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Legal gun owners and their role in civil protection and defence of the Czech Republic

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OF THE KAREL ENGLIS COLLEGE INC. RESEARCH PROJECT

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INTRODUCTION

Interpol Secretary General Ronald Noble said in an interview with ABC News, after the Westgate shopping mall attack in Kenya, that there are only two options for protecting open societies from attacks on soft targets: either create secure perimeters around them or allow civilians to carry firearms to protect themselves [1]. It was Mr. Noble's statement together with the current situation in Ukraine, Near and Middle East that inspired me to evaluate the applicability of Mr. Noble's suggestion in this project – if legal gun owners can contribute in any way to their own personal security, and national security of the Czech Republic as well.

Aims and objectives of this project:

To assess the applicability of Mr. Noble's suggestion, and develop it into basic concepts of civilian service, basic civil protection and military training course, and participation of legal gun owners in civil protection and defence of the Czech Republic - based on analysis of the current security situation in Europe, and on the results of the questionnaire survey inquiring the general public and gun owners community, to compare their attitudes towards national defence, and the level of knowledge and practical skills of legal gun owners for the purpose of self-defence.

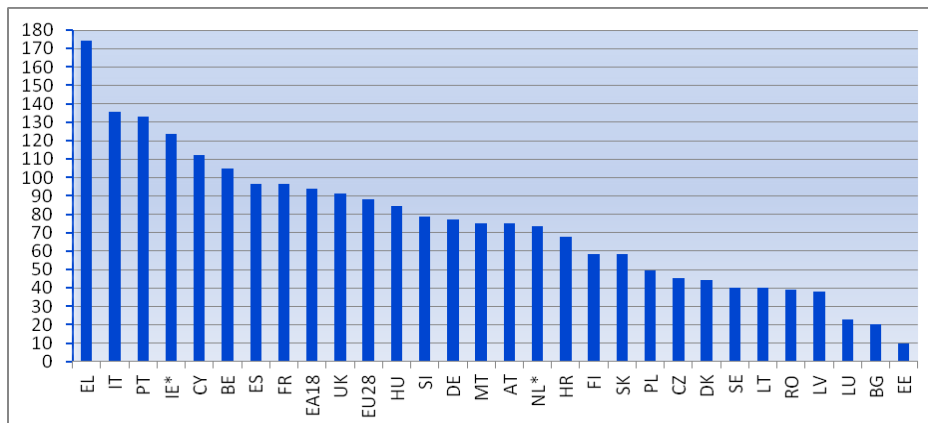
1 ANALYSIS OF THE SECURITY SITUATION IN EUROPE AND IN THE WORLD

Samuel Huntington thought seriously about the future of the West and its culture in his book *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. His findings truly reflect some of the current trends in Europe. „The central issue for the West is whether, quite apart from any external challenges, it is capable of stopping and reversing the internal processes of decay. Can the West renew itself or will sustained internal rot simply accelerate its end and/or subordination to other economically and demographically more dynamic civilizations? Far more significant than economics and demography are problems of moral decline, cultural suicide, and political disunity in the West.”[2]

Summary of the security situation:

- Alcohol significantly contributes to the rise of violent crime in the UK, as 44 % of the total violent crime cases are alcohol-related. Alcohol-related harm is estimated to cost the British society £21 billion annually in damaged infrastructure, medical treatments, and sick pays, as 75 % of hospital admissions at the weekend comprise alcohol intoxications [3].
- The „gang culture“ phenomena - teenagers in the age of 14-19, but also as young as 10, join street gangs to get „friends and family.“ There are around 250 gangs known to the police, operating in London alone [4]. In the last decade, there were number of gangs robbing London commuters on the Tube, buses and trains [5]. Similar cases were also reported by the French media on the outskirts of Paris [6].
- Another phenomena becoming a raising concern is the „thrill seeking.“ For the pleasure of making violence, random passers-by are violently attacked by aggressors for the fun of it. In France it has manifested itself into a tradition of car torching on New Year’s Eve. In 2014, there were around 1 000 vehicles set ablaze [7].
- While EU wastes time, energy, and finances to create all sorts of regulations and directives to harmonise member states’ national legislations, it is utterly incompetent when dealing with key issues such as common security policy, or energy self-sufficiency. The only prevailing common vision, uniting European nations, is the desire for endless economic growth at all costs [8]. (Figure 1)

Figure 1 Government debt to GDP ratio, 2014Q1 in percentage.



Source: Eurostat * 2013Q4.

- As defence expenditures in peace time are considered waste of money, the defence budgets have seen considerable cuts in the last few years. Hardly any of the NATO member countries now fulfils its obligation to invest minimum of 2 % of its GDP in defence. Events in Ukraine, North Africa, and also in Near East have shown, that peace does not have to last for ever, and a war can break out right at Europe's doorstep very quickly [9].
- According to the TE-SAT reports (Europol European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report), in which Europol analyses developing trends in terrorism on EU territory, the present form of terrorism in Europe can be easily summarized as follows: citizen of the EU, by means of the internet self-radicalized „lone wolf“, joins the conflict in Syria. After gaining practical combat experience and practice in use of explosive, returns back to the country of origin to follow the path of individual jihad [10].
- In recent years, Europe is becoming a target destination for hundreds of thousands of migrants from North Africa and Near East. With large Muslim communities are associated issues, that are not mentioned openly due to „political correctness“ – honour killings, forced marriages and „rape jihad“ [12], [13]. In 2004 the BBC Channel 4 was „advised“, by the British police and Muslim community representatives, not to broadcast a documentary *Edge of the City*, which dealt with gang of Muslim men raping white girls [14].

The right of law abiding citizens to own a gun as their hobby, or for self-protection is respected in the Czech Republic, unlike in other EU countries, where the right to self-protection is not a legitimate reason even for possession of a pepper spray. This privilege is reserved only for politicians and other „VIPs“.

A prerequisite to moderation of threats, security risks and effective protection of Europe and its culture, is to change current pseudo humanistic attitude, where in countless cases, criminals have more rights than their victims, and where state selectively exercises inviolability, positive discrimination and accepts religious fundamentalism. These only stir up even more tensions in the society. It is time European citizens stopped being only passive consumers and took responsibility for their own behaviour, rethought their values and demonstrated them to their political representatives. It is also necessary to come up with ideas and draft conceptions that will reverse the detrimental influences on current state of affairs.

2 QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

Citizens' stance on national defence - analyzing data

The main objective of this questionnaire survey was to determine how different really are the attitudes of the general public and the gun owners community towards national defence and civil protection, and also how intensely and in what form do gun owners train their firearms skills.

The respondents were divided into two categories for the purposes of the analysis:

1. **Gun owners community** („Gun owners“) – all respondents that stated ownership of firearms licence group E (self-defence) and a firearm. For gun owners is characteristic severe under-representation of women in their ranks. Only about every 10th gun owner is a woman. In this survey, only 4 % of the gun owners were women. Most of the approached respondents were members of the Lex organisation and members of internet forums dedicated to firearms (Zbraněkvalitně, Můjglock, Střelectví).
2. **General public** („Non-gun-owners“) - all respondents that didn't state ownership of firearms licence group E and a firearm. Respondents in this group were mostly visitors of the internet sites *Vyplňto*, members of internet forums of *Idnes* and *Onadnes*, students of the VŠKE, a.s. Brno. The questionnaire was also sent to branches of the *Red Cross*, *Salvation Army* and also to the employees of various county councils. Unfortunately, women did not find this „defence“ topic very interesting and their response rate was very low, therefore, this group is also over-represented by men.

We also have to take into consideration, that citizens' stance on national defence and civil protection is not constant, but can evolve over time as circumstances change. We can assume, that the current security situation (crisis in Ukraine, atrocities committed by the fighters of the IS in Iraq, Libya and Syria) may had some influence on respondents' attitudes towards these issues.

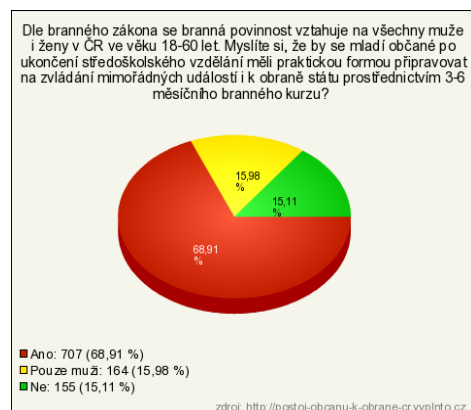
2,147 respondents in total took part in this on-line survey. Groups of *Gun owners* and *Non-gun-owners* were fairly balanced, *Gun owners* constituted 48 % and *Non-gun-owners* 52 %. Men represented 76 % and women 24 % of all respondents.

1. Stance on Basic civil protection and military training course, and Civilian service

Respondents were asked, if they agreed that young citizens, after finishing high school, should take part in a 3-6 months long basic military training and civil protection course, that would prepare them in practice for national defence and management of emergency situations. In both groups, more than a half of respondents agreed. But most respondents did not agree with young citizens carrying out civilian service, after finishing their basic civil protection and military training course. In this case, *Gun owners* and *Non-gun-owners* shared the same opinion, disagreed 58.43 % of *Non-gun-owners* and a 55.07 % of *Gun owners*.

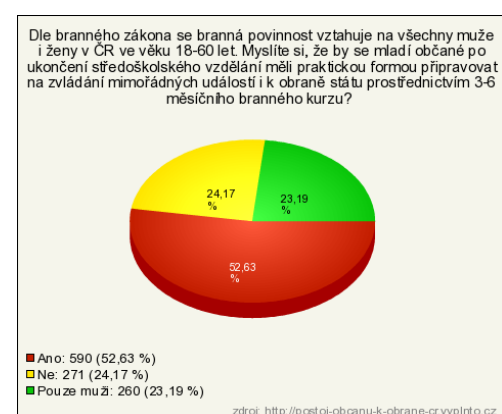
“Do you think that young citizens, after finishing high school, should take part in a 3-6 months long basic civil protection and military training course, that would prepare them in practice for national defence and management of emergency situations? “

Gun owners



- Yes
- Just men
- No

Non-gun-owners



- Yes
- No
- Just men

2. Stance on conscription

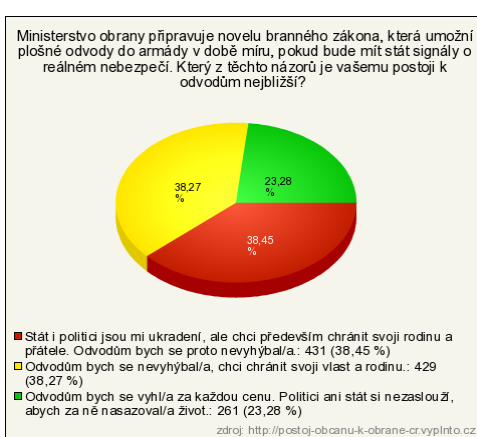
Respondents had to choose one of three presented statements about conscription, that would reflect their own opinion the most. The results showed, that almost 77 % of *Non-gun-owners* would not evade enlisting, although half of them felt disappointed by the state and politicians. This fairly high number exceeded all expectations, on the other hand, the answers could have been influenced by the current security situation, by the fact, that conscription doesn't automatically mean military service, and also by the age structure of respondents (more than a third was over 40 years old). *Gun owners'* willingness to enlist reached 89 %, although they felt far more disappointed by the state and politicians, than the *Non-gun-owners*.

“The Ministry of Defence is preparing new draft of the national service legislation, enabling the state to draft eligible males and females during peace times, if getting signals of imminent threat. Which of the following statements matches your own opinion the most? “

Gun owners

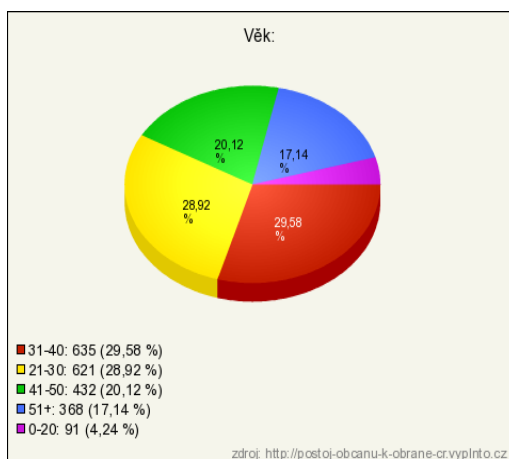


Non-gun-owners



- I don't care about the state nor the politicians, but I want primarily to protect my family and my friends, so I wouldn't evade conscription.
- I wouldn't evade conscription, as I want to protect my country and my family.
- I would dodge conscription at all costs. This state and its politicians are not worth risking my life.

Age structure of respondents:



3. Attitude towards Home guard

Respondents were asked, if they would under certain conditions (and at what conditions) voluntarily join Home guard, if it was established, and so would participate in national defence and civil protection in case of natural disasters. *Gun owners* found the idea of Home guard very appealing, 68,23 % of them stated they would join in, another 15 % would do so under certain conditions. The number declined in the *Non-gun-owners* group to 44,55 % and to 12 %; however, the willingness to participate in national defence and civil protection was still fairly high.

The most mentioned conditions, under which the citizens would join the Home guard, were: professional and effective leadership, compensations for the employer, financial compensation for family members during duty, or in case of injury or death, deployment only on the territory of the Czech Republic (some respondents would not mind deployment on European territory, in case a member of NATO was attacked by Russia or IS

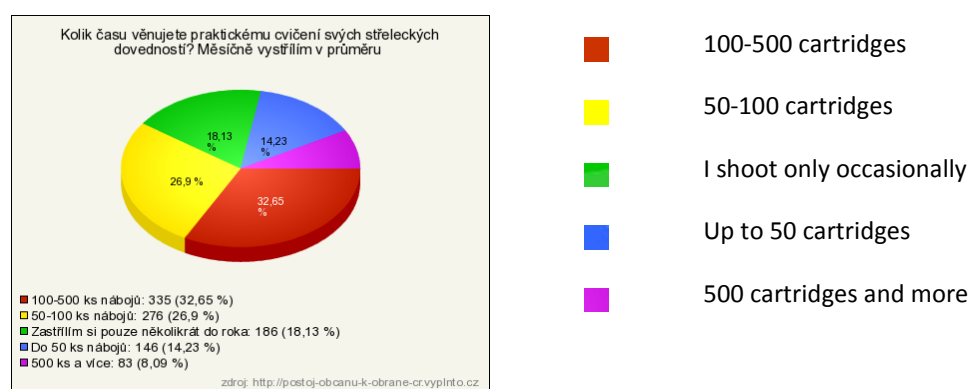
fighters). Some Gun owners expect, in exchange for their duty, that the state adopts Second Amendment analogue – that the state shall not infringe people’s rights to keep and bear arms.

4. Firearms skills training

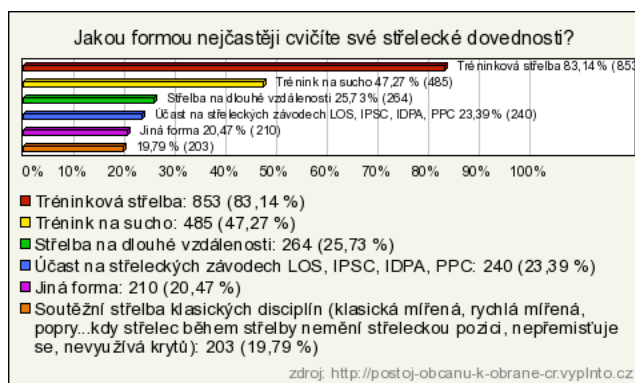
Respondents from the gun owners community were questioned about how much time they spend practising their firearms skills (how many cartridges they fire each month), form of their training and if they ever attended a development courses to further improve their firearms skills.

The survey shows, that at least 67,64 % of *Gun owners* fire over 400 cartridges a year, and by this train their shooting skills more than average policemen and other average members of the armed security forces.

“How many cartridges, on average, do you fire each month?”



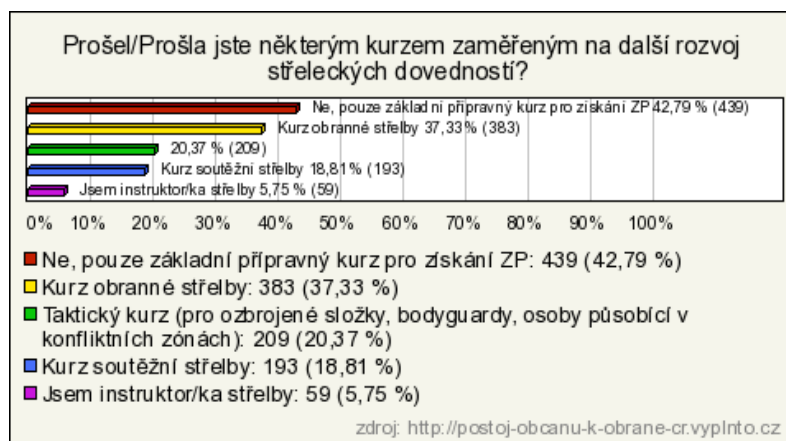
“How do you mostly train your firearms skills?”



- Training shooting
- Dry firing
- Long range shooting
- Shooting competitions: LOS,IPSC,IDPA,PPC
- Other forms
- Shooting competitions-classical disciplines (no cover or changing positions during shooting)

From *Gun owners'* answers it also emerges, that 57 % of them further developed their firearms skills with the help of various advanced firearms courses and part of them even became firearms instructors themselves. We should not forget that some members of armed security forces are also gun owners, this has partly reflected in the number of tactical course participants.

“Have you ever attended a firearms course to further improve your firearms skills?”



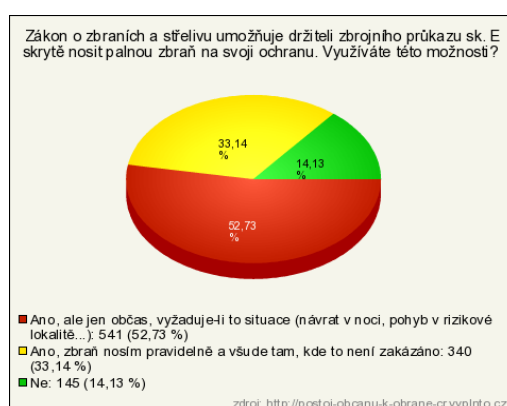
- No, just basic course to get a firearms licence
- Defensive shooting course
- Tactical course (for armed security forces, bodyguards and contractors)
- Sport shooting course
- I am firearms instructor myself

5. Self-defence products and their carrying

33,14 % of *Gun owners* stated, that they carry a gun on regular basis and carry it anywhere it is legal. Another 52,73 % carry a gun only from time to time, when the situation requires it.

„Czech firearms legislation enables the holder of the firearms licence gr. E to carry a concealed gun for the purpose of self-defence. Do you make use of this possibility?“

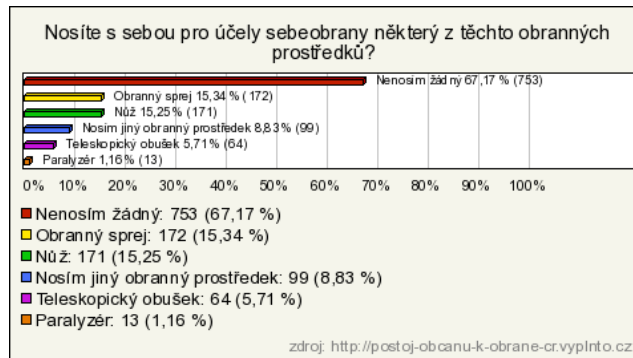
Gun owners



- Yes, but only from time to time, when the situation requires it.
- Yes, I carry a gun on regular basis and anywhere it is legal.
- No.

„Do you carry for the purpose of self-protection any of the following self-defence products?“

Non-gun-owners



- Do not carry any
- Pepper spray
- Knife
- Carry different self-defence product
- Telescopic baton
- Stun gun

From *Non-gun-owners'* answers it also emerges, that 33 % of them carry the above mentioned self-defence products.

6. First aid course

62,48 % of *Gun owners* also mentioned, that they attended a first aid course in the last 10 years. Another 5,46 % even have medical education (doctor, nurse, health care worker, first aid instructor). On the contrary, *Non-gun-owners* attended a first aid course in only 49,69 % of cases. Even in the *Non-gun-owners* group were another 4,37 % of respondents with medical education.

2.1 SUMMARY

Gun owners have far more positive attitude towards national defence and civil protection than *Non-gun-owners*. The only exception is the stance on civilian service, where the opinion is almost identical with the views of *Non-gun-owners*: both groups are opposed to it. Overall majority of *Gun owners* further improve their firearms skills with the help of various advanced firearms courses and regular practise at the shooting range.

3 CONCEPT FOR THE FUTURE

This presented concept is composed of state-organised **civilian service, preparation of citizens for emergency situations and for the national defence in the form of specially tailored basic civil protection and military training course**. Due to the deteriorating security situation at Europe's borders, state of Czech Armed Forces and financial condition of the Czech Republic, constitutes the third part of this concept, the **participation of legal gun owners on national defence**. Citizens' stances on such concept were subject to a questionnaire survey, in which 2147 respondents from the **general public** and the **gun owners** community took part.

Ambition of this project is primarily to outline the possible way forward and to specify the fundamental ideas, on which the concept could be built. Its effective implementation into practise would, first of all, require more elaborate analysis, detailed drawing up of the concept, cost calculations, cooperation of many experts in the fields of security and civil protection, and last but not least, corresponding legislative changes.

From the document **Concept of civil protection to 2020 with the outlook to 2030**, made by the Directorate General of Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, it emerges that the system of civil protection could be supported, in the near future, by citizens' participation in the form of work obligation, temporary assistance, or by volunteering [15]. However, awareness and education standards nowadays do not reflect real threats and problems resulting from emergency situations or natural disasters. Lack of finances, underestimating the issue as a whole and current legislation do not allow to raise the standards. Similar problems were also identified in the **Concept of citizens' national defence training**, especially the liberal approach to citizens' duties in national defence [16].

Given the above mentioned problems, an obvious solution presents itself in **joining the civil protection training and basic military training into one complex unit**.

3.1 CITIZENS' TRAINING FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS, NATIONAL DEFENCE AND CIVILIAN SERVICE

Citizens' training for emergency situations and for national defence by the means of a Basic civil protection and military training course could take up to 3-6 months and would be primarily designated for citizens in the age 18-20, who finished their high school education. Except the theoretical part, where the citizens would familiarize themselves with the issues associating with civil protection and national defence, relating legislation and procedures during emergency situations, the main emphasis should be put on the practical part of the education. The course should not only include basic military training and first aid, but could also incorporate training of scenarios that can be useful in real life situations, for example **dry runs showing what to do in case of a car accident, floods, terror attacks or active shooter events** and similar.

Overall majority of respondents in this survey declared for the introduction of this scheme; 68,91 % of *Gun owners* agreed, compared to only 52,63 % of *Non-gun-owners*. However, it should be mentioned that most of the respondents in the survey were above the age 21 and this course therefore would not affect them personally.

Civilian service would actually resemble the alternative service to military service. Participants would carry out activities in various state or municipal organizations, in health care or social services. They should have the opportunity to choose their field of interest and get practical experience in the domain or career, they would like to pursue in the future.

Vast majority of respondents in this survey declared against the practice, where young citizens after finishing the Basic civil protection and military training course, would carry out civilian service as well. In this particular case *Gun owners* and *Non-gun-owners* shared the same opinion. Disagreed 58,43 % of *Non-gun-owners* and 55,07 % of *Gun owners*.

Basic civil protection and military training course together with Civilian service could last about one year in total, men and women alike should participate. The question is, if this concept should be run on compulsory, or rather voluntary basis. One has to admit, that the present voluntary approach towards civil protection and national defence was not a real success.

Due to the current economic situation in the Czech Republic, lack of funds and missing infrastructure, it will not be really possible to run such project in near future.

3.2 LEGAL GUN OWNERS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

With regard to current security situation, the greatest benefit of legal gun owners would be in their participation in civil protection and national defence by their service in a National guard or Home guard, that would be established for this purpose. The present situation in Ukraine, but also in the Near East and North Africa together with poor financing of Czech Armed Forces and overall economic situation in the Czech Republic lead to thoughts about possibilities how to, in times of deteriorating crisis, double the number of armed forces personnel in short period of time, with minimal financial costs for the country, yet still retain a fairly high degree of professionalism at the same time. *Report on the state of defence provision of the Czech Republic in year 2014 – myths and facts* states: “there is not even enough supplies of material for the regular forces, let alone to compensate for the combat losses or for mobilization. All equipment and material acquisitions that would have gone above the necessary needs of the army structured for peace time, were dismissed in the past as not effective, because this would only mean stockpiles in the warehouse. What is needed is gradual, long-term increasing of the budget for about the same long period of time as the decreasing of the funds had taken place - which means about a decade [17].“

We could say that in the Czech Republic there exists, apart from the regular army, another „armed force“ - **292 024 legal gun owners**. Part of them probably would be ready to, and able to participate in national defence in time of state emergency. If the state does not have funds to build and keep a large army and infrastructure that comes with it, a solution in the form of a mutual cooperation presents itself – service in the Home guard. The Gun owners, in exchange for some privileges or financial compensations, would voluntarily provide their service to the state in case of an emergency, the state on the other hand, would provide necessary know-how and support. The results of the questionnaire survey show, that this is not entirely a bad plan. *Gun owners* found the idea of **Home guard** very appealing, 68,23 % of them stated they would join in, another 15 % would do so under certain conditions.

This concept would have some advantages for the state as well:

- the legal gun owners army continue with civilian career and so the state saves great costs on salaries, accommodation and meals,
- gun owners can offer the state in the time of crisis knowledge and experience of their civilian careers as lorry drivers, IT specialists, lawyers, interpreters and such,
- gun owners are already armed, the state therefore does not have to invest that much, but there is a disadvantage in the form of non-standardized weaponry,
- gun owners are used to handling firearms,

- they have to meet strict requirements in order to bear arms (competency qualification, health fitness, clean criminal record, reliability), which requires certain degree of discipline and self-control,
- gun owners would keep their guns, equipment and ammunition as their possessions in their homes, as they do now. In the case of urgency, they could arrive to their assembly point already fully operational.

Home guard would primarily operate on the territory of the Czech Republic, training should be therefore focused on asymmetric warfare, for example on carrying out sabotages in enemy ranks, urban warfare or close quarters combat. The training should also include drills such as protection of critical infrastructure or guarding the borders. Members of the Home guard could also help in their county to build flood barriers, or deal with damage caused by natural disasters, distribute humanitarian aid, assist with residents' evacuation and similar.

The Army should specify technical requirements of the gear and determine the equipment and accessories gun owners should all have (for example, body armor, first aid kit, magazine pouches, camouflage patterns and similar), but the acquisition should be left to the gun owners alone. The problem with the non-standardized weaponry could be partly solved by Home guard giving preference to self-loading rifles in calibers compatible with NATO weaponry (for example 5,56 x 45 mm cartridge) and caliber 7,62 x 39 mm, thus reducing the strain on ammunition supplies and logistics.

The initial, higher cost would bear legal gun owners, but state could partially compensate the cost connected to the acquisition of ammunition and regular firearms trainings, for example, by income tax deduction. Gun owners would not get any salary for their „alert“ in case of emergency, the only exception would be when called to active duty. At the same time, the Home guard should be also open to citizens who do not want to take part in national defence with firearms in their hands, but would like to contribute to the defence somewhat. The training of Home guard members could take place in few short sessions – theoretical teaching sessions run at the weekend and practical sessions during trainings lasting one, two weeks maximum.

The survey shows, that overall majority of *Gun owners* improve their firearms skills with the help of various advanced firearms courses and regular practise at the shooting range. At least two thirds of them train their firearms skills more than average policemen and other average members of armed security forces (fire over 400 cartridges a year).

CONCLUSION

As the situation in the Czech Republic is entirely different from the western European countries, **this concept could be taken to a whole new level. It could incorporate civilian service, basic training in military and civil protection, and participation of legal gun owners in civil protection and defence of the Czech Republic.** A questionnaire survey has revealed that most gun owners train their firearms skills even more than average policemen and fire over 400 cartridges a year; furthermore, they improve their shooting skills by attending advanced firearms courses. **The results of the survey confirm that gun owners can positively contribute, not only to their own personal security, but also to civil protection and national defence, and a vast majority of gun owners would be willing to do so via their service in a Home guard.**

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