

## THE MILITARY STRATEGY AND OTHER TYPES OF STRATEGIES

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*The military strategy enrolls a major political decision regarding the use of military forces, means, resources and actions not only for enforcing its own will over the adversary but also for accomplishing some security and defense-related aims and objectives and other goals than the ones coming strictly from the war phenomenon.*

*Strategy generally represents the science, the art, the experience and the means to shape a political decision, and also to harmonize the estimated effects of certain actions with the axiological dimensions of the political-military factor. It results that the military strategy is the science, art, experience and means to put into practice a political decision regarding the composition, training and means assigned for war and the armed conflict, and also the means of military expertise is done for the political decision maker.*

*Thus, the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) has not reached yet its final form, and is still undergoing a complex process of evolution in order to elaborate a continuous and structured cooperation in what concerns the EU security and defense. The Romanian strategy of independence and unity chose and implemented the most suitable forms of actions: the alliance with one great power to counterbalance the strength of the other. So did Michael the Brave by his political strategy of unifying and centralizing the Romanian state, and his political-military plan materialized in 1599-1600.*

Strategy appeared first in the military field, in ancient times, and was transmitted by oral tradition. The first strategy theorist, who left us a written work, is Sun Tzu, who lived in China in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. In Ancient Greece, Thucydides defined strategy as: an elaborated art of the war and a perfect understanding of the relationship between the political and the military man<sup>1</sup>.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Jung referred to the civil strategy, and Dupuis promoted the ideas of integral strategy, that could control the three types of strategies: military, governmental and diplomatic<sup>2</sup>.

Limited to small political-military fields, strategy has become today a science studied within the military education, i.e., **the scientific strategy**. Strategy is both an art

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<sup>1</sup> Hervé COUTAU-BEGARIE, *Breviar de strategie*, Editura SITECH, Craiova, 2002, p.6

<sup>2</sup> *Idem*, p.7.