

S U M M A R I E S

Contribution of Members of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces to UN Multinational Operations

Borjanka Popović

The disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia went along with a number of war conflicts in the period from 1991 to 1999. Wars were waged between nations of the former Yugoslavia, and were marked, primarily, by violent ethnic conflicts. However, apart from being ethnically motivated, these conflicts also had political, economic, and religious elements. Civil wars that spread over the areas of SFRY caused a complete reversal in peacekeeping roles. From a country that was among the first by its contribution to peacekeeping efforts, Yugoslavia became a country in need of an urgent intervention of international peacekeeping forces.

The Dayton Accords put an end to the disintegration of SFRY and five new states were created, among which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, later on renamed as the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. Then, in 2006, Serbia became an independent and sovereign country. After more than ten years of being excluded from UN membership, and put under embargo and complete international isolation, Yugoslavia again became a UN member state, and on 26 June 2002 it started a new era of its contribution to operations for maintenance of peace and security in the world by sending its three military observers to the peacekeeping operation UNMISET in East Timor. The deployment of military observers to Liberia and a medical team to DR Congo in 2003, and then to Ivory Coast and Burundi in 2004, gradually increased the volume of our contribution to UN multinational operations.

Currently, 109 members of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces are engaged in UN mandated multinational operations, as follows: two-member headquarters group and six-member medical team for air evacuation in DR Congo; 4 military observers in Liberia; 3 military observers in Ivory Coast; 1 staff officer, 2 military liaison observers, 6 patrol members and 37 members of infantry platoon in Cyprus; 6 staff officers, 5 members of National Support Element and 36 members of infantry platoon in Lebanon; and 1 military observer in the Middle East.

Key words: *UN, UNMISET, ONUB, MINURCAT, MONUSCO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNTSO*

International Intelligence Cooperation

Raša R. Lazović

International intelligence cooperation became a generally accepted practice in intelligence activity by the end of the 20th century. This was facilitated by the development of communications, the redistribution of political power in the world, and complex global

security environment. In a situation where intelligence objects of interest are diversified and the nature and ways of demonstrating the security threats are changed, intelligence services make use of the international intelligence cooperation as a way to increase their own collection capacities. Apart from undeniable intelligence and political benefits brought by the international intelligence cooperation, this form of the cooperation entails certain intelligence risks. Among other things, intelligence cooperation can be used for evading the supervision of the intelligence services' work and making indirect pressure on the partner side. To fully exploit the advantages of the international intelligence cooperation, it is necessary to clearly define the objectives of the national intelligence policy and establish accurate mechanisms that provide the supervision of the services' activity in this area.

Key words: intelligence activity, information, intelligence information, intelligence cycle, intelligence service, exchange of intelligence, intelligence cooperation

Economic Espionage and New Technologies in Globalized International Community

Slobodan Nešković

Economic espionage in contemporary international constellation includes a great number of specific measures and actions of aggressive nature aimed to make a competitor vulnerable in the world market. Using legal and illegal means, very often incompatible with ethical business postulates, is aimed to eliminate the competitors. Unlike the intelligence activity, the international economic espionage uses all available methods – from media to the most ruthless actions, even in the competition between traditional allies. Global supremacy of the USA, accompanied by triumphalist transoceanic national security policy, has had an effect on radical redesigning of the international community structure. Information-communication resources and the phenomenon of knowledge determine the positions of individual countries in the planetary community. Technologically dominant subjects in the globalization processes establish a new communicological order with abuse of media, public opinion, and other factors of the society. A significant role is played by information infrastructures that inaugurate themselves in all spheres of public life, in the context of pursuing the national interests, which results in postmodern challenges and risks of the international relations. This especially affects small and undeveloped countries, jeopardizing their survival and the foundations of the international system.

Key words: economic espionage, new technologies, information infrastructure, globalization, USA, security, international community

“Freedom Fighters” or “Terrorists”

Thomas A. Müller

This text was published in the Swiss Army's magazine *Military Power Revue* No. 1/2012, pp. 32–41, under the original title „*Freiheitskämpfer*“ oder „*Terroristen*“?.

War in Libya – Course, Characteristics and Belligerents

Marko Pavlović

The period after the World War II, and especially the post Cold War period, are characterized by conflicts within countries themselves and military interventions of great world powers. Wars between states became a rarity. War in Libya waged during 2011 turned from a people's rebellion into a civil war. NATO intervention is also one of the characteristics of this war. The paper chronologically presents the most significant events of this war. For the sake of an easier analysis, the course of the war is divided in three phases. Characteristics of the war, in particular its material-technical factor at the tactical level, are analyzed. The last section of the paper gives a comparative overview of the participants in the armed conflict: the Libyan armed forces, rebel forces, and NATO.

Key words: *War in Libya, war, armed struggle, Libyan armed forces, rebel forces, NATO*

Use of Computer Simulations for Purposes of Protection and Rescue System in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Vladimir Jakovljević and Dragiša Jurišić

Computer software manufacturers worldwide surprise daily by their achievements and discover unlimited possibilities in their applications. This paper aims to show which and what kind of modern technologies are used for purposes of protection and rescue system in the world, and to point to the possibilities available in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with special overview of their armed forces and simulation systems they possess. Through improvement of the existing simulation systems and purchase of new ones, as well as through increased cooperation between the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other departments of the protection and rescue system, significant results may be achieved at the training level for improvement of the overall protection and rescue system of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: *protection and rescue, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, simulation systems, training, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Evolution of NATO Partnership Policy

Radenko Mutavdžić

Partnership is a policy, movement and practice that mark two decades of international relations at the turn of the century, strongly affirming the principles of *cooperative security* as a redefined security concept, in which *reduction of threat*, dialogue,

and cooperation attain the stability of international relations more efficiently than traditional approaches to security, based on the *growth of power*, measured primarily by military force.

NATO partnerships went over an accelerated and complex path of development, from the first responses to the changing nature of security challenges after the Cold War, to the establishment of the Partnership for Peace and its growth, to the current proposals for the development of partnerships with countries and international organizations worldwide, which want to share the responsibility and efforts to secure and advance the collective security.

Political dialogue and sharing of mutual interests, while significant from the beginning of the development of partner relations, currently have much greater significance and are offered to all countries of the world and international organizations that can see mutual interests in it. This is about spreading a security network where NATO wants to be a hub, to keep its leading role, but within very flexible forms of cooperation and accepting respective specificities of partner states.

Key words: NATO, partnerships, Partnership for Peace, cooperative security

Theoretical Aspects of Exploring the Security System Capacities – “Legacy of Ashes”

Zoran Milosavljević and Jovan Krstić

This paper aims to focus on finding a way to enlarge the capacity of the entire security system in all categories it is made of at the national level, with maintaining and developing the democracy at the same time. Substantial increase of the security system capacities is necessary, namely what is most important for symbolic approach to reforms, but also significant for institutional approach to capacity building, and in turn related to a matching bureaucratic approach. Unlike the first approach, which may bring wrong moves in the institutional approach, the latter approach was studied and applied to a relatively large extent. The institutional approach to the reform is a study of political aspects and possibilities of enlarging the capacities of each of the national security systems, and involves the familiarization with the mechanisms of a regulatory state in the security area through “the trinity of main issues of CMR”. Quality implementation of regulation principle by the regulatory state makes a new central institutional profile. The concept of the regulatory state suggests that a modern state puts more emphasis on the use of bodies, rules and standards of adjustment. The definition points to material dimensions of state regulation by using this modern concept. Also, it points to the existence of close relations between new and refined instruments in the form of regulations that did not exist, or at least were not widely used, and supports the transformation of the existing institutions and the development of new regulatory institutions that manage the process according to the concept of post-regulatory state. At the same time this involves the objective pursued: the creation of a safe state, as a follower of the liberal welfare state.

Some authors think that under certain conditions safe states may appear as a new type of considerably formed and independent authoritarianism, which indeed produced significant results in all areas worth observing, analyzing and improving, starting from rightful protection of marginalized and socially excluded groups to the permeation of these qualities into the cores of social institutions, into criminal justice system in particular. In order to achieve this, a legislative approach, namely the regulation, takes place in three areas in which the state is functioning: 1. welfare; 2. labor market, and 3. risk management. The state is also obliged to take new measures in the fight against terrorism and organized crime, which includes the development and application of new knowledge, and also forming of adequate apparatuses for specific war against terrorism, as well as the control over organized crime, with a clear objective to annul them.

Key words: security community, institutional approach, regulatory state, regulatory agency

Basic Characteristics of Political Violence

Hatidža Beriša

Violence as a sociological and socio-historical phenomenon has been an inevitable feature of social community from its origins till today. In spite of different expectations and predictions, the 20th century can be labeled as a century of all sorts of violence. Its consequences in human casualties, material destruction and degradation of the environment can be hardly known. At the beginning of the 21st century, the world is also faced with an alarmingly growing problem of the use of violence as a means to achieve criminal and other illegitimate objectives. Nowadays also such violence jeopardizes fundamental human freedoms and rights, and general security, as well as state sovereignty, territorial integrity, even survival of some states. In the inventory of the most diversified forms of violence, particularly important clearly are separatism and terrorism as extremely cruel form of organized and politically motivated violence. This has become a prevailing internal security problem in a considerable number of countries worldwide, and also a means of achieving different objectives in international relations.

Key words: violence, terrorism, terror, threat, Kosovo and Metohija

Greater Albania – Threat to Regional Stability

Miloje Zdravković

The paper deals with secessionist aspirations of Albanian population at the beginning of the 21st century, with an emphasis put on the period from UNMIK and KFOR taking over the international administration of Kosovo and Metohija on 12 June 1999, till the declaration of “Kosovo independence” on 17 February 2008.

The introductory section of the paper points to the historical dimension of long-standing efforts of Albanians to create a common state under the name of "Greater Albania" or the United Albanian States, including the parts of neighboring territories of Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Greece. Addresses of Albanian intellectuals and the advocates of the idea of "Greater Albania", at the political and military levels, are analyzed. Special attention is given to the emergence and activity of Albanian terrorist organizations, with revealing their true intentions and objectives. Deleterious consequences of these attitudes are stated, which threaten to result in a process of complete self-isolation of Albanians, namely internal confining of Albanian national corpus, with continuing passionatism and conflicts with neighboring nations. With their imprudent actions for the purposes of uniting the "Albanian territories", Albanians threaten to potentially destabilize the entire region and cause a spiral of conflicts, which has been stopped for the time being, to recur.

The topic is completed by an ascertainment that the process of Albanian self-isolation and an attempt to create "Greater Albania" will most probably 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 Albanians themselves.

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

Effect of Air Force and Air Defense Operations on the Physiognomy of Contemporary Armed Conflicts

Miodrag Gordić, Krum Cvetković and Ivan Petrović

Technical and technological innovations made in the 20th century in the area of military technologies saw their widest application in the development of the aids and systems used by air and air defense forces. The importance of these innovations and their application can be best seen through traditional armed conflicts conducted over the last twenty years. Experiences in the involvement of the Air Force and Air Defense in these conflicts constitute a foundation that provides the knowledge of needs and requirements for further development and improvement of the air force and air defense components of modern armed forces.

The paper is divided in two sections. The first section presents a description and comparative analysis of armed conflicts conducted over the last thirty years, and the second section presents an analysis of the effect of the involvement of the air and air defense forces on the physiognomy of contemporary armed conflicts.

Key words: *armed conflict, air force operations, air defense operations*

Problems in Implementation of the Rule Book of Elements, Contents and Standards for Assessing the Condition and Operational and Functional Capabilities of the Serbian Armed Forces

Dragomir Đurić and Ljubiša Marković

The implementation of the Rule Book of Elements, Contents and Standards for Assessing the Condition and Operational and Functional Capabilities of the Serbian Armed Forces over the previous period has clearly revealed all of its deficiencies, pointing to a need to make amendments to the Rule Book.

The paper deals with the most significant problems observed during the implementation of the Rule Book and provides concrete suggestions for defining some articles as a contribution to the preparation of its amendments, which would to a great extent help overcome the problems formerly experienced by the commands, units and institutions.

Key words: assessment of the condition, operational and functional capabilities of the Serbian Armed Forces

Role and Training of the Serbian Armed Forces' Members in Escort

Miloš Veličković and Vladimir Cvetković

Through history, many important persons were, on one hand, objects of recognition, and even fanatical worship, and on the other hand, objects of refutation to even pathological intolerance. With the development of the society, "cult of personality" began ever more to fade, and "untouchability" was becoming ever weaker. These persons ever more often became targets of their non-followers, which sometimes resulted in physical liquidation. A need for protecting such persons, currently called "certain persons", emerged when the threats to their lives intensified. The security assignments were entrusted to the most loyal and most capable people from immediate environment of the person to be protected. In this connection, the paper presents a general summary of security duties with a special overview of the history, general notions, and types of escort.

Key words: armies, escort, security, training, role

Development of Thought in Moving to Multidisciplinarity: Trivial Algebraic Operations

Bojan M. Tomić

The paper explores the ways (indications for methodology) of multidisciplinarity and its practicality. It points to ideas leading to multidisciplinarity, and also presents three equations as three impressive historical examples. The examples are related to the

20th century physics and the military. The thesis is followed by Paul Dirac's reflections on equations. An idea is cited that different ways of writing the same equation may suggest different things, even if they are logically equivalent. This is a result that points to multidisciplinary. The characteristic of multidisciplinary is exactly the observation of the problems from multiple angles. Such approach is also useful within one area. It gives an image of the object of study, which is complemented with experiences of different type, what makes it more complete. When coming across a new notion for the first time, it is useful to study it from various perspectives and get familiar with multiple definitions.

Key words: *multidisciplinarity, equations, discoveries, training*

Documents on Partisans–Ustashas Negotiations in 1943

Mirjana Zorić

This paper, together with the original documents presented in its second section, deals with the preparations of political negotiations between the government of the Independent State of Croatia and the Supreme Headquarters of the National Liberation Army and the National Liberation Movement of Yugoslavia, which were to start in January 1943. At the time (just before the beginning of the enemy operation “Weiss” (Case White), known under a colloquial name – the Battle of Neretva), the Supreme Headquarters, together with the Main Operating Division Group, stayed in the area of West and Central Bosnia, in the heart of the Independent State of Croatia, where partisans established a large free territory late in 1942, in literature known as “Bihać Republic”. This is one of the first papers in the historiography which discusses the partisans–ustashas negotiations in World War II, namely the topic which, same as the partisan–German negotiations, was kept quiet about for decades in Yugoslavia after the war.

Key words: *Yugoslavia, World War II, partisans, ustashas, negotiations*

People Protests in Bosnia and Herzegovina against Austro-Hungarian Violence

Radoslav Gaćinović

Having occupied the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy presented itself as true occupational force and therefore caused a revolt of people, and of advanced intellectual circles of Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular, who were deprived of human rights and freedoms and had to organize illegal cultural institutions and political organizations. Thus the organization “Mlada Bosna” was formed, whose members assassinated the Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne, Franz Ferdinand. Through various forms of protest, students expressed their discontent with the order by not taking off their caps before the state dignitaries, what they were obliged to do by regulations; they painted over German inscriptions on trade stores; and organized strikes and protests in schools. Since 1905, Mitrinović's literary society “Matica” in Mostar produced a significant

number of writers (Slijepčević, Žerajić, Gaćinović). Apart from this society, there was also a political group "Freedom". A society named "Yugoslavia" was founded in Banja Luka, and in 1912, in Sarajevo, police found a program of "National Unity Youth Club", which included a decision on the creation of a Yugoslav state. A number of such programs were found and a number of societies exposed, and all of them were relying on the "National Unity" of Belgrade. The most influential person in these societies was Miloš Pjanić. Apart from such societies, there were also scout troops and secret sections comprising up to five members.

Key words: Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, protests, violence, discontent, strike