

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE  
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**The Internal Ministry Review and Its Precedents in  
the Service of Politics and the Science of Law  
Enforcement (1953–1990)**

*PhD thesis summary*

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**2017, Budapest**

## **1. DEFINITION OF ACADEMIC PROBLEM**

The Rendőrségi Szemle [*Police Review*], which was the direct precedent of the 65-year-old *Internal Review* (it was also called Rendészeti Szemle [*Law Enforcement Review*] for a short period), the academic journal of the Hungarian Internal Ministry, was first issued in January, 1953 and was printed for a decade.

The Internal Ministry was one of the pillars of the one-party state from the beginning to the collapse. I wanted to illustrate the mentioned era of internal governing through the portfolio's professional and theoretical journal, not through the press: how did the political system of a non-democratic State party dictatorship work from the perspective of the internal governing? Initially, the *Internal Review* was a police periodical but through the years – with retaining its characteristics – it became a treasured forum of law enforcement and the renowned voice of crime science. Naturally, this journal was no exception when it came to the State party's politicalization; it also had to fight the view in which the press could be but the obedient servant of the State. However, when the editorial team found professional credibility and academic belief more important than the official directives they always managed to create something of value. Therefore, one can find some traditions in the journal's past worth keeping but there are also burdens to get rid of.<sup>1</sup>

The *Review* in the reference period proved to be quite useful to provide political and professional training to the employees of the internal departments and to explore, perfect and share the best national and international practices while managing to live up to the expectations of the current (State-) party, government, internal affairs and society. In the meantime, it strengthened the cooperation between the national police and law enforcement. It was a beneficial platform to analyze and discuss the practices and experience of the national and international internal affairs, and later, law enforcement problems and solutions.<sup>2</sup>

Since 1979 when I was editing the Határőr [*Border guard*] journal and later from 2008 when I moved to law enforcement area and I was writing and editing the Rendőr [*Police*] journal, I always liked reading the articles that were issued in the *Internal Review* not only to broaden my horizon but to get new ideas as well.

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<sup>1</sup> Editorial article: *A Rendészeti Szemle első évfolyamának első száma elé.*” *Rendészeti Szemle [Law Enforcement Review]*. Vol. 29, issue 1, pp 3

<sup>2</sup> József DEÁK: *A rendészettudomány kialakulása és fejlődése a Belügyi Szemle tükrében (1953–2013)* [*The foundation and development of law enforcement in the light of the Internal Review (1953-2013)*] URL: <http://pecshor.hu/periodika/XV/deakjozsef.pdf> Downloaded: January 11, 2016

In the meantime, I was always assured of the time-honored truths in certain theoretical-professional articles that were published in the *Internal Review*, some of them decades ago. Hence my interest in the secret of the durability of what these publications have to say – a common feature of the publications in the *Internal Review*; values that could be utilized not only in the internal affairs but also the internal communications up to this very day.

The Fundamental Law of Hungary clearly states that “the State shall strive to use the latest technical solutions and the achievements of science to make its operation efficient, raise the standard of public services, improve the transparency of public affairs, and promote equality of opportunity.”<sup>3</sup>

Initially, the periodical’s liaison with the public policy showed a strong commitment; this was proved in the articles related to the ideological war. I believe that this political commitment – becoming tamer and tamer from the 1960s (studies and round table discussions that urged the transition to the rule of law, statements of renowned academics Géza Kilényi and Tibor Király) - gave carte blanche to academic and professional points of view but continued to hinder the existence of higher professional efficiency, though with different intensity in different eras. What kind of background did the journal have by the end of Communism when the constitutional requirement of depoliticized law enforcement was declared?

The contradiction between the publicity of the press and the mainly hiding nature of law enforcement makes it quite difficult for the academic debates but the critical analysis as well. The secret is – as few examples will provide proof – not always the law, the order or the professional need but a tool to cover up the malfunctions in the operations of police or sometimes the State party system.

Is there not a contradiction between the law enforcement’s transparency and the freedom of science and the hierarchy’s nature that requires order and execution? Can this paradox be overcome? If yes, how?

While I am studying the *Internal Review*’s academic points of view that have been receiving more and more space since the 1960s, I am looking for the answer of how the journal helped the development of the law enforcement.

## **2. HYPOTHESES**

**My first hypothesis** is that the *Internal Review*’s political commitment has openly allowed more and more professional, political and academic point of views. (Although this political

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.alkotmany.hu/> pp. 13. Downloaded: September 22, 2017

effect hampered the effectiveness of professionalism – with different intensity in different eras.)

**My second hypothesis is** that the transparency of law enforcement, the freedom of science and nature of the law enforcement's hierarchy that requires order and execution decrease the effectiveness of the rule of law, up to this day, though with a smaller and smaller effect.

**The third hypothesis is** that the tension between the publicity of the press and the hiding nature of law enforcement was an obstacle - and maybe still is – till the very end of Communism for the academic debates and also the critical analysis on the pages of the *Internal Review*.

**As my fourth hypothesis,** I believe that the *Internal Review*, the main journal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has had the leading role and a great impact on the other internal journals' editing, outline and content.

### **3. AIMS OF RESEARCH**

During my research by exploring, studying and comparing the regulations of the *Internal Review* I will be analyzing how the journal served the politics, the parliament, the government, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the political and social aims defined by them. In what way did they help the cooperation between certain departments in law enforcement and police, sharing and cultivating their experience? How did they inspire the academic perspective, researches and how did they utilize these results in the internal affair departments?

During my study, bearing in mind the quoted statement from the Fundamental Law of Hungary “to make its [the State] operation efficient, raise the standard of public services” I will explore the relationship between public and party policy and the law enforcement journal in the larger system of contemporary law enforcement, the system of one-state party.

With the help of examining the articles in the *Review* on enhancing the transparency of public affairs and equal opportunities and the article „A rendőrség és a sajtó kapcsolatáról” [*About the relationship of the press and the police*] by László Szabó, one of the employees of the journal *Népszabadság*, I will identify the contradiction between and the hiding nature of law enforcement and the publicity of the press.

By studying the articles written in a controversial workshop, I will be examining the relationship between the periodical and the hierarchy (internal, previously internal party and police) of law enforcement. Then, in the direction of enhancing equal opportunities I will move on to the problem of ethnic crime and advocacy in the articles of the *Internal Review* among others.

I would like to explore how the contemporary spirit was reflected in a ministry journal which did not want to show off the marketing of the internal affairs nor wanted to be a propaganda journal to the excitement of the employees but strived to become a real professional source. According to the founders of the journal, their wish was to provide intellectual work to aid internal governing. In return, they expected development and moreover, for it to become an intellectual workshop equal to those that were widely regarded academic (mainly science of law enforcement) journals. This aspiration requires attention even when one knows that the previously listed aims can only be interpreted after filtering through the contemporary party ideology. One might be able to find something valuable under this dome of ideology for our era and the future.

#### **4. METHODS OF RESEARCH**

During my research with the help of different works from libraries and archives on the operation of the journal, I will explore the topics of the *Internal Review*'s materials (on public administration law, science of public administration, science of criminal law) that were renowned in the field of criminal law and were written in the spirit of academic orientation from the very beginnings. I will compare them to other topics of different journals (*Magyar Jog, Állam és Igazgatás, Jogtudományi Közlöny*) in the field of science of law (mainly about civilistics), supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to determine how much the *Review* adapted to the contemporary needs and the use of language.

During interviews with a few members of the editorial board of the *Internal Review* and the editor-in-chief of another internal journal, also with asking the readers, I will discover how the articles in the journal helped the cooperation of certain areas, sharing, improving and cultivating best practices, and how it inspired the academic approach. I consider the following topics of comparative analyses: the signs of commitment to the party in law enforcement journals and the increasing space of professional and academic perspectives; the transparency of law enforcement, the freedom of science (of law enforcement) and the hierarchy's nature of requiring discipline and execution and refusing any kind of disagreement.

Finally, I will examine the signs of contradiction between the publicity of the press and the law enforcement's hiding, secretive nature. Apart from the previous, I will also analyze general, internal written materials from and after 1953, linking to the *Internal Review*, found in the Historical Archives of the Hungarian State Security and the National Archives of Hungary. With the methods of statistics, I will determine the proportion of professional and political materials: in what rate certain internal departments, specialties occur. The examined periods from which I will be analyzing the written materials will be the beginning of 1950s and the period between 1956 and 1963, 1963 and 1968, 1969 and 1979, and finally, between 1980 and 1990.

## **5. SUMMARY RESEARCH BY CHAPTERS**

**In chapter one:** I will introduce the problem to be researched, the reasons for having chosen the topic and I will announce the academic problem. This chapter contains the hypotheses, aims of research, methods and strategies.

**In chapter two:** Shortly mentioning the precedents of the *Internal Review*, operating from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, I will systematize the examined age's (from 1953 to the end of Communism) past and background regarding internal politics, the review of the world's state focusing on the polarization and the Cold War and the chronicles of the internal relationships focusing on the internal portfolio's changes.

**In the third chapter:** through critical analysis I will introduce the way that the journal took in the mentioned era, serving public policy and public administration. This will contain parts regarding national security, intelligence and secret service, and a short mentioning of journals of the same profile in other "socialist" countries.

**In chapter four:** I will organize and evaluate how the editorial team and committee helped gradually the law enforcement paper to become a professional-academic journal. I will compare the topics, way of thinking and the use of language of the *Review's* articles on the science of public administration with those of other different law journals (*Magyar Jog, Magyar Közigazgatás Állam és Igazgatás, Jogtudományi Közlöny*) – mainly about civilistics, less about criminal law – that were supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

**In the fifth chapter:** I will summarize the discovered academic results and make a proposal on their utilization, such as in the teaching of law enforcement studies or the improvement of internal governing and public administration.

## **6. SUMMARIZED DEDUCTIONS**

With regards to my **first hypothesis**, the Ministry of Internal Affairs played a key role in the political system of the one-party state; to understand that era, one has to examine its operation with academic methods. It can be assumed that exploring the operation of the journal is the key to gain more information about the one-party state's internal activity; it could shed some light on new, unknown facts about our past. My first hypothesis was about the party policy's dominance that was shown in the journal. The written materials that I researched, organized and evaluated have clearly proven that the dominance of the party's policies in the one-party state was the openly advertised commitment to the party. Furthermore, I have also proved that with the consolidation of politics, the dictatorship's gradual weakening professional and academic points of view gained more and more space, though they were constantly hindered with different intensity, depending on the age. These provided answers: what values could a rule of non-law practice hold where daily work sometimes is more important than the political propaganda?

Regarding my **second hypothesis**, the protection of public security and law enforcement are the most unaffected places considering politics, that is why – despite the burdens of ideology – there is a high chance of preserving the professionalism of police in them. The mentioned period of time cannot be regarded homogenous. These times were full of dramatic turns, confessions and dark lies and it is reflected through the issues of the journal. I have examined and proved that what was weighing on the journal's academic freedom was law enforcement's hierarchic nature, always demanding discipline and execution and refusing any sign of disagreement. Based on the results of my research, I have proven that this effect has taken place and the hierarchical positions of the journal's creators have many times encumbered the expression of their true, academic points of view.

Considering my **third hypothesis**, the hiding nature of law enforcement was to blame for handicapping the press. Based on the discovered materials, I have proved that its secrecy was – initially, mostly – not a tool of law, order or professional need but a tool of police or sometimes the state mechanism to hide the operational malfunctions providing a solid barrier for academic discussions, critical approach.

With regards to my **fourth hypothesis**, I have examined the leading journal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its dominance over the other internal journals. Based on my research, analysis and comparison it was proven that my hypothesis was incorrect: the *Internal Review* did not have a role in coordinating other pages, they operated the same way as a part of the party's structure with the only difference that some of them, like *Határőr* [*Border patrol*] was under another party committee.

## 7. NEW ACADEMIC RESULTS

1. I have proved that the dominance of articles with political content was always proclaimed but from the end of 1960s this dominance gradually gave more and more space to the political, professional and academic perspectives. Furthermore, with the help of written materials from libraries and archives, I demonstrated the negative effect on the journal's expression of academic freedom caused by law enforcement's hierarchical nature that demands discipline and execution and under no circumstance does it accept any kind of discrepancy. I also showed that this effect has been taken place since the beginnings and that the positions of the journal's creators journal have – initially greatly, later less – impacted the expression of editorial and academic thoughts.

2. I have verified that the public freedom of the press was handicapped mainly because of law enforcement's secretive nature. After the thorough analysis of the written sources, I was able to prove that this secrecy was not a professional need by law or order but a tool to cover the operational malfunctions in the party's mechanism. This secrecy created a solid barrier – though less and less solid towards the end of Communism - when it came to academic discussions and critical approach. At the same time, opposed to my initial hypothesis, I have denied that the leading journal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs had any influence over the other internal press. The editors and publishers of the *Review* did not determine such coordinating, leading roles. All the other journals operated based on the same principle and under the same structure, with the only difference that some of them, like *Határőr* [*Border guard*] was under another party committee.

3. With national and international examples, I have proved the objective need of existence of a professional journal as such. Moreover, aiming for complexity, I have introduced, analyzed



and evaluated clashes of political interests that had negative effects on the creation of the journal. Furthermore, I have determined the directions to which these conflicts are improving.

4. With studying the *Internal Review* issues of 37 years and organizing them based on professional aspects, I have determined their proportions which later I analyzed in the light of changes in society, bearing in mind the changes in the system of Internal Affairs as well.

5. During the analysis of the papers I could verify that when weighing on the academic journal, politics, law enforcement and its secretive and prohibitive nature made it difficult for the creators' idea to prevail: to provide intellectuality to the internal governing of the periodical; to make it become equal to the other academic journals. Because as the rule of law cannot exist without confidential data, the one-state party dictatorship cannot operate without publicity. The law enforcement of rule of law has a considerable room for discretion (general clause) and autocratic systems cannot deny fully the guarantees and limits of law. The differences lie in quality and extent.

## **8. REREFENCES**

My statement is that the intellectual potential that the *Internal Review* and its precedents have collected over the years could be utilized for the improvement of our public service, internal governing and the operation of certain departments in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The periodic has been stockpiling valuable heritage since 1953 regarding law enforcement, forensic research and showcasing the results of jurisprudence and criminology. The heritage of today's law enforcement journal could show what further significance studying the past has in the service of constitutional rule of law's internal governing and specifically law enforcement practice.

## **9. MEANS OF UTILIZATION OF MY RESARCH RESULT**

In the light of the above-mentioned, it is worth examining how today's constitutional rule of law's internal governing, specifically the law enforcement section could implement and utilize this experience. It could be used in order to make the academic law enforcement journals more renowned not only among society but in their own department as well, furthermore, to summarize and process the hands-on experience.

This thesis could provide a useful teaching material in the Faculty of Law Enforcement and even more useful for the studies in the Doctoral School of Law Enforcement accredited by the

Hungarian Accreditation Committee.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, with the modern perspective of the internal and external communication, relationship with politics and press history of the national and international armed and law enforcement forces, this thesis could provide ideas for those who wish to explore this topic further.

Additionally, the comparison between the professional development until the end of Communism of the *Internal Review* and other similar academic journals of the Hungarian Defence Forces could provide a solid base for an academic discussion. The *Internal Review* and the “socialist group” or in the light of the present day, the similar internal journals of European Union’s members and their relationship, history and effect on each other. The occurrence, laud and reflection of the *Internal Review* in other internal journals.

## **10. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS**

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<sup>4</sup> <http://web.mab.hu/tir/index.php?pid=711&fid=711> Downloaded: March 27, 2016

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22. DEÁK József: *Az állambiztonsági propagandától a nemzetbiztonságig - a Belügyi Szemlében megjelentek tükrében*. In. Rendvédelem. A Belügyminisztérium Oktatási, Képzési és Tudományszervezési Főigazgatóság online folyóirata. 2. évfolyam 3. szám pp. Budapest, 2013. pp. 15–22.  
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## **11. PROFESSIONAL-ACADEMIC BIOGRAPHY**

NAME J.D József Deák

### **EMPLOYMENT**

**Official date of the start of legal relationship in the Ministry of Home Affairs:** August 1, 1982

**Current duty station:** National University of Public Service, Institute of National Security,  
Department of National Security directed by the Hungarian National Headquarters HR  
Management Service

**Title:** Assistant Lecturer

**Rank:** lieutenant colonel, police

### **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

<b>Name of Institute</b>	<b>Type of qualification</b>	<b>Year</b>
University of Szeged, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences	<i>University diploma</i>	2000
National Association of Hungarian Journalists	<i>Journalist course</i>	1987
Police Officer College	<i>National security retraining</i>	1986
Border Guard Commander College of Moscow	<i>University diploma</i>	1984

### **LANGUAGE SKILLS**

**Russian:** Advanced level language exam, 1989

**English:** Intermediate „A” type, 2007

**English:** Basic „B” type, 2016

### **OTHER ACADEMIC RESEARCH**

**2017.**

*Teacher, examiner*

Teaching “Thesis writing” for MSC and BSC students

Teaching “National Security studies -2” for BSC students

Thesis consultant of Ákos Máдай; thesis: “*Communication in national security and the world: positive image for services*”

Thesis consultant of Róbert Vadas; thesis: “*The PR activities of Hungary’s national security services and the relationship of diplomacy and intelligence in the light of the events that became public*”

*Other academic activities*

Editor of every second issue of the National Security Review, the online journal of the National University of Public Services

<http://uni-nke.hu/kutatas/egyetemi-folyoiratok/nemzetbiztonsagi-szemle/korabbi-szamaink>

## **2016.**

*Teacher, examiner activities*

Teaching “Thesis writing” for MSC and BSC students

Teaching “National Security studies -2, 3” for BSC students

Thesis consultant of Ferenc Hapli; thesis: “*The relationship of terrorism, migration and organized crime and their effects on national security*”

Thesis consultant of Tamás Beiszer; thesis: “*The relationship of diplomacy and intelligence in the light of the events that became public*”

*Tender activities*

Participation in the tender by the Scientific Board of Domestic Affairs called “Security Challenges and Solutions in the 21<sup>st</sup> century” in 2016”. The title of my tender was “The Russian Federation’s answers to the questions about space warfare, migration and terrorism”

*Other academic activities*

Editor of every second issue of the National Security Review, the online journal of the National University of Public Services.

<http://uni-nke.hu/kutatas/egyetemi-folyoiratok/nemzetbiztonsagi-szemle/korabbi-szamaink>

## **2015.**

*Teacher, examiner activities*

From 1, September as the assistant teacher in the faculty of Civilian National Security of the Institute of National Security, teaching National Security Studies 2 and 3 for BSC students

Thesis consultant of Péter Fehér; thesis: “Hungarian secret service then and now in the light of publicity”

*Other academic activities*

Editor of every second issue of the National Security Review, the online journal of the National University of Public Services.

<http://uni-nke.hu/kutatas/egyetemi-folyoiratok/nemzetbiztonsagi-szemle/korabbi-szamaink>

## **2014.**

*Member of*

- Association of Scouts
- Hungarian Association of Military Science

## **2013.**

*Member of*

- Hungarian Association of Police Science
- Szemere Bertalan Hungarian Scientific Society of the History of Law Enforcement
- National Association of Doctorates in Law Enforcement
- National Association of Doctorates, Department of Military Sciences

## **Conferences**

1. October 25, 2013 “In service of the country” conference; „*State security propaganda – its formation and evolution – national security and civil relations*” Hungarian presentation.
2. November 21, 2013 “National Association of Doctorates in Law Enforcement” conference „*Media-related articles in the Interior Ministry Review (1963-1972)*” Hungarian presentation.
3. February 13-14, 2014 participating as opponent on “Military science and the 21<sup>st</sup> century” conference; Csaba Szabó: “The Catholic spiritual mentoring of those who work in the law enforcement” Hungarian presentation.
4. October 17, 2014 “Hungarian law enforcement in the era of exceptional power” conference “Press of the law enforcement in the civilian Hungarian state” Hungarian presentation.
5. October 31, 2014 “In service of the country” conference „*The Hungarian Royal Interior Ministry for the public safety of the hinterland during the Great War.*” Hungarian presentation.
6. November 21, 2014 “National Association of Doctorates in Law Enforcement” conference “The Internal Ministry Review in the fight of beliefs till the end of Communism” Hungarian presentation.
7. November 6, “In service of the country” conference “*The jubilee articles of the Internal Ministry Review on the journal (1953 – 2013)*” Hungarian presentation.
8. February 25-26, 2015, participating as opponent on the “Military science and the 21<sup>st</sup> century” conference; Dr. Péter Nyeste: “The past, present and the future of collecting intelligence” Hungarian presentation.
9. November 18, 2015 “National Association of Doctorates in Law Enforcement” conference „*Foreign border surveillance materials as they were published in the Interior Ministry Review (1968-1972)*” Hungarian presentation.
10. February 12, 2016 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Hungarian state’s internal affairs department’s entering in border control” conference in the “Border Control in the Internal Ministry Review” Hungarian presentation.
11. February 24-25, 2016, “Military science in the 21<sup>st</sup> century” conference, “The Internal Ministry Review and its precedents in law in service of politics and law enforcement studies” (1918-1990)” Hungarian presentation.
12. November 4, 2016, “In service of the country” conference “*The development of the Internal Ministry Review from the central journal of the police to the academic journal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs*” (1953–2013) Hungarian presentation.
13. March 1, 2017 “The challenges of training in public service in the light of training officers in border guard” conference “*From the modernization of border patrol to the border policing of current migration*” Hungarian presentation.

### Independent references

2018.

1. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 184.
2. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 184.
3. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 192.
4. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 196.
5. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 198.
6. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 198.
7. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 199.
8. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 199.
9. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 199.
10. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 200.
11. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 200.
12. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 200.
13. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 200.
14. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 200.
15. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 200.



16. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 200.
17. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 201.
18. SALLAI János: *A rendészeti folyóiratok hatása a rendészettudományra*. In. Magyar Rendészet. 17. évfolyam. 2. szám. 2018. pp. 183–204. p. 201.
19. SALLAI János: *The History of Law Enforcement in Hungary*. Dialóg Campus Kiadó. Budapest. 2018. pp. 1–168. p. 65.
20. SALLAI János: *The History of Law Enforcement in Hungary*. Dialóg Campus Kiadó. Budapest. 2018. pp. 1–168. p. 67.
21. SALLAI János: *Beköszöntő a Rendőrségi Tanulmányok első számához. (Rendőrségi szakfolyóiratok a „Közbiztonság”-tól napjainkig)*. In. Rendőrségi tanulmányok. 2018. 1. évfolyam. 1. szám. pp. 7–14. p. 7.
22. SALLAI János: *Beköszöntő a Rendőrségi Tanulmányok első számához. (Rendőrségi szakfolyóiratok a „Közbiztonság”-tól napjainkig)*. In. Rendőrségi tanulmányok. 2018. 1. évfolyam. 1. szám. pp. 7–14. p. 13.
23. SALLAI János: *Beköszöntő a Rendőrségi Tanulmányok első számához. (Rendőrségi szakfolyóiratok a „Közbiztonság”-tól napjainkig)*. In. Rendőrségi tanulmányok. 2018. 1. évfolyam. 1. szám. pp. 7–14. p. 13.
24. SALLAI János: *Beköszöntő a Rendőrségi Tanulmányok első számához. (Rendőrségi szakfolyóiratok a „Közbiztonság”-tól napjainkig)*. In. Rendőrségi tanulmányok. 2018. 1. évfolyam. 1. szám. pp. 7–14. p. 13.
25. SALLAI János: *Beköszöntő a Rendőrségi Tanulmányok első számához. (Rendőrségi szakfolyóiratok a „Közbiztonság”-tól napjainkig)*. In. Rendőrségi tanulmányok. 2018. 1. évfolyam. 1. szám. pp. 7–14. p. 14.
26. SALLAI János: *Beköszöntő a Rendőrségi Tanulmányok első számához. (Rendőrségi szakfolyóiratok a „Közbiztonság”-tól napjainkig)*. In. Rendőrségi tanulmányok. 2018. 1. évfolyam. 1. szám. pp. 7–14. p. 14.

## **2017.**

27. SALLAI János: *Mérföldkövek az adó- és vámigazgatás történetéből, Válogatott tanulmányok az évfordulók tükrében*. a Magyar Rendészettudományi Társaság Vám- és Pénzügyőri Tagozata. 2017. pp. 86–123. p. 115.
28. SALLAI János: *Mérföldkövek az adó- és vámigazgatás történetéből, Válogatott tanulmányok az évfordulók tükrében*. a Magyar Rendészettudományi Társaság Vám- és Pénzügyőri Tagozata. 2017. pp. 86–123. p. 117.
29. SALLAI János: *Mérföldkövek az adó- és vámigazgatás történetéből, Válogatott tanulmányok az évfordulók tükrében*. a Magyar Rendészettudományi Társaság

Vám- és Pénzügyőri Tagozata. 2017. pp. 86–123. p. 117.

30. SALLAI János: *Mérföldkövek az adó- és vámigazgatás történetéből, Válogatott tanulmányok az évfordulók tükrében.* a Magyar Rendészettudományi Társaság Vám- és Pénzügyőri Tagozata. 2017. pp. 86–123. p. 118.

31. KOVÁCS Gábor: *A szervezeti kultúra megjelenésének sajátosságai a rendészeti szerveknél.* In: Boda József – Felkai László – Patyi András (szerk.): Ünnepi kötet a 70 éves Janza Frigyes Tiszteletére. Dialóg Campus. Budapest. 2017. ISBN 978-615-5680-44-1 p. 329.

32. KOVÁCS Gábor: *A határvadászszázadok alkalmazása a határőrség kötelékében.* In: Pósnán László – Veszprémy László – Boda József – Isaszegi János: *Őrzők vigyázzatok a határra! Határvédelem, határőrizet, határvadászok a középkortól napjainkig.* Zrínyi Kiadó, Budapest, 2017. ISBN 978-963-327-560-3 pp. 675–703. p. 681.

33. KOVÁCS Gábor: *A határvadászszázadok alkalmazása a határőrség kötelékében.* In: Pósnán László – Veszprémy László – Boda József – Isaszegi János: *Őrzők vigyázzatok a határra! Határvédelem, határőrizet, határvadászok a középkortól napjainkig.* Zrínyi Kiadó, Budapest, 2017. ISBN 978-963-327-560-3 pp. 675–703. p. 680.

34. RITECZ György: *Határőrizet a rendszerváltástól napjainkig 1990–2017.* In: Pósnán László – Veszprémy László – Boda József – Isaszegi János: *Őrzők vigyázzatok a határra! Határvédelem, határőrizet, határvadászok a középkortól napjainkig.* Zrínyi Kiadó, Budapest, 2017. ISBN 978-963-327-560-3 pp. 643–674. p. 644.

35. FÓRIZS Sándor: *A német szövetségi belügyminisztérium 2015. évi bűnügyi statisztikája.* In: Boda József – Felkai László – Patyi András (szerk.): Ünnepi kötet a 70 éves Janza Frigyes Tiszteletére. Dialóg Campus. Budapest, 2017. ISBN 978-615-5680-44-1 pp. 177–188. p. 187.

## **2016.**

36. KOVÁCS Gábor: Kovács Gábor: A Nemzeti Közszerződési Egyetem alapképzésben végzett rendőrtisztekkel szemben támasztott követelmények változásai. ISBN 978-963-12-7484-4 p. 263. URL: <http://www.pecshor.hu/periodika/XVII/kovacs.pdf>

37. KOVÁCS Gábor: *A migráció bűnügyi hatásai a magyar határrendészet kockázatelemzési rendszerére.* In: Hautzinger Zoltán (szerk.): *A migráció bűnügyi hatásai.* Magyar Rendészettudományi Társaság Migrációs Tagozata. Budapest. 2016. ISBN 978-615-80567-0-0 p. 149.

38. KARDOS Sándor István: *A rendőri jogsértések között jelentkező korrupció megvalósulási körülményeinek, tendenciáinak vizsgálata a beosztotti állomány körében.* pp. 1–272. p. 8. URL: <http://m.ludita.uni-nke.hu/repozitorium/bitstream/handle/11410/10875/Teljes%20sz%c3%b6veg%21?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

## **2015. év**

39. LESS Ferenc: *A közösségi hálózatok és a közösségi rendőrség kapcsolata (Mi keresni valója van a rendőrségnek a Facebookon?)* Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle. pp. 26–51. p. 31.

URL: [http://uni-nke.hu/uploads/media\\_items/nemzetbiztonsagi-szemle-2015-1-1.original.pdf](http://uni-nke.hu/uploads/media_items/nemzetbiztonsagi-szemle-2015-1-1.original.pdf)

40. LESS Ferenc: *A közösségi hálózatok és a közösségi rendőrség kapcsolata (Mi keresni valója van a rendőrségnek a Facebookon?)* Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle. pp. 26–51. p. 32.

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41. LESS Ferenc: *A közösségi hálózatok és a közösségi rendőrség kapcsolata (Mi keresni valója van a rendőrségnek a Facebookon?)* Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle. pp. 26–51. p. 32.

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