

Military Aspects of European Security Identity by *Ing. Karel Pezl*. The author of this study, a retired general, the military advisor to the President of the Czech Republic, and long-standing collaborator of our revue, pays this time his attention to military aspects that arise from the results of Helsinki Meeting (December 1999) held in Köln upon Rhine (Germany) on common foreign and security policy and the so-called European Security and Defence Identity. European states plan to develop autonomous potentialities, so that they might make decisive measures when NATO, as a whole, is unwilling or it unable to intervene. In such cases, under the leadership of the European Union, European nations ought to build necessary armed units to solve international crisis. It will not be a sort of unified European army, as a substitute for NATO, but a joint structure which enable proper military response. NATO still remains the basic pillar of European defence. This fact is reflected in the hierarchy of operations: NATO ONLY (19 NATO member states), NATO MINUS (without participation certain states, e.g. the USA), EU/WEU WITH NATO ASSETS (with the use of Alliance material, facilities, etc.), EU WITHOUT NATO ASSETS (without their use). This common European security policy carries for the Czech Republic many new duties and responsibilities. And this article was written with the aim to explain them.

What Kind of Defence Industrial Policy Shall We Need? by *Doc. PhDr. Miroslav Krč, CSc.* This exposition is a sequel to the article published in this Czech Military Revue No 4/1999, dealing with the problems of national industrial base. Because of its complexity, the theme needs further explanation. The theme covers principles of acquisitions, rivalry among competitors, foreign trade and so on. Defence industrial policy has to incorporate industrial goals into defence planning. Regular meetings and discussions with industry leaders will articulate all sorts of military requirements, maintenance of military material and vehicles. The offset policy, which helps to home industries, should

become indispensable part of such bargaining. Our country has not any experiences from offset policy, so we can learn only from experiences from abroad, from the Netherlands, Spain, or Portugal. New security surroundings, global problems requires re-enforcement of military co-operation and enforced mechanism of burden sharing. National production of all weapons is extremely expensive and ineffective. Therefore transatlantic co-operation has also economy dimension. Even the U.S. e.g. depends on Japanese components for up-to-date arms systems. To understand the character of defence industrial policy is an important task. Because of structural changes of defence industry, cuts in defence budget after the Cold War, new advanced civil technologies and their applications within the forces, wrong concept of acquisition could lead to economy crisis. The main goal of proper defence industrial planning: to decide whether this or other product will be produced in civil or military sector.

Possible Ways of Rationalization of Economic Management in the Province of MoD CR by *Lt.Col. Ing. Roman Horák*. Economy Division of Defence Ministry is very complicated system covering elements of both ministry and the Czech Army and its components, internally connected and structured, with established linkages, responsibilities and powers. From the point of economy management it covers budgetary section, grant-maintained organizations and even state companies. It influences lives of nearly 45 thousand civilian employees and their families, 34 thousand of servicemen and 30 thousand recipients of social benefits and old age pensions paid by the defence sector. Current restrictions of sources for the armies all over the word push governments to look for most advantageous saving mechanism which will allow to preserve at least the same level of forces potential. Seeking inspiration, we may follow running economy changes in armies of NATO member states. For example: In Britain, they succeeded in lowering expenses by 5 per cent, and national

military capacity still rises. In Germany, the defence sector is perceived as a large state (non-profit) company. But it must observe rules of behaviour of spending organization. It concentrates mainly on the so-called weak point of economy system. In the US, this type of source management is labelled as "4 A" – acquisition-allocation-accounting and analysis. Prospective changes in the Czech Army can be deployed at two levels: at the top-level and at the level of procurement of supplies. Both levels are mutually interconnected and influence each other. This fact also affects rationality of savings. There is another thing we must not forget, the motivation of people.

Defensive Technologies: The Management of Research and Development by Ing. Ladislav Klíma, CSc., and Col. Ing. Karel Eminger. In this article the authors put some proposals for higher quality management of defence research a development of defensive technologies, which was laid down by the Government Decision of 16 January 2000 "On National Research and Development Policy of the Czech Republic". This document says that the main cause of all deficiencies of research and development in the CR are defects of their management, at all levels. The situation in our country is even more complicated by disunity procedures, because many institutions or departments introduced special procedures with ill-founded differences. In authors' opinion, there are several starting points: firstly it must be based on national (statewide) legislature, norms and proceedings. Secondly it must respect established rules and procedures of NATO alliance, and finally it must take into account MoD potentials, structures and manpower. National policy supports subjects both with pure Czech and international programmes, but all within limits set by the European Union.

The Institute of Strategic Studies of Military Academy in Brno by Ing. Josef Janošec, CSc. This brand-new institute began to constitute in 1999. It was established under quite new situation. The Czech Republic is a member of NATO organization, the temporary defence "in all directions" is transformed into "coalition defence in NATO framework", the world faces new

economy and banking industry phenomena, tries to stop proliferation, terrorism. We experienced ethnical cleansing and humanitarian assistance in the former Yugoslavia, Russia is waging war in Chechnya, etc. All such events ask for strategic studies. The Institute will therefore concentrate on production of scholarly and prognostic knowledge of military character at the strategical level of decision-making. Long-term orientation is towards the Czech Republic, neighbouring states, NATO, USA, Russia and other states and their organizations as case study. The Institute will partake in preparation of relevant documents dealing with defence and security of the CR. It is also going to take part in pedagogy activities, under rules of Military Academy Brno. Currently it has six research workers.

MILITARY ART

Deployment of the Forces in Peacekeeping Operations after the Year 2000 (*Experiences and Further Prospects*) by Col. GSO Ing. Vladimír Trněný. The defence of theses before examiners is a culmination of the Operational Course of General Staff at Military Academy Brno. It is not possible to publish all papers, not even full-text of them. We therefore release shortened and abridged study of one most excellent graduates, which may serve as an incentive in military schools and scholarly institutions. He characterises present situation in our scholarly institutions as retarded after current trends. But it ought to be reverse. The institutions should form trends of developments, so that we might adapt reality to our demands. At international level, the means for influencing international surrounding there are Peacekeeping Forces. We have two types of them: those of the first generation (which reflect the reality of bi-polar word). The second generation is characterized by a change in priorities, higher active measures, operations are more complex and the role of armed forces had changed. It covers both peacekeeping operations and peaceenforcement operations. His inspiring study is based on Joint Warfare Publication 3-50 "Peace Support Operations", Military Doctrine of the Royal Netherlands Army, Military Concept

for NATO Peace Support Operations and many others.

Electronic Warfare in the Czech Army by Lt.Col. GSO Ing. Jaroslav Velišek, CSc. In 1997 the Czech army draw new concept of electronic warfare (EW), similar to EW concept of U.S. Armed Forces, because organization of our forces and its supporting means, together with their control, (after dissolving of Radio-Electronic Corps) were integrated into Military Intelligence Service, which is similar to American conception and NATO documents at this time were not available. Based on the new starting points, the article gives EW doctrinal fundamentals, resulting now from NATO documents, adapted for the Czech Army. It gathers bases for the EW in any present forces, further it declares aims and missions of EW and explains content of the EW and its areas. The author presents the basic line for the control of EW activities. This article wants to make wider military public acquainted with this new approach to EW, so the author quotes new definition of EW, introduces terms Electronic Support Measures (ESM), Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) and Electronic Protected Measures (EPM).

The Army of the CR and the Elimination of Various Dangers (*Disposal of Effects of Natural Catastrophes and Industrial Disasters*) by Lt. Col. Ing. Vojtěch Němeček, Ph.D. Alongside with the defence of sovereignty, territorial integrity and fulfilment of international commitments, there is another important mission of the ACR, the assistance in calamities and industrial accidents. The ACR ability to fulfil those tasks is often questioned, without special training and with materials and vehicles designated originally for combat (warfare) operations. To answer such questions we must define tasks of the ACR. They are threats to humane lives, material and cultural assets. Secondly the Army will assist during recovery of basic function of infrastructure on the given territory. Such tasks could be fulfilled both in co-operation with other organs of the so-called Integrated Rescue System, and also by itself. The author enumerates levels of emergency situations and respective prevention measures. He uses his textbook

"Elements of Crisis Management", Military Academy Brno, he wrote in 1997. This article extends theme even further, it deals with relieve operations during floods and deluges, evacuation of population, recovery of affected region. The army must be prepared to fulfil similar situations, from humanitarian and economy reasons. There is also one underlying motive: the increase of its image in the eyes of civilian public.

Interrogative Look at the GIS in Everyday Practice of the Army by Doc. Ing. Oldřich Horák, CSc. The article deals with problems of terrain analysis, which is done in the framework of analysis of operational area. The author presents higher role of users (officers) during formulations of requirements for database and program software, because digitalization brought along the chance to make use of digitalized information about terrain in various Geographic Information Systems (GIS), which is logically reflected even in field command systems, especially as basic source of topographic and geographic data in area of operation, or "theatre of operation" in NATO terminology. There is a trend to replace "classical" paper maps by digital products. The topographic service of the Czech army is in the forefront of this process. For many years it has been producing data on the territory of our state and distributed them among users. While in the Air Force there are problems of orientation of plane in space, ground forces have similar project of terrain analysis. Now we solve the theme "analysis of operational area", which was presented at the premises of Ground Forces Command Olomouc. But there is one great problem with the preparation of staff officers, because even the most simple program e.g. ArcView (which is very friendly to users) needs proper schooling. Program costs (without additional modules) 1,500 US dollars, training course for one user about 10,000 Czech Crowns.

OPTIONS AND CONTROVERSY

Security Documents of the Czech Republic by Col. GSO Milan Kubeša, CSc. Those documents are: Security Strategy of the CR (approved by the Government in February 1999) and Military Strategy of the CR

(approved in March 1999). Both documents are prepared to be updated. And we must ask: Why shall we amend those documents? Only a year after their approval? One of many possible answers: the CR entered NATO alliance. But according to the author of this article, both documents are not compiled well, the themes often overlap, some situations are very improbable etc. At the Round Table Discussion "Operation 2000" (held at Command and Staff Department, Military Academy Brno, on January 11, 2000) the participants of discussion came to the conclusion that under our membership in NATO is a variant of independent defence highly implausible. The principal method of the defence of the Czech Republic, against armed threat, will be coalition defence (which is not contradictory to the defence of country only by our own means). Therefore the author recommends to formulate more precisely and unequivocally the term defence, with the inseparable attribute of "collective", so that all misapprehension could be eradicated. Current document shouldn't be only "amended", we must prepare completely new document, named "Security Concept of the Czech Republic", under the patronage of the State Security Board.

Effectivity: Topical Imperative by Ing. Václav Svoboda. The impetus for this essay came from the article "Does Effectivity Belongs to the History?" by Maj. Patočka (VR 4/99). According to Mr. Svoboda, the key problem of lower effectivity in the forces lies in insufficient transparency, disunited explanations of terms, shortage of back feed during information exchange, structural unstableness, personal aversions, misunderstanding problems and prevailing overall passivity, etc. To solve problem, we must first define what actually "effectivity" means. Generally it is ratio between final effect (production, output) and outlays (sources, inputs). This simple mathematical formula is mentioned only to remind us production and sources problem. Nearby to effectivity there is a term "economy" (thriftiness), which puts stress on utility. Efficiency, on the other hand, is more integral character, while productivity refers more to time. You see that "effectivity" is many-sided notion. As to defence, measurement of effectivity is closely tied with

the assessment of security risks and their elimination. Positive effects is rated in terms of quality of life, humanity, culture, solidarity, peace and forming friendly and stable security environment (home and external). And here is necessary international co-operation, which helps mutual understanding, accepting international standards of behaviour, toleration to different cultures. The army plays – in this context – conflicting role. That why the author regards the term "effective army" as rather contradictory. Great (system) effectivity affects the whole defence sector: they need better rationalization, balanced dynamics, transparent planning, command and control. Small (local) effectivity is of another character. It is related to humane engineering, maintenance of cars, buildings, short-term attachment abroad and so on. If every serviceman has its own audit, the problem of effectivity could be much easier. In Great Britain, in armed forces, they have a programme FRONT LINE FIRST, which could present model even for us. In our republic we must use modern method of management, Planning, Programming, and Budgeting system, information technology and experiences from abroad. If we attach our education, responsibility and the will to work, the success is guaranteed.

Conception Documents of Security and Defence Policy of the Czech Republic by Lt.Col. Doc. Ing. Luděk Hodbod, CSc. The State Security Board decided on December 21, 1999, to amend basic security documents of the CR. The author, who is a Senior Lecturer at the Military Academy Brno, wants to express – rather in advance – his opinion, well before the proper discussion over those documents will be opened, so that we may avoid the danger that even "amended" documents will repeat the same mistakes and errors, as previous ones, which could be characterized as very narrow military approach. The author quotes texts published by the secretariat of State Security Board. They cover wide spectrum of problems, from civil emergency planning to non-military defence (which is according to him quite problematic, illogical term). The scheme is not coherent, consistent, one may think that subjects were chosen at random.

Also connection to Alliance documents couldn't be so apparent, it should stay in the background, only underlying the whole documents. The developing of principal security and defence documents shouldn't be only a matter of small groups of military analysts and top officials. Something ought to say even general public.

Essay on Problems of Research in the ACR (*Air Ergonomy*) by Ing. Josef Pavlík. At present uneasy situation of the Czech Army and especially its Air Force it is necessary to make use of all things that could raise the qualities of training. There is another fact of advancing changes in technology. It is a pity, the author writes, that in our forces we nearly neglect the branch of science called "ergonomy". It deals mainly with man-machine relations. New branch of science came into being: Air Ergonomy, which concentrate on effectivity of flying preparation and optimalization of relation pilot-aircraft. For those reasons it is also very active, sometimes decisive actor in prevention of air accidents. Shortly: the Czech Army plans to buy light planes L-159, training plane Z-142 MAF and in the future even supersonic fighters. New avionics will need a lot of training, psychology preparation. The author proposes to create coordinative body in the defence sector to coordinate related activities and into teaching schedules in military academies introduce new subject-ergonomy.

The Continuity of Preparation of Military Professionals in the Army of the Czech Republic by Doc. PhDr. Václav Vondrášek, CSc. Along with adopting the practice of armies of the advanced democracies, we must return to domestic traditions, those of post-war period (1945-47), namely two years after World War II, when the then democrats tried to follow the heritage of the so-called First Republic. It is the deep knowledge of history which may help to understand the tradition of the Czech army. We must change our view on military, its officer corps, as undeniable and natural role of the state. In this sense we may be inspired by advanced democratic countries, which pay high attention to military science, education of military professionals. Actually, we can't copy their experiences, nor our pre-war traditions.

It will be quite uneconomical to discover obvious truths, developed by the founder of our statehood, by the President Masaryk and his follower, the President Beneš. Moreover, in this way, we may avoid the mistakes and errors of our predecessors. The author is very sorry that project dealing with those themes, worked up by his Department of Social Studies at Military Academy Brno, was refused without proper reasoning.

BOOK REVIEW

Two Dictators on the Alert (*Hitler, Stalin and the Second World War*). Circumstances tied with the Nazi aggression against the Soviet Russia on 22nd June 1941 are still one of topical theme of all military historians. Time distance, new documents enable more thoroughly, more objectively use unclassified archives. But we must bear in mind that there are possible fakes, misinformation, and last but not least, intelligence services of all states do not release absolutely all classified documents. Those facts we must bear in mind when we read the book "Breach of Promise" by reputable German historian Werner Maser, specialised in Hitlerite Third Reich. The core of his book is statement that both Hitler and Stalin were prepared to attack each other, the time margin was on the side of Hitler. On December 18, 1940, Hitler signed "Operation Barbarossa". The directive was the strategic outline for a campaign against the Soviet Union. Opposing forces had strategic plan of concentration of troops against Germany, worked out by Marshall Vasilevski, signed by the Russian Defence Minister and the Chief-of-the-Staff ("Vasilevski plan" of May 1941). The main objective of this plan was preventive stroke against the enemy, preparing for aggression. Considering preparation on both sides, the Hitler's war could be taken as "preventive war". The most "funny" thing is, Werner Maser writes, that they both made eager preparations for attack during the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of non-aggression.

INFORMATION SERVICE

NATO Codification System and Industry by Lt.Col. Dr. Ing. Josef Šmondrk. NATO Codification System (NCS) is important logistical system that support maximal

effectivity. It is used all over the word. NCS requires mutual relations between industry and NATO codification authorities, as only on the basis of knowledge the supplier can prepare offers to meet requirements of the forces. Codification is based upon the respect to several standardization agreements (STANAGs). The codification needs large amount of data, which could be divided into two large groups: (i) information about producers, suppliers and sub-suppliers, (ii) set of data about individual items of procurements, e.g. NATO Stock Number. The basic document, respective identification direction, is called FIIG (Federal Item Identification Guide). There is also one important advantage: codified items are released both in international and national database on CD – NATO Master Cross Reference List (NMCRL) for NCS users. In Czech Defence Sector we introduced Unified System of Evidence of Material, which fully respects principles of the NCS. The top-organ which is in charge of this unified system in defence sector is the Main Directorate of Standardization, Evidence a State Verification of Quality. This division in fact plays a role of Czech national codification authority and it is the only institution of this sort in our country. Among others, it is e.g. entitled to assign codes for Czech producers and foreign customers – NATO Commercial and Governmental Entity Codes (NCAGEs).

The System of Financing of the Canadian Armed Forces. *Translated and adapted by Lt.Col. Roman Horák, CSc., and 1st-Lt. Ing. Vladan Holzner.* Owing to basic changes in international climate, the Canadian Prime Minister launched in November 1993 process of complex revision of Canadian defence policy. New features of this policy are explained in White Paper on Defence (1994). Defence policy must reflect not only unstable international situation, but also demanding home background, with financial deficit reaching nearly 6 per cent of overall gross national product. To solve difficult economical situation, the government made severe strict budget cuts, so that military expenses in the year 2000 are going to reach only 60 per cent of planned expenses. The Ministry of National Defence was ordered to overwork defence project, especially as far as

allocation of sources is concerned. Strategic planning is designed with the prospects for 15 years, with particular horizon of 5 years, by means of task plans and directives of defence planning. And here is a place for savings – humane sources, weapons/material and all-round support – variables which have to be utilised as effective, as possible.

European Security and Defence Capabilities after WEU Audit by Maj. Ing. Radomír Jahoda. This is a very short information about revived activities aiming to develop merely European forces. One of many parts of this process was the audit of operational assets for crisis management, under the command of European countries. The audit was done both by full members of EU and also associate members, including the Czech Republic, 21 states in total. The results reached confirm the potential of European states to conduct operations of their own, in a broad range of the so-called Petersberg's tasks that are as follows: humanitarian and rescue operations, peacekeeping operations, and peacemaking operations. Some problem areas were identified: forces readiness and their forward deployment, strategic mobility, the ability to stay for a long time in places of deployment, interoperability and operation effectivity, and finally the need of joined operational command, with special respect to C3 (command, control and communication). To summarize, the structure of European forces, especially ground forces, is more classical, static. The only countries that made a great progress in this field are Great Britain and France, because they imbibed lessons from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Other European countries are rather late.

External Interventions in Secessionist Conflicts in Europe in the 1990's. Such conflicts have become a major feature of the European political landscape. International response to them have varied from full-scale military interventions to half hearted mediation, generally providing for freezing of most active hostilities and for addressing most urgent humanitarian needs. Most detailed study on this theme by Pavel K. Baev (Senior Researcher at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo, Norway) was published in *European Security /*

Summer 1999. The core statement is that Europe in the 1990's saw more "peace" operations on its soil than any other region in the world, but still was not able to find a satisfactory answer. Kosovo is a tragic illustration of that, and the deployment of NATO troops after massive use of airpower still lacks of the framework political plan and appears very tentative and opportunistic. Several specifically European factors define the perspective of a possible new wave of secessionist conflicts in the region. The article is accompanied by several tables with the survey of secessionist conflicts in Europe that are supplemented by the latest data from war in Chechnya, published in Czech Weekly Supplement of *Lidové noviny*, February 11, 2000.

PERSONAL DATA

Colonel in memoriam Karel Pavlík by *Marek Skýpala, Bc.* This year it is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Col. Karel Pavlík, who was decorated on 28th October, 1999, by the Medal of Heroism. Who was that man? In 1939, even before talks

between dr. Emil Hácha and German Chancellor Adolph Hitler were actually opened, the German army – Wehrmacht – occupied Moravian industrial city "Místek" to preclude Polish occupation. After a short gunfight, in which Capt. Pavlík, the commander of machine-guns company, participated, Czech soldiers were forced to surrender. They had only two servicemen slightly wounded, the Germans had several men killed. After the establishment of a German protectorate, when the Czechoslovak army was dissolved, he joined a civilian requalification course and at the same time he became a member of illegal resistance movement of the former officers "Obrana národa" (Defence of Nation). He was one of comrades-in-arms of Czech legendary hero Capt. Morávek. After the assassination of "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, the head of Nazi's secret police, Reinhard Heydrich (the participation in the assassination of Capt. Pavlík is not clear), he was betrayed, arrested and after severe torturing and examination executed in 1943. He belongs to many pre-war officers who fulfilled their duties, but after the war were not properly appreciated.