

DISSERTATION SUMMARY

Major László Ujházy

Reserve Associations in NATO

PhD Dissertation Summary

Supervisor: General János Deák, PhD (Ret)

Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University
Kossuth Lajos Faculty of Military Science
PhD School of Military Science

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DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM AND HYPOTHESES

As both Hungarian and universal military history have shown, there is no military force without reservists. Since reservists are on active duty for limited periods only, it is necessary to maintain their cohesion – through professional programmes, physically and mentally – while they are in inactive status. Volunteer reservists are not only suitable for this but almost expect it.

Furthermore, the relationship between the armed forces and society has changed radically in our region. The armed forces have become much smaller, and the communication between the armed forces and society that conscripts used to provide does not exist any more.

1. Since reservists and volunteer reservists are on active service only for limited periods each year, I assume that a non governmental organization is the most appropriate vehicle for maintaining their cohesion the rest of the time. Such an organization can maintain the reservists' corps integrity, and thus guarantees the morale and set of norms that are beyond written regulations, but are very important supports to the successful execution of duties. (Inner cohesion, integration.)
2. I proceeded from the assumption that in NATO's member nations maintaining the cohesion of reservists is the function of the national reserve associations, while the international reservist organizations have the same role at the international level. Being part of an international organization enhances trust, supports development and significantly promotes interoperability. (International integration.)
3. I assume that in those member nations of NATO that field all-volunteer forces reservist organizations have also assumed an enhanced role (due to the absence of conscripts) in maintaining the relationship between the armed forces and society. (External/social integration.)
4. I proceeded from the assumption that the Association of Hungarian Reservists can be turned into an organization that can respond to the challenges of the all-volunteer armed forces and of the volunteer reserve system.

In my dissertation I analyse the key (internal, social, international) integrative mechanisms of the volunteer reservist system, and provide a synthesis of the terminology, principles and methodology of the volunteer reservist service.

RESEARCH GOALS

As my military career shows, I consider the cause of our reservist system and that of the Association of Hungarian Reservists (whose founding vice-president I was) as priority issues. Therefore I decided to share the international experience I gained over a period of years, collect the results of my research in a comprehensive dissertation, and submit it to the Hungarian political/military leadership and to those participating in the decision-making process. I would like to contribute to shaping the Hungarian reservist system, to its acceptance by society, and thereby assist the Association of Hungarian Reservists to adjust to international trends more harmoniously. Accordingly:

1. Based on my research, I describe the place and role of national and international reservist associations in NATO's member nations. I examine their peculiarities, analyse their unique, determining characteristics, as well as their common features, and identify adaptable solutions.
2. I describe the role of the Association of Hungarian Reservists, analyse its current functions with particular attention to its possible role in the social environment following Hungary's adoption of the all-volunteer military system.
3. I intend to prove that one condition for a reliable volunteer reserve system is a functioning reserve association that maintains the cohesion of its members.
4. Based on my analyses I intend to identify the advantages of a functioning reserve association and examine the future development prospects of the Hungarian association.

METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve my research goals, I relied on several research methods. I considered objectivity, scientific substantiation, and systemic approach, conclusions based on analyses and syntheses, as well as the verification of the scientific hypotheses as the most important criteria.

I placed equal emphasis on establishing the dissertation's vertical and horizontal correlations, and on the cohesion of the goals, methods and scientific results. Relying primarily on induction and analogy, I applied the following methods:

I analysed and applied my personal experiences obtained in the Association of Hungarian Reservists (Magyar Tartalékosok Szövetsége – MATASZ), in the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR), and as a volunteer reserve officer.

I studied and analysed the Hungarian and foreign professional printed and electronic literature (e.g. statutes).

I consulted Hungarian and foreign experts familiar with the subject.

I took an active role in research programmes, lectures and conferences on the subject, and applied the knowledge and experiences I gained thereby.

I relied on comparative methods when studying certain questions. This proved particularly fruitful when I studied the praxis of NATO's member nations.

A significant help to my synthesising work was that – through publication in various professional journals – I made partial results of my research available to a wide audience. I also made use of my results both in discharging my official functions in the Association of Hungarian Reservists, and as a teacher at the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University.

STRUCTURE OF THE DISSERTATION

In accordance with my research goals, the dissertation is divided into six main sections.

In Chapter 1, through a detailed description of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR), I explain what the term "reserve association" means for NATO. I lay out the most important characteristics of a reserve association in NATO. I prove that all-volunteer armed forces have an increased need for reserve associations. I draw conclusions applicable to Hungary.

In Chapter 2 I describe in detail CIOR's sister organization, the Interallied Confederation of Medical Reserve Officers (CIOMR). An interesting aspect of this organization is that it concentrates on a field that has traditionally been manned by reservists, and that faces exciting challenges in the age of all-volunteer forces and crisis response operations. I draw lessons and conclusions and recommendations for Hungarian military medicine.

In Chapter 3, based on the foregoing, I illustrate the major trends in NATO through the detailed description of some important national reserve associations that may also be relevant from a Hungarian point of view. By drawing some conclusions, I attempt to assist the Hungarian search for solutions in the framework of our renewed volunteer reservist system.

In Chapter 4 I examine some smaller international reservist associations, whose membership consist of both NATO and non-NATO nations. I describe the likely trends in international reservist integration, and their likely effects on Hungary.

In Chapter 5 I describe the Association of Hungarian Reservists, analyse its activities, compare them with common NATO praxis and I identify experiences that can be usefully adapted in Hungary. I prove the *raison d'être* of a reserve association in Hungary. I make recommendations for the direction of development in the conditions of a volunteer reserve system.

In the Conclusion I summarise the results of my research and the major findings, and make recommendations for their utilization. I also identify those areas and tasks that require further research.

MAJOR FINDINGS

While composing my dissertation, I was strongly motivated by the timeliness and importance of the subject. Due to space limitations I tried to avoid areas that are closely related to the subject, but have already been addressed by others (e.g. the volunteer reserve system itself; the place, role and functional aspects of reserve forces in the Hungarian national armed forces; the history of the reserve system in the Hungarian armed forces; an international review of volunteer reserve service; employer support etc.).

Through the experiences of those more developed NATO member nations that have fielded all-volunteer forces for some time, and have placed an emphasis on expeditionary capabilities, I prove that reservists play an enhanced role today. With the disappearance of conscripts, the bridge between society and the armed forces is formed by reservists and reserve associations. As military budgets are reduced, the reservists of the all-volunteer forces are regarded more and more as "part-time" volunteers who serve in billets that do not have to be manned by "full-time" (professional, contract) soldiers in peace-time. The armed forces do not train specialists for a significant proportion of these positions, so even the full-time, professional billets are filled by recruiting graduates of civilian education institutions: physician, psychologist, lawyer, media specialist, interpreter, etc.

In this situation, the activities of the reservist organizations generate more and more interest, because they pay attention to this category of servicemembers at times when they are not on active duty. These associations – in a framework characteristic of non governmental organizations – provide opportunities for reservists to broaden their military knowledge, improve their physical fitness, assist in recruitment, and undertake the development of defence consciousness.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on my research and the contents of my dissertation, I consider the following my new academic contributions:

1. I am the first researcher – both in the Hungarian and the international context – to **describe in detail** and **organize** within the framework of an integrative scientific study the role and activities of reservist associations in NATO's member nations.
2. Based on historical experience and international praxis, I am the first researcher to **prove** that since reservist and volunteer reservists serve on active duty only part of the year, a non governmental organization is the best vehicle to maintain their cohesion while they are in inactive status. **I have proven** that such an organization is able to maintain corporate integrity of the reservists, and thereby guarantees the morale and set of norms that are beyond written regulations, but are very important supports to the successful execution of duties.
3. I was the first researcher to **prove** – on the basis of practical experience and international praxis – that in those member nations of NATO that field all-volunteer forces, reserve associations play an enhanced role – due to the absence of conscripts – in maintaining the relationship between the armed forces and society, and promote society's acceptance of the volunteer reserve system.
4. I was the first researcher to **prove** – on the basis of practical experience and international praxis – that in NATO's member nations it is the national reserve associations that maintains the reservists' cohesion between periods of active duty, while the international reserve associations play the same role on the international level.
5. Based on my research **I have shown** that the Association of Hungarian Reservists can become an organization that can respond adequately to the challenges of the all-volunteer forces and of the volunteer reservist system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that Hungarian military leadership rely – more than hitherto – on the possibilities inherent in MATASZ in maintaining a relationship between the society on the one hand, and the volunteer reserve system and the Hungarian Defence Forces on the other hand.

I recommend that – on the basis of an annually coordinated schedule – the Ministry of Defence and MATASZ cooperate in these areas.

Such conditions must be created in MATASZ as are suitable to answer the challenges arising from an all-volunteer force and the volunteer reservist system.

MATASZ must abandon the profile that was created as a result of displacement activity in the past, and must place the emphasis on real reservists, in accordance with the trends adopted by NATO's member nations. The Association's organizational structure must be better adjusted to that of the armed forces, with a particularly emphasis on traditionally reservist specialties (e.g. PA, legal, defence medicine, CIMIC, etc.).

In order to enhance the international integration of volunteer reservists serving in operational billets, Hungary must make better use of the possibilities offered by international reserve organizations, primarily by CIOR and CIOMR.

MATASZ must strive to achieve "particularly important public service" status.

UTILIZATION OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The dissertation will be particularly useful to those military and political decision-makers and experts, whose primary concerns are NATO, the new reserve system and the relationships between the armed forces and society, as well as to MATASZ. In my opinion, several sections of the work can be of use in the programme of instruction at the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University.

In a broader sense, it can also assist the work of politicians, security policy and military sociology specialists and researchers, whose interests are the democratic control of the armed forces and the affairs of non governmental organizations that support the Hungarian Defence Forces.

MAJOR LÁSZLÓ UJHÁZY'S PUBLICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT

Peer-reviewed Articles

1. László UJHÁZY – András KLADEK: Employer Support Programmes in some NATO Member States (Az önkéntes tartalékos katonák munkáltatóit támogató programok a NATO néhány tagállamában); In: Humán Szemle, 2005/1, pp. 23–31 ISSN 1219-929X
2. László UJHÁZY: The Reserve Officers' Association of the United States of America (Az Amerikai Egyesült Államok tartalékos tisztjeinek szövetsége); In: Új Honvédségi Szemle, 2006/8, pp. 118–123 ISSN 1216-7436
3. László UJHÁZY: The German Reserve Association, the VdRBw (A német tartalékos szövetség, a VdRBw); In: Új Honvédségi Szemle, 2007/4, pp. 35–38 ISSN 1216-7436
4. László UJHÁZY: The Reserve Association of the United Kingdom (Az Egyesült Királyság tartalékos szövetsége); In: Új Honvédségi Szemle, 2007/9, pp. 62–65 ISSN 1216-7436
5. László UJHÁZY: The Gaming Initiative (A Gamingi Kezdeményezés); In: Nemzet és Biztonság, November 2010, pp. 89–91 ISSN 1789-5286
6. László UJHÁZY: On International Reserve Associations (A nemzetközi tartalékos szövetségekről); In: Hadtudomány, 2010/4, pp. 89–101 ISSN 1215-4121
7. László UJHÁZY: The Interallied Confederation of Medical Reserve Officers (A NATO Tartalékos Egészségügyi Tisztek Szövetsége); In: Honvédorvos, 2010/1–2, pp. 66–72 ISSN 0133-879
8. László UJHÁZY: The Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (A NATO Tartalékos Tisztek Szövetsége); In: Társadalom és Honvédelem, 2010/4 (Military Sociology Special Issue) ISSN 1417-7293 (under publication)
9. László UJHÁZY: The Association of Hungarian Reservists (A Magyar Tartalékosok Szövetsége); In: Sereg Szemle, 2011/3–4, pp. 187–198 ISSN 2060-3924

Non-refereed Articles

1. László UJHÁZY: Reservist Servicemembers in Belgium (Tartalékos katonák Belgiumban); In: Magyar Honvéd, 29 September 2000, p. 7 ISSN 0865-6932
2. László UJHÁZY: Three Countries, Two Days (Három ország, két nap); In: Magyar Honvéd, 20 October 2000, p. 7 ISSN 0865-6932

3. László UJHÁZY: AESOR Meeting in Belgium (AESOR-ülés Belgiumban); In: Magyar Honvéd, 12 April 2002, p. 2 ISSN 0865-6932
4. László UJHÁZY: Three Countries – Two Days March (Három ország – két nap gyalogmenet); In: Magyar Honvéd, 25 October 2002, p. 4 ISSN 0865-6932
5. László UJHÁZY: The French Reserve Association (A francia tartalékos tisztek szövetsége); In: Honvédségi Szemle, November 2008, pp. 32–33 ISSN 1216-7436
6. László UJHÁZY: The European Association of Reserve Non Commissioned Officers (Az Európai Tartalékos Tiszthelyettes Szövetség); In: Honvéd Altiszti Folyóirat, 2010/3, pp. 21–22 ISSN 1586-2917

Non-refereed Electronic Articles

1. László UJHÁZY: Reservists From Several Nations Consulted in Switzerland (Több nemzet tartalékosai tanácskoztak Svájcban); http://www.honvedelem.hu/cikk/0/15342/gamingi_kezdemenyezes.html (2009.06.12. 08:29)
2. László UJHÁZY: Efficiency, Flexibility, Motivation (Hatékonyság, rugalmasság, motiváció); http://www.honvedelem.hu/cikk/0/18493/cior_brusszel.html (2010.02.20. 07:19)
3. László UJHÁZY: The World's Largest Reservist Organization Held its Congress (Kongresszust tartott a világ legnagyobb tartalékos szerveződése); <http://www.honvedelem.hu/cikk/21511/kongresszust-tartott-a-vilag-legnagyobb-tartalekos-szervez%C3%B5dese> (2010.08.17. 06:32)
4. László UJHÁZY: Reservist Seminar in Switzerland (Tartalékos szeminárium Svájcban); <http://www.honvedelem.hu/cikk/22027/tartalekos-szeminarium-svajcban> (2010.09.21. 09:09)
5. László UJHÁZY: Bridge on the Armed Forces and Society (Híd a haderő és a társadalom között); <http://honvedelem.hu/cikk/24412/hid-a-hadero-es-a-tarsadalom-kozott> (2011.02.21. 09:29)
6. László UJHÁZY – László VASTAGH: European Reserve Officers' Conference in Göd (Európai tartalékos tisztek konferenciája Gödön); <http://honvedelem.hu/cikk/25647/europai-tartalekos-tisztek-konferenciaja-godon> (2011.04.30. 12:52)

National Level Science Contest

1. András KLADEK – Csaba KOROKNAY – Ferenc KUTI – Ferenc MOLNÁR – László UJHÁZY: “Armed Forces Reform 2004” Contest, The Employer Support Programme („Haderő-átalakítás 2004” pályázat, Az önkéntes tartalékos munkáltató támogató program); pp. 1–43; published: In: Hadtudományi Tájékoztató, Budapest, 2005, pp. 73–84 ISSN 1419-7758

MAJOR LÁSZLÓ UJHÁZY'S CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal

Date of Birth: 30 March 1963
Address: 9, Érmelléki utca, Budapest 1026, Hungary
Telephone: 00-36-30-352-2179
E-mail: ujhazy.laszlo@zmne.hu

Education

2005–2008 PhD Student in Security Studies
Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University, Budapest, Hungary
1991–1992 Reserve Officer Training
Bolyai János Military Academy, Budapest, Hungary
1984–1989 M A in English and History
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

Courses

2009 ECDL FULL Course, Budapest, ZMNDU
2008 NATO System of Systems Analysis (SoSA) Training Seminar,
Budapest, ZMNDU
2008 Deployed Joint Forces Headquarters Training (DJF HQ
Training), Brunssum, Netherlands
2007 CIMIC Functional Specialist Training, Budapest
2007 Staff Officers' Course (SOC), Zagreb, Croatia
2006 CIMIC Functional Specialist Training, Budapest
2005 CIMIC Functional Specialist Basic Training, Budapest
2005 NATO Staff Officers' Military Terminology Training (SOMTT),
Skopje, Macedonia
2004 International Military Observer Course (IMOC), Szolnok
2004 International Security Policy Course, Budapest, ZMNDU

Languages

Hungarian: native
English: M A
NATO STANAG 4.4.4.4.
German: B2
NATO STANAG 2.2.2.2.
Russian: B2
Latin B1

IT Skills

2009 ECDL FULL Examination

Work Experience

2009–	Assistant Lecturer – Department of Leadership, Zrinyi Miklós National Defence University, Budapest, Hungary
2004–2009	Teacher of Military English – Military Language Training Centre, Zrinyi Miklós National Defence University, Budapest, Hungary
1996–2004	Freelance Military Interpreter and English Teacher
1992–1996	Research Fellow – Institute of Military History, Budapest, Hungary
1989–1992	Teaching Fellow – Department of International Relations, University of Economics, Budapest, Hungary

Memberships

2005–	Member – Hungarian Military Science Society
2000–2005; 2010–	Vice President – Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers
2001–2005	Vice President – Association of Hungarian Reservists
1999–2000	Vice President – National Association of Reserve Servicemembers

Budapest 25 Aug 2011

Major László Ujházy