



25 YEARS OF NAVAL FORCES

AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WORLD

In his editorial for the very first edition of **NAVAL FORCES**, Editorial Director *Vice Admiral (ret'd) Sir Ian McGeoch* wrote: “The successful launch of a new ship is an event of much consequence in the lives of those who have invested in her, those who have designed and built her, and those who will man and operate her. Be she great or small, warship or merchant ship, fishing boat or ferry, so much concentrated skill and cooperative endeavour, resulting in so purposeful and visible an achievement, calls for celebration. The flags are out; the band plays; speeches are made and toasts drunk in an atmosphere of pride, goodwill and hopes for the future. The launch of a new journal has much in common with that of a ship. In the case of **NAVAL FORCES**, a Forum for Maritime Power, the parallel seems to be particularly apt; as with a ship, its success will depend upon the precision with which its purpose has been determined, and upon proof of its fitness for that purpose.”

While I leave it to our world-wide readership to judge by themselves if these expectations were met and promises kept during the past quarter of a century, I would like to take a look at how security policy environment changed over that period. But before this review let me say that I am honoured to have been the Editor-in-Chief of **NAVAL FORCES** since edition 1/2001. I thank all previous Editors who have achieved the high standard of **NAVAL FORCES** which I could base my contribution on. Also, on behalf of our small team responsible for the content of our publication, Publisher *Jan Wiedemann*, Programme Manager Naval Affairs *Hartmut Manseck*, and North America Editor *Gordon I. Peterson*, I would like to take the opportunity to thank all those who are not in the same spotlight, despite their invaluable contributions: Our President and Chief Executive Director *Manfred Sadlowski* who ‘invented’ **NAVAL FORCES** 25 years ago and keeps a watchful eye on it – within the guidance issued he leaves us the necessary leeway to carefully adapt **NAVAL FORCES** to the changing environment while ensuring that its ‘corporate identity’ is being

kept; our Group Director *Joachim Knoche* who manages layout schedules for all in-house publications and the many other printing jobs of the Mönch Publishing Group in such a manner that we arrive with **NAVAL FORCES** in time for the defence exhibition we are targeted at; our Art Director *Frank Stommel* who is responsible for the cover and layout and whose latest classy product you hold in your hands; he is assisted by *Marita Schorning* who prepares our PC-product files so that they can be worked on in layout in production; our printing company *Uniprint A.S.* in Istanbul who keeps the deadlines irrespective of public holidays; our Business Director *Christine Houtermans* who deals with all financial matters within the entire Publishing Group; *Christa André* with responsibility for the Advertising Administration who ensures that our clients are satisfied with the product they pay for; our IT Manager *Heinz Gerd Schulte* who provides an IT infrastructure that enables us to swiftly receive ever increasing files which so positively influence the image of **NAVAL FORCES**; our ‘outposts’, Associate Publishers as well as Regional Directors, who all work with our customers all over the world; and last but not least I thank all those working completely behind the scene but essential for ensuring that everything runs smoothly in the house, be it preparing for defence exhibitions, managing our dispatch office, keeping track on us at the switchboard, or updating our data bases – thank you, you are all part of the success story of the past 25 years of **NAVAL FORCES**. But now the look at what influenced the political and military affairs during the past 25 years:

When **NAVAL FORCES** was founded, the world was at the height of the Cold War, but this was also the beginning of a decade of successful arms control negotiations leading to a safer world. Key events: military attempt to free hostages in the Tehran U.S. embassy failed; protest against political and economical conditions in Cuba, leading to an exodus of Cubans to Florida; *Josip Tito*, who kept the Yugoslav Republics together with pressure, died; first Gulf War between Iran and Iraq began; *Lech Walesa*

founded ‘Solidarnosc’, first free Union in Poland.

1991
Greece became the 10th member of the EC; the 52 U.S. hostages were freed after 444 days from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran; assassination attempts against *President Reagan* and *Pope Johan Paul-II* failed; Israeli aircraft destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad in a pre-emptive strike; Egyptian *President Sadat* was assassinated; the Soviets lost face when a submarine grounded in Swedish territorial waters; *President General Jaruzelski* imposed ‘martial law’ in Poland, *Lech Walesa* was arrested; Soviet chief ideologist *Mikhail Suslow* died.

1982
Argentina occupied the Falkland Islands but the islands were re-captured by a British Task Force after three months of fierce fighting; Spain became the 16th member of NATO; Israel returned the Sinai peninsula to Egypt; Soviet *President Breshnev* died, followed by ex-KGB leader *Yuri Andropov*; arms control attempts (MBFR, START, INF) remained inconclusive.

1983
The U.S. deployed two U.S. carrier groups ‘as a warning to Cuba and Nicaragua’, leading to the outbreak of naval hostilities between Nicaragua and Honduras; *President Andropov* demanded effective economical reforms and called into question the validity of centralised market economy, so far an undisputed pillar of Communist ideology; a South Korean 747 airliner was shot down by Soviet air defence off the coast in Sakhalin; with the Montebello Decisions of the Nuclear Planning Group, Canada announced withdrawal of a further 1,400 warheads from Europe, bringing the total of such withdrawals since 1979 to 2,400; deliveries of GLCM components to the UK showed **NATO’s determination to keep its ‘double track’ decision** on theatre nuclear force modernisation and a complementary arms control effort viable; in Chile, of the 150,000 people arrested during the *General Pinochet* dictatorship, at least 10,000 died or disappeared; in Bei-

rut, nearly 300 soldiers were killed in two suicide attacks against the Headquarters of U.S. and French troops; the U.S. invaded the Caribbean Island Grenada to secure the lives of about 1,000 U.S. citizens living there, after a Marxist rebel group took over control from the Government; *Lech Walesa* was honoured for his fight for democracy in Poland with the Peace Nobel Prize; the Lebanon saw the second civil conflict.

1984
 'Orwell year' saw the opening of the Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE); Chinese Prime Minister *Chao Tzu-yang* sought economical and technological cooperation with the U.S.; fights between Muslim and Christian factions in the Lebanon escalated; the Soviet President *Andropov* died, followed by *Konstantin Chernenko*; the world condemned the use of 'children soldiers' by Iran and the employment of chemical weapons by both sides; a threat by Iran to mine the Strait of Hormuz was answered by the U.S. with the deployment of the "Midway" carrier group to the Gulf region, determined to prevent this with military means; the Foreign Ministers of the seven countries of the Western European Union (WEU) decided to **reactivate the WEU**; Dictator *Pinochet* imposed 'martial law' in response to a general strike; in Nicaragua the Sandinista candidate *Daniel Ortega* won the elections, and in Washington President *Reagan* was able to start his second tour with a landslide victory; settlement of a 100-year quarrel between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel; dismantling of the 55,000 GDR 'killing automats' along the inner-German border.

1985
 Upon the death of *Chernenko*, **Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary** of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; the 1955 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance establishing the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, was extended for 20 years by leaders of the seven member states; Iraq started bombing Iranian cities including Tehran, answered by the bombing of Baghdad by Iranian air planes; Israel withdrew completely from the Southern Lebanon; the Apartheid-regime of Prime Minister *Botha* imposed 'martial law' over the Southern provinces, following civil unrest in South African 'townships'; Foreign Minister *Andrej Gromyko* was elected President of the Soviet Union, and *Eduard Shevardnadze*, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, followed Gromyko as Foreign Minister; *Nikolai Rychkov* was elected Prime Minister of

the Soviet Union, strengthening further the position of *General Secretary Gorbachev*; the Israeli Air Force bombed the PLO Headquarter in Tunis, killing 60 people but leaving *Yasser Arafat* and other PLO leaders unharmed by pure chance; **kidnapping of "Achille Lauro"** off the Egyptian coast, heightening the Middle East tension as the kidnappers demanded the release of 51 prisoners in Israeli custody; after the kidnappers let go the hostages, Cairo promised to hand over the four kidnappers to the PLO, but the aircraft with the kidnappers (and PLO Deputy Leader *Abdul Abbas*) was intercepted by U.S. fighter aircraft, forced to land on the NATO base Sigonella in Sicily because the kidnappers were responsible for the death of an American citizen onboard the "Achille Lauro"; first Summit Meeting of *President Reagan* and *General Secretary Gorbachev* in Geneva, agreement in principle to the reduction of strategic nuclear forces by 50 percent and an interim INF agreement; nine members of the military Junta Government that ruled Argentina between 1976 and 1982 were sentenced to imprisonment for murder and torture, including two former Presidents and a former Chief of the Navy.

1986
 Southern enlargement of the EU continued with admission of Portugal and Spain into the community; a referendum in Spain supported continued membership of Spain in NATO without participation in its integrated military structure; *President Reagan* imposed sanctions against Libya due to *Revolution Leader Gaddafi's* support of terrorist acts like the bombing of the Vienna and Rome airports; in the Gulf War Iran rebuffed peace talks; Swedish Prime Minister *Olof Palme*, engaged supporter of the arms control process was assassinated; *Mikhail Gorbachev* at the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) demanded that the introduction of efficiency in the economy be extended towards a streamlining in the Party and Government, but the new Party Secretary of Moscow, *Boris Yelt'sin*, pointed out that *Gorbachev's* course was not reflected in the decisions on Party leaderships; the Gulf of the Great Syrthe in the Mediterranean saw combat action between the U.S. and Libya: *Mu'ammal-Gaddafi* claimed the entire sea area between the Eastern and Western tip of the coastline as territorial waters, while the U.S. accepted only the 12 miles zone as internationally agreed territorial zone; under the pretext of allegations that *Gaddafi* was the wire puller for the bombing of discotheque "La Belle" in West Berlin, 18 Air Force F111 bombers from Great Britain and 15 A6 fighter bombers from the carrier "Coral Sea" of the **U.S. bombed the**

cities of Tripolis and Benghazi, condemned by the Arab world and the Soviet Union and met with reserve by most allies except the UK, Canada and Israel; **catastrophe of Chernobyl**, where one reactor block exploded following a 'human error' – the initial covering up and non-issuance of fallout warnings by the Kremlin increased the number of fatal casualties and long-term radiation victims; the **Stockholm CDE Conference Concluding Document** included mandatory measures for the notification, observation, and on-site inspection of military manoeuvres of participating countries; *President Reagan* faced a crisis over covert weapons deliveries to Iran via Israel violating the 1979 embargo; money allegedly had been channelled to the CIA and from there to rebel organisations in Afghanistan and Angola and to the right-oriented 'Contras' fighting the Government in Nicaragua; regime critic *Andrej Sacharov* was allowed to return from exile in the closed city of Gorky to Moscow, he and his wife *Jelena Bonner* were pardoned; Foreign Ministers of NATO issued the Brussels "Declaration on Conventional Arms Control", calling for negotiations on conventional stability, aimed at eliminating disparities from the Atlantic to the Urals and establishing conventional stability at lower levels, and on further confidence and security-building measures.

1987
Gorbachev continued his reform course of restructuring the political and economical systems (Perestroika) and of encouraging open criticism (Glasnost); a ferry capsized in the harbour of Zee Bruges because the front doors were left open – this sparked off international debate about the security of ro-ro ships; West German civil pilot *Mathias Rust* flew his Cessna from Hamburg to Moscow without being spotted by Soviet air defence forces, landing on the Red Square next to the Kremlin, *Gorbachev* replaced Defence Minister *Marshal Sokolov* with *General Jasov* (not even a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and far more junior than several overtaken generals in the rank of Marshal) – a measure to anchor Perestroika also within the Armed Forces; France and Germany proposed the **formation of a joint Franco-German brigade as first step towards a joint European fighting force**; U.S. inspectors attended military manoeuvres near Minsk, the first such inspection under the provision of the Stockholm Document, followed by Soviet inspectors attending NATO exercises in Turkey; the biggest ever drop in the Dow-Jones Index within one day due to a negative U.S. trade balance, deficit in the U.S. budget, declining parity of the Dollar,

and the continuing crisis in the Persian Gulf; at the December Summit Meeting in Washington D.C. *President Reagan* and *General Secretary Gorbachev* signed the **Washington INF Treaty**, eliminating land-based intermediate land-based nuclear missiles, and pledged deep cuts in strategic arms.

In the wake of protests in East Berlin against the Communist Government, a large number of people got arrested, only to be allowed within a month to leave for West Germany together with other dissidents, for fear they could fuel vivid protest; the Soviets began withdrawal of missile systems from the GDR and CSFR; while in Nicaragua the Sandinistas and Contras agreed an armistice, right wing 'death squadrons' destabilised the situation in El Salvador; signature in Geneva of the **Afghanistan Agreement** between Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and the U.S., clearing the path for withdrawal of 115,000 Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan; heavy unrest erupted in West Jordan and the Gaza strip, following the assassination of a Deputy PLO leader by the Israeli secret service 'Mossad'; in Hungary, hardliner *János Kádár* resigned and the entire political leadership was replaced with reformist politicians led by *Károly Grósz*; the Heads of State and Government of the 12 member states at an EC Summit in Hannover/West Germany '**conceived**' the Euro by agreeing in general to the formation of a European Currency Union; the first All-Union Party Congress of the Soviet Union in 50 years accepted the *Gorbachev* reform course and endorsed the proposal for a Presidential system whereby the General Secretary of the CPSU also became Head of State; in the Gulf War, USS "Vincennes" shot down an Iranian airliner; in August a ceasefire in the Gulf War was achieved, **ending the 8-year war between Iran and Iraq**; in Angola an armistice was negotiated; in October all 5,000 delegates of 'Supreme Soviet' **elected Mikhail Gorbachev for President**, and an internal reshuffle of Party and Government positions further strengthened his position; in Yugoslavia, tensions among the ethnic groups led to demands for autonomy from the ruling Serb Government; with a clear win *George Bush* was elected 41st President of the U.S.; the PLO led by *Yasser Arafat* **proclaimed an independent Palestine State** in the areas occupied by Israel, simultaneously **accepting for the first time the existence of the Israeli State**; during a major earthquake devastating several cities in Armenia at least 50,000 people died; *President Gorbachev* announced in a speech during the U.N. General Assembly the **reduction of Soviet**

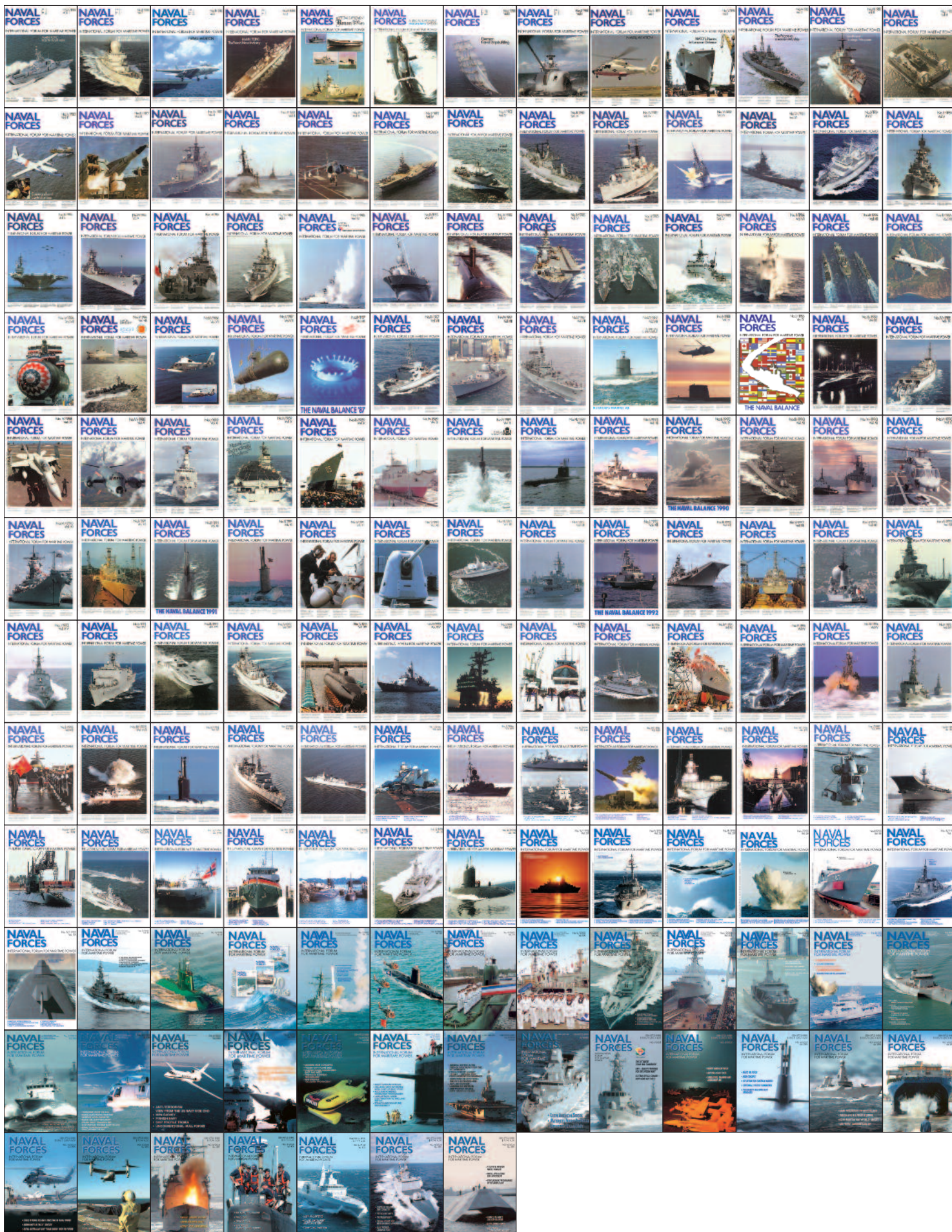
armed forces by 500,000 - seen in the West as a new chapter in the history of arms control, but internally Gorbachev got under increasing pressure when six (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) of the Soviet Union **Republics began to oppose central Moscow power**.

The year of fundamental change started with the oppression of demonstrations in Prague by the Police; in Paris, 149 states of the world outlawed the use of chemical weapons; the Vienna CSCE Follow-up Meeting concluded with **a mandate for new negotiations on conventional arms in Europe (CFE) and new Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBM)**; the Soviet Union, GDR, CSFR, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria announced reductions in conventional forces and military budgets; the Central Committee of the CPSU endorsed gradual and steady transition to a multi-party political system, and the Soviet Union completed withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan; first election in 70 years Soviet Union that offered a choice of candidates for the Congress of People's Deputies; Government and opposition negotiators signed agreements leading to **political reforms in Poland**; *President Bush* proposed the 'Open Skies' regime to increase confidence and transparency regarding military activities; during a visit to Berlin *President Bush* **demanding from President Gorbachev the dismantling of the Berlin Wall**; Chinese leaders used brutal force to suppress unarmed student-led demonstrations in favour of democracy, known as the Beijing **Tiananmin Square massacre**; free elections for the Polish Senate and partial elections in the Sejm resulted in major success for Solidarnosc; massive miners strikes in Siberia and Ukraine were accepted by *Gorbachev* as valid protest but jeopardised the reform process in the Soviet Union; following the swamping of West German Embassies in the CSFR and Hungary by citizens of the GDR, **Hungary opened its Western border** to Austria, resulting in a massive exodus of East Germans via Hungary; *Tadeusz Mazowiecki* from Solidarnosc was elected Prime Minister by the Sejm to become the **first non-Communist Head of Government in a Warsaw Pact country**; the Baltic States' Human Fronts demanded independence from Moscow; **war between Armenia and Azerbaijan** over the autonomous region Nagorno-Karabach; in Uzbekistan bloody pogroms against Turkish-grown and in Georgia against Muslim minorities; in response, the CPSU proposed a Soviet Federation allowing the republics more independence from Mos-

cow; *Erich Honecker* of the Communist Party in East Berlin was replaced by Communist *Egon Krenz* as leader of the GDR when East Germans demonstrated for political reform and the exodus of GDR citizens continued via Prague and Budapest; the new constitution adopted by the Hungarian Parliament brought into being the **Republic of Hungary**; the **East German Cabinet resigned in the face of rallies** in many cities calling for free elections and the abolition of the Communist monopoly on power; on November 9th the peaceful revolution had won when **East and West Berliners peacefully tore down the Berlin Wall**, with East German Police and Border Guards looking on; East German Parliament elected reformist *Ernst Modrow* as Prime Minister; Bulgarian leader *Todor Zhivkov* was removed; a violent dispersal of Prague student demonstrations triggered the popular movement against the Government: the **Czechoslovak Party leadership resigned** and *Karel Urbanek* became General Secretary; after weeks of mass demonstration foremost in Leipzig calling for unification, the new East German 'Polit-Bureau' resigned amid revelations of Communist leadership misrule and corruption; the Summit Meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in Moscow denounced the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces and **repudiated the Brezhnev Doctrine of limited sovereignty**; *President Dr. Gustav Husák* resigned and a coalition Government was formed in Czechoslovakia, *Václav Havel* was elected President; troops and police in the Romanian town of Timisoara opened fire on thousands of anti-Government protesters, but on December 22nd the **Ceausescu regime fell**, the dictator was arrested by Romanian Armed Forces and executed together with his wife; the National Salvation Front headed by *Ion Iliescu* took control and promised free elections; the Polish Sejm abolished the leading role of the Communist Party and restored the country's name as **Republic of Poland**; in Panama tensions between the U.S. and Panama erupted into a military confrontation, U.S. forces attacked military installations in Panama - *General Manuel Noriega* who had declared himself President on December 16th after a fake election and then declared war on the U.S., escaped initially and took refuge in the Embassy of the Vatican, while opposition leader *Guillermo Endara* was sworn in as President.

The year of German unification began with angry demonstrators occupying the STASI (secret service) Headquarter in East Berlin, destroying or securing 100-thousands of secret

25 Years NAVAL FORCES



dossiers of GDR and West German citizens; Moscow intervened in the war between Azerbaijan and Armenia, following a call for unification of the six million Soviet Azeris with four million Azeris living in neighbouring Iran, for fear of internationalisation of the conflict; after 27 years in prison, the most prominent representative of Apartheid critics, **Nelson Mandela was free and became the carrier of hope** for a new South Africa without racial discrimination; **Yugoslavia started to break up**, when the situation in Kosovo escalated and the Yugoslav Army intervened to 'secure the Serb sphere of influence'; *General Secretary Gorbachev* conceded to *Chancellor Helmut Kohl* the right of the German people to shape the future of the country; the Bulgarian Government abolished the Communist Party's 44-year monopoly on political power, and in an unprecedented speech to the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the CPSU *President Gorbachev* called for **abandonment of the leading role of the CPSU** and the introduction of political pluralism; in the margins of the opening conference on 'Open Skies' in Ottawa, agreement was reached by NATO and Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers to **discuss external aspects of the establishment of German unity in a 'Two plus Four' framework**; the Lithuanian Parliament voted to break away from the Soviet Union and regain its independence, marking the **beginning of the break up of the Soviet Union**; in their first free elections in 40 years the citizens of the GDR gave an overwhelming majority to the conservative 'Alliance for Germany'; the Czechoslovak Government ordered removal of border installations along its frontiers with Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany; elections in Hungary resulted in a decisive victory for the Hungarian Democratic Forum; the **coalition Government of the GDR pronounced itself in favour of unification with the Federal Republic of Germany** on the basis of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic and membership of the united Germany in NATO; the Latvian Parliament declared independence of the Baltic Republic and the Estonian Parliament modified the Republic's name and restored the pre-war national anthem; the Foreign Ministers of both German states and of the four 'allied victory nations' U.S.A., UK, France and Soviet Union agreed to the **agenda of the 'Two plus Four' negotiations** with the goal of German unity and a path to handover of allied sovereignty rights to Germany; following elections in Romania, former Communist Government member *Ion Iliescu* was elected President; Hungary's new Premier, *Josef Antall*, announced his Government's **intention to withdraw from the War-**

saw Treaty Organisation; *Boris Yelt'sin*, meanwhile a critic of Gorbachev, was elected President of the Russian Parliament; Parliamentary elections in Czechoslovakia saw the Civic Forum and allied parties win a majority in the Federal Assembly; in both German Parliaments the bill on the economical, monetary and social U.N.ion between the two German states was passed, **Monetary Union between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic** became law and the Deutschmark common currency in both parts of the country; an earth quake devastated the Northwest of Iran and left 40,000 people dead and 100,000 injured; in a package deal in the Caucasus, **President Gorbachev agreed to full sovereignty if the two German states got united** and agreed that the united Germany had the right to determine its membership in any alliance, while *Chancellor Kohl* agreed to reduce the personnel strength of united Germany's Armed Forces to 370,000 and to substantial financial compensation; **Iraq invaded neighbouring Kuwait** to secure the country's oil fields and gain access to the Persian Gulf, more than 11,000 Western citizens were held hostage and used as 'human shields' in strategically important positions inside Iraq to prevent a strike by naval forces gathered in surrounding international waters; the legislature of the GDR voted in favour of unification with the Federal Republic of Germany on October 3rd and to hold elections in the unified country on December 2nd; the Foreign Ministers of the U.S., the UK, France, the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic **signed the 'Two plus Four Treaty'** in Moscow; on October 3rd **Germany was united**, the GDR and its Armed Forces ceased to exist; in the framework of the CSCE Summit Meeting in Paris the 22 member states of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation signed a major **Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)** and published a Joint Declaration on non-aggression, the Heads of State and Government published a Charter of Paris for a New Europe and endorsed the adoption of the Vienna CSBM Document, marking the **end of the Cold War**; the Security Council of the U.N. passed **U.N. Resolution 678**, threatening Iraq with military retaliation should it not withdraw its troops from Kuwait by January 15th; the conservative coalition under *Chancellor Kohl* won the first elections to the Parliament of united Germany; *Lech Walesa* was elected President of Poland; Soviet Foreign Minister *Eduard Schewardnadse* resigned, warning of the risk of renewed dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

NATO deployed the ACE Mobile Force to its Southeast flank, following blackmailing of Turkey by Iraq; Soviet troops were deployed around the Lithuanian capital to enforce mandatory conscription, in response to which NATO urged Soviet authorities to refrain from using force in the Baltic States; after refusal by Baghdad to withdraw its forces from Kuwait on January 17th the **second Gulf War began** with air strikes by coalition forces from the U.S., UK, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait against targets in Iraq and Kuwait; by attacking Israel with SCUD missiles, *Saddam Hussein* hoped to draw Israel into the war and thereby break up the coalition which included Arab countries, but Israel refrained from retaliation; Soviet tank, parachute and OMAN special forces occupied the TV station in Vilnius, but attempts to occupy the Lithuanian Parliament failed when 10-thousands people formed a 'living cordon' around this symbol of independence; Presidents of all three Baltic States and of the Russian Parliament protested, Soviet **President Gorbachev denied responsibility for the military action** which he accredited to 'local commanders'; 85% of voting Lithuanians in a plebiscite favoured independence; on February 24th coalition forces began the ground offensive into Kuwait and four days later **coalition forces liberated Kuwait** – *President Bush* suspended allied combat operation, and Iraq accepted all 12 U.N. Resolutions relating to the withdrawal of its forces from Kuwait; the Soviet legislature ratified the Treaty permitting German unification, **formally ending the authority of quadripartite arrangements concerning Germany** introduced after WW II; completion of U.S. withdrawal of its missiles from Europe i.a.w. the INF Treaty; miners in Ukraine went on strike against the deterioration of living conditions and **demanding resignation of President Gorbachev**; Albania became the last stronghold of Communism when in the first free elections after 46 years the Communist Labour Party secured a two-third majority; a Tsunami caused by a tropical storm left 140,000 people dead in Bangladesh; **after 16 years, civil war in the Lebanon ended** when the militias handed in their weapons and recognised the Christian *President Elias Hrawi*; the Soviet Union removed from Europe remaining SS-20 missiles i.a.w. the INF Treaty; Parliaments of **Slovenia and Croatia proclaimed independence**, the Yugoslav Defence Minister declared his country was in a state of civil war; after a siege of Slovenian capital Ljubljana a peace agreement was negotiated by the EC whereby the Federal troops would retreat while the declaration of Slovenian independence was frozen by three months; **Boris Yelt'sin was elected Pres-**

ident of the Russian Federation; on July 1st **the Warsaw Treaty Organisation was officially disbanded;** Russian *President Boris Yelt'sin* signed a treaty with Lithuania recognising its independence; **the U.S. and Soviet Presidents signed the START Treaty,** reducing strategic nuclear weapons; in a coup by a self-declared anti-reformist Emergency Council, Soviet *President Gorbachev* was removed from office, but *Russian President Yelt'sin* organised the resistance and climbed onto barricades against tanks trying to besiege the Russian Parliament and called for a general strike; the NAC warned the Soviet Union of 'serious consequences' if it abandoned reforms, and suspended Western aid programmes; the coup collapsed two days later and President Gorbachev returned to Moscow; the West praised the role of Boris Yelt'sin during the crisis and lifted the freeze on aid to the Soviet Union; *Boris Yelt'sin* signed a Decree banning all activities of the Communist Party in Russia, *President Gorbachev* had no power to stop him and had to accept demands by *Yelt'sin* for the manning of the positions of the Defence Minister, Minister of the Interior, and Head of the KGB; **Gorbachev proposed that the Communist Party be disbanded and resigned as its General Secretary;** when Gorbachev indicated that demands for independence of secession-minded republics could no longer be resisted, the EC countries agreed to establish diplomatic ties with the three Baltic States; the Soviet Congress of Peoples Deputies, before disbanding, agreed to hand over key powers to the republics; U.N. **inspectors found proof that Iraq had been close to developing nuclear weapons;** in a military coup, *President Aristide*, democratically elected six months before, was ousted and had to leave the country; **Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became participating CSCE states and were admitted to the U.N.;** *President Bush* announced sweeping cuts in U.S. nuclear weapons (tactical missiles to be destroyed and tactical weapons to be removed from ships, submarines and land-base aircraft), followed by the same announcement of *President Gorbachev*; nine of the 12 Soviet republics (all except Moldova, Azerbaijan and Georgia) signed an agreement for the formation of an Economic Union; NATO Defence Ministers decided to reduce the stockpile of sub-strategic nuclear weapons by approx. 80%; Parliamentary elections in Bulgaria were won for the first time by a non-Communist party and *Philip Dimitrov* was elected Prime Minister; in the civil war in Yugoslavia the Serbs were achieving military success, 100-thousands of Croatians became refugees; **NATO's Heads of State and Governments published the Alliance's New Strategic Con-**

cept and issued the Rome Declaration on Peace and Cooperation; representatives from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine met in Minsk and agreed to form a **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to succeed the Soviet Union;** on December 20th the inaugural meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) was attended by 16 NATO countries and nine countries of Central and Eastern Europe; a day later, 11 of the constituent republics of the former Soviet Union met in Alma-Ata and signed agreements creating the CIS; on December 25th *President Gorbachev* announced his resignation as Soviet President and signed a Decree relinquishing his function as Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces – **the Soviet Union had ceased to exist.**

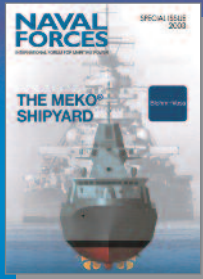
UNPROFOR 'blue helmets' in the war in former Yugoslavia were unable to stop ethnic killings; in Algeria the Army prevented the fundamentalist Islamic Front from taking over control; war in El Savador was ended and a peace agreement signed by U.N. Secretary *Butros Butros Ghali* without a clear winner; the Summit Meeting of the 15-nation U.N. Security Council was for the first time attended by *Boris Yelt'sin* as President of the Russian Federation; the CSCE Council recognised the **Russian Federation as continuation of the legal personality of the former Soviet Union;** reforms in the CIS supported market economy, but the economy, inflation and deflation of the Rouble accelerated their decline; evaluation in Germany of the STASI files revealed an unimagined extent of supervision and repression by the former GDR authorities; **the Treaty of Maastricht** was signed and marked the transition of the European Community (EC) to the European Union (EU), formation of a common economic zone by merging those of the former EFTA and EC states, and creation of a common foreign and security policy of the EU; but euphoric feelings were dampened by non-acceptance of the Treaty in a referendum in Denmark and only a marginal acceptance in a French referendum; in the fourth CSCE Follow-up Meeting Croatia, Slovenia and Georgia became participating states, the Open Skies Treaty was signed; in a referendum in South Africa a two-thirds majority of white voters was against relinquishing Apartheid, and after a massacre of coloured citizens the ANC stopped constitution talks with the white minority Government; **within the CIS ethnic war continued** in Nogorno-Karabach, Azerbaijan's Parliament voted for leaving the CIS, former Soviet Foreign Minister *Eduard Schevardnadse* became Head of the new State Council of Georgia; in Moldova a

minority conflict erupted in the Dnjestr region; in Albania's second free elections the Democratic Party took over from the Socialist successor party of the former Communists and *Salih Berisha* became President; following recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina as an independent state by the EU the Serb minority declared a separate Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, joining the not recognised former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro; NATO's Naval On-Call Force Mediterranean was replaced by a Standing Naval Force Mediterranean (STANAVFORMED); in Afghanistan, Communist President *Najibullah* resigned, but **fighters between the Pashtun and Tadjik ethnic groups and an Uzbek militia broke out;** the NATO Headquarter saw the first joint meeting of the NAC and the Council of the WEU; the Final Document of the Oslo NACC Meeting welcomed Georgia and Albania as members and Finland as observer, and an Extraordinary Conference established the obligations of the CFE Treaty of the eight countries of the former Soviet Union with territory in the area of application of the Treaty; while a return to democracy in Haiti was not in sight, both Korean Governments agreed to loosening rules restricting the visit of people between both countries; in Israel, new President *Yizhak Rabin* and coalition party leader Foreign Minister *Shimon Peres* raised **hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem under a 'land for peace' plan;** Presidents *Bush* and *Yelt'sin* agreed to significantly cut nuclear warheads beyond the limits of the START Treaty; after elections in the CSFR for a new Federal Parliament and the regional Czech and Slovak Parliaments, both winners (*Vaclav Klaus* in Prague and *Vladimir Meciar* in Bratislava) decided a Federation of two independent states united by a common currency and defence policy; *Vaclav Havel*, forerunner for state unity, resigned as President of the CSFR; Bosnian capital Sarajevo, cordoned off by Serb troops, was supported by a U.N. air lift; **Bosnia and Serbia accused each other of interning civilians in concentration camps;** fuelled by the disappointing economic development in the Eastern part of Germany, right wing neo-nazi youths rioted against foreigners and Jewish symbols thereby staining the reputation of democracy in the Federal Republic of Germany; an Italian relief aircraft was shot down near Sarajevo, and the U.N. started monitoring heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) and mandated a 'no-fly' zone, the monitoring of which by AWACS aircraft was authorised by the NAC; **Canada, the U.S. and Mexico established NAFTA** as counterpart to the EC; in Germany costs in support of unification

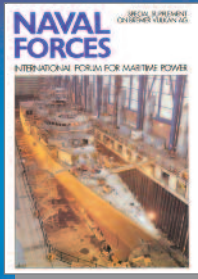
NAVAL FORCES

INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR MARITIME POWER

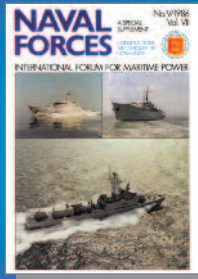
SHIPYARDS SPECIAL ISSUES



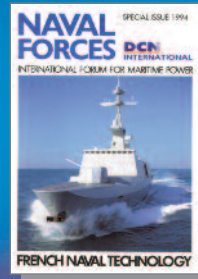
Blohm + Voss



Bremer Vulkan



Constructions
Mecaniques de
Normandie



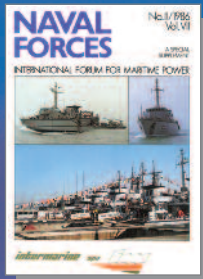
DCN



GMN Naval
Construction



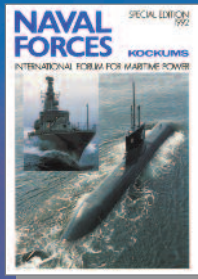
HDW



Intermarine



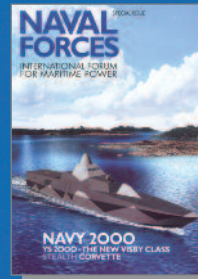
IZAR



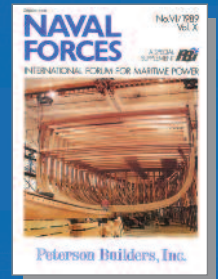
Kockums



Lürssen



Navy 2000 - Visby



Peterson Builders,
Inc.



Royal Schelde



Saint John
Shipbuilding
Canada



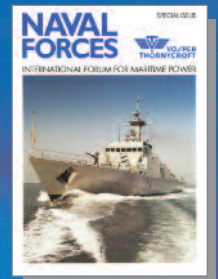
SUBCON



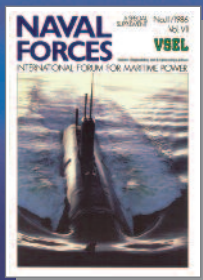
Thyssen
Nordseewerke



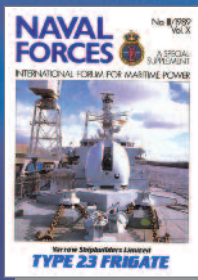
U.S. Naval
Shipbuilding



Vosper
Thornycraft



VSEL



Yarrow
Shipbuilders
Limited

mounted, self-dependency of economy in the area of the former GDR was not materialising, deficits of the Federal and States budgets were spiralling; the U.S. Senate ratified the START Treaty, cutting U.S. and Russian nuclear forces by one-third; NATO's new ARRC (Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps) was inaugurated; the **CFE Treaty officially entered into force** following ratification by all 29 signatory states; Democrat *Bill Clinton* won the Presidential elections in the U.S. against President George Bush and the independent candidate *Ross Perot*; in all parts of Germany acts of force against domiciles of citizens of foreign origin, which sparked off demonstrations by a 45km 'chain of lights' against intolerance vis-à-vis foreigners; **President Yelt'sin fought for his political survival** when the (never legitimated) Congress of Peoples Deputies (dominated by former Communists) refused to support the reform course of Prime Minister *Yegor Gaidar*; after a compromise which included to hold a referendum about economic reforms in April 1993, *Victor Chernomyrdin* was accepted as new Prime Minister; the world became aware of **Serb atrocities against Bosnian Muslim women and children**; U.N. Secretary General requested from NATO contingency plans for military operations in former Yugoslavia.

1992
The Czech Republic and the Republic of Slovakia became independent states; *President Yelt'sin* and outgoing *President Bush* signed the START II Treaty in Moscow, by eliminating all multiple warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles and reducing their strategic nuclear stockpiles by two-thirds; the Chemical Weapons Convention, completely banning chemical weapons, was signed by 127 nations; NATO conducted the first Crisis Management Procedural Exercise CMX; the NAC directed NATO military authorities to develop contingency options for possible implementation of a U.N. peace plan for B&H; first bomb attack against New York's World Trade Centre, allegedly planned and conducted by an Islamic group around *Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman*; **North Korea ejected inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency** and announced its intention to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; after negotiations that led to concessions to Denmark, in a second referendum the Danish people accepted the Maastricht Treaty; the Bosnian Serbs under *Radovan Karadzic* rejected the Vance-Owen Peace Plan; at a joint session of the NAC and WEU, the two organisations approved a single command and control arrangement for combined NATO/WEU naval operations in the

Adriatic for enforcement of U.N. embargoes against Serbia and Montenegro; under allegations that the Iraqi Secret Service had planned the assassination of former President Bush, *President Clinton* ordered an **attack of the Iraqi Secret Service HQ** in Baghdad with TOM-AHAWK cruise missiles from US Navy ships in the Red Sea; the U.N. Security Council approved deployment of 300 U.S. troops to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) to join the 700 'blue helmets' to prevent the conflict from spreading; Israel started an offensive in the claimed security zone in South Lebanon against fundamentalist Hizbollah organisation; **the NAC approved air strikes in B&H** to be implemented on the authorisation of the U.N. Secretary General; an earth quake in South India left dead between 21,000 and 35,000 people; troops loyal to *President Yelt'sin* pounded the Russian Parliament, ending a coup by conservatives led by Parliament's President *Ruslan Chasbulatov*; *President Yelt'sin* strengthened in a draft constitutional amendment the power of the Republics and autonomous regions which had supported him during his confrontation with Parliament; elected President *Bertrant Aristide* of Haiti was not allowed by the military Junta to return to the country; the first multi-party Parliamentary elections in Russia since 1917 accepted with a narrow margin the new constitution with a 2-chamber Parliament (Duma lower house and Federation Council upper house), but the **emergence of the ultra-nationalist party under Vladimir Shirinovsky** as strongest party, demanding the re-institution of the Russian Empire including the Baltic States, alarmed the West.

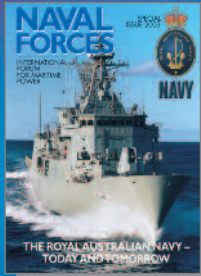
1994
 At the Brussels Summit, Heads of State and Government of NATO **launched Partnership for Peace (PfP)**, issuing invitations to all NACC partner countries and CSCE states able to participate, the PfP Framework Document and Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) Concept were endorsed; the Presidents of the U.S., Russia and Ukraine signed a trilateral agreement on the transfer of Ukrainian nuclear warheads to Russia and associated compensation and security assistance; Russian *President Yelt'sin* and U.S. *President Clinton* signed an accord ending the targeting of long-range nuclear missiles at each other's country; four weeks after the Brussels meeting, Romania, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Ukraine, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Latvia had already joined PfP, becoming **the NATO success story**; **in Afghanistan the armistice ended** when rebels fired missiles on Kabul, killing hundreds of

civilians, and 'war lords' and different 'mujaheddin' groups started fighting each other; four warplanes violating the 'no fly' zone in Bosnia-Herzegovina were shot down by Alliance jets in **NATO's first combat action since its establishment in 1949**; a U.N. ultimatum for the withdrawal of heavy weapons from the troops besieging Sarajevo (threatening NATO-use of power and supported by Russian negotiators) led to the Serbs coming round; however, while concessions were made ending the siege of Tuzla and Maglaj, pressure was raised on the U.N.-declared Muslim safety zone of Gorazde; **without having achieved a solution in Somalia, U.N. and U.S. forces left the country**; the EU was extended by the accession of former EFTA countries Austria, Finland and Sweden; EFTA (with remaining countries Island, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein) was no longer viable and got dissolved; after 32 years of White regimes **in South Africa, with Nelson Mandela the first anti-Apartheid politician became President**; following a request from UNPROFOR, NATO aircraft provided close air support (CAS) to U.N. personnel in Gorazde, a U.N.-designated 'safe haven' in B&H – during these CAS operations, a British SEA HARRIER aircraft was shot down by Serb air defence forces; in response to requests from the U.N. Secretary General, the NAC took further decisions regarding the use of air power to protect U.N. personnel throughout B&H and U.N.-designated safe areas; the PfP Coordination Cell (PCC) opened in Mons; in Cairo, *Yitzak Rabin* and *Yasser Arafat* signed an agreement on the autonomy of Palestinians in the occupied zones of Jericho and Gaza as nucleus of a Palestine state; in Rwanda, civil war between Tutsi tribes and Hutu Government troops led to a genocide with an estimated 500,000 victims and no commitment of the 'free world' to intervene; after just over six months, **with the signature by Russia the 21st country had already joined NATO's PfP**; in Germany, the Federal Constitutional Court removed constitutional objections to German participation in U.N., NATO or WEU peace-keeping missions 'out-of-area'; having left Estonia and Berlin, **Russian troops completed their withdrawal from the Baltic States and from Germany**; the U.S., UK and France **withdrew remaining Allied troops from Berlin**, ending the post-WW II phase of German history; the Estonian ferry "Estonia" sank in the Baltic Sea south of Finland, renewing discussions about the safety of ro-ro ships; in Haiti, a U.S. invasion to re-institute *President Aristide* was averted in the last minute after a show of force by three U.S. CJTF Task Forces and successful negotiations by ex-President *Jimmy*

NAVAL FORCES

INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR MARITIME POWER

NAVIES OF THE WORLD SPECIAL ISSUES



Australian Navy



Danish Navy



French Navy



German Navy



Hellenic Navy



Italian Navy



Malaysian Navy



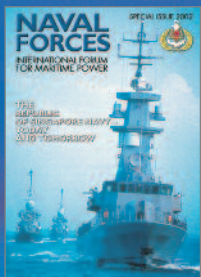
Netherlands Navy



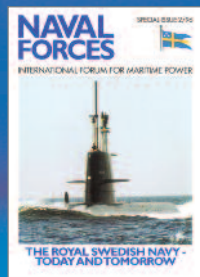
Norwegian Navy



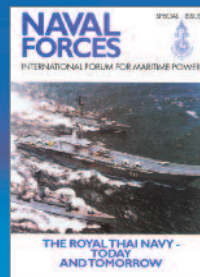
Polish Navy



Singapore Navy



Swedish Navy



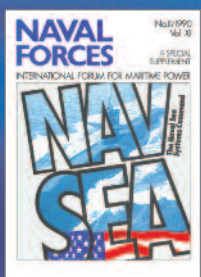
Thai Navy



Turkish Navy



Royal Navy



NAVSEA



NUWC



NSWC



SACLANT

Carter; in November, NATO aircraft attacked an airfield in Serb-held Croatia at the request of UNPROFOR, and following attacks against NATO aircraft NATO forces carried out air strikes against a Serb SAM site i.a.w. self-defence measures previously announced; a **peace agreement between Israel and Jordan** formally ended war between both countries that began in 1948 with the establishment of the State of Israel; in order to achieve a lifting of economic sanctions against Iraq, *Saddam Hussein* reinforced the 55,000 troops stationed at the Kuwaiti border by 16,000 members of the elite Republican Guards; in a new referendum, Norway rejected membership in the EU again, with an even higher majority than in 1972; the EU Summit promised to the candidates in Eastern Europe possible joining to the EU but without specifying a definitive time table; at the CSCE Meeting of Heads of State and Government, the **CSCE was renamed Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**, START I entered into force by the exchange of ratification documents between Presidents *Clinton/US*, *Yeltsin/Russia*, *Kuchma/Ukraine*, *Lukachenko/Belarus*, and *Nasrbaiev/Kazakhstan*; in B&H the U.N. 'blue helmets' were unable to end fighting, Serbian aircraft continued to bomb the enclave Bihac in violation of all U.N. resolutions; **President Yeltsin started an invasion of Chechnya** to quieten call for independence, raising fear in the West of a turn away of Russia from democracy.

1995
On January 1st, a fragile four months cease-fire in B&H began, Sweden, Finland and Austria became members of the EU, and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) was established as successor of GATT; the 1993 U.N. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) failed to be enacted, only 20 countries (instead of the 65 required) had ratified the treaty; the fall of Grozny brought no peace to Chechnya, in Azerbaijan Armenian troops continued their advances, and in Georgia the Muslim people of Abkhazia, Adjar and South Ossetia continued their fight against Tiflis; NATO approved a dialogue with Egypt, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to combat the threat of Islamic fundamentalism; Croatia formed a military alliance with the Muslim Croat Federation, UNPROFOR remained in Croatia; the Turkish Army began a major offensive against Kurd PKK followers into North Iraq; the last 'blue helmet' personnel left Somalia, where war lord *Aididh* seized the opportunity to proclaim himself Head of State; in Japan, the **Sect Aum Shinri Kyo committed an attack with nerve gas** in the Tokyo Metro, followed by similar attacks

in other cities; in response to requests from the U.N., NATO aircraft attacked a Bosnian Serb ammunition depot near Pale; in a car bomb attack, the Federal building in Oklahoma City was destroyed by attackers believed to belong to the right-extremist front in the U.S.; in Rwanda fights between Tutsis and Hutus continued; in Moscow, 50 years after the end of WW II, victors and defeated commemorated the dead of the war, but in protest against the occupation of Chechnya, *Presidents Clinton and Mitterrant*, *Prime Minister Major* and *Chancellor Kohl* did not attend the military parade; Washington-Moscow relations were shadowed by controversies over Russian deliveries of reactor parts to Iran and nuclear scientists assisting Tehran, and plans for NATO enlargement to the East; however, Russia assured that fighting in Chechnya was practically over, and that it would continue to cooperate with NATO within the framework of PfP while favouring a strengthening of the OSCE to take over the role of NATO, rendering unnecessary NATO's expansion; in Pale, U.N. hostages were used as 'living shields' against NATO air attacks; in response, NATO agreed to send a rapid reaction force to former Yugoslavia for the protection of 'blue helmets'; Srebrenica received heaviest shelling since being declared a U.N. 'safe haven' area; the U.N. War Crime Tribunal formally indicted *Karadzic* and General *Mladic* with charges of genocide and crimes against humanity; the Croatian Army drove Serb troops from the so-called Serb Republic of Krajina; NATO aircraft attacked targets in the Srebrenica area of B&H; on August 1st, **NATO launched Operation DELIBERATE FORCE, attacking Serb positions** with aircraft and artillery in response to the shelling of Sarajevo, and suspended it on September 1st after agreement by the Serbs to withdraw heavy weapons from a 20km zone around Sarajevo, but resumed air attacks in reaction to renewed violations of 'safe havens' by the Serbs; NATO approved a study on NATO Enlargement outlining membership requirements for countries wanting to join the Alliance; despite a restricted test ban of nuclear bomb tests and under world-wide protests, French *President Chirac* ordered the test of a nuclear bomb; Israel withdrew its forces from West Jordan; **NATO's Secretary General Claes resigned** over allegations of corruption concerning a donation by Italian aircraft builders Agusta to his Belgian Socialist Party in return for a lucrative order, and was followed by *Yavier Solana*; Canada voted only by a small margin for maintaining the country's unity; in Poland, ex-Communist *Aleksander Kwasniewski* marginally won in Presidential elections over Lech Walesa; Croats

and Serbs agreed to place Eastern Slavonia under Croat administration, Serb SAM sites were attacked by NATO aircraft, and a **cease-fire in Bosnia came into effect**; in Israel, Prime Minister *Yitzak Rabin* was assassinated, his funeral became a confession for peace in the Middle-East; negotiations led by U.S. diplomat *Richard Holbrooke* led to **Bosnian peace talks in Dayton/Ohio that brought to an end war in Bosnia**, the U.N. Security Council suspended sanctions on the former Yugoslavia; B&H continued as a state within its present borders, with two parts, the **Muslim-Croat Federation** (51% of the territory) and the Serb Republic of Bosnia (49%, with Pale and Srebrenica), and **Sarajevo remaining the undivided capital** of Bosnia; US Secretary of Defence *Perry* and his Russian counterpart *General Grachev* discussed participation of Russian forces in IFOR; Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the WEU met in Madrid and affirmed the **objective of developing the WEU as European pillar in NATO**; NATO endorsed the deployment of 60,000 troops in Bosnia; U.S. troops arrived in Tuzla and the **U.N. handed over command of military operations in Bosnia to NATO**; France announced that it would resume its seat in the NATO Military Committee, with the French Defence Minister regularly attending the DPC and other meetings; **Presidents Milosevic/Serbia, Izetbegovic/Bosnia and Tudjman/Croatia signed the Bosnian Peace Agreement**; the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1031 on the establishment of a Multilateral Military Implementation Force IFOR, and deployment of NATO-led IFOR to Bosnia began; *President Clinton* visited Northern Ireland and initiated a peace process.

1996
Head of the PLO *Yasser Arafat* was elected Chairman of the Palestine Autonomy Council, his 'Fatah' gained a clear majority in the forum; the Russian Parliament approved deployment of Russian forces to Bosnia to join NATO-led IFOR peacekeeping missions authorised by the U.N. Security Council; the Russian Federation joined the European Council; U.S. Senate ratified the START II Treaty; the so-called 'Whitewater Affair' of *Bill Clinton* during his time as Governor of Arkansas burdened the reputation of the President; the IRA denounced the armistice with a bomb attack in London; **France abolished conscription**; the military implementation of the Dayton Agreement began, burdened by an exodus of Serbs from Sarajevo; the town of Mostar became the 'litmus test' for the ability of Muslims and Croats to live together in a Federation; for the first time since 1982, the Israeli Air

NAVAL FORCES

INTERNATIONAL FORUM
FOR MARITIME POWER

SHIP PROFILES



La Fayette



Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



INS Dolphin



HNoMS Måløy



HNIMS Rotterdam



TCG Salireis



HDMS Hajen



HMS Ocean



San Giusto



Combat Boat 90H



M1098 Siegburg



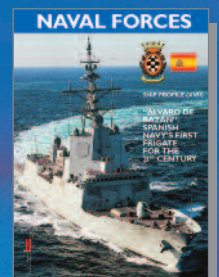
De Zeven Provinciën



Saar 45



Submarine Class 209



Álvaro de Bazán



Charles de Gaulle



F124 Sachsen



Commandante Cigala Fulgosi

Force attacked targets in Beirut, assumed to be 'Hizbollah' bases; civil war in Liberia erupted; the conservative Israeli politician *Benjamin Netanyahu* won the first direct elections for Prime Minister against *Shimon Peres*; following termination of the U.N. arms embargo on former Yugoslavia, **NATO Operation SHARP GUARD in the Adriatic was suspended**; in protest to U.S. presence in the Gulf region, living quarters of U.S. personnel in Dhahran/Saudi Arabia were destroyed by a car bomb; *President Yelt'sin* was re-elected, winning over Communist challenger *Gennadi Sjuganov* only after *General Lebed* (who had come a close third) called his followers to support Yelt'sin, and a month later an **agreement signed on ending the conflict in Chechnya** was brokered by Yelt'sin's Security Advisor *General Lebed*; Islamic fundamentalists occupied Afghan capital Kabul and the 'Taliban' (having left Pakistan exile) established a suppressive religious regime introducing the 'Sharia', executing political opponents; however, ex-President *Rabbana* and his Premier *Hekmatyar* assembled opposition forces in a Northern province secured by 'war lord' *Masud*; the North of Afghanistan was held by Uzbek leader *Dostum*; China, France, the UK, U.S. and Russia signed a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, but India blocked its implementation; construction of a tunnel under the 'Temple Mount' in Jerusalem lead to the outbreak of heaviest fighting in the last two years; following advances of Iraqi troops in Kurd regions in the North, the U.S. bombed military installations in the Southern no-fly zone in support of the Democratic Party Kurdistan and pro-Iranian Patriotic Union Kurdistan; the Southern no-fly zone had been extended by the U.S. to the 33rd parallel; U.N. Secretary General *Butros Butros Ghali* inaugurated in Hamburg the International Tribunal of the Law at Sea; East Timor, where a Christian minority was suppressed by Muslims, aimed at peacefully achieving independence, but Indonesian *President Suharto* refused negotiations with *Bishop Belo*, leader of the independence movement in East Timor; in New York the Dow-Jones Index for the first time moved above the 6,000 mark, followed by all major Stock Exchange indices around the world, based on positive expectations of a favourable turn of the economy in the U.S.; due to the growth of U.S. economy during his first term, **President Clinton was re-elected for a second term** but faced a Republican majority in Congress; *President Yelt'sin* recovered from a bypass operation; in Bulgarian and Romanian elections the Socialists lost influence to a liberal union and democratic convention respec-

tively; Ghanaian diplomat *Kofi Annan* succeeded *Butros Butros Ghali*, who could not secure a second term as Secretary General of the U.N. due to a U.S. veto; the EU Heads of State and Government agreed to the criteria to guarantee the stability of the Euro.

1997

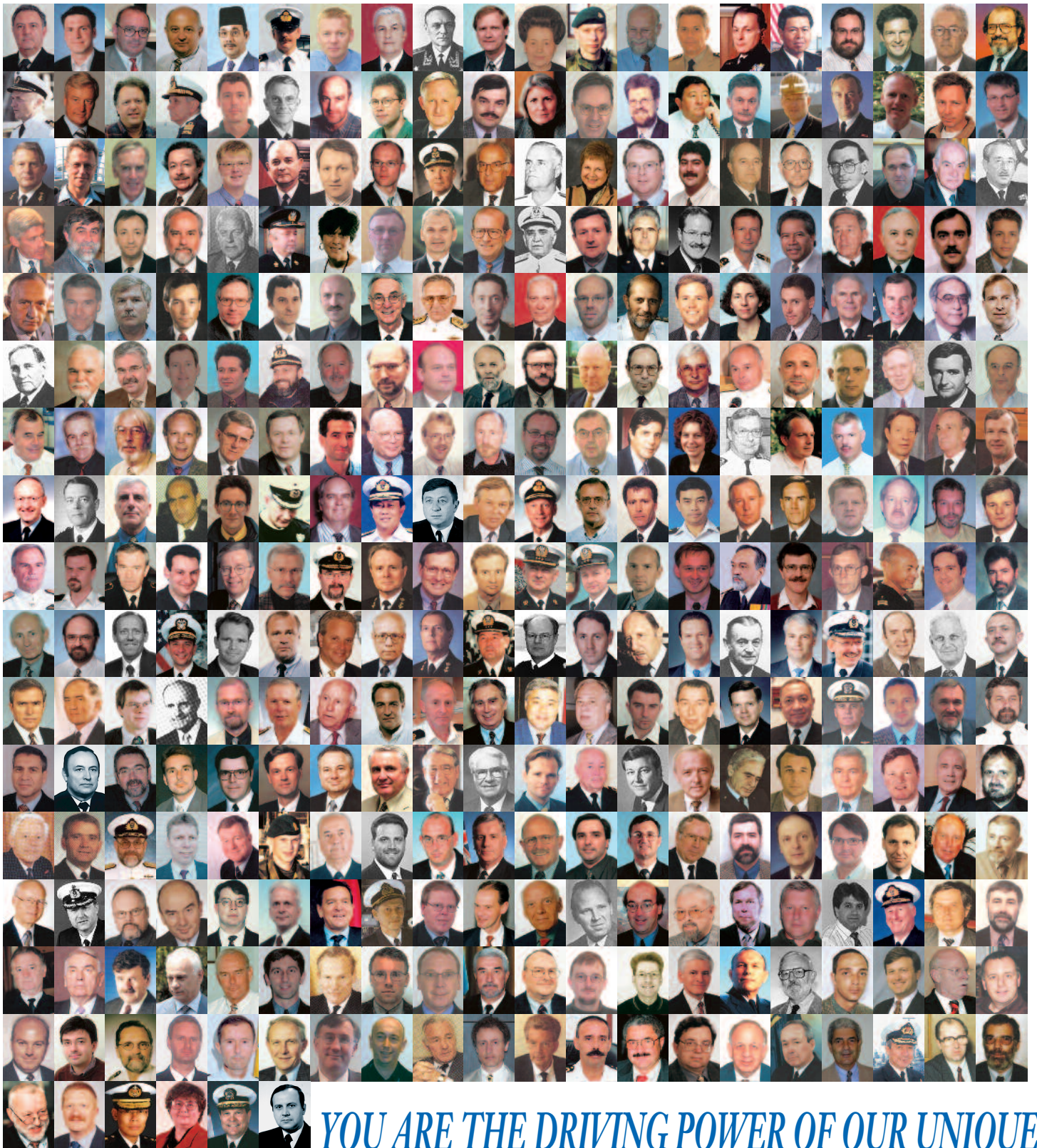
Israel withdrew from Hebron in West Jordan; Chief of General Staff *Aslan Maskhadov*, supported by Moscow although also fighting for independence from Russia, was elected President of Chechnya; regarding **changes to the CFE Treaty**, NATO accepted the principle of limits on arsenals of individual countries as opposed to regions, and on having territorial rather than national limits on troop deployment, effectively preventing NATO from massing troops in one particular area near Russian borders; following approval by the U.S. Senate, the Convention on Chemical Weapons came into force; in the UK, Labour Leader *Tony Blair* had a sweeping victory in the general elections to become the 'Prime Minister of Change'; Russian Foreign Minister *Yevgheni Primakov* and NATO Secretary General *Javier Solana* signed the **'Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation'**, which removed Russian objections to NATO enlargement, and in the margins of NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Sintra/Portugal, *Solana* and Ukrainian Foreign Minister *Udoenko* initialled a **'Charter for a Distinctive Partnership Between NATO and Ukraine'**; in Zaire, rebel leader *Kabila* ousted Head of State *Mobuto* and re-named the country to become the 'Democratic Republic Congo'; Romania and Ukraine signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation; after elections for the National Assembly in France, Conservative *President Chirac* had to cooperate with Socialist *Prime Minister Jospin*; Russia joined the 'G7' summit, hereafter 'G8'; after 156 years of British ruling, the crown colony of Hong Kong was returned to China; following the **invitation of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to join NATO**, accession talks began; meeting of the Heads of State and Government of NATO and Cooperation Partners in the framework of the **Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)**, successor to the NACC; the first meeting of the **NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council (PJC)** agreed to procedural and organisational arrangements; Russia's first non-military Defence Minister *Igor Sergeev* agreed that Russia would send a military liaison officer to the NATO HQ, and shortly after *Lieutenant General Zavarzin* was appointed Russia's first MilRep; at the request of the High Representa-

tive in Bosnia, SFOR (successor stabilisation force to IFOR) took action against Serbian radio and TV stations, following violations and misuse; Ukraine and Hungary became the first non-NATO countries to open diplomatic missions to the Alliance; Hungarians voted overwhelmingly in a referendum to join NATO; NATO Foreign Ministers signed Protocols of Accession for the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland in the presence of their respective Foreign Ministers.

1999

Inauguration of the NATO Documentation Centre for European Security Issues in Moscow; with signature of an agreement between U.N. *Secretary General Kofi Annan* and Iraqi *Vice Head of Government Tarik Assis*, **Iraq agreed to unrestricted access of weapons inspectors to all Presidential palaces where WMD could be stored**, averting military intervention; during the elections in the Kosovo 'President' *Ibrahim Rugova* was re-instated, Serb security forces attacked Albanian Kosovars and started **'ethnic cleansing'**, resulting in an **exodus of Albanian Kosovars** from their homes; a U.N. envoy reported **deliberate killings** of fleeing Albanians; the U.N. Security Council announced a weapons embargo for Serbia and banned the landing of planes of Yugoslav airline JAT in the EU; NATO and Russia condemned nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan; *President Clinton* faced impeachment procedures following revelations that under oath he had not admitted to have had sexual relations with an assistant, but the U.S. population in a clear vote against impeachment strengthened the position of the President's party in Congress; the NATO-Russia PJC agreed to continue NATO-Russia cooperation in SFOR and condemned Belgrade's use of force in Kosovo as well as attacks by Kosovar extremists; in Russia, **President Yelt'sin was unable to bring through his candidate for Prime Minister against the Duma** and had to accept his third choice *Yevgeni Primakov* for Premier; the NAC approved the issuing of an activation warning (ACTWARN) for both a limited air option and a phased air campaign in Kosovo; in Germany, the 16-year 'era Kohl' ended when his Conservative Government lost in the general elections and handed over power to a 'Red-Green' Government under *Chancellor Gerhard Schröder*; in the absence of compliance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with U.N.SCR 1199, the **NAC issued activation orders (ACTORD) after approx. 96 hours**; NATO *Secretary General Solana*, accompanied by Chairman Military Committee *General Naumann* and SACEUR *General*

WE ARE GRATEFUL TO OVER 1,000 AUTHORS



- 646 AVAILABLE WITH 'HEAD & SHOULDERS'



NAVAL MAGAZINE!

Clark visited Belgrade and insisted upon full and immediate compliance by *President Milosevic* with UNSCR 1199 relating to Kosovo; deadline for compliance was extended while NATO and Russia hoped for a diplomatic solution, and after compromises by *President Milosevic* military action was averted; in response to a report by the Head of U.N. Arms Control Commission UNSCOM in Iraq, **U.S. and UK forces began a four day air attack against military targets in Iraq.**

1999
 Air attacks by U.S. forces were conducted against military targets near Basra, in response to violations of the Southern 'no-fly zone'; NATO condemned a massacre of Kosovo Albanians by Serb forces in Racak and called on Yugoslav authorities to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) i.a.w. U.N. resolutions; NATO-Russian PJC re-viewed the deteriorating Kosovo situation and re-affirmed full support to the OSCE verification mission, calling on all parties to end violence; **the NAC authorised air strikes on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia** and delegated authority for implementation to the Secretary General of NATO in case of non-compliance; as the deadlines approached for the conclusion of the Rambouillet negotiations on Kosovo, **the NAC re-emphasized that NATO's forces were ready to take whatever measures were necessary to avert a humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo**; both Polish chambers of Parliament voted overwhelmingly in favour of NATO membership; the U.S. Senate acquitted *President Clinton* from all indictment charges when the necessary two-third majority for impeachment was clearly missed; while the Kosovo Albanians signed the peace agreement formulated by the six-nation Contact Group, the Serbs resisted signature – *Milosevic* never thought NATO would bomb his country without an explicit U.N. Mandate; on March 24th **NATO started air attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**, which were controversial from an International Law point of view but justified by the need to avoid a humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo, to prevent continued genocide by the Serbs and the spread of instability in the region; **the 50th Anniversary of NATO was celebrated in Washington D.C.**, the three new Alliance members were officially welcomed in the Alliance, an updated Strategic Concept was adopted, and **the determination was expressed to continue with the air campaign until the five conditions of the international community were met**; in Israel *Ehud Barak* won in a direct elec-

tion for Prime Minister, relieving *Natanjahu*; *President Yelt'sin* dismissed *Primakov* and replaced him as Prime Minister by *Sergej Stepachin*; during a night air attack the Chinese embassy in Belgrade was inadvertently bombed, leading to large scale protests in China; on June 10th, **NATO Secretary General Solana suspended air operations after 78 days and nights when President Milosevic agreed to withdraw his troops from Kosovo**; the U.N. Security Council authorised the deployment of an international force (KFOR) to Kosovo, with NATO as its core; ten days later **NATO Secretary General Solana announced that all Serb military and police forces had left Kosovo** in compliance with the Military Technical Agreement; NATO's Secretary General *Solana* was selected by the EU to become the first High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, to be replaced as Secretary General NATO by *Lord George Robertson*; for the fifth time in 18 months **President Yelt'sin changed his Prime Minister when he presented Vladimir Putin as new Head of Government**; in East Timor where terror ruled after the vote for independence, the first U.N. troops were landed to pacify the crisis region; the Kosovo Liberation Army UCK was demilitarised and a multi-ethnic Kosovo Protection Corps established; in Chechnya, in response to bombings by Caucasus separatists in Russia, war broke out again with attacks on Grozny; in Russia, the position of *Premier Putin* was strengthened when the parties supporting the Kremlin gained additional seats, although the Communists remained the strongest faction; Portugal handed over Macao to China, and the U.S. left the Panama zone; *Croat President Tudjman* died; illness-stricken *President Yelt'sin* resigned on the last day of the year and handed over power to *Premier Putin* as interim President.

2000
 The beginning of the new Millennium saw Grozny being conquered by Russian troops, but war continued in the South of Chechnya; **Parliament elections in Iran strengthened the position of reformists around President Khatami**; *Stipe Mesic* became new President of Croatia; EU boycott of Austria because of the coalition of *Chancellor Schüssel* with right wing *Governor Haider* was answered by Vienna with a boycott of the EU in important issues – this stalemate ended Austria being 'cornered' by the EU; ex-Dictator *Pinochet* returned to Chile from London where he was arrested, and faced indictment, the outcome of which was doubtful however due to his state of health; during a visit by *President Clinton* to India, which was

over-shadowed by the India-Pakistan nuclear armaments race, he called for a peaceful solution of the Kashmir conflict by both countries; **Vladimir Putin**, seen by most people as 'rescuer of the nation', was overwhelmingly **elect-ed new President of the Russian Federation**; *Putin* came from the KGB and FSB before *Yelt'sin* made him his Prime Minister; as Head of the FSB he was responsible for heavy-handed actions in Chechnya, after having strongly criticized the conduct of the 1994-96 war by his predecessor; *Putin* announced his former Minister of Finance *Mikhail Kasjanov* as his successor as Prime Minister; **the Duma and Federation Council ratified the START II Treaty**; Croatia became 48th member of the EAPC and joined PFP; Israel withdrew its forces from South Lebanon; hopes for peace in Northern Ireland and Eritrea were fuelled, and talks by both Korean leaders in Pyongyang sent encouraging signals; upon payment of US\$1M for each hostage by Libya all six hostages taken by the Philippine terrorist group *Abu Sayyat* on the island of Jolo returned home after 142 days; **the Russian nuclear submarine "Kursk" was lost in the Barent Sea**, after initial allegations that a U.S. submarine was involved in a collision, the Russian Navy admitted that explosion of a torpedo caused the accident and loss of the crew; following contested elections, protests in Belgrade and the occupation of the Federal Parliament, *Vojislav Kostunica*, leader of the democratic opposition of Serbia was internationally **recognised as new President of Yugoslavia, forcing Slobodan Milosevic from office**; the OSCE declared moderate *Ibrahim Rugova* winner of municipal elections in Kosovo; *President Kwasniewski* was re-elected President in Poland; reciprocal provocations and acts of violence brought hopes for peace between Israel and Palestine to a new 'low'; **in the port of Aden, suicide terrorists caused substantial damage to USS "Cole"** and the death of 17 sailors; Yugoslavia was admitted to the OSCE as 55th participating state; general elections in B&H resulted in significant gains for nationalist parties in all three ethnic groups; during the Summit Meeting of the EU, Heads of State and Government adopted further measures to strengthen the European policy on security and defence, established arrangements for consultation and cooperation between NATO and the EU, and cleared the path for the next (and largest) round of EU enlargement; ex-Communist *Ion Iliescu* (who had been President from 1990-1996) was elected President of Romania; after uncertainties and controversies over the counting of votes – a win for the Democrat candidate *Al Gore* in 'popular votes' (submitted votes) but a 271 : 267 win by Republican Governor

George W. Bush in the decisive 'electoral votes' (number of electors won), with 'swing state' Florida 'too close to count' so that a hand count was ordered – the **Supreme Court** decided that re-count was constitutionally problematic and not sufficient time available for a correct hand count, thereby **effectively deciding the outcome of the elections**; Al Gore did not concur with the Supreme Court but accepted its ruling.

2001
George W. Bush was sworn in as 43rd President of the U.S.A. and former Secretary of Defense *Richard Cheney* as Vice President, in the Cabinet former Chief of Joint Chiefs of Staff *Colin Powell* was appointed Secretary of State and *Donald Rumsfeld* Secretary of Defense; in the civil war-ridden Democratic Republic of Congo President Laurent Kabila was assassinated, followed by his son *Joseph Kabila*; in Serbia, *Zoran Djindjic* became the first non-Communist Head of Government since the end of WW II, promising the establishment of instruments to fight organised crime; in the West of India a major earth quake caused the death of approx. 30,000 people; in Israel, *Ehud Barak* retired from politics, and the winner of direct elections for Prime Minister, hardliner *Ariel Sharon*, established as new Prime Minister a 'grand coalition' of his Likut Block with the Labour Party of *Shimon Peres*; following agreement between NATO and the Yugoslav Government, Yugoslav troops entered the Ground Safety Zone in Southern Serbia bordering the Kosovo, for the first time since their withdrawal from Kosovo in 1999; in Afghanistan the Taliban, against protest by UNESCO and even Islamic states, destroyed pre-Islamic monuments, the Buddha statues of Bamiyan; tensions rose between China and the U.S. following a collision between an EP-3 ELINT aircraft and a Chinese fighter aircraft, the Chinese pilot was killed and the EP-3 made an emergency landing on a Chinese island, where the crew was detained until an apology was issued by *President Bush*, and three months later the totally dismantled aircraft (packed with ultra-modern technology) was shipped to the U.S.; following strong statements by the Contact Group announcing preference for Macedonia to stay in the Federation with Serbia, the outcome of elections in Macedonia was considered too close to mandate separation; in Italy, the 'media tsar' Berlusconi-led centre-right union was clear winner and *Silvio Berlusconi* became Prime Minister; former Yugoslav Prime Minister *Slobodan Milosevic*, indicted by the U.N. War Criminal Tribunal in The Hague, was handed over by Yugoslav authorities, where several years of law suit were

expected; in the UK, Prime Minister *Tony Blair* got re-elected with a convincing majority; in Bulgaria, ex-King Simeon-II (from the Royal house of Saxon-Coburg-Gotha) won Parliament elections and was sworn in as Prime Minister *Simeon Saksoburggotski*; in Indonesia, President Wahid was removed by the People's Congress, and Vice President *Megawati Sukarnoputri* installed as President (daughter of former President Sukarno); hopes for a solution of the Kashmir conflict were disappointed when the Vajpayee-Musharraf Indo-Pakistani Summit ended without a final communiqué, which had been agreed to but could not be published due to a veto from Indian hardliners; in the framework of Operation ESSENTIAL HARVEST, NATO forces moved into Macedonia to separate the conflict parties (Serbian-dominated Government and the National Liberation Army UCK with the same name as the UCK that had been dissolved in neighbouring Kosovo); on September 11th, in an unprecedented act of terrorism, suicide terrorists flew three airliners into the twin towers of the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon, killing passengers and crews and leaving 4,000 people dead; a fourth attempt (likely to have been aimed at Camp David) failed when courageous passengers forced the airplane prematurely down in Pennsylvania, killing everybody on board – war had come to U.S. main land, and *President Bush* declared 'War on Terrorism', with *Usama bin Laden* of Al-Qae'da being on top of the 'Wanted' list; four weeks later the U.S. and UK started Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and flew first air attacks against Afghanistan, where the Taliban had provided a 'safe haven' and training camps for terrorists; the EU, Russia, China and even Pakistan joined the Alliance against Terrorism; the Afghan Northern Alliance, with support from U.S. Marines and Special Forces from several countries, took Kabul and the Taliban surrendered – however, *Usama bin Laden* and most of the top terrorists had escaped and were not found in the caves of the mountains at the border to Pakistan; representatives of most Afghan tribes reached agreement to designate the Pashtun *Hamid Karsai* as President of Afghanistan.

2002
 The Euro was distributed to become the symbol of European unity; signature in Kabul of the agreement for the stationing of up to 5,000 soldiers of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to safeguard the security in Kabul; search for the Head of the Taliban Leader *Mullah Mohammed Omar* in the East of Afghanistan did not lead to his capture, like

Usama bin Laden he had vanished; in the framework of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM an international naval force commenced surveillance of the sea area off the Horn of Africa to prevent the escape and reinforcement of terrorists groups; under Chairmanship of former French President *Giscard d'Estain*, the EU Constitutional Convent took up its work in Brussels to work out a Constitution, clarifying the role of the EU Commission, Presidency and Council, including representation by members nations, taking into account EU Expansion by 10 new members; from March 1st, former Yugoslavia was known as Serbia and Montenegro; following a series of terror attacks, Israel occupied Palestine autonomous cities and placed *Yasser Arafat* under house arrest in Ramallah; in France *President Chirac* was confirmed in elections as President because even the left supported him to exclude a possible win of the right-wing challenger *Jean-Marie Le Pen*; in the Netherlands, a Centre-right coalition led by new Prime Minister *Jan-Peter Balkenende* came to power, but elections (premature because the centre-left Government had to resign after revelations of the passive role of Dutch soldiers during the Srebrenica massacre 1995 in B&H) were overshadowed by the murder of ultra-right populist *Pim Fortyn*; independence of East Timor was declared, first President was the former freedom fighter *'Xanana' Gusmão*; NATO and Russia became partners, when the Declaration of Rome was signed which obliged by treaty the mutual support of the 19 NATO nations and Russia in defence against common threats, and which established the NATO-Russia Council in which Russia will be equal partner to NATO; the Afghan Assembly *Loya Djirga* confirmed interim *President Karsai* as President of Afghanistan; the Heads of State of the G 7 agreed in Canada to accept from 2006 Russia as eighth member; in Parliament elections in France the Conservatives logged on a landslide win, Centrist politician *Jean-Pierre Raffarin* became Prime Minister relieving Socialist *Jospin*, so that *President Chirac* now was able to bank on centre-right support from the Government; flooding in Germany, Austria and Czech Republic caused immense damage and threatened the Semper Opera in Dresden; Turkey decided to suspend in peacetime the death penalty, one of the preconditions for negotiations for EU membership; in Germany, *Chancellor Schröder's* Red-Green Government was confirmed with a small margin, only because of the Iraq crisis and the handling of the flooding disaster; in Slovakia the conservative Government remained in power, despite the party of ex-Premier *Meciar* becoming

25 YEARS OF NAVAL FORCES,

Fast Patrol Boats in Escort Operations – Naval Applications for Hovercraft – Coastal Surveillance – Survival Equipment for Ships Crews – SPARTAN Unmanned Surface Vehicle – Submarines in Network Centric Warfare – Manned and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles – Sonar Technology: Where we are, Where we are Likely to be Going – Advanced Submarine Armaments – Integrated Platform Management Systems – Coastal Bombardment – ESM and ECM for Defensive and Offensive Purposes – Defence IQ Conference on Future Naval Plans and Requirements – Marine Gears – More Sophisticated Than Generally Known – Cables for Naval Ships – Compressed Air Systems for Modern Warships – Combined Propulsion Systems Compared and Assessed – Modern Training and Simulation Systems For Ships Crews – Simulation Training for Naval Shiphandling Applications – New Roles for Submarines – The Value and Promise of Unmanned Undersea Vehicles – Laser Depth Sounding: A New Way for Sea Mine Detection? – AIP Systems for Conventional Submarines Compared and Assessed – Network Centric Warfare in the Littorals – Missile Launchers: Is VLS the Best Option? – X-Craft and the Future of “LCS” – Air Defence Guns and Missiles – Putting People First in Ship Design – Classification of Naval Ships – The Right Set of Communications – One Ship Can’t do it All: America’s Future Surface Fleet – Revolution and Transformation of Anti-Ship Warfare Unconventional Propulsion Systems – The Latest in Electro-Optics – MCM From the Air-Mine Detection and Clearance – UAVs: What Do Navies Really Need? – MPA Programmes in Asia – Korean Security and the KDX-III DDG Programme – Naval Guns: Latest Developments in Mounts – Exclusive Economic Zone Management – Speed, Agility, Persistence, and Precision – From Low Frequency Active Sonar to Netcentric – Not Only Weapon Systems and Sensors: Living Conditions Are Important too – Platforms for Expeditionary Warfare – MCM, A New Approach – Supercavitation: A German Status Report – Underwater Communications – Magnetic Field Measurement to Secure Naval Operations – Speed Boats in Littoral Waters – AAW: No Survival without Ship Self Defence Systems? – From Electric Propulsion to Integrated Full Electric Propulsion – Podded Propulsors: A Viable Option for Future Warships? – IR Suppression & Exhaust Gas Cooling – Conventional Submarines Today – Homeland Defence: What Can We Do to Defend Our Coasts and Harbours? – Shipboard Helicopter Handling – The Right Person in the Right Place at the Right Time – Advanced Swimmer Delivery Systems (ASDS) – Ship Survivability Yesterday and Today – Composite Materials in Naval Applications – Anti-Missile Defence: How Effective are Today’s Soft-Kill Systems? – LCS-“Plug-and-Fight” Combatant – Advanced Concepts for Damage Control – Electro-Optical Sensors: How Good Are They? – The Small and Large of Survey Ship Deliveries – Modular Ship Design – Tilt-Rotors Ascendant – New Dimension in Naval Firepower – Naval Waterjets Versus Naval Propellers – Special Ship Design for Crisis Management Missions – Modern Gear Systems for Large Naval Vessels – ASW Requirements for MPA in Modern Theatres – US View on Transatlantic Defence Co-operation – Non Magnetizable Steel (NMST) – Integrated Topside Design: How to Plan Sensors and Weapons for ASuW and AAW – Radar Sensors on Smaller Warships – Insight to Strategic and Tactical Naval Communications – Current Trends in Tactical Communications – Land Attack: Naval Contribution to the Land Battle – Role of EW in Naval Warfare – Machine Guns for Submarines? – Stealth and Signature Management: Capability, Technology and Cost – Weapons for Shallow Waters – Resilient Mount for Marine Gears – Modern MCM Concepts – Modern Sonar Technology: Which Sonar for Which Task – Trends in Underwater Warfare from an Underwater Acoustics Perspective – Trendsetters in Modern Torpedo Technology – Next Generation of Undersea Weapons – Integrated Combat Systems for Submarines – The Role of Aircraft Carriers – Air Power Platforms for Medium and Small Navies – Naval Guns: A Real Come-back – UAVs in ASuW – Operational Experience with UAVs Projected Training for Reality – Cryptography and Secure Communications – Multi-Role Combat Systems for ASuW – Surveillers Surveyed-MPA Embody New Technologies for Traditional Roles – Power Systems Tailored to the Customer’s Needs – The Rise of Unconventional Naval Platforms – Terrorism From the Sea – Support for Disaster Relief and Out-of-Area Operations – Naval Electronic Warfare – Complementarity of EO and Radar Systems – Maritime Helicopters: Europe Extends Self-Sufficiency – Network Centric Warfare in ASW TBMD from the Sea – New Technology for Sonar Arrays – Communicating with the Deep – Naval Propulsion Systems: More than Combined Systems – Naval Satellite Communications – C2 Systems for Remote Minesweeping – Anti-Ship Missiles and Countermeasures – Trends in Naval Communications – Integrated Navigation Systems – Energy from AIP-Systems – Multinational Naval Programmes in Europe – Classification: A New Direction in Warship Acquisition – Electronic Warfare at Sea – Maritime Simulation – Naval Stealth and Littoral Operations – Multi Functional Radar APAR – Multistatic Sonar Operations: the Future of ASW – Corvettes find their Place in the Market – Warship Propulsion – Aircraft Carriers: A View at the Beginning of the 21st Century – Simulator Training for Submarine Crews – Naval Progress Toward Ballistic Missile Defence – The Detection of Anti-Ship Missile Threats in the Littoral – The Future Role of Undersea Warfare – MASS – New Decoy System for Self Protection of Ships – Countermeasures and Munitions; Defenders of the Fleet – Combat System Design and Development – Information Warfare – Anti-Submarine Warfare in Shallow Waters – German Design Philosophy for Surface Combat Ships – Lightweight Torpedoes – MPA: The Search for a Successor – The Renaissance of Amphibious Warfare – Interoperability: A Maritime Approach – Torpedo Defence: an Overview – Undersea Warfare Launchers – A Naval Ballistic Missile Defense Solution for Europe? – Multi-Static Sonar: A New Sonar Concept – Rapid Environmental Assessment – Developing a Force for Littoral Operations – Corvettes vs. Frigates: Warsaw MOD Dilemma – The All-Electric Ship: An Answer to Future Challenges – New Trends in Naval Guns – Operational Performance Assessment of Weapons Systems – Undersea Warfare: The Challenges Ahead – Superstealth Submarines for the Next Century – Maritime Patrol Aircraft: The New Generation – Twixt Land and Sea: A Coastal Defence Review – The U.S. Coast Guard – European Frigate Programmes – No New Ships in the West Pacific? – 3D Radars for Optimum Air Defence and Airspace Control – Regaining the high ground in anti-ship missile defence – Stealth and Surface Combatants – The Better AIP – New Developments in MCM – Platform Control and Automation – Emulation of Ship’s Acoustic Signatures – Combat Systems: New Approaches Needed – Low Frequency Sonar Technology for ASW – Air Defence at Sea – SACLANTCEN: The NATO Undersea Research Centre – Propeller Design Considerations – Anti-Ship Missiles: Few Competitors in a Tight Market – SAWARI II: A 21st Century Programme – Radar into the 21st Century – Surface Ship Torpedo Defence – Sonar for Small Navies – Synthetic Trainers for Flight Deck Officers – Frigates vs. Corvettes – UAE Naval Programmes: Getting Closer? – Reducing Atmospheric Pollution – Environmentally Sound Ship: Fouling Control Systems – Keep Battleship as International Flagships and Trainers – Active Development in Phased Array Radars – Submarine Rescue – The Arsenal Ship: Surface Combatant for the 21st Century? – The Evolution of Navies in Developing Countries and the Economic Constraint – Airborne Mine Countermeasures – Multi-function Consoles in Combat Systems – Patrol Boats: The Humble Servants – First Russian Maritime Conference – Submarine Stealth and Detection – Torpedo Propulsion Overview – Stealth at Sea: Where and How Much? – Chinese: Paper or Potential Tiger? – Protecting the Singapore Straits – Radar Recording: Getting the Full Picture – The Modern Naval Communications System – Naval Forces & the Control of Piracy in SE Asia – Widening Horizons: The Impact of Electro-Optical Systems on Navies – Mine Hunting and Mine Avoidance Sonar: Why a Special Sonar? – Space Systems in Naval Operations – The Case of ESSM – Changes in Last-Ditch Defence – Multipurpose Flat Deck Ships – The Cause and Effect of Naval Ship Transfer – Digitalization: Efficiency, yes! Effectiveness? – Procuring a Modern Navy – ROVs the Second Revolution – The Naval Balance – Weapons Focus: Mistral, A Favourable Wind for Warships – Surface and Anti-Air Warfare – Selecting a Lightweight Torpedo: Tactical and technical Considerations – Naval Surface Fire Support in Forcible Entry Operations – New Horizons for Combat Management Systems – Minehunting Sonar – Naval Anti-Air Warfare: US and Russian Experience Compared – Russian Naval Mines Development – Russian Submarines for Export – Offboard Countermeasures Technology – A Changing Secondhand Warship Market – Modern Navigation in the Era of GPS – Changes and Challenges in Underwater Warfare – Submarine Target Simulators in the German Navy – MIGs over the Sea – Minehunters and Minehunting – Torpedo Batteries: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow – Shepherding

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD COVER?

Electrons through ICE - New Developments in Shipborne STOVL - Advanced Gun Propulsion - Dehumidification vs Painting Warships - The Justification for Naval Forces - Hunting the Sound of Silence - Standoff Anti-Submarine Weapons: Back to the Future? - Submarine Batteries - MEKAT: Mission Options for a Family - Naval Fire Control Systems - Latin American Navies: the Decline Continues - Integrated Integration: Trends in Naval C3I Systems - Optronics Masts for Submarines - Anti-Missile Active Expendable Decoys - The Naval Balance - The Maritime Importance of the South China Sea - Patrol Vessels for All Tasks and Budgets - Submarine Weaponry - Painting and Corrosion Protection - Naval Cooperation in the Indian Ocean - An Inside Look at the US Submarine Community - Intelligent Slaves: the Growing Importance of ROVs in Mine-Warfare - The Russian Navy and the New Union - Upgrading Naval Weapon Systems - Through a Glass, not Quite so Darkly - Optimar 95 - Electro-Optic Fire Control Systems: A New Generation - Handling Towed Arrays - Peacekeeping: A Role for Navies? - Amphibious Warfare in the 1990s - Maritime Patrol Aircraft - Naval Helicopter Operations - Maritime UAVs: an Overview - Retrofitting Surface Warships - A Post-Cold War Maritime Strategy for NATO - Taiwan's Shipbuilding Programmes - Undersea Warfare - The Naval Balance - MCM in the RAN: A Frustrating Experience - Surface Warfare in the US Navy - Air Defence for Small Navies - Helicopter Launched Air-to-Surface Missiles - Warship Design for the French Navy - German Light and Heavyweight Torpedoes - Operating Naval Helicopters - Naval Countermeasures Technology - Electronic Warfare for Naval Systems - "Grupo Alfa", the Spanish Navy's Main Fighting Force - Progress in Naval Propulsion - "Sea Blindness"-or Just Short-Sighted - Infra-Red Emissions from Sleeps - Stealth in Naval Warfare - Mine Warfare: the Cinderella of Naval Weapons? - The Surface Effect Ship: Evolution or Revolution - Mine Countermeasures in the Persian Gulf - Far Eastern Navies - The Market for Diesel-Electric Submarines - A Successor to NFR-90? - Air Independent Submarine Propulsion - Verification of Naval Nuclear Weapons - Missile Defence at Sea - Navigation: Defining the Borderline - Helicopters at Sea - The Maritime Strategy and Crisis Management - Developments in Naval Periscopes - Hoistable Masts - A Helicopter Handling System for the 1990s - Amphibious Ships - High Frequency Underwater Acoustics - Sonar System Technology - Command and Control for Mine Countermeasures - Submarines: Is Modernisation Cost-Effective? - Tactical Vertical Launch Systems - Ocean Prediction for ASW - Degaussing Techniques - Superpower Cooperation for Risk Reduction at Sea - Reviving the Naval 'Airship' - Design Considerations for MCMV - Submarine Escape and Rescue - Developments in West German Submarine Construction - The Republic of China as a Maritime Power - Propeller Design and the Warship Propeller - The Evolution of V/STOL Carriers - The Maritime Domain: Security, Law Enforcement and Control Requirements in Offshore Zones - The Capital Ship of the 21st Century - Some Aspects of Bistatic Sonar - Effective Signature Control - ASW and Strategic Deterrence - Deep Mine Warfare - Manpower: the Key Ingredient - Torpedo Focus - Naval Guns and Close-In Weapon Systems - The Role of Knowledge Based Systems in Naval Command and Control - Active and Passive Sonar - Anti-ship Missiles - Shipborne Passive Decoys - Naval Electronic Warfare - Recent Developments in Sonobuoys - Missile in Air Defence - Operational Aspects of Magnetic Measurements Ranges - EO Alternative to Naval Radar? - Managing Naval Independence and Interdependence - New Technology and Naval Helicopters - Surface Warship Design - Port Readiness for Military Mobilization - Maritime Strategy: Europe and the World Beyond - Technology Transfer and Naval Construction - Government Intervention in Naval Shipbuilding - Defeating the Submarine: Choosing ASW Strategies - The US Merchant Marine - NATO's Mine Warfare - Strategic Targeting by Soviet SSBNs - Evolution of the Modern Submarine - Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones - Naval Peacekeeping - Birth of a Western European Navy? - The Importance of Alliances - The US Navy and the Defence of Europe - Competitiveness in Naval Shipbuilding - Submarine Command and Control - The Lessons of the Falklands War - European Warshipbuilding - The Role of Naval Power in the Mediterranean - The Modern Sea-Launched Cruise Missile - Maritime Terrorism: Wave of the Future? - Stealth and Seapower - Submarine Design - Economics and Naval Power - Naval Weapon System Procurement - Naval Construction in the Third World - AEW and Naval Operations - Politics and Maritime Power - The Nuclear Balance at Sea - Maritime Power: The European Dimension - Risk Reduction at Sea: Naval Confidence-Building Measures - Recent Developments in Advanced Hull Types for Naval Ships - Submarines and ASW in Coastal Waters - Naval Strike Warfare and the Outer Air Battle - Automation of Platform Systems in Surface Warships - Navigation: Present and Future - Naval 'Strategy in the Nuclear Age' - Naval Exports: Problems in Technology Transfer - Over-the-Horizon Targeting for Naval Forces - NBC Defence for Ships - Developments in Surface Ship Propulsion - Fast Attack Craft - The Passive Sonar Window - Naval Developments in Southeast Asia - The Command and Control of Naval Operations - The Development of Amphibious Shipping - The Nuclear-Powered Submarine - Control of the Exclusive Economic Zone - The Lightweight Torpedo - Antennas on Warships - Towards a European Navy - The Re-emergence of the Corvette - Satellites and Naval Operations - Modernisation: Naval Fire Control Command and Control Systems - Naval Training Methods - Countering the Mine Threat - Data Highways - Helicopters and the ASW Revolution - Strategic Arms Control at Sea - The Convoy Debate - Shipborne Air Defence - Mine Detection - Naval Guns: The Future - Maritime Patrol Aircraft - The Command and Control of Submarine Operations - The Development of Decoy Systems - Anti-Ship Missiles - Defence Against Stand-off Missiles - A New Concept in Mine Countermeasures - Sonobuoys - Coast guards - Electronic Warfare at Sea - Underwater Detection: Passive or Active? - Marine Coatings - Airborne Early Warning - Strategic Aspects of ASW - NBC Defence: the EMP Hardening of Warships - Naval Surveillance Radar - Developments in Electro-Optics - Shipborne Combat Aircraft - The Role of Marines in Naval Strategy - Ship Survivability and the Frequency Spectrum - Small Warship Radars for Air Defence - Want of Frigates - New Directions in Fleet Air Defence - The Modern Torpedo - The Future Development of V/STOL Aircraft - Shore Bombardment - Fire-fighting at Sea - Naval Simulators - The Influence of Shore-based Aircraft on Naval Strategy - Developments in the Design of Conventional Submarines - New Developments in ASW - Small Carriers and NATO's Navies - Anti-radiation Missiles - The Evolution of Towed Array Sonar Systems - GRP vs. Steel in Ship Construction - Mine Countermeasures - Naval Propellers - Modern Navigational Systems - The Elements of Sea Power - Electronics in Naval Operations - Securing the Seas - Measuring Maritime Power - Naval Tactical Communications - Anti-Ship Missile Defence - Weapon Concepts for Corvettes - Large Fast Attack Craft - Airships for Maritime Operations - Shipborne Point Defence System - Torpedoes of the Western World - Employment of Fast Attack Craft in Narrow Waters - Submarine-Launched Anti-Ship Missiles - Arming Merchant Ships - Automation of Maritime Headquarters - Fixed Underwater Surveillance System - Helicopters for Amphibious Landings - Countering the Anti-Ship Missile - Seeing in the Dark at Sea - Modern Ship Sonar Systems - Gas Turbines of Diesels - Naval Airborne Early Warning - New Developments in Anti-Ship Missiles - Conventional and Anaerobic Submarine Propulsion Systems - Strategic Sea Lift - Weapon Control Systems - Trends in Warship Construction - Destruction of Enemy Submarines from the Air - Maritime Aspects of the Rapid Deployment Force - Command and Control at Sea - Repair and Maintenance Facilities for a Small Navy - Coastal Defence Missiles and Radars - Ocean Surveillance from Land - Shore-based ASW Helicopters - Submarine Communications - Air Cushion Vehicles - Position Fixing for Mine Countermeasures Vessels - Human Factor in Maritime Surveillance - Operating Helicopters in Rough Weather - Sea-based Strategic Weapons - A Naval Mission Analysis - The Missile Age: Its Effect on Tactics at Sea - The Organisation of Defence Sales - The Frigate as a Modern Warship - Naval Uses of Infra-Red - The U.S. Merchant Marine - Air-to-Sea Radars - Counter Thrust - Air-to-Ship Missiles - Mine Warfare - The Future of Submarine Detection - Controllable Pitch Propellers - Submarine Batteries - Naval Forces and Diplomacy - Tactical Deployment of Hydrofoils - Anti-ship Missiles - Logistic Ships - Airborne Maritime Surveillance of the EEZ - Radars for Maritime Patrol Aircraft - How Much Communication Do We Really Need? - Submarine Propulsion - Landing Craft - Mine Warfare - Aircraft in Naval Warfare - Introducing the Marine Gas Turbine - Why Hovercraft! - Sea Air Power - Naval Simulation - Shipping and Defence - Command and Control Systems in Small Ships - Electronic Warfare at Sea - Security and Policing Offshore.

strongest faction; in Sweden the Social Democrats won in Parliament elections and confirmed *Göran Persson* as Prime Minister; in Moscow, Russian troops stormed a theatre where rebels took hostage 800 visitors of a musical; using gas which killed 128 of the hostages due to their weakened health condition, but the rebels were allegedly shot in an unconscious state; for the first time since the military coup in 1999, Pakistanis were able to vote for Parliament, and a union of Islamic parties gained over half the seats, but *President Musharraf* had received a confirmation as President for five years in April and changed the constitution so that he was able to dismiss the Premier or veto Government decisions; off the coast of Yemen, **French tanker “Limburg” was attacked by terrorists**, showing to the world the vulnerability of international shipping; **Iraq agreed to the return of weapons inspectors, unconditionally accepting UNSCR 1441**, and Swedish diplomat *Hans Blix* was authorised to organise the inspections; in Turkey the Islamic Party won the absolute majority of seats in Parliament, in place of party leader *Erdogan* (who in view of a sentence was temporarily unavailable to head the Government), *Abdullah Gül* formed the Cabinet and became Prime Minister; **at the NATO Summit it was decided to accept in 2004 seven new members** (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania), and to form a Rapid Reaction Force of 20,000 soldiers as important tool for ‘War on Terrorism’; the topic of a possible military action against Iraq was used by *President Bush* to call for a ‘Coalition of the Willing’, but **the Alliance, while fully supporting UNSCR 1441, did not agree to participate in military action against the Iraq**; in the ‘midterm elections’ *President Bush* enjoyed an increase in the number of seats by his Republican Party both in the House and Senate, a situation that occurred only the third time in U.S. history and was determined by discussions about a possible military action against Iraq; in Austria, *Chancellor Schüssel*’s Party triumphed in the elections for Parliament, while his former coalition partner *Haider* suffered land-slide losses; **former President Jimmy Carter was honoured with the Peace Nobel Prize for his role in brokering crisis and developing alternatives to confrontation.**

North Korea announced that ‘national interests’ (the country had been named by *President Bush* one of the members of the ‘axis of evil’) forced the country to quit the Non-Proliferation Treaty, but denied carrying out a military nuclear programme; in Parliament election in Israel,

Prime Minister Sharon’s Likut Block was the clear winner; presenting ‘proof of an Iraqi WMD production site’, the U.S. demanded from the **U.N. Security Council authorisation of war on Iraq**, but the interim report by weapon inspector *Hans Blix* and statements by the Director of the International Atomic Energy Organisation (IAEO) *Mohammed al-Baradei* did not substantiate this view; Iraq accepted U 2-flights over his territory and agreed to the destruction of AL-SAMOUD missiles with a range beyond what was allowed under the UNSCR and the possession of which *Saddam Hussein* always had denied; in February the **Yugoslav Federation officially ceased to exist, succeeded by the Union of Serbia and Montenegro**; former Bosnian President *Biljana Plavic* was sentenced by the U.N. War Criminals Tribunal to 11 years imprisonment; worldwide millions of people protested against the imminent ‘War on Iraq’ – even in the U.S. a narrow majority was against war without a U.N. mandate, in the UK a clear majority, and in Spain an overwhelming majority of people was against participating; France and Germany were designated by Secretary *Rumsfeld* as ‘Old Europe’ while new NATO member Poland supporting *President Bush* was praised; logistic support to the armed conflict was declared by Denmark, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania; **Serbian reform politician Zoran Djindjic was assassinated**, with organised crime (Zemun Clan), supported by members of the Secret Service, behind the killing; *Zoran Zivkovic* was elected by Serbian Parliament as new Prime Minister; **War on Iraq began on March 20th**, when under command of General *Tommy Franks*, Commander Central Command, ‘shock and awe’ air strikes against the expected domicile of *Saddam Hussein* were conducted, without the dictator and Government members being there however; Operation IRAQI FREEDOM started when on the eve the first day ground forces crossed the Kuwaiti border, met with unexpected strong opposition – it was clear that this time there would not be a ‘walk over’; however, **on April 9th opposition of Iraqi forces collapsed** when Baghdad was practically conquered after whole Iraqi Armies had vanished; in Macedonia the EU took over control of peacekeeping operations from NATO, **the first such operation in the history of the Union**; two days after a land-slide victory of his party in elections in Eastern Turkey, *Recep Tayyip Erdogan* was empowered by *President Ahmed Necdet Sezer* to build the new Turkish Cabinet in which his interim predecessor as Premier, *Abdullah Gül*, became Foreign Minister; **in China a change of generation in the power centres took place:** *Hu Jintao*

became Head of State and *Wen Jiabao* Head of Government, while former General Secretary of the Communist Party *Jiang Zemin* retained influence as Head of the Military Commission and CinC Armed Forces; the outbreak of the SARS epidemic in Vietnam and China led to a breakdown of public life in wide parts of East Asia and several hundred deaths world-wide; in Iraq, **within months after declaration of ‘Mission Completed’ by President Bush more U.S. personnel had lost their lives than in combat action**, torpedoing efforts to re-build civil order; in Cyprus the border between the (Turkish) North and (Greek) South became permeable; in China a diesel submarine sank due to ‘mechanical problems’; under the Akropolis in Athens, **the 10 new EU members were officially admitted to the Union, eliminating the East-West division in Europe**; Al-Qae’da members were made responsible for terror attacks in Islamic states Morocco and Saudi Arabia; in Rwanda, *President Paul Kagame*, with support of security forces succeeded to stabilise the situation, but juridical clearing up of past Tutsi massacres overcharged national as well as international tribunals; *Nestor Carlos Kirchner* became new President in Argentine, soon translated his reform-oriented programme into reality, leading to a surprising recovery of the economy and optimism in the country; the first meeting of the G 7 and Russia in Evian/France led to a thawing of relations between the U.S. and the Heads of State and Government that had opposed War on Iraq (Russia, France, Germany); the EU sent troops to the North of the Democratic Republic of Congo, with the aim to separate the conflict parties of the civil war; in a **Summit Meeting in Jordan of Israel’s Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and his Palestine colleague Mahmud Abbas with President Bush**, both politicians vowed to adhere to the ‘road map to peace’ worked out by the Contact Group of the U.S., EU and Russia, only to be followed by new acts of terror and retaliation; the suicide of micro-biologist *David Kelly* in England over allegations that the Government had ‘sexed up’ the UK verdict on Iraqi WMD brought the Blair Government in explanation problems in the face of massive protest on the streets (“Mr. B’liar, no more war lies Mr. Straw”); to re-align the structure of NATO HQ to the changed realities of the new world, the **International Staff in Brussels was re-organised** into the six divisions Executive Management, Political Affairs and Security Policy, Operations, Defence Policy and Planning, Public Diplomacy, and Defence Investment; while **opposition against the perceived occupation force mounted in Iraq**, hopes for a peaceful solution in Liberia were nourished

when *Charles Taylor* relinquished his post as President; bomb attacks in Jakarta/Indonesia and Mumbai/India led to the detention of the Southeast Asia Head of Al-Qae'da in Thailand; with a political and financial gesture by joining the War on Terrorism and compensating the victims of the Lockerbie plane crash attributed to Libyan terrorists, *Revolution Leader Ghaddafi* succeeded that the **embargoes against Libya were lifted** and his country re-embraced by the free world; Sweden's Foreign Minister *Anna Lindh* was murdered; in the face of new acts of terror and retaliation *Mahmud Abbas* resigned as Head of the Palestine Government, followed by *Ahmed Kurei*; in Chechnya the Russia-supported Head of Administration *Ahmed Kadyrov* won the Presidential elections; in Azerbaijan, *Ilham Allijev* was elected President, succeeding his severely sick father Hejdar Allijev; as the third country China launched a manned space ship into orbit; in Georgia, peaceful revolts over the counting of votes during earlier elections led to the resignation of President *Eduard Shevardnadse*; in Croatia a come back of the National Conservative Party brought to power *Ivo Sanader* as Premier; in Istanbul a series of suicide bomb attacks against a Synagogue, the British Embassy and a British bank was carried out by the Front of Fighters for the Great Islamic East, supported by Al-Qae'da; on December 14th, US Civil Administrator **Paul Bremer triumphed: "We got him"** and **presented pictures of a depraved Saddam Hussein dug out by U.S. troops from an earth whole**; elections to the Duma resulted in the expected clear win of the parties supporting the Kremlin and President Putin.

2001
Dutch Foreign Minister *Jaap de Hoop Schaeffer* succeeded Lord Robertson as Secretary General NATO; the **Loya Djirga accepted the new Constitution for Afghanistan** with a Presidential System, an Islamic State Religion and a Laic Jurisdiction; in Georgia, US-educated *Mikhail Saakachvili* was elected President; in Iran, Presidential elections resulted in an absolute majority of conservative parties; **Spain experienced its 11/3 when bombs in packed trains exploded**, killing nearly 200 morning shuttle passengers – initially Premier *José Maria Aznar*, for fear that Al-Qae'da responsibility could jeopardizing his re-election during forthcoming Parliament elections, attributed the attacks to Spanish terror organisation ETA, but soon the police found evidence that Islamic terrorists from Tunisia were responsible for the attack; three days later this led to a clear victory of the Socialist Labour Party, and **José Luis Rodriguez Zapatero became Prime Minister and immedi-**

ately re-called Spanish troops from Iraq; Presidential elections in Russia clearly confirmed President Putin; in what was called **'deliberate killing of Palestine fundamentalists'**, Hamaz founder *Sheik Ahmed Jassin* was killed by a missile attack of the Israeli Army, followed by new terrorist attacks; **in Iraq terrorist attacks increasingly were directed against Iraqi targets** in order to further de-stabilise the situation in the country: against Shiites in Kerbala, Iraqi police headquarters in Baghdad, and the Kurds in Erbil; the **radical Shiite leader Muktada al-Sadr organised a Shiite rebellion against the U.S. occupation forces in Iraq**, with fighting erupting in Falludja and Nadjaf, spreading to all parts of Iraq in April; also in April the world became aware of **tor-turing and humiliation of Iraqi prisoners of war in Abu Ghreib**, undermining the moral authority of the U.S. to fight against terrorism, and led to extensive hostage taking of Western citizens in Iraq; in Cyprus, the Greek population voted against unification; South African elections brought the expected victory of the ANC, *Tbabo Mbeki* was sworn in as new President; **10 new member states joined the EU** (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus), making it with 455 million people the world's greatest economical power; but also fear of price dumping and the loss of national identity was voiced in the old part of the Union, therefore interim solutions prevent full freedom of move; in Germany, the former Head of the International Monetary Fond *Horst Köhler* was elected President by the conservative majority in the Federal Assembly; in India, the Opposition took the helm and *Manmohan Singh* was sworn in as Prime Minister; in Poland, Prime Minister Lesek Miller resigned and was followed by non-partite Economy Professor *Marek Belka*; in Chechnya, Moscow's man Ahmed Kadyrov was killed in a bomb attack, President Putin announced Premier *Sergej Abramov* as interim President; in Nigeria, war between Christians and Muslims effectively separated the country into a Muslim Northern and Christian Southern region, but apart from religious reasons also fight for oil reserves and the fertile central region is behind the fighting; on June 28th **Iraq officially became a sovereign country again** when the U.S. civil administration handed over all powers to President *Ghasi al-Jawar* and Prime Minister *Ijad Allawi*; but **hopes that this would end terrorist attacks in Iraq quickly vanished**; the U.S. Military handed over Saddam Hussein to the Iraqi authorities who charged him with crimes against International Law, Crimes against Humanity, killing of political enemies, the use

of nerve gas against the Kurds, and the invasion of Kuwait; in Somalia, the Government remained passive vis-à-vis monstrosities by Militias in the Dafour region; Czech President *Václav Klaus* nominated the 34-year old Minister of the Interior *Stanislav Gross* as new Prime Minister, when his predecessor Vladimir Spidla resigned after a land slide defeat of his party during elections for the European Parliament; in the Caucasus city of Beslan, hostage taking of a school by terrorists was answered with forceful attempts to free the hostages by Russian troops which left hundreds of children and teachers dead and more than 700 injured; President *Hamid Karsai* of Afghanistan was confirmed in chaotic elections; in Indonesia former General *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono* was sworn in as new President; in a widely criticised referendum **authoritarian President Alexander Lukachenko in Belarus paved the way for his third term as President**; Palestinian President *Yasser Arafat* died in Paris, opening new chances for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis after election of his successor; **in a clear win President George W. Bush secured his second term**, defeating challenger *John Kerry*; more than anything else moral values and the perceived strength of the incumbent to lead in the War on Terrorism played a decisive role; Republicans even strengthened further their position in Congress; **wide-spread protest in Ukraine against Presidential election, accusing Prime Minister Victor Janukovich of falsifying ballots**, led to a repetition of the elections which were won by *Victor Yushchenko*, who was finally sworn in as President after attempts by Janukovich failed to contest the outcome in Court; in Romania, in a surprise outcome opposition leader *Traian Basecu* won the Presidential elections against Prime Minister Nastase; **a gigantic Tsunami killed more than 200,000 people in Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka** and lead to unprecedented donations throughout the world.

AND MY VISION FOR 2005?

That the 'Silver Jubilee' of NAVAL FORCES will be the most noteworthy event of the year! But then, Iraq, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, ... – I am afraid there will be plenty to be noted by my successor in 2030 on the occasion of the 'Golden Jubilee' of NAVAL FORCES.

Wolfgang Legien
Editor-in-Chief