

## RESUMÉS

0508

Mihály ERNYES

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7819-1781>**Who were the Rural Chief Captains of the Hungarian Royal Police between 1932 and 1944?**

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXX.2020.59-60N.15-90P

*Abstract*

The nationalization of the rural police / police stations in Hungary was implemented by organizing district police headquarters, regular police headquarters and police stations. After about a decade of operation, the Central Headquarters, which was the central management, was organized on an economic basis. The diversified, wide-ranging management activities arising from the organization of the headquarters were carried out by skilled professionals whose full biographical information is worthy of remembrance, presents family circumstances and professional work and provides insight into the milieu of the era.

*Keywords*

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0509

Lajos OLASZ

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4463-3251>**Establishment of Civil (Passive) Air Defense in Hungary (1927–1932)**

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*Abstract*

The dictated Treaty of Trianon placed Hungary in a difficult situation in terms of organizing air defenses since significant industrial centers of our mutilated country were reachable from the neighboring Little Entente countries after a short 15-minute flight. Hungary would have needed technical developments related to the air force and air defense, but these were not made possible by the peace treaty imposed on us. The government sought to take advantage of its limited room for maneuvering by attempting various solutions to bridge the gap. Although they could not replace real air defense, they were good at making clear what kind of organization, tools and quantity were needed to create modern air defense.

*Keywords:*

Hungarian Air Force ; Hungarian air defense ; National Office for Occupational Safety and Health ; scout movement ; levente movement

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<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4463-3251>**The Role of the Gendarmerie in Civil Aviation in the Interwar Era**

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*Abstract*

The Treaty of Trianon, in addition to imposing a number of humiliating and restrictive measures, almost completely abolished Hungarian aviation, especially the military type. Relying on changing international power relations, the Hungarian state could only eliminate this situation gradually, i.e., over several decades. The Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie played a significant role in the development of Hungarian aviation in general, and in the concealment of military aviation in particular, and the body performed its task exceptionally. In the Interwar Era, the initial forms of the Hungarian Air Force developed in the organization of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie, on which the crown was placed by the establishment of a short-lived air gendarmerie due to the war.

*Keywords:*

Hungarian Air Transport Company (MAEFORT) ; Royal Hungarian Aviation Authority (LÜH) ; Hungarian Aviation Company (MALÉRT) ; National Air Defense Command (OLP) ; air gendarmerie (LCs)

0511

József PARÁDI

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3368-2944>**The Royal Hungarian State Police in Budapest Groups of Personnel and Members of the Police Guard and the Detective Team Responsibilities from Nationalization to Nationalization**

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*Abstract*

In the period of the bourgeois Hungarian state, the first nationalized police force - albeit only on a temporary basis - was the capital's police force, which was brought under the direct control of the government through the Ministry of the Interior in connection with the unification of Pest, Buda and Óbuda. The Budapest police were nationalized by 1881 / XXI.tc. The Hungarian city police officers were appointed in accordance with Decree 5 047/1919. (X. 1.) ME.r. During the nationalization, the otherwise exemplary and excellent results of the capital's police were considered as examples to follow. The regulations of the organization and operation of the Hungarian Royal Hungarian State Police had been taken over by the new Hungarian Royal Hungarian State Police. These documents became the starting point of the new regulations of the Hungarian police organization, renamed the Royal Hungarian Police in 1930.

*Keywords:*

Budapest Royal Hungarian State Police ; Royal Hungarian State Police ; nationalization of the police ; capital police personnel groups ; detective body

0512

**Krisztián SOM**<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6993-2207>**Historical Examples of State Passport Forgery**

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*Abstract*

State passport forgery is the most difficult form of forgery. There are basically two types of this kind of fraud. One form is when state organizations forge a foreign country's passport. The other form is when the state enters false information in its own passport. The latter is extremely difficult to detect. State passport forgery is characterized by the fact that these counterfeit passports are produced in relatively small numbers and almost impossible to detect by technical means due to their perfect technical execution. Biometric procedures also do not provide protection against government counterfeiting, as counterfeiters link solutions that ensure the authenticity of passports to real biometric data.

*Keywords*

passport forgery ; state passport forgery ; identity ; letter of protection ; biometric data

0513

**László SOMOGYI**<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2032-6211>**Legal Background of Internment and Police Supervision in Hungary during World War I**

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*Abstract*

Internment entered the Hungarian legal system during World War I. At that time, it became necessary to designate the forced residence of the Hungarian and foreign civilian population in order to promote security and a successful outcome of the war. Following the Hungarian model, the Hungarian Parliament placed the power to exercise exceptional power in the hands of the civilian government. In contrast, the legislature of the Austrian Empire, following the Prussian model, placed the power to exercise exceptional power with the Defense Forces. This situation inevitably led to friction in the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary. However, Hungarian public administration managed to implement internment in the territory of historical Hungary by complying with Hungarian laws.

*Keywords*Kriegsüberwachungsamt (Küa) ; Military Supervisory Board (CoC) ; police supervision;  
police custody ; milder police supervision

0514

**ZSIGOVITS László**<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4285-0612>**The Purpose and Task of the Border Guard Reconnaissance between 1945 and 1989**

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*Abstract*

Just like in the Era of the Dual Monarchy and under the two world wars, the Hungarian Border Guard, renamed several times during the period under review, carried out its reconnaissance activities on both sides of the border. The organization, its activities and the relevant regulations are presented by the author with regard to the organizations of the Hungarian one-party state performing other types of reconnaissance work. The reader gains an insight into the tools and methods of secret information gathering in Hungary during the one-party state period as he gets acquainted with the operation of Hungarian border surveillance reconnaissance. The study does not examine the topic from an ideological point of view, but from a professional historical point of view, utilizing the thorough expertise of the contemporary author.

*Key words:*border guard reconnaissance ; Hungarian Border Guard ; State Protection Authority; „B” persons ;  
BM (Ministry of the Interior) collegium