

ABSTRACT

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 Issue 2018/6 of Defence Review – as a special edition – contains the edited and peer-reviewed versions of the contributions presented at Conference „Society and National Defence”, held in November 2017.

SOCIOLOGY

Maj. Attila Rácz (Res.): The popular attitude to the Hungarian Defence Forces on the basis of the microcensus in 2016 and other representative surveys 4

In society every activity, including military career, has some prestige shaped by the community. Although former research indicated that setting up a voluntary defence force in Hungary was supported by its society, the general tendency clearly seems to have changed. Nowadays the prestige of armed organizations and that of the military profession is highly underrated. To stop the further deterioration of social prestige and of the Hungarian Defence Forces' moral stance is a guideline in the strategic documents of current defence leadership as well.

Keywords: Hungarian Defence Forces, migration crisis, social adjudicatio, 2016 microcensus, trust, prestige, predictable

Péter Balogh: Challenges and opportunities – the present Hungarian national defence in social dimension 10

In this paper we investigate the interconnectedness of national defence and the social sphere. Our aim is to introduce – in certain cases preliminary – results of empirical case studies which illustrate the various ways how national defence might appear and may become embedded in society. The key conceptual element of our research is social embeddness, accordingly we interpret the issue of national defence as one linked through several ways to the wide range of social life. The empirical overview covers three aspects: the representation pattern of national defence in the media; the level and differing factors of institutional trust towards the Hungarian Defence Forces; and the bottom-up organizations of society. Based on the results of the case studies we explore and demonstrate how certain opportunities and challenges in the field of home defence may emerge from the social dimension.

Keywords: Hungarian Defence Forces, civil society, challenges

Maj. Gen. István Kun Szabó: Soldier as a special member of society 26

The present study gives an overview on the relationship between Hungarian society and national defence from the point of view of the organization of the defence forces and the defence education of society. It also presents the current institutional system dedicated to enhance the relations between defence and society and the future directions of its development.

Keywords: organization of defence forces, Hungarian Defence Forces, defence education of society

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Gábor Berkecz: The relation between the Hungarian Defence Forces and Hungarian society based on the lessons learned from the operation of Kratochvil Károly Defence Secondary School in Debrecen 41

After the Austro-Hungarian „Compromise”, the military secondary education became a special stage of Hungarian education system. Each subsequent historical era tried to adapt the system of defence education according to its own needs and opportunities. With the exception of a few brief decades the defence training and education has always been present in Hungarian education. The discontinuation took place in 2007, when the last of the military secondary schools – the Béri Balogh Ádám Military Secondary Boarding School – in subordination to and structure of the Hungarian Defence Forces. The situation was classical: the child was thrown out with the bathwater. At the beginning of the second decade of the new millennium a chance appeared to restart the system of defence secondary schools.

Keywords: national defence, secondary school, military secondary boarding-school, military education, Generation Z

- Lt. Col. István Zoltán Szabó: Is defence education up-to-date? Are our guidelines reliable? 45
 Each society tries to develop the most appropriate and ideal of people for the development and goals of its own values. Globalization, social, political, economic and security relations require the development of individuals that are conscious and active in the development processes of the society. The educational process is not independent of society, and even the aims, forms, principles and tools of education are regulated by the needs of society. In this study, I search for answers to the question if there are actual and acute questions of patriotic education in today's globalising society and the changing objectives of education?
 Keywords: patriotic education, military education, youth policy, army and society

PSYCHOLOGY

- Col. Sándor Andó: Psychology support of border police missions 58
 Since the onset of the migration crisis in Hungary, the Hungarian Defence Forces Military Hospital and the Hungarian Defence Forces' military psychologists have been involved in the coordination tasks related to the border protection operations. Psychologists are engaged in preparing the military personnel for the mission at hand and sharing valuable, useful psycho-educational information, in order to preserve the personnel's mental health. The objective of the present study is to summarise the experience of the various border operations from a psychological perspective.
 Keywords: border policing, psychological support, training, experience

- Zsuzsanna Borbély – Cecília Andrea Fridrich – Erzsébet Tózsér: The impact of border policing missions on the private life of military personnel 65
 One of the main routes of the illegal migration wave, which began explosively in 2015, ran through Hungary thus our country played an active role in handling the situation. Not only the Hungarian Defence Forces but the Hungarian National Police also served regularly along the Temporary Border Fence. The most significant mission was to guard the border, which was executed by both Riot Police and the designated law enforcement units of every county police department.
 A study made in 2016 focused on the assessment of the psychological burdens generated by the tasks and circumstances, and their consequences, on the personnel deployed on the mission, including their private life.
 Keywords: police company, workplace stress, private life, migration

- Maj. Szilárd Sajtó: Existentialist aspects in military pastoration and spiritual care 80
 As a result of combat experience many things begin to be questioned by a soldier in relation to the actual event and the entire (military) system, and the soldier will inevitably find himself vis-à-vis some universal questions regarding human existence. This study examines whether a psychological trauma can be analysed not only in psychological terms but also from an ontological point of view. Following its proceedings on a timeline, how can an ontological trauma-therapy be described? How can this process be conducted by means of finding a meaning, a method of existential analysis and logotherapy? What are the relevant theological aspects of these efforts, and how can they be applied in the course of a military chaplain's pastoral ministry?
 Keywords: Dasein (there-being), Heidegger, Daseinsanalysis, Frankl, logotherapy and existential analysis, combat trauma, ontology

MILITARY SCIENCE

- Viktor Bérces: Expectability measure relating to social flexibility in national defence issues 94
 The real structural transformation of the Hungarian Defence Forces started in 1989, and it had a significant impact on the – rather close – relations between national defence and society. The subsequent closedown of various barracks and military units and organisations resulted in the transition from the conscript forces to a small, all-voluntary armed forces, as a consequence of the process. In order to establish its reserve the voluntary reserve system was established.
 At the same time, since the 2010s, government measures have been taken aimed at the reintegration of citizens into defence administration in order to increase the voluntary involvement and the affinity towards defence issues. The primary purpose of the present paper is to analyse the main stages of this process on chronological basis, and the outline perspectives relating to the development options of the examined area.

Keywords: obligation of national defence, social reactions, tolerance, voluntary reserve system, National Security Strategy

Lt. Ibolya Tünde Bokros – Maj. Csilla Varga (Res.): Civil-Military cooperation capability in EU-led operations and its development in Hungary 104

The aim of the paper is to present the process of civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) and coordination (CMCO) in the European Union, its forms in the EU-led operations and also to present the Hungarian CIMIC capability. The second half of the article presents the Civilian Military Cooperation and Psychological Operations Centre (MH CKELMK), which was established in Hungary in 2003, detailing the development and usability of the Hungarian civil-military capabilities. In order to further utilize the possible way of improvement of the CMIC capability of the Hungarian Defence Forces, the author describes the United States Army Land Forces Civil Affairs Teams (USA CAT), whose model of operation may be an example for the national capability for the transformation of the Centre, the reorganisation of the domestic capabilities, and its use in practice.

Keywords: CIMIC, CMCO, LOT, EU-led missions, functional specialist, USA CAT

Zoltán Ferencz: An assessment of social impacts of disasters – assessment of the role of the Hungarian Defence Forces 123

The paper is aimed at presenting how natural and industrial disasters or the detection of their risks influence the security perception and behaviour of certain groups of society and their impact on the assessment of the activities of the Hungarian Defence Forces. There is an area identified as a constitutional basic mission of the Forces: intervention in disaster and emergency situations. Its social significance and role in establishing and maintaining the trust in the Forces is presented in the study using “sociology of risk” approach.

Keywords: disaster, social impact, risk perception, resilience, trust, armed forces

Lt. Col. Tamás Mógor: The significance of the Air Forces’ activities in maintaining the sovereignty and security of Hungary 134

By abolishing conscription and reducing the number of the military units the Hungarian Defence Forces lost its social presence which allowed it communicate the importance of the country’s defence. This connection weakened between the families and the cause of the national defence as the professional military, because of its size, was not be able to bond with society. But the activity of the Air Force somehow remained in the society’s focus. To comply with our NATO and international defence expectations furthermore to protect the Hungarian sovereignty the air force is on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This article is very important also because through it civil society can understand the activities of the Hungarian Air Force.

Keywords: sovereignty, air policing, air defence readiness duty

MILITARY HISTORY, HISTORICAL SOCIOGRAPHY

Capt. Gergely Tóth: Military re-enactment at service of civil-military relations 140

The paper outlines the history of military re-enactment, with focus on Hungary, as well as its social importance and the possible ways to integrate civilian enthusiasm, sacrifice and voluntary work. It describes ways of strengthening civil-military relations based on military and unit traditions and how to utilise them for recruitment and career-building purposes.

Keywords: military re-enactment, civil-military relations, unit traditions

István Nagy-L.: General corps, officer corps, and society during the French wars (1787–1815) 154

Any country’s armed forces are the reflections of society of that particular state although it reacts somehow with the society as well – to various extent, though. This interaction shows huge differences in time and space, nevertheless, it is a permanent phenomenon throughout history.

Keywords: general corps, officer corps, French wars

Tamás László Vizi: The insurrection of Hungarian nobility against Napoleon’s armies during the coalition wars between 1796 and 1805 166

The Hungarian nobility met the 1789 events in France were with moderate enthusiasm and regarded them as the justification of its own pro-constitution policy. However, such emotions were soon gone and the majority of Hungarian nobility relatively fast turned against the increasingly radical French ideas eliminating feudal structures both in economy and society. Hungarian nobility turned into the ally

of the Habsburg Empire rejecting the revolutionary ideas and countering the French then Napoleonic great-power ambitions, and supported its policy remaining the ally of Vienna against Paris during the French wars between 1792 and 1815. As a result, the Diet of Hungary was convened seven times during that period – in 1792, 1796, 1802, 1805, 1807, 1808 and 1812. At those sessions, after some debates the military contributions and taxes for the war were approved and four times His Royal Highness was offered to call to arms the nobility in the framework of general insurrection.

Keywords: insurrection, coalition war, military obligation, laws and regulation, military organisation,

László Szelke: Spies, soldiers, adventurers. The 2nd Directorate of the GS and the SOE during World War 2 179

Similarly to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous detective, Sherlock Holmes, the headquarters of the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) could also be found in Baker Street, at 64 though. The SOE was established in 1940 with its main mission to organise and coordinate the resistance against the German forces, plan and execute sabotage, and spread anti-Nazi and pro-Britain propaganda during WW 2.

Keywords: soldiers, spies, adventurers, World War 2

Capt. László Kázmér: Defeat as seen by a line soldier and its image presented to the population by the press 198

The present paper examines how the opinion of the population could be influenced by the reports in the printed media and the accounts of soldiers returning from combat. In the study, the place and the time are limited by the publications about the Hungarian 2nd Army on the eastern front during World War 2 and the publications by daily paper Pesti Hírlap. The author's goal is to disclose relations between the published reports and the subjective accounts of soldiers, which could have shaped the views of society about the military could improve or weaken the confidence of society in the Royal Hungarian Army.

Keywords: Second World War, subjective sources, world war press

Col. Attila Murinkó: Thoughts and memories on the transformation process of full professional armed forces ... 212

Parallel with the development of nations armed forces were developing for the conquest or defence of territories. Such armed organisations (military forces, army) had various levels of efficiency, capabilities, structures, and technologies (always differing from those of previous eras). The analysis of the notions in use, such as professional, or full-voluntary, leads to the presumption that each historical era had its own typical military/armed organisations, which had the characteristic social and economic features of that particular era, were aimed at meeting the political challenges of that environment.

Keywords: defence forces, professional army, structural transformation