

S U M M A R I E S

Ethnic Conflicts in Lebanon

Dina Stefanović and Goran Grubić

The paper deals with ethnic and religious conflicts in Lebanon, particularly focusing on the impact of external forces and religious teachings on the course and intensity of the violence. At the beginning the paper examines the role of religion in conflicts and roots of ethno-religious conflicts in Lebanon. Then, it discusses the factions and the participants in the civil war, as well as the key external factors that led to the transformation of the civil war into a prolonged international conflict. The final section of the paper summarizes the factors that led to the change in the situation after 2000, and presents the current inter-ethnic and inter-religious situation in Lebanon, with an overview of the prospects of further development.

Apart from considering the immanent factors of inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflict in Lebanon, the paper emphasizes the role of external forces and international conflicts in contributing to the internal fragmentation of Lebanese society.

Keywords: Lebanon, conflict, religion, ideology

Analysis of Solutions to Social Conflicts in the Countries of Western Europe and the Balkans

Veljko Potparić, Ivan Gvozdenović and Ivana Pavlović

This paper supports the idea of excluding the use of force in present and future social conflicts worldwide. In addition, the idea of perennial peace, which is neither realistic nor based on scientific principles, should be excluded as a starting assumption. It should be understood in the first place that the conflicts and changes are inevitable components of social relations. Then the identification of possibilities and ways to solve them, and the termination of the devastating potential for conflict, become hugely important. The paper covers a wide range of social conflicts. Most of conflicting elements and their dynamics are the same, regardless of whether they are interpersonal conflicts or conflicts between states. Also mentioned are the risk factors that impede a quality approach to resolving the social conflicts, which would create the possibility for developing prevention and intervention programs that would influence the actual process of solving the social conflicts as well as the selection of resources that could contribute to their resolution.

Keywords: social conflict, peace, violence, conflict management, peaceful means

Islamic Factor in the West Balkans in Geopolitical Concepts of Western Powers and Islamic Centers of Power

Miroslav M. Talijan, Milinko S. Vračar and Dragan M. Jevtić

Civilizational stereotypes of the ideological incompatibility and traditional discord of Christian and Islamic civilizations cannot explain the occasional partnership arrangements in the Balkans between the great powers of Western (post)Christian civilization and religious and political centers of Islamic civilization, as well as the Western powers' assuming the role of protector of Balkan Muslims in conflicts with local Christians. This phenomenon is still evident in a specific Balkan territorial whole called the "Western Balkans". It is populated with substantial and influential Muslim minority, and is characterized by its political, economic and security instability. Acknowledging the civilizational postulates in explaining the social phenomena, the explanation of this phenomenon should, however, be looked for in the sphere of rational and piercingly realistic geopolitical views of great Western powers directed towards the Balkans, as well as the role of the Islamic factor in their geopolitical concepts. Therefore, this paper, through an analysis of the impact of certain aspects of the Islamic factor on the most important features of the geopolitical position of the "Western Balkans", seeks to more closely, through the prism of geopolitical observations, explain and predict further courses of development of the civilizationally inconceivable geopolitical alliances in this area.

Keywords: the Balkans, the Western Balkans, geopolitics, the Islamic factor, the great powers, religious and political centers of the Islamic civilization

International Criminal Justice after World War II

Dragan Jovašević

This year marks the seventieth anniversary of the end of the most terrible war in the history of mankind. Namely, after six years of worldwide hostilities, the Nazi and fascist countries, primarily Germany and Japan, finally signed the capitulation. This ended the state of war, but the assessment of the true scale of this human tragedy continued for years later. In this light also the operation of international judicial bodies – the international military tribunals in Nuremberg and Tokyo – should be seen, where the criminal responsibility was judged and, for the first time in the history of human civilization, punishments were pronounced and enforced to perpetrators of the most serious international crimes committed during war operations, especially against civilians and prisoners of war.

Keywords: World War, international law, violation, crimes, tribunal, responsibility, punishment

The Danube Region and the Determinants of the Climate Change Policy

Dragoljub C. Todić

In terms of resources and development potential, the Danube river basin region, including nineteen countries, is one of the most important regions of the EU. The Danube Strategy is an important foothold, frame and instrument of development policy and regional cooperation. The second pillar of the Danube Strategy, with its three priority areas, is related to the environmental protection of the region, including the climate change. The main objective of this paper is to examine if any presumptions exist for defining common policies of the countries of the region in the area of climate changes. Accordingly, the paper presents basic elements relevant for understanding the situation in the field of climate change in the countries of the Danube region (emissions of greenhouse gases, emission tendencies, indicators of hazards due to climate change, the share of nuclear energy production, participation in international treaties, and the EU membership or the prospects of the EU membership), as well as an overview of EU objectives on climate change ("2020").

In conclusion, it is estimated that the possibility of defining a common climate change policy of the Danube region countries are limited, primarily due to the huge differences in the level of economic development and the related respective interests. However, the existing cooperation framework, defined by international treaties on and relevant to climate change, provide the basis for cooperation and joint action of the countries, especially in the part referent to climate change adaptation measures. The EU membership of the countries in the region, or the prospects for this organization membership of the countries of the region, as well as the leading position of the EU in the field of climate change policies, further support this conclusion.

Keywords: the Danube river, the Danube Region, the Danube Strategy, development indicators, climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases, international environmental treaties, Kyoto Protocol, Sofia Convention, European Union

Intelligence Services as Agents of a Coup

Miloš Milenković and Veljko Blagojević

Intelligence services, as part of the state apparatus that is basically designed to collect important information needed for decision-making, represent also an important tool for states to achieve strategic interests beyond its borders. In achieving these strategic objectives imposed on them by the government, intelligence services conduct different types of operations abroad, even those that are not solely of intelligence nature. Such actions of intelligence services are called subversive or non-intelligence actions, and are carried out through various forms, among which is an overthrow. The subject of this paper is overthrows that are accomplished by execution of a coup, in which intelligence services can have, and usually do have, their place and role. In practice, a coup is usually prepared and executed by such more powerful intelligence services that are both

organizationally and financially capable of this type of complex action. As one of agents of a coup, intelligence services are involved in all phases of its implementation. Their role, although important for the ultimate success of the coup, usually remains insufficiently known to the general public, because of the nature of their activities. Nevertheless, it is possible to identify methods by which intelligence services exercise their role of agents of the coup.

Keywords: intelligence services, subversive activity, overthrow, coup

Public relations policy in the defence system

Srđan Blagojević, Mihailo Zogović and Milivoje Pajović

Policy, as a process of organizing and directing the human society, has a key role in establishing and developing the defence system of a country and is one of the most important factors of its operation. It is therefore important that every defence system has a developed public relations policy as a separate function that is very different from the usual communication with news agencies and periodic implementation of propagandistic activities. In this paper, we will discuss important factors of public relations policy in the defence system, as a complex subsystem of the security system and the political system in general.

Keywords: privacy, publicity, public relations, defence system, political system

Legal Framework of OSCE Activities within the Domain of Military and Political Dimension of Security in the Republic of Serbia

Ivan Joksić, Marko Mojašević and Jelena Matijašević Obradović

The termination of the Cold War, which mark the second half of the 20th century, is in close connection with the collapse of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that belonged to the military pact known as the Warsaw Pact. The crisis of the real socialism also affected Yugoslavia, which was outside the blocks that divided Europe. The most sensitive area in which the first traces of the crisis arise is the sector of security and security services, both civilian and military. Manifest political and military changes have led to the development of a new security concept in Europe. One organization whose activities contribute to establishing and maintaining the necessary level of security in European countries is the OSCE. This organization has completely changed its role in the context of European integration processes, especially with Eastern European countries joining the European Union. On the other hand, our country is in the accession phase of joining the European Union, which is largely reflected in its relationship with the European institutions and organizations in the security domain. Therefore, one of unavoidable issues is the activity of the OSCE in the field of political and military dimensions of the security in the Republic of Serbia.

The collapse of the Eastern bloc significantly contributed to the fact that formerly diverging interests of the OSCE now become common in order to provide a decisive response to new risks, threats and challenges. Serbia, as a country that is rapidly moving towards the European Union, is committed to the cooperation with the OSCE, especially when it comes to the reform process and achieving high standards of democracy in all domains of the society. It does this through partnership and successful cooperation, primarily with the two OSCE missions in its territory – the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the OSCE Mission to Kosovo, but also with other missions in the region.

Proceeding from the fact that the consideration of the security problems requires a multidisciplinary approach, the authors decided to study the available international and regional legal instruments in this field. The paper also covers political agreements that represent a framework of OSCE activity in Europe. Therefore it is of utmost importance to draw attention to their basic elements, and general and specific importance for establishing and maintaining the necessary level of cooperation between the OSCE and Serbia.

Keywords: OSCE, Serbia, treaties, agreements, security, military and political cooperation

Guidelines for the Development of Strategy for Securing the Cyberspace

Dejan V. Vuletić

The strategy for securing the cyberspace, created as a result of the challenges of a modern information society, is a proactive instrument intended to protect organizations and citizens against various forms of threats in the cyberspace. The paper analyzes the strategies and policies for securing the cyberspace of certain countries in the international community, which have reached a high degree of development of the information society and are exposed to numerous risks in the cyberspace. The final part of the paper offers suggestions that should help the Republic of Serbia to develop a national strategy for securing the cyberspace.

Keywords: cyberspace, strategies, cyber security, information and communication technology

Climate Change and National Defense

Vladimir M. Cvetković, Sandra Z. Vučić and Jasmina Gačić

Climate change, as one of the greatest challenges facing the contemporary society, continues to attract the attention of both political and scientific community for a rather long time. The variability of climate change consequences, as well as their effects on the environment and humanity, are on the agenda of most international conferences, and discussions on possible strategies for reducing their impact have been held

both at national and international levels. However, most of these discussions are restricted mainly to the effects of climate change caused in the environment and, in this framework, to the effects that such changes might have on people's lives in terms of availability of basic supplies and resources. It had been rather long before the consideration of the impact of climate change exceeded the scope of environmental study, and in recent years the awareness of the impacts of climate change on the organization and functioning of national defense, especially in developed countries, has significantly increased. The changed nature of threats poses high standards before systems of defense in terms of capacities and capabilities for providing an effective response. The fact that climate change is affecting different segments of human civilization, which ultimately has an impact on the fulfillment of the mission of defense, necessarily imposes the need to put more efforts in addressing this issue in the future. Therefore, this paper aims, by considering some of the dominant climate change tendencies, to explore their impact on the functioning of the defense in the changing environmental conditions.

Keywords: climate change, defense, conflicts, emergencies, security

The Most Significant Influences on the Defense Capability of the Republic of Serbia (Criteria for Determining the Size of Armed Forces in Peace and Wartime)

Slobodan Mišović

Many factors have an influence on the defense capability of every country, including the Republic of Serbia. They can be classified into three main groups: external, internal, and demographic. Each of these groups exerts different influences, in terms of their transparency, number, and importance. In the contemporary international community, many elements in the domain of defense of large and developed countries are joined, and in small and underdeveloped countries they have been transferred to or dependent on collective defense systems. Especially important is the group of demographic factors, according to which the scope/size of armed forces is determined in contemporary circumstances, as the basic postulate of defense of the highest values of a country/society. It is therefore necessary to more closely define the concept of "defense", in order to approach to further consideration of its function and the forces to perform it.

In the international community there are three main criteria by which the scope/size of the armed forces of every country is determined or calculated: the size of the territory, the scope of the mobilization efforts of the population and the number of strategic approaches to be closed by the armed forces at all times. They are directly conditioned by: the position of the country in the international community, and the country's socio-political and economic capability. Based on these criteria and the above-mentioned elements the paper examines all relevant influences on the defense capability of Serbia.

Keywords: defense, factors, elements, mobilization efforts of the population, population density, quantitative factors of population, influencing factors, consequences, defense capability

What Type of Armed Forces Do We Need?

Božidar Forca

The model, organization and strength of armed forces are an issue of strategic importance for any country. At crucial times, of course, the question of the country's armed forces comes on the agenda. This paper presents a subjective assessment of the author on the reform of the Serbian Armed Forces in the period 2006-2011. During this period the author held important positions in the General Staff and the Ministry of Defense, which are directly related to the topic of the paper.

Keywords: Armed Forces, manning model, strength, professionalization, financing

Methods of Inspection Supervision of the Serbian Armed Forces' Operational Capabilities

Goran Radovanović and Samed M. Karović

The paper describes methods and techniques of inspection supervision of the Serbian Armed Forces' operational capabilities. Realistic assessment of operational capabilities is a key element for successful planning of employment of the Serbian Armed Forces' units in different types of operations. The requirement for realistic identification of operational capabilities is a choice of methods for collecting the relevant data in order to obtain an objective assessment of current operational capabilities.

With applying certain methods, the focus is on designing a tool that can measure the manifestations of operational capabilities' elements. To evaluate the operational capabilities, it is necessary to apply different methods and techniques, whereby a realistic picture of the operational capabilities of the Serbian Armed Forces' units and commands is obtained.

Keywords: Serbian Armed Forces, inspection, inspection supervision, contents analysis method, observation method, testing method

Mutual Relation, Difference and Influence of Certain Terms in the Art of War on the Development of Military Doctrine

Ranko Mačkić, Vangel Milkovski and Miroslav Ostojčić

One of the principal notions of the art of war is "armed struggle". The redefinition of this key notion would result in defining other related notions. On the other hand, this would result in the shift of the focus of understanding of one theory, and would contribute to the theoretical building of the art of war as a science. This concept would directly determine the contents and scope of derived and other terms and result in positive changes in existing views and principles of the science of defense.

Doctrinal practice can only be successful if it is theoretically well-founded and if it does not overlook the facts. The doctrine is not an opinion about something past or present. To necessary extent, it relies on empirical facts and its views are primarily focused on the future that must include hypothetically imagined reality.

Without theoretical thinking there is no progress and, therefore, even the slightest advance in this field is socially useful and justified. *No theory precedes practice in absolute sense, just as pure practice does not precede any theory. In fact, a certain lower development stage of practice is a condition for building a higher, new theory, which is, in turn, the requirement to promote the old practice to a higher level. (B. Šešić).*

In order to objectively identify the problem of defining the terms used in doctrinal documents and the art of war as a whole, the paper analyzes a number of definitions of national military authors, as well as those from the West and the East.

A law of life is: to change what you have, you must change what you are doing, and to change what you are doing, you have to change what you think.

Keywords: struggle, armed struggle, combat operations, fight, battle and operation

Environmental Protection during Armed Conflicts

Mirko R. Jovanović

Environment is a term which is ever more often used in the media, and in recent years also in everyday communication of ordinary people. However, there is a small number of those who are aware of the need for environmental protection even in peacetime conditions, while during armed conflict almost nobody cares about pollution and long-term destruction of the environment. In international humanitarian law, there are just a few rules that directly protect the environment. These rules can be found in the 1977 Additional Protocol I to 1964 ENMOD Convention and the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons, as well as its Protocol III on Incendiary Weapons. There are also a number of binding rules that indirectly protect the environment, and the most important are some general principles of international humanitarian law, which derive their force from their customary nature and thus are applicable to all countries. Indirectly, the environment is also protected by some contractual obligations, such as the 1907 Hague Regulations, the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians, and the Additional Protocol I.

In order to provide practical explanation based on examples of the effects of an armed conflict on the environment, the paper first defines basic terms, and then, using the example of the NATO aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), explains the role and importance of international humanitarian law for the protection of the environment during armed conflicts.

Keywords: aggression, international humanitarian law, NATO, the environment, direct protection, indirect protection, cluster munitions, depleted uranium

System of Values of the Serbian Armed Forces' Members in the Context of Social Reform

Dragana Alargić

The interest in studying the values within social sciences, especially in the domain of psychology, has a great theoretical and practical significance. One reason is their relative stability, which enables better predictions of future human behavior and social tendencies than based on the knowledge of other dispositions and personality features. The ongoing socio-political and economic reform of our society, including the reforms that the Serbian Armed Forces have undergone, undoubtedly leave trace in the system of values; therefore, the study of values is an ongoing social and cognitive issue that requires a scientific answer.

Following the changes in the society and the reforms the Serbian Armed Forces had undergone, an extensive research was carried out in the period from 2006 to 2008, which, among other things, focused on two main issues:

1. What is the existing structure of values and what values the members of the Serbian Armed Forces attach the greatest importance to, in the situation of the ongoing reform of the Armed Forces and the transition of the country.

2. Has there been, and in what way, any change of the system of values of the Serbian Armed Forces' members, resulting from the ongoing social, political, security and other circumstances and changes in the society, as compared to the period immediately preceding the commencement of the reform process.

The research was a field exploratory study, based on a cross-sectional model. The analysis of data, in addition to the correlation and multivariate analysis, included a qualitative descriptive and statistical comparative analysis. The research was conducted in a suitable sample of examinees, which included about 10% of the Serbian Armed Forces' professional members.

A set of independent variables was related to certain personality features, as well as to socio-demographic characteristics, while a set of dependent variables was related to a system of values (31 singular values). The following instruments were used in research of independent variables: Eysenck Questionnaire A, C, BESK and EPQ Personality Test, as well as a test for studying the self-concept dimensions (Genself-40), whereas a specially designed questionnaire was used for research of socio-demographic characteristics. A list of 31 values that was applied in earlier value system researches in the military environment was used for research of dependent variables, i.e. the value system.

This paper presents only a part of results relating to the structure and changes in the value system of the Serbian Armed Forces' members. The research has shown that when it comes to preferences of the tested values manifestations, social values dominate: family, justice, honor, self-respect, national security, education, human rights, responsibility, happiness and economic prosperity of the country.

The structure of the tested manifest values (31 values) can be explained through a small number of latent values (5 factors): 1. rational-humanist value orientation, 2. freedom-loving spirit and patriotism, 3. success and family safety, 4. religiousness and traditionalism, 5. cultural hedonism vs family ties.

When it comes to the direction of change, the research has shown that there is a tendency of general values, such as humanism and patriotism, to remain stable over time, indicating that these are terminal values. These values are highly ranked and accepted by most of the examinees in this research, indicating a positive humanistic and patriotic value profile of the Armed Forces members.

Keywords: system of values, personality features, the Serbian Armed Forces, defense reform

Level of Interest in the Active Reserve Service

Nebojša V. Nikolić

Huge conceptual changes in the way of manning the armed forces, such as the introduction of professionalization, the abolition of compulsory military service, the introduction of the concept of active reserve, as well as other factors, create the need for consideration and resolution of new types of problems relating to manning of the Armed Forces' units and organizations within the Ministry of Defense. The root of the problem is basically the stochastic nature of the size and structure of the human contingent ready to be, on a voluntary basis, contractually engaged for a specific time in the military service through the mechanism of active reserves. The concept of active reserves raises many questions, not only in terms of military organization, but also regarding the legal employment status of citizens. One of the first and fundamental questions is what is the level of interest and willingness to join the active reserves.

This paper presents the results of research in the level of interest in the active reserve service in the Republic of Serbia, which was conducted in late 2014.

Keywords: Armed Forces, manning, active reserves, level of interest in military service

Impact of the Operational Environment on Cyber Threats

Rade V. Slavković and Dejan V. Kršljanin

The changed role of the military in contemporary conflicts and new tendencies in the consideration of issues of security and defense activities of the society have led to addressing much greater attention to the importance of the environment in which these activities are performed as compared to any former historical epoch.

Through its manifestation, cyber threat can cause great damage to the community, including the military organization system that is a part of the country's security system. Information security is put at risk by the manifestation of cyber threats, and the physiology of contemporary armed conflicts and military operations is largely shaped by the way the information is used and protected. The threat may come from the environment in which the community operates, and therefore, it is necessary to study the impact of factors and dimensions of the environment on cyber threats.

The impact of the dimensions of the operational environment on cyber threats, which act from that environment, has become ever more relevant. Potential risks are constantly present and may affect the security of information anywhere, at any time, with no specific reason and without notice. How to confront the dangers that pose threats from the cyberspace is a question that requires an answer in all areas of human activities, and, in military terms, may represent a key factor in achieving the desired end state.

Keywords: contemporary operational environment, dimensions of the operational environment, cyber threats, protection of information

Pulse Laser Range Finder for Military Applications

Dušan D. Joksimović, Janko M. Cvijanović and Nebojša Ž. Romčević

The introductory part of the paper briefly explains factors of armed struggle and describes in more detail the technical factor involving the weapon efficiency increase obtained through the improvement of the sighting device, where the laser range finder is applied. Presented are some characteristics of the laser range finder which is an integral part of the M-84 fire control system. The basic concept of the laser range finder is analyzed. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the characteristics of the transmitting and receiving parts. The impact of the flash supply voltage change on the number and energy of the emitted laser pulses is analyzed. The influence of temperature on the generation of the laser beam is also analyzed. The module of the normalized transfer function of the receiver was experimentally determined, and the equivalent bandwidth of the receiver calculated. For the given detection probability of the useful signal and the probability of the number of occurrences of the false signal the required minimum signal/noise ratio of the receiver was calculated. The signal/noise ratio of the receiver for different meteorological visibility conditions was calculated by means of numerical simulation. The influence of the atmosphere on the propagation of the emitted laser radiation was also analyzed. The performance of the analyzed laser range finder fully meets the set standards. Full exploitation of the obtained results is possible on the battlefield, if weather conditions are permanently monitored and taken into account at the time of application in particular area. At the same time, it is possible to actively jam the adversary by using artificial fumes creating devices.

Keywords: factors of armed struggle, improvement of sighting devices, laser range finder, transmitter, receiver, signal/noise ratio, weakening of the atmosphere, creating of fumes

Condition of Business Culture and Communication in the Republic of Serbia

Bojana Ostojić and Igor Radošević

The need for organizational culture measuring proceeds from its importance for the human resources management. Due to the transition crisis, human resources in our economy are disintegrated and degraded, and their restructuring is necessary. Their

redevelopment and reintegration in the system changes should undoubtedly be driven by cultural patterns of organizational behavior, different from the existing ones. In this regard, the important questions are: What cultural patterns cause the current behavior of employees in enterprises? Which of these organizational patterns are functional, and which are dysfunctional? To which extent do the employees adopt certain cultural patterns of organizational behavior? Are there among marginalized forms of organizational behavior some that would, in the process of human resources restructuring, be worth reviving? This paper presents the condition of business communication and culture in the Republic of Serbia.

Keywords: culture, communication, Serbia, human resources, organizational behavior

The Role of Internal Communication in Employee Motivation

Slobodan Panić, Marko D. Andrejić and Vitomir Stanković

The changes brought by globalization require the internal organization to be adjusted in all systems, regardless of the activity and the type of ownership. The basic characteristics of these changes are: all-inclusiveness, depth (subtlety), and the dramatic speed. All-inclusiveness, among other things, means also significant changes in internal relations in the organization. The role of the leader – an individual and a visionary, who "walks" far ahead of all, relying on his own ingenuity and visionary intuition, is relativized. Instead, affirmed is the role of the leader who is integrated into the team as the "first among equals" and who, through so-called natural leadership leads by engaging his associates, rather than imposing solutions. Traditional models of leadership based on rigid hierarchy, giving orders, maintaining constant tension, etc. become counterproductive. Practice proves that the challenges of globalization can be responded to only by teams, but only on condition that they are competent and highly motivated. Accordingly, the basic functions of a manager become trust building and employee motivation. To meet such a complex requirement, the manager of the 21st century must possess three qualities: character, competence and ability to foster internal communication. Numerous examples of successful organizations around the world show that the emphasis of the competitive struggle is transferred to the internal marketing, in order for the most important resource of any organization – employees – to be put into operation.

The central figure of any organization remains the manager, but only under the condition that he treats his employees with respect, and shows empathy and openness for communication. In direct communication, the manager should have the ability to respond quickly, but also to distinguish between the important and unimportant, and to precisely combine tenacity and open-mindedness, tolerance and decisiveness. To be able to motivate others, an individual has to be self-motivated. This process is reciprocal, which means that while working on raising the motivation of employees, the manager raises his own motivational capacity.

The quality internal communication and employee motivation are ways to improve organizational trust and professional rapport, which is directly related to: the quality of task execution, results, achievement of goals, and fulfillment of the mission of the organiza-

tion. In this way the performance of the organization is significantly improved, without significant engagement of additional resources. Successful business communication in the organization requires a lot of experience and knowledge of work with people, and above all: the knowledge of laws of motivation, recognition of demotivation, knowledge of mechanisms for motivating the individuals and teams, and purposeful use of criticism so as to make it become motivating.

Keywords: manager, internal communication, motivation, individual, team, demotivation

Contribution of the Military Academy to the Development of Military Theory in Serbia in the Second Half of the 19th Century and the First Decade of the 20th Century

Slobodan Đukić

The paper aims to shed light on the establishment and growth of the Military Academy in Belgrade, as the most important institution for the development of military theory in Serbia. The organization of the Military Academy, its curricula and syllabi, as well as teaching methods, show the level of this facility development and the degree of its dependence on foreign influence. In particular, the paper refers to professors of the Military Academy who, through their theoretical work, have left their mark on the Serbian military literature. This paper was written based on research papers, manuals, and instructional and military literature published in the period from 1850 to 1912 and kept at the Center for Military-Scientific Documentation and Information (CVNDI) in Belgrade.

Keywords: Military Academy, Serbian army, military literature, tactics, strategy