

S U M M A R I E S

Geopolitics of Japan

Momčilo Sakan

The paper presents general (geographic, demographic, and historical) features of Japan, its historical development and unsolved territorial disputes with neighboring countries, ambitions and prospects as regards Japan's internal situation and its very complex environment.

Key words: geopolitics of Japan, geography, demography, history, geopolitical ambitions, the United States of America, opportunities and prospects

Risk Management in the Strait of Malacca

Zoran Kilibarda and Adi Bramasto

The paper discusses the problem of navigation safety in the Strait of Malacca in the context of the importance it has for the littoral countries and the countries linked by the Strait, whose economy is largely dependent on the regular deliveries of goods transported along this sea route. It analyzes the threats that endanger the traffic in the strait, especially the risk of pirate attacks and environmental accidents resulting from accidents of ships carrying dangerous cargo, then the measures the countries bordering the strait undertake through unilaterally and mutually coordinated actions along with a support of user countries in order to prevent the risk and mitigate the effects of emergencies, as well as forms of the involvement of international organizations in the process of risk management, focusing on the limiting factors of the existing mechanisms of co-operation between littoral countries and other interested actors.

Key words: Strait of Malacca, security, risks, co-operation

Environmental Refugees: Direct or Indirect Way to a Conflict

Gavrilo D. Ostojić

Under the influence of ever more frequent effects of climate change and the adverse impact of man on the environment, there is an increase in natural and technological disasters in the world in recent decades, which inevitably affect an increas-

ing number of people, while leading to the emergence and increase in the number of new type of refugees – environmental refugees.

According to unofficial data, in the mid 1990s there were approximately 25 million environmental refugees worldwide, with their numbers growing daily. Taking into account the assumptions of many international organizations, institutions and scientists that the impact of climate change in the future will be ever more pronounced, this will cause changes in the environment that will cause the number of environmental refugees to greatly exceed the number of "traditionally produced refugees" in the world. Such a situation may complicate economic, religious, political and ethnic intolerances to such an extent that they can easily culminate, or turn into conflicts of smaller or larger proportions.

The paper particularly focuses on the problem of defining the notion of environmental refugees on the international level, growth trends, future situation, causes of their occurrence, as well as a consequence of their growing numbers – an increase in conflicts.

Key words: environmental refugees, conflicts, natural and technological disasters, and climate changes

Security Culture as a Social Resource of National Security

Svetlana S. Stanarević and Milenko M. Bodin

This paper presents security culture as a social resource and a factor in the development of the national security, involving two important processes: first, as a transfer of national culture into security culture, and second, as a transfer of national security into security culture.

To develop this postulate, we have started from a national framework of security and security culture, and considered in what ways and including what factors, actors or institutions, the security culture should contribute to the development and maintenance of national security. There are many factors that affect the stability and development of national security. In addition to military, economic, political and technological factors arising from the empowerment and stability of democratic processes and the level of institutional development and efficiency, very important are also those that originate from the sphere of culture, national culture, and then security culture as well.

Security culture that resulted from the national culture by strengthening and empowerment of the national identity in particular, through the strengthening of the national will, the citizens' patriotic awareness and readiness to defend the vital national values, is focused also to achieving permanent national objectives, primarily relying on its own resources and assets in all areas of social development. The focus of the paper is on the role and importance of the social elite and the national education system, when it comes to the transfer of the national culture to the security culture, and the role of government and social institutions, when it comes to the transfer of national security to security culture.

Key words: national security, national culture, security culture, social resource

Problems of Intelligence Services in the Process of Adapting to Contemporary Challenges, Risks and Threats

Aleksandar Krštenić and Martin Matijašević

Intelligence services around the world conduct a continuous and hard battle to adjust to the new conditions created by contemporary challenges, risks, threats, and globalization. In spite of continuous efforts to improve the methodology and operation of the intelligence services, there have been security failures. Great shock to the global intelligence community came on 11 September 2001, when Al Qaeda carried out terrorist attacks on the territory of the United States of America. These terrorist attacks marked a turning point in the perception of national and global security in the world. All these changes have led to the emergence of various problems in adapting the intelligence services to the current security situation. In order to overcome the gap between the needs, current assets and capabilities of the intelligence services, it is necessary to insist on the continued development and improvement of the intelligence activity. This development need to involve both the redefining of the position of the intelligence services in the country, and the implementation of new operational methodology. This is the only way to keep up with modern challenges, risks and threats, whose exponents consistently aspire to advancing and finding new forms of threats, their maxim being: "Maximum effect with minimum means".

Key words: intelligence activity, intelligence service, risk, globalization, threat, terrorism, organized crime

The Role of Private Armed Forces in the Traditional Concepts of Security

Nikola Vračević and Vladimir Cvetković

Seen from a historical point of view, security and defense have always been tasks mostly dealt with by state institutions (police, armed forces and intelligence services). The state's monopoly over the instruments of force has visibly "weakened" in the past two decades, largely as a result of the privatization trend permeating all areas of modern society. After the end of the Cold War, private military companies have started to extensively provide professional military services, both to developing countries and industrialized countries. These services range from strategic, tactical and technological advice, training and logistical support, to providing exclusively military (combat) services to governments of various countries, multinational corporations, international organizations, non-government agencies and other non-state actors. Private military companies are certainly not a transient phenomenon or occurrence; on the contrary, they will be very important providers of private military services in the future.

In this regard, the paper generally and systematically examines the role of private military companies and armed forces, in the traditional concepts of both national and international security, with special overview of their historical development.

Key words: private armed forces, private military companies, traditional concept, national and international security

Searching for Legal and Institutional Concept of National Security of the Republic of Serbia

Zoran S. Pavlović and Nenad Avramović

Searching for a possible concept of national security in the Republic of Serbia proceeds from the term "security", with a view of the existing, but also some new forms of jeopardy, which have not so far been recognized as such, or they have not been paid enough attention to, all the way to including the social area into the state security. Basic international conventions, systemic laws and strategies which regulate these issues are indicated. Institutionally, additional attention is paid to military intelligence and security agencies in the country, without special analysis of already known details of these regulations, but providing the criticism of what would absolutely have to change with an aim to protect values and goods of already recognized individual and collective human rights and freedoms, as well as possible institutional change through the establishment of an agency within the Ministry of Defense. More adequate forms of work are suggested when it comes to specific challenges and threats and risks. Even though there is no parliamentary control of security services in all countries, it is indirectly concluded that it would be an optimal solution for our country. There is an example of Italian legislation, within which, for decades, there is a unified system of security, with tendencies to make changes which follow social development and status. The creation of a reformed system of national security in Serbia is insisted upon, from which new solutions would follow, as a part of the security system.

Key words: the country's security, traditional and new methods, institutional reform, creation of a functional security system.

Greater Albania – Shaping of New Instability in the Balkans

Miloje Zdravković

Regarding its topic, this paper is a logical continuation of the article "Greater Albania – Threat to Regional Stability" by the same author, which was published in *Vojno Delo* Summer 2013. The paper deals with legal consequences of the secession of Kosovo and Metohija for the stability of Southeast Europe.

The author states that the process of Albania's self-isolation and an attempt to create "Greater Albania" will most likely lead to further internal regress of Albanians, renewal of conflicts with neighboring nations, who they live nearby and essentially depend on, as well as to the renewal of conflicts between the Albanians themselves

Key words: "Greater Albania", Albanian territories, Albanian terrorist organizations, organized crime, radical Islam, division of Kosovo, "Greater Kosovo"

Joseph de Maistre's Apology of War and Political Modernity

Srđan B. Starčević, Ilija Kajtez and Goran Vukadinović

Interest in the work of Joseph de Maistre, a philosopher who is best known for his harsh criticism of the French Revolution, ultraroyalism and ultramontanism, revived on the eve of the bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution. The aim of this paper is to examine the significance of De Maistres' views of the world, and war in particular, for the modern world and for the modern man; which of De Maistres' topics are relevant today and which of his conclusions correspond to our age. The process of research included comparative-historical method, biographical method, and the method of content analysis. Seemingly outdated theses and arguments of the philosopher are matters for fruitful discussions, mainly about government, order and war, and their mutual relations. The paper points to the actuality of various aspects of De Maistres' philosophy, focusing on his apology of war. Particularly noteworthy is the connection that De Maistre established between the war and the political order, which provides an explanation of the causes of the wars that have been, are, and will be fought by the world empires of all times.

Key words: *war, order, revolution, restoration, conservatism*

Conditionality of the Operational Capabilities Building on the Development of the Serbian Armed Forces' Doctrine

Božidar Forca

The transformation and development of the Serbian Armed Forces made use of, among other things, the best foreign experiences. A principle set for this development was the interoperability with foreign armed forces in the processes and activities involving units of the Serbian Armed Forces, such as the Partnership for Peace program, or the participation in multinational operations outside the Republic of Serbia. A particular aspect of the application of foreign experiences is the concept of the development of the Serbian Armed Forces, based on capabilities. In foreign armed forces, these capabilities are known as "es-

sential operational capabilities", and in the Serbian Armed Forces as "operational and functional capabilities". Building of these capabilities is based on factors, among which one of the key ones is the military doctrine. The topic of this paper is the conditionality of the operational capabilities building on the development of the Serbian Armed Forces' doctrine.

Key words: military doctrine, operational capabilities of the military, the Serbian Armed Forces

The Role and Importance of the Public Sector in the Defense Activities

Samed M. Karović, Igor Z. Vukonjanski and Dragoljub J. Sekulović

Vital defense interests of the Republic of Serbia are defined through the activities of preserving the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the protection of its citizens, building the trust, enhancing the security and stability in the region, as well as the promotion of co-operation and partnership with international security organizations and institutions.

Given the fact that the defense entities are defined by strategic documents of the state, laws and regulations, the topic of the paper focuses on the defense entities and their mutual coordination. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to, in terms of planning and implementation of defense activities, point to some problems in the area of institutional assets currently available to the public sector.

Key words: defense, organization, division of responsibilities, the public sector

Effect of Foreign Lexemes on the Lexicon of the Military Profession in the Serbian Language

Karina Avagjan

The subject of this research is lexemes of foreign origin in the language of the military profession (words of French, Russian, German, Turkish, Italian, English, or Spanish origin) and their impact on the lexical composition of the Serbian language. Using the material excerpted from the Military Lexicon and etymological dictionaries, we performed etymological and contrastive analysis, aiming to highlight the following questions: how, why and to what extent foreign words can affect the lexical composition of another language, which is used by a closed system such as the military.

Key words: lexeme, lexicon of military profession, the military, etymological analysis, derivation, corpus, semantic group, Serbian language

Functioning of Protection and Rescue System in the Territory of a Municipality/Town

Branko Babić

Local governments, in accordance with the Law on Emergency Situations, the Law on Local Self-Government, and other regulations, regulate the operation of the protection and rescue system within the territory of their jurisdiction, defining: the subjects of protection and rescue; responsibilities of the municipality; inclusion of qualified entities and their activation in the system; the role of citizens, associations of citizens and other organizations; coordination and management of protection and rescue in emergency situations; personal, mutual and collective protection; implementation of measures and tasks of civil protection; appointment of commissioners and deputy commissioners; forming of civil protection general purpose units; functioning of the public warning system; installation of sirens; training and preparation; planning and programming; financing of the protection and rescue system; assessment of damages; honors and awards, and other issues important to the organization and functioning of the civil protection. The paper deals with the place and role of local governments in the protection and rescue system, focusing on the organization and preparation of assets and resources for acting in emergency situations.

Key words: local governments, protection and rescue, civil protection

Theoretical Approach to Job Satisfaction and Motivation of Employees

Marko Pavlović and Dijana Marković

The employees of an organization are an essential element of its success and an important element of a modern manager's domain of work. The paper presents theoretical approaches to the study of motivation of employees and the possibilities of measuring the level of their job satisfaction.

Key words: satisfaction, motivation, employees, organization, questionnaire

Through Secret Alliance to Public Great War

Milan Mijalkovski

Before the World War One, there were many secret alliances, but there were also reciprocated suspicions among some European powers during a few former decades (since 1876). These were alliances and suspicions involving their plans for geopo-

litical recomposition of the Balkans, where interests of the Balkan states and peoples were marginalized and to a great extent instrumentalized. Smoldering disagreement of non-Balkan hegemony regarding the drawing of imaginary maps of the Balkans, according, of course, to the wishes of each of them, was sometimes openly expressed and resulted in uprisings and local wars. However, the outcome of these types of violence had never fully satisfied the ambitions of each of the interested non-Balkan hegemony. It particularly disagreed with the ambitions of the Berlin-Vienna axis regarding the “vital importance” of its extending towards Thessaloniki and Baghdad. An attempt in 1941 to achieve its breakthrough by force led to aggression against the Kingdom of Serbia, which triggered the World War One.

Key words: *secret alliance, secret understanding, war, assassination*

Hermann Neubacher's Mission to Serbia in 1943 – Germany's Search for Politico-Military Solutions in the Balkans

Mirjana Zorić

The Balkan region as a whole, especially Serbia as its strategic axis, has always been a target of various geopolitical schemes, which often led to war conflicts in the past. On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Serbia in the World War Two, this paper analyzes Serbia from the perspective of the German command and the measures undertaken in the second half of the war in order to keep the Balkans, at a time when Germany was largely losing out on other European battlefields. This paper discusses the military and political aspects of the German strategy in the Balkans in 1943 and 1944, and the attempts to match, using political action (via Neubacher's mission) in Serbia and other Balkan countries, the changing strategic relations in Europe, caused by the defeat of the Wehrmacht at Stalingrad and in North Africa late in 1942 and early in 1943, and to restore the shattered German positions in its southeast, especially at a time when the World War Two was nearing its end.

Key words: *war, mission, command, Balkans, Southeast Europe, the movement, the Chetniks, the Partisans, communists, nationalists, front, collaboration*