

S U M M A R I E S

Geopolitical Orientation of Russian Foreign Policy

Srđan M. Perišić

In his paper the author discusses the influence of the contemporary Russian geopolitical theory on the foreign policy actions of Russia in the world. The paper is designed so that it first presents the basic theoretical assumptions of the three groups of authors representing the contemporary Russian geopolitical school. The most dominant geopolitical concept is the Eurasian geopolitical school. This school emphasizes the importance of the Eurasian space for Russia, where the Russian people have been building a distinctive civilization that has all the characteristic features of uniqueness in comparison to other cultures and civilizations. Accordingly, it is emphasized that Russia should build a strategic and geopolitical bloc on the Eurasian area, which goes beyond the parameters of an ordinary, regional state. The second part of the paper deals with the contemporary Russian foreign policy concept and actions of Russia in international relations. Behind most of the foreign policy moves of the Kremlin, the fundamental ideas of contemporary Russian geopolitical school can be perceived. Steps towards the formation of the Eurasian Alliance are examples of the influence of the geopolitical theory on the Russian foreign policy practice.

Key words: geopolitics, foreign policy, Russia, Europe, Eurasia, geopolitical theory, Eurasian geopolitical school, Eurasian Alliance

2008 Georgian-Russian War

Matthias Kuster

In August 2008, a short-lasting but violent war broke in the Caucasus between Georgia and Russia, which shocked the whole world. The West had shown little interest in the long-term tension within the country at the foot of the Caucasus arising from the unresolved status of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. These problems, as well as a strong pro-western course of Georgia under the guidance of President Micheil Saakaschwili, inevitably led to war with Russia.

Key words: Georgia, South Ossetia, Abkhazia, Russia, war objectives, truce agreement, cyber war

Serbian Foreign Policy Position in the Context of a Possible Geostrategic Consensus of the USA and China

Snežana Vukadinović Šundrić

Rapid ongoing changes in international relations result from a process of redistribution of economic, political and military powers of the most important international actors and take place under conditions of intense globalization and their increased interdependence. At the same time, economic and security challenges; scientific-technological progress; deepening of civilizational, ideological, religious, cultural diversities; and global activities of non-state actors, have led to a redefinition of priorities in the actions of the great powers. The United States of America, as the most powerful and the only "hyper" force in the late 20th and early 21st century, have not fully exploited the unipolar moment to strengthen their global domination. At the same time, the enormous economic growth of other developing countries and regional powers, of which China is the most important one for the United States, is changing the structure of the international system and leading to multipolarity. That is why the relations between the USA and China are today the most important bilateral relations in the world and they will largely determine the nature of the new emerging global system.

Key words: *The United States of America, China, interdependence, rivalry*

The Balkans – Challenges, Risks and Threats

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There is no doubt that currently the security in Europe presents nowhere such a challenge as in the Balkans. Changes that have occurred in the region over recent years have led to a shift of the security focus away from terms and concepts that are exclusively of military nature. These trends are particularly evident in the countries of the Balkan region, which have reached different levels of the involvement in the European economic and security trends. The beginning of the twenty-first century is characterized by positive trends of pacification of war hotspots in the region, but the Balkans still faces many challenges, especially organized crime, corruption, threats to the territorial integrity of some countries, political unrest, as well as the threat to elementary right to live in peace.

The tendency of the region is to maintain peace and prevent the outbreak of crises that could lead to war, and to ensure cooperation in the area of security, mutual respect and tolerance, as well as accelerated economic and social development. However, one can rightly ask whether there is an interest of "the world's great players" for a potential crisis point. The Balkans has always been considered to be a "highly flammable" region. The question is certainly justified, because causing crises and managing them is the basis of domination and achieving interests of great powers, or those who want to become ones.

Key words: *the Balkans, Kosovo and Metohija, challenges, risks, threats, organized crime, religious extremism*

Defining the Content of the Concept of Security

Miroslav Stanić

Given that each concept has its genesis in accordance with the development of human society, this paper discusses the problem of defining the content of the concept of security more completely, in the context of security thinking development, through identifying the key elements in some definitions. The identification of these elements provides a more complete understanding of the essence of security, namely it helps in identifying strong and weak points of these definitions.

The main objective is to grasp, using this approach based on some theoretical knowledge of social sciences, the possibility of achieving a more complete definition of the content of the concept of security as one of the key issues of further development of basic scientific discipline within the security sciences. The paper covers the period from the origins of the art of war, as a classical approach to security, to the modern universal understanding of security.

Key words: art of war, security sciences, concept of security, defense security

The Increase of Economic Inequalities as a Security Challenge

Dragan Jevtić

The functioning of the global economy in the early 21st century and its impact on daily life requires a scientific approach and analytical insight. The world system is polarized into a small number of successful countries and a large number of unsuccessful ones. In practice, numerous and contradictory tendencies have been demonstrated in the functioning of the market principle of economy without state intervention in the economic sphere, as well as the acceptance of ready-made recipes that are treated as universal for the implementation of the reforms set forth by international organizations, which have led to an increase in economic inequalities. Economic inequalities were increased during the period of neoliberal capitalism and continue to multiply.

Economic inequalities lead to unequal conditions of living, threatening the safety of a large number of people and producing social problems, which are usually expressed in an increase of poverty and unemployment. The increase of economic inequalities and the polarization between rich and poor, with a gradual decrease in the number of members of the middle class, is particularly important to be looked at in the USA, as the cradle of the neoliberal economic model. Economic inequalities have increased also in other developed countries, as well as in most of the less developed countries.

The paper analyzes the impact of the increase in economic inequalities on human security, which multiplies the population living below the poverty threshold. Poverty is a major challenge and risk to the security of an individual, because it is a multiplier of other risks. Security challenges, as well as potential forms of jeopardy, obtain a negative sign and increase the possibility to turn into more direct forms of jeopardy – risks and threats.

Key words: economic inequalities, poverty, security challenges, human security

The Social Role of the Military in Building the State Security

Radoslav Gaćinović

In the second half of the 20th century, the security dilemma was rapidly shifting towards a broader area of social life, with non-military factors of security threats taking ever more important place, and a source of power of the state was moving from a strictly military factors and their supporting elements to technology, education, human resources, and market control. The conditions for the maintenance of military capacity also changed; weapons were aging at an incredible rate due to technological innovations, and scientific knowledge became especially important. This paper is an attempt to remind the scientific community and political structures of the state that the role of the military is an indispensable factor in preserving the security of the state and its citizens. In this sense, the military force of a modern state is the major factor of the security system, because the military of the modern state must be able to implement a strategy of deterrence and a strategy of response.

Key words: state, the military, force, security, defense

On the Hierarchy of Strategic Documents

Božidar Forca and Biljana Stojković

The paper discusses the problem of further strategic development of the Republic of Serbia on the basis of hierarchically ordered system of strategic documents. This paper is a result of years of study of strategy as a science under development, theory, skills, and documents, with special emphasis on the results of the comparative analysis of national and foreign strategic documents. Looking at the experiences of about a dozen countries in the world and comparing them with the current practice in the Republic of Serbia, this paper emphasizes the importance of logical consistency, mutual interdependence and hierarchical arrangement of the system of the nation's strategic development. Proceeding from an analysis of the current situation in the Republic of Serbia, it points to the inconsistency of the fact that the strategy of sustainable development is being nationally prepared, adopted and implemented, without including the sustainable development in the field of security. In addition, the paper deliberately encourages further discussion of strategists, security experts, officials of the Ministry of Defense, members of the Serbian Armed Forces, and public officials about the necessity that, after the adoption of the national strategy, the national development strategy, the national security strategy and the defense strategy, the development of military strategy should be also addressed in the Republic of Serbia to complete the hierarchical series of the strategic documents.

Keywords: strategy, nation, security, the military, hierarchy, document

Analysis of Geospatial and Temporal Distribution of Earthquakes as Natural Disasters

Vladimir Cvetković, Boban Milojković and Dragan Stojković

Natural disasters of all types (meteorological, hydrological, geophysical, climatic and biological) are increasingly becoming a part of everyday life of the modern man. The consequences are often devastating to life, health and property of people, but also to the security of the country and the entire international community. Earthquakes belong to a group of geophysical disasters and occur very often, with the highest number of them being of lower intensity. Stronger earthquakes may cause extensive property damage and serious consequences to human life by forming cracks in the earth's crust, ground shaking, flooding, release of hazardous substances, and the like. In this sense, for effective and efficient protection and response to emergencies caused by deleterious effect of seismic waves, it is necessary, among other things, to comprehensively investigate this natural phenomenon, and therefore, the subject of this paper is a form, consequences, and temporal and geospatial arrangement of earthquake manifestations. Using an international database on natural disasters of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), headquartered in Brussels, with the support of statistical analysis software (SPSS) and the method of thematic cartography, we have tried to point to the number, trends, consequences, and temporal and geospatial distribution of earthquakes in the period from 1900 till 2013, as well as to the need for an adequate response of the society to this type of a natural disaster.

Key words: earthquake, statistical analysis, natural disasters, security, emergencies

Kosovo and Metohija - Nine Centuries After

Todor Mirković

Kosovo and Metohija, the Serbian southern province, is marked by an extremely dynamic and turbulent history. It occupies the area where various nations and their rulers met and clashed over centuries (and millennia).

In the early Middle Ages, the territory of Kosovo and Metohija was settled by the Slavs, who met and clashed with the natives called Albanians. Several centuries later, the territory came under the rule of the medieval Serbian rulers, who were replaced by the Ottoman conquerors some 300 years later. The reintegration of Kosovo and Metohija into Serbia, five hundred years later, was done in very specific, war conditions.

For as long as nine centuries, two ethnic groups - Serbs and Albanians, of different languages, civilizations and religions, have dwelled in Kosovo and Metohija. Love, harmony and understanding between them have almost never been enviable. The culmination of discord erupted to the surface at the end of the 20th century, resulting in the aggression of NATO forces against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia / Serbia, and in the violent secession of Kosovo and Metohija from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia.

Occupation of Kosovo and Metohija and the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo, under immediate support and assistance of the most powerful and influential international actors, have created an extremely complex situation, intractable for Serbia. Starting exactly from the above-mentioned, the author analyzes the origins of development and the currently existing situation in Kosovo, and Serbia's relations with its southern province, trying to look at possible ways out of the situation of stagnation and decline towards the state of prosperity, peace and security in the region.

Key words: Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia, Serbs, Albanians, Kosovar Albanians, armed struggle, the USA, NATO, the declaration

The Role of Air Defense Missile Units in the Air Space Control and Protection

Miodrag Gordić, Ivan Petrović and Krum Cvetković

Any use of modernly equipped and armed aircraft brings a dialectical need to develop ways of adequate countering and of the protection of own defense forces, in order to establish a balance and a new quality in the content of the armed struggle.

Keeping the above in mind, as well as the changes made in the area of politics and economy, both globally and locally, as well as their impact on the security of the less developed and influential states and their natural and social resources, and the increased risk of the occurrence of asymmetric threats from the airspace, the conditions have been created to review the place and role of air defense missile units in the execution of their missions – the role and tasks of not only the Air Force and Air Defense, but the armed forces as a whole. The fact that the air defense missile units have a preventive role through the execution of tasks in the airspace control and protection, it follows that they are an important factor in the country's defense. Also, the experiences of armed conflicts carried out over the past decades clearly suggest that the incapability of air defense, with the air defense missile units as its striking component, to successfully counter the attacks from the air, unconditionally leads to a rapid defeat of the armed forces as a whole.

This paper consists of two parts. The first part contains a conceptual definition of air defense system, while the second part explains in detail the way to achieve a preventive role of air defense missile units executing the tasks of the airspace control and protection.

Key words: air defense system, air defense missile units, air operations

Military Oratory

Karina Avagjan

The subject of this research is military orations, and their place in the rhetoric, as well as in military education. This paper analyzes orations as literary works from different perspectives: their composition, style, and objective and topic of the speech.

Orations have been selected according to the principle of chronological events in the history of warfare, from the ancient times till the World War Two. They have been chosen so as to compare two speeches delivered by representatives of opposing forces on the eve of a battle, with it being certain how the respective battles were fought and to whose advantage they were terminated.

Key words: military oratory, orations, orator, rhetoric, analysis, composition, figures of speech, the authority

Standardization of Work Process Time in a Military Organization

Goran Radovanović and Samed Karović

Efficient and effective functioning of a military organization means consolidation and coordination of work of a great number of personnel, which ensures the accomplishment of the set tasks and the successful performance of a mission or operation of any kind. Having stated this, one should have in mind two manifestations of such a process: organization as a structure (formation of a unit or command) and organization as a process function of command and control.

Development interests of the Serbian Armed Forces' operational capabilities require a complex approach to the scientific organization of work. This means that none of the problems can be solved partially, i.e. separately from other problems. A comprehensive and systematic approach means introducing scientific achievements and experiences of the current practice into an organizational activity, and using scientific organization to encompass the military work of all instances of the Serbian Armed Forces on the whole. In the aforementioned segment of the work organization process, particularly significant is the standardization of time, which is, basically, a standard for carrying out certain processes in a military organization.

Keywords: military organization, command and control, organization of work, standardization of time

Unemployment and Inflation in the Phillips Curve Model for Selection of Macroeconomic Objectives

Dragana Petrović, Suzana Dokić and Danijela Dinčić-Simić

Unemployment is a first-rate problem of most countries, both underdeveloped and the most developed countries in the world. Young people, including the most educated, fail to find jobs and to exercise the right to work as a basic human right. Unemployment is also, due to job loss and uncertainty that they will ever live from their work, a problem of the oldest workers. The effects of social marginalization and the loss of hope in their future for the unemployed, beside personal and family demoralization, are economically large and socially devastating.

Given the reduced self-esteem and the dramatic implications that this phenomenon brings, it is not surprising that political parties in election campaigns try to win voters primarily promoting their own programs to create new jobs. Nor is it surprising that voters, due to non-fulfillment of the election promises to reduce unemployment, withhold their trust to the parties already in the first subsequent election.

This paper, to the extent strictly necessary, makes the terminological demarcation of terms related to employment (unemployment), which serves as a framework for considering the various types of unemployment. Then it deals with the short and long-term Phillips curve and the determinants of the positions of the curve, such as the natural unemployment rate, expected inflation and supply shocks. A significant part of the paper is devoted to the Phillips curve model of the selection of macroeconomic objectives, with reference to the Republic of Serbia. In this sense, it considers the possibilities of using the curve in the selection of the macroeconomic objectives of our country, and then points to the need for reform of the economic system as a prerequisite for reducing the unemployment in the long run.

Key words: unemployment (employment), employment (unemployment) rate, optimal employment, inflation, Phillips curve, monetary policy, macroeconomic objectives, economy system reform, labor market reform

Suicide Bombings by Islamist Terrorist Organizations

Zoran Krstić

This paper deals with the empirical-explanatory analysis of contemporary global phenomenon known as suicide bombing terrorism. Suicide bombings are one of the ways to fight asymmetric warfare by Islamist terrorist organizations. Suicide attacks are the most virulent and terrifying form of terrorism in the modern world. In addition to the analysis of the preparation, implementation and direct consequences of these attacks, this paper is focused on the inevitable theological, and also psycho-social, dimension of actors in suicidal activities. The paper includes also a detailed analysis of other causes that bring young Muslims to make the decision to resort to the execution of these types of terrorist activities, thereby giving them a new dimension in relation to their historical predecessors.

Key words: terrorism, terrorist organizations, Islam, suicide, politics, method, struggle, fanaticism, political violence

Terrorism in the Airspace

Vitomir A. Stanković and Goran G. Stojaković

The increase in air threats from terrorist acts means that the safety of passengers, aircraft, and even facilities on the ground, are endangered, and these are defined as deliberate acts. The threat of "Renegade" (civilian aircraft used as a weapon) appears

as the most dangerous scenario: with a high level of accuracy, the aircraft becomes a vector for the transport and explosion of payload (fuel, conventional weapons, or weapons of mass destruction) against a target.

Terrorism in the airspace as a part of general international terrorism can be manifested in different forms: seizure of an aircraft; placing explosive, radiological, chemical and biological means and agents in or on the aircraft, or their delivery (in terms of bombing) from the aircraft to specific targets; suicide attack of persons in an airplane, or directing an airplane to a particular target; a missile attack against an airplane from the ground. Terrorism has become a work of visible hands – an organized project, strategic choice, a plot aimed to murder and terrify.

Key words: terrorism, airspace, security, international conventions in combating terrorism

World War One and Revisionism (in the Focus of Historiography and Propaganda)

Mirjana Zorić

This year marks one hundred years since the assassination in Sarajevo and the outbreak of World War One, or the Great War, which has forever changed the geopolitical map of Europe and determined the fate of nations and countries of the old continent. Since, in such situations, when it comes to great jubilees, experiences are analyzed and lessons are drawn from the past, and the historical reviews are made, marking of this anniversary in the world has been, for more than a year, followed by many discussions about the causes, reason and blame, or responsibility for the war.

Discussions on the World War One, however, are as old as time that separates us from this war. With the exception of their professional (scientific) and ideological background, we can not help feeling that today they are increasingly taking on a political and propaganda dimensions. Unlike previous anniversaries, this one is characterized by an attempt to reinterpret the role of the Balkans, Serbia in particular, in the key points related to the start of the war and remove, primarily, the responsibility of Germany for its outbreak. Many books that have emerged in the last couple of years in the Anglo-Saxon and German-speaking countries are a kind of revision of the history, which shifts the blame for the war on Russia and Serbia. The aim is to show that Russia and Serbia are permanent points of geopolitical instability in the world: Russia on a global scale, and Serbia in the Balkans. What will be said about that by domestic historians remains to be seen in this year of the great jubilee.

Key words: assassination, war, causes, reason, blame, responsibility, revisionism, historiography

The Restriction of Silver Banknotes Circulation in the Kingdom of Serbia before and during World War One

Marko D. Andrejić, Snežana Lj. Krstić and Miodrag N. Paspalj

State interventionism, which was present in the economic policy of the Kingdom of Serbia in the late 19th and early 20th century, significantly put at risk the implementation of the main tasks of the central Serbian issuing institution to develop the Serbian economy with cheap loans. The state intervention measures introduced in 1894 restricted the circulation of banknotes in silver. A direct consequence of the restricted circulation of money in the late 1880s and early 1890s was the emergence of the phenomenon of agio. After contrary views of the royal government and the National Bank on the issue of agio had been expressed, the state restricted the volume of the silver banknotes circulation by law. It is exactly the aim of this paper to highlight the effects produced by the state intervention in the operations of the National Bank, and the impact thus made on the economic activity and macroeconomic balance.

Key words: *bimetallism, restriction of money circulation, state interventionism, agio*

Was the Balkan Pact Necessary?

Miloš S. Vučićević

In the political and professional circles, and in media and the public in general, questions are increasingly being asked about further direction of our integrations. Often in the search for answers to this complex issue, the discussion would take us back to dilemmas from the very beginning, or lead us to unnecessary exaggeration and political extremism. The purpose of this paper is to remind us once again of the important period of our 20th century history and the political milieu that started to approach us by force of circumstances to the West 60 years ago, which we continue to strive for after all this time. Within the Balkan framework, the present time period will bring a new vision of the future, which then division into blocs could not allow, but we do witness that some of those visions and geostrategic projections still come to pass today. For this reason, they still have undiminished actuality, and require to be once again read, considered and deeply contemplated afresh.

Key words: *the Balkan Pact, FPRY, USSR, USA, Soviet Information Bureau (Sovinformburo), Trieste, Greece, Turkey, Tito*