

## Summary

### **Fenyvesi, Csaba: Monographical grounds of Hungarian forensic science (3-17)**

The author gathered all Hungarian criminalistical monographs (Ph.D. thesis, textbook) from 1959 to 2019. April 29. This fresh professional view and pyramid model could be useful for the criminal investigators.

The pyramid has three levels with: criminaltechnical, criminaltactical and criminalmethodical volumes including „white patches” cubes. About them there is not any scientific research, so the author inspires academic and practical experts to write of them.

### **Boda, József: Leading International Law Enforcement Organizations 1992 – 1999 (18-55)**

The Author try to summarize his leadership experiences which he gained in Cambodia, Mozambique Bosnia and Herzegovina where he led international police peacekeeping units. He has experiences as the Hungarian Director of the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest, working with more than fifty international partners from the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia together with American law enforcement officials and diplomats.

### **Fábián, Péter: The importance of setting up a Counter-Terrorism Center in the context of the historical review of the police counter-terrorism mission (56-74)**

Counter-terrorism activity became the focus of attention in 2010 when the Terror Counter-Terrorism Centre was established. Counter-terrorism activities have a significant track record in Hungary. The history of Counter-Terrorism can be traced back to the end of World War II. However, the legally precise contents of the anti-terrorist and preventive national security and police activities can only be defined in the recent time. Previously, the

legal-normative regulation of the area was typically in low-level legislation, and often in the form of secret instructions. It is also unclear whether it is possible to find a unified concept of national counter-terrorism with regard to what is meant by terrorism. Since, it was quite different in the second half of the 40s from in the 70s, or even nowadays. After the change of regime, the delicate area was transformed with considerable delays, the transition was provided by legislation intended for temporarily. As a result of the change of regime, secret legislation has ceased to exist, but the most detailed technical-tactical rules governing the area are still unknown.

**Kovács, István: One Part of the „A real challenge: recruiting with a managerial eye, or how can we make the police profession more attractive for the Z generations ahead of the career choice.” named project result’s. (75-138)**

An organization leader has more and more tasks besides the classical managing functions. This is not the case for the human resource that ensures the organization's operation too. The scientific problem discussed in this paper is also organized around this issue: can the fluctuation of the police reduced, can the police work become more attractive, can the number of the police officers can increased, what can a leader do to recruit as many people as possible - most from the emerging and rising Z generations? Analytical work can highlight one of the most important performance indicators of human resource activity: fluctuation, replenishment and their adversity. This phenomenon can show events and problems that may, in the longer term, hinder the effective functioning of the organization: which is nothing more than creating the security of human life, of property protection, of inner order. The leader has the task of providing human resources for the execution of police tasks - besides other duties of service.

**Deák, József – Halmos, Gábor: From the slide-rule to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – interview with László Korinek (139-149)**

We have been asking the editor-chief of the *Belügyi Szemle* about his professional scientific career.