

Submitted: 2021-06-28 • Accepted: 2021-06-28 • Published: 2021-06-29

EDITORIAL

On behalf of the editorial NBP team, I would like to welcome you to this first issue of the Journal for 2021, featuring the work of researchers from all around the world. With this issue, we are opening the very special year, in which the University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies celebrates its centennial anniversary and the Journal its silver jubilee. With the introduction of novelties since the last issue, we continue to pursue the main goals – to improve the quality of our scientific journal, to attract international authors, to reach scholars worldwide, and to get indexed in the most prestigious citation databases. In this issue, we have accomplished some of these aims, in other words, we can find the authors belonging to six different countries (Australia, USA, Italy, Slovenia, the Republic of Srpska, and Serbia) On this occasion, we highlight also the new structure of the text and the introduction of graphical abstracts that provide concise visual representation of the main features of the work and which are intended to attract the attention of the readership. We hope that the six papers chosen will offer an insight into the scope and nature of both the long-established and novel problems facing the security agencies.

The first article analyzed the preparedness of private security personnel for disasters caused by fire. The authors conducted an in-depth analysis of private security personnel regarding their demographics, education, and professional development. They found that personnel are not sufficiently educated and prepared for potential fire disasters. The second article investigated the relationship of anti-money laundering index (AMLI) with GDP, financial market development, and human development index (HDI). The authors found significant relationship of AMLI with GDP, financial market development and the HDI. The authors argue that this may affect functioning of institutions as well as economic and political stability. The third article analyzed the frequency of verbal and vocal signs in true and false statements. The authors attempted to find whether the offenders make differences in response latency, speech hesitation, speech errors, speech rate, number of spoken words in the utterance, and length of utterance when stating true and false statements. It was established that latency, speech hesitation, and speech errors have higher median values in false utterances than in true ones, while speech rate, number of words spoken, and length of utterance show higher median values in true than false utterances. The fourth article is written by international team of researchers who ex-



ISSN 2620-0406



amined the effect of grip size and grip strength on pistol marksmanship in police officers. Orr et al. measured anthropometric characteristics and hand grip strength of active duty police officers and had them shoot 10 rounds into stationary target. The authors found there are no significant differences in marksmanship between the sexes. They argued that neither hand size nor grip strength had a significant impact on marksmanship. A V-shaped curve appears to exist between grip strength and marksmanship and hand span and marksmanship, with a potential influencing factor being the standard sizing of the pistol grip. The fifth article analyses the problem of systematic corruption on the example of South Africa, given the complexity of corruption as a negative social phenomenon, which has been endangering not only economic prosperity of countries worldwide, but also the exercise and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The sixth article of this issue is a historical overview that introduces the contribution of Archibald Reiss's activities in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, according to his two hitherto unknown letters addressed to the Regent and King Alexander, which the author commented on.

Editor-in-Chief

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