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FLYING SAFETY OF TRANSPORT HELICOPTERS OF THE SERBIAN ARMED FORCES IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Looking back at a longer period of time, over the former period of some twenty years on the territory of Serbia, it can be concluded that transport helicopters of the Armed Forces and the police forces have been most often used in the air rescue operations to save human lives and property during major floods. Flying of military and police helicopters is regulated and governed by internal documents¹ (Flying Manual of the Armed Forces, Flying Safety Map, etc.), which are intended, among other things, to preclude aircraft accidents. Along with the above-mentioned documents, the former practice of flying in emergency situations during floods has imposed, in addition to general and special measures, also specific ones to prevent aircraft accidents, which contribute to avoiding the undesirable events in flight and to increasing the flying safety. Specific measures contributing to higher flying safety are a product of years of flying and rescue practice in emergency situations, and as such they are recommended to be included in some of the documents regulating this matter.

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PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING THE FUA CONCEPT

The concept of flexible use of airspace (FUA) is a concept elaborated during 16 years of research, development and implementation, and it has been implemented, to a greater or lesser extent, in almost all European countries. The Republic of Serbia is a member of international aviation organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC), and the European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation (Eurocontrol), and it has taken on the obligation to implement the FUA concept. Despite these facts, the

¹ All internal documents regulating the flying of military and police aircraft are in accordance with the Law on Air Traffic of the Republic of Serbia.

FUA concept has presently been only partially implemented in Serbia. The adoption of the Law on Air Traffic (in 2010) set up the legal framework for the full implementation of the FUA concept. Accordingly, in addition to the civil aviation institutions and organizations, the Serbian Ministry of Defense (MoD), the Serbian Armed Forces, and in particular the Air Force and Air Defense, have got their responsibilities in the preparations for the implementation of the concept, as well as in the implementation itself. The paper discusses the current and upcoming problems in the implementation, and offers solutions to some of the problems.

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Major Vladan Milenković, 61st class member, Command Staff
Advanced Course

SECURITY SUPPORT OF SPECIAL FORCES OPERATIONS

The paper defines the concept and types of the Serbian Armed Forces' operations with an emphasis on operations of the Special Forces, as well as theoretical determinants, namely the concept and types of the support of the Serbian Armed Forces' operations, focusing on the security support of these operations. The final part of the paper discusses the specific features of the security support of the Special Forces' operations.

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Lieutenant Colonel Branko Sovilj, B.Sc. Eng., Directorate for Training
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AN ANALYSIS OF POSSIBILITIES FOR DRIVERS' TRAINING IN THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE TRAINING BATTALION

Based on the need to apply the Law on Road Traffic Safety, the Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods, the Rulebook on Motor Vehicle Drivers' Training and Tests for Military Personnel, the Rulebook on the Transport of Personnel and Equipment in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces, and the Rulebook on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces, an analysis

was made of possibilities and prospects for the training in the transportation service training battalion. The paper describes the present capacity for the training in the transportation service training battalion, the engagement of the assets over the former period, the provisions of the Rulebook on Motor Vehicle Drivers' Training and Tests for Military Personnel, and possibilities for the training in the coming period.

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Colonel Ranko Lojić, Ph.D., Military Academy

DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP SKILLS

Leadership is both a complex organizational and a socio-psychological process that is implemented through multiple interactions between a leader and his followers. To occupy the leading position in a group, or an organization, leaders need to be unique and better in something than most of their followers. This distinctiveness of a leader, which gives him the power to influence others, is manifested by a series of individual qualities that he possesses, which may be identified as leadership skills.

Skills acquired by a leader over time undergo constant modification and improvement, and so they cannot be seen as conditioned responses, memorized information, and proved, successful answers. Through developing his skills, the leader acquires confidence, accuracy and speed in their execution. Conditions and circumstances tend to change, and this, in addition to new knowledge, requires also new skills. Consequently, skills have their own course and development, as well as their versatility.

The paper analyses the components of leadership skills, presents programs and trainings in the development of leadership skills, and highlights the characteristics of effective leaders.

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Professor Milan Mijalkovski, Ph.D., Faculty of Engineering Management

FIERCE BATTLES BETWEEN SERBIAN AND AUSTRIAN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS BEFORE THE GREAT WAR

It is well-known that every mass armed conflict is usually preceded by a resourceful and dynamic covert confrontation of the conflicting

sides' intelligence components. These are kind of invisible first echelons of each party to the conflict, whose successful commitment may be significant, even decisive, for the beginning, the course, and the outcome of an armed conflict. The afore-mentioned facts were evident in the years before the total military attack of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the Kingdom of Serbia on 12 August 1914. Namely, the Austro-Hungarian intelligence conducted a classic spy aggression against Serbia with the aim to prevent the strengthening of its independence, the liberation of the oppressed Serbs, and their consolidation in a single state. The spy aggression was ruthlessly conducted ahead of, during, and after the First and the Second Balkan Wars (1912-13), principally to encourage chauvinism in the Albanians and the Bulgarians against the Serbs. Its ultimate goal was the destruction of Serbia as an independent state. This failed because, inter alia, the intelligence component of the Kingdom of Serbia was mostly defeating the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian intelligence agents through offensive defense of the fatherland and the Serbian people outside Serbia.

From a range of fierce spy battles between the Serbian and Austrian intelligence agents on the eve of the Great War, the paper concisely discusses just a few of them, or rather only segments of some battles.

Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Vukajlović, the Guards

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND MEDIA IN THE CASE OF THE AFGHANISTAN WAR

The media in the modern world represent a powerful tool to manipulate people, and incorrect information is often released by those who have the power and who want to expand or usurp something that does not belong to them. In a war, the media have a strong, sometimes decisive influence on the outcome, with the facts and truth being often veiled, so that the role of media in an armed conflict is often called into question (how much they help, and how much they make the already difficult situation worse in a war-torn area).

The war in Afghanistan was launched in response to the attacks on New York and Washington. There are numerous examples of media censorship and concealment of the truth in these conflicts (the most

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remarkable is the censorship of the Internet site WikiLeaks that releases US military documents), which raises the question of whether the media support the efforts to build sustainable peace, or they rather, by siding with politics, encourage conflicts. As regards their relationship with the military, the media seek to tell the non-censured story, but the military wants to have control and to deny their adversary the way of getting information that can change the course of the war.

There is a need for better understanding between the media and the military force, given that the civilian media do not have the training which is needed in a crisis such as the war. It must be kept in mind that the interpretation of the war developments is a product of a large range of factors that are related to the government, the military, and the public.

If the geographical position of Afghanistan is taken into account, it can be seen that it is economically a great "project" for America, and therefore one should be objective in evaluating this war, its positive and negative aspects. On the other hand, one must not disregard the military, as a professional establishment, which executes the tasks of the national defense and of the protection of civilians.

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"YU INFO 2015" CONFERENCE

***F**rom 8 to 11 March 2015, the 21st International Conference "YU INFO 2015" in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) was held on the mountain of Kopaonik.*

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