

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Bali, József: NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY 2012 - NEW VISION WITH INTERROGATION POINTS

The author in his article presents the system of Hungarian strategic documents and its development process from the political systemic changes in the 1990s until today. He emphasizes, that the strategy formulation in Hungary did not develop smoothly. For many years Hungary had neither a security, nor a military strategy, which aroused criticism by our partners and allies, because they had no visible, clear and precise information about the Hungarian intentions and plans. Regarding to the armed forces, only budget-driven reforms had been made, which influenced the Hungarian Defence Forces adversely in the long run. The author examines the 2012 National Military Strategy in detail – he puts professional comments and notes to certain sections.

Tálas, Péter: ON THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY AND HUNGARIAN STRATEGIC CULTURE

The circumstances of the adoption of the new National Military Strategy drafted in 2012, its contents and characteristics offer us a relatively authentic snapshot of Hungarian strategic culture. The document fits into the traits of Hungarian strategic thinking of the past two decades and depicts a pacifist country that allows for the use of military force only according to strictly set conditions within multinational cooperative frameworks.

Csiki, Tamás: REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY BASED ON AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Abstract: Hungary adopted a new National Military Strategy in February 2012, determining the tasks and the course of capability development for the next 8–10 years. An objective evaluation of the strategy is offered through an outlook to the wider European scene and a comparison with a couple of countries of similar size.

Szabó, Miklós: MILITARY SCIENCE ACTIVITY IN THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF HUNGARY, AND IN THE ZRÍNYI MIKLÓS MILITARY ACADEMY, IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 1970S

In the issue 2013/1. of magazine *Hadtudomány* (Military Science), readers may get acquainted with decisions, their resolutions and occasionally their failures brought in the first half of the 1970s on both army and academic levels, with the aim of developing Military Science. The Author also introduced those 42 people that received scientific degree in Military Science in this period, additionally by recalling the titles of the most significant works, he demonstrated how their scientific results may contribute to answering the substantive questions of the Art-of-War in the abovementioned half decade. In his present study, the Author summarizes the further development of this process between 1975-1979.

Szenes, Zoltán: ACADEMIC DEBATE ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUNGARIAN MILITARY SCIENCE

As reforming the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS), the Academic bodies have started to review the academic qualification and assesment process. The goal of the reform is to establish a better, more efficient, sustainable and quality-motivated system in the HAS. The first step of the reform contained the reduction of number of Scientific Committees then new academic scientific requirements were developed. As the third step, currently is being reviewed the nomenclature of Sciences which will help range different sciences and the doctor representatives. The article describes the internal debates about military sciences associated with the review process. The author beleives that the changes should be managed in an open, tolareted way based on the historical experience, the emerging new environment and mutual understanding.

SECURITY POLICY

Lakatos, Zsolt: EU CIVILIAN CRISIS MANAGEMENT, CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY CRISIS MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

The European Union intends to become a global player in the international arena. The Common Security and Defence Policy gives the opportunity to the EU to give adequate answers to the emerging threats and risks. The civil and civil/military crisis management methods will probably play an increasing role in the future therefore it is necessary to establish an integrated permanent civil/military HQ and streamline common planning and commanding procedures.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

Kádár, Pál–Vanyur, Tibor: EXTRACTS FROM THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE HUNGARIAN VOLUNTEER RESERVE SYSTEM

The authors outline the professional stages of the transformation of the Hungarian Volunteer Reserve System in the last 10 years. They provide an overview of the structure of the system and foreshow the lesson learnt in the first period of the work including recruiting, training, service, employer compensation and social acceptance issues. Finally we gain an outlook of the future plans of development.

Besenyő, János–Lóderer, Balázs: THE ACTIVE NGOS IN THE AFRICAN CONTINENT AND THEIR POSSIBLE ANALYSIS

From European perspective: the African continent is an extremely colorful and exciting one, with more than fifty countries, including innumerable ethnic groups with different languages and cultures. The population of the continent continues to increase, despite the high mortality rate of children. But between the countries are huge differences. Some criteria helps for determining the active NGOs in Africa.

*DEFENCE ECONOMY AND LOGISTICS*Cser, Orsolya: THE SEAL OF OUR SAFETY IS THE EFFICIENT
CIVIL-MILITARY INTEROPERABILITY

The safety is one of the basic necessity of human being which never happens in itself also reaction of the emergency. The internal safety of a state means to save political, social and economical order, to prevent the risks. In this theme belongs one method of the economical terrorism is cyber offence. This emergency is an important fact in the point of the article because the object is to excises the financial crisis in connection with the banking exercises and the NATO annual crisis management exercises.

*FORUM*Siposné Kecskeméthy, Klára: BOOK REVIEW OF ISTVÁN SZILÁGYI'S
GEOPOLITICS

Over the past two decades has become very fashionable to use the word geopolitics, the term have become generally accepted among geographers, historians, natural and social scientists, political and economic analysts. The rebirth of the hundred-year-old concept is a welcome phenomenon, the author of the book collected different interpretations and explanations of the geopolitics. The geopolitics book is divided into six chapters, bibliography and documents are part of the monograph, which deals with the appearance, the history, and its concept. In order to overcome the Anglo-Saxon tradition-based approach, the author dedicated separate chapter to the Iberian world geo-political thinking and practice of analytical presentation. In the book Professor István Szilágyi presents the concept of geopolitics, its history and the most famous thinkers.

Besenyő, János: ROME IS ETERNAL. BOOK REVIEW
OF TIBOR GRÜLL'S 50 THINGS YOU WOULD NEVER THINK
OF THE ROMANS

When Ancient Rome comes to mind, we mostly think of emperors, the senate, great military conquests or maybe gladiator fights. Hip contemporary notions, such as hyperinflation, tourism, smog, soil contamination, analogue computer, or chemical warfare, are not evoked. We would assume that these expressions meant nothing to the people of those ages, yet whilst reading the book, we find information on every page, that is of novelty even for those who are familiar with history. This is not a surprise, if one knows the author, since Tibor Grüll, reader at the Department of Ancient History, the Institution for History at the University of Pécs, has been dealing with ever so interesting topics in his books. His main area of research is the history of the Roman Empire, yet again, he has not let us down.