



MULTINATIONAL HUSSAR PATROL

2010

- PROJECT PLAN-

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

1.1. Goals

1.2. Actualities

2. Project Structure

2.1. Organizers

2.2. Sponsorship

2.2.1. Patrons

2.3. Project Director

2.4. Project Managers

2.5. Sponsors

2.6. Media

2.7. Contributors

3. Technical Description of Multinational Hussar Patrol

4. Multinational Hussar Patrol Planned Schedule

5. Route Plan

5.1. Sections of the Patrol Route

6. Summary

7. Annexes

1. Introduction

It is well known that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) represents the military alliance of democratic nations of Europe and North America. As such, Nations have the ability to adapt and adopt best practices, proven methods and techniques via lessons learned from a diverse group of 28 countries. The NATO nations' coordination and cooperation towards each other in current ongoing operations is an effective modern day illustration of the historical collaboration that built and continues to connect the alliance's nations.

Throughout military history, numerous connecting factors can be found between military forces. Specific tactics or forces were adopted from each other, helping to manage the actual challenges that were of historical significance. In one example, Hungarians contributed greatly to European military history with the infamous light cavalry known as the **Hussars**. These troops gave new meaning to the capabilities of equestrian warfare. The Hungarian Hussar has become famous as the originators of the light cavalry concept in the history of war.

Sharing best practices, Hungarian Hussars trained and helped to create Hussar Corps in 34 countries of the world. Nearly all the European armies adopted the Hungarian Hussar's tactics, equipment, organization and moral standards. Over time and with technological progress the war-fighting era of the Hussar troops has all but passed; however, in today's military operations the importance of reconnaissance, sudden attack, ambush, patrolling, escorting have increased significantly and in this respect the Hussar's tactics remain relevant. Historically, these tactics (reconnaissance, sudden attack, ambush, patrolling, escorting) were developed and implemented on an effective level by Hussar troops and this valuable and relevant contribution to war fighting tactics and the history of war deserves to be commemorated. The Multinational Hussar Patrol Project is a step towards preserving the culture of the Hussar as well as increasing awareness of the multinational historic contributions.

1.1. Goals

The overall goal of the Multinational Hussar Patrol Project is to provide a current day example of the cooperation, communication and respect that exists between NATO Nations. The Multinational Hussar Patrol Project will illustrate the connection between national forces, commonality in organizational and operational experiences, benefits of sharing lessons learned, the critical importance of shared tactics and procedures to further strengthen the cooperation between NATO nations.

The detailed goals are as follows:

Increase Exposure: One of our main goals is to promote the link and common tactics used by NATO land forces, the Hungarian Republic and the Hungarian Army. Further, the project will highlight the important role of Hussar troops in history of war thereby helping to preserve the culture.

Create Awareness: The Hussar Patrol will enhance awareness of military history – from the connections between NATO member countries to the importance of unified military ethics and knowledge sharing.

Enhance Historical Knowledge: The Multinational Hussar Patrol follows the historical deployment route of various armies and includes visits to existing cavalry units and tribute to the documented battle spaces where cavalry troops have fought in the past.

Military Pilgrimage: By visiting shrines that have Hungarian reference nearby the route, the Riders will pay respects to the military Chaplains' work that helped to maintain the soldiers' Christian and ethical philosophy.

Recruitment: By participating in this challenging route, the regular and retired soldiers are willing to show that they are worthy successors of their ancestors both in preparedness and in persistence. The Hussar patrol is also providing an example for the youth – in diligence, respect and knowledge of the past, and of a better future.

1.2. Actualities

Hussar Method: In today's military operations, the importance of former Hussar tactics such as reconnaissance, patrolling, escorting, search and destroy, ambush, and sudden attack are growing. In many cases, the commanding officers and executing soldiers themselves are not aware of the fact that origin of these duties is strongly linked to light cavalry and the highest level of effectiveness in this discipline was achieved by the Hussars.

Hussar Value System: The cavalry, especially the Hussar troops, have a very specific value system. Values such as courage, camaraderie, the loyalty of the commanders and the command, the inventive pro-skill, high physical fitness and stamina remain critical today.

Military Traditions: In the historical fashion of expeditionary cavalry troops, the presentation of traditional Hussar clothing, equipment and horse gear during this project will raise awareness of NATO history and NATO Nations' respective military traditions.

2. Project Structure

2.1. Organizers

- 2.1.1. Fehérvári Hussars Association, H-8000 Székesfehérvár, Jancsár u. 7. 3 / 15.
- 2.1.2. Zrínyi Honved Military Riders Association, H-1101 Budapest, Hungária krt. 9-11

2.2. Sponsorship

2.2.1. Patrons

- **GEN. László TÖMBÖL, Chief of Defense Staff, HUN MoD**
- **GEN. (ret.) Lajos FODOR**, former Chief of Defense Staff, President of Hungarian Hussar Federation
- **LTGEN József HOLLÓ**, Director Institute and Museum of Military History, HUN MoD
- **Mr. Tamás SÁRFFY**, horse rider and horse trainer, Special Mater Expert of hussar-horse training methodology developed by late hussar maj. Konstantin BALASSA (1792-1862) , developer and senior trainer of Bala-SA Natural Horsemanship Association

2.3. Project Director

- **COL. László SZABÓ**, HUN (A)

2.4. Project Managers: Each of the participating NATO nations will have a Project Manager assigned to support logistics coordination during travel through respective host-nations.

- 2.4.1. Portugal:
- 2.4.2. Spain:
- 2.4.3. France:
- 2.4.4. Italy:
- 2.4.5. Slovenia:
- 2.4.6. Hungary: Maj. Zsolt SÁNDOR, HUN (A)

2.5. Sponsors

HUN CHOD
Bala-SA Natural Horsemanship Association
EMSA Ltd.

2.6. Media

2.7. Parbeszed lap, internal information portal of HUN MOD

2.8. Contributors

Late, COL. (ret.) József ZACHAR, (1943-2009) RIP, military historian
Institute and Museum of Military History, HUN MoD

3. Technical Description of Multinational Hussar Patrol

Execution: On 15 July 2010 at 12.00, the Multinational Hussar Patrol will commence with a three-person Hungarian Hussar Patrol wearing the traditional Hussar uniform. The starting point is the NATO Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre (JALLC), based in Monsanto, Portugal and through Spain, France, Italy and Slovenia ride to Nagycenk, Hungary, to ex-estate of István Szechenyi, “the noblest Hungarian”, hussar captain in the frame of commemorating events held on 150 anniversary of his death. Additional Riders, military and civilian, will be called to join.

An overview of the riders, including the requirements for the joiners, is written below.

Rider (s):

a) The **Hungarian Hussars** - permanent personnel of the Patrol:

From the starting point a three-member Hungarian Hussars patrol ride out having got a symbolic of NATO patrol order and ride along the planned route. The senior Hungarian officer of the patrol is the patrol commander, and has been given the authority of command and commanders responsibility over the members of the Hungarian Hussar Patrol.

b) The Riders:

– The **Delegated Military Riders** to the patrol:

The cavalry units and police detachments (mounted on horseback) may ride with the Hungarian Hussars along the patrol route or through their respective local areas. Local law enforcement and military can delegate riders to the patrol, who will accompany the permanent personnel (those completing the full length of the riding route). The delegated personnel will provide logistical support for activities in their respective country. The senior officer of the delegated riders will take full responsibility of delegated riders.

– The **Joining Riders:**

Up to 5 local re-enactment and civilian riders are welcome to join to the patrol for the full length of riding route. However, there is **no** limitation on number of the joining riders in the areas of organized programs. The project manager of that country or senior officer of delegated riders will coordinate (regulate) the procedures related to joiners from each respective country. The joining riders will participate in the patrol on their own accord and will take full responsibility for the safety and security of themselves, their horse, equipment, etc. Rider will be required to sign documentation acknowledging the associated risks.

Patrol-Diary: The patrol will keep a diary documenting and recording all events during the Multinational Hussar Patrol Project ride. This diary will record the names of the local riders, itinerary, the places visited with signature of the representatives and stamps. The joiners expressing their wish to join are requested to sign the patrol diary. This patrol diary among other memorabilia will be handed over to the HUN Chief of Defense.

Clothing: During organized programs, the members of the Hungarian Hussar Patrol will be wearing the traditional Hungarian Hussar drill uniform (10th and 11th Hussar regiment) that originated in the early 19th century. Along the patrol route, the riding uniform will be worn without drill accessories. The joining riders should wear their own uniforms or any other traditional national costume. Re-enactment participants should wear full uniforms that are as authentic as possible.

Weaponry: The side-arm is an essential component of the uniform. The sabres shall be kept unsharpened and used according to the international regulations. It is forbidden to use weaponry against people and any such instance will be reported and is punishable by law. All questions about weaponry of the participants shall be answered by the patrol leader.

Horses: Acquisition of horses for the Hungarian Hussars will happen in Portugal, and these horses will be ridden through to the established destination in Hungary. The Portuguese Lusitano horses are concerned to be suitable for long distance riding and will be the breed used. The Hungarian Hussars require a total of 4 horses for the project, three of them will be ridden and one as reserve/pack-horses. Horseshoeing is expected to be required three times on the route, for which the tools, horseshoes, nails are part of the equipment. The local riders are taking full responsibility concerning their horses.

Horse Gear: The ridden horses of Hungarian personnel are wearing Hussar horse gear that originated in the early 19th century. The reserve (pack) horses will carry camp equipment, halter, saddle, supply portions for human and horse and watering kit made from canvas.

Logistics Car: All the way along (from Portugal to Hungary) a logistics off-road car (driven by logistic NCO and reserve rider of HUN permanent personnel) and horse trailer for two horses is needed. The car should be capable of navigating off-road heavy terrain. The task of the logistics car is to transport camp equipment, personal language, military housing materials, food and water supplies, and tools, medical kit, CIS devices and ambulance transport, if necessary.

Orientation & Communication: The patrol intends to schedule daily stages on the basis of the time and route plan presented in the Annex. The team is also allowed to use a local guide or to get orientation from the locals. However, in most cases the riders should use local maps, as well as, compass by traditional means of navigation and positioning. The logistics car will be equipped with GPS. For the connection with Project Managers, modern information and communication devices tools, such as mobile phone and PDA, will be used.

Route Progress: The total distance of the patrol route is approximately 3,500 km. (See Annex 1) With the exception of the reserved and scheduled program stops, the timeline of the route plan is considered flexible and can be modified or updated based on state of routes, weather conditions, terrain, events, etc.

The daily distance will be an average of 40 km per day. This distance has been calculated by 11 riding days per 2 weeks (with 2 reserve and 1 day-off). Keeping this average of daily distance it is possible to take 800-1100 km per month.

Health Care: The essential medical care for human and horses are individual personnel responsibility. In the case of emergency for human or horse, the appropriate local medical professionals will be informed. The personnel of Hungarian Hussar Patrol are required to have European Health Insurance Card. The local riders will be required to certify that they have coverage in case of emergency and are required to keep their national health insurance cards with them at all times.







Camps, Accommodation, Food, Animal Feed: Accommodations will vary during the ride – some occasions will require outdoor camping and other occasions will require indoor lodging. Only the members of the Hungarian Hussar Patrol have all associated expenses and/or equipment provided. Local riders shall be accommodated at their own expense. The place of camp

(accommodation) will be assigned daily, taking into account local conditions and will be coordinated with the property owner, if applicable. Maximum attention shall be paid to the environment when the camp is in use and everything shall be left as it was found. Garbage in the camp should be collected, bagged by the logistics officer. All rubbish will be taken on the designated collection points. Fireplace or cooking in open fire will take place only in designated areas in compliance with local and general security regulations. The raw materials of meal and food are subject to local purchase. The horses will be fed three times per day (morning, before departure, at the noon rest and in the evening) by of 1.5 kg (or more) portions of mixed grain. Horse food is also subject to local purchase. Grazing will be implemented during the short- and long rest, taking into account local conditions. Watering is as necessary but always before feeding. The local riders must supply rations for their own horses individually.

Horse Passports and Vet Documentation: The owners of horses are responsible for all required animal passports and health documents. All documents must be valid and in compliance with the applicable international standards.

4. Multinational Hussar Patrol Planned Schedule

The planned schedule is as follows:

LOCATION	START DATE	END DATE	DURATION
Portugal 	15 JUL	27 JUL	~ 13 days
Spain 	28 JUL	12 AUG	~ 16 days
France 	13 AUG	05 SEPT	~ 21 days
Italy 	06 SEPT	21 SEPT	~ 17 days
Slovenia 	21 SEPT	23 SEPT	~ 3 days
Hungary 	24 SEPT	6 OCT	~ 15 days
GRAND TOTAL			85days

5. Route Plan

Amadora–Queluz– Mafra–Golegã–Fatima–Buçaco (PRT)–Salamanca–Valladolid–Vitoria-Gasteiz (ESP)–Lourdes–Tarbes (FRA)–Marengo– Lodi–Castiglione–Solferino–Visintini (ITA)–Gorjansko–Lendava(SLO)–Székesfehérvár–Pákozd–Nagyecenk (HUN)

5.1. Sections of the Patrol Route

The sections of the Patrol route have relevant historical importance with regards to the planned programs.

Nr 1 In honor of The Portuguese Cavalry and Lusitano horses:

- Takeover of symbolical Patrol Order and Farewell at the JALLC - Monsanto
- Honorary visit to Cavalry campus of the Portuguese Military Academy - Amadora
- Visit at the Portuguese "Escola Portuguesa de Arte Equestre" Riding School - Queluz
- Visit at Mafra Convent and honorary visit at the CMEF (Horse riding and Recreational Center of the Portuguese Army) - Mafra
- Riding along Ribatejo region in "Lusitano's country" - Santarém, Golega
- Participation on worship in the shrine of Fatima, walk along on Fatima's Hungarian Calvary – Fatima

Nr 2 In honor of the heroes of The Peninsular War (1808-1813) and Spanish Cavalry:

- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Buçaco (September 27, 1810) - Buçaco (Portugal)
- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Salamanca (July 22, 1812) - Salamanca (Spain)
- Honorary visit at 12th Light Armored Cavalry Regiment "Farnesio"- Santovenia de Pisuerga, Valladolid (Spain)
- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Vitoria (June 21, 1813) - Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain)

Nr 3 Military pilgrimage in honor of fallen heroes:

- Military Pilgrimage along St. James pilgrimage route in honor of fallen heroes -Pamplona (Spain), St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, Lourdes (France)
- Participation on worship in the shrine of Lourdes - Lourdes

Nr 4 In honor of Hussars of Napoleon-era:

- Honorary visit at 1st Airborne Hussars Regiment founded by count Nicholas Bercsényi - Tarbes
- Riding on campaigns route of Napoleon-era up until Marengo, Italy (Carcassone - Arles - Salon de Provence - Manosque – Barcelonnette (FRA) – Cuneo (ITA)-Marengo)

Nr 5 In honor of Hussars fighting on battlefield of Italy in XVIII. and XIX. century:

- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Marengo (June 14, 1800) - Marengo
- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Lodi (May 10, 1796) - Lodi
- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Castiglione (August 5, 1796) - Castiglione
- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Solferino (June 24, 1859) - Solferino

Nr 6 In honor of heroes of WW I:

- Wreathing at the Hungarian chapel (Visintini) dedicated to the memory of heroes of the Isonzo battles - Doberdo del Lago (Italy)
- Wreathing at the grave of unknown soldier in military cemetery - Gorjansko (Slovenia)
- Following the deployment route of Austro-Hungarian Forces in WW I up to Lendava (Lendva) (Slovenia) - transport

Nr 7 In honor of Hungarian Hussars

- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Hungarian Revolution 1848-49 –Lendava (Lendva) (Slovenia)
- Welcome and greeting of the participants at the Hungarian border - Lenti (Hungary)
- Honorary visit at HUN Joint Force Command - Székesfehérvár
- Honorary visit and wreathing at memorial of Battle of Pákozd (September 29, 1848) and participation on reenactment of the battle - Pákozd
- Closing ceremony of the Multinational Hussar Patrol at the ex-estate of Graf István Széchenyi - Nagycenk
- Office call to the Chief of Defense Staff – Budapest

6. Summary

The Multinational Hussar Patrol aims to pay tribute to all Hussars of former and current day, as major contributors to the history of war. As the originators of the Hussar method, special respect is given to the Hungarian Hussars, who became national symbol and Hungaricum. The Hussar's influence can be felt even in this modern world. The image of the Hussar is the visual representation of an excellent soldier and master equestrian.



It is important to remember the origin of the term “Hussar”. This word originates from an edict of King Matthias Corvinus, ordaining that every twenty (in Hungarian “Husz”) laborers should provide (in Hungarian “ár”) a horseman. Although the term has been adopted by other nations, it was originally used to describe a Hungarian light cavalry soldier, who taught soldiers of other nations a new way of fight on horseback. Today, Hussar is most commonly used to refer to any national light cavalry soldier, whose foundation – effective method of reconnaissance, patrolling, raids, convoy-escort, and sudden attack – was adopted from the original Hungarian Hussar.

The core riders of the 2010 Multinational Hussar Patrol team are representatives from six NATO member nations (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, and Hungary) that seek to preserve and promote this fascinating history and commemorate the Hussar through this historic journey. The members of the Multinational Hussar Patrol will strive to complete this 85 day journey using the skills taught and used by the original Hussar cavalry.

7. Annexes

1. Detailed Route Plan (attached)
2. CVs of Persons Involved (not attached)
3. Ethics Code (not attached)
4. Sponsorship Information(not attached)
5. Financial and Budget Plan (not attached)
6. Equipment List(not attached)
7. Media and Communication Plan (not attached)
8. Historical Description of the Visited Battlefields (not attached)
9. Active Hussar Units(not attached)