

The Alliance Dimension of Concepts of Security and Defence Policy of the Czech Republic (*Conclusions from the Comparison of the Security Strategy of the CR, the Military Strategy of the CR, and the Strategy Concept of the Alliance*) by PhDr. Marie Michálková, CSc., and Ing. Jiří Štěpanovský. The purpose of this article is to compare NATO strategy concept to fundamentals of Czech key security and military documents. Because of authors' position, the article is more concentrated on sections dealing with forces problems. They draw conclusion that security and defence policy of the ACR is shaped in harmony with basic presuppositions of Alliance strategy. None of the basic Czech documents needs immediate novelization. The principal strategy tenets – alliance solidarity and strategical unity – are officially declared in both documents. It is above all undivided security and at the same time the will to defend our country. The Czech Republic also identifies itself with the characterization of NATO's nuclear weapons.

National Science Policy and Defence Research by Col. Ing. Karel Eminger, Ing. Ladislav Klíma, CSc., and Ing. Josef Janošec, CSc. The support of basic and sectional research is fundamental for continual progress. Upon the Governmental Resolution 811 of 9/XII/1998, we are preparing the document "National Policy of Research and Development of the Czech Republic", in which even military experts are actively involved. That fact is very important, as the key military documents – National Defence Strategy, Security Strategy and Military Strategy of the Czech Republic – did not mention research and development in the field of defence and security. The old document "MoD Concept of Defence Research" was not renegotiated and after our joining to NATO alliance it lost its topicality. The central frame of new defence philosophy ought to open the space for complex system of defence research, educational activities, ACR development, the organization of investigations that are not carried out anywhere, making use of Army institutions, co-operating with civil organizations under

national research scheme. The results reached must be evaluated in time, so that they could be taken into consideration in proposals for national research budget for the year 2001.

Key Ideas on the Strategy of Defence Research and Technologies for NATO by Ing. Josef Janošec, CSc. Not only in our country there is a great difference between announced plans and their implementation, therefore this essay considers social and philosophical context of common research orientation in NATO alliance. At the same time it explains key ideas of NATO science strategy, because such ideas ought to be known among Czech scientific, political, industrial, economy, etc. communities that usually come into contact with them. Three strategical elements which form the main interdependent trends of common NATO research and development are as follows: (i) first-rate research, (ii) flexibility and innovation, (iii) development of common research strategy in the field of modern technologies. Although it sounds quite simple, or those measures may be seen as obvious, to carry them out is not so easy. It needs discipline, dedication, hard work and perpetual concentration. Instead of conclusion the author underlines sociological and philosophical impacts on science in actual international surroundings. The readers are advised to keep all the time this influence in mind.

ACR Mobilization Deployment and Its Reflections in the Defence Planning of State by Lt.Col. Ing. Pavel Tůldek. This part of military art used to be neglected after the end of Cold War. But after forty-two days of Alliance bombing in the former Yugoslavia, the author hopes, most of military experts changed their minds. He doesn't want to intermeddle into strategy defence planning. He only underlines the need to prepare our armed forces, even in peace, for mobilization structure, the passage of state authorities, communities and juristic personalities, to martial state. Therefore, according to the author, the mobilization ought to belong as their indispensable part to the system of state

defence. In spite of the fact that the term "mobilization" is of interagency character (military mobilization, defence mobilization, economy mobilization, etc.), it should be organized by one of the sections of the General Staff.

Allied Joint Operational Doctrine by *Col. Doc. Ing. Petr Němec, CSc.* In 1998 we received from NATO alliance several key documents. The best known are "Land Force Tactical Doctrine", "Allied Joint Operations Doctrine", etc. The summary is called "Allied Joint Publication - AJP". Immediately we started to implement them. The whole process was divided into three phases. The first one ended in 1999, next in 2001, and final part in 2003. They cover wide range of fields: administrative, personnel, intelligence, logistics, operational planning, communicational and informational systems, common manoeuvres, financial sources, civil-military cooperation. So, we created Working Group for Allied Operational Doctrine in order to deal with those statutes. All materials are unclassified, the ACR only registers them.

MILITARY ART

Present Look at Military Intelligence Terminology by *Lt.Col. GSO Ing. Milan Hanousek.* For Czech people there is sometimes very difficult to understand the term "intelligence", as we were used to the term "information". Intelligence is more broad notion. It covers three levels: informational one, intelligence activity, and organizational one. The author tries to explain the basic military intelligence terminology. Among those are: Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield, Intelligence Estimate, Intelligence Cycle. He compares our terminology to French, Dutch, German, British and American terms. He also proposes certain terminology changes to keep Czech terms compatible with the terminology of NATO Alliance. In his essay the author makes use of several doctrinal documents, e.g. Land Force Tactical Doctrine, Intelligence Doctrine, NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions and so on.

Building Shelters "In Advance" during the Preparation of Defensive Operation by *Lt.Col. Ing. Vojtěch Němeček, PhD, and*

Lt.Col. Ing. Jan Gireth, PhD. The basic mission of the Czech Army is to prepare the defence of the Czech Republic. Its present organizational structures and given norms of activating and mobilisation preparedness need several changes, new approaches to engineering preparation of defence area. To perform this task, there is necessary for us to set needed time for units and materiel. The building of protective shelters ranks among such problems, as we build shelters well in advance, we risk they are going to be detected by opposing forces, and the most important object could be destroyed by enemy's fire. Therefore, the question is to define optimal schedule, under which corps of engineers could build protective objects. The authors demonstrate those activities on several accompanying tablets, telling levels of activities and damage rates in per cents.

Information Model in Logistics System by *Lt.Col. Ing. Petr Šindeldř.* Generally, similar models are used for both civilian and military purposes. In our army it is used during analytical and synthetical activities by senior staffs, commanders, leaders, specialists in logistics and its personnel, they all make use of such mathematical methods. They are suitable means to work out practical informational systems, and also for their explaining. This article is based on mathematical model of information in logistics systems, namely between mechanized battalion and Logistic Command, whose chart accompanies this essay, the source of which lies in the dissertation by the same author. Formal tools of transformation enable to demonstrate administrative items, in written, verbal or data forms: the successive and unlimited systems solving, analysing and variant planning of actual state of mechanized battalion, its logistic and organizational needs.

An Alternative Viewpoint on Land Forces Doctrine. This article was presented by Special Warfare magazine in order to stimulate thought and discussion. Although Joint Vision 2010 and Army Vision 2010 recognized the likelihood of asymmetrical threats to the U.S. interests at home and abroad, the military establishment continues to focus on preparations for the symmetrical

threat: a high-tech war with a peer competitor. Moreover, the information revolution's consequences are not at all clear. The author, Maj. Christopher Tone, as a practitioner of special operations, puts his alternative views on army special operations forces vision. He believes that above mentioned conventional visions of the future are wrong, and that it is the responsibility of special-operations community to present their concerns before they are committed to support doctrine that they know to be flawed.

OPINIONS AND CONTROVERSY

Authority, position and role of the President of the Czech Republic and Problems of Military Science by *PhDr. Karel Jiřka*. Last year we were witnesses to the discussion about the changes in the Constitution of the Czech Republic. Most problems are connected with constitutional competencies of the President. Up to now, nobody has discussed the executive part of his authority, his role as Commander-in-Chief of the Czech Armed Forces, in spite of the fact that there are lots of questions opened to argument. The President's authority was originally proposed as symbolical. In newly adopted official documents (Security Strategy and Military Strategy) is his authority *de facto* even more weakened. During the meeting of the State Defence Board he has only the right to be present or informed about problems in question, no more. But President, as a key figure of our domestic and foreign policy, ought to play more important role in military planning than be a symbolical figure who only signs documents, concludes the author.

Manpower Development Vision by *Doc. PhDr. Felix Černoch, CSc.* All planning represents a lot of problems, not to mention manpower planning. This task is in our army solved by Personnel Management Section. The author of this article, who belongs to this community, proposes severe structural changes, in order we could create a modern, flexible, humane (not confuse with humanitarian) service. He welcomes proposed rationalization of personnel management, but he warns that proper economy could be success-

ful only it meets two following conditions: firstly it must analyze personnel processes (which is in fact complied now), secondly, it must build brand-new structure from below (which is quite contrary to present practice). Otherwise upper layers of organizational chart in self-defence will suppress any changes.

Essence and Current Situation of "Public Relations" by *Lt.Col. Doc. Ing. Luděk Hodboř, CSc.* The article contains several comments on the conference "The Army and Communication with the Public" which was held on May 27, 1999, at Military Academy Brno. The author firstly explains what the term "public relations" (PR) actually means in practice. The PR is the practice of creating, promoting a favourable image among the public towards an institution. Last but not least the notion covers the condition of the relationship between an organization (i.e. military) and the public. And here Mr. Hodboř adds his own genuine objections against those definitions, namely when this notion is interfused with the word "management". The image of organization depends a lot on public relations, which is the thing some senior leaders do not realize, or even underestimate.

Problems and Decision-Making in the ACR by *Maj. Mgr. Otakar Patočka*. Very often we come upon such terms, some of us even several times a day. The author firstly defines two notions: "problem" and "decision-making". Then he describes various methods used to identify problems: mental charts, Ishikawa diagram, Pareto rule (20 per cent of problems has direct impact on 80 per cent of profit and gains). One of most important ideas is that group risk does not equal to the summary of individual risks and that the hub of this process is in handling the so-called risk shift, e.g. group discussion, risk preferences, ceiling effect and so on. In practice, in the ACR, a third of the polled refused to answer and a tenth of them answered that they were used to rely only on themselves. We may draw conclusion that the superiors mostly do not help very much with solving problems. At the end the author offers several successive steps, from problem analysis, over setting priorities to proposals for their solving.

Education of Officers under Changing Conditions of State School Policy by Doc. RNDr. Ladislav Halberštát, CSc. After joining Western European Union, Austria had to adapt new system of tertiary schools, so that they may fit to other WEU countries. Austrian defence sector immediately readjusted educational program at the Theresian Military Academy, Wiener Neustadt, which opened new study program, called "Military Management". This course is supplemented by integrated professional officers course, which is based on non-commissioned officer training. Even applicants, who do not intend to become a professional soldier are qualified to be admitted. Diploma examination is a predisposition for granting academy degree, Master of Military Management (Magistr der militärischen Führung (FH) – Mag. Mil. (FH). Two letters at the end of this title – FH – indicate high qualities of graduates. In the civvy street, they could easily find a job at a civilian working market.

Security and Ecological Aspects of State Informational Policy by Ing. Václav Svoboda. Historically unprecedented developments of informational and communicational technologies since the 90's has underlined quite new phenomena at all levels of humane society. The terms like "informatization", "informational policy", "informational revolution", "high-speed communication" or even "informational war" are more and more familiar all over the developed world. In our country, there has been established Association for Information Society, further we prepare foundation of Czech Forum for Information Society. Of special importance is forming Governmental Board for State Information Policy. This policy will concentrate on informational crisis management support, environmental support, internal security and defence preparation. In short, information society is a challenge to stability, harmonization, and forward-looking security.

Brand-New Notion: Humanitarian Intervention (International Law and the War in Kosovo). On March 24, 1999, NATO nations opened air attacks on the Federal Republic

Yugoslavia. The raids were justified by a hint to President Milošević's refusal to accept proposals concluded at Rambouillet. The force was the only remedy left how to avert violence used against civilian population of Kosovo. Were such actions right? In fact, it is a question of "humane rights versus state sovereignty". International law is in unsatisfactory state. The author, Catherine Guicherd (in *Survival* 2/99) puts several proposals: (1) UN Security Council (SC) ought to change its composition, and (2) rules of voting. The veto of standing members of the SC has to be changed. Supposing three quarters of the SC would agree, there is legal right to intervene. And peoples of the South America and Africa ought to be proportionately represented in the SC.

Short Wars and Cybernetics. It is an adapted translation of an article by Professor Ian Bellamy, Lancaster University. He tries to define war as a means pushing political goals, but avoiding usual limitations of modern public opinion. He sees the solution – to say – in a "short war". The short war must be perfectly planned, it must make use of strategic surprise, night operations are preferred and – last but not least – many depend on massive deployment of electronized air power. Large ready-to use forces are to be prepared. No mistakes are allowed, therefore targets are to be known well in advance. The effective intelligence and economy service are presupposed, without any discussion. We must not allow to the enemy to recover and take over initiative. We must also bear in mind, the author adds, that when we say that this war is short, it doesn't mean that it will be cheap.

Is American Military Professionalism Declining? The author of this translated and adapted article is journalist Thomas E. Ricks, winner of Society of Professional Journalist award for his writing on the Marine Corps. He delivered this address to several hundred active-duty and retired military professionals in 1998, at the U.S. Naval Academy. He wanted to focus on how to preserve the warrior culture. He thinks that the "decline" is partly a result of the attacks on military in recent years. In reaction to such attacks, we have seen a creeping politization of the officer corps. Professor Samuel Huntington,

in his classic text on civil-military relations *The Soldier and the State*, said that non-partisanship is a pillar of U.S. military tradition. Over the last 20 years that pillar has begun to crumble. Together with a separation from society, it can hurt military effectiveness. The author thinks that the answer to attacks on warrior culture is not to become politically conservative, but to reassert military traditionalism. It will not be easy in the environment of the 1990s.

Media and the War in Kosovo. This article is based on a speech by Alastair Campbell, press secretary to the British Prime Minister, given to the Royal United Service Institute for Defence Studies, on 9 July 1999. When the analyses of the conflict are done, we shall have to look at how the modern media has changed the demands of modern conflict. Their back-up was essential as military force or diplomatic resolve. Parallel with bomb air attacks on key targets in the former Yugoslavia, there were another battle, the media battle for gaining public support. Civilian media regarded Yugoslav Press Agency Tanjug as trustworthy as NATO press releases, which were sometimes took by them as a mere propaganda. Fighting Serb "Lie Machine" was one of the most difficult tasks NATO faced, but in the end we won even this media battle.

What is New about New Wars? This article discusses two books of Mary Kaldor "New Wars: Restructuring the Global Military Sector", and: "New and Old Wars: Organized Violence in a Global Era". Even though explaining the impact of today's changes on our security is growing harder for a single author, she ambitiously propounds that new war is not a clash of civilisations as anticipated by S. P. Huntington, but an intensely destructive resistance to the forces of globalisation and change. In new war the real frontlines are not so much between the opposed militia leaders of competing nationalities, but between the globalized elements of the population, the harbingers of change and the remainder, whose lifestyle and perception of themselves are threatened by globalisation.

Remarks on Study Literature Used for English Lessons in the Defence Department

by Lt.Col. Mgr. Ladislav Chaloupský, PhDr. Marie Jandová, CSc. In 1995, the Czech Ministry of Defence introduced English Tests in accordance with an universal NATO norm, Stanag 6001. English teachers were therefore confronted by a pressing need to prepare our officers to work in NATO structures, at various organizational levels, so that they could speak, communicate, without any difficulties, with their NATO counterparts. Textbooks used for this purpose covered English for Autodidacts, English for Language Schools, The Cambridge Language English Course, Look Ahead, Headway, and American Language Course (ALC). By comparing their vocabularies (read enclosed charts), we could see that they differ by 50 per cent. This sort of study did not match the requirements of the so-called "standard" language profile. So, the teachers concentrated on communication at the basic level. They tried to find a textbook which could meet both Stanag 6001 requirements and those prescribed by Czech Army language norm Vševojsk-16-14 (1996), insisting upon wordpower at least 1.200 words; 600-800 of them are necessary to use actively. For intensive language preparation, at this basic level, the authors conclude, ALC textbooks suit best.

HISTORY PAGES

Winter War in 1939-40 by Maj. PhDr. Jiří Fidler. At the end of August 1939, two great totalitarian regimes – the Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany – concluded an agreement, called Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. This history became known lately among the Czech public, nor its consequences, namely the war of aggression against Finland. The Republic of Finland was caught up between Russia and Germany. Under Moscow's nonaggression pact, the Soviet Union had been given a free hand in Finland. On November 30, 1939, the Soviet Union invaded. Full-scale Soviet offensive – despite strong resistance by Finnish troops – resulted in Finnish defeat in 1940, and the Fins were forced to cede one-tenth of its territory to the U.S.S.R., including the Karelian Isthmus, Viipuri, and area on Lake Ladoga. But Finland was not occupied by the Red Army, it did not become part of Soviet Russia. The Russians lost 150.000 soldiers,

650 tanks were destroyed, 300 aeroplanes were shot down. The commanders-in-chief of Soviet army were executed by the order of Stalin, so did even some of their subordinates. The Russia lost its international prestige. It became tempting objection of another aggression ...

PERSONAL DATA

General Josef Pešek (Army Service Corps) by *PhDr. Zdeněk Vališ*. During World War I, while in Italian captivity, Second Lieutenant of Home Guard Pešek joined Czechoslovak legion. After the battle of Doss Altos (Italy) he was promoted to the rank of Captain. When the war ended, he became an acquisition officer in Slovakia and Director of Service Section at the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defence. To the rank of General of Army Service Corps he was promoted in 1923.

In 1928 he held the post of the Chief of Army Service Corps. During the Nazi occupation he took part in the resistance movement. Because of his age, after the Second War II, he was not commissioned again. But he pursued military affairs, as a member of Military Commission of National Socialist Party. He was under the scrutiny of Communist Defence Intelligence. They sent a secret agent-informer, who tried to persuade General Pešek to emigrate. He did not actually believe him, but both General Pešek, nor his colleagues, other retired generals, did not denounce him to local authorities. Therefore they all were arrested as spies. General Pešek was condemned to 12 years of imprisonment, the loss of his private property and a fine of 50.000 Czech Crowns. He was degraded to the rank of private. He died in 1953. In 1970 he was finally rehabilitated and his widow received a financial compensation of 20.000 Crowns.