
ABSTRACT

CONFERENCE OF HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SCIENCE

Peace support operations: Their position within military science; national and international legal background

On 25th February, 2010 Hungarian Association of Military Science; Miklós Zrínyi National Defence University and Military Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Science organized a theoretical scientific conference on Peace Support Operations within the confines of series of conferences with the title „Military Science of Present Days” commenced one and a half year ago. Aims of the conference were to introduce new actors and challenges of recent conflicts; to explain their general characteristics and position within the Military Science; and to summarize theoretical and practical problems relating the topic hitherto. In the first part of recent edition we release the written hypothesis of initiative presentations; as well as the compressed and edited version of the contributions.

SECURITY POLICY

Kálmán Lőrincz: Irregular warfare

The Author summarizes the essence of his professional message in the last (6th) chapter of his book „On the March. Thoughts of a Soldier”. Irregular warfare means – in his definition – that the principles and regulations of warfare might have been changed, though the definite negation and rejection of warfare principles applied until now would be too early. Not considered enough, some steps of the so called “force renewal” were overhasty, the cut-back of military forces were carried out quicker as the conditions for a new formed force could have been created; this concluded in liquidation and elimination of values which still could be of good use.

János Kemény: Disbanding the Iraqi Army (May 2003)

The essay presents the first American measures after the military defeat of the Saddam regime and how these steps contributed to the conception of instability. It intends to illustrate the complex nature of the political and military environment in which these steps were taken. The essay analyses the first two orders of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA): the order disbanding the Iraqi Army and the order disbanding the Ba’ath Party and its relating entities, the translation of these orders is included in the study. The conclusion of the author is that these measures had serious implications on the later developments, the development of the insurgency included.

MILITARY SCIENCE – MILITARY AFFAIRS

Péter A. Kiss: PSEUDO-GUERRILLAS – indispensable forces in asymmetric conflicts

In asymmetric conflicts the security forces enjoy superiority in resources, training and firepower. They can exploit their superiority only if they have access to real-time local information about the non-state belligerent. Pseudo-guerrilla forces of the security forces have proven to be particularly effective in obtaining the necessary information. The author demonstrates the employment of such forces through several case studies, and analyzes their advantages, drawbacks and pitfalls.

Miklós Szabó: Scientific activity and the aspirancy of military sciences

Evolving scientific works and organizing the aspirancy of military sciences in the Hungarian Peoples' Army, and at Zrínyi Miklós Military Academy in the early 1960s. In detail, the Author presents those efforts done by the Ministry of Defense, the General Staff and the leaders of the Zrínyi Miklós Military Academy for the evolvement of the scientific works in the early 1960s. Like this, in this period, in the annual directives of training and evaluations, the assignment of tasks, the referrals and summaries linked with scientific activity became more and more important element. In 1960, the leaders of the Ministry have already inquired in the possibility of aspirancy of military sciences in the Soviet Union, however, presenting what directive was born by the Minister of Defense in early 1962, for introducing the domestic aspirancy, can be count as much more interesting. This was an extremely important step, since this made the evolvement of the military sciences in the Hungarian Peoples' Army possible.

C3 PREPARATION

Ferenc Földesi: The experiments and the directives of recruiting

The author of the paper is an employer in Joint Forces Command, Hungarian Defence Forces belonging to the foundation member of the recruiting system established in 2001. On the basis of his experiments, PhD dissertation and researches, and Department of Defence directives the author gives an overall picture about the situation, achievements, methods, conceptions of the recruitment.

Tibor Haid: The comparative éaw science

For being able to determine the concept of comparative law, the social circumstances promoting this new branch of legal science to gain its independent character must be distinguished. Meanwhile, it is also worth to chart the relationship binding comparative law to the other divisions of legal learning. I suppose, that the main function and practical usage of comparative law should be found in the improving of legal practice. We can get an insight look of this application of comparative law by depicting its one possible working method.

DEFENCE ECONOMY

Péter Fodor: On the Growing importance of energy security

Energy security has recently been in the focus of political decision makers and the public. The article intends to survey and analyse those major factors that increased the importance of this issue.

POLICING

László Lipics: Are the organs of law enforcement armed organizations?

Based on the effectual legal regulations the Author presents in his study, that has won 2nd price of the competition of Hungarian Association of Military Science in 2009, the organizations of law enforcement, armed organizations (including Hungarian Defence Forces) and other (public defence) organizations; he also indicates their system of missions and the composition of their personnel. He introduces the reader to lesser-known authorities, which also carry out armed duties or are specialized for tasks of the character of law enforcement. In the summarizing part of the study he looks for an answer and also answers the title question and also makes proposals for the modification of legal regulations.

FORUM

Milán Majer: Terrorist groups operating in maghreb countries

Islamic terrorism in the Maghreb (the „West“) (1) relatively little attention in today's terrorism is dangerous, post-September 11 era, despite the fact that a new journalistic and scientific megszállottságú we are dealing with terrorism, the existence of which cover nearly a decade . Terrorism in North Africa is out of the center of attention and of secondary importance in Latvian. The terror in Iraq or Afghanistan, the Occupied Territories overshadow acts of terror.

Krisztina Ligetvári-Takács: Determinant role of drinking water in involvement of armed conflicts in Africa

Water famine is the motive of several social and armed conflicts all over the world right now and it becomes more and more the cause of them in the future. Developing countries can choose between two options: either to fight for drinking water or to move towards countries that are rich in water, for example Eastern-America or Eastern-Europe. Soon we will eyewitness both procedures. In Africa there are already evolving local frays along numerous rivers; if the population and with it also the need of water will extend in the actual rhythm these conflicts may lead to war.