

A Year After NATO Enlargement from the Military-Political Standpoint by *Ing. Milan Štembera, CSc., and Ing. Josef Janošec, CSc.* NATO enlargement has both political and military significance. It is not connected only with the military substance of relations among states, but also with relations among armies, systems of civil defence, career soldiers and ordinary citizens. Enlargement is an important political activity influencing future developments. After March 12, 2000, international situation has definitely changed. The main political goals of the Alliance are: to create safe security surrounding in Europe, to create transatlantic forum for Alliance consultation, to have available military capacities for deterrence and defence against any form of aggression, to preserve strategic balance in Europe. Considering mutual connection of the world, we must adopt global view on military and political concepts and their practical implementation. This situation strengthens military co-operation between important international organizations (the UN, the OSCE, the WEU), NATO and the WEU as the second security pillar in Europe, and by initiating chain reaction of high ambitions to join the Alliance among other East-European states, enlargement opens prospective advancement to the East and the North-East. It also creates more favourable preconditions for the so-called "out-of-area" actions. We have already two finest examples of such interventions in Bosnia and Kosovo regions. To summarize: Europe begins to change into integrated continent.

European Security and Defence Identity: Quo vadis? by *Maj. Gen. Ing. Jaroslav Hudec.* The standing delegation of the Czech Republic in NATO in Brussels represents and promotes the interests of the Czech Republic mainly in the sphere of security and defence policies. Unfortunately, its activities do not receive proper attention of the Czech security analysts. The purpose of this article is to make up for such deficiency, namely to explain the present development, state and prospects of ESDI (European Security and Defence

Identity). General Hudec explains this term by the introduction of general trends starting in the 70s: European Political Co-operation, towards Single European Act in 1987, the Maastricht Treaty (officially called the Treaty on European Union, in which the leaders of the 12 European Community nations in December 1991 agreed on a decision to speed their economic and political integration), and further specifies European Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). Those trends are reflected inside the Alliance. Its internal adaptation started in 1990 by the London Declaration. Maastricht Treaty was answered adequately in Brussels Declaration in 1994, which initiated the concept of CJTF (Combined Joint Task Force), designated mainly for operations above Article 5 of Washington Treaty, i.e. Petersberg's operations, initiated by the UN or the OSCE. Amsterdam Treaty (signed in 1997 and ratified in 1999) indicates the possibility of merging the WEU and the EU. But this proposal was strictly refused mostly by neutral states. The fundamental impulse for further advancement became the British-France summit at St. Malo on December 4, 1998, in which – for the first time – the integral concept of common European defence was presented. The experiences gained in Albania and from forming ad hoc coalitions proved that Europe alone, without US participation, is incapable to handle running crises. In December 1999, at the meeting of European Council, European Headline Goal was accepted. It plans to form defence structures comparable with those of NATO. One of many questions tied with this problem is relation between the USA and Europe. Powerful Europe can reduce US military commitments, which of course constitute higher military expenses of European states.

The Visegrad Four and the Slovakian Road to NATO by *Ing. Vladimír Leška.* Even the first meeting of Hungary, Poland and the former Czechoslovakia, ten years ago, proved unequivocally that the reasons that incited development of their prospective multilateral

co-operation were stability and security. This group of states named itself as the "Visegrad Group". They organized meetings, working conferences, "round-tables", etc., to create common security environment. But its destiny was affected by the dissolution of Czechoslovakia. The separation left traces in the following development of regional co-operation. Slovakia did not become a member of the North Atlantic Alliance, which in fact disrupted the geostrategic compactness of Central European region. The rehabilitation of Slovakia as a trustworthy candidate for NATO membership was done again via the Visegrad Group. A sort of military co-operation was opened, especially as far as modernization of armed forces is concerned and in the field of defence industry. Military co-operation is maintained mainly within Partnership for Peace programme. The key material for the preparation of Slovakia for NATO membership (NP PRENAME) was adopted in 1999. The programme prescribed: (1) the reform of Slovak defence system, (2) interoperability and compatibility, (3) language preparation of military personnel, (4) better defence planning and management of sources, (5) modernization of weapon systems and combat vehicles, breaking off old Russian systems (namely in the field of air force and anti-air craft defence). It is planned that in case the further NATO enlargement is put off, the centre of gravity of security co-operation with the Alliance will be in Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council.

New Phenomena in Relations between Economy and Defence by *Doc. PhDr. Vladimír Šefčík, CSc., Lt. Ing. Miloš Pydych and Lt. Ing. Tomáš Říčan*. At present, security policy enters the stage of fundamental changes, which need conscientious and detailed economy analysis. That is a predisposition for effective allocation of sources in the frame of competitive demands, having their origins both in civilian and defence sectors. Defence economy science deals with problems of application of economical measures for defence, disarmament, conversion of arms industries. It works up methods of sharing expenses among Alliance partners, awarding state contracts, to influence of defence expenditures on economy growth. Most of

those themes we can meet at the pages of new magazine "Defence and Peace Economics", which evolved from "Defence Economic" magazine, founded in 1990. According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, military expenditures in 1996 were by 40 per cent higher than in 1987, but labour power in defence industry dropped from 17.5 million in 1987 to 11,1 million in 1995. Those figures illustrate the fact that military and civilian economy sectors have been converging in the last few years. It is two-sided process. From the military point it is intensive adopting civilian standards, commerce methods, marketing, and so on. In the U.S., for example, instead of traditional concept of narrow specialized military-industrial base, it gave rise to the development of new economy base of state defence, covering all mutually connected branches of industries both in peace and in time of menace to state security. One of special problems solved is the so-called anti-structural strategy. It represents on the one hand disturbing of all civilian and military structures of possible opponent, on the other hand the protection friendly structures against the enemies. This is, we may say, the globalization of military and economy activities, which can be characterized by the declining power and authorities of national states. The theme of the day is the creation of global economy system of defence, with the central position of logistic support formed by military organizations and civilian plants and institutions.

The Project of Introduction of Medium-Term Financial Planning in Defence Sector by *Lt.Col. Ing. Otakar Zlatuška, Ing. Josef Múčka*. It is an opening article of series of essays dealing with problems of economy, efficiency and effectiveness of financial planning. The philosophy of authors is as follows: The defence department for its own sake must behave like any other economy subject. The only decisive thing is the sum of assigned money and the way they are spent. The style of spending money has gradually changed. Originally it has only supervisory orientation. Then it was orientation towards administration. In the 60s it was planning, now it is budgeting, based on control and management orientation. In NATO countries the defence budget is one of

fundamental documents for military officials. It increases transparency of decision-making and integration of planning processes, with special respect to higher effectivity of spending financial sources. Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) is sophisticated accounting system, oriented towards central planning authority, which incorporates other important function of management: controlling and supervision. It is a precondition of any real rationalization of available sources. Unfortunately, this system has not reached expected results, as we lack central controlling authority. That is why we are preparing medium-term financial planning programme (SFP 1), with set of new rules that are going to be introduced in 2001. This SFP1 will be one of ruling documents of Czech defence department.

MILITARY ART

Allied Joint Operations by *Col. Doc. Ing. Petr Némec, CSc.* The author, who is a teacher in Military Academy Brno (deputy director of State Defence Management Department) and a member of editorial staff of our magazine, wrote a free sequel to his previous article, named "Allied Joint Operation Doctrine" published in *Vojenské rozhledy* 1/2000. The author firstly defines terms mentioned in the title of this article and further interprets individual chapters of Allied Joint Publication AJP-01 (A). Two most important notions are combined and joint. "Combined" – this term is used between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. "Joint" – connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more armed forces participate. "Joint force" operates under a single commander authorized to exercise operation control. The explanation of those and similar terms is very important task, as in our forces, even among top army officials, even a year after we joined the Alliance, very few experts know their real meaning. The chart of command and control of joint allied operations accompanies the article.

Topical Problems of Intelligence Theory in the ACR by *Lt. Col. GSO Ing. Milan Hanousek.* In his article, the author reflects current problems of intelligence theory after more

then one year we joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The membership of Czech Republic in NATO brings about several questions. Some of them are connected with the branch of military intelligence, which is the main field of interest of the author of this article. According to him, we must adopt several rules based on principal NATO documents: New Strategy Concept for the 21st Century, Joint Allied Doctrines AJP-01, AJP-3, ATP-35, ATP-33, and above all – as the author is a teacher at the Military Intelligence Department, Brno Military Academy – Allied Joint Intelligence and Security Doctrine AJP-2 (Study Draft), Intelligence Doctrine AINTP-1(A), Intelligence Practices and Procedures AJP-2.1. (Study Draft). He proposes possible solutions of some problems. The article follows our present main goal – how to apply Alliance's rules into national conditions of Czech armed forces. The author knows that it is impossible to cover all aspects and problems of military intelligence profession. But he tries at least to answer most important issues. He also knows that all theories must be verified by practical activities.

Electronic Methodology of Staff Work by *Ing. Jan Moutelík, Capt. Ing. Jiří Pivovar, PhD.* In 1998 our country launched development of operational-tactical system of land forces. The system co-ordinator is Military-Technical Electronic Institution Prague. One part of this system is informational support of commanders decision-taking "ELMET" (Electronic Methodology of Work) for commander and operational, operational and tactical staffs. Essential assumptions of ELMET are set by technical and program input specifications. It is the summarisation of measures in the field of technology, program software and preparation of staff crew. ELMET is the backbone of the whole system, which unites work of commanders and their staffs into one single system. All work ends in the adoption of optimal commander's decision or ruling. The authors of this article wanted to inform wide military public about basic elements of system and problems accompanying its development. They welcome complementary remarks.

The Combined Joint Task Force. Nora Bensahel published in *European Security*

Journal, Summer 1999, an article about the CJTF concept, the short summary of which you can read in this issue of *Vojenské rozhledy* magazine. She argues that the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) has profoundly affected the European security architecture. The CJTF structure shifted the terms of the European security debate from whether NATO should have a role in the post-Cold War world to how NATO should act in this new security environment. The CJTF therefore helped NATO to survive its post-Cold War existential dilemma, and to emerge with the same level of cohesion and co-operation that it possessed during the Cold War. The CJTF proposal enables subsets of alliance members – “coalitions of the willing” – to use NATO assets in task forces that do not involve all 19 member states. Throughout the Cold War, the allies insisted that NATO must act unanimously, or not at all. Individual member states were welcome to conduct military operations on their own or in conjunction with others, but official NATO action could not be authorized without absolute consensus. The CJTF plan breaks this previous principle, by authorizing NATO to provide sources for operations. This article deals with not very known aspects of co-operation within NATO and surely attracts great interest among reading public.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Support of Top-Management and Controlled Personnel Processes. The article deals with the course and outcomes of the fourth international conference held on March 5-4, 2000, in the Czech Defence Ministry, Prague, with the name “Aimed Regulation of Armed Forces Numbers on the Base of Managerial Information Systems”. Eminent professionals from the USA, United Kingdom, Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Russia, the Ukraine, Latvia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Poland and Slovakia participated also in the conference. The conference meetings focused on forms, methods and content-related changes in connection with running changes in armed forces. With regard to the growth of importance of management policy, they emphasized a presentation of our own

managerial information system “Libuše”, which is in fact a package of programmes for manpower planning in the ACR prepared by Ing. Karel Hekš and Doc. PhDr. Felix Černoch, CSc. The confrontation of knowledge base from civilian and military sectors, home and abroad, had to contribute to improving information support of decision-making processes of Czech army top-management. Intentionally it placed following tasks: to generalize experiences from methodology of target states, to form conditions which determine such processes, and finally to offer inspiring ideas about reasoned pattern of picked-up procedures into on-line time scheme, in measurable values and identified horizons.

Target Regulation of Personnel Numbers of Armed Forces on the Base of Managerial Information Systems by Maj.Gen. Ing. Petr Voznica, CSc. This article is in fact an introductory paper of fourth international personnel conference. After some disputes, the Czech Defence Ministry reached the close co-operation between Division of Personnel and Social Policy (which organized this conference), and Defence Planning Division (the head of which is General Voznica). Specification and co-ordination of optimal army structure is an uneasy task. The heritage of the former “federal” forces is very limiting. The more you deal with the problem, the more complication you see, the more challenges you must solve. The problem of military personnel, its numbers etc., is very complicated one. Many officers do not fulfil prescribed military qualification (nearly two thirds among top military officials). Till the year 2004 they have to complete their schooling or quit the army. Another goal is transition towards full professionalization, in 5-10 years. We must realize that statistics says that in the year 2005, there will be only 7.000 draftees in our republic, with acceptable health and physical classification, capable of military service. This fact is alarming. It is necessary to change existing system of conscript recruiting and forming army reserves. Now both divisions together define future personnel policy, raising from (a) overall humane sources of the CR, (b) presumptive requirements of Czech armed forces. But their outputs are not the subject

of this paper, as they are – as in other armies – classified.

Modelling of Personnel Requirements and Simulation of Variants of their Practical Pursuit by *Doc. PhDr. Felix Černoch, Ing. Karel Hekš*. Introduced theme encapsulates two key questions (i) how to specify target numbers of military and civilian personnel (how to objectify the real want of personnel) and (ii) in what ways we can reach those target numbers. With the use of the so-called roll-system (based on American Planning, Programming and Budgeting System) the authors together developed the Plan of Humane Sources, divided into 10-year intervals. Starting point is preliminary stratification set by the Military Act 221/1999 (Career Soldiers). Relation Civilian-Military personnel 1 : 1 : 1 is historically determined and probably only temporary. Next items are the relations inside career corps by itself: sergeants–warrant officers–officers–general corps. It is the question of money that influences or (more precisely) determines recruitment (intake and selection), and retention. The “Libuše” system covers all above mentioned predispositions. Hereafter we mention only title of solved problems in this paper: term of service, promotion in ranks, controlled retirement of career soldiers (regular, voluntary, forced). The “Libuše” is a part of Military Personnel Information System, in fact it is the highest stratum of its architecture. On the other hand, it substantially depends on primary source data, and on the other hand, target visions are taken over from the sphere of strategy planning.

Economy Aspects of Proportionality between Military and Civilian Personnel by *1st Lt. Bohuslav Pernica*. This relatively short, but very interesting presentation from the personnel conference deals with non-economy aspects of our gradually professionalized forces – the proportion of military and civilian employees, including factors influencing their current ratio. Those are: (i) the cost of their work and (ii) the position of military personnel at the civilian labour market. He follows this issue at the sphere of financing defence sector and in the field of economy vs. effectivity. The point is that in

the last few years, transformation of our “soviet type” army has been changing into a modern, western-like army, similar to those of NATO. It is not only the question of advanced technology, but also increasingly the question of effectivity, i.e. professionalization. The army gains new social position. The growth of prospective civilian and military numbers is demonstrated in several charts. Generally, in the Defence Ministry, there are more civilian employees than career soldiers. In the forces the ratio is vice versa. Another chart shows comparison with the U.S., France and Germany. The trend we follow is similar to all-volunteers forces of the United States. But limiting factors are shortage of money and small competitive position of armed forces at the labour market. The professionalization of the forces depends on allocated financial sources from the defence budget. The reduction of military personnel means the reduction without proper personnel compensation, increase in wages, buying services and products at civilian market. Many servicemen are going to be replaced by civilian employees and we also expect increase in numbers of servicewomen. Even now we have increasing numbers of women in the forces. Among civilian employees, they represent around forty per cent, in case of servicewomen, their numbers are increasing annually by one per cent.

Utilization Tools of Economy Analysis for Defence Project Assessment by *Doc PhDr. František Ochrana, CSc.* This project assessment is based on three principal factors, known as 3E: Economy, Effectiveness and Efficiency. Now we use mainly input-output methods. But senior economy lecturer Ochrana concentrates on the costs and benefit analysis (CBA), i.e. analysis of social outlays vs. social profits. His arguments are well reasoned. Such analysis could be a starting point for the project of professional armed forces. Many top officials have difficulty to think about military in terms of managerial, conceptual deciding, they still think like a mere accountant, with limited horizon. They say that professional army is too expensive. That is true, but only in case of we do not think about total defence spending, without social context. The professio-

nalization of the military is not only matter of defence department, it pertains the whole society. Monitoring and auditing value, in the scope of qualitative analysis, proves financial assets in terms of efficiency of armed forces. The author offers two mathematical formulas for calculation of resultant effect (economy asset). From those mathematical relations arise that project of professionalization is economically fecund, only if discount rates are higher than discount outlays.

OPINIONS AND CONTROVERSY

Does ACR Reorganization Bring About Also its Reformation? by Lt.Col. Ing. Pavel Ťulák. At first glance, it may seem illogical. Therefore the author decided to think over details of the ACR mobilization, especially from the point of preparedness for fighting, mobilization and training of reserves. He admits that for this essay was inspired by the attitudes of U.S. Army officials towards American reservists, namely those serving in National Guard 49th Armed Division, Texas. The Army of the Czech Republic (the ACR), after the separation of Slovakia, from the operational point of view, is divided into: immediate reaction forces, rapid reaction forces, and main defence force. As far as their structure is concerned, ground forces, air forces, forces of territorial defence and support elements, form the ACR. Ministry of Defence is decisive factor in security system of the state, the General Staff is a subordinate part of MoD. The structure corresponds to that of NATO. In spite of actual changes in the character of conventional conflict, it is well advised to keep a certain level of "mobilizational capacity", slightly above economy capacity. This makes overall mobilization easier, even if it is rather expensive, especially in case we do not use such capacities for a long time. So, the question we have to solve is economical: how to reach the maximal mobilization capability with minimum expenses? To illustrate problem, the author presents approximate mobilization numbers of the defence sector.

Main Tasks of Civilian Control and Democratic Supervision of the Armed Forces by Mgr. Zdeněk Kříž. Everyday political

regime, including democratic one, develops its own forces, so that it might enforce its pretensions. The army is one of many sections from complicated social structure of the society. It is typically undemocratic institution, which is incorporated into democratic society by means of "democratic control". Such control minimizes setting its own goals, different from the goals of society. The relation between the army and the society must – on the other hand – respects certain autonomous position of the forces, i. e. to exclude direct political interventions. Too high political supremacy testifies about immaturity of the society (e.g. like in present Russia). Army's goals must be subordinated to the ambitions of the society. The author argues that in connection with the proper role of the forces in society, the term "apolitical army" is inadequate. He thinks that it is better to use the formula non-partisan, or "politically neutral army". Moreover, in some states, e.g. in Germany, career soldiers are allowed to take part in political life of the country, because even the professional soldier is a full citizen, with political rights. Another part of political control is transparency of military expenditures. The parliaments do not approve military budget *en bloc* (all at once), but individual entries have to be itemized, with specified allocation.

HISTORY PAGES

Criminal Prosecution Has Not Been Imposed by PhDr. Zdeněk Vališ. In "Vojenské rozhledy" 9/99 we published an article based on a book by the famous Czech historian Karel Kaplan "Dangerous Security Police", a part dealing with military counter-intelligence. The author of the following essay has several comments to this theme, which make mentioned article more precise and widen the picture of the early 50s. Firstly, he underlines that the roots of military counter-intelligence could be dated long before 1945. He also writes about fierce competition between military counter-intelligence and the so-called "State Security" (i.e. Political Secret Police), similar to the competition between German Abwehr and Gestapo before / during World War II. Next he presents new names and their ranks. According to Mr. Vališ, the

most malicious and clever figure, a real master of provocation, was Col. Mysík, and not Gen. Musil. The former was lately arrested and after a short interrogation committed suicide, probably because – according to the author – he knew why ... Torturing, maltreatment, battering etc., all such things were used to compel arrestees to make “confession”. In the late 50s they constituted a commission to investigate political trials. Then, the malpractice of investigations and political trials was known even in the Central Committee of the Communist Party, at least in the middle of the 50s, but “investigators” were only reprimanded and got “party’s admonition” ... And in the 60s the issue was barred by the statute of limitation.

INFORMATION SERVICE

NATO Security Investment Programme by Maj. Ing. Josef Procházka. The purpose of this essay is not only to familiarize readers with the contents of this programme, but also make them acquainted with respective English terminology and abbreviations, because the forming of Czech-English terminology is not finished process, but on the contrary: the author expects its rapid development. Among those terms are MMR (Minimal Military Requirements), Capability Package (PC) or Required Capabilities (RC), Project Data Sheets (PDS), Analysis Work Sheets (AWS), Package Implementation Plan (PIP), Ministerial Guidance (MG), Force Goals, criterion of “eligibility”, principle “over-and-above”, and many others. Special role is played by the so-called crisis situations, in time of peace, beyond Article 5 of North Atlantic Treaty, for example during peace-keeping operations, during the air-raid in the former Yugoslavia, in Kosovo conflict. All such problems ought to be solved e.g. via close co-operation between NATO International Staff and Host Nation (HN). Further the author concentrates on approving process in SHAPE. Here the key terms are Capability Package Coordinator (CPCC), Mission Sponsor (MS), NATO Security Investment Review Board (NSIRB), Senior Resource Board (SRB) and Estimated Data of Authorization

Request (EDAR). Last but not least, the term NATO Accounting Unit (1 NAU = 130 Czech Crowns) is also defined. A special chapter is focused on the Czech Republic. At the beginning of the year 2000, the Working Group for Infrastructure started to work, as the core of prospective division within Property Division of the Czech MoD. In spite of the fact of military budget cuts, the NATO Security Investment Programme shouldn't be reduced, because such limitations ought to slow down the whole process of creation of functional, organizational and legislation systems for NSIP implementation in our republic.

Europe 2010 by PhDr. Antonín Rašek. The purpose of “project Scenario Europe 2010” is to create package of studies which may provoke thinking over the future of Europe, writes Dr. Rašek, the former Deputy Defence Minister for Humanitarian Affairs, now free-lance journalist and author of several fiction books. This project is the summary of 2-year, analytical, prognostic and synthetic effort of about eighty West European analysts. Those scenarios are to a certain extent visions of our near future, because they reflect factors influencing Europe to come. The themes were as follows: (1) institutions and governmental power, (2) social cohesion, (3) economic adaptability, (4) the spread of the EU, (5) European periphery. We may compare those items with contents of our first “National Vision of Development till 2015”. The subjects are partially the same, sometimes overlapping. The Czechs prefer more axiological and cultural approaches, as theoretic base for further prognostic works. The “western” approach prefers political, social, and above all technological and economy themes. But there are not practical differences, if any – those are only methodological. All scenarios stem from subjective visions, so they can't be taken word for word. They all are summarized in the chapter “What We Know About the Future?”. And here is the background influencing future security risks: demographical threats, globalization (vs. de-globalization), technology and productivity of work, problematic social trends, higher level of general education, changing approach towards representative democracy,

environmental problems, and finally the shift from inter-state conflicts towards in-state (domestic) ones.

Crisis Management Drill CMX/CRISEX 2000 by *Lt.Col. Lubomír Spáčil, CSc.* In February 2000, we held common international exercise of crisis management organs from NATO and the WEU, under the name mentioned in the title. The theme of exercise was the performance of Czech authorities of crisis management, tied with the operations under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, and Petersberg's Treaties, i.e. even beyond Article 5. The main co-ordinating body during exercise was the Division of Defence Planning. The exercise in the Czech Republic was under the command of Defence Minister. Actually, there were two settings: (1) Non-existing insular state KILOLAND, 100 kilometres off West Africa coast, with civil war between two hostile ethnic groups. The situation was solved under the UN mandate and under the auspices and control of the Western European Union, with the use of NATO resources and technology. (2) Imaginary rogue state YELLOWLAND, with dictatorial regime, was infringing regional security by its economical and military activities. Moreover, it also threatened international waters. As far as NATO was concerned, this rogue state threatened its security by supporting international terrorism and by developing weapons of mass destruction and their carriers. This security risk had to be solved with the use of standard crisis mechanism of NATO. In spite of some minor shortages (lack of materiel support, low co-ordination between Interagency Crisis Staff and Committee for International Policy, small number of people vetted for classified work etc.) testifying authorities both from NATO and the WEU appreciated the whole exercise very positively.

The Year 2000 (Y2K) and the Defence Department by *Ing. Petr Ječmen.* The core of the problem connected with the passage to new century lied in confused and unclear time code. In our army, the preparation for the transition to the year 2000 began even in 1998. Under the order of Chief of General Staff, the Development and Technology

Centre of the ACR set up a group of experts. They immediately made an inventory of related sections and issued the instruction "Technical Direction for the Problem Y2K in the ACR", which was regularly updated. On September 6, 1999, they activated Crisis Staff of the Ministry of Defence of the CR, which under the command of the First Defence Deputy made measures to identify and elimination of positive risks. Another practical measure was the order for formation of Crisis Work Group Y2K, issued by the Chief of General Staff. Co-operation with the North Atlantic Alliance underwent on several levels. Measures adopted were both organizational and preventive. We put the stress especially on co-ordination and synergetic linkages during critical dates: December 31, 1999, January 1, 2000, and as well as February 29, 2000. All arising problems were of minor character, respective workplaces were able to settle them by themselves. Co-ordination was without problems. But there was also another positive fact: we profoundly examine or inventoried all hardware and software systems and projects. And actually, we also verified effectual connections among computers in case of need.

The Netherlands Defence White Paper 2000 by *Maj. Ing. Radomír Jahoda.* This is article prepared by a member of military section of Czech permanent representation in NATO. The Netherlands White Paper appraises some fundamental changes of the last 10 years and their implications for the Dutch armed forces. It also reflects current defence policy and updates listing of tasks of the Netherlands armed forces and the specific measures that emerge from that. Firstly, the notion "threats" were replaced by formula "risks". Another new factor is still increasing: the importance of "crisis management", which has become in changed political-military surroundings everyday task Number One. They are to provide a credible collective defence capability, embedded in NATO, including capabilities to counter "new" risks posed by the proliferation of mass destruction weapons, international crime and terrorism. The development of fully professional army is going to continue. The cornerstone of the White Paper is formed by (a) membership in

NATO, (b) Defence Capability Initiative and (c) European Security and Defence Identity. It is also based on experiences drawn from Kosovo region (operation Allied Force). The document also underlines the importance of high-technology aviation and intelligent ammunition. Similarly – like in Britain, discussion about such serious document was opened to every man or women who were able to bring in his or her ideas, observations or proposals. This means that developing of the document was as transparent as possible, which led to increased interest about armed forces and increase in public support. The special attention requires the fact that nor ruling party, neither opposition did support the shrinkage of military budget, but contrary, most of them ask its raise. The document tries to harmonize new and old security threats. Improvements are specially made in the field of reaction forces and in purchases of helicopters.

PERSONAL DATA

General of the Army Josef Votruba by *PhDr. Zdeněk Vališ*. Cadet Votruba graduated with honours from the Military College in Vienna and in 1906 he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. After the outbreak of World War I they assigned him to the Operational Department of the

First Army, where he took part in planning and supporting operations on Russian front. He also participated in war activities in the Balkans and in Italy. At the end of the Great War he was at the War Ministry in Vienna, as a Deputy Director of Training and Service Training Manuals Section. After the break-up of the former Austro-Hungarian empire he became an aide to the Czech Plenipotentiary in Vienna. Subsequently he was appointed the head of Military Section of Czechoslovak Dismantling Commission. As the Chief of Staff of 2nd Division he draw up plans against Hungarian invasion to Czechoslovakia. He went through many staff positions. In 1926 graduated from the so-called General Course, again “with honours”. In 1927 he became the commander of the 2nd Mountain Brigade and in 1931 took over the command of the 10th Foot Division in Banská Bystrica. To the rank of General he was promoted in 1928, and in 1937 he reached the highest rank of the Czech armed forces, the rank of General of the Army. In 1939 he retired because of diabetes. Lately he went blind and both his legs were amputated. After World War II he had troubles with new Czech authorities, as his wife, who took care of him, was of German origin. In 1950 General Votruba was demoted (to the rank of private), he was forcibly moved out from his villa and finally he even lost his old age pension.