

Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

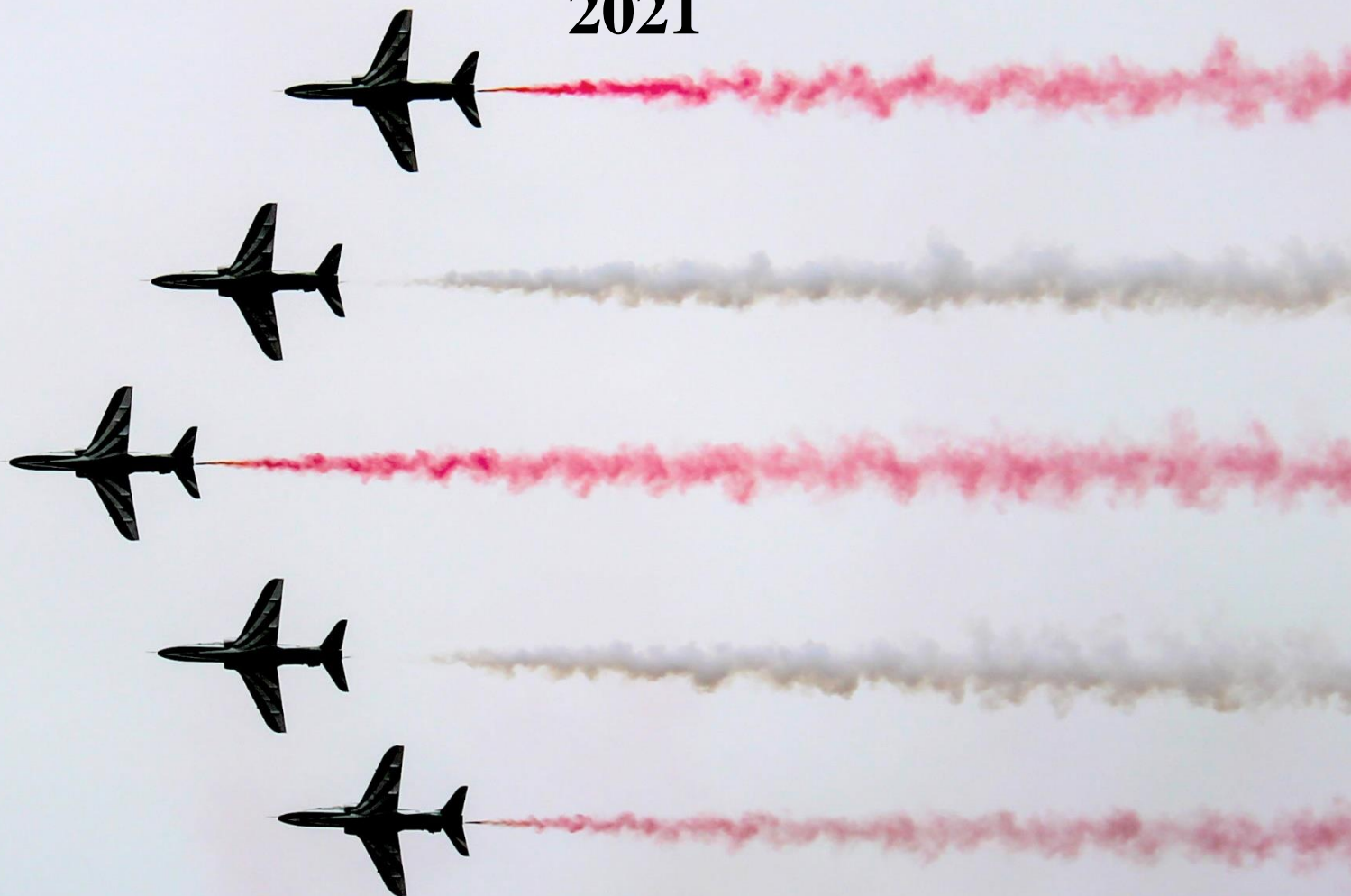
**Military Science and Military Art
International Thematic Conference**

October 21, 2021.

Budapest, Hungary

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2021





Military Science and Military Art International Thematic Conference
Hadtudomány és Hadművészet Nemzetközi Műhelykonferencia



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**Military Science and Military Art International Thematic Conference
Hadtudomány és Hadművészet Nemzetközi Műhelykonferencia**



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Session 1: Hungarian – Onsite

Military History – Military Engineering



Session 1: Hungarian – Onsite: Military History – Military Engineering

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Special Military Forces of Ancient Scandinavia: Berserkir and Ulfhednar / A középkori Skandinávia különleges katonai egységei: berserker-ek és ulfhedinn-ek

Berserkir (singular: *berserkr*) and *ulfhednar* (singular: *ulfhedinn*) held a special role among ancient Scandinavia's professional military units. These warriors were distinguished from *hirdsmen* and *housecarls* and they often formed mercenary groups or brotherhoods (*männerbünde*). Although both types of warriors fought in relatively small numbers, they were highly efficient because their troop quality was extremely high. Collective cult and magic played an important role in their life, in particular 'shape-shifting' was central to their ritual beliefs. *Berserkir* were often tasked with military actions of importance, which they carried out in small units of twelve. They acted as bodyguards of warlords and kings, just as vanguard attacking military units, while the *ulfhednar* fought as light infantry and skirmishers in battles. These special units played a key role in Pre-Christian Scandinavian warfare and completed conventional military forces. The *berserkir* and *ulfhednar* appear in written as well as in archaeological sources. Old Scandinavian texts often mention both, giving us insight into their characteristics and roles (*Ynglingasaga*, *Haraldskvæði*, *Hrólfs saga kraka*, *Volsunga saga* etc.) Besides Northern sources, *berserkir* and *ulfhednar* resurface in Byzantine sources, because they served in the imperial army. Archaeological sources include depictions, statues, and rune stones.

Keywords: Early Medieval Age, Scandinavian Warfare, Special Military Units, Berserker, Ulfhednar

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A középkori Skandinávia hadviselésében, a harcos elit mellett, fontos szerepet játszottak a szintén hivatásos katonai egységek a *berserker-ek* és *ulfhedinn-ek*. A hadurak és királyok katonai kíséretében szolgáló *hirdmen*-ekkel vagy *housecarl*-okkal ellentétben, a tárgyalt két csoport ezektől elkülönül, gyakran vándor zsoldos csapatokat, férfitársaságokat (*männerbünde*) alkotva. Az ütközetekben mindkét harcos típus kis létszámban vett részt, de a harcértékük magas, szervezeten harcolnak a csatákban. Ezen csoportok tevékenységében fontos tényező a közös kultusz, és a mágia, ezen belül az „alakváltás” képessége. A berserkerek gyakran tűnnek fel fontos katonai műveletekben, általában 12 fős kis csapatokban. Az ütközetekben egyaránt megtaláljuk őket védelmi szerepben, a királyok és hadurak testőrségében, de főleg előretolt, zárt támadó harci egységekben. Az *ulfhedinn-ek* mint könnyű gyalogosok és előcsatározók vettek részt a harcokban. A *berserker-ek* és *ulfhedinn-ek* az írásos- és a régészeti forrásokban is megjelennek. Az óskandináv történetek gyakran említették mindkét harci közösséget, bemutatva jellemzőiket és a szerepüket (*Ynglingasaga*, *Haraldskvæði*, *Hrólfs saga kraka*, *Volsunga saga* stb.). Az északi források mellett, a korabeli bizánci történetírók is beszámoltak e két különleges harcos típusról, akik a császári hadseregben láttak el szolgálatot. Az írásos kútfők mellett a régészeti leletek adnak bővebb információt, többször szerepelnek képi, szobor és rúnakövek ábrázolásain. Mindkét különleges katonai egység fontos szerepet játszott a kereszténység előtti skandináv hadviselésben, kiegészítve a konvencionális fegyveres erőket.

Kulcsszavak: kora középkor, skandináv hadviselés, különleges katonai egységek, berseker, ulfhednar



Session 1: Hungarian – Onsite: Military History – Military Engineering

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Field Application of CNX Systems / CNX rendszerek terepi alkalmazása

The IT tools and technology solutions which were invented at the end of the previous millennium have been greatly miniaturized and their computing capabilities have multiplied, thanks to the exponential technological advances in the recent decades. These inventions made the IT tools and technology easy to integrate into field devices, even as part of previously unimaginable applications.

By integrating these embedded systems into battlefield devices, we can create complex applications that can collect, transmit, process, and immediately evaluate information from multiple aspects of the operational area in real time. These systems, according to American terminology, are the basis of C2, C4I, C5I, C6ISR or even NC3 systems, depending on their development state and complexity. The basics of the acronyms are Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Cyber-Defense, Combat System, Reconnaissance, Surveillance, Intelligence and Nuclear. Through a few simple examples, we can see the simplicity of operational applications. Like an IoT device built into a fuel tank, which transmits battlefield fuel consumption to the logistics C3 system, it can be used to measure the amount of use, the amount of load and how much refueling needs to be delivered to the command post in real time, at the same time with the telemetrial data of the vehicle. A similar example is a body sensor attached to a fighter, which is able to transmit to the health C3 system next to the current capability of the soldiers, also their hydration, stress and load data.

Keywords: Embedded Systems, C4I, IoT, Operational Area, Body Sensor

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az elmúlt évtizedekben végbemenő exponenciális technikai fejlődésnek köszönhetően az előző évezred végén feltalált informatikai eszközök és technológiai megoldások nagymértékben miniaturizálásra kerültek és a számítási kapacitásuk is sokszorosára nőttek, ezáltal könnyen integrálásra kerülhetnek terepi eszközökben, még olyan alkalmazások részeként is, ami korábban elképzelhetetlen lett volna.

Ezen beágyazott rendszerek harctéri eszközökbe integrálva olyan komplex alkalmazásokat hozhatunk létre, amelyek képesek valós időben a műveleti területről több aspektusból is információt gyűjteni, azokat továbbítani, feldolgozni és azonnal kiértékelni. Az ilyen jellegű rendszerek az amerikai terminológia alapján fejlettségüknek és komplexitásuknak megfelelően C2, C4I, C5I, C6ISR vagy akár az NC3 rendszerek alapjait jelentik. A betűszavak alapjai a Vezetés (Command), Irányítás (Control), Kommunikáció (Communication), Számítógép (Computer), Kibervédelem (Cyber-Defense), Harcászati rendszer (Combat System), Felderítés (Reconnaissance), Megfigyelés (Surveillance), Hírszerzés (Intelligence) és Nukleáris (Nuclear). Néhány egyszerű példán keresztül szemléltetve láthatjuk a műveleti alkalmazások egyszerűségét. Úgy, mint az üzemanyagtartályba épített IoT eszköz, amely a logisztikai C3 rendszer felé továbbítja a harctéri üzemanyagfogyasztást és ez alapján valós időben mérhető, hogy mekkora a felhasználás, milyen nagyságú az igénybevétel és mennyi utánpótlást kell a vezetési pontra szállítani, mindezt egy időben a jármű telemetriai adataival együtt. Hasonló példa a harcolóra erősített testszenzor, amely képes az egészségügyi C3 rendszer felé továbbítani a katonák aktuális hadrafoghatóságán túl a hidratáltsági, igénybevételi és leterheltségi adataikat is.

Kulcsszavak: beágyazott rendszerek, C4I, IoT, műveleti terület, testszenzor



Session 1: Hungarian – Onsite: Military History – Military Engineering

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Post-modern Deterrence / Poszt-modern elrettentés

Since the end of the Cold War, the nuclear opposition of the great powers has diminished as a result of various disarmament, arms control, and confidence- and security-building measures taken. This series of events coincides with the leapfrogging technical development that has led to the emergence of new weapon systems that, as a result of some types of deployment, can even measure so-called decapitating strikes. This technical development has accelerated in the 21st century and previously unimaginable weapon systems have emerged. Deterrence is changing as a result of this technical development, but the principles have not changed. The deterrent potential of nuclear weapons remains significant, but the proliferation of certain new weapon systems due to the availability of disruptive technologies can have significant effects on the international security environment. Disruptive technologies are available to both state and non-state actors and new actors have emerged as a result of their use for military purposes. This may also call into question the monopolized use of military force, and these are also widely used by various non-state actors, especially since the 2010s, for various strikes.

Keywords: International Security, Deterrence, Disruptive Technologies, New Weapon Systems, Proliferation

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A hidegháború lezárását követően, a nagyhatalmak nukleáris szembenállása mérséklődött, a különböző leszerelési, fegyverzet-ellenőrzési, foganatosított bizalom- és biztonságerősítő intézkedések következtében. Ez az eseménysor egybeesik azzal az ugrásszerű technikai fejlődéssel, amelynek köszönhetően új fegyverrendszerek jelentek meg, így bizonyos jellegű bevetés következtében akár úgynevezett „lefejező csapást” is lehet mérni. Ez a technikai fejlődés a 21. század során felgyorsult, melynek során korábban elképzelhetetlen fegyverrendszerek jelentek meg. Az elrettentés, a technikai fejlődés következtében átalakulóban van, viszont az alapelvek ennek ellenére nem változtak. A nukleáris fegyverek elrettentési potenciálja továbbra is jelentős, viszont a forradalmi technológiák elérhetősége következtében bizonyos új fegyverrendszerek proliferációja a nemzetközi biztonsági környezetre jelentős hatással lehet. A forradalmi technológiák rendelkezésre állnak, mind az állami, mind a nem-állami szereplők részére. A katonai célú alkalmazás során új szereplők jelentek meg, amely a katonai erő monopolizálását is megkérdőjelezheti, továbbá különösen a 2010-es évektől kezdve a nem-állami szereplők is kiterjedten alkalmazzák az új technológiákat különböző csapásmérésekre.

Kulcsszavak: nemzetközi biztonság, elrettentés, forradalmi technológiák, új fegyverrendszerek, proliferáció



Session 1: Hungarian – Onsite: Military History – Military Engineering

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The Contrive of Front-line Baptism in the First World War/ A tűzkeresztség megélése az első világháborúban

During the centenary years of the First World War, many books were published between 2014 and 2018. However, many grey zones remain uninvestigated on an important subject: the psychological aspects and sentiments of the soldiers. This research tries to make an effort to present a part of the First World War, which is connected to this subject. The range of emotions of the ones marching to battle oscillated extremely and could be decisive in terms of the outcome of battles. Therefore, it is important to know how the mass psychosis formed their community life, what sort of religious elements could they hang on to before the battle? The empathy of frontline baptism could form their morale to a great extent – even long term, too. Officers played a great role in forming the morale, their appreciation formed the little group of the soldiers into unity, their examples framed an important section of the inspiration. For certain aspects an evolutionary and biological perspective are also connected to this subject. These perspectives also can give us background information and some explanation.

Keywords: First World War, Front-line Baptism, Morale, Biological Connection

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az első világháború befejezésének 100. évfordulója alkalmából 2014-2018 között, számos új tanulmány és könyv jelent meg. A háború pszichológiai aspektusának és az érzelmeknek a bemutatása egy fontos, ám kevésbé kutatott terület. Az előadás célja, az első világháború bemutatása, a kevésbé ismert pszichológiai oldalról megközelítve. A hadba vonulók érzelmvilága, amely szélsőségesen oszcillál, meghatározó lehet az ütközetek, csaták kimenetelét tekintve. Ezért fontos annak a vizsgálata, hogy a harcok előtt, hogyan hatott rájuk a tömegpszichózis, miként alakult a közösségi életük, milyen valláshoz kapcsolódó elemekbe kapaszkodtak. A tűzkeresztség megélése jelentősen – akár hosszú távon –, is befolyásolta moráljukat. A tiszteknek is kiemelt szerepük volt, hiszen megbecsültségük egységgé kovácsolta a katonákat, példamutatásuk pedig az inspiráció fontos szegmensét képezte. Bizonyos részekhez kapcsolódik még egy evolúciós, biológiai vonatkozás is, amely ezekhez a szegmensekhez háttérinformációt, illetve némi magyarázatot adhat.

Kulcsszavak: első világháború, tűzkeresztség, morál, biológiai kapcsolat



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Session 2: English – Onsite

Security Studies – Military Engineering I.



Session 2: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering I.

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Deterrence in Space

The recent increase in space activity and its broadening spectrum brought space security considerations more to the forefront. As the chance for conflict in space grows, more and more military experts, economists or representatives of other scientific fields turn their attention towards this increasingly complicated cluster of problems. Understandably, scientific research aimed at finding the possibly most effective tools to avoid or to win a conflict in space (or somehow connected to space) is also gaining increased support and funding from governments. However, systems deployed in space, in case they are destroyed, are hard to replace and due to the generated space debris field, they can also endanger the attacker's space capabilities. Therefore, many experts consider deterrence as one of the most effective defensive methods. In course of this presentation, we will examine how deterrence can be connected to various anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons, network-based space infrastructure, nuclear deterrence strategy, rocket and satellite developments of recent years, and new institutions or organizational units. As closing thoughts, it will be worth examining a few possible routes for development, and new, still in mid-research equipment.

Keywords: Deterrence, Space, Anti-Satellite Weapons (ASAT), Space Debris, Rocket Development



Session 2: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering I.

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Systems Decision Process – A Systemic Approach to Defence Acquisition Decision Support for Complex Weapons Systems Development

Capabilities development is a complex process involving interactions between industrial suppliers of goods and services with multiple government offices often trying to balance competing objectives. The big dilemma is: How do governments acquire the equipment, goods, and services needed for their armed forces at a reasonable price, in appropriate quality, and with a reasonable time frame? In this context, the development of *new weapons systems* is a complex process which entails increasingly long development times, the use of cutting-edge technology in an environment of high uncertainty, requiring for that reason a decision support process that adjusts to these specific requirements. Nowadays, decision-making is based on models used in certain decision-making instances, not considering the nature of the development programs above. Using a systems decision process (SDP) would allow a systemic and iterative, collaborative process and a value-based decision process that could be applied throughout the whole life cycle of this new weapons system that considers design requirements, restrictions, and trade-offs from the beginning.

Keywords: Defence Acquisition, Weapons Development, Decision Making, Systems Decision Process, Systems Engineering.



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Session 2: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering I.

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Violence of the System: Production of Disposable Subjects

Without the intention of condemning globalization, we are invited to recognize that, despite all its benefits in terms of communication and exchange, it has also brought the indifference of a world governed by personal interest where everything has been permeated by the logic of production, even relationships themselves have been commodified. This panorama is accompanied by the massification of the ideal of happiness, where conflict is forbidden, and unlimited consumption is encouraged. This favors different forms of violence that affect the contemporary human being's way of perceiving and relating to others, to the world, as well as the possibility of constructing meaning. Currently, new forms of violence proliferate in a more global, silent and constant way in the form of xenophobia, racism and classism towards sectors that find it difficult to adapt to the productive system. This raises a question to the social disciplines about their professional and ethical work within this panorama and highlights their role as facilitators of symbolic resources necessary to deal with contemporary discomfort in subjects and communities that have been discarded by the system.

Keywords: Transpolitical Violence, Postmodernity, Positive Thinking, Social Intervention



Session 2: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering I.

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The Role of Space Security in Northeast Asia's Future cooperation

In 2021, China, Japan, and South Korea ranked in the top 10 in GDP (2020) / World Military Strength Rankings. It means Northeast Asia (NEA) countries have sufficient economic and military power to establish multilateral cooperation to reduce the arms race in the region. However, there is still no multilateral security community such as NATO and EU due to mutual distrust, based on their historical issues. This situation accelerates the arms race among them. In this context, Space could be a critical opportunity to enhance future cooperation in Outer Space. Since Space is terra nullius, which means, territory does not belong to any countries. Namely, space security has boundless potentials for the new future paradigm of cooperation and alliance not only in the NEA region but also globally. Therefore, this presentation aims to analyze the new trends in policy and paradigm in Space by reviewing and comparing national/international Space Security Policy and law. Depending on what international/national policies and laws will be established in NEA, existing bilateral alliances and partnerships may become more robust in Space, or the infinite arms race may intensify.

Keywords: Space Security Policy, Space Security Law, Multilateral Security Cooperation, Arms race, Northeast Asia



Session 2: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering I.

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A Comparative Analysis of German and French Strategic Cultures

With the increasing shift of the United States' strategic focus towards the Asian continent, the quest for European strategic autonomy became a central issue for the leading EU countries, especially France and the Federal Republic of Germany as the United Kingdom left the EU. However, despite the historical Franco-German cooperation, major differences between the strategic cultures of the two may seriously hinder further defence integration. Previous research has already indicated the diverging French and German approaches to the use of force, but so far only a few studies have examined the additional elements of strategic culture, including security policy decision making or current foreign policy ambitions. Our research set out to examine the possibilities and limitations of the Franco-German tandem through four elements of strategic culture (level of international ambition, the scope of action for the executive, foreign policy orientation, willingness to use military force), following the methodology developed earlier by the Centre for Military History and Social Sciences of the Bundeswehr. It is clear from the findings that regardless of the results of the German and the future French elections, fundamental dissimilarities remain in perceptions and approaches to international security.

Keywords: Franco-German Cooperation, Macron, Security policy, Strategic Culture, CSDP



**Military Science and Military Art International Thematic Conference
Hadtudomány és Hadművészet Nemzetközi Műhelykonferencia**



Session 3: English – Onsite

Security Studies – Military Engineering II.



Session 3: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering II.

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The Battle of the Catalaunian Plains

In this brief presentation I would like to examine the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains. In the first part of my lecture, I will talk about the causes of the campaign of 451; the treachery of Honoria, the Frank succession, and the Ostrogothic immigrants in the Visigothic court. Then I will move forward to the campaign, and I will show how the opponent forces manoeuvred, what were their plans, and how they arrived at the place of the battle. Then I will examine the order of the battle, the battle plans, and fight of the forces, which continued through the night. Then I will talk about the next couple of days, the sieges of the camps, and the reason why the Romans left the battlefield. Finally, I will finish my presentation with my conclusion, the examination of the performance of the military leaders, the losses of the opposing forces, and I will claim the winner at the end of my presentation.

Keywords: Attila the Hun, Flavius Aetius, Honoria, Gaul, Battle of the Catalaunian Plains



Session 3: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering II.

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Underlying Causes of Conflict in Ethiopia and Mitigation Strategies

The purpose of this study was to explore the underlying causes of conflict in Ethiopia and mitigation strategies. After political reforms in 2018 in Ethiopia, persistent conflicts, riots, violations, and political tensions arose, which remained beyond the control of the government as explained in this study. The findings showed that the conflict dynamics in Ethiopia are complicated and increase from time to time. Since the political reforms in 2018, conflicts dramatically were surging, and the government failed to resolve them peacefully. As a result, the country entered into a devastating war, i.e., the Tigray war, which is not only affecting the country but also has remained the major regional crisis in East Africa. Hooliganism, vandalism, mob justice, human rights violation, political instability, and crimes become now the hallmarks of the country. The major causes of recurrent conflicts in Ethiopia are historical narrations, power struggles, land ownership, tribal difference, political interest, and weak institutions. The major actors of conflict in Ethiopia are political entrepreneurs, informal groups such as ‘*Fano*’ in Amhara and ‘*Qeerroo*’ in Oromia, regional and state media, social media activists like tweeters and facebookers, and external forces like Egypt, Eritrea, and Sudan. The neighbor countries are fueling conflicts in Ethiopia to secure their national interests.

Keywords: Causes of Conflict, Actors of Conflict, War, Recurrent, Tigray, Ethiopia



Session 3: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering II.

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Artificial Intelligence Application Opportunities in Electronic Warfare

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays an increasing role in the planning and support of military operations. It is becoming a key tool in intelligence and analysis of enemy intelligence, in the use of autonomous weapon systems and vehicles. One of the most important roles of AI is to reduce the risk posed by Big Data's "5V challenge" (volume-quantity, variety-variability, velocity-speed veracity-reliability, value-value). All-Source Intelligence obtains and processes the information needed to perform a successful operation with extensive and comprehensive intelligence operations. Electronic warfare - which uses electromagnetic energy to detect, reduce, or prevent the use of the electromagnetic spectrum by the enemy and ensure its effective use by its own troops - is an important component of information operations that faces many challenges. These include extended spectrum transmission modes, Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Technique (DS SST), Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Technique (FH SST), and Time Hopping Spread Spectrum TH SST methods that make it difficult to intercept radio electronic communications. The use of Artificial Intelligence can be a breakthrough to tackle those challenges.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, All-Source Intelligence, Electronic Warfare, Big Data, Spread Spectrum Technique



Session 3: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering II.

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High North Growing Tensions? The Role of the United States Armed Forces in the Arctic

Since the 2010s, the Arctic region has experienced a rapid change in many aspects. Not only an increased pace of ice melting due to global climate change but slowly emerging interest from all over the globe. As the ice-caps melt, the region faces improved accessibility for naval transportation and the growing necessity of exploiting its natural resources. As the global leader of the free world, the United States faces the demand to restore its naval presence in the Arctic. The Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China pose a significant challenge in the region from a military and economic perspective. The concept of High North low tension is valid; however, the stagnation of the post-Cold War period has seemingly ended in the Arctic Ocean. The presentation aims to identify the critical defense priorities of Washington in Alaska, and in the broader aspect, for NATO to meet the challenges of the New Arctic. The current Arctic strategies of the US Coast Guard, Military, Navy, and Air Force would be presented and evaluated.

Keywords: NATO, Arctic, US. Foreign Policy, Climate Change



Session 3: English – Onsite: Security Studies – Military Engineering II.

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The Lake Chad Basin Crisis – Another African Region on the Brink of Collapse?

The environmental, social, economic, political, and military aspects of the Lake Chad Basin have been well researched. However, the connection points and correlations between the sectoral elements are much less. Using regional security complex theory developed by Barry Buzan and Ole Wæver of the Copenhagen School, the research discusses how events and processes in the region interact. Data from primary and secondary sources show that the Lake Chad Basin—stretching through Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon—is one of the most fragile crisis zones of the Sahel. Over the past decades, climate change, resource depletion, demographic pressure, the shrinking process of Lake Chad, inadequate farming techniques, weak statehood, the political mismanagement of certain issues, the presence of radical jihadist groups have all left their mark on the region's development opportunities. The violent rivalry between Boko Haram and ISWAP is mounting and ISWAP appears to have gained extensive control over the region. Statistics say that 40,000 people were killed and 2.5-3 million people have been displaced since the Boko Haram insurgency had started.

Keywords: Sahel, Jihadist Groups, Lake Chad Basin, Security, Climate Change



**Military Science and Military Art International Thematic Conference
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Session 4: English – Online

Military History – Military Art



Session 4: English – Online: Military History – Military Art

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Military Maneuvers in Turkey: Atatürk Era

First World War can be regarded as one of the breaking points of history. In the post-war period, countries rivalled each other in the search for a new world order. The countries that predicted that the Second World War would occur soon had to take precautions.

The wars that took place in this process cut off all the instruments of politics and diplomacy in international relations. Atatürk prioritized military reforms because the newly established state had many enemies inside and outside, and the army was tired of a great war.

Atatürk made innovations in the Turkish Armed Forces from education to technology. These innovations made during the Atatürk period revealed the necessity of manoeuvres for the development of the Turkish Army. By these manoeuvres, the innovations made in the army were practiced and it was aimed to make the army ready for all conditions.

Today, the Turkish Army is developing day by day thanks to the reforms that were introduced during the Atatürk period. The aim of this study is to examine the military manoeuvres that Atatürk participated in during the first years of the Republic and to disclose information on manoeuvring that has been hidden in history to the present day.

Keywords: Maneuvers, Army, Atatürk, Security, History



Session 4: English – Online: Military History – Military Art

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The German Military Influence in the Chilean Army, Experiences and Implications (1885-1942)

The influence of the German military model in the Chilean Army, between 1885 and 1942, implied a process of important modernization in education, doctrine, and organization. This modernization was so relevant that, once it was taken over by the Chilean Army, it spread to other armies from Latin America. This theme has been dealt with by some European historians and to a lesser extent by Chileans. In line with the above, the work is based on access to primary sources not previously used from the archives of the Undersecretary of War fund and folders of Resumes of the officers commissioned to Germany, as well as the German officers who stayed in Chile in the period 1885-1942. With this, it was possible to establish, through statistics, what was the real relevance of the adoption of the German model, its highest point in the period under study and its survival for almost 60 years, even though Germany was defeated in the Great War (1914-1918), then had to face the consequences of the Treaty of Versailles, the Post-war period, and the beginnings of World War II. An attempt is made to understand how this model survived even to this day, not only in Chile but also in other Latin American countries.

Keywords: Modernization, German Influence, German Military Model, Chilean Army



Session 4: English – Online: Military History – Military Art

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Remembering Fallen Soldiers in Baranya County (1921-1950)

The First World War (1914-1918) had a huge effect on the Hungarian state. Many soldiers had died on the battlefield far away from home. Their remembrance relied on political movements and local needs, as they sacrificed themselves for their country.

In my presentation, I would like to analyze the different approaches of remembrance in Baranya County (Hungary) through archival sources. In the 1930s local authorities had a duty to maintain and nurture the local places of memory. This tradition was followed even during the war as a local source in Mohács (1944) indicates.

After the Second World War (1945) many fallen soldiers – Soviets, Yugoslavian partisans, Hungarians, and Germans – were found around villages and cities. The local administration of Baranya County – in cooperation with the Soviet and Allied authorities – tried to register their resting place. After the de jure sovietisation of the Hungarian government in 1948 new memory policies were announced to replace the older ones. This was how the new memory policy of liberation was deployed in 1950 with a new state holiday of 4 of April.

Keywords: Cemetery, Memory, Local Administration, World War, Soldiers



Session 4: English – Online: Military History – Military Art

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Roman Military Baths

This study examines the military baths in the provinces of Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia Inferior and Dacia. In the territory of the Roman Empire baths were built not only for public and private purposes, but military troops had their own baths as well. We can distinguish between two types of military baths: those which formed part of legionary fortresses and those which belonged to auxiliary forts. In the case of the legionary fortresses, the baths were inside the walls, while the baths at the auxiliary forts were placed outside. Some legionary and auxiliary forts had a separate bath for the officers, situated inside the walls in both cases. The baths were row-, ring- or blocked-type, and they were frequently rebuilt. This presentation will discuss and compare baths from all the above Roman provinces, including legionary baths, a bath which belonged to a cohorts (infantry) fort, a bath which belonged to an ala (cavalry) fort, and an officers' bath.

From the baths presented here it can be determined that the Middle Danube provinces and Dacia were significant to Roman military bathing culture. It is possible that the baths could also be used by women, though few finds support this.

Keywords: Roman Age, Bathing culture, Military baths, Legionary baths, Auxiliary baths



Session 4: English – Online: Military History – Military Art

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Hand-to-hand Combat in the Trenches during WWI and its Relevance in the 21st Century

World War I caused unprecedented bloodshed. Despite the high effectivity of firepower, combatants had to fight face-to-face many times. Frequently, for different reasons, they could not use their firearms efficiently, which led to hand-to-hand combat that resembled the struggles of long-gone ages.

In the era of our topic – WWI – opinions on hand-to-hand combat were divided. On one hand, hand-to-hand combat was emphasized by the training methods of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. On the other hand, armed forces of other countries did not find it so vital. Members of the Royal Hungarian Defence Forces had to fight their enemies in close combat. Some military thinkers even suggested that hand-to-hand combat was the best way to overcome the difficulties of trench warfare.

In my opinion, the struggle of the Royal Hungarian Defence Forces in World War I has its own value even nowadays. Firepower has been increasing and the other factors that forced soldiers to fight in close combat have not disappeared either.

Keywords: Hungarian Defence Forces, World War I., Trench warfare, Hand-to-hand combat, Close quarter combat



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Session 5: English – Online

Military History – Military Engineering – Security Studies



Session 5: English – Online: Military History – Military Engineering – Security Studies

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Operational use of IoT and BigData Systems / IoT és BigData rendszerek műveleti felhasználása

Based on my research, I will present two technologies and some groups of devices, which are already known as a new device, having been assembled from previously known system components, so they were introduced as a new concept. The first of these is the IoT, which is a set of sensors built on a printed circuit board, microchips and their interfaces, which mainly provide communication in the ETHERNET protocol, the acronym of the Internet of Things. The second concept is the BigData, which continuously collects data from a certain area into a database constructed according to a third normal form by a defined sampling procedure and sequence. The database created by this procedure contains large arrays of data from which we can obtain information about the studied process based on various statistical methods and pre-written procedures, either in real time or for the future.

As a combination of these two concepts above, associating them with battlefield equipment, we can create systems what can collect, transmit, process, and evaluate information immediately from multiple aspects of the operational area. Based on these, we are able to make quick real-time decisions in operations, supported by the extracted information.

Keywords: IoT, BigData, Database, Operations, Battlefield



Session 5: English – Online: Military History – Military Engineering – Security Studies

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Salkhad Castle

Salkhad castle, which is in the governorate of Swaida, in southern Syria, is one of the most important medieval sites in Syria but has never been subjected to a serious study. Despite being one of the best-preserved medieval fortresses, it has no ground plans and general documentation produced, neither detailed study of its historical, architectural, or archaeological importance. All this despite the fact that this fortress was the most important defensive center near Damascus.

The history of the castle begins in the historical sources from the Nabataean period in the first century BC, and Salkhad was continuously used as a military site until the French occupation of Syria in 1920. The description of all parts is going to be produced together with a study on the possible functions of the individual spaces, with the construction materials and techniques. This study is not going to be limited to the castle only, but will also include its immediate vicinity as the castle was closely attached to a neighboring suburb, which also has many remains on the surface. Another main aim is to reconstruct the role Salkhad played in the wider region as an administrative center and the top of the settlement pattern in this part of Syria.

Keywords: Salkhad, Castle, Medieval, Military, Architecture



Session 5: English – Online: Military History – Military Engineering – Security Studies

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Live Spoofing Detection for Automatic Human Activity Recognition Applications

Human Activity Recognition (HAR) has been becoming increasingly crucial in several applications ranging from motion driven virtual games to automated video surveillance systems. In these applications, sensors such as smart phone cameras, web cameras or CCTV cameras are used for detecting and tracking the physical activities of users. Inevitably, spoof detection in HAR is essential to prevent anomalies and false alarms. To this end, we propose a deep learning-based approach to detect spoof cases from video data in the context of motion driven virtual games. Specifically, in this work, we address the problem of detecting spoofing occurring from video replay attacks which is more common in such applications. A proposed system is capable of running in parallel with the HAR algorithms in real-time. Our experimental results show that our approach offers robust performance and generalizes well even to other applications such as spoof detection in face bio-metric authentication. Results show that our approach is effective even under resizing and compression artifacts that are common in HAR applications using remote server connections.

Artificial intelligence, Computer vision, Human activity recognition (HAR)



Session 5: English – Online: Military History – Military Engineering – Security Studies

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History of Squadron 303

At the outbreak of World War II much of Poland was occupied by Germany. The government and many soldiers had to emigrate from the country. Most of the Polish pilots arrived in Great Britain where they could fight for Britain's freedom as members of the Royal Air Force. An agreement was signed by the two governments on the training and integration of Poles into the Royal Air Force. Between 1940 and 1945 17 Polish squadrons were formed. The most well-known one was Squadron 303. Many distinguished pilots flew in this squadron, and their memory has stayed alive till today. Some names are Miroslaw Ferić, Jan Zumbach and Witold Urbanowicz. The squadron leader John Kent confessed in his diary, that at first, he didn't believe in the success of the Poles but later he became very proud of them. In the eyes of the Polish public these were the pilots who won the Battle of Britain. To this day, their memory is preserved in various ways in Poland, for example through literature, art and films.

Keywords: Poles, Battle of Britain, Royal Air Force, Squadron 303



Session 5: English – Online: Military History – Military Engineering – Security Studies

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State Obligations for the Security of Particularly Vulnerable Groups in Times of Conflict

Human beings are sociable and constantly interacting between their territorial and external members (foreigners), but these interactions can become hostile. In a democratic and peaceful state, this hostility is not a problem, as there are jurisdictional instances that encourage the solution of these problems. However, when peace in a territory is suppressed, this state jurisdictional sphere cannot solve the problems, because in the transformation from peace to a time of conflict it is necessary to guarantee a minimum of humanity, ensuring the minimum human rights of groups of special vulnerability, this is known as the “human security perspective”.

This was guided by the developments generated at the end of the Cold War and the interactions between international human rights law, humanitarian law, international criminal law (Dorothy, 2016). This group of special vulnerability should be understood as women, children, and displaced persons (ICRC, 2010), who are covered by the Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocols, and the various human rights treaties. Thus, the obligation to ensure life and dignity on the part of the State is not eliminated at a time of conflict (war), on the contrary, it must be guaranteed, and the abuse of the armed forces against civilian populations is not permitted, and must be delimited by the principles of humanity, distinction, limitation, precaution, military necessity, and proportionality.

The objectives of the project are to identify the obligations of states in times of conflict, whether it is an internal armed conflict or a conflict with another international actor and, consequently, what responsibility they have. The methodology used is a literature review of recent years.

Keywords: International Human Rights Law, Humanitarian Law, International Responsibility of States.



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Session 6: English – Online
Military History – Security Studies I.



Session 6: English – Online: Military History – Security Studies I.

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The Impact of Asymmetric Warfare Conditions on Creating Different Parties between Palestine

In war there is denial of human basic needs which can lead to frustration and aggression. Here, the community starts to express itself through creating third parties, which adopt different strategies either having more a state-centric or a human-centric focus, and the key point here is if the state is going to provide support for the new political party or not.

The main aim of this research is to identify the impact of asymmetric warfare conditions on creating different parties in Palestine. Specifically, it aims at analyzing how the divergent community structure is combined with war circumstances which will affect the political scene. It also seeks to test other variables: the geographic location (West Bank and Gaza), the number of people engaged in the conflict and the desire to take control. Thus, the research uses different models to study the effect of warfare conditions on political security.

This study explores the creation of different political parties taking into consideration the wide and narrow differences between insurgency, counterinsurgency and the concept of responsibility to protect. Furthermore, the research provides a detailed historical overview of the Palestinian situation to provide a better understanding of local community and the change in the social and political region.

Keywords: Palestine, Political Security, Insurgencies, Counterinsurgency, Protect



Session 6: English – Online: Military History – Security Studies I.

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Comparative Analysis of the Foreign and Security Policy Strategies of Russia and Turkey – Six Elements of Power

The competition for influence between Russia and Turkey has been lasting for centuries. Its contemporary form maintains constant security crises and conflicts in the countries around the Black Sea. In order to understand how significant different aspects of the competition between Russia and Turkey are, I assess their perception of power. The aim of this research is to define the value that both Russia and Turkey give to six different elements of power in their current foreign and security policy strategies.

The research is significant, because measuring the same six elements of power in the foreign and security policy strategies of Russia and Turkey would provide knowledge of which actions by one actor might trigger competitive or cooperative reaction by the other actor. My assumption is that the more value an actor gives to a power element, the more reactive they would be if another actor imposes it in a country of shared interest. My methodology is qualitative. The method of comparative content analysis shows how much importance each of two actors give to each of the predefined six power elements. It is measurable, because I only explore two documents per actor – the latest security strategy and the latest foreign policy strategy, available at the Russia and Turkish Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

The expected results show proportionate level of importance to each of the six elements of power by both Russia and Turkey. High level of importance on the same element shows tendencies for conflict, while low level of importance shows opportunities for cooperation. The validity is high, because the level of importance is defined as a percentage of presence of each of the six power elements along the whole document, which is considered a total of 100%. The research is applicable to other studies of power elements in the foreign and security policy strategies of states.

Keywords: Russia, Turkey, Foreign and Security Policy, Comparative Analysis, Power Elements



Session 6: English – Online: Military History – Security Studies I.

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The Birth of Decisive Close Air Support. The Impact of the Kościuszko Squadron during the Polish-Soviet War, 1920

The first experiments with close air support (CAS) were during World War I, but in those years the principal role of the airplanes was simply scouting for artillery and preventing the enemy to do the same. The Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921) - in contrast with the Great War - was a war of movement and air superiority played a more important role during the fights. The vast open territories of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus combined with the relatively small fighting units created a perfect environment for the air squadrons. During the war the importance of not just spotting enemy forces but also attacking them from the air was much bigger than between 1914 and 1918. One great example for that was the 7th Kościuszko Squadron which operated on the southern front during the Polish campaign on Kiev in the spring of 1920 and during the defensive fights against the Soviet counterattack. During the later the unit played a decisive role in the defense of Lwow, today's Lviv, in which the vicious attacks of the pilots contributed to a great extend to stopping the Soviet forces and giving enough time for Piłsudski to launch his famous counterattack near Warsaw.

Keywords: Air force, Polish-soviet War, Poland, USA, Red Army



Session 6: English – Online: Military History – Security Studies I.

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Securitization Theory and its Usage in 2021

The Copenhagen School's Securitization Theory stands as an ever-changing tool for political manipulation over security needs (can be militaristic, social, or even cultural) in 2021. After the Arab Spring and the eventual Immigration Crisis which affected most of the world both economically and politically, we can assume there was also profit from that. After all there are always people who pull profit from the chaos.

The Securitization Theory and its practice benefits the individual, political and general agendas of many actors within the world of politics. I plan to demonstrate some examples with the laid securitization process that benefits from the above-mentioned Immigration Crisis for various agendas which happen in 2021. I believe this securitization process in the political world affects both the security concerns, social stability, and the political flow of our time in general.

Keywords: Securitization, Globalization, Security, Politics, Immigration



Session 6: English – Online: Military History – Security Studies I.

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Cyber Security Strategies in Latin America

Following the developed countries, Latin American countries start to pay more attention to developing their cyber capabilities. In alignment with these, more and more countries from the region create their own national cyber security strategy, stating the main targets, interests and defining the main challenges and threats. The study aims to analyze and compare these strategies issued by the leading states of the region. The article has a mixed methods research design. The methodology used mostly consists of secondary data analysis based on international databases as well as the systematic analysis of the strategies by document analysis techniques. The expected results therefore tend to summarize the main structures of these strategies -including the principal interests and defining challenges with respect to the studied states - identify common patterns of the strategies considering the political and international context of the region, and make suggestions for future developments by comparing the current situation and main structures of these countries.

Keywords: Latin America, cyber security, strategy analysis, document analysis, cyber capabilities



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Session 7: Hungarian – Online Military History – Security Studies II.



Session 7: Hungarian – Online: Military History – Security Studies II.

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School Remembrance of the First World War in Hungary (1920-1938) / Az első világháború iskolai emlékezete Magyarországon (1920-1938)

The First World War brought great trials into the life of Hungarians. Attempts were made to nurture the memory of fallen soldiers during the war but only few state events took place. However, the defeat in the war and the Treaty of Trianon (1920) created a new situation. The leaders of the independent state of Hungary considered the formation of war memory as a key issue. This is how the creation of (state) memory of soldiers began in the modern Hungarian state.

According to Pierre Nora, places of remembrance (*lieu de mémoire*) are of paramount importance to a political community. It is important to nurture and recall the above both for the state and for the population. Sacrifice and the struggle for one's homeland formed a significant part of Hungarian identity after the war.

In my presentation I would like to analyze the commemorative practices available in Hungarian legislation, especially the state roots of the memory culture of the First World War. Hungarian schools became a special place for memory. Celebrations and rites of remembrance were held there. Here, not only the city but also the schools (village school, grammar school, university) were made a place of remembrance. This kind of completion of memory was a strong emotional factor for Hungarian society, especially after the war.

Keywords: Remembrance, Memory, School Remembrance, Soldiers, World War

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az első világháború hatalmas megpróbáltatásokkal járt a magyar közösség életére. A harcokban elesett katonák emlékét már a világháború alatt igyekeztek ápolni, azonban a spontán ünnepségek mellett kevés állami rendezvény volt. A háborús vereség, valamint az utána következő bizonytalan időszak és trianoni békeszerződés (1920) új helyzetet teremtett. A magyar állam központi politikájává vált a háborús emlékezet alakítása, így megkezdődhetett a modern magyar állam katonai (állami) emlékezetének kialakítása.

Pierre Nóra szerint az emlékezés helyei (*lieu de mémoire*) kiemelkedő fontosságúak az adott politikai közösség számára. Ennek ápolása, felidézése úgy az állam, mint a benne élő lakosság számára is egyaránt fontos. A magyar identitás meghatározó részét képezte a háború után az áldozatvállalás és a hazáért való küzdelem.

Előadásomban a magyar törvénykezésben tetten érhető emlékezési gyakorlatot, különösen az első világháborúra való emlékezeti kultúra állami gyökereit kívánom bemutatni. Külön emlékezeti teret jelentettek a magyar iskolák és az ott tartott iskolai ünnepségek, mint az emlékezés rítusai. Nem csak magát a várost, hanem az oktatási intézményeket is (községi iskola, gimnázium, egyetem) az emlékezés helyévé tették. Az emlékezet ilyen fajta teljessé tétele erős érzelmi faktort jelentett a magyar társadalom számára.

Kulcsszavak: emlékezet, iskolai emlékezet, katonák, hősi halott, világháború



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Energy Security from the Aspect of Renewable Energy Sources in South America (comparative analysis) / Energiabiztonság a megújuló energiaforrások tükrében Dél-Amerikában (összehasonlító elemzés)

Energy is a determining factor in everyday life. It also determines economic development and economic growth, indirectly. Resource scarcity is becoming an increasingly urgent problem, at the same time security of energy supply is becoming more important in the 21st century. Energy security - defined by the International Energy Agency - is the "uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price". As a result of climate change, the importance of renewable energy sources is increasing nowadays. Renewable energy sources include those energy production methods that have zero greenhouse gas emissions. These include solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy, as well as biomass. In relation to renewable energy, it is important to mention Chile and Brazil among the South American countries. Chile, due to its low fossil energy sources, faced a serious energy crisis in the early 21st century, which induced the leaders of the country to change the Chilean energy policies. Due to the new energy plan adopted in 2015, the use of renewable energy sources has increased considerably. Brazil provides most of its electricity from renewable energy sources and is one of the leading countries in the world in using of hydropower. The purpose of the research is to compare the two countries in regard of energy security.

Keywords: Energy Security, Renewable Energy, South America

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az energia a mindennapi élet meghatározó szereplője, annak használatától nem függetleníthetjük magunkat. Közvetve meghatározza a gazdasági fejlettséget, gazdasági növekedést is. A 21. században egyre sürgetőbb problémává válik az erőforrások szűkössége, ezzel egyidőben pedig felértékelődik az energiaellátás biztonsága. A Nemzetközi Energia Ügynökség definíciója alapján az energiabiztonság az energia folyamatos, elérhető áron való rendelkezésre állása. Napjainkban a megújuló energiaforrások jelentősége egyre inkább növekszik, melyben nagy szerepe van a klímaváltozásnak. A megújuló energiaforrások csoportjába azok az energiaelőállítási módok tartoznak, melyek üvegházhatású gáz kibocsátása nulla. Ilyenek például a nap-, a szél-, a víz- és a geotermikus energia, valamint ide sorolható a biomassza is. A megújuló energiaforrások tekintetében Dél-Amerika országai közül fontos kiemelni Chilét és Brazíliát. Chile – kevés fosszilis energiátartalékai miatt – a 21. század elején jelentős energiaválsággal szembesült, ami változtatásra sarkallta az ország vezetőit. A 2015-ben elfogadott új energiatervnek köszönhetően nagymértékben megnőtt a megújuló energiaforrások használata. Brazília villamos energia termelésének a döntő részét megújuló energiaforrásokból biztosítja, emellett a vízenergia hasznosítása terén a világ egyik vezető országa. A kutatás célja a fenti két, eltérő adottságokkal rendelkező ország összehasonlítása az energiabiztonság tükrében.

Kulcsszavak: energiabiztonság, megújuló energiaforrások, Dél-Amerika



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Human Security Situation in Kenya / A humánbiztonság helyzete Kenyában

While human-centred thinking is not a novelty to security studies, the concept became an integral part of the new security theories only after the Cold War. Transnational challenges such as international terrorism, global migration flows, climate change, human trafficking, international crime, the fight against HIV/AIDS, social and economic inequalities within states, developed and developing countries require a human-centred approach. Using this concept, I will analyse Kenya's security situation in terms of these challenges through the dimensions set by the UN (personal, economic, political, health, environmental, community and food security). Kenya has recently emerged as the largest economy in Central and Eastern Africa, overtaking its fast-growing northern neighbour Ethiopia. Although Kenya is among the rapidly developing countries according to several international indices, the benefits of economic development are not shared equally by the population as 37% of its residents still live below the international poverty line.

Keywords: Human Security, Development, New Security Challenges, Africa, Kenya

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az emberközpontú gondolkodásmód nem új keletű a biztonsági tanulmányokban, a koncepció csak hidegháborút követően vált igazán szerves részévé az újfajta biztonsági elméleteknek. Az olyan transznacionális kihívások, mint a nemzetközi terrorizmus, a globális migrációs hullámok, az éghajlatváltozás, az emberkereskedelem, a nemzetközi bűnözés, a HIV/AIDS elleni küzdelem, a fejlett és a fejlődő országok, valamint az államokon belüli társadalmi és gazdasági egyenlőtlenségek megkövetelik a biztonság emberközpontú megközelítését. Ezt a koncepciót alkalmazva – az ENSZ által felállított dimenziókon (a személyi, a gazdasági, a politikai, az egészségügyi, a környezeti, a közösségi és az élelmiszerbiztonság) keresztül - Kenya biztonsági helyzetét kívánom bemutatni a felsorolt kihívások szempontjából. Kenya az utóbbi időben Közép- és Kelet-Afrika legnagyobb gazdaságává nőtte ki magát, megelőzve ezzel gyorsan fejlődő északi szomszédját, Etiópiát. Ugyan Kenya számos nemzetközi index alapján a gyorsan fejlődő országok közé tartozik, a gazdasági fejlődés előnyeiből a lakosság nem részesül egyenlő mértékben, mintegy 37 százalékuk a mai napig is a nemzetközi szegénységi küszöb alatt él.

Kulcsszavak: humánbiztonság, fejlesztés, új biztonsági kihívások, Afrika, Kenya



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Migration and Covid-19: A Case Study of Chile / Migráció és Covid-19: Chile (esettanulmány)

In recent years, more than 5.6 million Venezuelans have escaped the economic devastation of the country. Colombia has been the primary recipient of Venezuelan migrants, having received about 1.7 million people, Peru in second place, and Chile occupies the third place as destination country of Venezuelan migration. Additionally, numerous Colombians, Peruvians, Bolivians, and Haitians have arrived in Chile; more than 1.46 million immigrants live there. During Covid-19, the Chilean borders remained closed. Consequently, migratory flows were forced to enter non-authorized, which caused a humanitarian crisis in the North of Chile. According to the Investigations Police of Chile (PDI), between January and July of 2021, 23.673 complaints were registered for unauthorized entries, representing 40% of all border crossings throughout 2020; most of them involving Venezuelans. This study's primary objective is to verify the current effects of Covid-19 on migratory flows, and additionally, to provide a review of the vaccination process to immigrants and of policies implemented by the Chilean government to face the current crisis until the anti-immigration protest in Iquique, northern Chile. The primary sources and available statistics allow the analysis of current trends, Covid-19 and migration-related challenges, as well as the sketching of future scenarios.

Keywords: Chile, Covid-19, Migration, Statistics, Challenges

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Venezuela kritikus gazdasági helyzete miatt az elmúlt években több, mint 5.6 millióan hagyták el az országot. Kolumbia elsősorú befogadóvá vált, megközelítőleg 1.7 millió venezuelai tartózkodik az országban, Peru a második és Chile a harmadik célországa a venezuelaiaknak. A venezuelai migráción kívül, nagyszámú kolumbiai, perui, bolíviai és haiti is érkezett Chilébe, így jelenleg több, mint 1.46 millió bevándorló tartózkodik az andoki országban. A Covid-19 pandémia alatt Chile lezárta a határait, így a migrációs áramlás az illegális határátkelőkre összpontosult, amely humanitárius válságot eredményezett az ország északi részében. A chilei Nyomozó Rendőrség (PDI) adatai alapján 2021 január és július között 23.673 illegális határátlépést regisztráltak, amely a 2020 évi határátlépések 40%-a; a határátlépők többsége venezuelai. A tanulmány fő célja a Covid-19 migrációra gyakorolt hatásának a bemutatása, továbbá a bevándorlók oltási folyamata, a chilei kormány által a humanitárius krízis megfékezésére hozott intézkedések áttekintése, egészen az észak-chilei Iquique városában lezajlott bevándorlóellenes tüntetésekig. Az elsődleges források, illetve a rendelkezésre álló statisztikák másodelemzése lehetővé teszi a jelenlegi tendenciák, a pandémia és a migrációval kapcsolatos kihívások, valamint a jövőbeli scénáriók elemzését.

Kulcsszavak: migráció, Chile, Covid-19, statisztikák, kihívások



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European Gas Gupply - National and Community Competences / Az európai földgázellátás - tagállami és közösségi hatáskörök

Ensuring energy continuity is a key priority for all nations in Europe and for the European Union as a whole. In the nearly 70 years since the EU was founded, the institutional set-up and membership has grown considerably. We believe it is important to identify how energy policy has evolved over this time, what changes have been made to the provisions of the complementary treaties of the initiative launched primarily as an Energy Community (ECSC, Euratom), and where we stand now in terms of the division of energy competences. The aim of this presentation is to contextualise and clarify the scope for decision-making on Community gas procurement policy under the EU acquis in 2021 and the role of the EU institutions in shaping Community policies. We also aim to separate the competences by providing a historical overview that shows in a linear way the evolution of energy (and gas policy) and the general direction of the development of the relevant acquis, based on the treaties adopted since 1952. Taking all these findings into account, the presentation will conclude with an examination of recent international energy issues in terms of the EU's decision-making powers and competences.

Keywords: EU, Energy, Responsibilities, Natural Gas, Regulation

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az energiaellátás folyamatosságának biztosítása kulcsfontosságú prioritás Európában minden nemzet és az Európai Unió egésze számára. Az EU alapítása óta eltelt közel 70 évben az intézményrendszer és a tagok köre is jócskán bővült. Fontosnak tartjuk azonosítani, hogy ez idő alatt hogyan alakult ki az energia szakpolitika, milyen változások történtek az elsődlegesen energiaközösségként (ESZAK, EURATOM) indított kezdeményezés kiegészítő szerződéseinek rendelkezéseiben, és hogyan állunk most az energetikai hatáskörök megosztását illetően. Jelen előadás célja kontextusba helyezni és egyértelműsíteni a 2021-es évben hatályos európai uniós joganyag alapján a Közösség földgázbeszerzési politikáját érintő döntések meghozatalának jogosulti köreit, valamint az EU intézményeinek szerepét a közösségi politikák alakításában. Célunk továbbá a hatáskörök elkülönítése egy olyan történelmi áttekintéssel, amely lineárisan tárja elénk az 1952 óta eltelt időben elfogadott szerződések alapján az energia (és földgázpolitika) fejlődésének ívét és a vonatkozó joganyag bővülésének általános irányát. Mindezen eredményeket figyelembe véve az előadás végül kitér a közelmúlt nemzetközi energetikai témáinak vizsgálatára az EU döntési jogosultságok és hatáskörök szempontjából.

Kulcsszavak: EU, energetika, hatáskör, földgáz, szabályzás



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