S U M M A R I E S

Face and Reverse Side of Globalization as Scientific and Technological Process and of Globalism as Paradigm of the New World Order

Goran Budžak

The paper discusses the characteristics of globalization as scientific and technological process and of globalism as paradigm of the new world order. It proceeds from their historical origins, from ancient times to their medieval development, and to their modern manifestation forms on a global scale. Using the qualitative analysis, the author established multiple negative effects of globalization as a model of neoliberal imperialism on the sovereignty of nation-states and their financial and economic independence. In the 20th century, transnational corporations became the main economic and financial entities globally. They dictate the rules of functioning in contemporary international economic and financial institutions and intergovernmental relations, and, thus, have a direct effect on the decline of importance and role of nation-states and national economies.

Key words: *globalization, scientific and technological process, globalism, new world order, modernization, transnational corporations, nation-states, national economies, desovereignization*

Impact of Human Security on the Economy of Afghanistan

Hatidža Beriša, *Igor* Barišić and *Mile* Rakić

The paper analyzes the concept of human security in order to make a more precise definition of its nature and the assessment of the practical usability of this concept in the case of collapsed and failed states. Different perceptions of human security are discussed, primarily as an analytical concept, and then as a political agenda too. The paper seeks to find a definition that would allow its further operationalization in practice. It analyzes the deficiency of realistic-neoliberal approach to the process of state reconstruction and building from the aspect of the neglect of human security. The scientific value of the paper lies in an attempt to analyze, through a different human-centered approach to security, connections and relations of criminalized economy, the strategy of the international community in combating criminal economic activities, and the economic security of an individual in collapsed and failed states.

Key words: *Afghanistan, human security, security, concept, collapsed state, failed state*

Energy Strategy of Russia and Serbia - Echo of the "South Stream"

Srđan M. Perišić and *Violeta* R. Talović

The paper views Russia's contemporary energy strategy with an emphasis on oil and gas energy, in the situation of geopolitical confrontation with the United States. It analyzes also the energy and economic position of Serbia in the absence of transit energy network in the Balkans. After the introduction, where the research scope and theoretical-epistemological approach are defined, the first part deals with the four sectors of Russia's national energy policy. It specifically analyzes the question of the Energy Charter and the relations with the EU. The second part looks at the importance of building new Russian oil and gas pipelines and bilateral energy agreements. The third part provides an analytical clarification, from the view of geopolitics, of how the suspension of the "South Stream" gas pipeline construction and the so-called "Turkish Stream" affected Serbia. Also examined is the question of whether it is an interest of Serbia to relate its energy policy to the energy strategy of Russia. Russian strategy of resources is directed towards building new economic alliances with Eurasian countries and towards preventing the geopolitical containment of Russia by the United States. On the other hand, Serbia must very quickly set out to consider the economic and geopolitical importance of linking to the energy policy of Russia. This is the only strategy that can respond to the issue of further Serbian economic development.

Key words: *geopolitics, energetics, Russia, Serbia, strategy, "South Stream", oil, gas, oil pipeline, gas pipeline*

Climate Change and National Security

Gavrilo D. Ostojić

Under the influence of various factors (variations in Earth's orbit deviation, variations in solar radiation, volcanic eruptions, movements of tectonic plates, etc.), climate change on Earth has been occurring for millions of years. Over time, the impact of these factors was not large, and climate change proceeded very slowly, and could be easily adapted to. However, the rapid development of human civilization, especially in the XIX and XX century, resulted in the emergence of a new, anthropogenic, factor that brought about accelerated climate change. This change poses a serious threat to the national security of any country. Droughts, floods, storms, lack of drinking water resources, heat waves, and other, have a destabilizing effect on economic development and national interests of countries, affecting directly and indirectly the national security of not only the countries in many unstable regions in the world, but also of those highly developed ones whose national interests (as inseparable parts of national security) are threatened by this change.

The aim of this paper is to show the negative effects of climate change in the world and its impact on national security of respective countries.

Key words: *national security, climate change, resources, extreme weather conditions*

The Concept of Security

Mladen S. Kostić

Since the end of World War II, national security has been much discussed in academic and political circles in terms of foreign and international policies. No social term or concept was so much misused and misinterpreted as national security. Therefore, this paper is an effort to explain the concept of security in broader context, in order for it to be applicable at a number of levels, but with a special focus on national security. Security is defined as a political goal, clear enough to be distinguished from other goals. To reach a closer conceptual definition, it is necessary to identify certain "specifications" or "qualifications" of security, which can facilitate the analysis of the expediency of security policy. If this term is to continue to be used in political analyses or theories, conceptual qualifications (specifications), which are explained here, will be necessary. As a start, the security can be set as a goal of politics, and then politics further determined as a means for achieving this goal.

Key words: *concept of security, national security, conceptual analysis, specifications or qualifications of security*

Consequences of Organized Crime for National Security

Stanimir Ђukić

Organized crime is one of the greatest threats to modern civilization, which increasingly tends to assume global significance and threaten human survival, economy, economic and financial systems, the environment, as well as the achievements and values of human civilization. The paper deals with some aspects of the problem of organized crime, as one of the most serious contemporary non-military threats to national and international security. When it comes to threats to national security, destructive effects on all areas of social and state life are evident. Organized crime is not only very serious, but it is insufficiently visible and incompletely explored social phenomenon. Starting from the actuality of organized crime as a phenomenon, the paper points to the evolution and new threatening dimensions of contemporary organized crime, as well as the consequences for citizens and national security. In addition, there is a brief review of the legislative framework, and the activities and results achieved by the police in suppressing this phenomenon. Organized crime, as a severe form of criminal activity, can not be completely eradicated. However, certain forms of struggle can reduce it to a more tolerable level, with the ultimate aim to suppress it effectively with adequate resources and, if possible, eradicate in areas where it inflicts the most damage. The harm from organized crime is reflected primarily in its destructive action on the most important social values and goods: democracy, rule of law, democratic institutions, and the market economy.

Key words: *organized crime, crime, criminal act, national security, corruption, suppression of organized crime*

Execution of the Punishment of Imprisonment and Some Security Concerns

Zoran Pavlović, *Zoran* Radenović and *Nikola* Petković

Ensuring security in penal institutions is a prerequisite of which practically all further actions depend. Protection of property, professionals, and the convicts themselves is a task of great importance. Given the fact that in Serbia recently there have been significant security challenges in penitentiaries and prisons, this issue is especially topical. Therefore the paper addresses special attention to the provisions of the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions concerning the sending and placement of convicted persons, and disciplinary punishment. It also lists applicable by-laws, relevant for formulating a suggestion for the improvement of national practice of criminal sanctions enforcement.

Key words: *criminal sanctions, prison, placement, disciplinary measures*

Indicators in Intelligence Activity

Dragan Bolić

The paper discusses the process of development and use of indicators in intelligence activity, their role in the intelligence cycle, their impact on the effectiveness of intelligence activity and the economy of forces when planning the operations. The model of development and use of indicators in intelligence activity has been created on the basis of scientific theory and requirements of operational planning. The paper points to the significance of using the existing analytical techniques and procedures in the selection of key indicators. Their selection provides the conditions for an effective assessment of the situation, timely adoption of optimal decisions, as well as the rational and economical engagement of forces in a particular situation.

Key words: *intelligence activity, operational planning, indicators in intelligence activity, development and use of indicators, variant of use, scenario, situation assessment*

Analytical Model of Deception Detection in Intelligence Cycle

Dano Mavrak

Deceptions are based on psychology, and therefore special attention should be paid to the selection of an analyst who will think critically and creatively to detect deception, using one of the methods that have already been developed. However, the problem lies in the fact that the existing techniques for detecting deception focus on an analysis of the source, collectors and information, and if there is any doubt about their credibility, the process of reviewing the ways and conditions of collecting is started in order to determine possible deception. The question is raised of how to detect deception

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in other phases of the intelligence cycle and how to regulate the functioning of the intelligence cycle as a whole to be more resistant to deception. Each phase (direction, collection, analysis, and dissemination) may be compromised by some of deception measures. Where deceptions will be inserted into the system depends on the weaknesses of the system. Great attention is paid to the analysis of persons running respective phases of the cycle, as well as of technical devices, which are also easily deceived. During the study, a problem emerged of reexamining the need for the existence of the intelligence cycle in classical form, as well as different theoretical approaches to the number of phases in the intelligence cycle.

Key words: *intelligence cycle, deceptions, detection of deceptions*

Activities of Modern Intelligence Services in Cyberspace

Milan Miljković and *Nenad* Putnik

Espionage between countries dates back hundreds of years. Since the Internet was released for commercial use, developed countries started to exploit the advantages of computers and the Internet in espionage. Intelligence activity seeks to exploit all advantages and disadvantages of the mass use of information and communications technology (ICT) for purposes of intelligence activities. There is no serious intelligence service in the world which is not interested in this way of intelligence research, primarily because of the cost-effectiveness of such activity in comparison to other ways of collecting classified information. Nowadays, great powers are accusing each other of cyber espionage, the core issues being when one was spying on the other and who hired whom for that purpose. Cyberspace, by its nature, denies answers to these questions; in cyberspace it is very difficult to discover the identity of any malicious actor, as well as to prove the performance and ordering of such illegal operations. That is why the activities of the intelligence services in cyberspace will be ever more present, which will likely lead to changes in the way of intelligence gathering.

Key words: *intelligence services, information collection, cyber espionage, cyber attack, cyber security*

Methodological Base for Development of a New National Action Plan to Implement the Resolution 1325

Biljana Stojković and *Božidar* Forca

The paper discusses the matter of the methodological base for development of a national action plan to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 – Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia (2016-2020). The reason for the consideration of this matter is the fact that the Government of the Republic of Serbia, after the successful application of the previous five-year National Action Plan

(2010-2015), decided on 25 December 2015 to form a working group to develop a new national action plan. Professional and scientific challenges with which the working group was faced are the backbone of this paper referring to a valid selection and use of methods, techniques and instruments of action research in order to accomplish the tasks set by the Government. Therefore, this paper provides a concise insight in the methodology of this plan development in its first phase, which is crucial for the further process of designing this action document in the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: *method, plan, analysis, women, security*

Organizational and Security Roles of the Ministry of Defense, the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Sports Industry

Igor Z. Radošević, *Nikola* S. Čikiriz and *Ana* R. Gavrilović

Sports is an integral part of the training of the military and police forces' members, and Olympic sports disciplines, such as fencing, shooting and equestrian sports, are closely related to the traditional military training. The current situation in the Balkans reveals that the sports infrastructure in the possession of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Police Force is, in most cases, unused. Sporting events are impossible to organize without the consent of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is responsible for the necessary security assessments of sports competitions and sports facilities (stadiums, halls, swimming pools). Security is the most important prerequisite for holding the sports competitions, and new technologies are indispensable in providing security of sports competitions. We are witnessing ever more frequent incidents both in sports fields and facilities, and in sports associations, clubs, companies and media. Exactly because of its value, the sports industry becomes a source of conflict situations in which the interests of different groups are intertwined, having their origin in fans or nationalist ideologies. Using various examples, the paper demonstrates the role and importance of the Armed Forces and the Police Force in the sports industry in Serbia. Without their help, many sporting events could be hard to organize.

Key words: *Armed Forces, Police Force, Universiade, security, hooliganism, sports industry*

Modern Technologies in the Development of the Defense System of the Republic of Serbia

Hajradin Radončić and *Samed* M. Karović

The paper describes the importance of modern technologies in the defense system, as a segment that includes the Serbian Armed Forces as well. It specially emphasizes that equipping of the Armed Forces with modern technologies is the key

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element of success in conducting different types of operations and a basic prerequisite for participation in multinational operations. This is also the key issue for the development of the defense system, which explains the scientific approach to modern technologies and the support process of decision-making for the introduction of modern technologies in the defense system, specifically the equipping of the fire support artillery units.

Key words: *technologies, modern technologies, analytic hierarchy process and the defense system*

Organizing to Carry Out a Military Operation as a Project Management Object

Ljubomir Dulović and *Rade* Slavković

In operations, as means of response to security challenges, risks and threats, and for effective and efficient achievement of the objective, a need is imposed to apply very specific skills and competencies of the management and the organization as a whole. In such conditions, established possession of common characteristics of the operation and the project allows also the approach to the specialized management discipline – the project management, with the following functions: goal setting, planning, organization, guidance, and control. The initial step in the implementation of the project management concept is to define organizational forms.

Defining the proper organization to manage the operation, taking into account the above, as well as principles of the organization (especially the principle of modularity) and the principle of use of the Serbian Armed Forces, is imposed as a necessity. The established functional organization of work in the commands of the Armed Forces' units allows effective and efficient implementation of the operational planning process (planning of military operations) and the management of the operation (project). Certainly, changing and complex context of the contemporary operational environment imposes the need, while respecting the basic model of the organization, for any operation to be "tailored to measure", i.e. to re-shape the organization and create a system for its resolution.

In this way, the obtained optimal organizational form, in accordance with the postulates of the project organization, would result in a process developing towards the projected goal (the desired end-state).

Key words: *project, project management, operation, organizing, functional organization*

Use of the River Flotilla to Provide Assistance to Civil Authorities in the Events of Severe Flooding

Šerif B. Bajrami, *Samed* M. Karović and *Goran* L. Radić

Ever more frequent natural disasters, such as snowfall, strong earthquakes, and severe flooding, require, in addition to the usual forces, the use of the Serbian Armed Forces' units to provide assistance to civil authorities in the common struggle against their

devastating consequences, which have lately been the most common causes of endangering general security of our society. An important place in the Serbian Armed Forces' third mission, especially when it comes to assisting civil authorities in the events of severe flooding, has been assigned to the River Flotilla, with all its human, material, and organizational assets. This paper primarily aims to find a successful model of using the River Flotilla in an integrated protection and rescue system of the Republic of Serbia. The model suggested in this paper represents a universal and flexible approach to dealing with unpredictable, dynamic and complex challenges, risks and threats, based primarily on the implementation of relevant activities and actions before, during and after an emergency situation, and applying the existing doctrinal solutions and practical experiences gained during the use of the River Flotilla' forces in providing assistance to civil authorities in the phases of prevention, response, and elimination of the consequences.

Key words: *River Flotilla, emergency situation, prevention, response and elimination of consequences*

Strategic Concept of Managing the Defense against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Weapons

Branimir Vulević, *Rade* Ćurčić and *Vladimir* Obradović

The consequences of the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons pose a real threat not only to lives and health of humans, animals and plants, but also to the economy. All of the above mentioned types of weapons have a common characteristic – they are extremely lethal and belong to the group of "weapons of mass destruction" (WMD). The aim of this paper is to make the concept of CBRN weapons more understandable to readers through a brief history of their emergence and development, and to present some of the devastating consequences of their use. The consideration of guidelines for the development of national strategies and action plans to combat the CBRN weapons points to the activities that should be undertaken by institutions and which may contribute to more efficient prevention of the use of CBRN weapons, mitigation of damage and alleviation of consequences for the lives of citizens, the economy and the society as a whole .

Key words: *weapons of mass destruction; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons; strategic concept*

Artillery and Rocket Support in Operations

Slaviša M. Jotić and *Rade* V. Slavković

Conducting operations in contemporary environment is a very compound, complex and responsible task of commanders, commands, and unit commanding officers. Characteristics of modern operations and the way of their conduct increasingly empha-

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size the need for and dependence on strong and effective artillery and rocket support. Nowadays, it represents an important segment of any operation. Therefore, special attention should be addressed to thorough study of the artillery and rocket support and to the understanding of its impact on the conduct of operations, because the effects of artillery and rocket actions largely decide the outcome of the operation.

Key words: *operations, artillery and rocket support, conduct of operations*

Analysis of the Reform of the Serbian Armed Forces and its Impact on Organizing the Nutrition, with Special Overview of the Army

Saša B. Jović

In the studied period, from 1997 to 2013, the Serbian Armed Forces underwent the reform of their organizational structure, namely their organization in armies was discontinued, and the organization in corps was established. Also, their numerical strength was changed. In addition to these changes, along with changes in the names of the countries to which they belonged, their name was changed too. Organizational changes in the Armed Forces encompassed also the reorganization of the quartermaster service, which, within its framework, deals with nutrition of the Armed Forces' members.

The historical-comparative method was used to establish the factors that influenced the reorganization and transformation of the Armed Forces. The application of this method allows not only the review of factors that led to changes in the Armed Forces and the way of their functioning, but also the understanding of the connection between the reform of the Armed Forces and the organizing of their members' nutrition.

The paper discusses the impact of organizational reforms, undergone by the Armed Forces in the 1997–2015 period, on the quality of their members' nutrition. Reduction of the number of places where food is prepared; outsourcing; change in the nutrition implementation mode depending on the assigned mission; delegating the nutrition planning from the brigade to the battalion level, all show the future trend of the nutrition reform in the Serbian Armed Forces.

Key words: *reform of the Armed Forces, quartermaster service, nutrition*

Approach to Creating Modern Logistics Officers

Marko Andrejić, *Marijan* Milenkov and *Slađan* Mišić

Effective and efficient defense system includes modernly organized, equipped and properly designed logistics system that provides adequate logistic support. The development of this system is a prerequisite of survival, and involves also the adaptation to changes in the environment and improvement of its own position in the region. The essence of development are innovations, and the innovations in the area of the creation and development of personnel are the key to development. The personnel is the only aware resource of the defense and the exponent of the development.

Creation and development of personnel, logistic in particular, must be harmonized with the concept of long-term development of the defense system, the development of higher education at the national level, necessities of practice, requirements of the time period, contemporary trends in education and educational techniques and technologies. The program of the logistics personnel' education should be a harmonious combination of methodological trends in higher education, information technologies, and modern teaching subject-matter.

The designing of the logistics personnel profile should take into account the requirements of a wide range of jobs, the requirements of the exponents of logistics personnel development, educational and scientific institutions, users of logistic services and products, and other important "stakeholders". In the education of logistics officers, the personnel should be seen in terms of their life cycle, the flow of movement in space and time, and the service of the education and upbringing through which they are created. In the creation of logistics personnel, through the process of education and upbringing, certain skills are reached, attitudes formed, certain knowledge, skills and habits acquired, and all three components of the military profession strengthened: physical, intellectual, and moral ones.

The practice requires certain paradigms related to the process of logistics personnel's creation and development to be critically analyzed and gradually abandoned.

Key words: *logistics, military profession, requirements, personnel, education, knowledge, study program*

Integrated Communications in Promoting the Military Profession

Goran Nenadović, *Milica* Kostić Stanković and *Dejan* Vučinić

The paper presents the research results that have empirically proven effects of integrated communications on the views of examinees about the military profession. The primary survey sample consisted of 553 high school students (127 students from Novi Sad, 179 from Niš, 106 from Kragujevac, and 141 from Belgrade).

Based on the obtained results it has been established that the use of individual instruments of communication (television advertising, distribution of printed materials, and internet content) has a limited effect on the examinees. On the other hand, a combination of two instruments of communication, information on organizations and vacancies to be filled, were better accepted by the examinees. The exposure to multiple instruments of communication enables more effective acceptance of key messages and encourages the examinees to react in a positive way. It can be seen that the integration of multiple instruments of communication provides additional value owing to the strategic roles of a series of instruments of communication, which are combined to ensure the most effective communication. Clearly, the synergistic effect of all communication instruments is very important, and therefore considerable attention is paid to adjusting the materials to the examinees.

It can be seen that the integrated communications make a system using which it is possible to coordinate a greater number of instruments of communication to communi-

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cate clear and convincing message and make an impression on examinees. Consequently, an effect can also be expected on the adequate positioning of military organization in the minds of the examinees as potential employees.

Key words: *integrated communication, the military, promotion, integrated marketing communications, public relations*

University and Airline Bomber

Nikola Tošić Malešević

Since the second half of the 18th century (from the beginning of the industrial revolution) to date, the history of mankind has seen continuous vertiginous rise of science and technology. This has been the time of the greatest successes of the human race since its existence (the invention of numerous medicines for various diseases; creation and advance development of machines supporting the human work and recreation; building the spaceships; going to the Moon, etc.). However, this time period has also seen many unfavorable things (such as, creating machines to kill other people more easily; world wars; large-scale terrorist attacks; ruthless exploitation of human labor, etc.).

All the above-mentioned led to that some groups of people and individuals considered this progress to be a threat to human species. Although to some extent they were right in their condemnations of these harmful things, some of these groups and individuals decided to oppose this progress by violent acts, which led to human casualties as well.

Key words: *Luddism, Neo-Luddism, positivism, terrorism, Theodore John Kaczynski, Unabomber, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)*

The Balkans to the Balkan Nations – Overview of Commanding and the Role of Military Leaders in the Country's Defense

Dejan D. Simić

The paper describes the importance and role of military leaders in war circumstances with special emphasis on political and economic situation in the region of the Balkan Peninsula before the outbreak of the Balkan wars. The very beginning of the twentieth century was marked by very dramatic events that led the Balkan nations to the struggle for national liberation. Continuous decline and weakening of the Ottoman Empire made their wishes attainable, and their aspirations for the final liberation ever more realistic. Already in the autumn of 1911, the Italian-Turkish War was waged, in which Turkey suffered great losses, both in lives and in territory, losing a number of vilayets in Africa. In the following year, Albanian rebels seized several Turkish cities and entered Skopje, with German and Austro-Hungarian growing intentions to control the Balkans in their plans to advance and conquer the East. Small Balkan countries followed all these developments, while the weakness of the once great and mighty Ottoman Empire sug-

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gested a possibility of their national ideals being met. The resurgence of the idea of "the Balkans to the Balkan nations" suggested that the Balkan countries could overcome some of their mutual conflicts and prevent overwhelming influence of great powers in the region. Serbian military leaders also contributed to great military successes in these wars, and, using their knowledge and great military experience, defeated the enemy on almost all fronts and thus led to the fulfillment of the ultimate goal of these wars.

Key words: *war, commanding, organization, military leader, war objectives, the Balkan wars*

Nuremberg Judgment - Seven Decades Later

Dragan Jovašević

International criminal law, as a system of legal regulations contained in the acts of the international community, as well as in the national (internal) criminal legislation of individual states, provides for criminal accountability and punishment for a large number of international criminal acts. These are acts that violate the laws of war and customs of war (international humanitarian law), infringing or endangering peace between nations and the security of mankind. For these criminal acts, the international criminal law prescribes the most severe penalties and measures known in the criminal law today. For the perpetrators of these criminal acts, in certain cases, the international (supranational) judicial bodies, such as the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, have primary jurisdiction. The paper analyzes the significance of the Nuremberg Tribunal for development of international criminal law: concept and characteristics of international criminal acts and principles of criminal accountability.

Key words: *international criminal law, International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg Judgment, criminal acts, principles, accountability, punishment*

140th Anniversary of the Military Geographical Institute

Saša T. Bakrač, *Stevan* Radojčić and *Dragoljub* Sekulović

The Military Geographical Institute celebrates 140 years of its existence, which is a significant historical path of an institution. It is a path through three centuries, through different national frameworks and other temptations, and frequent war situations in particular. The date of 5 February 1876, when the Second Section of the General Staff of the Serbian Army was formed, was taken to be the day of the establishment of the Military Geographical Institute and the beginning of the development of the Serbian military surveying and mapping service. This paper is an attempt of observing the historical facts through the prism of socio-political, military and professional circumstances. It covers the period of time through which this institution and its members passed since its foundation to the present day, and particularly highlights the condition of the service. The

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paper is conditionally divided into three periods: from 1876 to the end of World War I, from the creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes until the end of World War II, and since the end of World War II until today.

List of Publications Published in the "Military Library" Edition

Mladen R. Tišma

This bibliographic enquiry includes monographic works published in the "Military Library" edition, which, together with the magazine in which this bibliography was published, share a special joint brand – the brand of "Vojno delo" magazine. The enquiry includes 157 monographic publications. Given the availability of information on a publication, each publication is referred to by the name(s) of the author(s), title, place and year of publication, followed by information on translators, editors and writers of preface, as well as the scope and physical description of the respective publication.