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**The necessity of preparation for special situations
and the feasibility in the framework of native „Portyázó” course**

- Thesis pamphlet -

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If something indicates the importance and timeliness of the scientific research of the development, the treatment of *special situations* and the special preparation and training those are the continuous responses onto new challenges, which are at certain extent sometimes heavily demanding, and with this respect the transition process of the voluntary based Hungarian Defense Forces into professional military organization. Due to the latest years' incidents the secured defense lines of Europe have been expanded with thousands of kilometers into the direction of middle- and far east where that confronted with different culture, value judgement and unusual cooperation. Tibor Kőszegvári already foresaw at the beginning of the new century that: „*The challenges, which endanger the security of Europe have absolutely changed.*”¹ Vice the previous security defensive ideas of Europe, recently more scattered, more important defensive positions and projected border fortresses can be discovered. In addition to that I would say in space and even in time. The area of interest, the area of responsibility of NATO has been enlarged, and the Alliance troops are facing new challenges, which have never been experienced before. The most accurate example could be the employment of improvised explosive devices (IED), which randomly take victims every single day. The armed forces of the Alliance (obviously including the Hungarian Defense Forces) are confronted with serious challenges and need to be prepared for increased demanding requirements. In this complex process neither the Republic of Hungary nor the Hungarian Defense Forces are not idle witnesses of the recent events.

Approaching to the millennium, the presence and the number of the Hungarian Defense Forces and its units, military personnel have been increased steadily under UN, OSCE and EU command and control. Due to our NATO membership, wherever the Alliance is presence there the Hungarian Defense Forces also deploy forces in various size and configuration. In order to accomplish the mission, which are influenced by the aforementioned requirements and demands (and obviously other factors as well) the transformation of the Hungarian Defense Forces, the introduction of new reforms, concepts and force goals have been initiated, alongside with the new training requirements. The changes in the international environment started from the early 90's have increased significantly in the last years and critical situations have developed all around the world. These profound changes have effected and still effect the military structures, the goals and tasks of nations and Alliance armed forces. These facts have raised and also justify the problem of the preparation for *special situations*. Based upon the explained circumstances there is a vital need for the development of a such an integrated aim and requirement system, which incorporates all the doctrinal aspects of preparation and training for various troops and furthermore provides scientific bases for the review of the training aims and system development meanwhile support to the cohesion of the requirements and resources, additionally to the elements of the preparation and training system.

Accordingly to one of Tibor Kőszegvári's scientific conclusion, which was already articulated at the beginning of the new millennium, I would call the last years as the decade of dynamic transformation: „*The bipolar threats (which could be easily controlled) have been succeeded by regional, local conflicts, which are swiftly erupting, hardly forecastable and difficult to handle.*”² György Szternák also supplements this conclusion by his statement: „*Instead of the clear military posture and direct military threat countless, not expected new*

¹ Kőszegvári Tibor: Új biztonsági kihívások és nemzetvédelem. In.: Új Honvédségi Szemle. A Magyar Honvédség központi folyóirata. 55. évfolyam. 12. szám. 2001/12. pp. 40. HU ISSN 1585-4167

² u. o. pp. 12.

challenges have appeared in Europe and around the world.”³The small units have been becoming more and more important in the conduct of military operations as well as the role of small units commander, who are able to make decisions independently and quickly. The effect of the globalization is also perceptible in the daily activities of the armed forces. The number of mutual exercises and trainings has increased significantly. Several international military units have been established and nations have joined forces in order to successfully accomplish certain missions. The tragical event and consequences of 11 September 2001 have imposed the first significant effect to the member states of NATO and the revision of Hungarian Defense Forces reform. This incident has opened the eyes of even the most sophisticated, best equipped and best-trained armed forces’ leadership. Besides modernization and development of the military technologies, a system of an up to date continuous and coherent preparation and training has become extremely important. In many countries the tasks, the roles and responsibilities of the military special operations forces evidently deployable into *special situations* have been revalued. Meanwhile preserving the fundamental concepts the previous preparation and training programs have been revised and the aspects of individual and common preparation and training have been updated.

Although there are some scientific studies with similar subjects relevant to mine those only search certain concrete aspects of this complex and wider situation, and focus on earmarked areas. Up to my best understanding, there are nobody, who study this subject as wide as I am searching even before the NATO accession and what is more later on. First, I articulated those theories, which later on become justified by numerous scientific publications and practical experiences then I have profoundly studied the preparation and training of the soldiers for *special situations* with respect to domestic problems, scientific conclusions and proposals. Although nowadays, in the XXI. century the development of the military technology improves promptly and seemingly guarantees or at least endeavors to protect the own friendly forces, and the prominent political and military leadership desperately seek solution to avoid possible wars, armed conflicts still there are *special situations* in the conduct of military activity. The only pawn to conduct successful operations in *special situation* with minimum loss of human life is the special preparation of soldiers, more precisely the small units’ military leaders for *special situations*. Summarily, I would conclude that the *special situation* could be understood by the preparedness of the soldier including his or her mental, physical capability and based upon these how and what the individual deems to be. Therefore the first criteria of handling any *special situation* are the preparation and training of military leaders for *special situations*.

What are the basic problems related to study and search of the special situations by subject matter experts and researchers? Firstly, the integration of the international experiences into the conduct of national preparation and training is still difficult and poses a low profile. To retain in the Hungarian Defense Forces those personnel, who successfully took part in international training and have sufficient experiences is not always secured. Secondly, the burden of the military service on the shoulders of competent trainers is quite heavy, for instance take part in or prepare for international missions. Furthermore the fact must not be neglected that there are limited number of national, relevant and authentic publications regarding this subject. Although, the number of these relevant publications have steadily been increasing in the last years. But still some of the existing manuals, directives and legal publications are out dated and being revised. The access to certain foreign military

³ Dr. Szternák György: A válságkezelés, konfliktus-megelőzés új lehetőségei és új eszközei. In.: Nemzetvédelmi Egyetemi Közlemények. A Zrínyi Miklós Nemzetvédelmi Egyetem Tudományos lapja. 7. évfolyam 5. szám. 2003. pp. 22. ISSN 1417-7323

publications, documents is difficult or even restricted. The other possibility to gain more information is the relatively high number of foreign civil experts' publications, which are written by mostly retired soldiers. But the procurement of these publications is also not so easy and what is more costly.

Characters and subject of the research

The character of the research is practical. The thesis aims at a concrete and definable subject by its earmarkable objectives and aims. The results of the research primarily also contribute to a well-defined problem system solution. The subject of the research is the soldiers, but in respect first of all the small military units leaders preparation and training for *special situations*. My research is focusing on the development of *special situations* and its characteristics, and beyond that analyses and evaluates the preparation and training for *special situations*, and furthermore articulates generic and concrete conclusions. Based upon these, the thesis includes proposals in order to modernize the current system. My research mainly incorporates the historical facts and scientific results produced after the governmental changes in the late 80's. During the research of my chosen subject it became obvious that the development of *special situations* could be understood more widely than the roles and responsibilities of Special Operations Forces. Therefore, primarily I have articulated my proposals for the preparation and the conduct of special training of the land forces personnel, including officers and NCOs conducting tasks in *special situations* in the structure of the Hungarian Defense Forces.

Aims to be attained by completion of the thesis

The thesis addresses the preparation and training for *special situations* of soldiers, more precisely the small units' leaders and the required development of the leaders' capability. Bearing in mind, within the scope of my work, I wished to contribute to the revival of the Hungarian Defense Forces, the development of the new capabilities, competence and transformation of capabilities, which are required by the consequent process of throughout the armed forces reform. And beyond these factors to improve the capabilities of the military personnel I have articulated the following aims in my scientific research:

1. To demonstrate, analyze the possibilities of the development of *special situations*, its environments and effects onto small unit leaders decision making process by the fundamental characteristics and requirements of the modern warfare, primarily based upon the tasks and characteristics of the Special Operations Forces, special operations, and taking into account the national and international commitments of the Hungarian Defense Forces. Furthermore, I attempt to identify within this given framework the basic features of the *special situations* and the main requirements in order to handle those.
2. To treat and analyze by using the most necessary historical background the characteristics of the training for *special situation* conducted in the international environment and focusing onto the preparation and conduct results of the small units commanders special training given by the Ranger Course within the US Army.
3. To study, summarize and incorporate within certain system the theoretical characteristics of small unit military leadership and leaders participating in *special situations* by focusing on the basic experiences and results of relevant foreign land forces.
4. To provide proposals in order to accomplish national special preparation of small units military leaders for *special situations* including the programming, the planning and the methodic matters. Therefore, to achieve this aim I have developed the basic principles and programs of the so-called native Portyázó course.

Methods of the research

The characteristics and the desired aims of the chosen subject have identified the applied methods of the research. Before the completion of the thesis, based upon the possibilities, I had conducted wide and profound material search in several national and international libraries and also enlarged the initial package of the search by interviews with subject matter experts on this field. I studied the domestical and foreign publications. I consulted and prepared interviews with domestical and foreign experts, trainers and also discussed the subject with relevant personnel. I analyzed the collected materials then searched the connectivity of the gained information with respect to its relationship, coherency and effects. I have realized that the system of the preparation and training conducted abroad could not be fully integrated into the Hungarian Defense Forces structure and its system since the principles, the characteristics of the armed forces and the possibilities are all different. Nevertheless, I did not intend to develop a brand new system and a unique solution since the preparation for *special situations* has already been well conducted in quite a few countries. I realized that many results and experience (e.g. methods) could be utilized. Being a trainer at unit level and having international experience I modeled the possibilities, of course within certain limitations, of the preparation and training elements for the *special situations*. In my scientific research, based upon existing information and points of views, I completed analysis and synthesis in order to arrive to the finally articulated conclusions in an objective manner. In the thesis using scientific approach I have summarized the theoretical and practical bases of the preparation and training for *special situations*. I believe that the principles, the characteristics and the program of the Portyázó training - developed by me - could contribute to the completion of effective preparation and training of those soldiers, who take part in *special situations*.

In the aspect of the preparation and training for *special situations*, I have been studying as a long-range reconnaissance (based upon the similarity of tasks one can say Special Forces) officer the deployability of special operations forces for over 20 years. At the beginning of my professional service, as a long-range reconnaissance (LRR) team leader I was engaged with the training of the LRR soldiers. At that time, the research of the special tasks and its implementation in the real practice raised also my interest. Later on, as a LRR company commander I was engaged with the deployment of the LRR troops. In 1993, having completed the US Army Infantry Officers Basic Course and the basic Airborne Course I had a chance to study the characteristics, the specialties and the methods of the preparation and training for *special situations* by attending the Ranger Course. In 1996/97, personal participation in IFOR and SFOR operations contributed to study and analyze directly in the theater the development, the environments and the characteristics of the *special situations*. These LRR service years and the personal experiences in operations directed my interest onto the further research of the *special situations*. In the framework of 2-year post gradual education at Miklós Zrínyi National Defense University (ZMNE) my eyes were opened to the direction of research by scientific means this thesis. Having completed my studies at ZMNE, I served as an exercise planner and there were objective possibilities to analyze the circumstances of the preparation and training of the Hungarian Defense Forces.

During my service activity I have had a plenty of chance to exchange point of views with foreign (including NATO, PfP and Mediterranean Dialogue countries) military personnel as well as Thai, New Zealandian and Columbian ones. In my research I have incorporated my experiences gained from various LRR positions from 1989-1996, and training conscripted and contracted reconnaissance soldiers, and furthermore international exercise and training planner position since 1999 being a member of the MOD General Staff Operations / Training

Divisions. These experiences were used in the articulation of my proposals and the foundation of my conclusions. I have elaborated the analysis and synthesis of the thesis by using the relevant information and point of views available. I classify the thesis into the applied research. I have gained many experiences from the research such as the advantage of special preparation and training, which not only include the secured advanced training but also make more flexibility in adaptation into the new situation and problem solving in new tasks required by the wave of the upcoming tasks. Furthermore, in the special training there are several arising items such as the requirements of being member of a special organization therefore the importance of the selection, the preparedness of the person and the aims of the training system as well as the methods of the capability oriented training system. During the development of the thesis I have realized that there are sufficient number of relevant documents in war-experienced countries, which pay attention to historical background regarding special preparation and training. Most of these documents analyze and demonstrate the concrete events of wars and operations, and draw conclusion in the mirror of the assessed results. In our military activity there is an important task for the leadership of small units, in which the direct, face-to-face command becomes more and more important. There is a prerequisite in the turn over to volunteer, professional armed forces, which means that the personnel take part in professional preparation and training.

The structure of the thesis and the completed research

In accordance with the articulated scientific aims the thesis includes four coherent and supplementary chapters. **The first chapter** is a preliminary one within its framework. It focuses on the analyzation of the *special situations* developed by during the conduct of given functions of the military units, and its main characteristics and features. Demonstrates and furthermore analyzes the possibilities, the circumstances of the development of *special situations* conducted by the Hungarian Defense Forces. **The second chapter** raises problems and provides some solutions as well. Its aim is to analyze the procedures, connectivity and features of the special preparation and training in foreign countries. And furthermore also to survey and explore the differences and similarities in the different preparation and training systems based on those basics, which lead to a consolidated solution to the Hungarian Defense Forces' tasks and requirement specialties. **The third chapter** supplements the thesis by its character. That demonstrates the basics and principles of the mission oriented, direct military leadership in the volunteer, more precisely the professional armed forces, which are necessary in the preparation and training of the small units leaders for *special situations*. **The fourth chapter** solves the problem within its scope. The aim of the fourth chapter is to describe and where possible to draw parallel similarities from the Hungarian military history, the preparation and training for the *special situations* in the characteristics of national and international circumstances. Furthermore, before the discussion of the self defined, *special situation* aimed Portyázó course, to clarify the explanation of portyázó and portyázás. The chapter also includes the articulation of aspects of methods, the preparation of training for *special situations* within national framework including its bases, aims and principles and furthermore the chapter incorporates proposals regarding national preparation for *special situations* within the current preparation and training system. **In the closing** part of the thesis I conclude the results of the previous chapters and propose solutions for the preparation and training for the *special situations* in the Hungarian Defense Forces military activities. I have articulated the new scientific results by paying attention to the way ahead and feasibility of the preparation and training for *special situations* in Hungarian Defense Forces with respect to its enormous tasks to be conducted successfully. For clear understanding and better view, the thesis includes figures, tables and annexes.

Summarized conclusions

In the last years the NATO and obviously within the structure of the Alliance the Hungarian Defense Forces went through on a dynamic and progressive process. The requirements and the challenges of the new situations against the armed forces have been constant elements of the daily tasks. In the democratic based countries the society is sensible for the military expenditure and therefore the number of the military forces, the structure and its tasks are almost always under constant revision. Nowadays, we might arrive to the highest peak of a debate regarding the most sensible subject if even one soldier loses his / her life in the conduct of the military mission. For sure, the first question would be how the fallen soldier was prepared and trained? The Constitution of the Republic of Hungary and the relevant laws to the thesis, and as well as the NATO Strategic Concept identifies the roles and responsibilities of the Hungarian Defense Forces, in which the Crisis Response Operations, UN and OSCE operations are highly important ones. Based upon the factors, the complexity and the conduct of the international operations there are possibilities of development of *special situations*. Against the word of peace in the conduct of peace operation by its name the military operations are not always safe, peaceful and what is more severe losses happen in nowadays military activities. An adequate training and preparation of the military leader, commander, could reduce the not so pleasant effect of the special situations significantly. Having understood the basics of the direct, the self-example leadership and the conduct of the mission ruled by these principles leads to the success of the mission. Although the principles of the military leadership are equals in the process of leading I would say some of them could be deemed as *primus inter pares*. For instance, the example set by the military leader, which is coming from the preparedness of the leader can multiply the effectiveness of the military organization.

The current military operations as well as operations in all the previous time can be described and understood by its special features. The importance of the special operations forces and specially organized forces has been valued significantly. There are special trainings not only for the special operations forces but other relevant troops in many countries around the world. Among these training events there are some, which provide military leader training for *special situations*. There are many officers and NCOs from the Hungarian Defense Forces, who take part in such a special training. *What tendency can be seen?* After some years the mass of the specially trained soldiers participates voluntary in UN or NATO lead missions. This basically is rational and acceptable. But a question arises: *Where are the gained experiences and how those can be integrated into the national training?* There is no such a course, training in the structure of the Hungarian Defense Forces, where the unit commanders, leaders could learn, familiarize and practice within practical real life simulated circumstances the modern military leadership. In order to solve this problem I made a proposal by the framework of Portyázó course. The experiences of the last years and even nowadays activities show that regardless of efforts by talks to have peace and international security the importance of operations other than war has become extremely important. Based upon the characteristics, the complexity and the features of the military activities of these operations inevitably *special situations* could develop. There are several features of the development of the *special situation*, which are all significant in the conduct of military operations. One of the important features in the current operations is the important task of small unit. The operational level success depends on the success of tactical level small unit. In the light of the preparation for *special situation* the small unit leaders and its preparedness becomes forward and becomes more important. The features of the current military operations explicitly explain that special preparation and training cannot be exclusively understood as special operations forces specific but must be considered every military forces personnel, who participate in any *special*

situations during designated activity. The Hungarian Defense Forces increasingly contributes to the international operations (operations other than war) from the nineties. In comparison with the previous times the complexity, the characteristics and threat features of the missions have been changed. Based upon the features of the *special situations* the requirement of special training of the soldiers for current missions became evident. At this stage, I must state that there is no military leader preparation, training for *special situations* in the frame of continuously organized, conducted course or training event.

In the current military operations, with distinct attention to the joint environment, the special operations forces obtain more and more important roles. Based upon roles, responsibilities and requirements these military organizations are prepared for conducting operations in *special situations*. Main parts of the special operations forces' preparation and training (including methods, training aims and objectives, requirements) could be adopted into the training of the military leaders for *special situations*. The preparation and training for *special situations* are changing by every single country. Such as there are difference in requirements and aims against armed forces, as well as the tasks of the armed forces, economical situation, and geographical features and at last but far not least the military culture. Nevertheless, I have found the most generic common point, which could be the US Army ranger course. With respect to the preparation and training for *special situations* in international environment there are many common similarities, from which I would mention a few such as participation of foreign soldier, multi services, individual (military leader) training within the scope of troop (collective) training and not to neglect the importance of the requirements given by the current operations. Also important in the preparation and training for *special situations* that there are more phases, training areas connected together. In my research I have also concluded that the establishment, deployment and sustainment of any special unit is not a country specific not speaking of a service at all. In our time, almost every foreign country conducts special training, in which I believe the features, the characteristics or the basic concepts of the US Army Ranger Course can be found. Taking into account of all these facts in order to achieve my thesis' aims I have arrived to the model of the US Army Ranger Course.

Analyzing the fundamentals of the theories of the leadership and its practical aspects as part of the military leaders' preparation for *special situations* I have drawn the conclusion that there are no significant differences between the concepts and point of views of civil and military expertise. I have experienced that by the characteristics of the military leadership exercised in the leading international armed forces, the leader expression is most commonly used at small unit level rather than the commander. I see that this also indicates and practically speaking underlines the direct contact between the leader and the subordinated person. The leader capabilities cannot be achieved by only studying and learning the theories but that can be shaped further more in to the required direction and relevant means by practical preparation and training. The basics, the factors of the mission oriented small unit military leadership focusing onto the *special situation* solution were developed in order to prepare the leaders for all aspects. The theories have been tested by times and the most authentic trials were seen on the fields of combat. The learnt and exercised mission oriented direct military leadership achieved by common preparation and training provides the necessary basic of the military leadership but that is not sufficient for handling the *special situations*. The decision made by the leader is always unique, and which worked successfully in one situation might no be relevant in another case. For instance, the employment of the Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) has significant impact in our warfare. The places, the methods of the utilization and the circumstances of the employment of the IEDs, as well as

the selection of the targeted personnel are continuously changing. This actually somehow reduces the combat capability and effectiveness against these aforementioned elements. I would declare that the basic requirements of the adaptation and conduct of military leaders' preparation and training in *special situations* are met in the framework of the Portyázó course.

Regarding the number of international publications on preparations and training for *special situations* is relatively high, which can be sufficiently taken into consideration in a scientific approached research. Meanwhile the national publications being issued so far also provide the necessity basics. There are several studies dealing with the roles and responsibilities of the international and national special operations forces, special (airborne) training and the military leaders' preparation. I would say that the soldiers, small unit leaders of the Hungarian Armed Forces for a certain extent are being trained for *special situations* but these events cannot be generally understood for the whole personnel of the Hungarian Defense Forces. Furthermore these training events also have (and include) some limitations such as the nomination (circle) of the training audience. I would conclude that there are examples in special preparations for foreign (international) missions being conducted just before the deployment would commence. And I also could mention the light infantry soldiers' preparation and training, which deviates from the generic preparations by its aims, features etc. Nevertheless, these training events are mission tailored and specific of a unit and therefore can not be deemed as an overarching training, standardized course – such as I concluded in the principles of those Portyázó course – for the Hungarian Defense Forces personnel, who serve in *special situations*. Based upon and with respect to the international and national requirements against the Hungarian Defense Forces I propose the preparation and training of the military leaders for *special situations* within the framework of Portyázó course. The numerous examples of the military history provides relevant base on behalf of the use of “Portyázó” as distinct name. There are national heritages, from which we can extract and with adjustment required by the recent era modern coherent training can be organized and conducted. The researched Portyázó course incorporates the internationally articulated aims, scopes and scientific result, which provides the necessary basics for the preparation and training of the Hungarian Defense Forces small units leaders for *special situations*. Some of the features, principles facilitate the participation of national state partner armed organization's member in the training of the Portyázó course. And furthermore the course is open for international cooperation and to receive foreign student who are to be trained for *special situations*.

Proposals and dedications of the thesis

Based upon the discussions in the thesis, I would like to articulate in the following bullets those proposals and dedications, which I believe could be seriously taken into account and contribute to international and national cooperation, as well as training national and foreign military personnel, leaders for *special situations*. The first field of interest is the **integration** of some parts of the Portyázó course **into training program**. The former training programs and doctrine have been revised and updated in connection with the Hungarian Defense Forces transformation into volunteer based armed forces, the development of new carrier model and with respect to certain newly established special troops such as light infantry brigades and special operations force battalion. Despite of these, at this present moment there is no military leadership training for *special situations*, yet. The capability development of the battalion with special operational capabilities can be understood as one of the first tasks with respect to special operations forces. Therefore the release of relevant training program, the revision of training principles, guidance are all part of this process. I believe that the basics of the researched subject with the intention of scientific approach can provide the necessary

assistance in the revision, the development and the release of training program. Still remaining in the national environment the next proposal could be utilized **in the field of scholastic education**. The education of the military leadership theories for officers and NCOs are conducted in the military schools. The relevant manuals, books, school publications containing theoretical background can be supplemented by using some results of the Portyázó course. The experiences, the conclusions of the Portyázó course could be taken into consideration with respect of practical training preparation and conduct. Although some part of the developed Portyázó course package (such as the ratio of the training subjects, the timing, the training methods etc.) have already been integrated into the newly developed NCO basic leadership education by accepting some results of the thesis; still there is room for improvement and additional supplementation.

In my opinion the next possible use of one of the scientific results is the **application in the training centers**. For instance, integration of the relevant result into the program of any training centers, where soldiers, military leaders and units of the Hungarian Defense Forces are trained for *special situations*. At this stage, first of all I am thinking of the Peace Support Training Center situated in Szolnok, where many courses, pre-deployment training for soldiers taking part in international missions are being conducted annually. **A methodical training, preparation** could be supplement to the aforementioned proposals. This could be organized primarily for those officers and NCOs, who are responsible for *special situation* training. But that is advised, although in a limited number to invite some relevant subject matter expert personnel. The training would be established by well-rationalized theoretical and practical lectures but evidently with the dominants of practical one. **A conference with troops** is a more pragmatic approach of the assessed proposals. In a certain extent the thesis could provide the basics of the conduct of a relevant conference (seminar). Nevertheless, I feel the necessity to supplement the conference with adequate presentations with respect to the actuality of the given era, the changed situations, events and further more the lessons identified, conclusions and experiences of the international missions and military operations other than war. There is also a role of the Portyázó course in **the transformation of the armed forces** into professional one. And also some aspects of the Portyázó course can be considered and used even at the **highest military command level** for those staff personnel, who are responsible for the preparation (incl. revision) and conduct of *special situation* training. Additionally to the previously explained solutions, any of the results can be implied with consideration of certain parts **at the relevant unit with special capability** or by the person, who is responsible for the special training.

The Portyázó course can also provide a good service **in the society by the media and in the civil military cooperation**. That is advised to advertise by the widest scope the characteristics, the tasks and the features of the *special situations* preparation to the soldiers and the civil society. Further significant progress could be made regarding **cooperation with NATO countries**. In the demonstration of the research of the *special situation* training conducted in the framework of native Portyázó course, I pointed out in the mid term the possibility of direct opening towards our neighbors by **mutually organized special situation training**. The cooperation with relevant countries could have significant quality effect on the preparation of the soldiers. In the **support of and / or cooperation with PfP and / or Mediterranean Dialogue** countries the possibilities are still opened. On the field of cooperation with partner countries I can foresee two feasible options. First of all, publications and manuals etc. (hard or electronic copies) with required explanations, annexes could be handed over and the second option in the cooperation could be mutually organized and conducted special training.

New scientific achievements

With completion of the earmarked scientific objectives of the research I arrived to some conclusions, which could contribute to the successful organization and conduct of training military leaders for *special situations* as well as the modernization and the transformation of the training for *special situation*. My research focused on to analyze a training system primarily for members of the land forces and within that scope to elaborate a new training option. The new scientific results of my research can be concluded in the following bullets:

1. Bearing in mind and paying attention to the national and international tasks of the Hungarian Armed Forces, I have analyzed and identified the *special situations*, and based upon the concluded results I have articulated the basics, the main requirements of the soldiers', military leader's preparation and training for *special situation* by researching the special operations and special operations forces.
2. Studied and described with necessary approach and by relevant historical background compiled into system the characteristics of the international preparation and training for *special situations* dominantly driven by the gained experiences and conclusions of the US Army Ranger Course.
3. I have analyzed and completed in a certain system the experiences of the military leadership preparation for *special situations* by the relevant basic experimental results and lessons learnt in the modern, leading armed forces.
4. I have articulated a proposal for the preparation, the context, the methods and feasible conduct of a native (domestic) military leader's preparation and training for *special situations* and therefore in order to achieve that goal I have developed in the framework of Portyázó course the fundamentals of the training program.

I do sincerely and strongly believe that those persons, who are interested in this subject, the military decision makers in the hierarchy regarding the future of the Hungarian Defense Forces can utilize the thesis in their work. I do express my sincere gratitude in the completion of my thesis to my thesis mentor, the Military Science Doctorate School, the teachers of the Miklós Zrínyi National Defense University, the staff personnel and leadership of the former Hungarian Defense Forces Joint Operations Centre and the Ministry of Defense General Staff Operations / Training Divisions. The demonstrated figures of the thesis conclude the significant available numbers resulted by 30 September 2006. Furthermore I must admit that I do not deem my research closed or exclusively finalized since the newly structured functional system and tasks, requirements of the Hungarian Defense Forces and problem solutions are all advised to be researched further on. These foreseen researches ought to be part of the future scientific approached exploitation activities.

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS

TYPE OF PUBLICATION
<p><u>Accepted research submitted to national scientific competition:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Success of NATO changing strategy in the Yugoslavian crisis by multinational forces conducted mission. National Students' Scientific Conference (OTDK) scientific research. János Bolyai Military Engineering College (BJKMF). Budapest. 1999. 2. The Ranger School as the special base of the US Army combat leaders' training and the theories of its adaptation in the Hungarian Defense Forces. OTDK scientific research. BJKMF. Budapest. 1999. III. and distinct prize given by the MOD Deputy State secretary for Human Resources. 3. Unit leaders' modern preparation, the solution is: the Ranger course. National military scientific competition in 2002 organized by the MOD General Staff and the MOD Education and Science Organizer department. (The establishment and the education system of the professional armed forces.) II. prize. 4. Research of the military leadership as a direct leading procedure by personnel example in the western and eastern military leadership cogitation. National military scientific competition in 2002, organized by the MOD GS and the MOD Education and Science Organizer Department. (The establishment and the education system of the professional armed forces.) Distinct prize.
<p><u>Edited Hungarian articles in competent journals:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Success of NATO changing strategy in the Yugoslavian crisis. In. Students Bulletin. Scientific Review of the Miklós Zrínyi National Defense University. Vol. 2. 3rd edition. 1998. pp. 27-54. 2. Training characteristics in the conduct of the US Army unit leaders advanced training. In. Humán Szemle. General Staff Human Directorate publication. Vol. XV. 3. edition. 1999. pp. 103-120. 3. Special situations, special troops, special training. In. Kard és Toll. Selection from researches of the military science PhD candidate. MOD Education and Scientific organizer department. Vol. 2002/1. pp. 40-43. 4. Modern preparation of the unit commanders, the solution is the Ranger course. In. Új Honvédségi Szemle. Vol. August 2003. pp. 68-87. 5. The advanced training of the unit commanders by Ranger course. In. Új Honvédségi Szemle. Vol. 2003. Special edition. pp. 39-60.
<p><u>Not edited articles in Hungarian journals:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memories of American training. In. Nemzetvédelmi Egyetemi Fórum. Official journal of the Miklós Zrínyi National Defense University. Vol. 1998. 5. pp. 11-12. 2. Airborne (1.) US Army airborne training. In. TOP-GUN. Vol. 1995./10. pp. 54-55. 3. Airborne (2.) US Army airborne training. In. TOP-GUN. Vol. 1995./11. pp. 46-47. 4. Airborne (3.) US Army airborne training. In. TOP-GUN. Vol. 1995./12. pp. 46-47. 5. How have I become ranger in Fort Benning (1.). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 28 April 1994. V. edition 17. pp. 12-13. 6. How have I become ranger in Fort Benning (2.). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly

publication. Vol. 6. May 1994. V. edition 18. pp. 12-13.

7. How have I become ranger in Fort Benning (3.). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 13. May 1994. V. edition 19. pp. 12-13.

8. How have I become ranger in Fort Benning (4.). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 20 May 1994. V. edition 20. pp. 12-13.

9. Eight months among American soldiers (1.). In. Heves Megyei Hírlap. Vol. 9 November 1994. V. edition 264. pp. 7.

10. Eight months among American soldiers (2.). In. Heves Megyei Hírlap. Vol. 16 November 1994. V. edition 270. pp. 7.

11. Eight months among American soldiers (3.). In. Heves Megyei Hírlap. Vol. 23 November 1994. V. edition 276. pp. 7.

12. Eight months among American soldiers (4.). In. Heves Megyei Hírlap. Vol. 30 November 1994. V. edition 282. pp. 7.

13. Eight months among American soldiers (5.). In. Heves Megyei Hírlap. Vol. 7 December 1994. V. edition 288. pp. 9.

14. Eight months among American soldiers (6.). In. Heves Megyei Hírlap. Vol. 14 December 1994. V. edition 294. pp. 7.

15. Eight months among American soldiers (7.). In. Heves Megyei Hírlap. Vol. 21 December 1994. V. edition 300. pp. 7.

16. When the marching route rumbles (1). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 10. 1996. edition VII. pp. 22-23.

17. When the marching route rumbles (2). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 11. 1996. edition VII. pp. 22-23.

18. When the marching route rumbles (3). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 12. 1996. edition VII. pp. 22-23.

19. When the marching route rumbles (4). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 13. 1996. edition VII. pp. 22-23.

20. Best Rangers competition. In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 5. 1995. VI. edition. pp. 20-21.

21. The longest siege. And the peace has come...(1.). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 46. 14 November 1997. edition VIII. pp. 16-17.

22. And the peace has come (2.). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 49. 5 December 1997. edition VIII. pp. 16-17.

23. One mission, one team. And the peace has come (3.). In. Magyar Honvéd. MOD weekly publication. Vol. 50. 12 December 1997. edition VIII. pp. 26-27.

Not edited English presentation in international scientific conference:

1. Operational and tactical preparation / training of commanders and their staffs and the role of simulators / simulations in this preparation process. in English language. Romanian Military Engineering Academy. 16 November 2001. International scientific conference on Modern Technologies in the 21. century.

Curriculum vitae

MAJ eng. Attila Murinkó

Joint Forces Command Headquarters Naples (JFC HQ Naples)
Operations Division, Land desk staff officer



Personal data:

Date of birth: 7 September 1966

Place of birth: Eger (Heves county)

Mother's name: Magdolna Lipkovics

Family status: married. Wife's name Györgyi Tóthpál

Children: Leó Attila (9) and Kevin György (4)

School education:

- 1999 - Miklós Zrínyi National Defence University, Doctorate School, correspondence student
- 1997 - 1999. Miklós Zrínyi National Defence University – Budapest
Military Science Faculty, military leader branch
- 1985 - 1988. Lajos Kossuth Military College – Szentendre
Reconnaissance – commander branch, Long range reconnaissance officer.
- 1981 - 85. Gyula Alpári Economic Secondary School – Eger

Related courses and other education, training:

- 2006. NATO School – Oberammergau (Germany)
Combat Readiness Evaluation (CREVAL) Course
- 2005. NATO School – Oberammergau (Germany)
Operational Planning Process Course
- 2003. NATO School – Oberammergau (Germany)
Environmental Protection Basic Course
- 2002. NATO School – Oberammergau (Germany)
Operational Planning Planners Course
- 2001. - The Netherlands Defence College – Rijswijk
NATO Staff Officers Orientation Course
- US Army Warrior Training Center – Landstuhl (Germany)
Computer Assisted Exercises Planners Course
- 2000. - Joint Military Academy – Istanbul (Turkey)
Joint Peace Support Operations Course
- NATO School – Oberammergau (Germany)
Military Operations Planning Course
- 1999. NATO School – Oberammergau (Germany)
International Security Course
- 1994. 34th László Berceşenyi Long Range Reconnaissance Battalion –
Szolnok, Freefall parachutist training
- 1993. - US Army Infantry School – Fort Benning (GA)

- Infantry Officers Basic Course,
- US Army Airborne training Center – Fort Benning (GA)
- Military paratrooper basic course,
- Ranger School – Fort Benning, Ranger Course
- 1988. 34th László Bercsényi Long Range Reconnaissance Battalion
- Military paratrooper basic training

Professional advancement, carrier.

- 2005- Land Branch Staff officer, NATO JFC HQ Naples (Italy), Operations Division (J3)
- 2004. NATO / PfP Exercises Exercise Planner, NATO AFSOUTH Naples (Italy), Training Division (J7)
- 2000 - 2004. Exercise planner officer, MOD GS Training / Operations Divisions, Budapest (Hungary)
- 1999 - 2000. Planner officer, HDF GS, Office of CHOD, Budapest (Hungary)
- 1996-97. Liaison Officer, IFOR / SFOR Headquarters, Sarajevo (BiH)
- 1991 - 1997. Commander of Long Range Reconnaissance Team and Company, 24th Bornemissza Gergely Reconnaissance Battalion, Eger (Hungary)
- 1990. Reconnaissance training officer, 5th Bocskai István Mechanised Infantry Brigade, Hódmezővásárhely (Hungary)
- 1988 -1990. Reconnaissance training officer, MN 3855 Reconnaissance Bn, Eger

International experience

- 2007. DHQ TF(L) evaluator member, France Rapid Reaction Corps FOC
- 2006. NRF Certification team member. JFC HQs and JC (L) certification.
- 2005. - Allied Action, NATO exercise, Gerona (Spain)
- DHQ TF(L) evaluator member MNC (NE) FOC, Stettin (Poland)
- Viking 05, international PSO exercise, Enköping, Sweden
- 2004. Eurasian Star 2004, international PSO CPX, Istanbul, Turkey
- 2003. Diamond Zodiac, international SOF CPX, Ankara (Turkey)
- 2002. Hungarian Express, Hungarian – Brit bilateral light infantry exercise
- 2001. Hungarian Response, Hungarian – USA – Slovenian exercise, Vicenza (Italy) and Kecskemét, Szentkirályszabadja, Zero point (Hungary)
- 1996-97. IFOR / SFOR HQs LNO, Sarajevo (BiH)
- 1995. - Combined Rescue Hungarian – USA bilateral search and Rescue exercise, Szentkirályszabadja (Hungary)
- Cooperative Light international PSO CPX, Balatonkenese (Hungary)
- 1993 / 94 International Reconnaissance patrolling competition, Wienerwald (AUT)

Kitüntetések:

- Service medal silver grade,
- Officer service medal after 15, 20 years
- NATO medal for IFOR / SFOR
- Service medal for Peacekeeping mission