

Györök László¹

POSSIBLE TASKS OF PREPARATION FOR THEATRE OF WAR IN THE LIGHT OF CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

(A HADSZÍNTÉR-ELŐKÉSZÍTÉS LEHETSÉGES FELADATAI A 21. SZÁZAD KIHÍVÁSAI TÜKRÉBEN²)

Technical evolution and assassination getting more and more frequent changed conception of theatre of war and therefore the task system of preparation for theatre of war. Aim of preparation for theatre of war stayed on to protect soundness, independence, population and possession of the country to support the act of defence forces following regulations. Subject study reviews former results of preparation for theatre of war, and introduces some construction methods for problems forms of new type of warfare taken in the 21st century.

Key words: theatre of war, preparation, effect, process.

A technikai fejlődés és a merényletek gyakoribbá válása megváltoztatta a hadszíntér fogalmát, és ezzel a hadszíntér-előkészítés feladatrendszerét is. A hadszíntér-előkészítés célja nem változott, az továbbra is minden körülmények között az ország épségének, függetlenségének, civil lakosságának, valamint anyagi és eszmei javainak védelme a védelmi erők alkalmazásának rendszabályaival összefüggésben. E tanulmány a hadszíntér-előkészítés korábbi eredményeinek áttekintésével, és a 21. században várható hadviselés új formáinak megfelelő néhány, építési megoldás elvi javaslatát szemlélteti.

Kulcsszavak: hadszíntér, előkészítés, folyamat, hatás.

INTRODUCTION

Battles taking place in theatre of war³ load not only the forces concentrated, but depending on the types of battles they also threaten the civil population, territorial intact, independence and legal certainty, also material and belief values. During military activity, the battle can threaten less values while it extends to less territory and defending forces can do their duty as effectively as possible; this given territory has to be prepared to expected impact within the framework of preparation for theatre of war⁴.

¹ NUPS DSME doctoral student, gyorok.laszlo@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-2546-0321.

² Másodkiadás, formátumfrissített. Györök László: A hadszíntér-előkészítés lehetséges feladatai a XXI. század kihívásai tükrében. [online] Műszaki Katonai Közlöny, XXV. évfolyam, 2015/3. szám, p. 59-68. Url: http://hhk.archiv.uni-nke.hu/downloads/kiadvanyok/mkk.uni-nke.hu/PDF_2015_3_sz/2015_3sz.pdf (letöltve: 2018. 05. 27.) alapján.

³ Translation of the original language cited text: „theatre of war: three-dimensional geographical area, in which powers at war concentrate and reach and do martial activity according to unified strategic conception and plan.” ... „Nowadays development of military technology makes questionable of demarcation of theatres of war, since those can be extended to the whole territory of the countries confronted as well as on cosmic space.” Szabó József (szerk.): Hadtudományi lexikon. 1. köt. Magyar Hadtudományi Társaság, Budapest, 1995, p. 472.

⁴ Translation of the original language cited text: „preparation of theatre of war: part of the military preparation of the country, kind of strategical support preparation of theatre of war is a whole regulation which extended to the whole territory of the country and can be realised in peace and at war to create conditions to apply armed forces effectively.” Szabó József (szerk.): Hadtudományi..., p. 472.

The subject study deals with overviewing necessity and forms and previous solutions of preparation for theatre of war and also with introducing root cause of expected threats in the 21st century and new types of warfare, as well as with some theoretical proposals of preparation for theatre of war. The aim of the study to view also some special building related questions of preparation for theatre of war.

REASONS, FORMS AND TASKS OF PREPARATION FOR THEATRE OF WAR

Struggle has been seen through the whole of history. The final goal of struggle is always to achieve victory, but may times it depends on specific struggle and under the circumstances particular achievements can also be deemed as a success. Armed struggle is one of uncountable possible forms of struggle, which requires the most complex effort from participants, and outcome depends on several factors. Among other things success depends on the capability of the ones participating in struggle and on the efficiency of their precaution and also on those capabilities which possibly measure and ward off potential dangers as well as keep off and put an end to those possible disadvantageous capabilities in struggle.

Those armed struggles fenced in traditional way happen in battle zone in theatre of war. On the other hand, nowadays battle zone and theatre of war means those regular territories which are:

- considered by the participants of struggle, or;
- able to be used as a battle zone or theatre of war by their activity.

Depending on the characteristics of armed struggle a theatre of war can be located to the territory of one given country or can be contacted territories of neighbour countries as well as far away ones and above all can be spread to the whole territory of allied countries that way that battle happens only on the territory of one country. Those countries or members of alliances cannot trust in the status that their territory would be immune from conflicts where armed struggle has not happened for decades. In order for them not to get undefended they have to calculate take into account armed attack against their country. Therefore, as a precaution on the one hand the possible forms of armed struggle always have to be examined, on the other hand they always have to endeavour to cease disadvantageous capability in the light of expected forms of struggle.

“Defence territory of the country purpose regulation and tasks of preparation for theatre of war are implemented in peace and in menace situations as well as in warfare period superpositioning and framing a comprehensive system.” [1; p. 150]

In the field of preparation for theatre of war members of NATO alliance have national military and also alliance levelled run and improving capacity tasks in area defending and improving infrastructure and NSIP⁵ capacity as well as guaranteeing HNS⁶. [2, 3; p. 12-19]

⁵ NATO Security Investment Programme.

⁶ Host Nation Support.

Tasks formerly done in the frame of theatre of war

In the ancient age the Chinese „Great Wall” and border coherent defence lines along the Roman Empire can be considered as main facilities established in the course with preparation for theatre of war threat social systems of that time against influx of alien people. The Chinese „Great Wall” border line defence and military transport line system was constructed by several hundred thousands of soldiers and tillers and convicts using pieces of soil and brick and stones adjusting track of wall to position of relief. At the border line of Roman Empire special defence-line system from trench and props and fortifications and watch-towers was established for defensive aim against influx of enemy. Watch-tower of both defence-lines secured possibilities for fast communication among distant empires as communication points.

In the middle age all over the present territory of Europe defence functioned fortresses were established, whilst later on store bases were formed to serve and support of the then troops. From previous decades before World War I defence-line systems fortified with points and pits from reinforced concrete were established at border lines of several countries all over the present territory of Europe. In hinterland stress of preparation for theatre of war was focused on improving government and military and logistic capacities. In Hungary after the World War II with some years border defence system started to be established at South borderline. [4, 5; p. 80-87, 106-107, 114, 125, 277-281] Due to augments of arms race and similarly to several Middle-European and East-European countries got members of Warsaw Pact main tasks of preparation for theatre of war were to build on the one hand anti-aircraft defence and rocket bases and headquarter shelters protect from effect of NBC⁷ weapons established in state and military tasks to state and government organisations, on the other hand to establish air-raid shelters⁸ for civilian people, too. Also development of military and national infrastructures have been continuing, new facilities and institutes and organs with double-function were founded. [6; p. 12-19] Main tasks of preparation for theatre of war is shown by chart below:

Main tasks of preparation theatre of war are to improve capacity of infrastructure			
Systems	Subsystems		
state communication	financial	logistics	education
command	civil service	transport	medical
	energy supply	geodesy, cartography	information infrastructure

1st chart: Infrastructure developments mean main tasks of preparation for theatre of war⁹

⁷ Nuclear, biological, chemical.

⁸ Translation of the original language citation text: „...technical facility suitable established which guaranties limited protection by means of its bordering structures and set-ups and devices and equipment and works against effects of attacking weapons and disasters.” MI-04-260-1 Építésügyi Ágazati Műszaki Irányelv. Életvédelmi létesítmények tervezése: óvóhelyek. Általános előírások. A PVOP: III-IV-V. osztályú védőképességű óvóhelyek tervezése és méretezése (1970) című kiadvány helyett. Környezetvédelmi és Területfejlesztési Minisztérium, s. 1., 1993, p. 3.

⁹ Infrastructure developments mean main tasks of preparation for theatre of war. Edited by the author of the study. Based on Szabó Sándor: A hadszíntér-előkészítés műszaki jellegű feladatai: egyetemi jegyzet. Zrínyi Miklós Nemzetvédelmi Egyetem Műszaki hadműveleti-harcászati tanszék, Budapest, 1999, p. 22.

After joining to NATO in 1999 aim of preparation for theatre of war had been changed. New aims required completing new tasks taking interest of the country and duties from alliance obligation.

Global and local contingency as well as their influence in the 21st century

In spite of the fact that it is impossible to know previously all dangers and effect of dangers that threaten the world and in it the country, it is possible to premise trends from effects of events and phenomena in several areas of the Earth as well as had been started in the past and been continuing in this century to all the processes in the 21st century. Besides formed or being formed trends it should also be expected, that supervening of new and random and special cases influence events in the 21st century. Processes followed from human activity and due to environmental changings as well as special events derived from accidental hits of objects from space can also be root causes or effects of conflicts. From the global processes known at the present coherences introduced by the chart below have to be considered:

From the global processes known at present the ones below have to be considered in the 21 st century				
Developing	Continuing	Decreasing	Changing	Forming
population of the Earth	NBC arm race	bases of drinking-water	interest and military potentials of countries	new or renewed epidemics
difference between developed and developing areas	mass migration	fossil energy sources	values of natural goods due to technical development	multinational organs possess goods with special values and know-how
	rise in temperature melting of artic ice	areas available and guaranteed living condition	natural food chain due to disappearance of some animal species and crops	

2nd chart: Global processes have to be consider in the 21st century¹⁰

In the 21st century Hungary's position is also influenced not only by global processes but changings of relationships with through surroundings, and among these changings the following ones have to be taken into consideration:

- changing of living conditions of ones who live beyond the country borders;
- change in surrounding counties unstable social confirmation and capability;
- changings in international connections based on prosperous memberships and partnerships.

A critical measured or several ones occurring simultaneously among those global or local process and events mentioned above directly or indirectly threaten run of base of social surroundings known, as well as the result of this threat can be further conflicts or warfare. The fact, that direct negative effect of global processes and events can be felt less in Hungary it is not only consequence of geographical location, but also the result of continuous tasks of preparation for theatre of war done for supporting and improving military capacity of the country.

¹⁰ Global processes have to be consider in the 21st century. Edited by the author of the study.

SOME BUILDING PROBLEMS OF THEATRE OF WAR IN THE LIGHT OF CHANGE OF 21ST CENTURY AND THEORETICAL PROPOSALS TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS

In order for the negative global and local processes and events of 21st century not to menace societies and not to escalate local warfare, or the one among several nations, on the one hand it has to be aspired to decrease root causes, on the other hand defence measures have to be taken to guarantee continuously tasks of preparation for theatre of war. As a previous defence there is a need to procure real-time information about aims and activity of people and organisations and countries menace security, and also there is a need to analyse this information. According to mentioned information suitably commensurable and effective defence measures have to be taken against supervening of real threat acts to reduce their effects.

Problems that determined theatre of war in the 21st century

In the last one and a half decades several armed conflicts have been developing from effects of local and global processes. Similarly, to other parts of the world assassinations were done also in Europe of which the demonstrative aspect ones perpetrated with blasting on public transport vehicles in 2004 in Madrid and in 2005 in London, whilst with chatterboxes in 2015 in Paris were the most devastating ones. Much of the assassinations were done in the other parts of the world aimed at tourists at tourist facilities, but ones perpetrated done with vehicles or cutters also were typical. These assassinations, in contrast to traditional warfare, always betided unpreparedly defence forces and indirectly the society, too. The majority of these assassinations were perpetrated by such a few in number groups that acted according to partly similar ideology and in certain cases to joint purpose with unified aims. Based on assassination done and also on unfavourable effects of global processes it cannot be declared that ideologies triggered assassinations off ceased as well as the number of potential perpetrators ran out. Therefore, the above mentioned mean that task system of traditional preparation for theatre of war has to be supplemented with those task parts which get necessary on the basis of challenges of the 21st century in the interest of serving defence forces effectively.



Figure 1st – 2nd: On figure 1st (left) Critical mass of migrants in Baross square, on figure 2nd (right) restoring area left by migrants in Hegyeshalom¹¹

¹¹ Figure 1st: Critical mass of migrants in Baross square. Edited by the author of the study. Figure 2nd: restoring area left by migrants in Hegyeshalom. Edited by the author of the study.

Some theoretical proposals to solve building related problems of preparation for theatre of war

In the territory of Hungary there is a need to carry into effect such provisions in the frame of preparation for theatre of war of which:

- modality is preventive;
- decrease on the one hand threat of people and territory, independence and legal certainty, infrastructure as well as material and goodwill values, on the other hand damaging effects of incidental events can occur.

In the task system of preparation for theatre of war such presently actual tasks are included like innovations at HDF Air Base¹², but in case of necessity establishing modern helicopter base or improving capacity of security border barrier also can be necessary. [2] In the task system of preparation for theatre of war several other tasks are illustrated below also have to realise.

A kind of a database has to be established then run which, beside continuous specifying (supplying data), contains relevant and factual data about capacities used by companies, but can be necessary for the army in peace and wartime. This database has to contain data about human strength has to be enrolled (with data about having military drillings and civil skills) and special vehicles and machines instruments, warehouses, localities and production capacities as well as those who can run them. [5]

Among the tasks of preparation for theatre of war there is a need to perform change in the transport infrastructure subsystem. Knowing targets of assassinations in the last one and a half decades, and to decrease defencelessness of critical or critical-like infrastructure element of transport infrastructure subsystem electrified railway network needs to be expanded with at least one more such a bridge over the Danube, located out of the capital, and which can be exonerated from vehicular and pedestrian traffics in valid cases. Partial justification of this mention is a subject of another study.

In several parts of the world assassinations done on public transport vehicles and at mass program and also in public buildings make it well-founded that in case of terror-danger those ones who need to and also who are hereabout, can immediately use shelters, too. To use shelters immediately by civil population:

- specifications of rules on establishment and technical requirements and double-functioned service of shelters has to be changed;
- information has to be guaranteed to civil population about situations and the reach of useable shelters deployed hereabout all time accessible;
- to precaution against operation of NBC weapons in the 21st century high capacity shelters have to be renovated, whilst new shelters have to established instead of out-of-date ones in order to increase quartering proportion of civil population.

Depth-installed closed-space-like sectors and stations and network of the highest capacity shelter of the country, that is subway facility, are less suitable for effective protection from the most

¹² Hungarian Defence Forces Air Base, Magyar Honvédség Pápa Bázisrepülőtér.

often done assassinations, therefore special measures need to be taken to decrease possibilities of assassinations done in subway networks. [7; p. 115-117, 124, 133] These measures have to connect to possibilities for preliminary checking of baggage with large sized or doubtful content using x-ray machines in closed zonas at the entrances of stations.

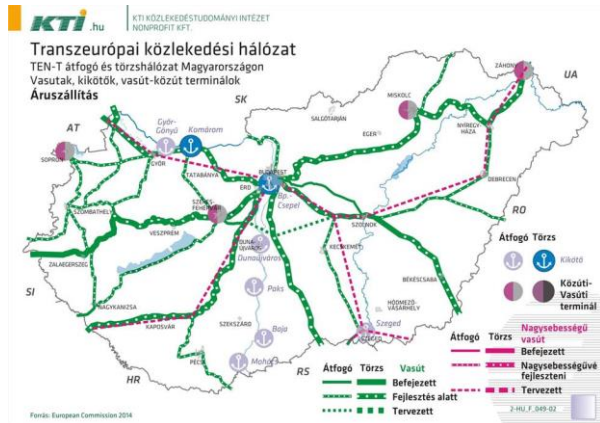


Figure 3rd – 4th: On figure 3rd (left) part of web of Trans-European railway transport, on figure 4th (right) investigate stand placed on territory of a subway station¹³

In the task of preparation for theatre of war, beside increasing of quartering capacity of local protection, suitable harbour camps also have to be established to accommodate the population to be rescued or evacuated, or in case of mass flow of migrants in case of needed. In new harbour camps all the camp infrastructure elements have to be established with leader's and quartering, lunching, social and education, store and workshop facilities, as well as with bordering fence system, too. [8; p. 12-19]



Figure 5th – 6th: On figure 5th (left) harbour camp, on figure 6th (right) harbour camp in Turkey¹⁴

¹³ Figure 3rd: Part of web of Trans-European railway transport. Based on Transzeurópai közlekedési hálózat. Url: http://www.kti.hu/uploads/images/Trendek-9/2--Infrastrukt%C3%BAra/T09_2-100.JPG (downloaded: 27 05 2018). Figure 4th: Investigate stand placed on territory of a subway station. Based on Beyond Security Theater: Unsecured Theater, and the Shanghai Metro X-Ray Machines. Url: <http://shanghaiscrap.com/2010/04/beyond-security-theater-in-security-theater-and-the-shanghai-metro-x-ray-machines/> (downloaded: 27 05 2018).

¹⁴ Figure 5th: Harbour camp. Based on Hargitai szerint ősszel épül meg a tabor. Url: http://www.pecsma.hu/pecs_aktual/osszel-epul-meg-tabor/ (downloaded: 27 05 2018). Figure 6th: Harbour camp in Turkey. Based on Syrian refugee crisis raises tensions in Turkish border towns. Url: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jul/25/syrian-refugee-crisis-tensions-turkey> (downloaded: 27 05 2018).

It is worth to modify building rules on forming of program centre facilities and public buildings to avoid devastation of blasting with wicked aim. Among other things, changings are needed because in several program centres cloakrooms were formed deep inside the facilities, and these cloakrooms could be accessed with massive baggage and packages. The idea of suggested changing of rules is to prevent getting baggage and packages inside the public facilities thereby on the one hand cloakroom function is formed in vestibule or anteroom or on the other hand a departure building contains cloakroom function has to be established in protected distance depending on establishing and forming of the building. Among others there is a need to modify the rules below:

- Government decree 253/1997 (XII. 20.) on the national requirements regarding town planning and construction;
- Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the built environment.

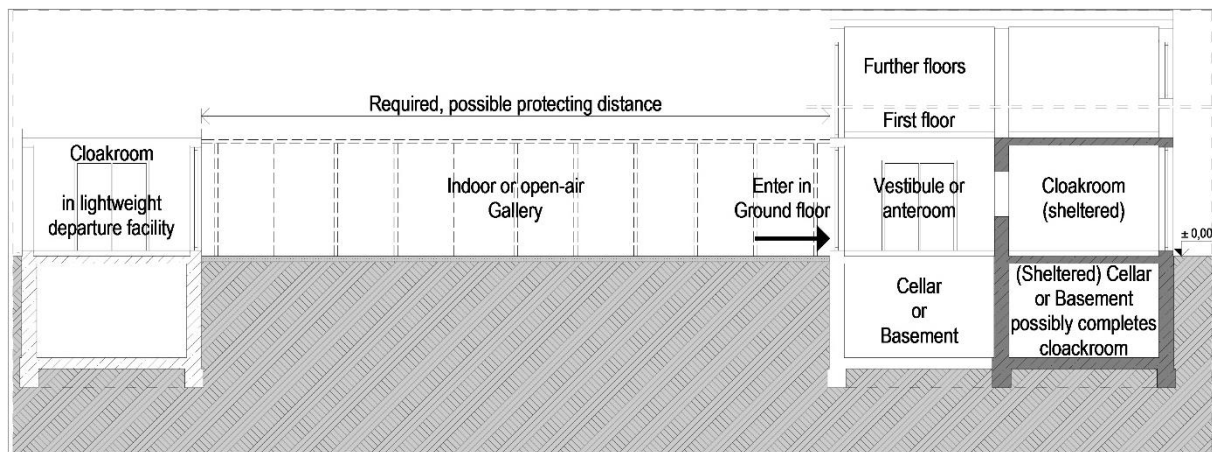


Figure 7th: Sketch section drawing of possible form cloakrooms formed in lightweight departure facility or in the same public building¹⁵

Since the settings of the majority of dwelling places in Hungary were formed before spreading of assassinations and vehicles supported assassinations were committed in several place of the world, therefore there is high need to decrease the possibility of these kinds of acts. Implementing street furniture and structures with more massive defending capacity than the extant bars, as well as separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic on several roads can be effective solutions for increasing the security of urban traffic.

CONCLUSION

The subject study introduces a set of expected global and local processes in the 21st century and thus those effects which cause changes in mode of warfare and also changes in task system of preparation for theatre of war. The current study focused on new tasks of preparation for theatre of war also made theoretical proposals to protect values and some building detail of facilities threatened by assassinations and warfare actions.

¹⁵ Figure 7th: Sketch section drawing of possible form cloakrooms formed in lightweight departure facility or in the same public building. The proportional figure was edited by the author of the study.

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