

S U M M A R I E S

Arab World on the Road to Democracy

Zdravko Zeljković

Today's Arab world is trapped between autocratic regimes and illiberal societies, and neither of the two options is fertile ground for democracy. Dynamics between the two forces has created a political climate packed with religious extremism and violence. This is a flow opposite to the historical process of a larger part of the world, where liberalism has generated democracy, and democracy has encouraged liberalism. The Arab road has instead produced dictatorship, which has generated terrorism, which is just the most visible manifestation of this dysfunctional relationship between the state and the society. Furthermore, there are also economic paralysis, social stagnation, and intellectual poverty.

The Middle East is in sharp contrast with the rest of the world where freedom and democracy have increasingly taken root over two last decades. Why is this? Why is this region the world's political cripple? Why has it resisted so strongly and lagged so much behind modern societies? Bin Laden had an answer to these questions – Arab regimes have had issues because they are not Islamic enough.

In the West, some have maintained that Islam is a religion of repression and regress. Serious analysts have argued that the problem is more complex, but that Islam still encourages authoritarianism. The core of the problem is in the lack of religious authority in Islam, not its domination.

The true problem is not in the Muslim world in general, but in the Middle East. The paper offers possible grounds for such a situation: 1. Arab mentality; 2. unsuccessful policy leading nowhere; 3. failure of economy – the problem is in wealth, not in poverty; 4. fear of westernization – a mix of fascination with and rejection of the West has completely disoriented the Arab world; 5. increase of religious influence – in a time when the future is uncertain, fundamentalism connects people with tradition, which reduces confusion.

While important religious reforms are not the key, but economic and political reforms, whenever the society was modernized, the churches were forced to adapt to the world around them.

Key words: religion, Islam, Islamic fundamentalism, terrorism, autocracy, Arab world, Middle East

Geopolitics of the People's Republic of China

Momčilo Sakan

The paper first points to several world illusions that characterized the last decades of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century, and then to general characteristics of China as a modern state, and to its geopolitical ambitions.

Among numerous world illusions (surprises, delusions), the author primarily points out: the demolition of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of two Germanies; breaking up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY); dissolution of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR); domination of the United States of America (USA); and rapid rise of the Republic of China. He especially addresses the sudden rise of China from an agrarian, undeveloped country to a modern state that by many indicators has placed itself in the second place in the international community – immediately after the United States of America.

The section of the paper dealing with geographical, demographic and historical characteristics of China particularly points to specific features of Chinese region, characteristics of the world's most numerous population, and very long history of the Chinese civilization. It describes also the social and political system and skills of Chinese governance, and its intensive social, economic, military, cultural and overall development over the last quarter-century.

The section on geopolitical ambitions addresses the basic features of the Chinese geopolitics, which may be metaphorically compared to the great "Road of Silk", symbolizing the economic and trade superpower and the communication with the rest of the world, and to the Great Wall of China, which guards the distinctiveness of Chinese culture and tradition from the rest of the world. It also points to the main features of the Chinese geopolitics, among which the political stability, the military, economic and technological power, and the strength of the national spirit take the central position.

Key words: geopolitics of China, rise of China, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Group 77, BRIKS, geopolitical ambitions, illusion

"Post-Cold War" Changes in Security and Strategic Concepts of the Russian Federation

Miroslav Mladenović, Zoran Kilibarda and Slađan Milosavljević

In the last twenty years the world has undergone serious changes, unfortunately not in positive direction. The collapse of the bipolar system and the establishment of one bloc hegemony – NATO headed by the USA, has not only failed to establish more stable and secure international relations, but, on the contrary, it has corresponded with the greatest insecurity and uncertainty of the mankind ever since World War II till the present day. After the "counter-balance" disappeared, there has been open political, economic, even direct military, interference by the Alliance states in the sovereignty of many countries. Consequently, the world's conflicting potential has largely increased.

Apart from the threats present from earlier, the contemporary world is faced with a series of new, formerly unknown or marginal, ones. The most notable among them are: uncontrolled escalation of armed conflicts; international terrorism; proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; expansion of drugs trafficking; illegal cross-border migrations; human trafficking and trafficking in human organs; piracy; criminalization of different areas of living; etc. The economic and financial crises have additionally warned the world of the limitedness of natural resources and, in the most serious form,

posed the issue of the fight for preservation, or conquest of areas rich in raw minerals. Apart from the current courses of action in the fight for control over the natural resources, both new methods of action and new areas of contest are emerging (Arctic, Antarctic ...; above and under the Earth's surface; on the sea, and under the sea bottom), over which the interests of great powers will be increasingly conflicting. Michael Klare, the author of well-known books "Blood and Oil" and "Resource Wars", convincingly evokes a growing hunger for resources by the picturesque title of his latest book "Race for What's Left: Global Scramble for the World's Last Resources". For success in this new competition in strength and skills, new strategic concepts are required. Some have already been created and preliminarily tested; others are being prepared for implementation and corrected "on the go" based on the performance of already proved solutions; still others are being hurriedly shaped. Understandably, along with this, what actual and potential rivals do related to this, or what their activities suggest, is watched closely.

Key words: security, strategic concepts, Russian Federation

Resolving the Military Personnel Redundancy – Experiences of the United Kingdom, the USA and France

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The process of adapting the human resources of the transition countries' defense systems and armed forces to generally accepted and internationally established standards and rules of conduct of the modern military organizations necessarily demands the existing strength in professional members to be reduced to standardized level, but at the same time imposes a need for adequate care of the military personnel redundancy that will be generated as a result.

Key words: military personnel redundancy, way of resolving the military personnel redundancy, United Kingdom, USA, France

Global Communication: Freedom of Speech and Security

Goran Vasilevski

The right of a freely spoken word and the possibility for free expression are the highest ideals of mankind and are closely related to the right to live and the right of freedom and security. The word and the expression, i.e. the communication, make sense only when perceived and they have effect according to their interpretation. The things said or expressed can influence the individuality, and hence imply the national, regional or international security.

From Socrates to Jesus and from Giordano Bruno to Salman Rushdie and Julian Assange, it has been confirmed that freely spoken thought, even as an art expression, depends on the way it is interpreted. Free expression can directly threaten the security of the one who manifests it, and at the same time can cause security processes in a society.

Today, the unaffected communication as one of the marks of globalization enables access to information of any kind and form. At the same time, there is a need to address greater attention to the relation between the freedom of speech and expression and the security, especially through direct communication among different cultures and social orders.

Key words: freedom of speech, freedom of expression, Internet, global communication, security

Strategic Management of National Development

Biljana Stojković

The views presented in this paper have resulted from years of interdisciplinary research in the strategic development of the Republic of Serbia, including a historical-comparative analysis of a total sample of 533 documents of different contents, related to national development. In addition, a qualitative analysis of the contents of 74 strategic documents, passed in the Republic of Serbia in 2000-2010 period, has been done. The paper presents the results of the above mentioned analysis concerning the existence of written documents that could be identified as visions and political programs, but also the lack of long-term plans and strategies of the development of the Serbian state and nation, starting from the 5th century A.C. till today. The paper, among other things, contains a sublimation and systematization of different theoretical approaches to strategic management, which may be applied in practice, not only in the preparation of the national development strategy, but may be useful in the education process of the Management in Defense Studies and the Strategy Department in the Military Academy of the University of Defense.

Key words: strategy, management, plan, nation, development

Performance Indicators Ensuring the Quality of Research Process in Military Sciences

Zoran Krsmanović, Nenko Brkljač and Miroslav Talijan

Strategic management in the defense system identifies the highest hierarchical goals from which lower development objectives are derived to be accomplished. For certain specific objectives to be accomplished, it is necessary to carry out research tasks. Not all research results are equally relevant for the defense system development. More important are those results the performance of which contributes more to the accomplishment of strategic goals in the defense system. That is why the assurance of research process quality indirectly brings the harmonization of the research results performance indicators with the highest defense system development objectives. In practice, the management of research process is often identified with the management of research task. To clarify the difference, the research process performance indicators have been defined regardless of the kind, type, and complexity of the research task. The achievement of the research process performance indicators prevents any errors that subsequently might be hard to correct.

Key words: indicators, performance, research process, military sciences

Social Media and Defense System

Ksenija Đurić-Atanasievski and Zoran Bobar

Social media have changed the mode of communication in the 21st century and created a unique possibility of interaction between users, which is especially important for different types of organizations. The paper discusses the characteristics of social media, such as quality of information – announcement, communicators, or techniques and tools in the users' interaction. The emphasis is put on the use of some social media in the defense system, as well as the specificity of the access of the Defense Ministry and the armed forces to social media.

The Serbian Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces have been present in social networks and social media for a number of years already. The paper presents an analysis of objectives, communication requirements and procedures, which represent the bases of the presence of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense in social networks, as well as an analysis of techniques and tools and the organization of the Serbian defense system's appearance, with the aim to find an adequate presence model. It especially points to the need of normative regulation of all these matters in the near future, in order to respond to risks and challenges of security institutions' presence in open and global social media.

Key words: social media, social networks, defense system access to social media

Effects of Military Technology on the Historical Development and Future of Towns in Europe

Dragan Šiniković

As many progressive shifts that the humanity have had in its historical development, in particular as regards the production of material goods and humanization of relations, as much, if not even more, intensively the forces and means of destruction and violence have been developed. Through their actions these forces have brought people into a situation to, for the sake of their protection and security, get maximally involved in the development of the overall system of defense and protection. Hence the phenomenon that almost daily the list of objective or potential dangers is filled with new ones, which exceed those formerly observed and recorded by their range of possible action and destruction. These records contain dangers generated, or which may be generated, both in war and peacetime environment. In effect, because daily huge amounts of money are globally allocated to "arms race", most of scientific inventions are first of all used for military purposes, which necessarily is directly reflected on the development of a town as a seat of government, administration, management, wealth, and its forms. As regards physical structures of towns, there is an opinion that work techniques, production technologies and new energies; military technologies and military techniques; techniques

of traffic, movement and communication; techniques of building and structures; techniques of communal infrastructures – all are basic common grounds of technology and techniques with physical structure of a town.

It is not possible to view the events in the development processes of towns out of the time context (production forces' development level; military technology development level achieved; method of warfare; political and military alliances; social and economic environment; architectural-urban development concepts of towns; etc.), and therefore the basic nature of research is connected to a historical approach in all areas.

According to the aforementioned, within the framework of the overall development of military technologies and warfare techniques certain key historical moments may be pointed out, which may be said to be a turning point in town urban planning, that is which had significant impact on the development and shaping of towns in periods following their emergence: switch from nomadic to stationary form of dwelling (so-called agricultural revolution); advent and use of fire arms (conventional armament), to the end World War II inclusive; advent and use of nuclear weapons till the end of the 20th century; advent and use of space and information technologies with use of highly destructive and precision weapons (stand-off actions, "smart bombs", cruise missiles, laser weapons).

Key words: development of towns, military technology, war, fortifications, fights for settlements

Food Safety – Case Study

Saša B. Jović

Food is an important factor of economic, social and political stability of the world. The qualitative aspect of nutrition of socially and materially affected population on the territory of the City of Belgrade is this paper's subject of research, as a case study of food safety.

The Military Institution "Dedinje" operates on the principle of income generation and distribution, and therefore the management of this significant business entity within the defense system makes efforts to streamline their operations through their everyday activities, and to achieve positive economic balance.

In order to provide an existential minimum for socially and materially affected population on the territory of the City of Belgrade, distribution of free meals has been organized to fulfill 50 % of an adult person's daily needs in food. In 2012, free meals were prepared by the Military Institution "Dedinje".

Two key standards providing for food safety are NASSR system and ISO 22000. By applying microbiological criteria, the Belgrade City Institute of Public Health carried out a sanitary supervision of food products, equipment and utensils for food distribution, and of persons distributing the free meals, as well as analyzed those by standard microbiological analyses.

Key words: Military Institution "Dedinje", free meal, food safety, microbiological criteria

Gender Equality in IT Services

Danijela D. Protić

Progress in information and communication technologies affects everyday life of the modern man. Today, a wide variety of information becomes available to almost everyone. Still, because of tradition, religion, language skills, gender, or policies, a large number of people cannot take advantage of globalization enabling the information access. The research worldwide shows a lack of data confirming or denying the existence of gender inequality imposed by the development of information and communication technologies. This paper presents the results of research on gender equality in IT services of Serbian companies and organizations. The study was conducted through anonymous survey of 96 IT professionals employed in banks, telecommunication and IT companies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and universities in Serbia. Respondents answered questions about age, gender, education and position in their respective organizations. In the last section of the questionnaire they commented on advantages and disadvantages of their business activities and offered suggestions for changes. The results of this study are compared with research results in the world.

Key words: *gender equality, IT services, IT professionals*

Development of Thought in Moving to Multidisciplinarity: Turning Point for Artificial Intelligence

Bojan M. Tomić

The paper discusses in what way the idea of multidisciplinarity has influenced the development and streams of research in artificial intelligence. It follows its history from its advent to the occurrence of key deadlocks that threatened to discontinue further progress. The significance of artificial intelligence for the military is reflected in the capability of conducting the operations with no human losses and with reduced use of energy sources. Many disciplines have been involved in the development of this area. One of the characteristics of artificial intelligence is continuous reliance and comparison of the research to knowledge in neuroscience and knowledge related to learning processes. Marvin Minsky's idea on the way the human brain learns is presented. The focus of the paper is an analysis of the turning point in the development of artificial intelligence. Innovative knowledge leading to the resolution of the problem is pointed out. This approach comes from Marvin Minsky and his ability to deeply understand the development and research crisis where the area of artificial intelligence has been.

Key words: *artificial intelligence, robots, multidisciplinarity, neural networks*

1943 Battles of Neretva and Sutjeska – Controversies and Open Questions

Mirjana Zorić

While seventy years have passed since two greatest battles were fought in the Yugoslav theater during World War II, the whole truth about these battles has not been presented yet in our historiography even up to this day. Regardless of the fact that ideological black-and-white presentations of the 1941–1945 “National Liberation War”, which for decades after the war dominated the domestic historical literature, were replaced, when archives were opened and other sources “flooded” in 1980s and 1990s, with somewhat “more objective” tones, of course to the measure allowed by preservation, availability and credibility of historical sources, still present in the historiography are certain controversies, open questions, factographic blanks, even incomplete and unilateral interpretations, among them those “burdened” with ideological deposits and glory-getting approaches reminiscent of the first decades after the war.

This paper is based primarily on the sources (documents) of national and foreign provenance (among them also those that have not yet been subjected to scientific verification), which help in an attempt to bring some new light and a new aspect in the interpretation of these battles. The paper uses also a great number of German documents for the purpose of highlighting these battles from the perspective of German commanding, since this aspect has so far been under-represented in our historiography. Namely, for decades, only victories of the liberation movement under the leadership of communists had been written about in our literature, not taking account, for the sake of objectivity and complete historical truth, of how these events had been seen by the other, “adversary” side, or how that side had behaved in certain situations.

The paper is dedicated to the seventieth anniversary of the battles of Neretva and Sutjeska rivers. Hopefully, we have made some contribution to more complete, more authentic and more credible interpretation. It is now up to younger historians to continue searching for the historical truth, not only as regards these battles, because this is the least what historical science can and need to offer.

Key words: liberation movement, partisans, chetnicks, plans, offensives, operations, negotiations

Duke Petar Bojović on the Crucifixion of Politics and Ethics

Božidar Jovović

The paper presents a summary of the most significant data on the life of Duke Petar Bojović. It cites many interesting events from decisive times for Serbia during the most recent wars in its history. In these events, the central personality is Duke Bojović and his human and soldierly fate.

Key words: Duke, the Balkan Wars, Kumanovo, Drina River, Kolubara River, Albania, Shkoder, Thessalonica Front