

ABSTRACT

MILITARY ORGANISATION AND FORCE DEVELOPMENT

Lt. Col. Attila Csaba Bakos: Modern light infantry in the wars of the future 3

Currently the forces of most member states of the North Atlantic Alliance have light infantry organised, equipped and prepared along traditional principles. Although these troops are able to manage present conflicts effectively, some research has shown that it is possible only at the expense of great losses suffered both by the friendly forces and civil population, which would be unacceptable for political leadership. Therefore, in the future, they must be able to conduct manoeuvres not only in physical but in cyber and human space as well.

Keywords: light infantry, urbanization, mass creation, mobility

Maj. Sándor Farkas: The fight for geographic and social spaces. The warfare of ISIL in light of Mao Zedong's teachings 12

Today, ISIL is considered and mentioned by most experts as the most dubious and most dangerous jihadist organization. The "lone wolves" committing terrorist acts, the attacks carried out by terrorist cells consisting of such people, and the human waves from the Middle East pose a major challenge for our country, the European Union, and its strongest ally, the United States of America. The central topic of the article is the elements of the most successful terrorist organization of the present, that have been taken over from the groups conducting their struggles on the basis of guerrilla military mentality over the past centuries, especially the guerrilla activities led by Mao Zedong.

Keywords: Mao Zedong, prolonged war, guerrilla warfare, geographic space, social space

Lt. Col. Zoltán Pozderka: On military cultures in another way 26

The theory of military cultures describes three types of warfare: manoeuvre warfare, indirect attrition warfare, and guerrilla warfare, also identifying their geographic environments. The purpose of the present study is to complement the theory of military cultures with the latest operational principles of the direct and indirect approach, and present those factors which determine the specific warfare of a nation and may influence the decisions of military commanders.

Keywords: military culture, direct, indirect, manoeuvre-centred, attrition-centred approach, analysis of centre of gravity, civil control

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Col. Antal Szöllösi: The impact of the Danish Defence Agreement on the plannable and predictable development of the defence sector and military forces 41

Predictability is an important factor in the development of the defence sphere, which is based on political and possibly social consensus, and also the necessary resources. The latter is not an easy mechanism, especially in certain countries where defence issues are not among the priorities and fall easily to financial austerity measures. However, there are also good examples, including Denmark. The basic elements of the Danish defence policy and, above all, those of the defence budget have been fixed in the so-called "Defence Agreement" since 1988. The agreement is a political agreement among the parliamentary parties for a period of several years, generally covering a period of 4-5 years. A typical feature of the agreements is that they overarch through election cycles. As a result, the defence sector has stable development guidelines and objectives for 4-5 years, supported by determining political parties.

Keywords: Danish defence agreement, defence committee, defence sphere, defence budget

Márton Forgács: Chad: A conflict zone turning into a stabilizing factor? (1) 52

The first part of the two-part article is on the history of Chad before 1990, located at the intersection of countless peoples, languages, and religions along "artificial" borders in the very heart of Africa. After Chad became independent, François Tombalbaye, coming from the southern Surah nationality group, came to power (1960-1975), whose authoritarian rule, however, soon triggered rebellions in the central and northern parts of the country. Despite their small number the insurgents uniting under the umbrella organization of FROLINAT were able to achieve significant military success. Tombalbaye

was killed during a coup d'état in 1975, but the military government of his successor, Colonel Felix Malloum (1975-1979), was also unable to consolidate the situation. The government of Hisein Habre (1982-1990), belonging to the Muslim Tubu nationality group, successfully fought with Libya keeping the northern part of Chad under occupation at that time. His rule was overthrown in 1990 by Idris Deby, whose presidency marked the beginning of a new era for today's Chad.

Keywords: Chad, François Tombalbaye, Felix Malloum, Hisein Habre, Libya, FROLINAT

Kelemen Bence Kis: Drone Wars (1.) 70

Examining the jus ad bellum legality of drone strikes

Since 2001 the United States has been using unmanned combat aerial vehicles (armed drones) against terrorists in the Middle East. This study examines the lawfulness of the use of drones by presenting the discussion on this issue. The polemic has different aspects, such as political, philosophical, and military, so the lawfulness of drone strikes is just one of these aspects. The discussion has not produced any final results yet. The purpose of this article is to examine the legality of targeted killings with the use of armed drones through the application of international law and, in particular, through the use of force. In his study the author describes his own views of the most controversial dimensions of the discussion and provides an overview of the current sources.

Keywords: drones, use of force, right to self-defense, non-state actors

COMMAND TRAINING

Lt. Krisztián Károly: Application of Global Satellite Navigation Systems in Military and Civilian Fleet and Tracking Systems (1.) 83

A satellite-based navigation system receiver that provides a navigational positioning is an indispensable component of fleet and force tracking systems supporting public service. In my scientific paper, I will discuss the general structure of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), and provide details of American GPS, Russian GLONASS, European Galileo and Chinese BeiDou systems. In my study I examine the satellite constellation of various infrastructures and the signal structure emitted by the satellites for navigation purposes. I also analyse the reception options for open and encrypted channels. With an experimental receiver configured by myself I performed primary measurements to study GNSS services. On the basis of my research I made proposals for the development and application of complex GNSS receivers.

Keywords: GNSS, GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo, satellite, navigation

LOGISTICS

Lt. Col. (Ret.) István Pintér (Eng.) – Lt. Col. (Ret.) Zoltán Kozma (Eng.): The establishment of the Digital Microwave Network of the Hungarian Defence Forces between 1980 and 1990 98

Between 1980 and 1990, the first independent digital microwave network of the MN (Hungarian People's Army, currently Hungarian Defence Forces or HDF) was built, which was a significant development in the history of MN (HDF) communication. The entire network was built from domestically-developed equipment and was established as an unmanned, remotely supervised and serviced system. The authors of the article, who actively participated in the development, design, implementation and maintenance of the network, and in the organization of the maintenance system during the construction phase, present the development process of the Orion RP 2/120T Digital Microwave System, including the establishment, the organisation of the maintenance, and operation of the 1,350-km-long network, and the creation of the network infrastructure.

Keywords: digital microwave, microwave network, RP 2/120T

MILITARY HISTORY

Lt. Col. Géza Gulyás: The beginnings and operation of our artillery reconnaissance in the Great War (1.) 111

The military forces of our country entered the First World War with an outdated set of assets and obsolete principles. The situation was similar at the artillery. In the armies of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy only about a quarter of the field artillery guns were capable of firing with a steep trajectory, usually with insufficient range and small rations of ammunition. In fact, we did not have any real mountain artillery since the proportion of mountain cannons and howitzers combined together barely

rose above 10%. At that time the infantry had no cannons at all and we were lagging behind the other warring parties with regard to other artillery assets as well. It is rather unfortunate but in a way it can be understandable that there could not be a unified artillery reconnaissance system, and there were no artillery reconnaissance subunits either. During the war, from the independent artillery spotting of individual observation posts and the independent fire control of the batteries gradually a uniform artillery system and fire planning and fire control developed.

Keywords: artillery, artillery reconnaissance, cannon, World War, battery, infantry

FORUM

Lt. Col. Gábor Hausner: Hungarian military history – an interdisciplinary approach. Commemorating military historian Géza Perjés on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth 124

On 25th October 2017 the MoD Military History Institute and Museum with the Military History Section of the Hungarian Society of Military History held a joint commemoration on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of military historian Géza Perjés, who died in 2003, in the Ágoston Tóth Room of the Military History and Museum.

Keywords: Ludovika Academy, combat service, Pázmány Péter University, stigmatization, historian debates, research by Perjés, military historian methodology, legacy

REVIEW

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