

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Gőcze, István: *Empirical analysis of subfields of military sciences*

2. Analysis and evaluation of the reliable journals of military science

Defining its own internal structural system is a requirement for every discipline. As a part of a major research project this essay would assist researchers and committees of military science in reaching objective conclusions and making objective decisions about the internal structure of the discipline. For the sake of the above mentioned the author made the empirical analyses and evaluation of the reliable Hungarian journals of military science. This essay is the second part of a more detailed analysis, the first part of which is the study by Sándor Munk in the 2015/1-2. issue of the journal.

Szabó, Miklós: *International events that forced the continuous*

improvements of the officers' basic training and the more important elements of the Hungarian officers' "quality" in the early 1960s

In November-December 1956, the political leadership of Hungary decided to build up a new, up-to-date force on the ruins of the Hungarian People's Army. Derived to this, and from political reasons, a mass of officers had left the army. At the same time, the tension of the cold war and the feasibility of the war itself raised significantly in the early 1960s. This led to the necessity of building-up arms and to the continuous modernization. To cope with this, it needed to make a well trained officer corps with modern accomplishment. The Author introduces the most important elements of this journey that lead to the 1967 autumn establishment of the military colleges.

Porkoláb, Imre: *Hybrid warfare: new form of warfare or just an old frenemy?*

In this article the author introduces the recent changes in irregular warfare, and its effect to warfare in general. The author highlights that irregular actors are not only dangerous when they are openly confronting the state, thus trying to gain legitimate control, but also at times, when they are waging a protracted disruptive warfare against state actors. He also suggests a whole of government approach to deal with the hybrid threat and lays out stages and suggestions for a counter hybrid strategy.

Boda, Mihály: *Targeted Killing and Just War.*
Is Targeted Killing a part of Waging Just War?

The number of targeted attacks by the armies of Israel and the USA against terrorist leaders has been increased since the beginning of the 2000's. One of the most important events of this process was the targeted attack against Osama bin Laden at the beginning of May in 2011. These missions consist of attacks with lethal violence against one named person of the enemy, and are called targeted killing. According to the claim of the executive sides, targeted killing is a part of the just war, at least in principal. In what follow I examine the question whether targeted killing could really be a part of just war. In short, according to my answer, terrorist leaders like Osama bin Laden are materially innocent, but morally non-innocent, namely symbolic, threats, and for this reason, they can be attacked justly in self-defense by targeted killing. Before examining the question directly, I briefly clarify the concepts of just war and targeted killing.

NATIONAL SECURITY PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Szentgáli, Gergely: *Serving silently.*
The status and reform of the Hungarian national security sector
between 2010 and 2014. Part II.

This is the second piece of a two-part study focusing on the status and reform of the Hungarian national security sector during the time of the second cabinet of Viktor Orbán. This topic remains nearly untouched by experts, that was the reason behind my primary goal, which was to enrich the academic literature of the national security services. The paper aims to present the exact reforms and the important changes within this sector.

DEFENCE ECONOMY AND LOGISTICS

Szenes, Zoltán: *Crisis or drift?*
The problems of the defense economy in Hungary

The author is discussing the economic issues of defense and security in this article. He focuses on demand and supply issues for security and defence and developed suggestions to create a balance between them. It shows that while the demand side of defence and security has radically changed after NATO and EU membership, the supply side remained in the old way. Although the strategy of defence economics has changed in Hungary, the legislation to express these changes has not been completed, and even the traditional sources of supply were not regenerated. The author argues that "intellectual defence disarmament" is reflected not only in loosing of the real defence economic sector, or lacking the necessary resources, but it is also featured in the elimination of defense economics education and research units. Total turnaround is required in the defence economics. The editorial board of the journal with publishing of this article intends to open a debate about defence economics issues