

# OPINIONS ABOUT MILITARY LOGISTICS IN A TURBULENT MEDIUM SECURITY

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**Abstract:** *In the natural world, turbulence involves violent demonstrations, random appearances, unpredictability. Scientists have developed chaos theory to explain some possible variants of development of events that have a given initial state and a number of deterministic assumptions. In these cases, the initial process can take the exponential expression as a form of incorporation of disturbances.*

*Turbulence, for any social environment, especially for the security environment, means extra risk and uncertainty. Policy makers use the security risks to cover their uncertainties, subordinating national security of an umbrella collective, which makes collective security risks to become national security and safety risks.*

*Since logistics is perceived as material and technical base and incentive management implementation of any kind, political, economic, security and so on globalization, it becomes responsible for how is conceived the bearing structure of the global security environment. By logistics it is smoothed the way to globalization and the same by logistics are germinating causes triggering turbulences of security environment.*

**Keywords:** *turbulence; logistics; security; management; marketing; strategy; principle; safety; globalization; defence; competitiveness; lead; quality.*

## 1. TURBULENT SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

**T**he start of this century and millennium opens a new era in the international politics wherein the general security is characterized by unpredictable actions meant to overlap the so-called unipolar world and to consecrate a new world order grounded on the evidence of many power centres. In this phase, the risks factors against the national security are multiplying

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and diversifying and the strategic mutations covering the political, economic, social and confessional fields generate new approaches of different nature conflicts' physiognomy defining and the structuring of military actions preparation and leading systems.

The nowadays security environment is strongly marked by macro-social and macro-economic processes from which are emphasized: intensification of globalization actions; European Union enlargement; intensification of action to redefine NATO's role and missions; the accentuation of Russia preoccupations to get increasing important role in managing the great issues of humankind; stronger affirmation of Asian countries in important fields of world life; obvious decay of Iraq situation; worsening of incompatibilities from the Arabian-Israelian area; worsening of some social, political and religious conflicts in countries from Asian area; reopening of nuclear weapons proliferation dossiers; apparition of some groups of state publicly manifesting against the present world order, particularly against the role played by the USA in it; exacerbation of inter-religious tensions; emphasize and diversification of terrorist actions; increase of disobedience of pauperized population around the world's greatest metropolises etc.

To all these are added the global natural phenomena as: climate heating; lack of potable water; extension of deserted areas; deforestation; diminution of ozone layer; icebergs melting; multiplication of violent meteorological phenomena, etc. Different economic-social development conditions and historical realities characteristic for each country emphasize the diversity of national, also multitude of real difficulties the community of states should manage and to which this is needed to find generally accepted solutions. Once with the disappearance of the integrated communist block, there are appreciations there are favourable conditions for the actual security environment to engage in a real dialogue wherein the cooperation, consultation and mutual help to become basic values of the new International Relations. Although, despite the intensification of political dialogue and preventive diplomacy, there are appreciations there will maintain tensions peculiarly generated by issues related to national minorities, access to energetic resources, armaments control and religious intolerance, etc.

The lack of correlations in the functioning of security systems and bodies and the endless prolongation of situations improperly solved can fire up some local conflicts able to easily extend to the zone and regional level, with hardly predictable consequences.

In the actual context, there are appreciations the international security and the national defence determines a greater involvement of the democratic states but also of the international bodies<sup>1</sup> specialized in protecting and promoting the co-existence values unanimously accepted.

Romania, as NATO and European Union member country, aware of its appurtenance to the European culture, sharing euro-Atlantic values and occidental democracy principles promotes and protects the national interests by fulfilling the security goals strongly concordant with the obligations and responsibilities assumed in their framework. For the position as NATO and European Union member state, Romania is conferred the status as bridge to a new Russia, springboard for the occidental interests over the Black Sea, Caucasus and Asia and coagulator of integration aspirations of the countries from Balkans and Eastern Europe which is a strategic dimension of Romanian foreign policy<sup>2</sup>.

This asserts not only reconsideration of geopolitical and geostrategic role of Romania but also a qualitative reassessment of political, diplomatic, cultural, economic, military or different nature potential it can play in order to fulfil common goals.

Active participant to the management and resolution of crisis situations, Romania proves it became a real stability and security factor. The political guidelines and options of it are coming to prove it direction to democratic values and market economy with active participation to the circuit of universal material and spiritual values and the ongoing of reform process of the Romanian society, of strengthening the market economy and democratic institutions, concomitantly with the provision of a high ratio of citizens safety and wellness represent defining milestones of the fully integration process of Romania in the Euro-Atlantic political, economic and collective security structures.

In the new configuration of interests areas for NATO, to Romania was recognized the geostrategic value and, therefore, it was attributed the role as "strategic control spot" of the space situated to the East of the Black Sea which many annalists already consider as "zero spot" of Euro-Atlantic global policy for the next decades<sup>3</sup>. Romania status as NATO member country and its geographical

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<sup>1</sup> General Staff, *NATO transformation involvement on the force, training, learning and acquisition planning in the Romanian Army*, study, Bucharest, 2004, pp.3-7.

<sup>2</sup> Ibidem, p.3.

<sup>3</sup> Lt. G.I. Bădălan Eugen, PhD, Bg. G.I. Frunzeti Teodor, PhD, *Forces and trends to the European Security Medium*, A.F.T. Publishing House, 2003, p.29.

position allow to the Alliance to have the control over the Black Sea Basin and Eurasia, by facilitating confinable connections with the hot spots in the Middle East. Also, it is expected as the proximity of the NATO area of responsibility in the Black Sea Basin to provide the direct control over the crisis regions from Central Asia and the surveillance of energetic resources routes from the Caucasus space and the Caspian Sea offering a plus of credibility to our country's proposals over the realization of a direct connection over the Black Sea of the oil transportation network from Caucasus to Europe.

From military regard, in the NATO Southern region, Romania is the second military force following Turkey. This is very important in the regional security and stability equation if there are considered the sense of reforms from the military field and the experience of Romanian units participation in the NATO-led operations in Balkans.

The evolution of the ongoing events and their predictability shows the strengthening of the Trans-Atlantic connection remains essential for the fulfilment of new security architecture for regional and global security and stability. In the context of Romania integration in NATO and EU produced essential changes in the provisioning of our country's security, meaning the risk of a direct armed aggression over Romania, on short and medium term, is less probable. But, by its active engagement to the local crises and conflicts management and resolution, inclusively to the antiterrorist campaign, Romania proved and still proves it was and is a real factor of stability and security.

In regard to own security interests and goals, the engagements of Romanian armed forces are oriented to an increasing participation to a complex range of multinational operations, including as regards the multinational logistics support as leader nation or role specialized nation for NATO conducted military operations.

As a whole, the Romanian security environment is, firstly, the security environment wherein NATO and the European Union involves, and, secondly, it is own environment for each country engaged along democratization and market economy.

Now, at the beginning of millennium, it is considered "the global and continental system encounters profound transformations in a very accelerated rhythm. These are determined by the development of some processes and phenomena of military and non-military nature directly impacting over the security of

states as well their policies to protect and promote the national interests"<sup>4</sup>. Of course, the risks to burst a major military confrontation in Europe significantly diminished but are still maintaining instability and crisis phenomena to the regional level, as well as trends of dividing, marginalization and isolation of some states, able to lead to a possible triggering of local conflicts, yet low intensity ones.

The military analysts more and more agree the idea the accent will progressively shift from the military risks and threats to non-military ones. Risks amplification and diversification as well as their directing in the circumstances of intern vulnerabilities existence correlated to favouring conjectures, can generate threats against the Romanian state stability and security justifying the adoption of some measures and adequate, flexible and efficient means of action.

If, generally, risk presumes a possible danger, the risks against national security covers a situational range characterized by "the presence of active or potential factors able to damage one state's security".<sup>5</sup>

Great part of the Romanian theorists systemized as risk factors against the national security the following situational states: gaps between the level of provisioning security and the stability ratio in the states from Romania vicinity; extern actions of inciting to extremism, intolerance, separatism and xenophobia able to damage the state's image and the promotion of democratic values; possible negative evolutions in sub-regional plan in the field of democratization of the political life, respect of human rights and economic development able to generate acute crises with destabilizing effects on wide area; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear technologies and armament and lethal nonconventional means; proliferation and development of terrorist, organized crime networks and those of human, drugs, armaments, munitions, radioactive and strategic materials etc., clandestine migration and the apparition of massive flows of refugees; limitation or forbidden of the Romanian state access to regional resources and opportunities important for the affirmation of the national interests; image-logical actions designed to damage country's image on international plan able to affect its credibility and seriousness in fulfilling the assumed engagements; undergoing of economic-financial actions eluding the legislative framework into force; sustaining the international politic terrorism actions in diversified form; destabilization of informatics system; the deliberated provocation of actions able to generate ecological disasters,

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<sup>4</sup> Collective, *Collection of terms, concepts and reference notions within military politics, armed national and defence security*, Military Publishing House, Bucharest, 2000, p.242.

<sup>5</sup> Lt. G.I. Bădălan Eugen, PhD, Bg. G.I. Frunzeti Teodor, PhD, quoted work, pp.30-32.

etc<sup>6</sup>. Vulnerability expresses certain state of a system incorporating certain weaknesses able to transform in risks whenever there are taken into consideration conscious actions of destabilization. In the national security field, vulnerability presumes "the characteristic of a system to suffer the loss or diminution of capability to fulfil the designed mission as result of submission to a certain level of effect (defined) owed to an artificial (created), hostile environment"<sup>7</sup>.

The vulnerabilities of the national security system can be generated by a multitude of factors in which framework there can be found: allotment of insufficient resources to the Armed Forces following the persistence of economic, financial and social problems generated by the unjustified prolongation of transition state and the delay in applying structural reforms; deepening of social inequities following the accentuation of corruption and proliferation of underground economy phenomena by the fault administration of the political framework; diminution of social cohesion and solidarity grounded on the decrease of citizens' living quality following the ineffective reactions of state's institutions in front of exacerbating the organized crime phenomena, disturb of public order and citizenship personal safety, diversification of potential forms of social conflict; disrespect of norms for environment protection in the functioning of some industrial objectives and ignoring the possibility to produce some malfunctions in accomplishing the assumed engagements by adhesion to NATO; the maintenance of a low level of territorial infrastructure; misunderstanding or ignoring the processes joining the globalization phenomena, etc.

The threats against security are coming from the intentions of other states or pressuring groups to attempt to the current state of security in order to obtain certain advantages. If, generally, threat represents the danger needed to be counteracted, each system built for this desiderate must take into account just from the designing phase the sum of potential dangers against it to become operational.

Therefore, the threat by force in the security plan understood as "action by which one state or many states do political, economic, military or different nature acts in order to impose other state or other states to renounce to the full exercitation of sovereign rights and attributes"<sup>8</sup> needs the fulfilment of certain system security as to be able to counteract the most serious threat. In certain conditions, the greatest

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<sup>6</sup> General Staff, *NATO transformation involvement on the force, training, learning and acquisition planning in the Romanian Army*, study, Bucharest, 2004, p.284.

<sup>7</sup> Ibidem, p.30.

<sup>8</sup> Collective, *Dictionary of reference terms, specific to the military communication*, Military Publishing House, Bucharest, 2000, p.83.

part of the risks and threats can transform in threats against the national security. As a matter of fact, the security system must such manage the risks and vulnerabilities as to deter.

The treats are finished by provocations as intended actions undergone in order to oblige the target state to react in a certain manner. Around them detach by their insidious character, the nonconventional challenges comprising terrorist actions, the threat to use the weapons of mass destruction, actions of informational war nature, sabotages, restraint or forbidden of the access to energetic and raw materials resources, etc.

The governmental bodies and the military theorists appreciate on short and medium term Romania it is not threatened by a direct armed aggression against its national territory and do not consider either state as potential enemy. Nevertheless, there are appreciations the risks and threats against the national security are maintaining and they need to be correspondingly managed, individually and in the coalition framework.

Widely, businessmen have certain vision over the world and a certain set of principles appeals to in order to confront the changes perceived in the marketplace, referral of the economic environment. At their turn, social entities of any professional or political perspective, have own visions and specific principles becoming operable when the security environment is submitted to some pressures generated by changing forces.

In time, individuals and social entities were able to appreciate the security environment as normal environment wherein development and prosperity represented essential characteristics, the ensemble generating optimism, trust and happiness, or as an unfriendly environment wherein the conflict states, threats and uncertainties became essential characteristics, the ensemble generating pessimism and actions specific for survival.

This dual vision of security environment is about to modify. As the security environment became interconnected to the global level, each event can generate sudden transgression from the normality state to the abnormality, management of shocks produced by disturbing events becoming main characteristic of security environment management.

There are events producing daily shocks of different intensities over the international security environment but also over the management of area, regional, organizational, security even over individual security. In many parts of the world, along all the human professions and specializations, organizationally globalized and

interconnected happens important things for the security environment, about which the public opinion can acknowledge shortly or can remain unknown for it. At any moment, groups or individuals threat with mass punishment other communities only from religious or nationalist reasons, tubes, airports, different nature institutions, organization of sportive, cultural and political meetings etc. becomes the target of some terrorist attempts, the excess of activeness from the part of some public authorities become press campaigns meant to generate social disobedience etc., all these are aspects of the security environments from certain part of the world, but which shocks are felt everywhere. For the exemplification, the conflict state in Syria effects over the tourism security in all the Middle East area, over the economic, financial and cultural affairs security of all the states Syria is part of, over international transportation security comprising Syria as operation element, etc.

Mali conflict generated security disturbance of work in firms from Algeria, damaging the employees came from African, European or even USA countries.

All leaders must recognize it passed from the analysis of environments from the perspective of events characterized by a successive development making possible the qualification of normal and abnormal states to the analysis of environments characterized by events with synchronized development wherein the normality needs the management of abnormal events. All are already found in a world of permanent turbulences, wherein the normality has as main characteristic the emphasize of an accentuated, unpredictable accentuation.

The economic globalization asserted because suggested greater order and safety in undergoing the businesses. To the horizon there were shown the principles of money, merchandises and labour force liberalization materializing in few years in the deepening of states economies, in the settlement of global connections between the particular firms. The basic consequence of these economic connections are found in an explosive commerce which already undergoes grounded other flows of information, financial flows and flows of products managed by internet with unimaginable speed. Thus, the sustainers of economic globalization supported the initiatives uprising the advantages of globalization in the diminution of costs, in the production acceleration, in diminution of poverty, in the enlargement to the global level of the civilization sustained by technology and information.

Suddenly, reality warns the globalization practices are also joined by "... a dark part, substantially increasing the ratio of risk and uncertainty for the producers and consumers. An event or a change in circumstances of a single country - meaning the bankruptcy of a bank, a crash on the stock market or immobile market,



or a political assassinate or a crush of the national currency - can diffuse in many countries and can create huge wave of turbulences, rolling the entire system to some totally unexpected results. The deliveries do not arrive in time; banks do not lend money and start to ask for reimbursement of credits, the employers discharged the workers and economies slide on a descendent spiral"<sup>9</sup>. Under these circumstances, also the security and safety environment starts to decay.

In the natural world, the influence presumes violent manifestations, random apparitions, unpredictability. The scientists elaborated chaos theory in order to explain some possible variables for events' ongoing which have initial given state and a number of determinist hypotheses. Therefore, an initial process can get an exponential expression as form to incorporate the disturbances.

Turbulence, as each social environment, particularly the security environment means a plus of risk and uncertainty. The political factors use security risks to cover own uncertainties subordinating the national security to a collective umbrella and this does as the collective security risks to also become national risks of security and safety.

A report aiming to identify the trends of world evolution by taking into consideration some factors to potentate them as: globalization, demography, ascension of some power in the world, erosion of some political global institutions, geo-climatic changes, energetic problems, etc. concluded the world will confront with disturbances, turbulence, chaos and violence. Violent changes to the government are predictable, escalation of armed conflict, massive diminution of budgets with social impact etc.<sup>10</sup> Since the nowadays globalized world characterizes by a synchronized fragility wherein the chaos news instantaneously spread, each threat to the security and safety aspects can generate truly investments' quarantine for different businessmen able to negatively influence the undergoing of the state situated on an emergence trend.

More then two decades ago, the normal security state was bipolar. Around USA and respectively USSR were aligned the majority of other states, the security disputes undergoing preponderantly in the UN framework, the world body recognized in security crises management. Following USSR dismantled, world security reported to a single military superpower.

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<sup>9</sup> Philip Kotler, John A. Caslione, *Chaotics. Management și marketing în era turbulențelor*, Editura Publica, București, 2009, p.21.

<sup>10</sup> In detail, *Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World*, U.S. Office of the National Intelligence Council, November, 2008.

Globally, many of USA satellite countries as well as many of the countries which were under the political and military influence of USSR seen they were compelled to manage individually their security environment. Concomitantly, the process of ignoring the global security institutions, particularly UN, the place where were developed principles and mechanisms universally available of world security defence, this happened because many G-type elitist forums appeared and asserted. The normality state of world security started to be traced by misunderstandings of the most important states, weather they were five, seven, ten or twenty of them.

Basically, the secretly meetings of some states have as strategic goal to agree on common interest issues and not only a basic approach of those, with the consultation of all nations. These global actions result did as on local plan to be emphasized the risks and threats against area and global security. Often, in majority of cases, USA as main actor of security environment, NATO, the European Union, even other states were involved in the installing of an agreed order. For example, the Iraq, Afganistan, former Yugoslavia, countries from the Northern Africa, Mali etc. situations represents the same cases wherein the changes of government regime were possible by great military actions wherein actively participated foreign military forces.

Certain situations represented the same turbulences of the world security environment, what entitles us to sustain the opinions in regard to which the normality situation of world security starts to be one of the unpredictable but also accentuated turbulences in an increasingly globalized world. Countries become more fearful and are ready to easily renounce to part of their sovereignty for the illusion of a recognized and integrated national security on a NATO type system. The result is multipolar world wherein are developed causalities and new mechanisms of threatening the security.

Nowadays security, which normality is given exactly by increased turbulence is quite different from the normal security of the bipolar world. Today, the peacetime and wartime do not succeed leaving enough time for certain ratios of predictability. Nowadays, world's country can expect many dramatic disturbances with major implications over security resulting in enhanced ratios of general risk and uncertainty for the security environment. Some of these defy treaties and agreements to which the countries are part in and the interests of moment become filters for public treatment of principles.

The new normality of security environment is given by the enhanced turbulence. Therefore, the states governs are provoked to understand it better, to accept it as a whole and then to imagine new ways and strategies to confront it.

## II. GLOBALYZING VALLENCES OF LOGISTICS

In order to answer to the questions referring to the significances of future logistics, the university professor Bernd Helmut Kortschak PhD, from the Economic University in Vienna<sup>11</sup>, insisted the logistics already determines complex interactions grounded on the labour division and the labour specialization between elements, functions, compartments and enterprises, between national and international, under the conditions of seller's market into a buyer market transformation. By this perspective, there is needed for the logistics to be considered as an instrument to optimize the efforts in certain fields of human activity, from the merchandises transportation to the hospital functioning, from a business negotiation to the assertion of measures to defend the environment, in a connection uniting the firm or organization logistics with the administrative area logistics, the national logistics with the European or world logistics.

The problems of getting far or close the raw materials and sub-ensembles from the places of their manufacturing, followed by the distancing or approaching the finite products from the final consumers were greatly increasing in the late three-four decades of XX century emphasizing the integrator processes of production and consumption. Also, since the integrated economy was supported by the electronic computer integration in the logistics flows, the logistics itself known a superior level of development, and now is represented by English emblems CIM - Computer Integrated Manufacturing, and CIL - Computer Integrated Logistics. Consequently, the present and future logistics step by step gets close to the organizational (firm) management spheres with remarkable effects in the field of stimulating the economic efficiency as well as in the plan of qualitative satisfaction of clients' requests, the relevance of modern logistics consisting in the managerial process of rigorous determination of the moment to find each milestone submitted to the transformation in the quantity and quality, in the spots requested by the chain creating value. The new logistics science and the logistics system functioning tend to focus on clear elements of time, distance and space as basic factors in all the

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<sup>11</sup> Korka, Mihail, *Time – an optimization factor of the economical agents activity*, article, Logistic Systems, no 2, August 1991, pp. 7-8. In detail, Kortschak, Bernd H., *Was is Logistik?*, wirtschfts – Forderungsinstitut der Handelsskammer, 1990.

exchange processes of goods, information and financial means taking place while the value is produced.

If under the conditions of producer's (seller's) market the goods were absorbed by the market, being enough the maximal exploitation of resources, with focus of the labour productivity growth, on the future market, specific for consumers' particularities, gains heaviness the activities specific for bargain sale. Certain productive patterns presume a rethinking of production, with focus on small series production even on production on demand, but also to proper costs, similar or smaller then the ones specific for the large or mass series production.

From logistical perspective, the interaction between the active and the passive elements of production constitutes a succession of ordinate phases, as regards the labour specialization but also to answer to the commandments about time, speed, distance and space, the relational chain being connected to the optimum creation of value. thus, the future logistics asserts as coordination science - with minimum costs of time, speed, distance and space of the active and passive elements in order to increase the capacity of flexibility and adaptability to the permanent modifications of framework-conditions of functioning of the market.

In order to encounter these commandments, the logistics must monitor watch over the competitive maintenance of firm on market, and the provision of the enterprise survival is determined by two goals, which become the financial limits of logistical optimization thus: at one hand, there must be obtained long time financial overpayment in order to cultivate the credibility of the enterprise in creditors's vision and, on the other hand, there must be favorable managed the current payment capacity.

In the context of a pronounced specialization of economic agents, the ongoing by the passive elements - materials, raw materials and energetic resources flows, of firm chain and distances between geographical interest spots presumes the use of some active elements - equipments, humans, machines, energy, information, by the transport structures which mission consist in covering these distances. but the logistical chain comprises the totality of units and activities intertwining between the sources of material raw, materials, sub-ensemble and energetic products supplied by an economic agent and the sale by the final consumer of the wanted product.

Under the conditions of economic activity undergone on the buyer's market while the goods get close to it, it rises the cost of risk financing to be in the impossibility to sell the product offered on market. Because the goods, once sent on

market hardly can be withdrawn to be improved under the conditions of stronger affirmation of buyer's market when appear very high supplementary costs owed to the distribution added differently from an enterprise to another to the production costs.

If in the late 30-40 years the costs manifested an increasing trend in the personnel, supply, design and production installations accomplishment field, they must be taken into consideration the opinions supporting the need to afford great importance to the signals coming from the cost of data processing, one of the future's logistics strategies regarding just the replacement of costly physical processes (deployment of materials) with processes of treating the information with benefic effects over the surrounding environment protection.

At one hand, the logistical solution presumes the reorganization of storage activities undergone by the firm starting from the requirements to select the goods closely concordantly to the buyers' demands, and, on the other hand, a logistical pattern of cooperation between producer, the detailed commerce and transportation partners by whom the intermediary storages become informational sources for the optimization of goods flows. The logistical approach of production actually coincides to the transition from processed products orientation to the stocks of materials management - product policy, to the conduct of fabrication and provision of materials flows fluency reaching to a mix of fabrication.

Essentially, professor Bernd Kortschak sustains the apparition of logistical management considered as new philosophy of firm leadership by the permeability of functional compartments correlated to decisions of "when, where, how much, why, etc." type with impact over the whole process of creating value. Even it is not seen isolated as process of a firm but as spatial process of all the functional structures with involvement role, the firm's efficiency integrating in the optimum efficiency of the group.

Moreover, sociologist Ilie Bădescu, starting from the significances inspired from A. Comte message, in conformity to whom the positivism preaching is the single real and complete religion states the logistics unifying with the institution and computer recovered for the real field the positive religion essences, the institutional computerized logistics being now apt to grow the situational states to the highest

ratio of human creation, single by its power to penetrate absolutely everything, from soul to intellect, from object to senses, from feelings to idea, etc.<sup>12</sup>

In order to get such powers, science must accumulate those types of capacities by which can be controlled space and time, the creation of these capacities representing the main preoccupation of logistics because the science without logistics contribution remains furthermore all that was, part of culture with great analytical power but low prospective power.

The human powers over the space and time were studied many time by religion and metaphysics and now they became object of study of science, owed to the synthesis between logistics, institutions and computer. The English terms Computer Integrated Manufacturing and Computer Integrated Logistics point out a new phase in the evolution of logistics, its computerized phase and the computerization of logistical operations. By this phase, science can keep under observance planetary even cosmic layouts, able to intervene in the temporal sequels succession transforming the successive temporal sequels in synchronized thus simultaneous even reversible sequels.

By the unifying of computerized logistics with the institution there reached to the logistical management from this moment being able to speak about institutional logistics.

From logistical perspective, sociologist Ilie Bădescu considers world is already shared in three logistical types of societies, as follows:

a) societies already entered in the corporatist era already adopting the corporatist logistics as principle of structural organization wherein the power of managers is different from the political power.

b) societies which are still in the time of classical industrial democracies, well-known by the British model and grounded on principles of public powers separation, with inside self-control by the civil societies of autonomous individuals free to adopt by own decisions forms of association dictated by the logics of interests and fulfilled under reasonable form of contracts.

c) societies which are in full era of masses, wherein it cannot be realized the individuals autonomy - specific for the civil society - and neither the corps autonomy specific for the corporatist model. This was the situation of communist countries and

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<sup>12</sup> Bădescu, Ilie, *Institutional Logistic and political field structure (contributions to the power study)*, work presented to the Sociologist Association in Romania, Sinaia, 1992.

is probably the - military or political - dictatorship situation from different parts of the planet.

By this perspective, Romania, barely exists from the masses era it is forced by the political elite to enter in the system of classical industrial democracies while the managerial component hardly tries to bring the society toward the corporatist system.

The new logistics is nowadays not only the way to follow toward new instrumental power of human but also the way to a new form of democracy which cannot detour but the elite with such egoism that they are caught in opposition to own peoples. In this acceptation, logistics refers to those systems and strategies by which there can be controlled the distances (between different units) and flows or temporal sequels of some logistical activities - as, for example, the transit of a chain of enterprises by the materials flows, raw materials and resources. This control means specific power to shorten the periods of time, compression of distances, inversion of temporal sequels, re-establishment of operations tact, etc. Distances to be transited compose the logistical chains which can be computerized controlled thus the institution gains anthropological features, being the same thinking system and action system.

The preoccupation centred on the institutional logistics developed outside the logistics, close related with the problematic of social harmony under the conditions of human groups dimension increase.

The institutional logistics describes the particular manner an institution grows - rhythms, forms, consequences, critical points of this process - meaning the institution's ages, how rapid it grows, gets mature and get old as thinking system as well as manner of action, meaning the replacement rate - what consequences, loss of synchronism, how and why it blocks in certain conditions, the growth and functionality of the institution, etc. From logistical perspective, in the late period of time it passes from the small institution to the megalithic institution which neither the strongest national states cannot control. Terrorism, money laundering, financial operations are examples of putting the state institutions in inferiority situation compared to institutions it directly guide them.

An institution is a model of collective thinking, commonly used by the members of a group in order to solve social issues they confront with. Combination, selection, dissemination, innovation and transformation of models of action and collective thinking – social logics – represent other field of study and research of institutional logistics. In any society it creates a true logistical field in the deep area

of collective conscience. It represents the logistical basis of institutions growth, manifesting as values, symbols, conceptions of social and political philosophy, thinking styles and languages.

The logistical basis of institution's growth has its own dynamic, own law of development. This basis, at general level, it is not the privileged opera of politicians, but the correlated effort of logistical bodies formed by philosophers, savants, writers, artists, strategists, etc., meaning whole apparatus called in to work to the logistics renewal of society, to the re-launch of institutions' growth process.

Organizations' growth seems to be logistical type, meaning an exponential growth with saturation, the growing process starting from the inferior, almost zero, threshold following an exponential development until a flexible point and then a growth with saturation until it is reached a superior limit of growth. As a whole, the problem is extremely important because by its resolution depends on the maintenance of national societies integrity under the conditions of increasing influence of some corporatist social groups. The internationalization of economic life threatens the integrity of national societies and this takes to the surface the annihilation of consensus and violence enlargement.

As the logistics is perceived as technical-material and managerial basis of stimulating the globalization implementation of any nature, political, economic, security, etc., it becomes responsible also about how are structured the elements of resistance of the global security environment. By logistics is brushed the way to globalization and also by logistics are germinated causes accentuating turbulences of security environment.

### **III. ACTUAL FACTORS OF LOGISTICAL NATURE ABLE TO GENERATE TURBULENCES IN THE SECURITY ENVIRONMENT**

The informatics technology, innovative research, commercial ability, freedom of finances movement, labour force and products, etc. became logistical vectors of globalization and influence of security environment owed to their deep roots in fields as: research, development, economic and technological.

For each, the informatics technology is causes and result of globalization. The discoveries with immediate application in calculus technique, in telecommunications, in soft, etc. lead to the rapid transfer of data, information and knowledge to all the world. By the creation of interconnections able to put in touch all the humans, they slowly transformed from citizens of one country in global citizens. Consequently, by the use of informatics technology, isolated citizens and small



groups of people with specific interests, worsened by religious, nationalist, political and other nature nuances, can transform from isolated situations in real turbulences over the global security environment.

Terrorism, informatics attacks, armament, drugs or radioactive materials traffic, etc., the serious infringement of elementary human rights, etc. are such examples of isolated actions which at least in the late decades transformed in real global crises. The amplitude of collective security aspects generates by terrorist attacks in 2001, the decay of human rights situation in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya and Mali, etc. witness these evolutions.

The informatics technology evolves in an exponential rhythm. The speciality environments already consider the new „cloud computing“ informatics engines are capable to push the globalization on new qualitative tops because „... refer to a complex infrastructure of communication on internet in which framework the informatics capabilities are provided as informatics services in the new internet and they do not need general or specialized knowledge and either capacity of control over the technological infrastructure provisioning these services“. <sup>13</sup>

The informatics technology makes possible the connection of anybody - individual or small firm, large firm or nation, etc. - to the any nature services offered by internet. In such environment, the distortions of interests can generate different turbulences with major involvements over the general security environment. By extremely cheap and extremely performing services, the interconnections become more complex, more performing but extremely vulnerable. Consequently, the security environments - individual and institutional become more interconnected and more vulnerable. By the same considerations, the security environment becomes more turbulent, and needs multiple efforts of continuous cleaning.

The top scientific environment from the informatics technology uses in the common vocabulary collocations as „Disruptive innovation and disruptive technology“<sup>14</sup>, „radical innovations and creator destruction“<sup>15</sup>, „Inferior deployment and deployment with creation of new markets“<sup>16</sup>, which assign special innovation meant to produce a spectacular change in the market, when the daily technology

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<sup>13</sup> Philip Kotler, John A. Caslione, *Chaotics. Management and marketing in turbulent times*, Public Publishing House, Bucharest, 2009, p. 21.

<sup>14</sup> In detail, Clayton M. Cristensen, Michael E. Raynor, *The Inovator's Solution: Creating and Sustaining Successful Growth*, Harvard Business School Press, Cambridge, MA, 1997.

<sup>15</sup> In detail, Joseph Schumpeter, *Ten great economists*, Public Publishing House, Bucharest, 2010.

<sup>16</sup> In detail, Clayton M. Cristiansen, *The Inovator's Dilema: When New Technologies Cause Great Firms to Fail*, Harvard Business School Presss, Cambridge, MA, 1997.

trends to maintain on top. As this concerns, small technological curls can endanger the silence of those trusting in the oceanic dimension and capacity of lately accumulated technology. The inferior deployment is considered to take place when the rhythm of products enhancement overlaps the speed the clients can adopt the new performance and the deployment with new market takes place when a product corresponds to the needs of a new or forming market sequel and which the existent providers already ignore.

The series of innovative centres are more than obvious threat for the mammoth structures of economic life but also for the nations supporting on such global strongly centralized, divisionary firms. On this background, there appear more frequent appreciations as "American anxiety springs from something more profound: a feeling the world is trespassed by all directions by disruptive forces which cannot be neglected. In almost all the activity fields, in utmost all the aspects of living, one might say the past patterns are up-side-down. „On the throne climbs the swirl that chased Zeus away", wrote Aristofan two thousand and four hundred years ago. And - for the first time in the recent history – the United States do not seem to be in the top of the impetuous assault. Americans see how a new world is born, but they fear born in far away parts of the world and from foreign peoples"<sup>17</sup>.

Basically, small firms which for great period of time looked to the large firms situated to the "rich people table", do not agree the company of the mammoths, but they wish to master that table. Therefore, it is expected for the small firms to „...exploit in own advantage the chaos provoked by the unstable balance of the economic and political power in the world. These extremely ambitious and aggressive companies would not spare any effort to defeat their competitors from the developed economies because the most robust profits are to find in here. In order to smooth the competitive game field, these aspirants to the world glory in far places, being in full ascension, will not renounce to any effort in order to provoke the necessary chaos to defeat or buy with weapons and luggage, the market occupiers in the developed world"<sup>18</sup>. But, such abstractions are generator of acute turbulences of the global security environment in which framework "The competitive advantage gains more transitory feature and the most profitable firms are those which migrate from a competitive position to another, by turbulence and chaos"<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> Fareed Zakaria, *The Rise of the Rest*, Newsweek, 12 may 2008, <http://www.newsweek.com/>

<sup>18</sup> Philip Kotler, John A. Caslione, *quoted work*, pp.50-51.

<sup>19</sup> In detail, Richard D'Aveni, *Hypercompetition: Managing the Dynamics of Strategic Maneuvering*, Free Press, New York, 2004.

In a turbulent security environment, generated by economic and terrorist actions, the acute situations can be generated by excesses or nationalist bursts, by unilateral changes of generally accepted rules. For example, USA rejected in 2006 the initiative of a strong Arabian fund of investments to develop great businesses in few American harbours. The same, the French president in 2008 proposed the constitution of own European funds, to be invested in firms hit by the world financial crisis in order to protect them from "predators", from actions of „extremely aggressive sovereign funds"<sup>20</sup>. But, the enlargement of the undemocratic role of the state in the infringement of the general framework of liberties creates new turbulences in the general security environment.

The present security environment emphasizes its actors of any level cannot operate as in the past, when there were clear two strategies: the normality and linear development and the crisis one and predictable decline. Nowadays, the actors of the security environment must take permanently into account the insecurity factors, turbulence factors, which are joined by chaos, uncertainty and lack of determination. Therefore, each organizational entity management not only of firms, „...must regard the possibility for this to resist to the sudden hits, as well as the ability to benefit by the favourable occasions suddenly appeared. This means in the turbulence circumstances there must be managed the general principles and of course, managed well"<sup>21</sup>. Around these principles, special attention must be given to the logistical ones, because they are facilitating the transition of decisional processes from successive management of material flows and information to their management in conditions of synchronization.



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<sup>20</sup> In detail, *Sovereign funds Become Big Speculators*, Washington Post, August 12, 2008; Reuters „Sarkozy Wants Europe Sovereign Fund to Fight Crisis”, 21 October 2008.

<sup>21</sup> Peter F. Druker, *Managing in Turbulent Times*, HarperCollines, New York, 1980, p.136

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