

Petr ROŽŇÁK\*

## Security, threats and hazards in their current general and specific forms: a new theory of security

Bezpieczeństwo, zagrożenia i niebezpieczeństwa w ich obecnej ogólnej i szczególnej formie: nowa teoria bezpieczeństwa

**Streszczenie:** Kilka poważnych okoliczności dało impuls do napisania niniejszego artykułu: sytuacja kryzysowa trwająca od 2008 roku, choć o różnym stopniu natężenia, sytuacja bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego, a także pogłębiający się, nie tylko w Europie, kryzys instytucyjny. Prawdopodobnie zorganizowana fala imigrantów przetacza się przez granice strefy Schengen, co pokazuje jak słaba jest Unia Europejska. Kryzys migracyjny dzieli Europę, a nieufność we wzajemnych stosunkach pomiędzy krajami Unii rośnie. Ponadto w niektórych regionach Europy (Francja, Belgia, Niemcy, Szwecja, Zjednoczone Królestwo) istnieją zamknięte społeczności, w których prawo większości nie obowiązuje. Nasza obecna społeczno-polityczna egzystencja opiera się na tradycyjnym rozumieniu kwestii bezpieczeństwa, jednak druga dekada 21 wieku stawia przed politycznymi i militarnymi konserwatywnymi lustrami, w którym odbija się wizerunek dobrobytu i bezpieczeństwa widziany z innej perspektywy niż w poprzednich latach. Ten dobrobyt i bezpieczeństwo są zagrożone poprzez takie „przeoczone niebezpieczeństwa”, jak: terroryzm, separatyzm i radykalny Islam, zarówno na skalę globalną, jak i lokalną.

**Słowa kluczowe:** zagrożenia społeczne, zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa, jakość życia, syndrom Hybris

**Abstract.** Several serious circumstances gave the impulse to write this essay: since 2008 a crisis situation has remained, albeit with varying intensity, the international security situation as well as the debt and institutional crisis are getting worse not only in the Euro zone. The probably organized migration wave continues to roll across the permeable borders of the Schengen area, which shows how fragile and powerless the European Union is. The migration has been dividing the EU Member States into patriarchal and patrimonial and the distrust between communities has been increasing. Moreover, in some regions of Europe (France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom) there are closed communities in which the law of the majority is not valid. Our current socio-political and economic existence is based on the traditional understanding of security. The second decade of the 21st century, however, sets a mirror to the political and military conservatives that reflects the image of prosperity and security from a different angle than it was in the previous years. Prosperity and security have been threatened by "overlooked threats" such as terrorism, separatism and radical Islamism, whether of global or regional nature.

**Key words:** Social and Security Threats, Chaotic Horizontal Management of the Society, Quality of Life, Hubris Syndrome

Received: 03.2016

Accepted 06.2016

---

\* RSDr., CSc., dr. h.c., Vysoká škola regionálního rozvoje Praha

*Floods, devastating tornados, seasons inverted upside down,  
explosions in chemical plants and nuclear power stations,  
indebted states, insidious terrorist attacks, radical Islamism,  
epidemic of unknown diseases, rolling human tsunami ...  
Do you also have a feeling that it is too much to cope with?*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Several serious circumstances have given me the impulse to write this article: there has been a crisis since 2008, albeit with varying intensity. The international security situation has been deteriorating, as well as debt and institutional crisis, not only of the Euro zone. Our current socio-political and economic existence is based on the traditionalist understanding of security. However, the second decade of the 21st century sets to the political and military conservatives a mirror that reflects the image of prosperity and security from a different angle than it was in previous years. Prosperity and security are endangered by, until recently, "overlooked threats" such as terrorism, separatism and radical Islamism, be it of global or regional origin.

The European Community drunken by its success has spread out. The way to a historic triumph has opened but, unfortunately, it also unlocked the door to a crisis of this community. It is already obvious that the broadening of the EU (2004) exceeds the capabilities of some of its member states. In the context of the refugees tsunami pouring into Europe Eden today it seems that EU nations live rather together than united.

This paper provides arguments that today's economic, social and security threats and hazards of the whole world and Europe have had deep-rooted causes, based on the often ill-considered political decisions of (non)authorities, on their intransigence and unwillingness to seek a compromise.

My aim is to show that identical interests do not automatically mean the existence of a common European Union security and defence policy. The mere vision of the EU as a superpower and strengthening illusions about its power as well as a continuous attempts to either open or hidden export of democracy on bayonets do not guarantee the security of the world and Europe. The author is trying to report about the ongoing transformation of the security risks for the European super state (of which we are a part), which is under way after the collapse of the bipolar world, where security as a subjective status depends on the social environment, on the

perception of threats and their interpretation. At present, the security is not only about the threats of a nuclear or chemical bomb or other weapons intended for disposal of their own species.

In a more and more shrinking, though a globalized and rivalry world, even a foolish speech of a politician can be dangerous. There is a number of examples of such verdicts threatening the security locally, regionally and globally from the beginning of the new millennium. Politicians, intellectuals and the general public perceive that despite an elimination of the real threat of war between East and West, the world - unfortunately – has not become safer.<sup>1</sup>

#### **PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE PERCEPTION OF DANGER**

We find ourselves in a difficult situation. The dismal economic situation is obvious, for the time being, it is only occasionally interrupted by signs of improvement of some economic indicators. The differences between “the old” and “the new” countries and the individual member states of European Union are not disappearing, on the contrary; the economic differences among the EU member states are striking. The multi-speed European Union simply exists. It looks like the dream of prosperous Europe without wars has dwindled away. We cannot close our eyes to the rolling tsunami of immigrants on the southern wind of the permeable borders to the EU from Africa, the situation in the nearby Ukraine, the so-called Islamic State (ISIS) and not to mention the radical political Islam. In addition, the Europe is dying out. The seriousness of the situation is in no way diminished by the fact that either we do not acknowledge the depth and scope of the crisis situation or we tend to downplay them. No doubt, the media and people in various managerial positions affected by blindness have their share in this state of affairs. Many advisors of political deputy ministers of various departments are not familiar with either the issues of the department or people in it. They do not understand them, because they did not go through this "Roman", "Bata", "Čuba" or, if you like, an army "bottom-up" policy procedure so they observe and evaluate a section entrusted to them the same way

---

<sup>1</sup> Political bickering, weakening of the law state mechanism, unrestrained and vulgar democracy, in which everything is permitted, corruption, clientelism, "spirits affairs" mafia methods, not only in politics but also in the economy, decline of culture and ethics, incorrect interpretation of one of the basic democratic principles "Everything which is not forbidden is allowed", lack of political self-reflection - all these and many other phenomena are ultimately decaying elements emptying the state from within, threatening its security.

as passengers perceive the image of vanishing landscape while sitting in the train compartment. They lack just "a little thing" – certain knowledge of the sector, experience and empathy. And so "we" do not mind that we uncover to "the third party" the formerly unthinkable facts, stripping naked. Andor Sandor<sup>2</sup>, appealing to reason and highlighting many professional misconducts, now reminds us of the Bedouin cry lost in the desert. The world around us is changing. We have two options: either to stand idly by or to be active. Unfortunately, the European bureaucrats are pushing the citizens into a vicious circle of their new ideologies and care-free materialism. Clear evidence of that is the Czech society. In this context it is easy to interpret a certain decline of democracy in recent municipal, parliamentary and, in particular in European elections. An inactive, but radicalizing disgruntled citizen at the pub dominates again. Surprisingly, this is of benefit to an active, so-called apolitical minority. Political parties do not admit themselves their own crisis. They don't seem to mind that political parties in the Czech Republic resemble political discussion clubs. It is sufficient to take a closer look at their members' base and the issues they deal with.<sup>3</sup>

Weird movements, whose members "work hard" and know, "how to do it „are getting the green light on Europe motorways. Petr Fiala states aptly in his essay entitled "At the end of carelessness" that: *"It only looks like a paradox. On one hand, I argue that the European Union has been going in the wrong direction, it has no good answers either to economic and social problems, or to the security issues and on the top of that the West as a whole implements insufficiently consistent policy to defend their interests. At the same time I say that the Czech Republic must be firmly, clearly and actively a part of this "problematic" Western community [FIALA 2015, 8].*

---

<sup>2</sup> ŠANDOR, Andor. Brigadier General (retired). Leading Czech expert with experience in the executive public administration, in the activities of an intersectional crisis headquarters of the Czech Republic, crisis management, management of large organizations and work in international organizations abroad. He is unprecedentedly endowed with the ability to analyse international security issues. He can evaluate the military and security situation in the world, with a focus on crisis areas and military conflicts.

<sup>3</sup> One example for all – Classified SPO in the daily PRÁVO. „Appeal! Increase the proportion of Moravian CT studios broadcasting at 30%. „My former assistant would say, "Hey boss and who cares!?" [PRÁVO 2015, 5].

Despite the persistent convincing from the side of believers in the European post-modern and transnational paradise, it is obvious that the sovereignty and legitimacy of the national state is gradually dissolving along with its security in the supranational structures. It is qualification and education of the population that determines a position on the ladder of prosperity and security of a society. Day by day we can observe and be part of "the aggressive war" for a skilled manpower and the "brains". "Brain drain" is a bloodless struggle for the present and the future welfare and security of all of us. In this "brain drain" the important role as always and everywhere play: (1) money, but also (2) more and more „quality of life“. Watching the foreign policy of the United States of America through rose-tinted glasses and blind obedience in the implementation of sanctions against one of the world nuclear superpowers and one of the largest countries in the world, the Russian Federation, is undoubtedly a mistake.

This contribution about the "new (non) hazard" in a broader context is coherent with collapse of the bipolar world, with the changes in the international environment over the past two decades, when, allegedly "an antagonist" disappeared and "the winner of the Cold War (World War III)" – U.S.A. emerged. In my view, it is desirable for the Czech Republic to focus on the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). These countries represent 40 percent of the world's population and a fifth of the performance of the global economy.

Union pilots and politicians of the EU member states should be thinking about why the BRICS countries are unsettled by: a) repeating market shocks and b) wavering oil price. Furthermore, they should consider, why the countries of dynamically developing economies already decided at the summit in Ufa (July 2015) to: 1. Raise a mutual fund worth 100 billion USD and 2. Establish a development bank, i.e. the tools to fight against currency crises and to create a financial system independent on the West, particularly on the USA! I am asking a question, what exactly the security is and what it means to be (un)safe. It looks like there were no great unifying topics after the collapse of the USSR. And so we are fumbling and searching. We released the genie out of the bottle and now we do not know how to put him back. Big issues of the day such as ecology, terrorism, elimination of poverty, migration wave, radical Islamism, ISIS, unfortunately do not evoke integrated action of all states.

Before the election they are all for the eradication of poverty (or at least unemployment rate reduction) and strengthening the security, but after the election it cannot cost them even a bit of their own wealth. Demands for flexibility and

adaptability of states, companies and politicians in a turbulent environment and globalization processes of the 21st century are growing. For the vast majority of people, the ongoing local war conflicts are taking place on their TV screens and in the safety of their homes – this is changing their thinking and the attitude towards their own safety.

Previously fragmented Europe turned into a super state, which is gradually taking control over earlier inalienable security and defence competences of national states. We are witnesses of Europeanization and of a fundamental transformation in perception of (in) security, but also of the changing relations between particular states. The Europeans dream of the free cross-border movement of people without degrading customs checks and personal searches came true by creating the so-called Schengen.<sup>4</sup> It includes the territories of most European countries, where people can cross the borders of the contracting states at any place, without having to pass the border control. The same principle is valid for foreigners who have the so-called Schengen visa. And so the great advantage of Europeans has become their weakest link. The consequence of a toothless defence policy of the EU is a failure to protect the EU borders and the imminent result is *de facto* opening of Europe to the wave of immigrants. The attractiveness of Europe and its high living standards of people living in strong welfare states are a paradise dream into which, quite logically, migration waves of people are rolling, reaching out their hands to the European wealth. Due to the opportunistic, hypocritical and irresponsible policy of "Brussels", Schengen gets into a huge crisis. The entrance to nationalism in the EU countries is

---

<sup>4</sup> The area is marked according to the village of Schengen in Luxembourg, where the Schengen Treaty has been signed on 14th June 1985 and later on, in 19th June, 1990 an implementing agreement was signed. Currently, the Schengen area includes the EU Member States except Ireland and Great Britain. Cyprus applied for the postponement of full membership. Bulgaria and Romania are not the members as yet. On contrary, it does include Iceland and Norway (2001). From 2008 Switzerland cancelled airport controls. In 2011 Liechtenstein became a member of the Schengen Liechtenstein, since 2007 the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic and seven other new EU countries joined the club. It also includes the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands. Conversely, all the overseas territories of France, the Norwegian Svalbard, Spanish Ceuta and Melilla in Africa, Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands all the overseas territories of France, the Norwegian Svalbard, Spanish Ceuta and Melilla in Africa, Danish Greenland and the Faroe Islands, Dutch Aruba Curacao, St. Martin, Bonaire, Sabah and St. Eustatius and the British Crown Dependencies do not belong in here.

ajar. We are finding ourselves „at the end of carelessness“, as Professor Petr Fiala points out, but without any „considerable response [FIALA 2015, 146]. In addition, the power centre of gravity to the great indignation of the French (winners of the last Great War) moves from Paris to Berlin (to the loser). If in a short term "Brussels" does not take crucial and tough protective measures, we will shortly lose one of the greatest achievements of the free movement of people between the EU Member States. It is quite clear that if a European super state is not capable of protecting its sovereignty, it will be done by the member states alone. This would mean that a construction of liberty and freedom of movement would collapse like a house of cards. Politicians should seriously and with all due vigour react to the state of media, social networks and even pubs, that are full of debates about refugees. Some of them speak of the necessary solidarity, others point out an economic and social impacts that could be disastrous.

The optimal solution would be:

1. to come to terms that one excludes the other, i.e. „Schengen excludes quotas and quotas exclude Schengen“ (free movement of persons)<sup>5</sup>,
2. take clear and tough precautions to protect the external borders of the European Union,
3. improve procedures set for return of refugees,
4. reduce social benefits for refugees,
5. collaborate with the countries in regions in question,
6. toughen up penalties against traffickers and smugglers of people.

---

<sup>5</sup> Neither most politicians nor the public is in agreement with the migrant quotas on EU countries. This year it is expected a million asylum seekers arriving in Europe, in 2014 there has been 626 000 applications received but only one quarter of applicants succeeded in receiving asylum. It is a huge brunt. That is expected to be increasing - in the immediate European neighbourhood there are 25 million people in motion. Africa, due to the demographic curve will have two billion inhabitants soon and since their living conditions are not good, they will move towards Europe. "We are not discussing here how solid we are with refugees or debating the Islamism, but we are talking here about huge numbers. Obviously, the thesis about the need of manpower is invalid as we are talking here about poor, uneducated people without any language skills. People, who are, quite understandably, seeking a better future. Just look at the unemployment figures and specifically on youth unemployment in some EU countries." [<http://zahranicni.eurozpravy.cz>].

Without a certain political courage and adoption of tough and power arrangements there will be end to free and unrestricted movement of the Europeans in Europe, indeed, the democracy itself will be endangered. Czechs and Slovaks know only too well that independence can be lost, without firing a shot, that freedom and security are at risk if the "attacker" ends business relationships, stops supply of important raw materials (oil, gas, food, water) and energy and/ or prevent an access to important international institutions. Economic and political war takes place without a shot, but it is not more humane. The centre of gravity of national security is moving towards a new concept of international security. In the process of (un)approximation of winners and losers, a national state gradually loses its unique position. As Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and Jaap de Wilde state: "Security threats are not only of the military threats origin" [BUZAN, WAEVER, WILDE 2005, 6]. The source of the threats can also be in non-negligible extent incompetent decisions and unwise public speech of people active in politics and then media response to their speech.<sup>6</sup> In this context, we ask the question: "What is more dangerous: Good intentions combined with stupidity or an evil spirit associated with intelligence? Politicians with the help of powerful media and often corrupted editors are brainwashing and influencing millions of people through media. They take decisions with a far-reaching impact on the lives of these people. Hutchinson's prayer<sup>7</sup> reminds physicians that their first duty is not to impair

---

<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, especially the Czech journalists do not display the necessary degree of professionalism. Most of them can be characterized by a combination of ignorance and enormous self-confidence. Somehow they do not understand that journalistic expertise lies in two things: First, in the filtering personal sympathies or antipathies, which should not be reflected in their comments. Secondly, that the writing (commenting) journalist understand the issue. Here I really suspect that a number of journalists (TV or radio presenters) are not professionals. On the contrary, they are rather capable of „rectal alpinism" let they are lead to this 'performance' by anything (besides money and their own visibility it is a "gratitude" to those who pay them). In the Czech media space, to the detriment of the cultivation of social environment, there are no such investigative journalists like Michael Moore. And so, they ultimately contribute to the creation of unsecure environment. They gradually contribute to the degradation of fundamental value pillars upon which not only democracy but especially national security rest. Watchdogs of democracy are becoming „lazy cats" slowly eating away political system and its security [ZEMAN 2012, 137- 140].

<sup>7</sup> Sir ROBERT HUTSCHISON: (1871-1960), Physician's prayer. 'From inability to let well alone. From too much zeal for the new and contempt for what is old From put-



the patient's condition further. If we replace the word "patient" with the word "voters" this physician's prayer can become a politician's pray as well [OWEN 2011, 9]. Politicians have a duty to intervene only if such intervention has a real chance to improve the current status<sup>8</sup> and resist temptation of self-serving interventions. Thus the basic properties of physicians and politicians must be: 1. competence and 2. Ability of realistic assessment of what can be and what cannot be achieved. Anything that can make such an assessment difficult can inflict a considerable damage. However, probably the most unfortunate is an effort to breed a "new European man". Attempts of some Brussels architects to change the thinking of Europeans by the force of political arguments strongly reminds of ill famous communist education and the unsuccessful attempt to create a new socialist man acting according to MOKOBUKO = Moral Code of Builder of Communism. As in then the CMEA countries, so now in the EU countries, the citizens live in accordance with their national traditions that resist any unification efforts.

#### HUBRIS SYNDROME

David Owen<sup>9</sup> is particularly interested in leaders who were not ill in the conventional sense, and whose cognitive faculties remained working, but who developed what he calls the "hubris syndrome".<sup>10</sup> "Hubris is inextricably linked to the possession and exercise of power. If an individual is deprived of power, the syndrome usually wears off," Owen says. "In this sense, it is a disease associated with a person as well as with a particular position. Moreover, the circumstances in which this function (position) is performed, affect the likelihood that the leader will succumb to it."

---

ting knowledge before wisdom, science before art, and Cleverness before common sense; From treating patients as cases; And from making the cure of the disease more grievous than the Endurance of the same, Good Lord, deliver us.'

<sup>8</sup> current status = stávající stav

<sup>9</sup> DAVID OWEN (\*1938) from 1976 to 1979 British foreign secretary, co-founded Social Democratic Party - now sits as an independent Crossbencher in the House of Lords, as a psychiatrist have long dealt with the influence of disease on the decisions of top politicians. More: In *Sickness and in Power: Illness in heads of government during the last 100 years* [OWEN 2011, 416].

<sup>10</sup> Not a medical term, developed in ancient Greece, it is a description of a particular act. Hubris act was one in which a powerful person, filled up with reckless pride and confidence, behaved proudly and spitefully. It is a sort of "occupational arrogance" or "The Government of desire" (Plato). Young and rich people tend to be arrogant (i.e. they are hubristic).

[OWEN 2011, 9].” A hubris feature is the inability to change the direction of politics, as it would be necessary to admit one’s mistake. Owen in this context, talks about the so-called hubristic career and hubris is understood as a certain loss of the abilities: „*Political leaders suffer from a loss of capacity and become excessively self-confident and contemptuous of advice that runs counter to what they believe in or even of any advice at all. They begin to behave as if they dared to oppose the prevailing conditions*“.<sup>11</sup> Usually, though not always, they are punished for that deed by Nemesis.<sup>12</sup> As the Pulitzer Prize winner Barbara W. Tauchman says, the art of ruling is to restrain their own ambitions and keep the head open. However, we don’t seem to realize that power begets foolishness and brings an inability to think. Structurally induced stupidity is typical for behaviour of detached ruling classes and, unfortunately, is highly relevant and ubiquitous. The elite that loses connection with the majority of those they govern, want to control (and, in fact they do control) society without really knowing what it is going on in it. The society today is (frequently) formed on one hand of a small elite, and on the other hand of the majority of the population. Both groups differ sharply from each other in a lifestyle, thinking and interests. Only a few people realize that it can, ultimately, cause a destabilization of delicately balanced internal state security. It’s better to avoid thoughts about the implications of the foolish behaviour of politicians and elite that have impact on external security. A politician - statesman, is responsible for the welfare of his nation and must act according to different rules than an intellectual sitting in the café. Such a politician becomes then a statesman. Unfortunately, various players on the Czech political playground are playing the games falsely, and their behaviour represents an immediate security threat for everybody. Apart from few exceptions, politicians are not doing what they are paid for. This "*high-ranking snakes in suits*" as aptly characterized by Robert Hare and Paul Babiak, subject their entire holding to *Lucifer’s effect* (give me a power and I will give you prosperity and security) are political psychopaths and parasitic predators. We can see a profound discrepancy between the

---

<sup>11</sup> According to Owen these world political leaders suffered from the Hubris syndrome: George W. Bush, Tony Blair, Margaret Thatcher, Neville Chamberlain, Lyndon B. Johnson a Theodore Roosevelt. [OWEN 2011, 9]

<sup>12</sup> Nemesis, from Greek

performance of (not only Czech) political entrepreneur and the reward (income) that he/she will receive from voters.

#### HUBRISTIC BEHAVIOUR, SECURITY THREAT

A typical feature of hubristic behaviour is the inability to leave the troughs in time. Even the Book of books<sup>13</sup> states that humility coheres with the conception of truth. Where there is a boundless pride and where there are no restrictions for such an individual, he or she then sets off inexorably on the path to the intoxication by power. It seems that nothing is impossible and threats are ephemeral: From the given examples it can be concluded that hubristic behaviour possessing a security threat is carried out according to a regularly recurring pattern:

**A.** An individual gains a glory and admiration, and despite expectations achieves a certain success. → **B.** This experience goes straight into his/her head. → **C.** Starts to treat others with contempt and despise. → **D.** Gain the faith in own abilities, thinks he or she can do anything. → **E.** This excessive self-confidence leads to incorrect perception of reality and mistakes. → **F.** In the end, he or she meets his or her goddess of features, signs or symptoms of behaviour in connection with acting in a certain position. A person committing the Hubristic act often sees himself as superior to others and thinks he or retributive justice (Nemesis), that will destroy him/her [JUŘÍČEK, ROŽŇÁK 2014, 35]. Hubris syndrome affects people in power, the syndrome is something that appears, it is a manifestation of natural processes, a set she has a power similar to the power of God (he or she is blessed with "Providence" - is superior). Hubris syndrome was formulated as a pattern of behaviour in a person who has 3 or 4 symptoms of the following list:

1. Narcissistic attitude to see the world primarily as an arena in which he or she can exercise power and seek glory, and not as a place with problems that require pragmatic and not self-centred approach.
2. Venturing into the events, which will probably throw him or her in a bad light, i.e. which does not improve his or her image.
3. Shows disproportionate concern for own image and presentation.

---

<sup>13</sup> Bible

4. Exhibits messianic zeal and exaltation in speech.
5. Conflates self with nation or state into such a measure that prospects and interests of both entities considers to be identical.
6. Uses the third person or royal 'we' when speaking about oneself.
7. Shows excessive self-confidence, accompanied by contempt for advice or criticism of others.
8. Immense self-confidence, escalating to a feeling of own omnipotence, as far as what can be personally achieved.
9. Shows accountability not to a „secular“ instance of justice and colleagues but only to a higher court (history or God).
10. Displays unshakeable belief that he or she will be vindicated in that court.
11. Resorts to restlessness, recklessness and impulsive actions.
12. Loses contact with reality, gradual solitude.
13. Allows moral rectitude to obviate consideration of practicality, cost or outcome end displays incompetence with disregard for nuts and bolts of policy making.
14. So-called Hubristic incompetence where supreme overconfidence leads to inattention to details, the speech can be spoiled because a leader influenced by his or her exceeding self-confidence did not go into trouble to solve its practical aspects [OWEN 2011, 8-21].

The hubris syndrome is set off by a trigger, which is power. Hubristic traits and the hubris syndrome appear after the acquisition of power. Among the key external factors influencing human behaviour clearly belong:

- Prevailing success in the acquisition of power and its holding.
- Political environment where there are minimal restrictions on the personal authority of a leader.
- Substantial power over a length of time.

#### **TRADITIONALISTS VERSUS WIDENERS**

Other risks reducing the security of the contemporary world, as highlighted by the Copenhagen School proponents are problems in the economic sphere and other processes, often of global origin. *Threats appear in new guises.* To the dangers

and threats, without any doubt, belong the following: economic threats, the vulnerability of modern technology, computer crime, power blackouts,<sup>14</sup> changes in the political field, high unemployment, so-called "non-diseases" (swine flu, AIDS, alcohol and drugs addiction), crime, bribery, organized crime and its penetration into society, an aging Euro-Atlantic population, migration, population decline, piracy at sea and in the third medias and their technology, vanishing resources of oil, water, tropical forests and certain food. Also a loss of society's memory (see our last extraordinary parliamentary elections that were "outside" assessed as a total collapse of the party system established in November 1989), fading tolerance, increasing arrogance, changing face of democracy, flourishing bureaucratic structures, foolish elite and media, escalating aggression and an increasing desire of political parties and their representatives for power, stupid and arrogant decisions of politicians and media activity, political culture steeped in corruption and clientelism. Czech people see *clientelism and corruption* as a high security risk. All this logically offers up a change of view on the role of traditionalists' security studies that, in their implementation of strategic security visions and objectives, are limited to military-political topics. On the contrary, the "wideners" wish to include into the security studies also the current economic, social and environmental sectors. Economic threats are much more realistic than the military ones, and the likelihood that the society will endanger itself, is substantially higher than a risk of being militarily attacked from the outside [ROBEJŠEK 2006, 48]. In the opinion of the Copenhagen school representatives more important than a strong army is the defence against economic aggressions and social pressures/demands of immigrants pouring into Europe from countries whose culture is not only incompatible with our traditions, but also with the environment. However, traditionalists are neither willing, nor they are able to put this theory into practice.

## REFERENCES

BUZAN, Barry, Ole WAEVER a Jaap de WILDE. *Bezpečnost: nový rámec pro analýzu*. 1. vyd. Překlad Ivo Lukáš. Brno: Centrum strategických studií, 2005, s. 6 *Současná teorie mezinárodních vztahů*. ISBN 80-903-3336-2.

---

<sup>14</sup> As shown by a recent (2003) experience in the USA and Canada, where there were 50 million people left without electricity in the northeast of the country. Disasters of this type can cause a chain reaction in other systems of complicated infrastructure of modern society.

- DAVID OWEN. Choroby vrcholných politiků a jejich vliv na dějiny naší doby. PASEKA, PRAHA – LITOMYŠL 2011, 416 s., ISBN: 978-80-7432-124-5
- FIALA, Petr. Na konci bezstarostnosti: co nechceme slyšet o Evropě, národních zájmech a zahraniční politice. 1. vyd. Brno: Barrister, 2015, ISBN 978-807-4850-387.
- <http://zahranicni.eurozpravy.cz/eu/122750-kdo-muze-za-problem-s-uprchliky-schengen-bude-tezko-udrzitelny-varuje-analytik/>
- JUŘÍČEK, Ludvík a Petr ROŽŇÁK. Bezpečnost, hrozby a rizika v 21. století. Ostrava: Key Publishing, 2014. s. 35, ISBN 978-80-7418-201-3.
- KLAUS, Václav a WEIGL Jiří. Stěhování národů: Stručný manuál k pochopení současné migrační krize. První. Velké Přílepy: Olympia, 2015, 88 s., ISBN 978-80-7376-422-7.
- PRÁVO, Saturday, May 23, 2015, News, p.5
- ROBEJŠEK, Petr: Svět viděný z Řípu: zahraniční politika pro každého z nás. 1. vyd. Ilustrace Vladimír Jiránek. Praha: Alfa Publishing, 2006, s.48, Politologie (Alfa Publishing). ISBN 80-868-5155-9.
- ROŽŇÁK, Petr: Mechanismy fungování Evropské unie.: In quorum gratiam?. První. Ostrava: KEY Publishing, 2015, s.330, ISBN 978-80-7418-237-2
- TAUCHMAN, B. W.: Dopis historikovi Mandellu Treightonovi, autorovi knihy A hitou of the Papag during the Period of the Reformation. 5.4.1887, 7 a 33
- ZEMAN, Miloš: Zpověď informovaného optimisty. Rozhovor s Petrem Žantovským. Řitka 2012, Nakladatelství ČAS, s. 137- 140, ISBN: 978-80-87470-85-5.