

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE
DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY SCIENCES**

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**Regulation of the organisation and service
of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie
1881-1945.**

Author's Words to the PhD thesis

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1. AN OUTLINE OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM

The history and activities of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie have been examined several times and from different perspectives, often influenced by ideological or emotional opinions, preconceptions and biases. These differences of opinion go as far back as the purpose and basic function for which the force was created. The negative changes in the perception of the gendarmerie after 1945 were caused by the party-state leadership's manipulative handling of historical facts on the one hand, and the silencing of those who wanted to objectively process the history of the corps on the other. What was 'thought' about the gendarmerie for more than four decades still determines the way in which the corps is now freely thought about today. Some of the historiography focuses specifically on what the corps did in its last years as a fighting unit or during the shameful deportation of Hungarian Jews, and ignores the half-century of service that the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie provided for the country's public security, border security and civil development.¹

These historical studies, which are more based on historical facts and free of both negative and positive prejudices, examine the establishment of the gendarmerie, its basic functioning and some of its special tasks (such as the border gendarmerie), but do not cover other service activities in their entirety. One of the main aims of my research, apart from resolving the contradictions in the perception of the corps, was to explore these, in order to add to the body of knowledge of the tasks and activities of the corps already covered by previous research and to summarise the history of the development of the less explored areas from the point of view of organisational development and regulation.

I have tried to process the history of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie according to the specific aspects of the research, and to explore historical facts, trends, events and connections from an objective historical perspective. However, the nature of the dissertation did not allow me to leave the drawing of conclusions to the reader, but I have also considered the factuality of the scientific results achieved to be the main criterion in summarising them. The period covered by the research is from the historical antecedents and the national organisation of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie to its dissolution in 1945. In the course of this research, I will primarily examine the rules and regulations of the public security activities of the corps within the framework of the sovereign Hungarian state in peacetime, and the related organisational changes. The aim of my research is not a historical evaluation

¹ 1.690/1945. (V.7.) ME r. a csendőrség feloszlásáról és az államrendőrség megszervezéséről. *Magyarországi Rendeletek Tára*, LXXIX. évf. (1945) 1. füzet 131-133.p.1. §. (1)

of the activities of the gendarmerie, but an analysis of the operating mechanisms resulting from the law of rules and regulations that influenced its development. Consequently, specific events, activities and individuals will be presented only insofar as is necessary for the topic under study. This delimitation of the subject and the definition of the framework within which it is to be dealt with is important precisely for the sake of an objective analysis, since the majority of subjective value judgments are linked to specific historical events and individuals.

I also consider it important to emphasise that the period following the German occupation of Hungary on 19 March 1944 is also examined only from an organisational and regulatory point of view. I analyse the activities of the corps during the war only from the point of view of its impact on the public security situation in the hinterland or on the organisational structure (e.g. the organisation of field, air, etc. gendarmerie).

The general stigmatisation of the corps and its most negative public opinion-generating activity, i.e. its involvement in the deportation of Jews in Hungary, is not discussed in my dissertation, since its main aim is to explore precisely this sad topic outside the scope of the many articles on it.

The period of the Hungarian Soviet Republic and the period from the first dissolution of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie until its reorganization between the two world wars are also only examined to the extent of its organizational and regulatory effects.²

In the course of my research - also in view of my reasons for choosing the topic - I examined, on the one hand, the purpose and circumstances under which the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie was established and organised nationwide. Some of the literature on the corps suggests an explicitly repressive, retributive or anti-social purpose, even in relation to the circumstances of its establishment. By contrast, both the literature of the period and the objective studies and research of the present day show a corp that was created and developed in response to a real need for public security and that functioned effectively, with many useful assets. My research resolves this contradiction by examining the organisational system and the regulatory framework of its operation, with particular emphasis on the social and technological changes that have influenced the development of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie. A synthesis of the corps in the light of social and technological conditions has not yet been published, so my research may have touched on several areas that have not been researched or have only been touched upon.

² 1/1919. (III. 26.) BN. r. Vörös Őrség felállítása *Belügyi Közlöny* XXIV. évf. (1919) 18. sz. 719-720.p

The other main focus of my research is how the emergence or rise in importance of certain specialised service activities (e.g. crime or accident investigation, border control, water policing, etc.) have influenced the corps' organisational development and their impact on the organisation as a whole.

The examination of the effectiveness of the corps is also part of my research, but I do not (only) examine this through statistical indicators of detection effectiveness, but primarily from the point of view of cost-effectiveness, material and technical resources, and organisation.

As with the gendarmerie as a whole, opinions on the staffing of the force are also divided. While the literature of the time paints a picture of a professional, dedicated and carefully selected staff, the picture of the gendarmes after 1945 - and even today - is unfavourable to say the least. The image of the gendarme as cruel, repressive, immoral or even inept, depending on the era or political viewpoint, is in stark contrast to the findings of his contemporaries and objective researchers. My research on this topic does not focus on the life histories of specific individuals, but on the selection, training, duties and specialisation of individual groups of personnel as integral parts of the organisation.

2. HYPOTHESES

1. The Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie was created in response to a real need for public security and has been able to respond effectively to changing social and technological challenges.

In this context, I will examine the organisational arrangements and service methodologies used by the corps to carry out its tasks. To this end, it is necessary to clarify the origins of the gendarmerie corps, the specificities of its centralised public security guard corps character organised by the military, and its competences, which differed from those of the civilian guard corps. The corps' relationship with the armed forces and the administrative authorities, as well as its legal regulation (legal definition and regulations) will also be examined.

In my hypothesis, I also assume that the significant social, economic and technological changes that have occurred during the corps' existence have not had a lasting negative impact on its effectiveness. The corps has been able to meet the challenges posed by the development of telecommunications, rail, road, waterborne and air transport, and has done so by creating specific organisational elements adapted to its mission.

2. Human resources were the main factor that enabled the corps to achieve its results. In this context, I will examine the system for the selection, training and further training of staff, as well as the moral and ethical rules resulting from the culture of the corps (off-duty behaviour, marriage, background checks on applicants, etc.). I will also examine the selection criteria for each specialised gendarmerie service and the remuneration of staff.

3. The results were made possible by the human factor that are still useful today. The corps perception today is still differentiated and not without preconceptions. My research aims to produce a work of objective history, unencumbered by political influence or traditional misconceptions about the corps. In doing so, I will also examine the disharmony between the perception of the gendarmerie and its actual effectiveness, which, however, will focus exclusively on its peacetime activities as a public security corps. In my hypothesis, I assume that many of the organisational and operational principles of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie can be applied to the activities of law enforcement organisations today.

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

Based on the conclusions drawn from the preliminary source analysis at the beginning of the research, I set myself the goal of conducting a qualitative, partly quantitative, systematic research, which through a historical overview of the development of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie as an organisation, explores the relationship between the organisational framework, the activities carried out, the personnel performing them and the material-technical provision. In doing so, and along the lines of the questions formulated as an academic problem, my aim was to analyse in detail the legislative environment and the resulting internal regulations that influence the functioning of the corps, and to derive from this the corps' operational mechanisms. By examining the origins of the corps and its establishment in Hungary, and by analysing the circumstances of its national organisation, I intend to explore the real need for public security, while the gendarmerie's links with the administration and the armed forces will be described in order to reveal its role as an integral part of the state apparatus. In analysing the organisational structure and operational mechanisms, I will also look specifically at the management of the gendarmerie and the evolution of the available budgetary resources as the elementary conditions for its operation.

In addition to the system of selection and training of personnel, I will also examine the preventive nature of the service activities carried out, the specific characteristics of the career path offered by the profession and the emergence of moral values.

The new insights gained from this research could provide alternative solutions for the future development of today's law enforcement services and form the basis for further academic research.

My overall strategic objective is to review the history of the corps from a systemic perspective, with a particular focus on the personnel perspective, and to examine organisational change from the perspective of the personnel, the results of which could be used to improve the selection, training and retention of candidates for the armed forces.

A further general objective was to analyse the organisational responses of the corps to social, economic and technological changes and how these have contributed to maintaining effectiveness. In the period under study, the changes resulting from the development of communications and transport were less frequent than today, but significant. Given the accelerated pace of technological development, today's law enforcement agencies face similar problems.

My personal aim is to disseminate the results of my research in a form that can be used in the future and to make them available for use in my teaching activities in law enforcement officer training.

Due to the nature of the research topic, I have constantly striven to approach the subject in an interdisciplinary manner, taking into account the relationship between military science and other social sciences, in particular the state and law, in my research, which is mainly qualitative in nature.

Through the study and processing of relevant international and national literature, legislation, internal regulations, archival material and other documents, I have broken down the research topic into theoretical and practical levels by applying analysis and synthesis, and then combined the resulting partial knowledge into a coherent whole. Using inductive and deductive methods, I formulated general laws from the individual data and results and drew specific conclusions from general findings.

Within the social sciences, the research is classified as a military science. The research topic chosen is interdisciplinary in nature, i.e. it is in many respects inextricably linked to other disciplines. The research is related to the normative sciences with regard to the legal environment analysed, and to the empirical sciences with regard to the activities of the investigated corps as factual data. The related disciplines are law and government and, as

part of this, police science, since the thesis places great emphasis on the analysis of the legal environment in addition to the analysis of the administrative links of the body. As the main activities of the body under study are in the field of prevention, disruption and apprehension of offenders, there are also links with the factual sciences of criminology and criminology.³ However, my dissertation is a work of history, so it is mainly related to military history - as the interface between military science and historiography - , the history of the Hungarian state and the history of law, and is situated at the borderline between these two fields.

4. A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH BY CHAPTERS

In the introductory part of my dissertation, I present the scientific problem related to my research, the rationale for my choice of topic, the aims and methods of the research, and my research hypotheses. The historiography, which presents the most important research results of the topic under investigation, is also organically connected to the introductory part, which, together with the bibliography and the list of sources, reveals the almost complete source base of the history of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie relevant to the topic under investigation.

The dissertation continues with a first chapter on the origins and initial development of the gendarmerie, a sketch of its spread in Europe based primarily on contemporary sources, and its antecedents and establishment in Hungary, with a special emphasis on the European public security systems.

The second chapter examines the organisational structure, human resources and the system of ensuring the conditions necessary for the operation of the corps, in which I examine the system of selection, training and remuneration of the staff, as well as the development of the relevant budgetary resources available to the corps. As part of this, the structure and functioning of the specialised agricultural service will be explored in detail.

In the third chapter, the detailed organisational development of the corps is presented. In the course of this, five sub-chapters are devoted to the various specialised service activities, in part in the order in which they are organised, but also according to the main types of activity of the corps and the factors influencing its organisational development. Accordingly, in

³ BORBÍRÓ Andrea – GÖNCZÖL Katalin – KEREZSI Klára – LÉVAY Miklós (szerk.): *Kriminológia*, Budapest, 2016., Wolters Kluwer, 1031.p. - 52-53.p. ; GÖNCZÖL Katalin – KEREZSI Klára – KORINEK László – LÉVAY Miklós (szerk.): *Kriminológia-Szakkriminológia*. Budapest, 2006., Complex Kiadó és Üzleti Tartalomszolgáltató Kft., 708.p. - 25-31.p.

addition to the prioritised treatment of public security and criminal service activities, the special gendarmerie service activities are grouped according to aspects of organisational development resulting from the corps' military organisation as a public security corps on the one hand, and from technical developments on the other.

In the last chapter, I summarised the scientific results I had found and suggested their possible applications in the development of the normative regulation of the police duties and their use in higher law enforcement education.

In order to provide a systematic presentation and overview of the interrelationships identified in my research, 21 appendices complete the thesis.

5. SUMMARIZED CONCLUSIONS

In my research I not only examined the development of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie as a corp, but also analysed the reactions of the organisational structure to these changing circumstances in the light of the social, technological and political changes of the period. The daily problems of the corps, which was part of the administration of the dualist Hungarian state and operated on a territory three times larger than today, were of course different from the public security challenges of the interwar period, but there were also several points of connection between the organisational and operational principles of the gendarmerie. In my view, the regularities of the current organisational arrangements across constitutional and economic realities can be summarised in the following reflections:

Analysing the circumstances of the establishment of the corps and the social processes leading to it, it can be concluded that the national organisation of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie created the basic condition for the civil development of the Hungarian state, namely solid public order and public security. It was precisely the lack of this factor that made its establishment necessary, which was desired by the whole of Hungarian society, irrespective of political views, albeit within different organisational frameworks. The government chose the gendarmerie as a militarily organised armed public security guard corps as the realisation of this objective, from among the centralised types of public security guard corps, on the one hand because of economic/economic aspects, and on the other because of the positive international experience of a considerable past. The creation of the corps was therefore not only a significant step in terms of civil development, but also meant a change of model for the Hungarian public security system and its catching up with Western European states.

Real social and technological challenges have continued to play a role in the development of the corps, the best example being the emergence of specialised gendarmerie services. The evolving organisation responded to the challenges that arose from established organisational elements, with well-established levels of command, while preserving its traditions and military organisation. My research has led me to conclude that the 'militancy' of the corps has had far more advantages for internal relations and the activities carried out than it has had difficulties or disadvantages. This is particularly interesting in the light of the recurrent demilitarisation efforts that are gaining momentum today. On the basis of the facts and processes I have analysed, it is precisely this *militancy*, which today is increasingly tending to be given a negative connotation, that has been one of the great virtues of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie, helping it to adapt to changing circumstances, but also giving it predictability, stability, values and tradition.

I consider another important value of the gendarmerie to be the permanence of its organisational levels, i.e. the fact that, apart from the emergence and disappearance of certain command levels, the members of the corps did not have to 'relearn' the functioning of the organisation. The Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie was not overwhelmed by this problem, which is a frequent feature of today's organisational developments and reorganisations, and could devote its energies to its core tasks.

In this context, it is important to stress that the corps owes its effectiveness to prevention. The vast majority of its activities were organised on the basis of a combination of regularity and contingency, based on the simple principle that the gendarme - on land, water, air or the waves of the ether - could appear anywhere and at any time. This is in stark contrast to the perceptions of the corps as a repressive and repressive force. The corps personnel's thorough knowledge of the area and of the people also played an important role in general prevention. The operation of the corps was supported by the Hungarian state with carefully planned, but essentially limited budgetary resources. However, the evolution of these resources had no lasting impact, positive or negative, on the performance of its core tasks. In the light of the data analysed, the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie was generally more economical to maintain than the state police forces, to which the system of material and technical supply within the corps contributed greatly. Strict accounting and record-keeping discipline, but above all the training of specialist staff, ensured the smooth running of supplies, even on such now problematic issues as uniform supplies. Economic decisions closely linked to the core task were dealt with at the organisational level closest to the problem (the gendarmerie station), while issues requiring central planning were handled by professional staff. I

consider it a particular merit of the College that the staff who dealt with economic matters were themselves experienced gendarmes who acted with knowledge of local problems.

In the light of organisational and regulatory developments, the staff of the corps have been a particular focus of my research. The study of this was very much linked to the analysis of the organisational structure and operation, as it was these that made it possible to educate and protect the staff. Due to the military organisation of the corps, personnel were subject to military discipline and subordination, which affected their selection, training and promotion, as well as their performance and specialisation.

The Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie, which was generally responsible for public security and expected all members of the corps to have only general knowledge, but only knowledge that was appropriate to their tasks, had already defined two groups of tasks requiring special expertise and seconded personnel in the dualist period: border and criminal service activities.⁴ Although the two specialities followed different development paths, their experience contributed to the development of an increasingly specialised organisation between the two world wars. They highlighted the need to organise service activities requiring specialised and/or local knowledge, with specialised organisational elements (e.g. border patrol stations), specialised management levels (e.g. investigator sergeant or specialized officer) and service methodologies adapted to the specific task.

Equally important, I believe, is the principle of the most necessary administration, which has both kept the corps from becoming over-bureaucratised and also increased the time available to carry out its core tasks.

The principle of adequate training should also be stressed, i.e. that each gendarme had only the knowledge necessary for the performance of his duties, but at an excellent level. Promotion within the corps was conditional on participation in the training system, i.e. a gendarme with the knowledge required for the post he held or intended to hold could not be 'overtaken' in the promotion ranking by a colleague who had not attended a training course or had a civilian qualification. In the organisation and operation of the special gendarmerie services, training and further training were also of paramount importance, i.e. in the case of traffic, intelligence, etc., candidates could only serve after having completed courses providing specialised knowledge. Today, this is only partially the case, and while some posts (e.g. accident investigator, crime technician, etc.) require specialised training, other posts do not.

⁴ I have also taken into account the operational experience of the field gendarmerie, but its impact on the development of the corps as a whole was only indirect and is therefore outside the scope of this paper.

Although the corps expected everyone to have the highest level of knowledge required for their post, in situations requiring specific expertise, either the specialised units of each department have already intervened or, on request, assisted the relevant station. It is important to stress, however, that the small number of specially trained staff only took part in an operation for as long as their specialised skills required. All subsequent actions were carried out by the local station, i.e. administrative tasks were also limited to the minimum necessary.

Finally, perhaps the most important idea of my research is that the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie was able to operate within the above framework essentially on the *basis of its personnel*. The administration could be relatively sparse because, in addition to the regular managerial control and feedback built into its organisational functioning, the corps was entrusted with the tasks described by its personnel, which thus did not require further 'ring-fencing'. The system of selection and training, as well as the high standards of private behaviour, were the reasons for this confidence. Members who could not or did not want to fit into the organisational culture were removed. The corps not only expected its members to be good professionals, but also to behave in an honest and decent manner, in accordance with society's values, and in a manner befitting the uniform and service to the country.

Of course, to select the right personnel, an attractive career path had to be offered, which would not have been possible without the support of an administration and government generally satisfied with the corps. It is true that in the periods under review, the gendarme was 'expected to do a lot', but in return the state 'valued him highly'. This mutual ethics and respect was also a key to success.

Based on the facts examined in my research, the personnel of the corps was a carefully selected and trained 'elite' corps of high moral standards, representative of the whole of Hungarian society - religious, ethnic, social class - and organically integrated with the rest of the state apparatus.

However, as a summary of the research work - primarily in terms of the usefulness of the results today - it is important to emphasise that the effective functioning of the panel was made possible by the combined presence of several factors, so they need to be assessed together, in their complexity. If these are only present in isolation, in certain elements of the operation of a corps, the results - or at least an approximation of them - produced by the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie cannot be expected.

The interpretation of my research findings in relation to the hypotheses can be summarised as follows:

1. In my first hypothesis, I assumed that the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie was created in response to a real need for public security and that it has been able to respond effectively to changing social and technological challenges throughout its operation. Supported by an analysis of operational, regulatory and budgetary data, I demonstrated that the corps' service methodology was clearly preventive and that its militant nature was a result of the characteristics of the corps type. I first demonstrated that the corps' response to societal and technological challenges was appropriate by exploring the activities of its special services.
2. I have confirmed my assumption that the achievements of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie were primarily made possible by the human conditions, by exploring them in detail and by demonstrating that the corps under examination enjoyed no advantages over other armed public security guard corps, either from a legislative or budgetary point of view.
3. I have also confirmed my assumption concerning the experience of the corps' operation which is still useful today, and have demonstrated that the organisation of the specialised logistics service, the development of a career model appropriate to the profession and the cultivation of organisational culture and traditions have had a significant impact on the efficient operation of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie. A more detailed examination of these issues, independent of preconceptions and traditional misconceptions about the corps, could also contribute to the development of the existing normative legislation.

6. NEW SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

Based on the comparison of the objectives and hypotheses identified at the beginning of my research with the research results, I have achieved the following new scientific results:

1. My research proved that the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie was created in response to a real need for public security, i.e. its operating mechanisms and service methodology clearly served the purpose of prevention, not retaliation or the oppression and harassment of certain social groups.
2. I have demonstrated, through analysis of both statistical, operational and budgetary data, that the corps has been able to respond effectively to changing societal and technological challenges, and my research was the first to examine the corps' cost-effectiveness.
3. I have demonstrated that social, economic and technological changes have not had a lasting negative impact on performance, which was due to the creation of specialised

organisations as an organisational response, but also clearly to an organisational culture based on the corps' respect for tradition and the operational experience of its predecessors, whether positive or negative.

4. My research has demonstrated that the internal values of the corps, independent of the current political power structure, have contributed to its success at least as much as the modernisation and development of the organisation.

5. I have explored the system of selection, training and further training of personnel, the moral and ethical rules resulting from the culture of the corps, the selection criteria for special gendarmerie services, and have shown that the corps' achievements were not primarily made possible by special organisational measures, legislation granting additional operational powers or additional financial resources, but by the motivation and professional skills of the executive personnel.

6. I have identified and demonstrated that the corps' experience in the areas of training, the organisation of the farm service, the uniformed supply system, the development of a career model appropriate to the profession and the cultivation of organisational culture and traditions is still useful today.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS, PRACTICAL APPLICABILITY OF THE RESEARCH RESULTS

On the one hand, my research results - referring to the possibilities mentioned in the justification of my third hypothesis - can be used in the development of regulations for today's law enforcement agencies, in order to examine solutions that have already proven to be functional in the conditions of civil Hungarian society, and which have been developed according to national traditions. With regard to the use of research results in the field of organisational development, it is important to stress, however, that they can only be operational if they are open to the public security system and its specific features of the period under study. The introduction of certain experiences, good practices and regulatory methods today is only possible with an ideologically based, non-prejudiced approach based on a professional assessment of the situation. Otherwise, the transposition of isolated passages - even if they were effective in the period under consideration - is doomed to failure. In this connection, the research could be further used for the publication of the results as a monograph, which would be justified by the fact that the present dissertation was actually prepared by extracting a working paper summarising the research results in a much more

comprehensive manner and discussing the professional activities of the special services in greater detail.

In addition to the professional and educational publicity of the results, some of them are already being incorporated into higher law enforcement education in a way that is already of good use, and I recommend that they be taken into account in the preparation of further undergraduate and master's degree courses and university teaching materials.⁵

8. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. PARÁDI József - SUBA János - VEDÓ Attila: *A magyar-román határ és őrzése 1867-1918*. Budapest, 2011., Szemere Bertalan Magyar Rendvédelem-történeti Tudományos Társaság, 136.p. ISBN 978-963-08-1708-0 /A magyar rendvédelem-történet öröksége/
2. Második kiadás: PARÁDI József - SUBA János - VEDÓ Attila: *A magyar-román határ és őrzése 1867-1918*. Budapest, 2014., Szemere Bertalan Magyar Rendvédelem-történeti Tudományos Társaság, 172 p. ISBN: 978-963-89-8285-8
3. PARÁDI József - VEDÓ Attila (szerk.): *A polgári magyar állam karhatalmi tevékenységének szabályozása 1867-1944.*, Budapest, 2018. Szemere Bertalan Magyar Rendvédelem-történeti Tudományos Társaság, 336.p. ISBN: 978-615-80-3092-2 /A magyar rendvédelem-történet forrásai 1./ ISSN: 2560-0532.
4. VEDÓ Attila: A Francia Nemzeti Csendőrség a két világháború között. *Rendvédelem-történeti Füzetek (Acta Historiae Preasidii Ordinis)* XXIII. évf. (2014) 31-34. sz. 185-196. p. ISSN: 1216-6774
5. Idem: A Magyar Királyi Csendőrség karhatalmi tevékenységének szabályozása a dualizmus idején. *Rendvédelem-történeti Füzetek (Acta Historiae Preasidii Ordinis)* XXIII. évf. (2014) 31-34. sz. 171-183. p. ISSN: 1216-6774
6. Idem: Rádió a Magyar Királyi Csendőrség szolgálatában. *Rendvédelem-történeti Füzetek (Acta Historiae Preasidii Ordinis)* XXIV. évf. (2014) 39-42. sz. 131-142. p. ISSN: 1216-6774
7. Idem: A Magyar Királyi Csendőrség karhatalmi fellépésének gyakorlata. *Rendvédelem-történeti Füzetek (Acta Historiae Preasidii Ordinis)* XXIV. évf. (2014) 39-42. sz. 143-154. p. ISSN: 1216-6774

⁵ Some of the research results are currently being published in the course "History of the development of border control".

8. Idem: A haderő karhatalmi tevékenysége 1867-1918. *Rendvédelem-történeti Füzetek (Acta Historiae Praesidii Ordinis)* XXIV. évf. (2014) 39-42. sz. 155-166. p. ISSN: 1216-6774
9. Idem: A Magyar Királyi Csendőrség az európai csendőrtestületek családjában. In: HACK Péter – KOÓSNÉ MOHÁCSI Barbara (szerk.): *Emberek őrzője: Tanulmányok Lőrincz József tiszteletére*. Budapest, 2014., ELTE Eötvös Kiadó 142 p. ISBN: 978-963-284-523-4 - 135-149. p.
10. Idem: A Magyar Királyi Csendőrség közlekedési szolgálati ágának fejlődéstörténete. In: RAJNAI Zoltán – FREGAN Beatrix – MAROSNÉ KUNA Zsuzsanna – OZSVÁTH Judit (szerk.): *Tanulmánykötet a 6. Báthory-Brassai nemzetközi konferencia előadásaiból*. I. kötet Budapest, 2015., Óbudai Egyetem, Biztonságtudományi Doktori iskola, 827.p. ISBN: 978-615-5460-38-5 - p 535-546. p.
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9. CURRICULUM VITAE

Attila Vedó, Police Major, continued his studies at the Border Police Department of the Police College between 2004-2007, and then graduated as a border guard officer.

His first post was that of Border policing main officer at the Border Police Station Drávaszabolcs of the Border Police Directorate Pécs, which he continued to hold after the integration of the Police and the Border Guard. On 1 October 2009, he was appointed Head of Border Control Sub-Division at the Police Station Siklós, and on 1 October 2012 he was appointed Head of border policing department.

Since 1 January 2018, he has been a research assistant and later assistant professor at the Border Policing Department at the Law Enforcement Faculty of the National University of Public Service. Since 2019, he has also been the senior lecturer of the Border Management Workshop of the St. George College.

Since 1 April 2018, he has been a border police expert at the Support Coordination Department of the Ministry of the Interior. In the context of her duties, she has led several working groups within the Ministry to support the use of EU funds in line with the professional objectives of border management.

He also graduated from the Police College in 2010, first year of the Master of Law Enforcement Management. He holds a diploma in Law Enforcement Leadership with distinction.

He started his doctoral studies at the Doctoral School of Military Science on 1 September 2013 and obtained his diploma on 1 September 2016.

He started his publication activity as a college student in 2007, when he was awarded first prize in the Military Science Section of the National Scientific Student Conference. Since then, 38 scientific publications, including several co-authored monographs, can be attributed to his scientific activities. Hirsch index: 5, number of citations: 63.

He is a member of several scientific societies: he is the head of the Gendarmerie History Section of the Bertalan Szemere Hungarian Society for the History of Law Enforcement, a member of the Intelligence History Section of the Hungarian Military Society and a member of the Border Police Section of the Hungarian Law Enforcement Society.