

ABSTRACT

MILITARY ORGANISATION AND FORCE DEVELOPMENT

Lt. István Paráda: Cyber defence in NATO 3

Although NATO has always protected its communication and information systems, it was the 2002 Prague Summit Meeting where cyber defence was first on the agenda. At the 2006 Riga NATO Summit the Alliance leaders recognised that further protection was necessary for these information systems. As a consequence of the cyber-attacks targeting Estonia's private and public institutions in 2007, in June same year the ministers of defence of the Alliance made an agreement that significant work was to be done in this field. As a result, in January 2008 NATO approved the first cyber-defence guidelines of the Alliance. The present study introduces the cyber-defence guidelines and efforts of NATO.

Keywords: cyber defence, cyber security, cyber operations, NATO, guideline

Lt. Col. Tibor Pék: Regime change in the air command and control system of NATO and of the Hungarian Defence Forces. Current issues in the commissioning of the new air command and control system 14

Since its launch in 1977 the Air Command and Control System (ACCS), aimed at the modernisation of the NATO Integrated Air Defence System (NATINADS) has grown into the longest-lasting project of the Alliance to date. The program, with the primary goal to renew the tools of the NATINADS gained momentum after a short pause in 1989 and currently it entered the implementation phase in many NATO member states, including Hungary. However, the program is still not without deficiencies, and presents a large number of technological challenges both for the system developers and those who wish to commission it. This is why those questions need to be examined which help with installing the system, and understanding and managing the problems following the initial phase.

Keywords: Air Command and Control System, integrated air defence, development, Air Command and Control

Gen. (Ret.) Ferenc Végh: The Hungarian Defence Forces from the regime change to date (1.) 27

The Hungarian Defence Forces were established during the revolution and war of independence of 1848-49, whose 170th anniversary is celebrated this year. The author of the study – a former commander and then Chief of General Staff of the Hungarian Defence Forces – analyses the last three decades of the history of the HDF. Part 1 contains the detailed presentation of the influence of social environment on the military, the transformation of the command and control system of the forces, responses to new security challenges, stages of Euro-Atlantic integration, and the process of adjustment to allied requirements.

Keywords: national round-table negotiations, depoliticising, transformation of military forces, Euro-Atlantic integration, NATO accession, allied requirements

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Jenő Spitzer: Options of self-defence against the Islamic State 48

The appearance of the terrorist organisation Islamic State (IS) was openly declared before the action of the coalition, which may be even a new trend for terrorist organisation in crisis zones. How can this newly developing tendency be evaluated in practice? How to assess the role of the Islamic State in international law? Is it legal to take the self-defence mechanisms provided for in Article 51 of the UN Charter as the base of actions against the Islamic State or any other terrorist organisation? Is international law able to appropriately respond and solidly adapt to the system of relations of international terrorism, shaped more than 15 years ago but continuously changing? The paper provides an overview of the existing professional positions and develops them further.

Keywords: Islamic State, international law, self-defence, UN Charter

COMMAND TRAINING

Lt. Col. Péter Szegedi: The preparation of Hungarian soldiers for the generation change of warfare in light of allied expectations (2) 60

The Hungarian military traditions provide a number of models of keeping up with development parallel with maintaining our values. In a military organisation one of the options is the strategic development

of preparation and training. The extent of success also depends on how precisely experts (both military and civil) are able to forecast the nature and characteristics of the next war, and on the basis of the resources of friendly forces what suggestions they are able to formulate for the political leadership in order to allow them to identify various goals and objectives, and outline the proper suggestions for the military preparation of the country. The current decisions and resolutions for the preparation of the Hungarian Defence Forces will have a decisive impact on the potential capabilities and results of the Hungarian military, anticipated in the second half of the 21st century. In his study the author analyses these issues through the processing of open sources documents.

Keywords: generations of warfare, development of warfare, training systems, preparation systems

Maj. Mihály Czeglédi: Some thoughts on the present and future of command and control 74

Hungarian military science has long been requested to interpret the position and role of modern command and control. In his thought-provoking study the author presents command and control systems and structural models which may help with identification of the capabilities of certain organisations. It also provides guidance for the identification of development trends; outlines the prospective development tendencies for the near future; emphasises the importance of team-building; and makes a reference to the establishment of an organisation allowing a qualitatively different approach.

Keywords: command and control, leadership philosophy, commander, command, complexity, mission oriented command, organisational development

Lt. Col. Zsolt Simon: The use of tactical simulators in the operational training of helicopter pilots 92

Whether civil or military pilot training is concerned the use of various types of ground-based training equipment and simulators to support practical flights is inevitable. Such devices are of particular significance in the field of military aviation as the wide range of missions and the rapidly changing operational environment require the use of cost effective training methodology which ensures the capabilities of flight crews to execute their missions even in the most extreme circumstances. The study presents the potential use of tactical simulators providing support for the operational training of helicopter pilots.

Keywords: helicopter, training, helicopter pilot training, tactical simulator, flight simulator

Capt. Zoltán Harangi-Tóth: The last deployments of the 100th French Mechanised Group (Groupement Mobile 100 – GM 100) in Indochina 104

After 1949-50, following the victory of Mao’s revolution in China, the French forces were getting increasingly disadvantaged in Indochina. Thanks to the continuous and large-scale Chinese resupply, the Viet Minh attacked the troops of the French Union on increasing territories. The previously dominant irregular warfare transformed, and the guerrilla groups were gradually structured into regiments which were organised into divisions. The French – in order to compensate their disadvantages – established highly mobile and effective brigade-size battle groups, following the American system. They could be in the hottest areas thanks to their mobility. GM 100 was one of the most experienced and largest combat units, the elite of the French Far East Expeditionary Forces. The study focuses on the presentation and analysis of the last combat actions of the unit. The tragic faith of GM 100 was also mentioned in film “We were soldiers” (2002) thus making its name well-known for the public as well.

Keywords: Indochina, Viet Minh, French Union, GM 100

LOGISTICS

Col. Attila Kolonics: The establishment of a convoy support centre in the framework of Host Nation Support 117

The article presents an overview of the support used during the redeployment of NATO member states’ forces to an Area of Operations. The author outlines the ways of providing the necessary resources on the basis of the commitments of the participating nations, the arrival of coalition forces in the Area of Operations, and the concept and notion of Host Nation Support. The latter includes principles and aspects to be taken into consideration by a transit country in the framework of the support. The NATO STANAG-based general requirements for the convoy support centre of Exercise Saber Guardian 2017 are presented and followed by the practical execution and the missions accomplished.

Keywords: Host Nation Support; reception, assembly, movement of forces; convoy support centre

MILITARY HISTORY

Lt. Col. Tibor Balla: The issue of independent Hungarian Armed Forces between the Great Compromise and the end of the First World War (1867-1918) 129

The military reforms, following the defeat by the Prussians in 1866, would have created favourable conditions for military reforms in the Habsburg Empire, through splitting the Imperial and Royal Military Forces into an Austrian and a Hungarian Armed Force. However, this demand could not have been met at the time of the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1867 or in the subsequent five decades. The cause of the failure was the fact that the political forces decisive in the question did not support the idea.

Keywords: Imperial and Royal Armed Forces, independent national army, Parliament conflicts, Hungarian language of command, officer corps, national achievements, Royal Hungarian Armed Forces, Great War, split of armed forces

Lt. Gen. (Ret) Miklós Szabó: The “Prague Spring” and the military occupation in the light of Hungarian diplomatic documents (May-October 1968) (I) 141

Many experts have already dealt with the crisis and military intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 – from different aspects and in different ways. At the same time just a few of them did research – of various depth and precision – of the “Zala” fonds of the Military History Archives. Through the HL MN “Zala” fonds, the present study gives the readers an insight into the Hungarian diplomatic reports relating to the preparation and execution of the occupation, and presents the diplomatic information at the disposal of Hungarian decision makers during the crisis.

Keywords: “Prague Spring”, military actions of 1968, military occupation of Czechoslovakia, crisis in Czechoslovakia

FORUM

Sándor Szakály. The Ludovika Academy 154

The Ludovika Academy was awarded Hungarian Heritage Prize. The curatorium of the Foundation awards the Hungarian Heritage Prize, established in 1995, to Hungarian institutions, groups, or persons that contributed to the moral and spiritual progress of the Hungarian culture, economy, sport, or science through their activities. The Hungarian Heritage Prize awarded to the Ludovika Academy was received from Mr István Klinghammer, the President of the Hungarian Heritage Committee, by Lieutenant General János Huszár, Deputy Chief of Defence of the Hungarian Defence Forces, and Mr András Patyi, Rector of the National University of Public Service. At the award ceremony in the HAS Ceremony Hall, historian Sándor Szakály, Director General of Veritas Institute delivered his laudation, published in this issue.

REVIEW

Col. (Ret.) Eng. Csaba Gál: International military and military technology review 157
A summary of the latest news in the international military and military technology press.

Márton Forgács: „Nu Bom sotrischijä^{n!} Ähne nimsauin!” – Or, in survival Chadian for soldiers 164
The author of the article reviews book „Tschad – Visuelle Verständigungshilfe” in the book collection of the HDF Museum of Military History.