S U M M A R I E S

Militarization of Arctic – the Future That Has Already Begun

Marko Filijović

In the past decade the Arctic region has attracted the attention of the international political and academic public. The reasons for this are primarily the identified hydrocarbon and other natural resources, which have, due to ice cover melting caused by climate changes, finally become accessible. In order to secure these resources, but also to defend their national borders, the so-called Arctic states – Canada, the Russian Federation, the United States of America (USA), Norway, and Denmark – have initiated, some of them individually, and some in a joint effort, a militarization process of the region. Considering that the afore-mentioned states include some of the world's most powerful states, the issue of the military build-up in the Arctic area has been articulated as one of the most significant issues concerning both the regional and the international security in general.

Key words: *Arctic, militarization, Arctic states, the Russian Federation*

National Strategic Crisis Management - A Comparison of the Swiss Approach to Nine Reference Foreign States

Bruno Suter

The paper presents a comparison of the Swiss model of the crisis management to that of four neighboring countries and to that of Sweden, the Great Britain, Australia, Canada and the USA. The comparison is made in the scope of quantitative indicators ("marking of what exists and what does not") in the areas of process, infrastructure, strategy and education.

In conclusion, the author provides suggestions for the improvement of the Swiss model of the crisis management at the federal level.

This text was published in the Swiss magazine Military Power Revue, No. 3/2009.

Key words: *Switzerland, crisis management, strategy, model, comparative analysis*

Defense and Security in the Hungarian Constitution

Mladen R. Tišma

Former Republic of Hungary (as of January 1, 2012, the country will officially be known as Hungary) is the northern neighbor of the Republic of Serbia. Although Hungary was one of the first countries in the world to embrace then alluring ideas of communism by establishing a short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic, it was at the same time one of the first to follow the road of abandoning that system. Hungary is one of the first East-European and for-

mer Warsaw Treaty member states to become a full member state of NATO. This country of long-lasting statehood got its first written constitution by the mid 20th century, namely in 1949, when communists came to power. However, this constitution has gained its full affirmation as the supreme law of the country after the downfall of the single-party system and the huge 1989 revision. A new, democratic constitution, called the Fundamental Law of Hungary, was enacted in the spring of 2011. The paper discusses constitutional provisions of the old and the new Hungarian constitutions related to armed forces and their concept, composition, tasks and missions; democratic and civilian control over the military; national military service, states of emergency, as well as those related to police and other security services. Both old and new constitutional provisions are detailed, and represent a basis for future legislative elaboration through cardinal (organic) and ordinary laws, with limitations preventing the abuse that may occur with general provisions included in some other constitutions. The Hungarian constitution maker has particularly addressed the issue of constitutional-law regulation of the different states of emergency, which is an exception in the comparative constitutional law.

Key words: *defense, security, Constitution, Hungary, armed forces, national military service, states of emergency.*

New NATO Strategic Concept – "Active Engagement, Modern Defense"

Miroslav Glišić

The paper presents a new NATO strategy, adopted at the Lisbon Summit by the end of 2010. To present the continuity of the development of the Alliance's post-Cold War strategies and their orientation to an all-encompassing approach to the security, the paper first presents the strategies developed during the last two decades – the 1991 Strategic Concept (Dialogue and Cooperation Strategy) and the 1999 Strategic Concept (Cooperative Security Strategy). Then the paper presents the conditions of creation and development of the 2010 Strategic Concept (Active Engagement, Modern Defense Strategy). Finally, the paper analyzes the statements of the 2010 Strategic Concept, concerning the further development of NATO as a collective defense organization, the most efficient political-military apparatus for the crisis management and the improvement of stability through the development of different cooperation program initiatives. The paper also addresses the initial conditions providing for the implementation of the new strategy, which are reflected in a number of decisions made at the meetings of the Ministers of Defense and Internal Affairs of the NATO member states, following the Lisbon Summit.

Key words: *NATO, strategic concept, collective defense, crisis management, cooperative security.*

Semantic-Lexicographic Aspects of the Notion of Security

Predrag Ilić

In this paper an effort has been made to determine the origin and meaning of the term 'security', as well as of all its synonyms and related words in the Serbian and other languages that have originated from the Serbo-Croatian – the former common language. Although the use of these terms is a matter of social convention, to make the convention in this area very precise is considered to be a very important issue preceding

the determination and explanation of the notion of security. Therefore, this paper is an attempt made in this direction, starting from a criticism of other authors' attempts and using the best known dictionaries and lexicons of the Serbian and Serbo-Croatian languages.

Key words: *security, safety, non-danger, semantics, synonyms.*

Coup d'Etat as a Modality of Illegal Political Struggle

Marko Parezanović

The paper analyzes a coup d'état as a specific way of seizing the power and political might in a certain society or a state. Since long ago until today, coups have been a political reality and one of the most efficient ways of illegal seizure of power. While historical processes have contributed in time to changes in manifestations of this complex political-security phenomenon, the essence has in fact remained the same and comes down to the establishment of political-economic and military-security domination in internal political and international relations. Apart from operational determination, the coup d'état phenomenon is treated also through a level of cohesion of political, military and intelligence-security entities in conducting the overturning action, with an emphasis on their conspiratorial and scheming activities. With a view that a coup d'etat may have both national and international character, it may cause an overflow of the conflict in certain areas, thereby definitely making the political processes even more complex in a broader geopolitical and geo-economic sense. That is why the activities conducted during a coup d'état are carried out under the conditions that may, by their character and their executors, be different enough and cannot be reduced to one common denominator, in spite of the fact that their goals may even be equal or similar. Coup d'état consists of a number of phases, although possible inter-phases may be thought of, which may theoretically be articulated in connection with the circumstances of the coup d'état execution. Coup d'état is never an act or expression of will of one man, such as the leader of the overturning action, but a form of collectively conducted and executed military-political activity where each of the conspirators has his own interests for taking part in it.

Key words: *coup d'état, power, overturn, conspiracy, armed forces*

Armed Insurgency

Miodrag Gordić and *Goran* D. Matić

The selection of this paper's topic has been primarily motivated by recent events in North Africa (Libya, Egypt, Algeria …) and non-existence of theoretically clear differentiation of the notions of insurgency in the security sense from the notion of armed insurgency in a sense of the criminal law, which causes different consequences in practice ranging from inadequate strategic-doctrinal approach to the issue of delineation of responsibilities in specific situations in the field. The prevention of armed insurgency should be an accomplishment of a range of political, economic, social, police, military, diplomatic, and other measures to preclude or remove the causes of armed insurgency occurrence.

The objective of the afore-mentioned measures is to incorporate the political ideas intended to achieve the armed insurgency effects, into a legal, primarily political, dialogue leading to a compromise.

Key words: *armed insurgency, insurgency, society, state, politics, security, criminal law.*

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Control of Trade and Transfer of Small Arms and Light Weapons

Kristina Radojević*, Vanja* Rokvić and *Željko* Ivaniš

The term 'small arms and light weapons' (SALW) refers to conventional weapons that are relatively cheap and easily available, simple to use and maintain. These weapons are a widely spread threat to the security of states, communities and individuals. These are main weapons used in most of conflicts and armed insurgencies. The control of trade in SALW is one of the ways to stop the illegal spreading of these weapons, which may also contribute to precluding the armed conflicts. The paper gives a short overview of international initiatives concerning the illegal trade and transfer of SALW.

Key words: *small arms and light weapons, illegal transfer of weapons, arms trade control, arms trade treaty.*

Position of Women in the Security Sector of the Republic of Serbia

Biljana Stojković

The paper deals with the development procedure of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 – Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia (2010–2015). Data are also provided on the methodology and results of action research that preceded the development of the aforementioned document. Within six months only, a gender analysis had to be made, for the first time in the security sector of the Republic of Serbia, on the basis of indicators that had still to be identified and selected. Nonetheless, the research contributed to finding a possibility and ways for improvement of the existing situation through the idea of the action plan and the elaboration of objectives, measures, activities, activity leaders and their partners, scheduled time limits, required resources, etc., for the implementation of the gender equality policy in practice of the security sector of the Republic of Serbia, based on the existing national legal, political, strategic, and action documents, study of foreign experiences and results of the gender equality implementation in the security system. Some results of this research were published in recently adopted National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in the Republic of Serbia (2010–2015), and the paper explains how these results were obtained.

Key words: *women, peace, security, law, gender, equality, plan, models, methods, indicators, analyses, statistics.*

Principles of Counter-Insurgency Operations: From A Theoretical Model to Implementation

Robert Mikac and *Antonija* Buntak

The end of the Cold War has erased the fear of a global conflict between the two blocks and a direct clash of two major powers' armed forces, but has brought a multitude of faster and more dynamic occurrences. While through the period of the Cold War the main threat

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to international security came from states, the present period is marked with asymmetrical threat sources from non-institutional subjects. The world of today's war operations is marked with the conflict of two extremes – a modern, conventional army on one side, and numerically and technologically inferior insurgents. The paradox of such conflicts lies in the fact that military superiority of conventional armed forces is insufficient to win a victory. Much more is needed for victory. This has been especially obvious in the recent conflicts at the beginning of 21st century, where allied forces are unable to overcome militarily inferior adversaries. The main problem for the conventional forces is that counter-insurgency operations feature greater unpredictability, uncertainty, vagueness, different measures of success, and an adversary that refuses to fight in a conventional and open conflict, as compared to the operations that they had prepared for during the Cold War. In the field, there is a different symmetry where, as Henry Kissinger excellently observed: "a conventional army loses if it doesn't win, while guerilla wins if it doesn't lose".

The aim of the article is to analyze the nature of counter-insurgency operations, from the aspect of the social sciences, and to identify the necessary principles to which architects of operations should adhere to create a premise for a final success.

Key words: *counter-insurgency operation, the USSR, the USA, France, the Great Britain, insurgents, local populace, allies, centers of gravity.*

Neutrality and Cyber Warfare

Dragan D. Mladenović, *Mirjana* S. Drakulić and *Danko* M. Jovanović

Due to its specific nature, cyber warfare significantly differs from earlier forms of warfare. Its nature is defined by resources, methods, techniques, military doctrines, and rules. The attacker's ability to hide and use the same resources and methods, just as in the case of cyber criminal and intelligence activities, makes its international regulation very complex. The existing rules of the law of armed conflicts may be applied to cyber warfare generally, but due to the impossibility to determine the identity of the attacker and the governmental responsibility for the attack, it is difficult to apply them in practice. Cyber warfare poses many threats to international peace, and one of the most significant is the violation of neutral status of states during the conflict and spreading of the conflict out from the cyber area to the physical area. Cyber attacks during the 2008 armed conflict between Russia and Georgia did not reach the level of armed conflict, but they provided a possible model of future complex interstate conflicts including a component of cyber warfare and their impact on neutrality during the conflict. For the international legal regulation of the neutrality of states during a cyber conflict it is necessary to determine the true nature of the cyber warfare, make an analogy with the existing rules of neutrality, and find new and original solutions corresponding to the nature of cyber warfare.

Key words: *cyber warfare, neutrality, cyber security, cyber space, cybernetic warfare, law of armed conflicts.*

Military Patent System – Situation and Prospects

Obrad Čabarkapa, *Marina* Dunjić and *Dalibor* Petrović

The paper points to the significance of inventive activity, namely the military patent system, for strengthening the overall defense capabilities of our country. The military patent system's long tradition is corroborated by certain research results outlined in the paper.

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The central task of the military patent system is the protection of classified patented innovations. For an average reader to better understand the purpose of the military patent system, the paper presents basic notional explanations concerning the inventive activity as an important segment of the scientific activity; an invention and a classified invention; technical improvement; an innovation; a patent; a small patent; and a military patent.

The paper presents a brief overview of the current situation of the inventive activity, which is characterized by good normative-legal arrangement and harmonization with the regulations referring to this government sector; established high-quality procedure of testing the classified applications for innovations in the defense system, as well as the external applications; declining number of applications and granted innovations per year; insufficient knowledge of the area of the protection of all forms of industrial property, and in particular the inventions of the defense system members; absence of education programs for defense system members in this area; and creation of innovations not based on the scientific methodology application.

The prospects of further development of the military patent system are unimaginable without knowledge and education of personnel. Consequently, a joint action of a number of defense system entities is needed to enhance the awareness of the inventive work importance, in particular as regards the protection of intellectual creativity products.

Key words: *inventive activity, innovation, classified invention, patent, test procedure, protection of patented inventions.*

Risks of Non-Military Security Threats Relevant for the Third Mission of the Army of Serbia

Zoran Keković, *Nenad* Komazec and *Zoran* Jeftić

Serbia and its Army are undergoing a process of reassessment of functional requirements and capabilitites to respond to non-military threats to the security. In line with national, European, and Euro-Atlantic security priorities, preventive use of forces is an imperative of modern use of military resources in facing the assessed threats. The paper does not discuss separately non-military threats to the security of the Republic of Serbia as contained in strategic and doctrinal documents, or assess the risks from individual threats, which are the subject of more comprehensive future analyses and research. The authors above all point to the importance of multi-risk assessment and the analysis of scenarios of preventive actions within the scope of the third mission of the Army, taking into consideration the specificities of the Republic of Serbia. As regards the assumed risks of natural disasters, terrorism and insurgencies, the next task is to analyze functional requirements and capabilities of the Army of Serbia using the GAP analysis and other methods and techniques of risk assessment as bases of decision-making process.

Key words: *risk assessment, natural disasters, terrorism, insurgencies, Army of Serbia, preventive actions.*

Traffic Service in Support of Movability of the Army of Serbia

Dragiša Zinaja and *Miloš* Arsić

Modern forces need to be capable of rapid deployment to the area of operation and, in doing so, of preserving the required level of performance to conduct the operation itself. In this connection, the movability is a key term in the system of

operational capabilities, which, among other factors, depends also on the organization level of the traffic support system. Through theoretical determination of the notion of movability of the forces and their traffic support, mutual correlation is determined, which is applied to the definition of the place and role of the traffic service in the movability of the Army of Serbia.

Key words: *movability, traffic support, movability of the military.*

Crisis Communication in Military Organization Systems

Ksenija Đurić Atanasievski and *Samed* Karović

Crisis communication is a specific section of the public relations and, at the same time, an important aspect of the crisis management. This type of communication is of high importance for preserving the reputation of an organization in the crisis situations. Crisis communication contributes also to reducing the negative consequences of the crisis for people and the environment.

The paper discusses the phases of crisis communication, as well as the theories and techniques obtained through the research in this area. It especially points out the importance of the crisis communication for military organization systems and emphasizes the characteristics of crisis communication implementation in them. It presents the crisis situations specific for military organization systems and offers a model of communication in such crises.

Key words: *crisis management, crisis communication, military organization systems, theory of crisis communication, crisis communication model.*

Improvement of Internal Audit in the Public Sector of the Republic of Serbia

Milan M. Milunović

Apart from the government audit being carried out in the Republic of Serbia, the process of introducing the internal audit in the entire public sector is also in progress. Within the scope of negotiations for joining the European Union, the requirements concerning the development and establishment of the decentralized function of internal audit for the entire public sector, including the required resources from EU, are to be fulfilled as well.

Namely, government expenditures control is carried out also, beside the government audit, by establishing a system of financial management and control, involving the financial management and control, harmonization, and internal audit. Accordingly, the process of continuing adjustment and application of regulations and introduction of internal audit is underway in all institutions of the public sector of the Republic of Serbia.

This paper deals with the internal audit, as a key element of the financial management and control system, with a purpose of observing its current condition and problems and finding the solutions for improving its performance in the future.

Key words: *financial management, control, internal audit, improvement.*

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Holistic Marketing in Support of the Market Transformation of Enterprises in the Dedicated Production Sector

Slobodan T. Panić

The scope and the rate of changes occurring in the social-economic environment are such that it may be said that the only constant of the modern time is the constancy of change. The state-owned enterprises in Serbia, together with other business entities and the society in general, are affected by this wave. The turbulence of the environment is driven by global processes such as the globalization, liberalization, and intense technical and technological development. The adjustment to the new reality is an imperative for all business entities, regardless of their type of ownership. The reform wave is particularly manifest in the public sector and conducted with an aim to improve the efficiency of this strategically important sector. The changes were initiated in the Great Britain in early 1980s, but they rapidly spread to the USA and became a global process. Today there is no country worldwide which fails to address the greatest attention to the public sector. It is exactly owing to the reform of the public sector that some countries stopped unfavorable trends and made a dynamic economic growth possible (for example, South Korea). The approach and modalities of individual countries are different but the end goal is the same – to reduce the influence of the government on the business operations of state-owned enterprises, reduce or completely stop financing these entities from the budget, and prepare them for independent subsistence on the market. Through the business efficiency of state-owned enterprises, the state seeks to improve its own allocative efficiency. This is a matter of the greatest importance for transition countries, which carry out the public sector reform in much more difficult conditions, changing at the same time their social-political and economic system, building the market institutions, and changing the system of values that has existed for decades. Through a theoretical analysis and empirical research, the paper aims to point to one of possible ways of restructuring the state-owned enterprises in Serbia. The market transformation model proceeds from the fact that the public sector in the economy has, apart from the tradition, also a respectable personnel potential, equipment, and logistics, which should be put into action. The market transformation of the state-owned enterprises is a creative alternative to dismissal of employees, and is especially important in the situation where the unemployment has become the greatest socio-economic problem and the main negative effect of the transition. The state-owned enterprises' access to domestic and foreign markets is the only true check of their overall efficiency and the best preparation of all future activity of the state and management.

Key words: *restructuring, state-owned enterprises, market transformation, holistic marketing, turbulence of the environment, efficiency.*

Specific Features of Crisis Decision Making

Želimir Kešetović and *Ivica* Lj. Đorđević

The authors analyze specific features of the crisis decision making, addressing special attention to the trend of the centralization of crisis decision making as the way how bureaucratic organizations adjust to crisis situations. Alternatives to the

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centralization of crisis decision making are also discussed. The authors find that the centralization of crisis decision making has serious deficiencies, and consequently some researchers recommended alternative ways of structuring the crisis response, especially in inter-organizational environment. They conclude that these alternative models may help a balanced evaluation of functionality and dysfunctionality of the centralization, and that the analysis may identify personal, organizational and inter-organizational prerequisites for effective crisis management in different situations.

Key words: *crisis, crisis management, crisis decision making, centralization.*

Quality Personnel Selection in Support of Mobbing Prevention

Ljubomir Đ. Barović

Mobbing is a pathologic communication in the workplace, which may have severe consequences for mobbing victims: from transient disturbances, to permanent disturbances, and to suicide. Mobbing has many forms and is not always clearly visible or recognizable. Almost all armies of the world evidently face mobbing, although few studies have seriously addressed this issue. Changes in the Army of Serbia, professionalization and the transition period of the country may have influence on the advance of mobbing. As a prevention measure, the paper discusses the personnel selection, i.e. appointment of people to command, management and leadership positions in the military. Proceeding from the fact that someone becomes a mobber more often due to the very structure of one's personality, the paper elaborates the idea that for the sake of prevention such people should not be appointed to responsible duties.

Key words: *mobbing, the military, professionalization, personnel selection, selection, prevention, leader.*

Management of Employee Work Effectiveness

Zoran Stevanović and *Ranko* Lojić

Work effectiveness and efficiency are unavoidable factors of survival and success of any organization, including the military one. Consequently, their study and possibilities have been ascribed great value. In the most simple sense, successfulness in an activity depends on how complex it is, who performs it, and how it is evaluated. Evaluation is ever less considered as the only component of the assessment of employees' successfulness in accomplishing the objectives set. A new concept treats the evaluation as one segment of the functional model called work effectiveness. The management of employee work effectiveness involves setting the work objectives to be accomplished, training of the employees, performance evaluation, and rewarding according to the results achieved. Organizations are seeking for and developing different methods in order to manage the employee work effectiveness in the best possible manner.

The paper transparently presents the notions of effectiveness and efficiency, as well as differences between the two. Additionally, it analyzes work objectives, training of employees, evaluation and rewarding.

Key words: *effectiveness, efficiency, work objectives, training, evaluation, rewarding.*

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Reaches of Salafi Aggression on the Unintegrated Part of the Balkans

Milan Mijalkovski

The traditionally unstable Balkans has still kept its many explosive features at the beginning of this (21st) century, particularly in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia, which are not adequately included in European and Euro-Atlantic structures. The paper discusses and presents reliable facts that in this unintegrated part of the Balkans specific aggression of Salafis (radical Islamists) has been conducted, who rely on the terrorist Al-Qaeda and whose final goal has been to establish the Balkan caliphate (Balkanistan), as a part of an imagined united world state of Muslims (Umma). Since there is little chance that their aggression will be efficiently precluded, gloomy future is predicted for the entire Balkans, even if all Balkan states are fully integrated in EU and NATO in the foreseeable future.

Key words: *the Balkans, Salafi, Wahhabis, terrorism, Al-Qaeda.*

Ecological Terms in the Situation Assessment

Miroslav B. Pavlović

The growth of environmental awareness is proportionate to the understanding and comprehension of the fact that the capacities of the environment are limited and that the man need, for the sake of his own species' survival, to use the natural resources and introduce new products into the nature in a controlled manner. He has ever more affected the natural components through exploiting the natural resources and putting back into the nature pollutants, gases, noise, structures. The military activity significantly contributes to the pollution of the nature by oils, fuels, noise. So far, some legal solutions exempt the Army from the responsibility. The Law on Environmental Protection against Noise, Article 1, paragraph 2, reads: "The provisions of this Law do not apply to the noise made in the workplace and in the work environment, the noise made in a transport vehicle, the noise generated by military activities on army ranges and …". This means that the Army is not exempt from the responsibility of causing noise in the barracks, or when passing through an inhabited place to go out to the ranges, and it is realistic to expect in the future that the noise will be reduced also on the ranges in the vicinity of the inhabited places. All the above points to the fact that the Army also has to become involved in addressing the environmental issues.

Knowledge of the ecology has developed in portions, within the scope of separate scientific fields, and each of them developed its own terminology. Ecology belongs to the group of biological sciences, but also other sciences (geographic, legal, economic, civil engineering, urban …) need to deal with it. The problem arises when each of the sciences develops its own system of ecologic notions and terms.

This paper does not aim to arbitrate between the definitions of terms found in biological, geographical, or legal-economic terminology, but to clarify and suggest the use of the most appropriate term related to the military terminology and military-geographic terminology. Using an analysis of available literature and dictionaries, an ecologic terms tree has been designed for the terms used, and matching synonyms given in the military-geographic terminology. The authors believe that the explained terms will contribute to the work efficiency of individuals, commands and headquarters.

Key words: *biotope, the environment, biocenosis, geosphere, topographic area, geographic area, area.*

Place and Role of the Environment in the Security Policy of the Republic of Serbia

Dragoljub Todić

The paper analyzes the matter of the place and role of the "environment" in the security policy of the Republic of Serbia. The bases of the analysis are the most significant strategic documents in the area of the environment, security and defense, as well as the relevant regulations of the Republic of Serbia. The paper also points to the sources of threats to the environment security; the place and role of the "security" in the regulations related to the area of the environment; the place and role of the "environment" in the regulations related to the area of security and defense; security aspects and importance of international treaties related to the area of the environment; as well as the relation between the "environment" and the energy security.

Key words: *the environment, security, sources of threats to the security, international treaties, strategic documents, national regulations related to the area of the environment, energy security.*

Army of the Republic of Serbia and Environmental Protection

Mile Rakić and *Milijana* Đorđević

In the scope of its security policy and the Security Strategy, any modern state considers the environmental protection on its territory as one of the most important tasks. In this process, many problems are met, including the shortage of capacities of the security entities, in the sense of both quality and quantity. This is particularly manifest under the conditions of emergency situations. However, as a security subject and the most important subject of the country's defense, the Army of Serbia may, primarily in peacetime conditions, be involved in the environmental protection. This is especially desirable in extreme conditions of threats to the environment. This is not the Army's priority task, but the practice so far has clearly proved that its involvement has had extraordinary results. However, the Army's involvement in the environmental protection has also its deficiencies, which need to be overcome so that the Army may be able to contribute to general development of the society as a part of the security (protective) capability of the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: *policy, the Army, the environment, Serbia, capacities*

National-Socialist Propaganda Spreading on the Territory of the Danube Banovina during 1940

Vladimir Barović and *Dejan* Pralica

The paper analyzes the problem of Nazi propaganda spreading in the area of the Danube Banovina, where numerous German national community lived. Based on research, examples of nationality-based incidents and conflicts are cited, which were the consequence of successful Nazi propaganda, deliberately organized and conducted by Kulturbund. Also, examples are cited of organizing the systemic training of young members of the German minority in the Danube Banovina, who were a vanguard in national-

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socialist propaganda spreading. The authors have used the first rate historical sources, which they have found by searching the archives, and which have served to structurally explain the problem being treated.

Key words: propaganda, Nazism, Germans, the Danube Banovina, indoctrination, incidents.

Education and Advanced Training of Geodetic Service Personnel since World War II until Today

Saša T. Bakrač, *Slaviša* Tatomirović and *Radoje* D. Banković

The process of basic education and advanced training of personnel for *initial military geodetic duties* was launched in April of 1945. Since back then until now, the basic training was completed by 1026 persons, mostly of officer ranks.

As of 1950, and later on, in addition to the basic education and advanced training, a part of the personnel mainly completed courses, specialist's training, higher military schools, and postgraduate studies in the areas of geodesy and geography.

The paper analyzes and emphasizes the importance of these activities, both for the former period and for future needs of the Military Geography Institute primarily, and also of geodetic service in general. The analysis shows that this process is characterized by manifest diversity.

The last and small generation of officers, geodetic service engineers, completed their education in 2005. The future of the Military Geography Institute and the geodetic service in general is largely conditioned by the quality and the quantity of the existing and the future personnel.

Key words: *education and advance*d training, officer personnel, geodetic service, the Military Geography Institute.