. "²

"The military science..., about the small operations of the war, will take its own name of military art... Military art is science that has its own particular rules. It has to be possessed by a good army chief: science, penetration, tact. Thus, in a battle, if some troops are attacked by the cavalry, they should form a square, here is the science, if they see a forest, ... they go to it, here is the penetration; if it uses its own minute (the right time – A/N) to get in, here is tact. Sometimes there are cases in war when science is powerless, but these cases are rare and therefore must not conclude that science cannot exist. Science is a system of (knowledge – A/N) rational knowledge; art is the application of the science... All those who have strayed from the rules of military science have encountered defeats, when those who on the contrary have followed these rules, have seen their sciences crowned with success."³

"Military art is divided into two parts:

- 1. The design and execution of the military operations;*
- 2. The way to use troops, that is, tactics."⁴*

¹ Ordin de di cu No. 35, București, 3 februarie, Anul 1861, pp. 125-127.

² *Ibidem*, p. 142.

³ *Ibidem*, p. 58.

⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 59.

140 years after the emergence and publication of these ideas, the Military Sciences Treaty Vol. I, (appeared in 2001 at the Military Publishing House) was developed, stating that “*The object of study of Military Science is the military action*”.⁵

Military doctrine “*is a formal expression of military knowledge and thinking, which the army accepts as relevant at a given time, covering the nature of the conflict, preparing the army for conflicts and the method of involvement in the conflict to achieve success... it is rather descriptive than prescriptive, requiring judgment in application. It does not establish a dogma, nor does it provide a list of procedures, but rather is an authoritative guide, describing how the military thinks about the fight and not how it fights. As such, it tries to be sufficiently defined to guide military activity, but versatile enough to adapt to a wide variety of situations.*”⁶

“*A study of U.S. Air Force university personnel (1948) functionally defined military doctrine as those concepts, principles, policies, tactics, techniques, practices and procedures essential for efficiency in organizing, training, equipping and hiring its tactical and service units.*”⁷

With regard to the taxonomy of military actions, that paper states that they can be divided into three main types”

- “*military action by essence (armed struggle);*
- *military action by destination;*
- *actions associated with the struggle, which fall between lethality and non-lethality.*”⁸

⁵ Valentin Arsenie, *Tratat de Știință Militară*, Vol. I, Editura Militară, 2001, p. 20.

⁶ Canada Department of National Defence. *The Conduct of Land Operations* B-GL-300-001/FP-000, 1998: iv–v.

⁷ Evaluation Division, Air University. “*To Analyze the USAF Publications System for Producing Manuals*”, staff study, 13 July 1948, quoted in Futrell, Robert Frank. *Ideas, Concepts, Doctrine: Basic Thinking in the United States Air Force, 1907–1960*. December 1989, Air University Press.

⁸ Valentin Arsenie, *op. cit.* p. 21.

In another paper it specifies that " the dichotomy between conventional and unconventional in military action is forced, at least in absolute theoretical terms, because currently these two dimensions are coexisting within the same actions and their joints can ensure success"⁹. The military actions take place today "in a fluid, multidimensional battle space, encompassing both conventional and unconventional elements."¹⁰

Recently, A. Manolea PhD divides military actions into five types:

- *"the mono-type, which is the basis, tactical level and is at the origin of other more complex military actions. They do not take into account the generating causes and are characterized by the insignificance of non-military elements;*
- *the binary type to which the military element predominates but sometimes the political element can be predominant. It can be manifested at both tactical and operational-strategic levels;*
- *the special type highlights the manifestation of political force. Special actions are carried out by forces specifically constituted and prepared and can be mono or binary;*
- *the multiple type comprises a heterogeneous set of political, diplomatic, economic, informational and military essentials gathered to impose the belligerent conflict;*
- *the terrorist type in which military action is carried out individually or in a small group."¹¹*

The same author also makes a classification of military actions: 1) potential and 2) actionable. Potential ones "prepare the ground" through military pressure (threat of force use) to intimidate the opponent by

⁹ Teodor Frunzeti, Convențional și neconvențional în acțiunile militare, *Revista de Științe Militare*, Nr.2 (35) Anul XIV, 2014, p. 15.

¹⁰ *Ibidem*, p.16.

¹¹ Aliodor Manolea, *Stări amplificate ale conștiinței. Acțiunea beligenă și influențarea psihoinformațională distală*, Ed. Universitară, București, 2017, p. 29.

deploying and redeploying forces or “by maneuvers, applications, pre-operations, as well as by psychological influence.”¹²

In 2001 it was considered that all of these categories of military actions carried out in a given area “and having a duration over time, constitute the battlefield”¹³. Yet, nowadays, the phrase “battlefield” is no longer used, but that of “battle space” or “war space”.

Other researchers went further and concluded that today: “the conflicts of the future will also take place beyond the traditional reality of the battlefield, in a virtual space with implications in the real plane, an unpredictable space, little known and accepted as a critical element for achieving success.”¹⁴

In the 21st century “the war space has extended to current continental and intercontinental spaces, to spaces seen, unseen or imagined.”¹⁵

Researcher Aliodor Manolea considers that in the war space “in addition to land, naval, air, cosmic, cyber or virtual space, the psychic, mental space is highlighted”¹⁶, which confirms the foresight of some researchers, who since 2001 have stated that in military science there are always new disciplines, new “interdisciplinary, border branches, namely: military psychology, military sociology, military leadership, strategic games theory and others, whose object of study is being outlined.”¹⁷

Thus, in this respect, Paul K. Davis considers that “the revolution in military affairs implies a paradigm shift in the nature and execution of

¹² *Ibidem*, p. 28

¹³ Valentin Arsenie, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

¹⁴ Dan M., *Managementul influențării sociale în conflictele moderne*, Editura Topform, București, 2009, p. 3.

¹⁵ Marin V., Aspecte filozofice ale relației dintre polemologie și geopolitică. Spațiul ca domeniu de confluență geopolitico-polemologică, în *Geopolitica - Anul II, nr.7-8 - Geopolitica conflictelor sfarsitului de mileniu*, 2005, p. 39.

¹⁶ Aliodor Manolea, *op. cit.*, p.28.

¹⁷ Valentin Arsenie, *op. cit.*, p. 33.

military operations, which either causes one or more essential abilities of a dominant actor to become obsolete, irrelevant, or creates one or more such unprecedented capabilities in some new dimensions of war, or both."¹⁸

One of the new disciplines is that proposed by Aliodor Manolea: "The belligerent action and the distal psycho-informational influence". The author identified "a specific profile for the military to facilitate their *Psycho-Informational Distal Influence (PsiDI)* as an offensive-defensive weapon, both as inductors and as receivers, in complex situations of asymmetric threats, in the event of crisis or war. For this, through the experimental research carried out, we have demonstrated the existence in itself of the phenomenon of *Psycho-Informational Distal Induction (PsiDI)* both intentional (DI-I) and non-intentional (DI-NI),"¹⁹ the military analyst wrote.

If in 2001 it could be considered that "military action is based on a complex social relationship, namely, the political conflict relationship (the social relationship that arises from the armed conflict between social groups, peoples, nations, states, coalitions of states), in its sharpest form of manifestation, violence"²⁰, today this military action "as a military act with a complex structure, comprises a set of military, political, diplomatic, economic, psychological, scientific and other activities and measures, which are designed, planned and executed to achieve an objective, a mission."²¹

Therefore, military action is based on more issues than the political conflict relationship (which is a complex social relationship). Today, the will of the adversary who will be "submissive by annihilating his volitional effort to resist. For this purpose, the victim must be economically served,

¹⁸ *Military Transformation? Which Transformation, and What Lies Ahead?*, available at <http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1413.html>, accessed on 12 Dec. 2019.

¹⁹ Aliodor Manolea, *Războiul transpersonal realitate sau ficțiune în contemporaneitate*, Editura Top Form, București, 2019, p.10.

²⁰ Valentin Arsenie, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

²¹ Aliodor Manolea, Aliodor Manolea, *Stări amplificate ale conștiinței. Acțiunea beligenă și influențarea psihoinformațională distală*, Ed. Universitară, București, 2017, p. 13.

perfectly known, hit in its “nervous centers”, literally and figuratively, annihilated internationally by the narcotization of domestic and international public opinion, and so on. “*Thus, slowly, slowly, a new kind of war began to take shape. At the same time, the components of this type of war are concrete, and there is more or less outlined throughout history, namely the military component, the economic component, the informational component, the psychological component, the imagological component.*”²²

The “Mind Control” phenomenon can be used in the belligerent action. “*Mind control is usually defined as a general term for a series of controversial theories and/or techniques designed to undermine an individual’s control over one’s own thinking, behavior, emotion or decision, or to manipulate a person’s consciousness.*”²³

Transpersonal War – subject of Military Science?

Regarding the difficulty of framing in Military Science, the theme addressed in the research carried out on the Transpersonal War over time, it can be said that this is a complex one, with clear characteristics of interdisciplinarity and knowledge on the border between reality and imagination. However, this is how human knowledge evolves, which was once imaginary becomes a concrete reality. Returning to the classification in the Military Science of the approached field, nothing stops us from considering that the Psycho-Informational Distal Influence (PsiDI) can very well be classified as one of “*those concepts, principles, policies, tactics, techniques, practices and procedures essential for efficiency in the*

²² Marin V., *op. cit.*, p. 40.

²³ Binhi V.N., Electromagnetic Aspect of Mind Control: A Scientific Analysis, disponibil la <http://www.michaelrobinett.com/private/Electromagnetic%20aspect%20of%20mind%-20control%5B1%5D.pdf> accessed on 15 Feb. 2012.

organization, training, equipping and hiring of its tactical and service units.”²⁴

So, it makes sense to talk about the psychological approach in Military Sciences, which refers to the most precious resource in a conflict – the human being.

Conflicts exist in the most varied forms, both at the political, social and family level. Behavioral symptoms of these conflicts are violence, murder, rape, physical and verbal abuse. The emotional symptoms of these inner conflicts are: frustration, jealousy, arrogance, anger and hatred. Inner conflicts, for the human being, have the significance of existential impulses. The cause of these conflicts is human nature.

Psychologically, to understand conflicts, hostilities and violence, all we have to do is look inside ourselves. Aggression is a potential event that manifests itself through a certain psychological structure and due to certain psychic processes. When we talk about inner conflict, we mean the eminently dual structure of the human emotional construct whose facets are not balanced. Adding instinctual foundations, we have the cause of the manifestation of external conflict, of the war escalation.

“In today’s geopolitical and military conditions, the soldiers are subjected to stress, conditioning, emotional programmatic dysfunctions with consequences on the mental balance, on the state of health, psycho-human characteristics that can be influenced by both classical, conventional and unconventional methods.”²⁵

Today, a new concept on how to manifest a new type of war is being presented: Hybrid Warfare. This facet of the old war *“influences the military-strategic, operational and tactical levels of the war and manifests itself in: the type and physiognomy of the categories of army forces, the*

²⁴ Canada Department of National Defence, *The Conduct of Land Operations* B-GL-300-001/FP-000, 1998.

²⁵ Aliodor Manolea, Ways to increase resilience to hybrid threats transcendent warfare - transpersonal war component of hybrid warfare, *Revista de Științe Militare*, nr 1/2018, pp. 69-76.

organization/structure of forces, appropriate concepts, doctrines, strategies and specific procedures.”²⁶

“Within the multidimensionality of the belligerent action specific to the Transpersonal War, the actions of Psycho-Informational Distal Influence (PsiDI) have characteristics that can be defined in the context of the taxonomy of military actions and the system of military action areas in armed combat:

- operate in the space of the human psyche;
- it does not require material interventions in the operational field;
- is carried out by operators remote from the targets;
- the actions cannot be intercepted or jammed by electronic tools of war, thus the secret is ensured during the conduct of distal influencing actions;
- they have a specific physiognomy, within the framework of military actions, deriving from specificity of their own actions and other structures;
- they have an intensely specialized instrumental dimension;
- use forces, means and procedures of action corresponding to the proposed objectives;
- it acts in particular, according to defining conceptions.”²⁷

Regarding the place and role of PsiDI (Psycho-Informational Distal Influence) in the military body, actions of this type could be classified in the Department of Psychological Operations as the Psycho-informational Operations Office.

As regards the physiognomy of distal psycho-informational operations, a characteristic is that specific actions can be directed against:

- the declared opponent;

²⁶ Aliodor Manolea, *Stări amplificate ale conștiinței. Acțiunea beligenă și influențarea psihoinformațională distală*, Ed. TopForm, București, 2017, p. 13.

²⁷ Aliodor Manolea, *Modalități de creștere a rezilienței la amenințările hibride. Transcendent warfare - războiul transpersonal componentă a hybrid warfare-războiul hibrid*, *Revista de Științe Militare*, nr. 1/2018, p.73.

- self-forces;
- Allied forces;
- undecided elements;
- the population;
- other categories of people.

The effects of the conduct of distal psycho-informational actions are:

- making available information taken by specific techniques;
- implementation to the target staff of the psycho-emotional, attitudinal, behavioral and cognitive changes pursued;
- psycho-informational protection.

The taxonomy of activities manifested by distinct actions belonging to the field of distal psycho-informational operations can be as follows:

- remote viewing actions for gathering information;
- distal psycho-informational actions themselves;
- psycho-informational protection activities.
- actions against management and command capacity:
 - their own troops,
 - their management and command staff,
 - allied personnel,
 - the population,
 - other categories.

Missions to be carried out can be divided into two categories: internal missions and external missions.

Internally, the main mission will be to continuously prepare for the execution of orders and actions to ensure the distal psycho-informational support of any military operation carried out by the armed forces.

External missions will be consistent and will be carried out at the orders of the NATO echelons' commanders in which the personnel is assigned.

Missions that can be performed at different levels can be as follows:

- at the strategic level, the Operations will aim to influence opinion leaders and through them decision-making processes;
- at the operational level, in a specific theatre of operations, distal psycho-informational operations can focus on leaders and processes to achieve well-defined political-military objectives;
- at the tactical level, distal psycho-informational operations will be carried out according to local action plans and the feedback process will take place directly from the field.

“In the future there will be no more wars similar to those of the past, but a new type of war will emerge – the Transpersonal War. Its internal elements will be based on principles much changed as compared to the previous ones, principles that will have to be identified and defined. If the first-generation wars were based on human masses, the second-generation wars were based on firepower, and the third-generation wars put into operation the principle of maneuvering given by technological power and speed, fourth generation wars correspond to the information age, including the new military revolution. These are extensive wars, encompassing practically all areas: political, economic, social, cultural and military. What about the fifth-generation wars?”²⁸

The study of international research on the elements of the Transpersonal War shows that there is a certain censorship regarding the publication of the results obtained, on several grounds. Some would be those of the extraordinary possibilities that open up regarding the collection of data, of classified information, the discovery of the targets' locations, the influence of combative and command human force in order to achieve victory.

In support of these ideas, researchers in the United States Army argue that *“the real challenge is not asymmetric or hybrid warfare, but*

²⁸ Aliodor Manolea, *Aplicabilități militare ale stărilor amplificate ale conștiinței în războiul Transpersonal*, Ed. Topform, București, 2019, p. 128.

rather is what is called Transcendent Warfare, a new form of war that transcends all previously known patterns.”²⁹ It is that capacity that would allow a country or entity to redefine and elevate war to completely different levels and dimensions from what it is currently known.

“At the level of current general knowledge, the Transpersonal War appears unthinkable or even impossible, because it goes beyond the parameters established by everyday reality. However, the observed performance and the results of the scientific research obtained go beyond the existential reality and the principles of current science. In these circumstances, the impact of transcendent war extends beyond the usual methods and offers a look beyond the possibilities of everyday life, in transpossibilities... It also has the potential for fundamental change and extension of the momentary understanding of the present to such an extent that it becomes possible to manipulate the parameters of reality.

The conclusion expressed by U.S. Army researchers is that the first nation or group or entity, which updates, implements, Transcendent Warfare, will possess a strategic advantage that could prove insurmountable.”³⁰

In conclusion, the object of study of military science is the totality of potential military actions (type: mono; binary; special; multiple; terrorist) and non-military (political, social, economic, warlike action and distal psycho-informational influence - intentional and unintentional -, imagological, "Mind Control", Transpersonal Warfare actions - on the border between reality and beyond reality - diplomatic, psychological, mental, scientific, IPsiD, etc.) that take place in the battlespace (terrestrial,

²⁹ Bremseth L.R., (United States Navy, Commander), „Unconventional Human Intelligence Support: Transcendent and Asymmetric Warfare Implications of Remote Viewing”, 28 April 2001, *Mental Phenomena. Journal of Scientific Exploration*. Volume 10, Number 1 (2001):1-23m disponibil la <http://www.reviewer.com/Bremseth.pdf>, accessed on 28 Nov. 2012.

³⁰ Aliodor Manolea, *Războiul transpersonal în cercetări, Transpersonal War-Experimental Research*, Ed. Topform, București, 2019, p. 194.

naval, aerial, cosmic, cybernetic/virtual, psychic, mental, seen, unseen or imaginary spaces, etc.) that are designed, planned, organized and executed to accomplish an objective (mission) internally and externally.

The security/insecurity



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