

NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE UNIVERSITY

Doctoral School of Military Science

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Missions of the 21st century hussars in national defence

Doctoral (PhD) dissertation author description

(THESIS BOOKLET)

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Budapest, 2024.

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INTRODUCTION

Cavalry, as an old military branch, still exists in many Allied armies, especially the form of light cavalry troops, which are so beloved by the Hungarian heart, the so-called hussars. This fact has motivated me to conduct studies at the doctoral school of military science with the aim of researching the 21st century hussars. Through my studies and research, I became aware of what can be clearly identified throughout universal history, that¹ changes in the understanding of security have always had a significant influence on the military challenges of the time. So to speak, states either reacted with force to the challenges posed by the policies of the potentially threatening party – in some cases already opposing them – and the military power behind it, or they tried to avoid conflict through political and diplomatic means. At the same time, from the military security point of view and the factors of military security², states tried to create a qualitatively new military structure that met the proper standards of the time, which also meant that from the point of view of resolving the expected conflict, obsolete military order elements showing a decreasing tendency in efficiency were deleted. It was no different in the case of the Hussars.

We Hungarians can be proud that we have given history a type of light cavalry troop, the hussars, which took part in wars, in the structure and shaping of forces as an active and indispensable functional actor. Hussars of Hungarian origin became a continent-spanning pattern and concept in the defence sectors of the time, since in its heyday the armies of thirty-four countries of the world³ took over their organization, combat procedures, equipment and clothing. From the beginning of the 16th century, besides Hungary, it appeared in the armed forces of more and more countries of Europe, and at the end of the 18th century, thanks to Hussar Colonel Mihály Fabriczi Kováts, hero of the American Revolutionary War, trainer of the American cavalry and one of its founding fathers, it reached another continent. Later, during the 19th century, during the increasing colonization, the Hussars reached Latin America and India, and even the Far East, thus playing a small but remarkable role in shaping the role of contemporary Europe in the global space.

¹ Ferenc Rich, *EVA EXCELLENT: Fundamentals of Security Studies*, 2018, Dialóg Campus Publishing House, 21.

² ZOLTÁN SZENES: Military security today. New threats, new wars, new theories, Dialóg Campus Publishing House, Budapest, 2017, 73. Available at <https://www.uni-nke.hu/document/uni-nke-hu/3.%20Szenes%20k%C3%B6nyv.%20k%C3%B6nyvr%C3%A9szlet.pdf> (Retrieved 2020.03.24)

³ Dr. habil. JÓZSEF ZACHAR: The Hungarian Hussar. (Laudation). *Horse Courier*, 11/2007, 25–26.

1. Formulation of the research problem

The 20th century saw significant events and changes in Europe's role in global space and its military security situation. From the eastern half of divided Europe after World War II, the hussars with a long history, which had been successful for several centuries as functional actors in military security, completely disappeared from the Hungarian, Romanian, Bulgarian and Yugoslav armies. On the western side, on the other hand, many countries – now allied ones – have maintained their armed forces and are even actively operating them! However, we see a different approach among the member states of the former Eastern bloc. During my studies at the National Defence University in Warsaw, I was confronted with the fact that after the war processes similar to those in Hungary took place in Poland, cavalry units were abolished from the military order, but after the collapse of the Soviet Union, those dealing with Polish security policy and military security carefully analysed the foreign, national and military political effects of the restoration of the late world-famous cavalry of Polish origin in the interests of regional and military security point of view⁴. During the restructuring of the defensive structure in 1992, an armoured cavalry division was reestablished in the Polish armed forces and equipped with modern military equipment⁵, which considers the winged hussars (*husaria polska*) created by King Stephen Báthori of Poland as its predecessor, and was reinstated on 30 March 2000 as part of the Honorary Regiment of the Polish Army⁶. The Ulan Honorary Unit, which represented the historical Polish military equestrian culture, rides 44 horses and performs ceremonial tasks.

The functional role of the Hussars in Allied military security perception is still present today. Military solutions continue to play a role in solving global security challenges following the Cold War, so military conflicts that threaten security require constant analysis. The destabilizing events that have occurred in Eastern Europe, the recognition and analysis of the application of the Gerasimov Doctrine⁷ have had an impact

⁴ The author graduated from the Polish National Defence University in 2002 with an MSc in military leadership.

⁵ 11 Lubuska Dywizja Kawalerii Pancerniej/ 11. Lubuska Armored Cavalry Division, Available: <https://www.wojsko-polskie.pl/11dkpanc/> (Retrieved 06/10/2021)

⁶ Najprzystojniejszy battalion/ The best-handed battalion, Available: <http://www.polska-zbrojna.pl/home/articleinmagazineshow/20257?t=Najprzystojniejszy-batalion> (Downloaded: 01.10.2021)

⁷ GERASIMOV, Valery: Основные тенденции развития форм и способов применения ВС, актуальность, актуальные задачи военной науки по их совершенствованию / Main trends in the development of forms and methods of application of armed forces, current tasks of military science in their

on the European military security concept, which seeks to find a solution to the security threat posed by the supposed Eastern challenger by strengthening the cooperation of the armed forces of the current NATO member states. In Hungary, the literature dealing with military policy and military security is also less aware of the fact that in the Allied forces, which make up NATO's military force, there are hussar formations that carry out the traditional tasks of the hussars, but have the most modern armament. Hussar units established over the past centuries are still part of the military order in the following countries:

- In Denmark, a Guards Hussar Regiment (Gardehusarregimentet), which is an essential combat reconnaissance element of the Danish army;
- in France, three hussar regiments (1er "Bercheny" régiment de hussards parachutistes – with parachute capability; 2e "Chamborant" régiment de hussards – with long-range reconnaissance capability; 3e "Esterhazy" régiment de hussards – with combat reconnaissance capability);
- in the Netherlands, two hussar regiments (Regiment Huzaren van Boreel – combat reconnaissance and Regiment Huzaren Prinses Catharina Amalia – combat reconnaissance and protocol cavalry capability);
- In Canada, it has the status of four Hussar Regiments (8th Canadian Hussars; Sherbrooke Hussars; The Royal Canadian Hussars; 1st Hussars – with all four combat reconnaissance capabilities);
- in the United Kingdom, two regiments of hussars (The Queen's Royal Hussars; The King's Royal Hussars – both with combat reconnaissance capabilities),
- in the Spanish army, the armoured cavalry battle group 4/II "Princess Hussars" (Grupo de Caballería Acorazado "Húsares de la Princesa" II/4) – with combat reconnaissance capability.

I believe that the very existence of modern hussar formations maintained by the armed forces of these countries proves that the Hussars remained a functional actor in the Allied security and defence system. In response to today's military challenges⁸, the

perfection), – *Vestnik*, 2013, No.1. , 42.; page., Available <http://www.avnrf.ru/index.php/zhurnal-qvoennyj-vestnik/arkhivnomerov/534-vestnik-avn-1-2013>, (Download on: 2020.11.09.);

⁸ MAJOR GENERAL JÓZSEF Boda – COLONEL GÁBOR Boldizsár – COLONEL LÁSZLÓ Kovács – LIEUTENANT GENERAL ZOLTÁN Russian – BRIGADIER GENERAL JÓZSEF Padányi – COLONEL ISTVÁN Resperger – GENERAL ZOLTÁN SZENES: Focus and cooperation. Research tasks of military science, Defence Forces Review 3-20/20/2016

position of the functional actors of defence systems guaranteeing military security has become much more pronounced in Allied perception, the importance and tasks of the hussar formations remaining in service in defence structures have become more important in determining the intentions, objectives and main direction of attack of the potential opposing party, securing designated terrain sections and objects, and counter-strikes planned on the flanks and in the delaying operations. In these tasks, foreign forces have assigned a significant role to the hussars.

Based on this, the question may legitimately arise: do the hussars have a place and role in the Hungarian defence system in the 21st century, and what can their task(s) be?

The use of the results of my research may provide an opportunity to highlight the system of tasks of hussars still active in NATO's allied forces, to draw the attention of the political and military top leadership to this, and thus to contribute effectively to the strengthening of national defence, the effectiveness of defence education and training, and the expansion of the content elements of military capability.

2. Research hypotheses

1. Throughout its history, the hussars have always met the requirements of the time in their organizational structure and application.
2. Foreign cavalry units still operating in the 21st century meet the requirements of modern warfare, in which cavalry capability is also present.
3. In the 21st century, hussar units operating in foreign forces were organized according to the Hungarian or Hungarian model, and their tasks, organizational structure and military equipment meet the warfare requirements of the modern age.
4. The task system of the Hungarian Defence Hussars, restored in the Hungarian Defence Forces, can only be limited to participating in state protocol tasks.
5. There is no organized combat reconnaissance unit in the order of battle of the Hungarian Defence Forces, which is suitable for creating and establishing combat reconnaissance capability due to the traditional tasks of the hussars.

3. Description of the research objectives

After analysing military history and legal history sources related to the organisation, task system and armament of the Hungarian Hussars, as well as information concerning Hussars in certain English-language encyclopaedias, the thesis examines their 21st-century tasks through the presentation of foreign cavalry and hussar units, and the

tasks, possible development and application areas of the re-established Hungarian Defence Forces Hussars, which reappear as an operational element of the Hungarian Defence Forces. The theoretical research was primarily focused on examining the task system and capabilities of Allied force structures and force organizations, with special regard to the tasks of the hussars of past ages and the basic tasks, organization and military technical equipment of cavalry and hussar formations still in service in the 21st century. With my work, I did not intend to expand the system of tasks of the Hungarian armed forces, but to supplement and contribute to the fact that the Hungarian hussar, which has become a *Hungaricum*, and its spirit should appear more deeply in the consistent implementation of the ongoing military reform, bearing in mind the requirements of novel capability, competence and application. At the same time, I wanted to provide political and military leaders with additional information to enhance the national consciousness of the personnel.

As a first goal, I examined the origins of cavalry, especially the Hungarian hussars, the Eastern roots of horseback riding and horseback fighting, and their impact on warfare, the companion – the horse himself - that gave its name to the cavalry armament and played a particularly important role in the hussars' warfare. I collected sources about horses and the training of horses for warfare, analysed the information contained therein and drew conclusions about the organization, tasks and armament of the cavalry at that time using the appropriate methodology. As a continuation of this line of thought, I examined the results of the latest research in Hungarian military history, as well as the data of Hungarian legal sources and – without claiming completeness – foreign encyclopaedias concerning the hussars, their contemporary tasks, their position in the Hungarian and foreign military organizations, and their armament. Basically, my goal is to present authoritative sources about the hussars in order to identify in the sources scientifically credible information about the organization, tasks, armament of the hussars, as well as about this type of cavalry troop at the given time. The identified contemporary tasks laid the foundation for me to identify the tasks of the modern hussars and to find parallels between the tasks of the 21st century hussars and the hussar troop type dating back centuries. In my dissertation, it was not my intention to conduct investigations on the origin of the name of the Hussars, but I wanted to present military and legal history sources and information that are important and available for my research purpose. Similarly, it was not my intention to provide a detailed military history overview of light cavalry in several centuries of Hungarian military history.

My second research goal was based on the first. I present and examine the tasks, organization and main military technical equipment of cavalry units retained abroad in the national defence system, with the aim of highlighting their necessary presence in 21st century military culture. I expected from the results of the examination of this research objective to be able to compile an overview table of the cavalry formations of the Allied forces, which adequately clarifies and presents in a complex way the organization, main military equipment and tasks of the cavalry formations of the modern Allied forces in the system. Following this line of thought, I presented and examined the cavalry skills used in operations of the late 20th and early 21st centuries, its fields of application and results, complementing and extending the methods of using horses to operations of the armed forces of other countries outside our Allied system. From the realization of this goal, I expect to be able to help Hungarian tribes and those engaged in operational planning to integrate equestrian skills into the training system and its application among the challenges of our time by presenting equestrian specificities. I consider this important because there is a significant difference in cavalry capability between domestic and Allied force structures.

As the third objective, I examined the hussar formations of foreign forces that still exist today, their organization, main technical equipment and tasks. In examining this goal, I tried to concentrate the main effort on proving, making understandable and accessible the fact that hussar formations and hussar spirit founded by Hungarians or created under Hungarian influence remained an integral part of the military culture of the Allied forces.

My fourth goal was to present the MH⁹ 32nd Garrison Brigade of Budapest “Vitéz Szurmay Sándor” under my command on 1 July 2020 at the Lipica Equestrian Centre of the State Stud Farm in Szilvásvárad. The first hussar unit was re-established as part of the MH National Defence Honour Unit, then on 15 September 2022 it was renamed the “MH Honvéd Hussar Honorary Unit” and from 1 February 2023 to the MH “Count Ferenc Nádasdy” Hussar Battalion, I present and analyse the process, current task system and activities of the Honvéd Hussars, and to examine possible further tasks related to the Honvéd Hussars.

⁹ MH designates Magyar Honvédség, meaning Hungarian Defence Forces in English. A compulsory abbreviation in front of the name of all Hungarian Defence Forces’ units.

My fifth goal was to elaborate a proposal for the possible development concept of the Hungarian Hussars, and as one of the directions of the modernization of the Hungarian armed forces, to set up a hussar corps with combat reconnaissance capabilities and its possible technical means. During the elaboration of the proposal, I tried to take into account the requirements of contemporary warfare, our military historical roots and the basic characteristics of modern hussars.

4. Description of research methods

When developing the dissertation, the research methods were basically determined by the nature of the chosen topic and the goals to be achieved by developing the topic. Regarding the methods, I would like to apply the research methodology of dr. István Gőcze¹⁰. I will solve the outlined research problems with basic and applied research. In terms of scientific methodology, I use the comparative method from the field of general methodology, within the framework of which I compare the information collected from foreign examples with the information related to Hungary in order to answer the possible solution of the revealed scientific problem after drawing appropriate conclusions. Before developing the dissertation, I collected extensive material, extending it to open internet sources as much as possible, and I conducted personal study visits and consultations related to the topic at foreign formations in order to expand the material available from open sources. During the preparatory work, I personally visited the Danish and French hussar regiments, as well as the British Royal Cavalry Guards and an Italian cavalry regiment in order to gather as much information as possible about the cavalry and hussar formations present in foreign force structures, their tasks, strength, composition, armament and military equipment. Based on the collected data, I analysed the formations in detail, then examined them in their context and relationships. At the same time, I did not extend the analysis of the collected data to the qualitative components of the formations or the combat value of their personnel. These elements have been omitted because there is an irrelevant coherence in the comparative analysis between the quality indicators of the troops of an existing armament in active service abroad and constantly modernised, and a domestic one that was abolished and then revived almost out of nowhere.

¹⁰ Dr. István GŐCZE: Methods of scientific research. *Military Science Review*, 2011/3, 157–166.

During the research, I collected information about the system of preparation of cavalry formations of NATO forces described below and the specifics of preparation and training for cavalry tasks used in the armies of other non-Alliance states. With regard to horse and rider training to perform equestrian tasks, I used my personal experience as one who owns and loves horses. I have been engaged in cross-country riding, overcoming long distances on horseback, organizing and executing horse rallies for almost 40 years. At the beginning of my career as an officer, I became interested in the analysis of the areas assigned to perform the tasks, and in practice in overcoming them, both as an independent reconnaissance patrol officer and later as a deep (airborne) reconnaissance group commander.

In 2010 I led the hussar patrol riding home from Portugal, and in 2014 I led the hussar squadron riding out to Poland, so riding thousands of kilometres on my own prepared horse, I had the opportunity to study in practice the peculiarities of horse and rider preparation for the application of riding skills, the characteristics, requirements and methods of long-distance horse marches. During my military career, as a depth reconnaissance preparation officer, later as a company commander, and after graduating from the Polish National Defence University, at the land command and then at the General Staff, as a senior reconnaissance officer, I dealt with the application of deep (airborne) and ground reconnaissance troops and the organization of tactical-operational reconnaissance, the implementation of which was once one of the important tasks of the hussar troops. In 2004, my personal participation in Iraqi Freedom, then KFOR (Kosovo Force) and ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) operations contributed to my experience of the conditions and peculiarities of the other important task of the Hussars, providing route security and escort tasks in modern battlefield conditions. These personal experiences and years of service in the reconnaissance area directed my interest towards the study of modern, task-oriented force structures and combat situations.

In the course of my work, I used my analytical experience, which I gained between 2002 and 2006 in my positions as chief analyst and evaluation officer and senior officer analysing experience at the aforementioned NATO institution. These experiences are reflected in the sound analyses and conclusions and in theoretical generalisations. Between 2013 and 2014 I had the opportunity to study at strategic level at the Higher Executive Training Course of the National University of Public Service and to get acquainted with the peace and war operations of Allied commands and forces during international study trips.

During my research I analysed and then synthesised the acquired, topic-oriented information. I consider this thesis to be an applied research work. During the research, I explored the possibilities of utilizing the acquired results from the point of view of the most traditional Hungarian branch of service, the hussars.

5. The structure of the thesis and description of the examination conducted

Starting from the origins of the hussars, my dissertation begins with a chapter dealing with their special character and a brief historical presentation, which deals with the Eastern and Asian roots of the light horse fighting style of the hussars, as well as its domestic and certain foreign sources related to military history and legal history related to the organization, tasks and armament of the hussars.

In the next two chapters I present the foreign cavalry and hussar units still operating in the 21st century, their organization, tasks and main technical equipment, which demonstrably have Hungarian roots or influence and can serve as the basis of the Hungarian Defence Forces' hussars, and may have an impact on its organization and tasks. Furthermore, in these chapters I present selected foreign examples of the operational application of horses and riding skills in the 21st century. At the end of these two chapters, after analysing foreign formations, I summarize the capabilities and tasks that characterize cavalry in the 21st century.

In the fourth chapter I discuss the functional role of the hussars in the Hungarian military-security concept, I present in detail the chronological order of the restoration of the hussars of the Hungarian Defence Forces, its tasks, with special reference to ceremonial and protocol tasks, I present the tasks performed during the restoration, with special reference to the field of accommodation and logistics. After analysing the current tasks, I formulate proposals for touristic and country-image building tasks as a complement to the protocol tasks, for the practical applications of existing cavalry skills and for the contribution of the hussars in the patriotic and defence education of youth.

In the fifth chapter I discuss one of the possible development directions of the hussars reestablished in the Hungarian Defence Forces, to be equipped with modern technical equipment, not only with horses for ceremonies, but with modern combat reconnaissance capabilities, and at the end, the concept of an individual hussar vehicle.

During the analysis, it became clear to me that there are several similarities between the classical task system of hussars and the tasks of cavalry and hussar units actively serving in foreign forces today, which cannot be fully adapted to a single formation, the recently created cavalry hussars, in Hungary, because the peculiarities and

task systems in the force composition of the Hungarian Defence Forces currently do not allow this. This would require a new corps or the expansion of the established hussar division or its elevation to regimental level. The cavalry and hussar units presented and analysed are already performing their tasks at high level in the armed forces of several countries. However, regarding and from the point of view of these task systems, usable experiences can be taken over, and some elements of these, as commander of the hussar division, I modelled them at subunit level to the extent of my possibilities. During my research work, I carried out the analysis and synthesis of the collected data, knowledge and opinions, all with the aim and in order to arrive at objectively formulated conclusions. In my dissertation, I compiled a summary table of the cavalry and hussar units of foreign forces with scientific intentions, which helps to understand in what organizational structure, with what tools and what tasks they perform in the 21st century. I believe that the system of tasks presented and developed as a proposal by me contributes in its guidelines and specifics to the further successful operation of the re-established Hungarian Hussar Division and to the establishment of a hussar with combat reconnaissance capability, thereby strengthening the domestic defence system, making it more efficient and effective.

After carrying out the analysis, I came to the conclusion that the 21st century hussars, which remained in service and modernized in other forces, have a dual system of tasks. On the one hand, as an operational force, they perform important tasks of combat support, and on the other, they perform ceremonial tasks. Both task systems are serious, and one must be committed to preserving the hussar spirit, building on the experiences of their predecessors, and flexibly adapting to modern warfare conditions. The units largely retained their ability to adapt to the situation, their independent initiative and problem-solving skills, which are so necessary in complex tactical situations. During the elaboration of the dissertation, I found that the hussars remaining abroad process the war experience fought in modern conditions in a special preparation and training for the use of modern combat equipment in a realistic way, and they do this by consciously cultivating and incorporating the military traditions of the given unit into the training. Modern hussar formations also prove their flexibility by analysing the latest wars and operations, processing the results and then proposing their modernization. I also found that modular and platform-based use of small forces and military equipment play a prominent role in the military tasks of our time, in the 21st century, in the control and execution of which the task orientation so characteristic of hussars proves decisive even today. In today's 21st

century warfare, military technology is developing rapidly, the basic purpose of which is to replace and protect one's own living power. From the point of view of the Hussars, this is no different, but in addition to protecting the personnel, it is still important from the point of view of efficiency to reconnoitre and determine the combat value of the opposing party. If infantry has always been the basic combat arm of the world's armies throughout military history, cavalry has always been its engine because of the horse. In the interwar period, the development of motorization replaced the horse as the "engine" of society and military forces. Similarly, cavalry became increasingly rich in technology, replacing horses with armoured vehicle horsepower, which further improved cavalry's mobility, speed, and penetration. Within the cavalry, hussars have always been a tool in the hands of the military leadership capable of controlling large areas with little force, covering long distances in a short time, obtaining information and informing commanders about it. Today is no different, but even in this area, technological advances provide new opportunities for modern hussars, from satellite communication to battlefield monitoring and strike drones.

Even today, the Hussars are a type of troops rich in traditions, military moral but also technology, capable of operating in groups of different organizational levels, even conducting reconnaissance in two or more vehicles (pairs or binoms as the Hussars originally used to term this kind of tactical employment) or launching and effectively ending combat with the mass application, firepower and manoeuvrability of their armoured vehicles. The Hussars' main characteristics are speed, mobility of units, flexibility, boldness, aggressiveness and always striving to take the initiative. One of all hussars' main military moral virtues is their willingness to sacrifice themselves, which unites them from no rank soldiers up to generals' level. The basis of the hussar spirit is the discipline based on volunteering, which is the basis of the soul of the hussars.

6. Summary results of the research

By fulfilling the goals set for my research, I came to the following conclusions:

1. From the very beginning, the Hungarian hussars adapted to the warfare characteristic of that era, both in their organizational form, tasks and armament. Their organizational forms tendentially developed from small units to operational higher units, their tasks were constantly supplemented according to their capabilities, and their armament corresponded to the military technological development of the given era.

2. The tasks, organization and main military equipment of cavalry retained abroad in the different national defence systems perfectly meet the challenges of our time and are present in the 21st century military culture. The summary presentation of cavalry skills used in operations in the late 20th and early 21st centuries allow for a completely new approach, drawing attention to the existence of the ability and its application under appropriate conditions. To carry out the combat task it is always necessary to find the best, most effective and most effective means, and in this we must not neglect the skills of horses.
3. Foreign hussar units set up by Hungarians or on the Hungarian model are still an integral part of the organization and culture of several large Allied forces, preserving and nurturing hussar traditions and hussar spirit. In terms of their organizational forms, they have a modular structure, their tasks and technical means are platform-based and meet the requirements of the modern age.
4. The utilization of the current capabilities of the MH Count Ferenc Nádasdy Hussar Battalion, belonging to the staff of the MH Vitéz Szurmay Sándor Garrison Brigade Budapest participating in state protocol tasks on horseback, can be developed, and cavalry skills can also be applied in other areas important from the point of view of national defence, operational tasks or in the patriotic and defence education of youth.
5. Taking into account foreign examples, combat reconnaissance capability is an important element of the hussars' task system. One of the areas of development of the capabilities of the Hungarian Defence Forces may be the establishment of combat reconnaissance hussars, which can effectively contribute to the realization of the goals set before the military force and to the effective fight of the battle in both national defence and alliance tasks.

7. New scientific findings

I consider the following to be new scientific achievements:

1. I proved that throughout Hungarian history the organizational forms of the hussars have been constantly evolving, their tasks have typically not changed, but have been supplemented by the development of skills. In all cases, the armament of the hussars corresponded to the military equipment considered effective at that time.

2. I evaluated, analysed and summarized the cavalry formations of the Allied forces still in active service, their position in the organization, their subordination, organization, their main technical equipment and tasks, and I justified the operational application of cavalry capability in an international outlook.
3. I evaluated, analysed and summarized the hussar units still in active service in the Allied forces, their position in the organization, their subordination, organization, their main technical equipment and tasks, and occasionally the operational application of the given formation.
4. I analysed and evaluated the subunits of the Hungarian Defence Forces participating in state protocol tasks, the process and tasks of establishing the newly established ceremonial cavalry hussar corps representing the Hungarian military equestrian culture. Based on all this, I elaborated proposals for further protocol, touristic and country image building and operational tasks of cavalry hussars, thus increasing the awareness and acceptance of the Hungarian Defence Forces.
5. Based on my analyses, I elaborated a proposal for the establishment, organization and military equipment of a modern combat reconnaissance hussar unit, thus increasing the striking capacity of our army.

8. Applicability of research and scientific results and recommendations for further research

In my opinion, the thesis prepared in accordance with the research objectives and its results can be used in the following areas:

1. Establishment of a NATO Cavalry Centre of Excellence in Camp Örkény

The Cavalry Centre of Excellence (Cav COE) would be an international (NATO) military organisation that specifically trains leaders and specialists of operational and ceremonial cavalry and hussar formations of NATO and Partner countries in combat reconnaissance tasks, the operational application of cavalry capability and equestrian protocol, as well as the promotion of universal military equestrian culture and equestrian sports. They help develop doctrines, identify lessons learned, improve interoperability and capabilities, and experiment with new concepts of operations. They offer recognised expertise and experience that benefits the Alliance and support NATO's transformation while avoiding duplication of assets, resources and capabilities already existing within the Alliance. The cavalry element restored in accordance with the equestrian traditions of the Örkény Camp, as well as the proximity of the large training and firing range for cavalry

and hussar units equipped with modern combat equipment, can be an ideal location for Cav COE's operation."

2. Integrating the traditions of the hussars in the education of future officers

In the military science education of military officer candidates studying at the Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training of the National University of Public Service, the teaching of the combat procedures of the Hungarian hussars, the hussar spirit in their education as leaders, and the influence of the Hungarian hussars on foreign forces in relation to their general military history studies can further raise the high quality of officer training.

3. In the modernisation of the Hungarian Defence Forces

For the General Staff of the Hungarian Defence Forces to develop combat reconnaissance capability, to set up an "elite" hussar corps equipped with modern military technology as a new operational element and to plan the operational application of cavalry capability.

4. In the technical modernisation of the armed forces

Further research objectives may include a detailed examination of the military equipment of foreign cavalry and hussar formations, the analysis of their capabilities and platform system with the aim of innovation in developing new, domestically developed and manufactured military equipment for the Hungarian armed forces.

5. In the patriotic and defence education of youth, as well as in school riding education in the educational system.

The effective patriotic and defence education of future generations is one of the foundations of the survival of the nation. In education, on the one hand, the presentation of horse breeds used in a given age can provide background information for historical events, and on the other hand, it can promote riding education in schools, in which horse and the relationship with the horse is an important and effective element of personality development, since those who are unable to take care of an animal and control their will are not able to control their own will.

AUTHOR'S PUBLICATIONS ON THE TOPIC

Single-author writings:

1. Organisation and tasks of hussar regiments in Allied forces Part 1 – Denmark, France, Military Science Review Volume 13 (2020) No 2, 63–78. • DOI: 10.32563/no.2.2020
2. Organisation and tasks of hussar regiments in Allied forces II (Netherlands, Canada, United Kingdom), Military Science Review Volume 13 (2020), No. 3, 5–22. • DOI: 10.32563/hsz.2020.3.1
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4. Establishment and planned participation of the Honvéd Hussar Honorary Subunit in state protocol tasks, HONVÉDSÉGI SZEMLE: THE CENTRAL JOURNAL OF THE HUNGARIAN DEFENCE FORCES, 149 (6). pp. 95-104. ISSN 2060-1506 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35926/HSZ.2021.6.7>
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AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Name: Colonel Barnabás ÁDÁM

Place of birth, year, month, day of birth: Miskolc, 30.03.1966.

Mother's name: Éva JUHÁSZ

Marital status: married, father of two adult men, one grandchild

Current position: Based on the decision of the government of Hungary, from 15.08.2023 State Stud Farm Szilvásvár, Directorate, strategic coordinator (ig. h.)

Professional military posts:

- By retaining his rank, he was exempted from professional military service with the recognition of 44 years and 101 days of cumulative service, with a ministerial souvenir and thanks with effect from 1 June 2023, in accordance with Section 59 (2) (b) of the Hjt., Article 8/2023. Subject to Section 7 (a) of Government Decree, Section 1. (1) subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 1.
- From 1 February 2023 to 31.05.2023 MH Vitéz Szurmay Sándor Budapest Garrison Brigade, Count Ferenc Nádasdy Hussar Division orders.
- From 15 September 2022 to 01 February 2023 MH Vitéz Szurmay Sándor Budapest Garrison Brigade, Honvéd Hussar Honorary Unit Commander
- From 1 January 2019: MH Vitéz Szurmay Sándor Budapest Garrison Brigade, 32. Commander of the National Defence Honorary Unit
- 1 August 2011 - 1 January 2019: MH Support Brigade (from 2012 Vitéz Szurmay Sándor Budapest Garrison Brigade), Honvéd Crown Guard, commander (deputy brigade commander), also 32nd from 1 November 2011. Commander of the National Defence Forces Honorary Unit;
- 1 March 2011: MH Support Brigade, Honvéd Crown Guard, Deputy Commander, (Crown Guard sworn in 30 May 2011),
- 2010-2011: Defence Staff, Operational Group Headquarters, Reconnaissance Department, Senior Reconnaissance Officer
- July 1, 2006 - July 15, 2010: NATO Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre (JALLC), Senior Analyst and Project Officer, Lisbon-Monsanto, Portugal
- 2002 – 2006: MH Land Command, Reconnaissance Directorate, Chief Evaluator-Analysis Officer, Székesfehérvár
- 1999-2002: MH Reserve Staff, Higher Education Abroad, Polish National Defence Academy, Land Joint Arms Direction, Military Leadership Specialisation, Reconnaissance and Special Operations Commander, Warsaw

- 1998 – 1999: MH 24. Gergely Bornemissza Reconnaissance Battalion (BGFZ), 1st Ground Reconnaissance Company, company commander (filled with contracted personnel), Eger
- 1993 – 1997: MH 24th BGFZ, 2nd Depth Reconnaissance COY., assistant and acting company commander, Eger (the squadron was withdrawn from service on 31 December 1997 due to force reduction), deleted from the parachute jump staff after the liquidation of the squadron with recognition of 160 military and 2 civilian parachute jumps), Eger
- 1990 – 1993: MH 24th BGFZ, airborne-reconnaissance squadron, (parachute jumping staff) company staff, special operations preparation officer, Eger
- 1989 – 1990: MH 24th Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Troop Reconnaissance Company, 2nd Platoon (Independent Reconnaissance Patrol), Commander, Eger
- 1987 – 1989: MN 3855, Training Department, Reconnaissance Subdivision, Reconnaissance Training Officer, Eger

Highest military/civilian education:

- 2013-2014: NKE HHK Senior Management Course, Budapest;
- 1999-2002: Polish Academy of National Defence, Faculty of Military Sciences, All-Arms Direction, Diploma in Military Leadership, Warsaw, Poland;
- 1991-1994: MH Kossuth Lajos Military College, dormitory teacher, bachelor's degree, Szentendre;
- 1985: Szilágyi Erzsébet High School, High School graduation, Eger

Knowledge

- English (STANAG 3.3.3.3);
- Advanced language exam with Polish military material

Military courses:

- NATO Special Operations Strategic Planners;
- NATO Land and Air Operations;
- NATO JALLC Project Leaders;
- NATO JALLC Experience Analysts;
- NATO Reconnaissance Staff Officer;
- Parachute instructor;

Operations and mission experience:

- 2009-2010: NATO JALLC - Project Chief Officer "Interoperability shortfalls in ongoing NATO-led operations", ISAF – Afghanistan, Kabul ISAF HQ, Helmand, Lashkar Gah, Camp Bastion; KFOR – Kosovo, Pristina, Camp Film City;
- 2008: ISAF Headquarters, Afghanistan, ISAF Commander Experience Analysis Consultant, Kabul, ISAF HQ;
- 2007: NATO JALLC – "KFOR Situational Awareness" – Senior Experience Analysis Officer, Camp Film City, Pristina, Kosovo;
- 2006: NATO JALLC - "Operation Active Endeavour" - Senior Experience Analysis Officer, Naples, NATO CCMAR;
- 2005: Operation Iraqi Freedom, Multinational Division Command, MH Transport Battalion Liaison Group, Commander, Camp Alpha, Babylon;

Other experience

- 25 November - 14 December 2014: Limanova Hussar Memorial Raid, commander of the 11-man hussar patrol carrying the Wreath of Heroes riding the Castle Palace-Limanova route;
- 15 July-15 October 2010: Commander of the 4-man Hungarian Hussar Patrol from Lisbon to Budapest

Honors

- Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of Hungary, military section (2022);
- Gold laurel wreath Medal of Military Merit (2015);
- Gold Medal of Military Merit:(2010, awarded for the second time);
- NATO Service Badge Portugal (2010);
- Respectiva Cruz de Sao Martinho (Cross of Merit of Saint Martin - Portugal) (2010);
- Respective Service medal of ISAF, Kabul, Afghanistan (2008);
- Gold Medal of Military Merit: (2008);
- Respective Service medal of MND CS, Babylon, Iraq (2004)Silver Medal of Military Merit: (2004);
- Bronze Medal of Military Merit (1989);
- Officer's Service Medal after 10, 25, 30 years in active duty.