

**Philosophical Sources of State Strategic Defence** by Col. Doc. Ing. Jiří Strnáděk, CSc. Cuts in the potentialities of armed forces, manpower and armament reductions based on current international conferences and agreements, put an end to confrontational pressures. On the other hand, a new social phenomenon has appeared that could be labelled as "collision of cultures" creating all sorts of antagonism, misused for stirring up conflicts in various parts of the world for various purposes. The present global policy comes out from the ideas which mobilize political measures and thus forms the shape of security surroundings all over the world. Tasks resulting from coupling general defence with the future in the field of state security studies, state military strategy and strategical defence, and the necessity to solve such problems systematically, is our contribution to building up new international security surroundings.

**ACR Deployment in Non-Military Threats** by GSO Col. Ing. Jiří Martinek. Based on the analysis of legislative scopes and the present security situation in Europe, the author of this article presents capacities of ACR in non-military threats. He classifies them and further he defines ACR position in overall defence and its role in the integrated rescue system. He also characterizes and later explains in detail individual parts of this system. Then he takes notice of help provided by the forces during natural disasters, specifies tasks of particular services and depicts their missions. The closing chapters are also important as they deal with ACR participation in state borders defence under the circumstances of illegal migration of population from abroad into the Czech lands and army participation in the war against international terrorism and organized crime.

**Defence Planning in the Netherlands** by Brigadier Petrus Striek. Dutch defence policy was and still is based above all on the necessity of European integration. That's why the questions concerning general defence policy, or

defence planning, are so important for the Dutch. Also the article by Gen. Striek deals with this problem. He repeats overall aims of defence planning, characterizes missions of state institutions responsible for them, and finally enables us to look close at defence planning process of his country. In the second part he writes about internal defence planning within the Dutch Royal Army and it is here where he analyses some of the basic Dutch planning documents.

**Trends of Warfare Development on the Verge of 21st century** by Ing. Stanislav Stach, CSc. The times now passing represent not only a period of changes, but also the continuity. Even though the changes are far reaching, they do not mean total and complete cutting off from the past: evolutionary and revolutionary components coexist side by side and influence one another. The author depicts how technological changes in the warfare (increases in fire effect, extended troops formations, higher fire capacity and accuracy, technological development that enables higher integration of forces, an increase in power concentration and its effects, intensification of our own concealment and on the other hand higher detection of the enemy) will influence warfare development on the verge of 21st century. Of course, while rating this changes we still keep in mind both their international and internal policy contexts.

**Five Years till the End of Millenium II (Mass Destruction Weapons of 1995 - Chemical and Biological Warfare)** by Lt. Col. Doc. Ing. Karel Kotek, CSc. This is a sequel to the article of VR 2/95; now the author has concentrated on the chemical and biological warfare agents. In the section dealing with the implementation of those agents during the last decade, he pays close attention to Iraq, Iran, North Korea, Libya and other risky, or potentially risky nations, outlines chemical weapons dissolution programme in the U.S.A. Further he states data on chemical weapons in Russia, not published before, and at the end of this section he reports about the problem of old ammunition, including those being

drawn in the seas. As far as biological weapons are concerned, he names interesting information on the development and leakage of biological agents in Russia, epidemics in Zimbabwe, and in the U.S.A. Closing part of this article takes notice of chemical corps of ACR, including our deficiencies in individual and mass protection system.

#### PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

**United Nations Peace-keeping Operations by Maj-Gen Ing. Emil Antušák.** Since ACR deployment in non-military threats and peace-keeping operations (which are undoubtedly part of operational art now) had not been explored properly, the author decided to refer about the place and role of its particular components. The whole article is based on knowledge gained from his participation in international seminar on UN activities, which was held in the premises of Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague, and on materials provided by the same institution. The contents of this article is also closely tied to the problems discussed on the pages of *Vojenské rozhledy* Review presented last year.

**Crisis Management in Bosnia: Problems and Recommendations by Timothy L. Thomas.** The article by Timothy L. Thomas explores the reasons why techniques of crisis management do not work properly in Bosnia. On the basis of American postulates he defines crisis and crisis management and chronologically enumerates individual techniques of UN crisis management. Among important factors which are the cause of crisis management failure in Bosnia he ranks e.g. miscarried technical concept, peaceful settlement manipulation, information laundering, the incompatibility of present situation and black market. At the end he sets forth his recommendations for UN crisis management and draws in detail possible measures for solving the problem.

**Will the Effectiveness of UN Operations be Intensified? by JUDr. Miroslav Tůma.** The aim of the author is to make readers familiar with some questions that unfavourably influence the deployment and performance of peace-keeping

operations. To gain unbiased view of the whole problems, we learn information about taken steps from the part of Secretary-General, Secretariat and U.N. Security Council which form, or are going to form, more advantageous dispositions. The article is accompanied by several graphs and a scheme of the present-day structure of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

**Military Intelligence by Col. Ing. Oldřich Horák, CSc.** In his article, the author classifies and defines basic terms related to the Czech military intelligence. He reacts to new realities mentioned in the issue of the "Czech Intelligence Service Direction", No 153/1994, since he regards explaining the term "military intelligence" very important and useful, as it is necessary for the unambiguous understanding of its role by commanders and leaders at all levels of the Czech armed forces. This will help to make the mission of military intelligence even more useful and comprehensive.

#### OPINIONS AND CONTROVERSY

**Army Counter-offensive, or Offensive Operation of the Army Corps? by Lt-Col Ing. Vlastimil Galatík, CSc.** The author states that the Army of the Czech Republic (ACR) as a whole will conduct solely defensive operation and that wide purpose of such defensive operation will not be fulfilled only by defensive activities of the troops. For several years, as he further explains, in the field of operational art theory we have been witnesses to considerable underestimation of an offensive on operational level. Col. Galatík outlines some problems, so that we could understand the place and role of army counter-offensive in the frame of ACR defensive operation. Besides, he tries to demonstrate some differences from the view-point of General Staff, ACR top-command and its executive level, i.e. army corps (counter-offensive grouping).

**To Some Problems of Territorial Activity by Col. Ing. Vladimír Karaffa, CSc.** The author in his polemical article makes use of some expe-

rience and knowledge gained from territory-troops relations studies. The problem comes out of the main principles of potential use of ACR in time of danger or a prospective war. Army deployment is naturally limited by the territory of the Czech Republic (CR) which must be defended, but which at the same time will create support for the activity of our armed forces. The purpose of this article is to demonstrate some pressing problems that could be applied for both the development of military art theory and (above all) for practical measures, the implementation of which can create new, more effective system of CR defence.

**To Some Problems of Preparation and Conduct of Defensive Operation by GSO Col.**

*Ing. Milan Kubeša, CSc.* With the creation of new condition for conducting combat and non-combat activities is necessary to state uniform norms of military art on tactical, operational and strategical levels. We can see many new things in the proposal of operational manual. According to his opinion, the usage of some terms is inaccurate, ends in itself, or is polemic, and so he explains why. The question is e.g. operational grouping (army corps), area of common operations, further battle proceedings, etc. In the final part he deals with army counter-offensive and polemizes with the authors of article of VR 1/95, p. 95 that we are not allowed to forget about offensive activities in the development of operational art.

**To Command and Control by Col. (ret.) Ing.**

*Stanislav Kočíř, CSc.* It is a polemic response to the article of VR 1/95 by GSO Col. Ing. Vladimír Karaffa, CSc. that reacts to C<sup>2</sup> problems, above all to the methodology of commander and staff activities. The author explains his different opinions on decision-making and coordination of organization. This very short critical article is ended by the demand for creation of unified military terminology, or at least a concise explanatory dictionary.

**INFORMATION SERVICE**

**A Dangerous Partnership: Terrorism and Mafia-like Organizations by Ing. Josef Hrdlička.**

Terrorism and Mafianism belong to the most hazardous and risky factors threatening both the security of individuals and generally also that of the whole mankind. In his essay, Ing. Hrdlička tries to explain above mentioned maladies of our post-confrontational era. He characterizes all known types of terrorism, their developments, points to modernizing terrorists' instruments and methods of their fight. Further he depicts the war against international terrorism and on the examples of some European anti-terrorist squads he describes their armaments and masterstrokes. In the closing part he reveals fields which are under the control of Mafia-like organizations and underlines some of the alarming data and facts. Of course, he also doesn't forget to mention their impacts on the military.

**HISTORY PAGES**

**The Traditions of the First and Second Resistance Movements in the History of ACR Units by Maj. PhDr. Jiří Fidler.**

Just after the collapse of communist régime, the historic memory of ACR started to recover. Dr. Fidler in his work refers about the historical heritage of some Czech units, including their commands, the roots of which are deep in the former Habsburg Empire. But his main effort is concentrated on the historical legacy of units and troops of the so-called "First Resistance" (i.e. the Czechoslovak Legions formed inside Allied armies of World War I) and the so-called "Second Resistance" (Czech and Slovak units and troops on eastern and western front lines during the Second World War). He chronologically states the records of historical names of such units, which enables him to gain impartial view on their traditions and history.