
ABSTRACT

SECURITY POLICY

Zoltán Szenes: *New wine in old bottle. The NATO Summit in Wales*

NATO had a crucial Summit at a crucial time in Wales. To the East, Russia is attacking Ukraine, annexed Crimea, bloody civil war is ongoing in Eastern Ukraine. To the Southeast, we see the rise of extreme Islamic terrorist organization, the so-called Islamic State. To the South, we see violence, insecurity and instability. The decisions taken by the Summit Meeting at Newport are to strengthen the defence of the allies particularly those who feel threats from the potential aggression. The members pledged to counter the new threats and develop the transatlantic bond. NATO has moved towards the nucleus of the new Cold War, changing her character from being operational to being prepared to the new threats, increasing the level of readiness. The measures agreed at the Wales are considerable. But the question remained for the future: will NATO members commit themselves to deal with both the new traditional military threats and the new security risks and threats, and will they provide the necessary resources to meet these new challenges.

József Kis-Benedek: *The new tendencies of the Islamic Caliphate and the global jihad*

The Islamic State as a terrorist organization threatening the global security appeared in Iraq and Syria. The essay analysis the history and the relations of the IS and al Qaida, with especial regard to the peculiarities of the establishment and realities of an Islamic Caliphate. It presents the strategic aims of the global jihad, its period and organizations. The author analyses the risks of the threats of the Islamic State and the problems of coalition bringing together against it.

János Tomolya: *Israel's recent war in Gaza Part I. Military and political situation before the war, goals of belligerents*

The new round of the Israeli-Palestine series of conflicts and war, resulting again just a ceasefire, after 50 days of fighting, ended on 26 of August 2015. This war was triggered by Hamas kidnapping and murder in West Bank of three Israeli students followed by a huge rockets campaign targeting Israeli important populated areas, including the capital as well. Hamas has learned a lot from previous military defeats, has changed its tactics and in this case they applied a better form of asymmetric warfare, well fit to Gaza's urbanized environment. By using tunnels for hidden maneuvers of terrorist groups, mines, booby traps, living shields, suicide bombers and snipers the terrorists have inflicted record casualties on Israeli troops waging an offensive in the Gaza Strip. IDF, taking advantage of its absolute air superiority, much better fire power, military skills and existing decisive superiority in the high-tech weaponry, launched the Operation Protective Edge in order to eliminate the threat of terrorist tunnels. The Palestinian rocket campaign on Israel has appeared largely marginal and ineffective, as the caused damages and casualties were almost zero. Even if the Hamas' terrorist forces and its allied terrorist groups were better trained and equipped, they were unable to avoid being defeated by of Israeli elite forces. The first volume of the author's current

two-part work is dealing with the military and political situation preceding the war and the goals of belligerents. Meanwhile, the second one is focusing on the dynamics of war and the performance of fighting parties.

Petra Kiss: *NATO's theater nuclear weapons and their impact on Europe's security*

The issue of Theater Nuclear Weapons (ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges between 500–5500 kilometers) located in Europe has always been the subject of intensive discussions starting with their first deployments including today's issue of gravity bombs in certain European countries. On one hand these theater nuclear weapons has been supposed to symbolize the transatlantic bond and the American commitment towards the European allies, however, even in the cold war years in the (nuclear) arms race it was known, that they represent an enormous risk for the euroatlantic security by possibly leading to a major nuclear exchange. The United States and the Soviet Union finally began to talk about disarmament in the 1980s and as a result they signed the INF Treaty in 1987.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

János Besenyő: Hungarian military activities of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Angola

Hungary was trying to distance itself from the Soviet Union's sphere of interest even in the period that preceded the regime change, and sought opportunities to loosen the tight bonds of earlier dependence. One such opportunity was participation in the various peace support operations the UN was organizing. Primarily experts of the Hungarian Army and the Police participated in these. This essay presents the first Hungarian undertaking in Africa (Angola), which laid the foundation for Hungary's participation in further peace operations.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

János Krizbai: Challenges of a quarter of a century from the perspective of the voluntary forces

The study analyzes the challenges with international outlook, which in modern societies define the functional environment of the armies. It primarily examine changes from the human resources point of view, which also characterized the Hungarian Army in the past quarter century.

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Sándor Munk: *Actual issues of communication and information terminology in Hungarian Defense Forces I. Basics and environment of the terminology*

HDF currently has no valid Hungarian communication and information terminology that would support the development of professional documents, regulations and facilitate their proper interpretation. This article presents the basics of and categorizes the factors determining this terminology.

POLICING AND PROTECTION AGAINST DISASTER**Zsófia Bende – Árpád Muhoray: *Environmental migration as a complex challenge***

The modern world and researchers both have expansive knowledge in the motivation and circumstances of refugees. Not only are they motivated by political and economic reasons but also there are a lot of refugees forced by environmental reasons to leave their homes. The increasing number of environmental refugees shows that modern society and the natural self-containing system of Planet Earth are not concordant. Conclusively suggesting that, worldwide thinking and action is needed in terms of migration and its impact upon the environment. What are the most significant reasons? Which of these can be prevented? What international efforts have been made to prevent or moderate this issue?

Lajos Kátai-Urbán: *Establishment and development of education and training*

As a result of the appearance of New Disaster Management Regulations in the year of 2012, a unified Industrial Safety Authoritative and Supervision System was set fully operational on national, regional and local levels. The aim of this article is to introduce and analyze the foreign and domestic facilities of industrial safety's education and training. The second part of the series of articles will deal with the industrial safety's training needs and requirements of operators and public authorities.

Sándor Nagy: *The connection of the emergency forecasts and the defense administration in local level*

On 01 January 2012, the package of the new disaster management law came into effect, which fundamentally rewrote the population protection process. The new procedures set the population protection's hazards risk assessment, and also the prevention, keeping in mind the examination of quarterly emergency forecasts based on each other and their fulfillment. The aim of this study is to highlight the different kind of tasks presented for the local level from the emergency forecasts realized on a territorial level of disaster management and show the way as the conscious preparation is integrated against the hazards identified in the forecasts on the local level of defense administration (district defense committee, mayor).