

**Military Strategy of the Czech Republic** (with a prologue by Maj-Gen Ing. Jiří Nekvasil, Chief of ACR General Staff). Presented document "Military Strategy" is of doctrinal character. Its contents is unclassified and prepared for the civil public. Document declares national military policy and the ways by which the Czech Republic is going to secure its defence, to complete ACR transformation and continue with its further construction. At the same time, this document is also binding foundation for 1996-2005 defence planning. The main stress is put on command, control and communication modernization and the necessity to adopt NATO standards, so that our forces could become interoperable with those of the Alliance. Military strategy takes into account an effective usage of standing means. At last, the implementation of military strategy needs legal measures concerning state defence. The principal task of ACR is therefore to advance with semi-professional, non-party forces, armed with conventional weapons, highly functional, ready to defend the country, and sharing common deal in peace-keeping operations.

**American Views on North Atlantic Alliance Spread** by Ing. Pavel Jégl. The author is a foreign commentator in one of the most popular Czech dailies *Zemědělské noviny* (Agricultural Newspaper). This article is based on his own broad activity in the press, he draws an outline of variable American positions concerning the prospective membership in NATO alliance of East- and Central-European Countries. In spite of strong support from the part of the Republicans, the situation is not so simple, as there is also an opposition in the States to such admission, not to mention about the Russians' attitude towards the NATO enlargement.

**Intellectual, Organizational and Technological Compatibility** by Ing. Stanislav Stach, CSc. The ending of bipolar block confrontation was accompanied by emerging new political

structures and at the same time also by the emerging of new security risks. What is the position of the Czech Republic in this new international system and which place does the Czech forces ought to assume? Those are the main problems to which the author of this article, Ing. S. Stach, tries to answer. We can't think over security only from the military point of view, because security is influenced by numbers of other things-economics, ecology, social aspects etc. Mr. Stach comes to the conclusion that the security of CR can be safe only in a frame of multinational security structure, as the case may be, in NATO. It's out of the question that a certain degree of compatibility is necessary; supported by detailed description of measures accomplished up to now and those ahead, on the whole we can say that we are able to fulfil all preconditions necessary for our admission to NATO defensive alliance.

**Planning, Decision-Making and Organization in PPBS** by Doc. PhDr. František Ochraňa, CSc. The introduction of planning, programming and budgeting system (called hereinafter PPBS) into MoD (Ministry of Defence) section has reached its second round. We have gained a lot of experience and incentives. At present, numbers of PPBS high-rank staff members trace new ways how to further continue in the implementation of PPBS, which is demonstrated by activities aiming to determine e.g. possible security threats and risks to the Czech state, objectives of MoD section, or looking for suitable PPBS organizational frame. Those reflections answer to problems mentioned above. It is a sort of response to in-section discussion over stated questions which may also present author's point of view on their prospective solutions and alternatives for further common advance in introducing PPBS at control and executive levels.

**Five Years till the End of Millenium (Mass Destruction Weapons of 1995 - Nuclear Arms)** by Lt. Col. Doc. Ing. Karel Kotek, CSc. In his article, senior lecturer Karel Kotek has

gathered interesting information from Research Institute SIPRI in Stockholm (Sweden). At the beginning, he explains the first nuclear tests in the 50's. Here does he mention some interesting facts, not being published with us up to now, concerning numbers, types of nuclear explosions, years with especially high numbers of tests and so on. Further he is concentrated on detailed description of so-called "atomic club" nations-the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China. He describes contemporary changes in their nuclear arsenals. For example U.S.A. is characterized by defence initiative against mass destruction weapons proliferation, by the doctrine control of nuclear weapons. Historically, the lowest quality level of guided missiles in Russia is stressed; he refers about problems of other states of the former U.S.S.R., on the territory of which there are nuclear arms these days. He points out both at personnel and material cuts in the British and the France Navy on the one hand, and the modernization of their guided missiles stationed on submarines on the other.

**The Citizen and Country Defence** by *Ing. Josef Fučík*. In pensive mood, the author turns his mind to seemingly contradictory problems: the defence of our country and the willingness of its citizens to serve in the forces. Will all-volunteers professional forces solve this problem? What we need is the mature citizen, proud of his country and with healthy sense of nationalism.

**Let's Don't Make "Science" out of Science!** by *Col. Ing. Václav Svoboda*. It is essential for new security situation of the Czech Republic (CR) and solving new problems with the planning of ACR (Army of the Czech Republic) deployment, drills, activities, and military build-up, to seek the original constructive approach. One of such approaches is also the article by Col. Svoboda which deals with implemented synactical method for solving strategic problems. The author underlines not only necessity of system approach, mathematics, object modelling, economy thinking, but also their effective and transparent performance at practical level. In the second part of this article, the influence of market mechanism on scholarly and scientific

support of ACR is analysed. The point is that the scholarly and scientific work, its control at strategy level, couldn't be allowed to remain deformed by its futility, ineffectual complicity or by waste of materials and lavish spendings. By introducing the policy of that kind and thanks to transparency of scholarly and scientific support we can, according to the author, inspire or unblock capacities of ACR scholarly base for solving actual and long-term problems both at top-level defence management and in the forces particularly.

**What Scientific Method and Theory Mean** by *Lt. Col. Ing. Josef Janošec, CSc.* The author presents common knowledge concerning two significant terms-scientific method and scientific theory. There is no single understanding to those terms during research and data collecting (above all for top-management and control) and their implementation. Author specifies some generally used methods as observation, experiment, empirical and theoretical methods. He regards "practice" as the verification of "theory". In the final section he recommends proceeding policy, so that we are able to discover such theory, and also analyses activities on which the elements of methodology are based; primary orientation, preparation for solving problems, actual solution and its finishing, implementation and practical usage of the results acquired.

**The Opinions of School Commanders, Student Officers and Cadets in Europe on Military Education and Training** by *Col. Doc. Ing. Stanislav Schorm, CSc.* Generally, sociology investigation is concentrated on data collecting, which helps us to answer the questions related to various aspects of society, in our case it is service training, military schools, their qualities, standard levels and how difficult they are to graduate. The article is a concise summary of research survey conducted among their commanders, student officers and cadets. Survey covers Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, the Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Germany, Great Britain and was conducted on schools of two types: those of elementary service training and command and staff schools. The list of schools in question was first published in the

Vojenské rozhledy military review No 4/1994, pp. 75-85. We must draw your attention to the fact that this presented study was enabled and supported by NATO grant.

**Modern Military Science Priorities and ACR Reform** by Doc. Ing. Col. (ret.) Ing. Václav Maryška, CSc. In his reflections, the author tries to sort out, step by step, fundamental military priorities in comparison with the fact that we still have no forces offering us, in return for allocated restricted means, maximal effectiveness, exactly rated, highly variable and controlled. As far as the technology reconstruction is involved, its general purpose is to put together classical defence and attack pattern into single and complex one, and by this to solve from the point of view of our possible adversaries the tasks stated before, with higher (maximal) effectivity. Three years' study has proved enough that by introducing L-159 planes into service (made by Czech producer Aero Vodochody) together with applicable part of aircraft park and ADS information system in use, we are able to create air force with maximum output corresponding to allocated financial means, i.e. such air force which are able to constitute ACR legacy as an

operationally trustworthy applicant for NATO membership.

**Firing Means Potentiality of ADS ACR** by Lt. Col. Ing. Jiří Žížek, CSc. and Lt. Col. Ing. Vojtěch Májek. The process of transformation of ACR needs to explore new proceedings and methods within army staffs in order to upgrade their effectiveness. This article introduces an algorithm, the basic principles of which used to be applicated even in the past, but only in some simplified manner, not in standard way and with the same input date. We need this uniform algorithm for Air Defence of State (ADS) firing means to compare our results. Only in this way ADS missions are going to be accomplished. We must also take notice of data base, its purpose and consequences which use gained firing records. We assume that presented algorithm could be utilized for the effectivity rating of ADS brigades and formations. On purpose the author does not mention the factual coefficients and effectivity values of contemporary ADS ACR organizational structure, because such data are not unclassified.