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Summary of the PhD Thesis

***Using Military Force in International
Operations in Relation to the Austrian Security
Policy***

Supervisors

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0. Abstract

The concept of neutrality as a concept of security policy had already been defined in general during the The Hague conferences at the End of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. The core content of neutrality includes:

- not to take part in war
- no permission to foreign troops using the territory of a neutral country
- no support to conflict parties
- defence of the own territory

The UN Charter does not mention neutrality at all, but it has a deep impact on neutrality law by its paragraph 103¹. The thesis explains the development of Austrian neutrality policy from the beginning in 1955 until 2010. It stresses the dilemma of Austrian neutrality policy between the obligations of the neutrality law on the one hand and the consequences of fulfilling solidarity policy as a member of UN, OSCE, and EU. Additionally the differences between the Austrian political parties in neutrality affairs with respect to the Austrian participation in international operations are emphasized.

The main results of the thesis are:

- the explanation of the change of the Austrian practise of neutrality policy,
- the changes of the Austrian participation in international operations, and
- the changes of the support of the Austrian participation by the political parties.

1. The academic problem

The concept of neutrality as a concept of security policy had already been defined in general during the 19th century. It was a concept of strict non-intervention in armed conflicts between two or more countries.

During the twentieth century the United Nations (UN), a number of confederations of states like the European Union (EU), and some “supra-state-organisations” like the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE/OSCE) were founded. At the time of their inception, there was no concept of how a neutral state could take part in a confederation of states. There was also no idea as to how a neutral state should deal with UN, EU, or OSCE affairs.

Austrian foreign policy has been determined by neutrality since the Austrian State Treaty of 1955. During the years from 1955 until now, interpretations of the Austrian neutrality have changed

¹ Paragraph 103 UN Charter

according to practical politics. How this neutrality practise changed and how the political parties dealt with that practise is focused in the thesis.

On the one hand political parties are based on their aims and values, written in their manifestos. On the other hand their representatives are driven by the challenges caused by the expediencies of the moment. In this thesis that walking on the tightrope is also researched with respect to the Austrian security policy, especially on the issues of neutrality and the relation to the UN, EU and NATO-PfP. One special topic highlights the backing of Austrian participation in international operations by the Austrian political parties represented in the Austrian parliament.

1. Research Targets

The underlying research study intends to achieve the following **research targets**:

- *The development of an approach, which permits a neutral country to hold membership in an organisation with an obligation to act in concerted action.* From a “classical” point of view, the concept of neutrality excludes countries from membership in such international organisations. But this “classical” point of view became obsolete with Austria’s membership in the UN, especially because Austria was a permanently neutral country as opposed to neutral Sweden, which became member in 1946. Through this membership Austria’s concept of permanent neutrality changed as well, because international law is defined by current actions of countries and the acceptance of these activities by the international community. Once an action is permitted or accepted by the international community, international law begins to change. This could lead to modifying written international law.
- *A critical discussion of the Austrian understanding of neutrality.* During the period of 55 years between 1955 and 2010, the understanding of the concept of neutrality changed with the emergence of new political challenges. During the period of the Cold War neutrality was determined as being neutral between the two blocs. After 1989 it became more difficult to determine or analyse in what way a neutral country could be considered as neutral. Through the membership in the EU, Austria radically changed its understanding of neutrality policy.
- *An analysis of the change of Austrian military participation in international operations.* In 1960, Austria contributed in international operations only by an unarmed medical contingent. Today Austria conducts robust mandates by heavy armed

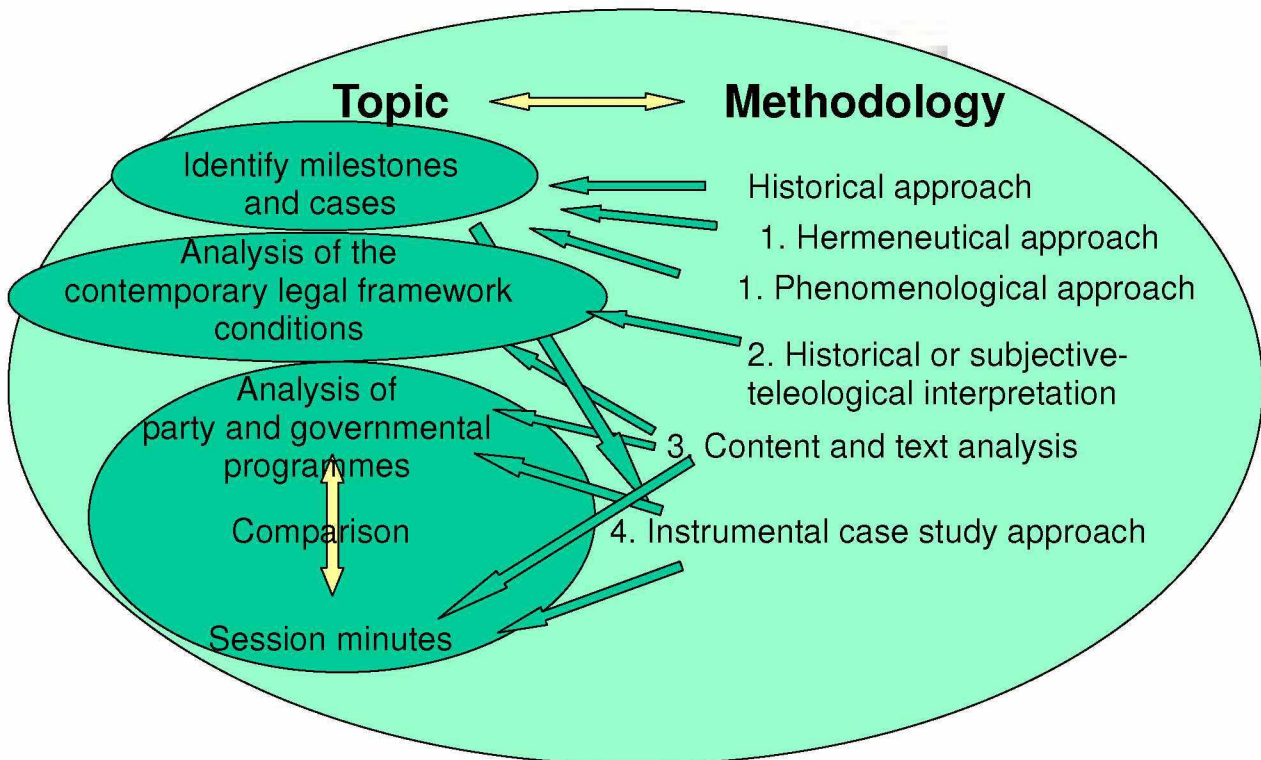
contingents and armoured vehicles.

- *A critical discussion of the contemporary political behaviour with regard to the political party programme.* Political programmes are frameworks. Some situations need fast answers from representatives of political parties. These answers are more often than not determined by daily business than related to the party programme. This research programme will clarify, whether this theorem is applicable to the topic of security policy with respect to neutrality and international operations.

3. Research Questions

- *How and under which conditions did the Austrian understanding of neutrality change?*
- *What was the decision-making process to participate in an international operation, and were there any changes to this process? How did the legal framework change and what did these changes cause?*
- *How did political support for international operations change?*
- *Which position towards international operations do the main political parties argue for in general in their programmes, and did these programmes change during that period?*
- *What was the nature of the arguments of the different political parties before and after the decisions to fulfil the request for an international operation, and did these arguments agree with the programmes and the values of each political party?*

4. Research Methods



Graph 4.0: Overview of the interdependencies of the research methods

The graph provides an overview of the research methods and their interdependencies during the research. But in a first step, those milestones that are most relevant to the research programme have to be identified. It seems appropriate to use different approaches besides the historical approach in order to reach the goal of the research programme:

- First of all, a phenomenological approach will be used to determine the milestones which identify the case studies important to research. The original phenomenology method was created by Edmund Husserl², an Austrian psychologist (1859-1938). Originally the phenomenology was a philosophical approach, which may be initially defined as the study of structures of experience, or consciousness. In recent philosophy it is also used to address the meaning of significance of tools, objects or events. In the current thesis it is used to identify the case studies in their significance for the milestones of Austrian practical neutrality policy, that are to be analysed for the research programme. At the beginning of the case studies it will be explained, why each case was chosen to be studied as a milestone.
- Secondly, the contemporary legal framework has to be analysed and compared. Especially the international law and neutrality law as a particular part of it have been changed by

² <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/husserl/#EpoPerNoeNylTimConPheRed>, 17. 08.2011.

practice. First of all, the contemporary legal framework has to be analysed and the changes brought about by practice have to be pointed out. On the one hand, the analysis is based on a historical approach to cover the roots of a law and to understand its development. On the other hand, the aims of certain laws, for instance the law of neutrality, have to be extrapolated following a teleological approach.³

- Additionally, the arrangements of the Austrian legal framework had to be researched as well. These chapters of part 4 were identified as framework conditions, because the legal framework was essential for the case studies. But also the legal framework was influenced by the Austrian participation in international operations. It was necessary to analyse how the political parties dealt with the necessary changes of the topic related to the constitutional framework. Therefore the development of the comprehensive national defence, the security doctrine and the security strategy became additional framework conditions.
- Thirdly, the contemporary programmes and values of the political parties represented in the Austrian Parliament are analysed by a historical and hermeneutic approach. Hermeneutics is the theory of understanding and interpretation of linguistic and non-linguistic expressions. As a theory of interpretation, it covers a method of dialogue between different interpretations even of a written text.⁴ Because the programmes and manifestos of the Austrian political parties seldom express neutrality or security affairs in clear words, it was necessary to interpret the content of these texts as well.
- The political debate will be analysed using the Sessions Minutes of the Austrian Parliament. In certain cases it was necessary to analyse newspapers instead of the minutes. The content of the texts are analysed and related to the issues of the party programmes and manifestos.
- Finally, the results of these four steps will be interpreted alongside the research questions and targets. In a summary both general and specific rules are also deduced. As conclusions, a list of the main topics is added to answer the research questions and hypotheses and to see whether the research target could be accomplished.

5. Cases and Framework Conditions

But first of all, it was indispensable to clarify why case studies are the proper means to cover the research programme. The first reason choosing case studies was the long research period with significant time gaps, for instance between 1974 and 1989. Using the historical approach there are

³ Pfordten, pp. 8-10.

⁴ <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/hermeneutics/>, 17. 08. 2011.

five main issues to the case studies or framework conditions which include:

1. The Austrian State Treaty and the question of how to practice Austrian neutrality with respect to the Swiss model and to the other neutral European states.
2. The relationship of a neutral state and the UN: Austria's example of exercising, with special emphasis on the participation in international operations.
3. The relationship of a neutral European state and regional organisations like COE, NATO, WEU, EEC, EU, or OSCE, by the example of Austria.
4. The development of the Austrian strategic security documents.
5. The development of the Austrian legal framework to participate militarily in international operations.

These five main issues determined the choice of significant cases to prove the hypotheses or to answer the research questions. Therefore, an instrumental case study approach according to Robert Stake was chosen.⁵ These five main issues could not always be separated in each case study or framework condition. Sometimes some or all issues were interwoven into each other. The research programme on the case studies generally follows a historical line. In one of the case studies this principle had to be broken. The case study on the each UN SC membership included the three periods of membership. Each of them: two years duration. The whole case study encompasses over 30 years. But it was necessary to compare these three periods in one big case study. The case studies on international operations refer to the milestones of Austrian participation, from the first operations in the Congo and Cyprus by medical personnel, through participation in UN operations by combat troops under NATO and EU command and control. To decide for a case to be relevant for the research it was necessary to ensure it was significant for one or more of the main issues above. The reasons why the cases were chosen are explained at the beginning of each case study.

⁵ Stake Robert E., Case Studies, in **Denzin Norman K./Lincoln Yvonna S.(eds)**, Handbook of Qualitative Research, Sage Publications , London/New Dehli, 1994, pp. 236-247.

The following graph gives an overview of the time frame and the research cases and framework conditions:

| Time | Cases | Framework Conditions | Additional Main Data |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1955 | | Vienna State Treaty 1955 Austrian Defence Law Membership in UN | |
| 1960 | Operations in Congo 1960 | | |
| 1965 | Operations in Cyprus 1965 | Austrian Defence Doctrine 1962 – 1982 | International Operations Law Earmarked UN-Battalion 1965 |
| 1970 | Armed Operations Cyprus 1972 Egypt and Golan Heights Operations 1973 | | |
| 1975 | UN SC Membership 1973-74 | | Revision of Constitution 1977 including International Operations |
| 1980 | | | |
| 1985 | | | |
| 1990 | 2 nd UN SC Membership 1991 – 1992 | | End of Cold War 1989 |
| 1995 | IFOR/SFOR Operations 1996 KFOR Operations 1999 | EU – Membership, 1995 Membership in NATO-PfP failed Options Report 1998 | Revision of Constitution 1995 Austrian Law on Security and Co-operation 1997 Revision of Constitution 1998 |
| 2000 | | | |
| 2005 | | Security Doctrine 2001 | |
| 2010 | EUFOR Chad/RCA Operations 2008 3 rd UN SC Membership 2009-10 | Comprehensive Security Provisions 2006 draft Security Strategy 2011 | Revision of Constitution 2010 |

Graph 5.0: Overview of the Time Frame

6. Description Chapter by Chapter

- Part one stresses the research framework and the hypotheses, elaborates the research questions and the research methods. It also explains the research objectives and the added value of the thesis.
- Part two covers selected questions of international law and especially neutrality law. It also gives a short overview on the genesis of Austrian neutrality.
- Part three stresses the difference between party manifestos and programmes in general. The changes of the party manifestos and programmes are analysed with respect to security issues. The different manifestos and programmes of each of the five political parties in the current Austrian parliament were researched in sub chapters
- Part four to six cover case studies and framework conditions. They are the main chapters of

research.

- At the end results and a conclusion are provided.

The Case studies are related to Austrian participations in different international operations. The framework conditions stress the changes of the legal framework to join international organisations, develop the legal framework of Austrian neutrality and security policy, such as changes of the Austrian constitutional laws or assassination for membership to UN, NATO-PfP, or EU. The facts and decisions in the Austrian parliament are related to the security issues of the party manifestos of the political parties, which were currently in the Austrian parliament.

The case studies and the research on the framework conditions cover three phases of Austrian security policy,

- Firstly, the security policy during the Cold War.
- Secondly, the security policy towards the UN as a member of the SC and the conduct of international operations by Austria, and
- Thirdly, the security policy as a member of the EU.

In the sub chapters the different cases are explained in a short historical overview and the positions of the contemporary political parties are related to their manifesto or programme. After a short overview on Austrian contemporary history the case studies cover:

- The international operations on Congo 1960-1964
- The international operations on Cyprus 1964
- The three Austrian periods in the UN Security Council
- The international operations IFOR/SFOR 1996
- The international operations KFOR 1999
- The international operations EUFOR Chad/RCA 2008-2009

The research on the framework conditions covers a short overview on the Austrian legal framework. An analysis of the positions of the contemporary political parties with respect to their manifestos or programmes is also given. The framework conditions stress:

- Austrian State Treaty and Membership in the UN 1955
- Austrian Defence Doctrine 1962 – 1982
- Austrian Assassination to the EU and NATO-PfP, Relations to WEU 1995 onwards
- Security Doctrine 2001, Comprehensive Security Provisions 2006, Security Strategy 2011

7. Results and Conclusions

7.1 Results related to the Research Questions:

➤ *How and under which conditions did the Austrian understanding of neutrality change?*

The Austrian neutrality law was changed in practice, but not as a law. The new Austrian conviction was, that neutral countries are able to conduct all kinds of measures of the UN or other regional security organisations, like OSCE. Today there is no doubt that neutral countries can be members in the COE. De facto, Austria (like the other neutral EU member states) gave up neutrality in all EU-related matters, especially with respect to the CFSP and later also to the ESDP. The Austrian Armed Forces were transformed from national defence forces to flexible international operating forces. Today it is state of affairs that neutrality law ends where the Charter of UN takes over and the resolutions of UN SC and UN GA follow suit. To summarize it can be said that the interpretation of neutrality policy of all neutral European countries has changed dynamically during the last 65 years.

➤ *How have the neutral countries dealt with membership in the UN SC?*

Austria was the fourth neutral European country to become member of the UN SC in 1973 and therefore it followed a proven practice. The arguments were that in the UN SC usually a country has to take sides in all security-related questions and it would not remain neutral any longer. The other, winning argument was that a country could stay in abstention and any measures, even military ones, were police actions not war. Four of the five neutral European countries have been members in the UN SC, that is also compatible with neutrality and therefore it changed neutrality law. Switzerland has not been member in the UN SC yet, but there is no information that it would not apply because of neutrality. The international law changed in that way, that a neutral country can also be member of the UN SC.

➤ *Did the neutral countries change their policy conducting measures of the UN SC?*

In 1955, according to the “Verdross Doctrine”, by becoming a member in UN, neutral countries should be exempted from measures by the UN SC, if that was necessary in order it was required by the neutrality status of a country. That situation changed after the Kuwait crisis and during the Yugoslavia crisis. In 1992 Austria, Sweden, and Finland changed their policy and passed domestic laws declaring measures of the UN SC to be police activities and therefore not relating to neutrality. Ireland did not have that problem at all, it conducted the measures automatically. The understanding of the nature of measures of the UN SC changed gravely and the international law did it as well in practice but not in written manner.

It is evident the practice of neutrality law, regarding membership in security organisations has changed in general, but the legislation was stayed unchanged in the following points:

All neutral European countries are members in UN, OCSE, and NATO-PfP, proving that neutral countries can be members of international security organisations without violating neutrality.

Four of the five neutral European countries are members in the EU, and the EU agreed on special exemptions on CFSP for those countries. A neutral country can opt out of certain measures of the CFSP because of its neutrality practice. Switzerland did not become member of the EU; it is an unsolved question whether or not neutrality law has changed.

Four of the five neutral European countries have been members in the UN SC, that is also compatible with neutrality and therefore it changed neutrality law. Switzerland has not been member in the UN SC yet, but there is no information that it would not apply because of neutrality. Since 1992 measures of the UN SC have been understood as police activities and do not touch neutrality at all. Only Switzerland conducts such measures by domestic laws. The question whether the practice of neutrality has changed over time rests undecided, but most neutral countries conduct measures automatically without special domestic laws.

A diplomat from Sweden and from Austria was GS of the UN on the grounds that was an election of a person and was of no relevance to neutrality and international law.

- *What was the decision-making process to go into an international operations, and were there any changes to this process? How did the legal framework change and what did cause these changes?*

Austria was the last of the neutral countries to join UN operations in 1960. In 1965, the Austrian Parliament passed a constitutional law on international operations. After the membership in EU and NATO-PfP it was necessary to develop a law on international training and co-operation. Such a law was passed in 1997 and it followed the same principles as the above-mentioned law. The lack of troops, especially troops to be deployed rapidly, led to an initiative of about ten countries to found a High Readiness Brigade, SHIRBRIG, in 1996. Austria was one of the founding countries. It was interesting how far the interpretation of the neutral countries stretched in order to earmark own troops for intervention within the framework of the UN. The following changes of Austrian Law were done:

Constitutional Law and Execution Law on International Operations by 1965

Change of the Federal Constitutional Law and the Defence Law 1977

Constitutional Law on Co-operation and Solidarity 1997

Earmarking of UN troops 1966 and

Founding of SHIRBRIG 1996

- *How did political support for international operations change?*

During the approximately 40 years of Austrian participation in international operations the political

support for international operations changed in the following manner.

Until the end of the Cold War there was consensus on international operations overall Austrian political parties.

The APP and the ASDP backed missions even during the time they were not in government.

The AFP backed the operations on Afghanistan mainly because it was in the governing responsibility. The other operations were criticized and rejected by formal reasons but mainly from a principle point of view.

The AGP forced international operations after the end of the Cold War in theory but each concrete operations was rejected for reasons of NATO or impartiality of France

The AFA in principle backed international operations but the EUFOR Chad/RCA was rejected because it might be detrimental to homeland defence

The opposition parties (except APP and ASDP) rejected the international operations for the reason of party interests and routine business.

➤ *Which position towards international operations do the main political parties argue in their programmes in general, and did the programmes change during the period?*

The APP stood to its manifesto in most cases and in the long run with the exemption of an application to NATO during the 1990s. For the ASDP, the practical view on foreign and defence policy was always more important than the written texts in its manifestos. The AFP did three turnarounds in manifesto and daily practice. The AGP rejected the operations despite the fact that in its manifesto it backed international operations.

7.2. Achievement of the Research Goals

It can be stated that the **first goal** of the research programme to **develop an approach** permitting a neutral country membership in an organisation with an obligation to act in concerted action **has not been fully achieved**. Today, nobody questions the membership of a neutral country in UN, EU, NATO-PfP or similar organisations. Neutral country can also be member of the UN SC or take part in the CSDP of the EU with the obligation to act in case of emergency. **Within an organisation, neutrality is not practised any more.**

The **second target** – a critical discussion of the Austrian understanding of neutrality – **was pursued** but the result leads to the requirement of **rewriting the Neutrality Law**. Austria abandoned the Swiss model and acts similar to non-aligned countries like Sweden or Finland.

The **third target** – an analysis of the change of Austrian military participation in international operations – shows a change. At the beginning Austria deployed only medical personnel because of

*its neutrality. In the Kreisky Era Austria also deployed armed troops in classical peacekeeping missions. Today Austrian armed forces take part in international operations with robust mandates. The **fourth target** – the critical discussion of the contemporary political behaviour of the political parties with respect to their programmes results in an answer. In most cases the representatives of political parties consider the political expediency of the moment rather than their parties' manifestos.*

7.3. Conclusions Concerning the Hypotheses

The conclusions concerning the hypotheses are:

Hypothesis:

- The Austrian concept of neutrality has to be redefined under the aspect of acting as a member of a regional or global organisation.

Conclusion:

- The Austrian neutrality policy was redefined twice: From core neutrality policy to “active” neutrality to neutrality policy outside the EU.

Hypothesis:

- For a neutral country, acting in solidarity with the other EU members has to be defined on the basis of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).

Conclusion:

- Today neutral countries act in solidarity with the other EU members on the basis of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). That is formally contrary to neutrality.

Hypothesis:

- For a neutral country, acting in solidarity with other countries has to be defined on the basis of the UN Charter.

Conclusion:

- Today, neutral countries act in solidarity with other countries on the basis of the UN Charter, because nowadays measures of the UN SC are interpreted as police actions, so it is not contrary to neutrality. The interpretation of the UN Charter has changed.

Hypothesis:

- Austrian security policy has always been a walk on a tightrope between the obligations resulting from neutrality and the obligations caused by the membership in international organisations.

Conclusion:

- This hypothesis has been fully confirmed.

Hypothesis:

- The actions of the Austrian political parties have usually been determined more by a pragmatic approach rather than by values written down in their programmes.

Conclusion:

- In general political manifestos are written in a broad sense, so in most cases the expediency of the moment of representatives of political parties is not contrary to their political values. Only in certain cases the AFP, the AGP and the APP acted or demanded contrary to their manifestos.

7.4 Value Added:

It was possible to reach most of the planned *value added* during the research programme:

The value added was:

Planned value added:

The development of a framework for the relationship of international or regional organisations with a neutral country.

Result:

- To develop a framework for an international organisation to deal with a neutral member was **not necessary** because the neutral countries **acted always under the umbrella of the UN Charter**. So it can be said that the **UN Charter is the framework** to deal with a neutral member.

Planned value added:

A description of the change of the use of force by the Austrian government in an international environment within the research periods.

Result:

- The Austrian government changed its mode of the use of force within the research periods from deploying medical personnel to a participation in international operations with a robust mandate.

Planned value added:

The development of a new understanding of neutrality to strike a balance between the obligations under international neutrality law versus the obligations arising from membership in regional and international organisations.

Result:

- If the neutrality law will be rewritten with respect to the UN Charter, a framework would be established for international organisations to deal with neutral members and vice versa. With a new neutrality law a new understanding of neutrality also seems within reach.

Planned value added:

A reflection of how political parties act in a contradictory environment full of tensions between their current efforts and the obligations, laid down in their programmes or manifestos.

Result:

- Together with the other European neutral countries the Austrian government developed a course of action to deal with the obligations imposed by membership in international organisations. Neutrality policy only exists, if the security organisation is not implied.

Planned value added:

A reflection of the political course of action taken by the Austrian government to conduct international operations and to fulfil international obligations as a neutral state.

Result:

- Political parties act usually driven by current events. If the issues in their manifestos are broad enough their current actions will fit to them.

7.5. Recommended Directions for Future Research

The following suggestions for future research are recommended:

- Research in the field of jurisprudence, especially how to align and amend the different branches of international laws, especially the UN Charter to the Neutrality Law and the Law of Warfare.
- Research in the field of military science, especially on the changes of the character of international operations: from peace-keeping to peace enforcement.
- Research in the field of political science, especially on the challenges of the CSDP of the EU with respect to the neutral member states.

8. Record of topic related publications

Zecha Wolfgang, Einsatzunterstützung durch Bereitstellung von Sprachfibeln sowie landeskundliche und sprachliche Vorbereitung – Entwicklung und Erfahrungen beim Österreichischen Bundesheer, in Gunther Hauser/Michael Staack/Elmar Wiesenthal (eds.), Zielsetzung und Wirksamkeit von Auslandseinsätzen, Edition Temmen, Bremen 2009, pp. 116-134.

Zecha, Wolfgang, Der Einsatz des Österreichischen Bundesheeres im Tschad, Reflexion zur Einsatzentscheidung, in **ÖMZ 1/2010**, pp. 64 – 78.

Zecha, Wolfgang, Intercultural awareness – a necessary asset of soldiers for international operations, in **AARMS**, Vol. 10, No 2 (2011), pp. 293 – 304.

Zecha Wolfgang, Intercultural and Language Training for International Operations at the Theresan Military Academy - The Austrian Approach, accepted by the editor of the proceedings of the International Meeting on Military Academies, Colleges, and Schools Royal Military College Saint-Jean November 2010, planned for 2012.

Zecha, Wolfgang, Neutrality and international solidarity – a comparison of the policy of certain neutral European countries with respect to the UN, in **AARMS**, Vol. 10, No 2 (2011), pp. 305 – 326.

Curriculum Vitae and Record of Publications

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CURRENT POSITION (since 2001)

Senior Researcher and Lecturer (language training in relation to quality management, testing of language abilities, enhancement of language training) at the National Defense Academy, Ministry of Defense, Language Institute of the Austrian Armed Forces) and **Head of the Testing Department** at the Austrian Armed Forces Language Institute at the National Defense Academy, Vienna.

FORMER POSITION (1994 – 2001)

Researcher and Lecturer (Pedagogic aspects of Stress Management, Didactic of military training) at the National Defence Academy, Institute of Human and Social Sciences, Vienna.

Research areas and consulting foci:

- Enhancement of language training and testing.
- Didactic approaches of language training.
- Evaluation of language training and testing.
- Didactic of military training and education.
- The human factor in military operations of the 21st century.
- Legitimacy, rules of engagement using military force in the 21st century.
- Neutrality policy of Austria.

MILITARY CAREER:

- Student at the Theresan Military Academy at Wr. NEUSTADT: 1979 – 1982
- Platoon leader in an Anti-aircraft-battery: 1982 – 1984
- Battery commander: 1984 – 1985
- Battery commander & safety officer & logistics officer/anti-aircraft-school: 1985 – 1994
- Lecturer & researcher/IHSW/NDA: 1994 – 2001
- Head of testing department & researcher AAFLI/NDA: 2001 – 2012

SCIENTIFIC CAREER:

- Student at the Institute of Historical Science/University of VIENNA: 1988 – 1997
Master degree: June 1993, Doctor degree: December 1997
- Post graduate student at the Institute of Pedagogical Sciences/University of VIENNA
1995 – 1998, Master degree: March 1998
- Post graduate student at the Institute of Research and Further Training/University of
VIENNA/INNSBRUCK/KLAGENFURT: 1999 – 2004,
Master degree: December 2004
- Post graduate student at the VIENNA Economics University:
2003 – 2004 Controller degree: February 2004
- Post graduate student at the Austrian Quality Association VIENNA: 2003 – 2005
Quality manager degree: July 2005
- Post graduate student at the Zrinyi Miklos National Defence University: 2008 - 2014

INSTITUTIONS OF LECTURING

- 2001 – 2012: Lecturer at the Language Institute: Didactics of Language Training.
- 1995 – 2012: Lecturer at the Theresan Military Academy: Military Leadership and Social Aspects.
- 2002 – 2004: Lecturer at Institute of Research and Further Training/University of VIENNA/INNSBRUCK/KLAGENFURT: Security policy and the use of military force.
- 1998 – 2000: Lecturer at the Institute of Social Sciences/University of LINZ: Social aspects in military operations.
- 1996 – 2001: Lecturer at the Institute of Higher Officer Training/NDA: Military leadership and social aspects.
- 1994 – 2001: Lecturer at the Institute of Human and Social Sciences/NDA: Military Leadership and social aspects.
- 1985 – 1997: Lecturer at the Austrian Armed Forces Anti Aircraft School: Logistics, tactics, leadership and social aspects.

PUBLICATIONS

Books

200 Jahre Luftabwehr in Österreich, Verlag Stöhr, Wien, 130 pages, 25 pictures (Ko-Autor: Hans Hirnschall).

Unter die Masken, Giftgas auf den Kriegsschauplätzen Österreich-Ungarns, öbv&hpt-Verlag, Wien, 356 pages, 5 graphs, 29 pictures.

Wissenschaftlichkeit als Notwendigkeit zur Professionalisierung von Streitkräften, WIFIS Aktuell 30, Edition Temmen, Bremen 2003, 26 pages.

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Pädagogische Aspekte der Menschenführung unter belastenden Bedingungen, in Wolfgang Ladenbauer, Kongressband „Psyche am Berg“ 2001, Wien 2001, 6 pages.

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Journals and Internet

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Entwicklungspsychologie für Soldaten, Truppendienst 2/00, 8 pages, 5 pictures.

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Erfahrungsorientierte Lernformen in der Erwachsenenbildung, Internetplattform des IFF Politische Bildung, Universität Innsbruck, 2001, 15 pages.

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