

# SPEAKERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

information packet



## Index

Abel Esterhuysen	01
Aby Tine	03
Alberto Rico Sánchez	05
Allon Klebanoff	07
Anselm J. van der Peet	09
António José Telo	11
António Paulo Duarte	13
Benjamin Pfannes	15
Benny Michelsohn	17
Carmen-Sorina Rijnoveanu	19
Chen Chuangang	21
Christiaan van der Spek	23
Claudia Reichl-Ham	25
Daniel Ayiotis	27
Daniel Estudante Protásio	29
Daniel Mata Roque	31
Daniela Şişcanu	33
David Alaric Searle	35
David Brock Katz	37
David García Hernán	39
Davide Borsani	41
Derck. Chr. Engelberts.	43
Dermot Rooney	45
Dimitar Minchev	47
Dominique Andrey	49
Enrico Magnani	51
Faisal Al-Mandoos Al-Balooshi	53
Flavio Carbone	55
Frederic L Borch	57
Fu Shuanglong	59
Georg Frerks	61
Gianluca Pastori	63
I Wayan Agus Apriana	65
Ion Rîşnoveanu	67
Israel Blajberg	69
Jean-Marc Hochstrasser	71
Jesse Pyles	73
Joana de Matos Tornada	75
João José Brandão Ferreira	77



José Paulo Berger	79
José Romero Serrano	81
José Subtil	83
Juho Kotakallio	85
Lasse Laaksonen	87
Lorenzo Bernardini	89
Manuel Casas Santero	91
Marco Ciampini	93
Mario Christian Ortner	95
Martin Rink	97
Matej Medvecký	99
Miguel Corrêa Monteiro	101
Miloslav Čaplovič	103
Mor Ndao	105
Niels Bo Poulsen	107
Omi Hatashin	109
Oreste Foppiani	111
Paolo Formiconi	113
Pasi Tuunainen	115
Pedro Aires Oliveira	117
Pedro de Avillez	119
Petr Janoušek	121
Petteri Jouko	123
Prokop Tomek	125
Rui Moura	127
Sandrine Picaud-Monnerat	129
Sunghun Cho	131
Szymon Głąb	133
Thean Potgieter	135
Tomasz Ciesielski	137
Virginie Wanyaka Bonguen O.	139
Winfried Heinemann	141
Yasuaki Chijiwa	143
Zélia Pereira	145



## Speaker

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**Abel Esterhuyse**

South Africa 

Professor Abel Esterhuyse is a member of the Department of Strategic Studies in the Faculty of Military Science, Stellenbosch University at the South African Military Academy. Holding a PhD from the University of Stellenbosch, he is also a graduate of The Senior Leadership Programme of the African Center for Strategic Studies in Washington DC; The Summer Programme in Military History at the US Military Academy, West Point; and the Programme on the Analysis of Military Operations and Strategy (SWAMOS) of Columbia University's Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies in New York. Before joining academia, he served as an officer in the South African Army. A rated scientist of the South African National Research Foundation, he specialises in South African security and defence, military and strategic theory, and contemporary conflict. His most recent publication is a co-authored book chapter titled 'African Armed Forces and the Need for Security: Making Sense of Realities'.



## Abstract

**Title:** “The Role of the Military in Political Transitions:  
The Ending of the Cold War and South African Democratisation”

The South African military is no stranger to political transitions. In the last century, the country underwent three critical political transitions; the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, the National Party election victory in 1948, and the process of democratisation in 1994. Though the creation of the Union in 1910 was profoundly influenced by the military realities of the Second Boer War, and the military was a soft influencing reality in 1948, the role of the military in the political transition to democracy in 1994 was profound. In all three the transformations, the military was shaped to reflect the realities of a changing political landscape; however, it was only during the 1994 transformation process that the military was an integral part of the unfolding of the political landscape. The paper is to address the role of the military in the 1994 transitional processes in South Africa.

## Speaker



### **Aby Tine**

Senegal 

Aby Tine, 32 ans, doctorante en histoire à l'université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar

2023-2024: Inscription en thèse de doctorant en Histoire Militaire

2022-2023: Inscription en thèse de doctorant en Histoire Militaire

2022-2023: Certificat de participation active au XLVIIIe Congrès International de la Commission d'Histoire Militaire à Istanbul/Turquie

2020-2021: Master 2 en Histoire à l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD)

2018-2019: Licence 3 en Histoire à l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD)

2015-2016: DTS (Diplôme de Technicien Supérieur) en Comptabilité et Gestion

## Abstract

**Title:** “Le rôle des militaires dans les transitions politiques au Burkina Faso : cas de Tomas Sankara”

La transition politique est le « passage d'un régime à l'autre ». Elle s'achève avec l'arrivée au pouvoir d'un gouvernement et d'une assemblée législative résultant d'une élection libre et disposant d'un pouvoir souverain. Elle est généralement suivie d'une phase de consolidation de la démocratie pour assurer la stabilité<sup>1</sup>. Depuis son indépendance en 1960, le Burkina Faso connaît un balancement qui n'en finit pas. Ce balancement se fait entre d'une part les régimes autoritaires et d'autre part les régimes démocratiques, à dominante militaire. Ainsi, cette communication se propose d'analyser le rôle des militaires dans les transitions politiques au Burkina Faso. D'ailleurs, étudier le rôle des militaires dans les transitions politiques au Burkina Faso, permet de mettre l'accent sur la politique de Tomas Sankara, et sur les enjeux politiques dans les transitions politiques au Burkina Faso.

Cette communication analyse le rôle du pouvoir militaire dans les changements anticonstitutionnels au Burkina Faso en insistant sur la figure emblématique de Thomas Sankara, les facteurs à l'origine des transitions, les modalités des transitions et leurs conséquences.



## Speaker



**Alberto Rico Sánchez**

Spain 

Alberto Rico has a doctor's degree in Modern History from the Rey Juan Carlos University of Madrid, a master's degree in modern history from the Complutense University of Madrid, and a Diploma in Intelligence Services from the National University of Education at Distance.

He is a professor at the Guardia Civil University Center and in the Department of Defense and Security at the Faculty of Laws and International Relations from the Nebrija University. His research area has focused on military history and history of the international relations.

He has published various contributions to collective works, articles and analyses on security and defense issues, and has been a lecturer at several universities and educational and research centers, both civil and military.

## Abstract

### **Title:** “The first international mission of the Civil Guard: Portugal, 1847”

The Civil Guard is an important instrument within the foreign action of the kingdom of Spain. Its missions dedicated to the training of police forces, especially in Latin America and Africa, have turned the Corps into an effective model within public security. This institution, since its foundation in the reign of Isabel II, was used as an important piece in enhancing the international prestige of Spain. The first participation of the Civil Guard outside our borders took place in Portugal in 1847.

The signing of an international treaty to quell a serious revolt and support Queen Mary II meant the entry of a Spanish army corps into Portugal. On the own initiative of Francisco Javier Girón, Duke of Ahumada, leader of the Civil Guard, and on the imminent departure of the expeditionary army to Portugal, the Royal Order of June 7th, 1847, was approved, which approved the tasks of the Civil Guard in its campaign service. The human resources contributed by the Civil Guard to the expedition were a total of forty-one men from the cavalry section under the command of Captain Francisco Aguirre. He would be in charge for a time of guaranteeing security on the streets of the city of Porto. Those civil guards contributed to creating security structures that would be imitated, targeting the lives and properties of their citizens. After the fall of Porto on June 30, the Civil Guard established a patrol service to guarantee the security of the city. In July, the troops withdrew, and the Civil Guard participated in the international recognition for its contribution to the campaign, very few years after its founding. Pacification was achieved through the Treaty of Gramido of 1847, reaffirming María de la Gloria (or Maria II) on the Lusitanian throne. In short, this enterprise required both energy and tact since it was not an invasion for annexation purposes and there was a risk of awakening a general anti-Spanish reaction among the Portuguese. The Civil Guard acted with exquisite care, since no one was as interested in the prosperity and independence of Portugal as Spain.

## Speaker

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**Allon Klebanoff**

Israel 

Prof. Allon Klebanoff is a fellow of the International Napoleonic Society and the chairman of the Israeli branch of the INS – the Israeli Centre for Napoleonic Research. In 2018 he has been awarded the Napoleonic Legion of Merit, the highest distinction of the International Napoleonic Society.



## Abstract

### Title: “God Save the Tsar”

Winston Churchill famously defined Russia as “a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma”. It was as true in previous centuries at least as much as it was in Churchill’s time. In spite of the birth of the Tsarist regime in 1547, Russia suffered from instability, upheavals and invasions, culminating in no less than 10 major involvements in the political arena of the military - officers and/or army formations - between 1682 and 1917, including murder, deposing and crowning of Tsars as well as coup attempts and even revolutions. What were the reasons for it and how did Russia become the least politically stable of all the European powers?

## Speaker



**Anselm J. van der Peet**

Netherlands 

Anselm van der Peet received his M.A. in Military and Political History from the University of Utrecht in 1994, and in 2016 earned a Ph.D. from the same university. His doctoral dissertation was entitled, "Out-of-area: The Royal Netherlands Navy and multinational fleet operations, 1945-2001" analyzing global worldwide Dutch naval ambitions during the Cold War and the 1990s. He is a senior historian and naval specialist of post 1940 RNLN operations and strategy at the Netherlands Defense Academy/Institute of Military History. Currently he is doing research on the RNLN and ASW in the ACLANT area during the Cold War. He has contributed articles, chapters and book reviews on various naval and defense matters. Adviser of the RNLN on the status of 20th century shipwrecks of men-of-war; member of both the RNLN Tradition Commission and the RNLN Advisory Commission on honors and awards. He is a member of the editorial board of Marineblad (magazine of the RNLN officers society); member of the advisory board of Atlantisch Perspectief (magazine on transatlantic security relations) and president of the Netherlands Commission on Military History.

## Abstract

**Title:** “The Castro Crisis: Dutch gunboat diplomacy and regime change in Venezuela 1908”

This paper examines foreign powers that promote military coups against a target state through own (limited) military action. In this case it concerns Dutch fleet deployment against Venezuela in 1908. Issues such as trade policy, territorial threat, revolutionary unrest, influence of other (great) foreign powers like the United States, which with regard to Latin America and European colonial powers used the Monroe, but also the curious fact that the Netherlands officially advocated a strict own foreign neutrality policy during the period is discussed, as are details of the Venezuelan coup d'état triggered by RNLN intervention. The paper concludes with an analysis in the light of studies on irregular transfers of political power.



## Speaker



**António José Telo**

Portugal 

Economist; Phd in History (Faculdade de Letras de Lisboa)  
History Professor at Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa; History Professor at the Army Military Academy – Lisbon (Prof. Catedrático). Author of more than 25 books and 250 articles in History, Defense, International Relations, published in five countries.

## Abstract

### Title: "The Military and the Regime Change in Portugal"

This essay identifies and aims to explain one of the various originalities of the Portuguese society: the role of the military in the regime change in the contemporary era.

It is true that we find that the military play an important role in regime changes in other Southern European societies, such as Spain or the Italian States. However, in none of them do we see what we see in the Portuguese situation: the military always being the main protagonists in regime changes over the past two centuries. To find a similar situation, we would need to take a look at Ibero-America, where most of the states formed from the Iberian empires at the beginning of the 19th century experienced a vast proliferation of coups and military interventions, some of which led to regime changes.

In Europe, Portugal is a unique case. Even in neighboring Spain, famous for its bloody and prolonged civil wars, many regime transitions were led by the military, but the transition from Francoism to modern mass democracies was carried out by a peaceful movement within society, without the military playing a leading role.

(...)

I intend to delve deeper into the reasons for this Portuguese originality in contemporary Europe. Note that the norm in most of Central and Northern Europe is for regime changes to occur peacefully, without a prominent role for the military, mainly through the accumulation of small, seemingly insignificant transformations that eventually lead to a regime change, sometimes accompanied by civil unrest, but not by open military intervention. (...)

In the case of Portugal, it is the opposite: almost all transformative movements are exclusively military, with a single exception (1910) where the military are predominant, but we find a significant component of armed civilians in the movement. (...)

The Portuguese originality in this field requires the development of theories adapted to this reality, different from those applicable to other societies. Trying to apply the concepts about the role of the military developed for the great powers to Portugal, as most authors do, yields poor results.(...)

A second point to emphasize is the impossibility of understanding reality through a single level approach. In the case of Portugal, to understand the role of the military in society, it is necessary to conduct a multifaceted analysis.(...)

## Speaker

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**António Paulo Duarte**

Portugal 

Assistant Professor at the Military Academy.

Advisor and Researcher at the National Defence Institute (IDN) between 2009 and 2021.

Ph.D. in Institutional History and Contemporary Politics from the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon (2005) and a Master in Strategy from the Higher Institute of Social and Political Sciences of the Technical University of Lisbon (1997). Degree in History from the Faculty of Letters of the University of Lisbon (1990).

Integrated Researcher at the Institute of Contemporary History (IHC), at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences at Nova University.

Its main research subjects are Military History, Strategy, and Security. Portuguese and global.

Had published recently the book “Entender a Guerra Hoje. Guerra, Política, Estratégia” (2024) - in Coordination with Luís Barroso e Pedro Ferreira.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “Coup d’état, Revolution, Civil War: Towards a Theory of Intermittent Civil War in the First Portuguese Republic”

Historians Fernando Rosas and António Telo developed the idea of “Intermittent Civil War” to explain the nature of the political conflicts that crossed the First Portuguese Republic and the tendency to resolve them through armed action, particularly concerning the various clashes of arms with which, in general, the historical evolution of the Republic was changed. Fernando Rosas was the author of a longer study on the violent nature with which Portuguese political regimes in the 20th century were changed. In this study, Fernando Rosas acutely reflected and substantiated the violent nature of the transformation of political regimes in Portugal in the contemporary period, but did not distinguish between the modalities in which this armed transformation was produced. This conference aims to analyse how the violent transformation, by armed force, of political regimes took place in Portugal, theorizing about the concepts (and their practice) of pronouncement/and or/coup d’état, revolution, and, with a special focus on this last, due to its originality, “intermittent civil war”, and through this theorization, also reflect on the rhythm and more specific characteristics of how society received and dealt with the transformation imposed by the use of armed power. One of the ideas that will be raised here is that the clash of weapons – the most violent form and which can already be considered as war – an essential characteristic of the First Republic, reflects a deeply divided society, with strongly separated ideals, for which only the subjugation of the opponent made possible a transformation of the regime.

## Speaker

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**Benjamin Pfannes**

Germany 

Benjamin Pfannes, M.A., studied Modern and Contemporary History in Mainz and Dijon. During his studies, he worked as a research assistant at the Chair of Contemporary History as well as the Leibniz Institute for European History Mainz. The core of his research studies mainly consists of German and French history during the 20th century, mainly focusing on national socialism. Additionally, he directs his efforts towards the German-French foreign and security policy during the 20th and 21st century. He is currently writing a dissertation at the University of Potsdam in which he evaluates the role of the Franco-German Brigade regarding the binational cooperation between Germany and France.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Strategic culture and military co-operation: The Franco-German Brigade between unity and divergence”

Founded by Helmut Kohl and François Mitterand in 1989, the Franco-German Brigade was brought to life, with the intention to serve as the nucleus for a prospective European army. As a reaction to the Cold War, the Eurocorps was founded in 1992. It was meant to counter the new safety challenges that developed themselves and act as the core of its armed forces served the Brigade. Thirty years later, there are still no signs of decompression regarding the tension between the NATO and Russia. Quite the contrary in fact, as the relations seem to exacerbate, as if the historical window of collaboration, that began to shut itself since the 1990's, after the end of the East-West conflict, as well as the peace dividend, is now closing for good.

In this Paper, the founding idea of the Franco-German Brigade will be, in the light of the modern discussions on both the German change of times and European supremacy, reevaluated. Through recent extensive historical investigations as well as personal interviews with soldiers involved with the Brigade, the question whether a “common Franco-German strategic culture” has established itself in the way it was demanded in the signed Contract of Aachen from 2019 will be pursued. The ensuing answer will moreover display, how realistic the chances of a truly incorporated foreign and safety policy at a European scale are in the upcoming years.



## Speaker

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**Benny Michelsohn**

Israel 

Col. (Res) in IDF. Former IDF Chief of Military History. At present, President of The Israeli Commission of Military History. Historian of the Armor Association. Historian of IDF Naval Commando. Historian of Teleprocessing Branch and Signal and C4I corps. Educated at the Military Boarding School at Tel Aviv (High School). 30 years in Military service (Armor and Intelligence corps). History studies, BA with distinguish, at Tel Aviv University. Military History studies, MA graduation with supreme distinguish Tel Aviv University. PhD Military History, Haifa University, More than 180 publications.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Two Jewish Officers who contributed to the return of the French 3rd Republic, June – August 1944”

The Museum of the Jewish Soldier in World War II who opened to the public in Latrun during 2023 highlights one-and-a-half-million Jews who fought in World War II. Two Jewish officers, one American and one French, assisted to the establishment of the French government – De Gaulle administration – during allied armies advance along France territory 80 years ago.

## Speaker



**Carmen-Sorina Rijnoveanu**

Romania 

Director of the Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History with the Romanian Ministry of National Defense. She graduated Faculty of History from the University of Bucharest in 2000 and she holds a PhD in international relations and political sciences at National School of Administrative and Political Studies in Bucharest.

Author of various studies and articles, published in Romania and abroad, on topics related to: Romanian defense policy, military diplomacy, history of alliances, and regional security. Her most recent publications include:

Romanian-Ottoman-Turkish Political and Military Relations 1878-1989. Documents, vol.I-II, Bucharest, 2023-2024.

Member of various international associations and scientific organizations and member of the Board of the International Commission of Military History and co-chair of the Conflict Studies Working Group of the Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes.



## Abstract

**Title:** “The role of military in the political transition from an indigenous ruler to a foreign prince. The coup d’état from 11 February 1866 in the Romanian Principalities.”

On February 11, 1866, Alexandru Ioan Cuza, the reigning prince of the United Principalities (Romania), was forced to abdicate. A representative historical personality, the Romanian ruler was to play a key role in implementing a series of fundamental reforms having a decisive contribution to the overall efforts of establishing the modern Romanian state. The Palace coup against him remains one of the most controversial episodes in Romanian history. The action was the result of a wider conspiracy involving prominent political figures and personalities. However, the accomplishment of this action was impossible without the participation of the army.

My paper will address the issue of military involvement in the coup d’état against the Romanian prince, which triggered a period of complex political transition.

The involvement of the army in the abdication of Cuza, to whom they swore their oath, was viewed as a betrayal by some, while patriotic by others.

What was the role of the army? What was the extent of the military involvement? How were the officers drawn to the side of the plot and how did the action of February 11, 1866 affect the image of the army? Was it treason or a behavior dictated by patriotic reasons?? What was the great powers’ reaction to the Bucharest coup? These are some of the questions which I seek to answer and explore during my research paper.

## Speaker

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### **Christiaan van der Spek**

Netherlands 

Christiaan van der Spek (1983) is a senior researcher at the Netherlands Institute of Military History. He specializes in the army in the early modern period. In 2016 he gained his PhD at Utrecht University with a dissertation entitled *Sous les armes. Het Hollandse leger in de Franse tijd 1806-1813* (*Sous les armes. The Dutch army in the French Period 1806-1813*).

He was one of the leading authors of the second volume of a seven book series on the Military History of the Netherlands, entitled *Military Power and the Dutch Republic. War, Trade and the Balance of Power in Europe 1648-1813*. Currently he is working on the next volume of this series, covering the 19th century.

## Abstract

**Title:** “The absence of coups d’état. The case of the Netherlands”

The Netherlands has no tradition of armed forces intervening in political affairs. In Dutch history we have plenty examples of revolts, wars, social unrests and revolutions but only one true coup d’état in the classical sense of the word, and that was over two centuries ago in 1798. Rather than over-analyzing this one meagre example from the Revolutionary Era, this paper focuses on the question why The Netherlands has had no military coups since. What is it that prevents the Dutch military from directly interfering with politics? Does it have to do with the embedding of the armed forces in the political system? Or maybe with the existing military culture of the country, with civil-military relations, or with something else completely? Perhaps the answers to these questions can even apply to other countries, but at the very least they can promote further discussion.



## Speaker

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**Claudia Reichl-Ham**

Austria 

Born in Vienna in 1968, history and translation (English/Spanish) studies, Dr. phil. at the University of Vienna in 1996 (history), postgraduate archival studies at the University of Vienna/ Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung (Master of Archival Studies).

Deputy department head of the Research Department, head of publications and library, of the Museum of Military History in Vienna.

Member of the military-history advisory panel of the Scientific Commission of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Defence.

Secretary General of the Austrian Commission of Military History, member of the Bibliographical Committee and financial audit team of the CIHM.

Fields of Research: military and political history from the 16th to the early 20th centuries, Austrian-Ottoman wars and relations, studies on the history of Central and South-Eastern Europe until WWI and on the history of the military chaplaincy in Austria.

Various publications and articles on the above-mentioned topics as well as translations of books of military history.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Sine nobis, de nobis – without us [they decided] about us’. The Kuruc movement under Francis II Rákóczi and its fight against the Habsburgs for the ‘liberation’ of Hungary”

After the reconquest and expulsion of the Turks, Hungary was reunited, but – as Hungarian historiography has passed on to this day – at the high price of arbitrary Habsburg rule. In 1687, the Hungarian Diet had to renounce the right to freely elect a king, and Habsburg rule became hereditary. The reconquest was financed mostly by Hungarian taxes, and the imperial army harassed the population. In the eyes of the Hungarians, their country was treated not as a liberated but as a conquered country.

In those days, the hopes of the Hungarians lay on the young nobleman Francis II Rákóczi, the richest magnate in Hungary at that time. The resistance tradition of his ancestors and the impressions and experiences of his first two decades of life undoubtedly had a formative influence on him and shaped his goals of fighting for the realization of an independent Hungary, but also for reforms and the modernization of Hungarian feudal society.

After attempts to regain the country’s independence through negotiations and agreements with the central government in Vienna had failed and the already tense situation had deteriorated further, members of the Hungarian nobility saw the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession as an opportunity to launch a military uprising against the Habsburgs. Francis Rákóczi took over the leadership of the dissatisfied, which soon encompassed all classes.

The lecture outlines the course of the rebellion and the fighting, which culminated in the coup d’état and deposition of the House of Habsburg in 1707, and deals with the question of whether and to what extent the rebels received support from foreign states. It also addresses the role of the Habsburg army in this conflict and the issue that officers of the Habsburg army participated in an uprising against the legitimate (?) ruler in the (supposed) interest of their country. Finally, it examines the reasons for the failure of the Kuruc movement and the consequences for Francis II Rákóczi and Hungary.

## Speaker



**Daniel Ayiotis**

Ireland 

2015-Present: Commandant; Director, The Military Archives,  
Irish Defence Forces HQ.

MA Archives and Records Management, University College  
Dublin.

BA Sociology and Politics, Philosophy, University of Galway.

HDip Leadership, Defence and Contemporary Strategy,  
Maynooth University



## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Role of the National Army in the Political Transition of Ireland, 1922-1924”

On 6 December 1921, the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed between Ireland and Great Britain, bringing a formal end to the War of Independence. Just over a month later, the Provisional Government was established to administer the twenty-six counties that would constitute the Irish Free State in the interregnum until its official establishment on 6 December 1922. The terms of the Treaty divided the country, as well as the Irish Republican Army (IRA) that had fought for its independence.

These circumstances necessitated the immediate formation of a professional, regular army and the first uniformed troops of the National Army appeared on Irish streets on 1 February 1922. From a modest start, with the formal outbreak of the Civil War between pro- and anti-Treaty factions on 28 June 1922, there came a need to expand the Army to a war footing, its size eventually exceeding 50,000 members.

While the Army was essential to ensuring the transition from colonial British to democratic Irish rule, (...) was rife with ill-discipline and once the Civil War was won the Minister for Defence and Commander-in-Chief, Richard Mulcahy, initiated large-scale demobilisation and restructuring. (...)

Resentment to all of this, as well as to the political direction of the Free State, came to a head in the Army Crisis of March 1924, where a cadre of officers loyal to General Michael Collins, the charismatic leader who was killed in an anti-Treaty IRA ambush in the early months of the Civil War, mutinied, demanding an end to demobilisation, a halt to prioritising men with previous professional military experience with the British Army for appointments over men with IRA service, and a return to Collins' policy of the Treaty simply being a 'stepping stone' to full independence and a united Ireland.

While the Army Crisis saw the forced resignations of the most senior generals, including Mulcahy, it did not destabilise the state. Rather, the aftermath of the Crisis resulted in the copper-fastening of the military as subordinate to the democratic will of the people as exercised through the elected government.

## Speaker



### **Daniel Estudante Protásio**

Portugal 

Daniel Estudante Protásio (b. Lisbon, 1972). Graduation degree in History by Universidade de Lisboa. Masters Degree in Contemporary History by Universidade de Coimbra. PHD in Contemporary Institutional and Political History by Universidade Nova de Lisboa. Post Doctoral degree in History by Universidade de Coimbra. Senior Archivist Technician, Historical Archive of Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa. Some published book titles:: Coração fiel aos pés de seu príncipe: estratégias de poder de validos, privados e favoritos luso-brasileiros (1807-1822), Lisbon, Chiado Books, 2024; José Liberato e a independência do Brasil: os textos do Campeão Português em Lisboa (1822-1823) [introductory study], Lema d'Origem Editora, 2022; Coração português, fidelidade realista: o ultra João António Rebocho (1795-1854), Lisbon, Chiado Books, 2021; Pensamento histórico e acção política do 2º Visconde de Santarém (1809-1855), 2016. Scientific review: João de Lancastre e Távora, Casa de Abrantes, crónicas de resistência. Apresentação de Rui Ramos. Prefácio de Carlos Bobone, Páginas e Letras, 2022.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Portugal’s first counter-revolutionary moment: Vilafrancada coup (1823). Major hypothesis for understanding what happened”

Even today, more than 2 centuries after Vilafrancada’s events, between the end of May and mid-June, 1823, there are more hypothesis than certainties about what the meaning and significance of the political facts were. Was Dom Miguel, the second male son of King John VI and Queen Carlota Joaquina, trying to send a military regiment to cross the border and join the insurgent troops of Count of Amarante, and by this way, gain momentum to strike back Lisbon’s liberal regime, maybe with French troops support? Who acted as the political brain behind the Portuguese prince, who was underage? His mother, the Queen, Carlota Joaquina, sister of Fernando VII of Spain? Because little attention has been given to the documented study of this subject, in recent years, this line of questioning can be useful to draw the state of the art.

With that in mind, authors began by presenting the multiple political factors that influence the political factions fighting for institutional control. Peninsular War; Oporto’s revolution of 24August, 1820; the semi-republican Portuguese 1822 Constitution; Brazilian Independence, in the same year; French military intervention in Spain (1823): these are the five major points considered vital to explain Portuguese historical context, preview to events.

Queen Carlota Joaquina, Prince Dom Miguel, and Count of Amarante are some of the principal and recurrent names, mentioned by historians about this chapter of Portuguese political history. They are supposed to be political, ideological masterminds, the brains behind counter-revolutionary events, between Vilafrancada (1823), Abrilada (1824) and later events. But that is easier said than done. Authors will try to distinguish what is fact from what is fiction and establish some consistent truths about what happened in Lisbon and in Vila Franca de Xira, in Springtime, 1823.



## Speaker



**Daniel Mata Roque**

Brazil 

Filmmaker and historian. Member of the Social Communication Department of the War College (ESG) of the Ministry of Defense (Brazil). PhD candidate in the Postgraduate Program in Nursing and Biosciences at the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (PPGENFBIO-UNIRIO - CAPES/Brazil Scholarship), BA in Cinema (UNESA 2016), MA in History (PPGH-UNIVERSO 2021), with a specialization in Political Science (UNYLEYA 2018) and MBA in Communication and Marketing in Digital Media (UNESA 2018).

Director of Pátria Filmes, second vice-president of the National Association of Veterans of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force (ANVFEB), member of the boards of the Institute of Geography and Military History of Brazil (IGHMB), of the Academy of Land Military History of Brazil - Rio de Janeiro Section (AHIMTB-RIO) and the Instituto Cultural D. Isabel I (IDII). He is the creator and director of MILITUM - Military History Film Festival.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Lieutenant Suarez: a female war veteran in the party politics of redemocratization in Brazil (1945-1947)”

The purpose of the presentation is to analyze the biographical trajectory of the Brazilian military nurse Maria da Conceição Suarez Greger and her entry into the political disputes of the 1940s. Suarez served as a lieutenant nurse during the Second World War as part of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, in 1944 and 1945, in the first group of military women in the country. Back in Brazil, she ran in 1947 for the position of councilor in the city of Curitiba, capital of the state of Paraná, in the south of Brazil. That year, the first municipal elections took place in Brazil in almost two decades, after fifteen years of the authoritarian and centralizing government of Getúlio Vargas, and the first after the institution of female suffrage in the country, in 1932. With a micro-historical approach, we analyzed the motivations that culminated in the participation of a military woman and war veteran in the political party dispute at that time of transition and democratic restart, in a scenario dominated by male politicians.

## Speaker

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**Daniela Şişcanu**

Romania 

Dr. Daniela Şişcanu is a senior scientific researcher at the Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History, Romanian Ministry of National Defense. She holds a master in Politics and Governance of European Integration and International Relations from National School of Political Sciences and Public Administration in Bucharest. Her PhD thesis focused the soviet Propaganda concerning Poland, Finland, Baltic Countries and Romania in the years 1939-1940 after the signing of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact.

She is the author of various studies and articles, published in Romania and abroad, on topics both concerning Romanian military history and current issues such as regional security, Romanian national security policy, analysis for the crises emerged in the former soviet states, etc.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Bessarabia’s Transition From Being a Part of Empire to National Independence. The Role of the Romanian Army in the Process of the Unification of Bessarabia With Romania, 1918”

TDuring World War I, the Russian Empire, which included Bessarabia, experienced significant internal turmoil, culminating in the Russian Revolution of 1917, which led to the dissolution the empire. Against this background of instability, the legislative body of Bessarabia, called Sfatul Țării (Country Council) declared the autonomy of Bessarabia on December 2, 1917, and subsequently, its independence on January 24, 1918.

Due to spread of anarchy and disturbances, generated by Bolshevik troops and other disorganized groups, in January 1918, the Romanian army was requested by Bessarabian authorities to enter the province in order to stabilize the situation and restore public order. The Romanian military presence created a secure environment for new political developments that ultimately led to the unification of Bessarabia with Romania, on March 27, 1918.

The military intervention of the Romanian army had a decisive impact on the success of the unification of Bessarabia with Romania – a fact that sparked controversy, scrutiny and interpretation. Historical narratives regarding these events can be complex and vary depending on political and ideological perspectives. Some interpretations emphasize the agency of the local population and their desire for reunification with Romania, while others focus on external influences and power dynamics.

The article aims at identifying the key points of the historical debates concerning the presence of the Romanian army in Bessarabia and its role in the process of its political transition and subsequent unification with Romania – debates caused by different interpretation of historical events, the legitimacy of political decisions made during that time, and the broader geopolitical context of the period.

## Speaker

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**David Alaric Searle**

Switzerland 

After receiving his PhD in 1998 at the Freie Universität Berlin, he was a research assistant at the Department of History at the LMU Munich from 1998 to 2001. After completing his habilitation in 2011 at Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität, he was Professor of Modern European History at the University of Salford from 2015 to 2023. Since 2023, he has been Senior Researcher and Head of the Research Department at the Bundeswehr Centre for Military History and Social Sciences. Since 2024, he has also been an honorary professor at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Potsdam.

His academic interests include German, British, Chinese and military history in the 19th and 20th centuries, global history and the history of military thought.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “Defeated But Still a Factor? The Role of the German Armed Forces in the Transition from War to Peace, 1919-1923”

On 11 November 1918, the German Armed Forces on the Western Front agreed to the Armistice proposed by the Entente, effectively ending the Great War. The Armistice agreed to had, in the first instance, a time limit of thirty-six days. The peace negotiations which followed began on 18 January 1919 in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles. Yet the transition to peace was a slow process, demonstrated by the fact that formal hostilities between the United States and Germany were not formally ended until 25 August 1921, and only ratified on 11 November 1921. The continued presence in various theatres of intact German divisions and units after 11 November 1918 played a significant part not only in the peace negotiations in Paris, but also in the general transition to peace after the ending of hostilities on the Western Front. On 6 January 1919, Allied officers estimated that 18 German divisions were still stationed in Russia and Poland. On 29 January 1918, a British general calculated that German units still possessed over a million rifles, 50,000 machine-guns and 12,000 artillery pieces, while an American general stated that the Germans still possessed 633 combat aircraft. Furthermore, in the period 1919-23 there all told 365 Freikorps units of varying size, composition and character. It is the case, therefore, that armed military units were a significant factor in revolution inside Germany, the transition from war to peace, internationally and domestically.

This paper seeks to consider the role of defeated German armed forces in the (imperfect) transition from war to peace, assessing the calculations of the Western Allies as to the influence of these armed units on attempts to create a new international order, to police the defeated country and to create guarantees to avoid a resurgence of German armed strength. Did Allied military leaders make miscalculations regarding the remaining military forces and combat capability? While the German military did not take power during the history of the Weimar Republic, their role needs to be reconsidered as a major factor in the imperfect peace settlement in Paris in 1919. (...)



## Speaker

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**David Brock Katz**

South Africa 

David Brock Katz obtained his B Com and B Acc degrees at the University of the Witwatersrand in the early 80s and thereafter practiced as a Chartered Accountant. After receiving his Master of Military Science (cum laude) in 2014, he qualified for a Doctor of Philosophy in Military Science in 2021 at Stellenbosch University.

He currently serves as an active member of the SANDF with the Andrew Mlageni Regiment and is a Research Fellow at Stellenbosch University in the Faculty of Military Science. David lectures at the Army, War and Defence Force Colleges and has published numerous papers in several academic journals. His book publications are South Africans Versus Rommel: The Untold Story of the Desert War in World War II (2019) and General Jan Smuts and His First World War in Africa 1914-1917 (2022). He has co-authored 20 Battles: Searching for a South African Way of War 1913-2013, which Jonathan Ball published in July 2023.

## Abstract

### **Title:** “The South African Military and Its Role in the South African Wars of Unification”

South African military forces, in various guises, have existed since the early days of colonisation and before. With every passing conflict, both internecine and against foreign powers, South Africa has become increasingly united, ultimately leading to a democratic dispensation in 1994. In each phase of these wars of unification, the military has played a fundamental and often dual role in protecting territorial integrity and/or acquiring new territory. However, the military’s primary task has often been providing a potent platform for internal stability for the government of the day. Interesting continuities and discontinuities come to light. This paper will highlight the South African military’s historical role—from the forming of the Union Defence Force in 1912 to the present day—as a force for unification, nation-building, internal stability, territorial defence and expansion, as well as its latest iteration, as a peacekeeper and peace enforcer in Africa.

## Speaker

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**David García Hernán**

Spain 

Professor of Modern History at the Carlos III University of Madrid. D. in this specialty from the Complutense University in 1992 and Corresponding Academic of the Royal Academy of History of Spain, he is the author of several research books on nobility and war published by prestigious publishers, such as “La nobleza en la España moderna” (Istmo, 1991) and “La cultura de la guerra y el teatro del Siglo de Oro” (Sílex, 2006), and of more than a hundred articles and chapters on these subjects that have been published in History and Literature journals in general.

He has been and is Principal Investigator of several competitive projects. He has also held teaching positions, such as Director of the Department of Humanities at the University Carlos III of Madrid, and research positions, such as Scientific Collaborator of the Institute of Naval History and Culture, and President of the Spanish Association of Military History (ASEHISMI), a position he currently holds.



## Abstract

**Title:** “The Enlightened Navy and the Origins of Spanish Liberalism”

The role of the navy and the Spanish sailors of the Enlightenment era, in relation to the political changes that were coming, has been little studied in comparison with its historical relevance. The men protagonists of this history, and the institution in general, played crucial roles in different orders, both indirectly in terms of the development of a new culture of service to the State and society, as well as in direct participation in the events.

(...)

Merit and competence were making their way with the application of empirical science as an unavoidable necessity of the new times, and now, training in mathematics, physics, geography, astronomy, etc. became essential for the commanders of the army, which opened up possibilities of participation in the core of the highest decisions that would have their social and political consequences, at the whim of the new national and international changes.

When there was a political alteration of great importance, such as the Abdications of Bayonne and the intervention of French forces in the Peninsula, the events created different political options. Some sailors remained faithful to the legality established in Bayonne, others opposed the French invaders, and others, moreover, took an active part, both ideologically and in the field of action with the work of political regime change that the Cortes of Cadiz of 1812 implied, with the appendix of the so-called liberal Triennium of 1820-1823. The result was that those changes would not have taken place, or at least they would have done so in a very different way, without the active participation of those sailors trained in the cultural and social universe of the Enlightenment.

## Speaker

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**Davide Borsani**

Italy 

Researcher in History of International Relations (Catholic University of Milan) and an Associate Research Fellow in Transatlantic Relations (Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)). He earned his PhD in Institutions and Politics at the Catholic University, where he is currently Lecturer in European Integration: History and Policies.

He is Academic Assistant to the President of the ICMH; member of the ICMH Bibliographic Committee; member of the Editorial Board of the International Journal of Military History and Historiography, and editorial Secretary of the Italian journal "Quaderni di Scienze Politiche" based in Milan. He also collaborates with the Italian Navy magazine "Rivista Marittima". He has published books and contributed for Italian and international think tanks, institutes and journals, and co-edited international volumes. His latest book is: Air power and disarmament. The Italian Royal Air Force and the diplomacy of the "determining weight", 1929-1932 (in Italian), published in 2023 by the Italian Air Force Publishing House.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Path to Rehabilitation. The Italian Navy’s Role in the Aftermath of World War II”

The paper examines Italy’s post-World War II attempt to transition from being treated as an enemy to becoming an active participant in the international community alongside the victorious Allied powers, primarily the United States. During the 1946 peace treaty negotiations, despite its co-belligerent status since 1943, Italy faced challenges as it was largely perceived as a defeated enemy. Italy’s primary objective was to shift from this status to that of a fully rehabilitated nation, aspiring to join the United Nations and contribute to global peace and security.

A crucial aspect of this attempt was the political role of the Italian military, which sought to convince the Allied powers to accept Italy’s proposed diplomatic position. In particular, the Italian Navy played an important role during the peace negotiations by presenting key documents. (...)

The Navy’s strategic arguments aimed to facilitate Italy’s political reintegration into the global order in an equal and dignified manner, emphasizing its readiness to contribute constructively to international stability, mainly in the Mediterranean. However, these attempts failed as Italy had to sign a punitive peace treaty. Only the Cold War and the signing of the Treaty of Washington in 1949 opened a new phase, initiating Italy’s rehabilitation.

Thus, the paper will concentrate on how the Italian Navy supported the political efforts of Italian diplomacy after the Second World War, providing a naval perspective on Italy’s attempts to redefine its international role. It also illustrates Italy’s determined push to become a respected member of the United Nations and an active player in maintaining international peace and security, with a focus on the maritime dimension.



## Speaker



**Derck. Ch. Engelberts**

Switzerland 

Dr. ès sciences humaines et sociales, Université de Neuchâtel.  
- 2006-2016 - professeur d'histoire, géographie, d'histoire et de géographie au Lycée Jean-Piaget  
- 2004-2011, associé de Gilles Attinger dans l'entreprise « Editions Attinger SA », poste de direction.  
- 1994-2004 - professeur de branches littéraires (histoire, géographie) au Collège du Valde-Travers.  
- 2003-2004, président du colloque cantonal histoire.  
- 1988-1992 - assistant auprès de l'Institut d'histoire de la faculté des lettres de l'Université de Neuchâtel  
- boursier du Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique pour une année à Paris,  
1993-1994, recherches en histoire sur l'occupation française en Suisse.  
- 1982-1992 - assistant scientifique auprès de la Bibliothèque militaire fédérale et Service historique.  
- 1985 - 1999 - secrétaire général et rédacteur scientifique du Comité de bibliographie de la Commission internationale d'histoire militaire.

## Abstract

### **Title:** “Révolution(s) Helvétique(s) et Forces Armées Françaises en 1798: Une Situation Atypique”

L'année 1798 représente pour le Louable Corps helvétique la fin de l'Ancien Régime.

La Confédération réunissant 13 Etats-cantons souverains disparaît pour laisser place à une République helvétique « une et indivisible » sur le modèle de la constitution de l'an III ayant institué le Directoire en France.

La disparition des Anciens Régimes en Suisse est liée à la politique expansionniste de la France qui établit sur ses frontières de Républiques-soeurs en faisant usage des forces armées françaises. C'est aussi le cas en Suisse mais d'une manière plutôt atypique.

La majorité des anciens cantons abolit son Ancien Régime de manière autonome et sans la moindre intervention militaire.

Dans d'autres cas, la présence des armées françaises sur les frontières a suffi à provoquer le changement de régime.

Dans un cas de figure encore différent, c'est l'intervention militaire française directe qui a imposé la chute de l'Ancien Régime.

C'est surtout dans la première phase de stabilisation du nouveau régime que « l'Armée française en Helvétie » joue un rôle central, crucial puisque c'est la seule force militaire dont peut disposer un gouvernement helvétique créé ex nihilo, dépourvu de toute administration centrale antérieure, en particulier militaire.

C'est ce particularisme que se propose de présenter ma communication: une intervention militaire variable au moment même du changement de régime qui devient vitale pour en assurer la survie. L'ensemble de ces événements est à intégrer dans le contexte des négociations de Rastatt et de la préparation française sur ses frontières orientales face à une probable nouvelle coalition antifranaise en formation.

## Speaker

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**Dermot Rooney**

United Kingdom 

Military psychologist and operational researcher with 30 years experience, and now a historian too. Dermot has worked for the UK Ministry of Defence and NATO contracts, with his focus on tactical psychology (what soldiers do to make the enemy run, hide and surrender), command systems (the human, organisational and technical means to support decision-making and leadership), collective training and simulation. Dermot has a BSc in psychology, MSc in operational research and in 2023 was awarded a PhD in Defence Studies (military history) from King's College London. He is the author of 50 journal articles and defence reports and was once tricked into becoming a paratrooper so he could 'understand fear'. Under the pseudonym "Leo Murray", Dermot was lead author of *Brains & Bullets: How Psychology Wins Wars* (also released and much cheaper as *War Games*) and his thesis *Slog or Swan: British Army Effectiveness in Operation Veritable (February-March 1944)* is due for release by Helion in 2024.



## Abstract

### Title: “Veritable 1945: New Methods For Tactical Historical Analysis”

The debate on British Army effectiveness has tended to focus on a culmination in the Northwest Europe Campaign in 1944 and used top-down assessment of armies and corps. Because of their broad scope and measurement scale, these studies have become fixated on ill-defined conceptions of leadership, morale, and national or organisational culture while rarely taking time to examine the close combat that determines effectiveness. This paper summarises methods used for the author’s PhD project that examined 60 of the battalion group battles in 30 Corps during Operation Veritable (8th February to 10th March 1945). The project used a “nearly-bottom-up” approach based on cross referencing unit war diaries and communication logs from across formations to map the flow of battles. A version of root cause analysis was then applied to identify the factors that had the greatest impact on tactical success and failure.

By linking the most salient factors in tactical battles, the work uncovers limitations in the core narrative of Operation Veritable and in the British Army effectiveness debate. The work identifies weaknesses in British planning, use of artillery, tactical logistics, command systems, and inter-arm cooperation that undermined the ability to conduct manoeuvre warfare. Rather than a problem based in culture, morale, or leadership, this is shown to be a function of more tangible and correctable aspects of force design; problems that are still manifest in armies today. In 30 Corps in 1945, these problems compounded to make British formations too centralized and too heavy to transition between operational phases smoothly and placed unnecessarily heavy demands on soldiers. However, despite the failure of the 30 Corps plan, whenever force design problems were minimised, British soldiers and leaders consistently defeated the Wehrmacht.

## Speaker



**Dimitar Minchev**

Bulgaria 

Colonel (R) Dimitar Minchev is Associate Professor in Military History. He has three volumes, concerning the Macedonian Question - an important part of Bulgarian history. He has been Chief of the Bulgarian Military History Institute. For long years he has been President of the Bulgarian National Commission of Military History, member ICMH. During his Presidency of this same Commission he appeared to be initiator of organizing four Annual Congresses of the ICMH!

## Abstract

### Title: "The 9th Of June 1923 Coup D'etat In Bulgaria"

On June 9th, 1923 Bulgaria awoke with a new government. It came to power after a coup d'etat, and after the elimination of the results of the June uprising of the Agricultural Union. This was intended to be a conflict between all participants, who carried on their back the losses from the three Balkan wars between 1912-1918, and from the consequent national catastrophe. The cause of these events is far before 1923.

On the eve of Bulgarian entry in the WWI only two parties opposed entry in the conflict - the Agrarian Party, headed by Alexander Stambolijski and the Communist Party. When the soldiers began revolting in September 1918, the Government of Alexander Malinov released from the prison the Agrarian Party leaders in order to prevent an uprising. Thus the country withdrew from the war in a deep crisis and the man, who overcame this crisis was Alexander Stambolijski. He was the only person, who was in a position to sign the Peace Treaty in Neuilly. And he was the one who was killed in the coup d'etat in June, 1923.



## Speaker



**Dominique Andrey**

Switzerland 

Dominique Andrey is a retired Lieutenant General. He graduated as a civil engineer and holds a doctorate in technical sciences. As a career officer, he held various command, staff and training positions. In his last 10 years of service, he was Commander of the Land Forces, Deputy Chief of the Armed Forces and finally Senior Military Advisor to the Minister of Defence. He retired in 2018. He is president of the ASHSM-SVMM (Swiss Association for Military History and Military Sciences), the society that serves as the national commission for military history and thus represents Switzerland in the ICMH.

## Abstract

### **Title:** “Influences du Système de Milice Sur la Création de la Suisse Moderne”

Dès 1815, après la période napoléonienne, la Confédération suisse est reconnue indépendante et neutre par les Puissances signataires du Traité de Vienne. Mais, de facto, elle reste une association de petits états – les Cantons – largement autonomes, jaloux de leurs prérogatives et liés seulement par des alliances défensives au sein d’une frontière commune.

Ces Cantons possèdent chacun une force armée plus ou moins importante, sous la forme d’une milice organisée, équipée et entraînée, mais mise sur pied seulement en cas de besoin. Ces troupes et leurs cadres sont donc constitués de citoyens ayant d’autres activités et responsabilités dans la société civile.

Toutefois, les Cantons délèguent à l’échelon national quelques officiers pour constituer un « état-major fédéral » à même de coordonner les éventuels engagements militaires communs. Ce sont donc des officiers de milice qui occupent aussi bien des fonctions civiles voire politiques dans leur Canton que militaires à l’échelon fédéral, où ils peuvent échanger des idées avec leurs homologues et développer une vision commune.

La présente contribution se propose de montrer comment l’intersection de ces multiples rôles a constitué une forme de creuset pour un état central plus fort et plus structurant, un facteur de compréhension mutuelle lors de la brève guerre civile de 1847, et un réservoir de cadres politiques pour la nouvelle structure de l’état fédéral qui en découla dès 1848.

On présentera ainsi une explication des organisations politiques et militaires et de leur évolution, l’influence parfois inattendue jouée par ce système de milice, de même que la carrière typique de certains personnages marquants de cette époque 1815 – 1860.

## Speaker

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**Enrico Magnani**

Italy 

2018 - PhD in History of Europe (The forgotten peacekeepers. The United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (1947-1952) and the military observers of the Balkan Sub-Commission (1952-1954)), 1st University of Rome 'Sapienza', Rome Italy;  
1988 - Master in International Nuclear Law (The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty I), Institute of European Post Graduated Studies 'Alcide De Gasperi', Rome, Italy;  
1986 - Degree in History of International Relations (NATO in Central Europe 1949-1956), 1st University of Rome 'Sapienza', Rome, Italy;

### Professional experiences

2024 – Mentor, United Nations Secretariat;  
2023 – Consultant, United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services - Inspection and Evaluation Division (UN OIOS-IED), United Nations Secretariat, New York;  
1998-2022 UN Mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO) Laayoune, Information Officer



## Abstract

**Title:** “The UN mission in Namibia, the Success of the Transition”


In the conceptualization of UN missions, transition applies to some specific cases in the broader framework of peace and stability operations, such as decolonization or, indeed, the transition from one political system to another. From this perspective, the mission in Namibia (UNTAG – UN Transition Assistance Group) can be assimilated to the missions in the former Spanish Sahara (MINURSO), Cambodia (UNAMIC/UNTAC), Central America (MINUGUA, ONUVEN, ONUCA/ONUSAL), Mozambique (ONUMOZ) and Angola (UNAVEM I, II, UNOA), Eritrea (UNOVER), and South Africa (UNOMSA). It is useful to recall that among those were some of an exclusively civilian natures, like the ones in Nicaragua and South Africa, tasked to supervise free and fair elections, as cornerstone marking the transition from one political system to another. All these missions have had different results, but one is still in existence since 1991, the MINURSO, underlining the failure of its original objectives, while the UNTAG, due to the speed of its execution and the results obtained, can be cited as a complete success and guaranteed a smooth transition.

## Speaker

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### **Faisal Al-Mandoos Al-Balooshi**

United Arab Emirates 

Major - UAE armed forces

Head of Military History Department in the Military Museum and History, UAE.

Field Military historian.

Member of UAE Armed Forces National Military History Commission.

Became an officer in 2013 UAE armed forces.

Ph.D. in The Philosophy of Military History from Mawtah University, Jordan (2017)

Head of the Military History Division at the Military History Center at the Ministry of Defence (2022)

## Abstract

**Title:** “The UAE Armed Forces and their Humanitarian Role During Crises (Turkey and Syria Kuwait,,Somalia, Libya Kosovo)”

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the roles of the UAE Armed Forces in the provision of international humanitarian services.

In this paper topic will talk about:

1. UAE government directives in sending humanitarian aid.
2. The importance of the role of the armed forces in humanitarian roles.
3. Employing military field hospitals in the service of civil society in times of crisis.
4. Cooperation between the armed forces and local charitable institutions (Red Crescent).
5. Examples of the role of the UAE armed forces in providing civilian aid.
6. The bottom line.

The researcher relies on original sources through access to official documents, historical books, official newspapers, magazines and oral interviews documented after the crisis.

The researcher would draw lessons learned, recommendations and come up with a summary in his paper, which will be positively and usefully reflected at the Lisbon 2024 conference.



## Speaker

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**Flavio Carbone**

Italy 

Flavio Carbone is Lieutenant Colonel of Italian Carabinieri. He started his military career attending the Military school of Naples "Nunziatella", 197th class. After the competition, he attended the Military Academy in Modena as cadet of the 169th class "Orgoglio". Promoted Carabinieri officer he worked in the territorial, training and central branches of the Corps. He had difference professional experience abroad.

Ph.D. in Contemporary History. Ph. D. In Archival Sciences, he published 8 books (3 as editor) and more the 100 essays, articles and contribution in national and international congresses.

Currently he is Editor-in-chief of the scientific review mainly in law called "Rassegna dell'Arma dei Carabinieri", based in Rome and hosted in the Carabinieri Officers College.

He deals the podcast "Storia dei Carabinieri", in Italian, with the aim to help citizens to discover the History of Italian Carabinieri.

## Abstract

**Title:** “The Fall of Fascism: When the Carabinieri Arrested the Duce on 25 July 1943”

The Allied landing in Sicily (10 July 1943) was one of the crucial events that conducted to the fall of Mussolini. On 19 July 1943, for the first time in the history of Rome, Allied bombardiers dropped their bomb load of death to the capital of the Italian kingdom. More than 1.500 people died at the end of the day and 11.000 remained wounded. The Carabinieri Commanding General and his Chief of Staff died as well. During the night between 24 and 25 July, the Gran Consiglio del Fascismo (the Great council of fascism) voted against Mussolini and his idea to continue the war. A change of power was in the air. Mussolini went to the king to discuss the situation, but Victor Emmanuel III spoke briefly with him and then dismissed the former duce. Going out the residency of the king (Villa Savoia), three Carabinieri officers led Mussolini to an ambulance with four armed NCOs to escort him in a safe and secure area: he was “arrested”. The so-called “arrest” and custody of Mussolini was held primarily by the Carabinieri and in a second time with the presence of a small contingent of national Police (Corpo delle Guardie di Pubblica Sicurezza), under the orders of a Commissioner coming from the Interior Ministry. On 12 September, the Nazis liberated him from the last place where he was under surveillance, the Hotel in Campo Imperatore, on top of a mountain in Abruzzo.

## Speaker

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**Frederic L Borch**

United States of America 

Fred L. Borch is a historian, lawyer, and soldier by profession. He has law degrees from the University of North Carolina (J.D.), the University of Brussels (Belgium) (LL.M., International & Comparative Law), and The Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, Virginia (LL.M., Military Law). He has history degrees from Davidson College (A.B.), the University of Virginia (M.A.) and Norwich University (M.A.). Fred also earned an M.A. in National Security Strategy from the Naval War College.

Fred is the author of 10 books and more than 200 articles on legal and non-legal topics, including: Judge Advocates in Combat: Army Lawyers in Military Operations from Vietnam to Haiti 1958-1995; Judge Advocates in Vietnam: Army Lawyers in Southeast Asia 1958-1975; and Military Trials of War Criminals in the Netherlands East Indies 1948-1949.

He has been a USCMH member since 2010 and has attended ICMH congresses in Brazil, Bulgaria, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, and Turkey.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “The U.S. Army & Reconstruction: Changing the Established Power Structure in the Former Confederate States (1865-1877)”

The period following the American Civil War was one of the most controversial eras in U.S. history, and it was very much a revolution that overturned the “established power” in the South—as newly freed Black Americans responded to the truly radical changes unleashed by the end of slavery.

Central to this reconfiguring of the South’s traditional power structure—the so-called Reconstruction of the defeated states of the Confederacy—was the U.S. Army. Its occupation of the South was a major component of the Radical Republicans in the U.S. Congress to attempt to dramatically limit the power of White planters, merchants and small farmers in the former slave states and increase the political power of Black people in the South. Perhaps more importantly, the Army was key to enforcing Federal justice in the South, and protecting voting rights in the former Confederacy.

The Union Army was an army of liberation between 1863 and 1865, as the arrival of the Federals spelled havoc for the slave regime of the Confederacy. After the Army occupied the former Confederate states, it forced the existing White power structure of these states to extend the rights now guaranteed to Black people by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The Army’s mission, at least in part, was to ensure equal treatment by the courts and civil and criminal law for all Black people.

While Reconstruction—and the Army’s role in it—ultimately failed, the Army did change the established power structure in the Southern States between 1865 and 1877.

## Speaker

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**Fu Shuanglong**

People's Republic of China 

Fu Shuanglong has a doctorate in military history. He is a professional and technical colonel and associate researcher at the Academy of Military Sciences of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He is mainly engaged in the research of the military history of the People's Republic of China, with a focus on the research of the history of war and military construction. In addition, he also focuses on conducting in-depth research on the history of international relations during the Cold War and the influence of military geography on war history. He has completed more than 30 research projects and published more than 20 papers.

## Abstract

### **Title:** “The City Under Military Control After and Before the Founding of the People’s Republic of China”

The founding of the People’s Republic of China was a ground-breaking event on the ancient soil of China in modern history. Facing severe challenges both at home and abroad, as well as social turmoil, the Communist Party transitioned from seizing power to achieving initial victory during this sensitive and complex historical period. To ensure a smooth transfer of power, rapidly restore order, and prevent further chaos, the Communist Party imposed military control became a key instrument ensuring national security and regime stability during this period.

The development of military control, from its inception to establishment and maturity, was based on extensive experience. Starting from the later phase of the Liberation War, the People’s Liberation Army continuously liberated major cities previously occupied by the KMT. Confronted with an unfamiliar urban environment, it was no longer appropriate to continue using the methods established for rural revolutionary bases. In the absence of a mature urban management system, military control was proposed and widely implemented across the nation. Although it exhibited some distinct characteristics at different stages and in various regions, it generally accomplished the tasks of taking over and transforming the management of cities. With the successful convening of the People’s Congresses at all levels, which represented the people’s democratic regime, military control subsequently withdrew from the historical stage.



## Speaker

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**Georg Frerks**

Netherlands 

Prof. Georg Frerks held the chair of Conflict Prevention and Conflict Management at Utrecht University and the chair of International Security Studies at the Netherlands Defence Academy till his retirement in 2021. Till mid 2014 he also held the chair of Disaster Studies at Wageningen University, the Netherlands. Frerks served for nearly twenty years in the Dutch Foreign Service both at headquarters and abroad. He also was head of the Conflict Research Unit of the Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael' in the Hague.

Frerks focuses on conflict and conflict management as well as on international and national conflict-related policies and interventions, and the international security architecture. During his period at Wageningen University he has worked on natural and man-made disasters and humanitarian emergencies. Recently he has worked on rebel governance especially by the LTTE in Sri Lanka. Frerks has (co-)authored or (co-)edited 25 academic books, over 120 journal articles and book chapters, and 90 policy reports and monographs in his field of expertise.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Manifestations and socio-economic and political determinants of military coups. An exploratory analysis)”

This paper starts with the observation that as of recent we witness a resurgence or even a ‘pandemic’ of military coups d’état around the world. After defining the notion of coup d’état and offering a preliminary typology the paper sets out to explore possible socio-economic and political determinants of (the growth of) military coups d’état on the basis of a perusal of selected academic and policy literature.

In its explanation of the causes underlying military coups, the paper will focus on domestic political conditions, such as the prevalence of coups in the past, state fragility, misrule and corruption, and the lack or decline of legitimacy of the political leadership, elite power struggles and the disappointing results of young democracies. The paper also looks into colonial history, the nature of the armed forces and militarization of societies, national and regional insecurity, and pathologies of presidential rule. In addition, economic crises and economic decline are also mentioned as a factors leading to coups.

By way of conclusion the paper ventures into an analysis of major coup outcomes and the question whether and how coups can be prevented or managed. Here the issue of domestic or international support or censure and the application of sanctions is of relevance, as well as the nature of post-coup (transitional) arrangements. The arguments in this paper will be illustrated by historical and contemporary examples.

## Speaker

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**Gianluca Pastori**

Italy 

Gianluca Pastori, Ph.D., is Associate professor, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy. On the Milano campus, he teaches International History and History of the Political Relations between North America and Europe; on the Brescia campus, he teaches History of International Relations and Institutions.

He collaborates with several public and private research structures, such as the Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale in Milano, where he teaches History of International Relations in the post-grad Master in Diplomacy, and the Historical Office of the Italian General Staff. He has been a member of the Italian delegation to the CIHM congress since 2008.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Between High Politics and Public Order. The Italian Army and its Men in the ‘Turn-Of-The-Century Crisis’, 1896-1901”

1. For the young Kingdom of Italy, the period between the end of the long Crispi cabinet (March 10, 1896) and the establishment of the Zanardelli cabinet (February 15, 1901) was especially difficult. In these years, the downfall of the Sicilian statesman and the strengthening of the Socialist party led to deep political instability and violent social tensions, partly linked to the persistence of the country’s ‘structural problems, partly to the onset of the industrialization process, which affected Italy’s economic system highlighting its limits and fragility. The popular uprisings of 1898 and the assassination of King Umberto I on July 29, 1900, were the most critical turning points in a period of widespread violence.
2. Against this backdrop, the armed forces – especially the army – played a central role, both as an organization and as individuals. As a ‘bulwark of law and order’, the army was actively engaged in repressing the uprisings in different parts of the Peninsula. The nationwide recruitment (which led to highly heterogeneous units in terms of personnel’s origin) and the frequent rotation of troops in their stations favoured its deployment in discharging public order functions. The conservatism of the officer corps (especially at the higher levels), which often bordered on openly reactionary attitudes, made it easier to play a role, of which the action of General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris in Milan in May 1898 is just one example.
3. However, the military did not play only a repressive function. Due to its ties with the Crown, the army provided key figures to manage the ‘turn-of-the-century crisis’, such as General Luigi Pelloux, who became President of the Council of Ministers soon after the Milan events. These figures often fought a ‘rearguard battle’ against the ongoing transformations, an attitude that part of the political world shared. Despite this character, the long phase of the ‘King’s governments’ (together with the two Pelloux cabinets, those led by the President of the Senate, Giuseppe Saracco) was an essential step toward the early twentieth century political balance and the final decline of the forces which had led the Risorgimento.

## Speaker

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**I Wayan Agus Apriana**

Indonesia



Lieutenant Commander of Indonesian Navy.

He was born in Denpasar Bali on April 9th 1984. He was scholar graduated from English Department Faculty of Letters Udayana University. He followed the TNI Carrier Officer Education at Military Academy on Magelang Central Java and graduated with the rank of Ensign in 2007.

TNI Historian (2010-2012) History Center of TNI in Jakarta from 2010 till 2012

Recently he has duty as Head of Collection Division at Satriamandala Museum.

He participated in the 38th ICMH Congress in Sofia (Bulgaria) in 2012, the 39th International ICMH Congress in Turin (Italy) in 2013, and the 43rd ICMH Congress in Douala (Cameroon) in 2017.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Role of Indonesian Military in Supporting Government Transition from New Era to Reform Era in 1998”

Indonesia experienced a regime transition from President Soeharto’s leadership, known as New Era to Reform Era in 1998. The transition began with monetary crisis that hit Indonesia’s macro economy in 1997. This crisis could not be resolved by the government and transformed into complex multidimensional crisis encompassing politic, economy, social, and security. At the beginning of 1998, the public and students began to make demonstrations demanding President Soeharto’s resignation. Several demonstrations turned into riots causing significant damages and fatalities. Finally, on May 21, 1998, President Soeharto resigned from his position. This moment was considered the end of New Era and the beginning of Reform Era.

The role of military during this transition consisted of functional and internal roles. During various mass demonstrations, the soldiers were deployed to support police in securing situation and governmental vital objects. Although clashes often occurred due to uncontrollable mass actions, the military continued to strive guarding public and national safety. The internal role of military, which also becoming public demand at that time was agenda of Military’s Internal Reform. The military was urged to abolish Dwifungsi ABRI (the Military’s Dual Functions) that had persisted during New Era. The Military’s Dual Functions was political concept/doctrine that positioned military as both defense and socio-political forces within the government. Historically, Military’s Dual Functions was existed due to military’s socio-political power that had been ingrained since its establishment and was tangibly accepted by the public as necessary for the nation’s continuity. Over time, this doctrine concretely implemented by the involvement of military in political system, becoming component of political party strength, becoming member of Parliament, becoming official on central or regional administration, as well as business and economic positions. The extensive scope of Military’s Dual Functions led to perceptions that military had become an instrument of New Era’s government and sidelining civilian role. This issue was a major public demand towards the military during Reform Era.



## Speaker

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**Ion Rîșnoveanu**

Romania 

Born on August 21, 1971, Constantza, Romania

2007 – Ph.D. in historical sciences, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University Jassy

2001 - master’s degree graduate, Bucharest University

1997 - bachelor’s degree, “Ovidius” University, Constantza

Courses and specializations:

2012 - expert of the Ministry of Culture

2007 – specialist of museography

Professional activity:

2018-2024 - scientific researcher at the „King Ferdinand I” National Military Museum

2016-2018 - expert at the Romanian National Military Archives

2005-2016 - specialist of museography at National Museum of the Romanian Navy

1997-2005 – history teacher

## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Role of The Military Personnel in Bringing The Future King Carol II In Romania On 6th June 1930”

In 1926, the Romanian Parliament voted a law through which Crown Prince Carol, the eldest son of King Ferdinand I, lost this status, upon his request. Thus, Mihai, the only son of Carol and the King’s grandchild, became Crown Prince.

In 1927, King Ferdinand I died and Mihai became King. However, he could not be crowned as he was underage. In these conditions, Romania was led by a regency formed of three members.

The world economical crisis, which started in 1929, affected Romania as well, a reason for which there was a state of discontent within the Romanian society, in general, and the Army, especially.

Upon this, within the Romanian Royal Army a strong opinion began to develop which wanted to bring Carol as king of Romania.

On 6th June 1930, with the support of the 2nd Aviation Group stationed in Cluj, as well as the 2nd and 9th Rifles Regiments, both stationed in Bucharest, Carol returned to Romania. After two days of negotiations, on the 8th June 1930, Carol was proclaimed King of Romania, with a strong support from the Romanian Royal Army.

## Speaker



**Israel Blajberg**

Brazil



Electronics Engineer, National School of Engineering of the University of Brazil, class of 1968

Engineer at the National Bank for Economic and Social Development BNDES from 1975 to 2011. Part-time professor at the Schools of Engineering at UFF and UFRJ, 1969 to 2015.

Currently President of AHIMTB/RIO, Vice-President of the House of FEB - Brazilian Expeditionary Force, President of the Board of Directors of the Polytechnic Alumni Association - A3P and Director of Social Communication - IGHMB.

Graduated from the National War School (Escola Superior de Guerra) in 2004 - CAEPE Course of Higher Studies in Politics and Strategy and 2007 - CLMN Course in Logistics and National Mobilization. Full Member and Emeritus of the Institute of Geography and Military History of Brazil - IGHMB, Chair 79 – Faculty Member of Associated Researchers at CEPHiMEx - Center for Research and Military History of the Army. Author of books, articles and presentations on Military History



## Abstract

### **Title:** “Findings on Genealogy of Fonseca Family and the Role of Marshal Deodoro in the Fall of Monarchy in Brazil, 1889”

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca was the only military leader capable of raising his sword against the Empire. The fall of the Monarchy, with the consequent Proclamation of the Republic, was achieved thanks to the military intervention led by the bravery and courage of Marshal Deodoro, when he entered the Army Headquarters on the historic 15th of November 1889. It was the response to the incapacity of the monarchy in meeting the interests and demands of the Brazilian Society.

This work examines the New Christian ancestry of Marechal Deodoro, through paternal lineage, from his father Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Mendes da Fonseca, whose seven sons were known as the Maccabees, for having fought in the Paraguayan War, and his mother Dona Rosa da Fonseca, herself, as “The Maccabean”. Da Rosa was recently designated Patron of the Military Family.

The FONSECAS, like so many northeastern families, descended from New Christians, who immigrated from Portugal to the then colony of Brazil. There may even be a possible kinship between the Fonseca Family and the first rabbi in Brazil, Isaac Aboab da Fonseca, according to Walter Fonseca in his book “A family and a story” (1982).

## Speaker



**Jean-Marc Hochstrasser**

Switzerland 

Diplômé en histoire et en sciences politiques de l'université de Zurich.

Activité d'enseignement à différents niveaux, du gymnase à aujourd'hui dans des hautes écoles spécialisées.

Aujourd'hui, bibliothécaire en chef de l'Académie militaire, qui fait partie de la formation supérieure des cadres de l'Armée suisse.

Colonel retraité des Forces aériennes suisses.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Influence réciproque des événements politiques dans les pays où se trouvaient des régiments suisses et effets des changements de circonstances dans ces troupes”

Avec la Révolution française, la Suisse connaît pour la première fois le licenciement de régiments suisses capitulés, non plus pour des raisons économiques, mais pour des raisons politiques. Alors que jusqu'à présent, les régiments suisses recrutés pour les campagnes étaient licenciés à la fin de celles-ci afin de réduire les dépenses de l'Etat, des raisons politiques commencent à jouer un rôle important dans la création ou le licenciement de ces régiments.

Ainsi, l'Assemblée nationale française fraîchement constituée renvoya les onze régiments suisses dans leurs foyers et seul le régiment de la Garde, la seule troupe directement subordonnée au roi, put défendre alors le roi Louis XVI lors de l'assaut des Tuileries le 10 août 1792, avec les conséquences désastreuses que l'on connaît. Par conséquent, plus aucun mercenaire suisse ne servit en France. Après cette première fin du service de mercenaires suisses en France, le consul Bonaparte voulut faire appel à la puissance militaire de la Suisse en faisant à nouveau former des régiments suisses. La Suisse dut alors s'engager à mettre à sa disposition 16'000 puis 12'000 soldats pour ses campagnes militaires. Ces troupes ont été engagées entre autres en Espagne, où elles ont rencontré les régiments suisses espagnols. Une situation politiquement délicate pour tous les Suisses impliqués.

(...)

Le licenciement des régiments napolitains met fin à des siècles d'histoire en matière de mercenaires suisses, puisque depuis cette date, il est interdit aux Suisses de servir dans des armées étrangères, à l'exception de la Garde suisse pontificale.



## Speaker



**Jesse Pyles**

United States of America



Doctor of Philosophy in History – Florida State University (2015)

Master of Arts in History – University of North Texas (2012)

Bachelor of Arts in History – University of Montana (2010)

Bachelor of Science in Information Systems – Post University  
(2004)

## Abstract

### **Title:** “Duplicity and Ambivalence: British Officials and Officers Reactions to First Republic Coups”

On 1 February 1908, two men shot and killed King Carlos and his heir, Luís Filipe. The Regicide provoked international outrage and was denounced as an act of savagery. The assassination particularly stirred British ire and the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance’s veiled elements are the likely reason why.

Prince Manuel was proclaimed king, and he ruled an increasingly chaotic nation for two and a half years. On the evening of 3 October 1910, republican leaders staged a coup in Lisbon that overthrew the monarchy. They proclaimed the First Portuguese Republic on 5 October, and Manuel II went into exile.

Considerable evidence suggests that British officials feared that as a republic, Portuguese officials would assert Portugal’s interests over Britain’s. The British government waited nearly a year to recognize the new government and relations between the allies remained tenuous until the outbreak of the Great War rapidly increased their collaboration.

In December 1917, a military coup led by Sidónio Pais—a reserve army major—overthrew the government. Rumors that Sidónio was a German sympathizer circulated widely but were unfounded. Compared to British reactions to the regicide and the establishment of the republic, reactions to Sidónio’s coup seem ambivalent.

This paper addresses British officials and officers’ different reactions to the regicide, the coup that overthrew the monarchy, and Sidónio’s coup that overthrew the government. It also asks questions regarding the alignment of their perceptions about these events. British reactions certainly bore upon the long-standing Alliance. This paper sheds light on how, and why.

## Speaker

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**Joana de Matos Tornada**

Portugal 

Graduated in History, via the educational branch, at the Faculty of Arts of University of Coimbra, in 2004.

At the same institution, Master's degree in Contemporary History, having also taken part in the master's degree The Twisted Road to Democracy, in partnership with the University of Uppsala, Sweden. Since 2008, collaborated with the group of historians of Caldas da Rainha, called PH-Historical Heritage, in the promotion of local history in various initiatives. Over the years, produced several academic works dedicated to local history. In 2009, published her master's thesis entitled "On the Eve of Democracy in Portugal – The Caldas Coup of March 16, 1974". Professionally, in the first years of her career, was a trainer and mediator of various professional courses and also as a History teacher at a public school. Since 2014, works at St. Dominic's International School, IB curriculum, as a teacher of disciplines of Humanities, History, Global Politics and Theory of Knowledge.



## Abstract

**Title:** “16th March 1974 - a coup that wasn’t a coup on the eve of the Portuguese Democratic Revolution according to its Investigation Process”

The appearance of the Investigation Process about the events of March 16, 1974 is a historic moment to critically question the relevance of the 1974 Caldas Coup in the seizure of power on April 25, 1974. Historical archives are fundamental to the organization and construction of historical truth. This process, written in March 1974, shows the knowledge of the Movement and of the military’s contestation by the military hierarchy. Its analysis allows us to go beyond its military purpose and understand the role of the regime’s military and those involved in the Caldas Coup of March 16, 1974 in the deconstruction of the oldest dictatorial regime in Europe.

(...)

Meanwhile, the Process raises many questions about what role the military played in the seizure of power in April 1974 and about the non-traditional nature of the failed military coup in Caldas of 1974. Who was the drafter and responsible for this process? Who gave the order for its execution? What role did the bystanders play? Is there a more important narrative? Who reveals more - who participated or who witnessed? The process of military intervention is told here by its participants (the military), by the way they count and do not count, at a key moment in the construction of a conspiratorial movement, by their pluralism and their ability to unveil this historical event. History needs time (Taur Matan Ruak) to understand complex relationships and obtain credible information about events. The Caldas Coup was silent and singular in the past, but, for History, it is a revealing moment of how the dictatorships’ essence lies in the control of the daily lives, thoughts and attitudes of all its citizens. All of this is amply portrayed in this process and in our conclusions.

It is essential, especially in moments of rapid and exceptional political, cultural, economic, social and intellectual change, to work with archives. Not to ‘discover’ facts, but to not hide and/or exclude them.

## Speaker



**João José Brandão Ferreira**

Portugal



João José Brandão Ferreira is a lieutenant-colonel, aircraft pilot, airline commander and MA in Strategy from ISCSP. Throughout his professional life he has been a contributor to almost all Portuguese military magazines and newspapers, having published more than 600 articles and given more than 50 lectures. He is also the author of several books, including “A Evolução do Conceito Estratégico Ultramarino Português” and “A Inserção das Forças Armadas na Sociedade”.

## Abstract

**Title:** “A Historical Perspective on Military Interventions in Portugal”

— This paper aims to give an overview of the intervention of the Portuguese military forces as such in the country's political life since its inception in 1817. In this way, the most important military coups from then until the present day will be described, explaining the reasons that led to them. The introduction will situate the topic and the conclusion will summarise what needs to be highlighted.



## Speaker

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**José Paulo Berger**

Portugal



José Paulo Ribeiro Berger, military engineer, Portuguese army colonel, head of the Military Engineering Archaeological Studies Office of the Army Infrastructure Directorate, professor of Fortification and Military Architecture, at the Portuguese Military Academy, with a postgraduate degree in Museology and Museography from the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of Lisbon, corresponding member of the Scientific Council of the Portuguese Commission of Military History, senior member of the Portuguese Engineers Order, member of the Consultative Council of the Association for the Historical and Tourist Development of the Lines of Torres Vedras, member of the Lisbon Geography Society, member of the Association of Portuguese Archaeologists, member of the Portuguese Association of Friends of Castles, and member of the Association of Friends of the Portuguese Coast Artillery.

## Abstract

### Title: "Portuguese Military Engineers and Politics"

In Portugal, politics also tried military engineers. Many were attracted to it, finding in it a vast field suitable for the application of their intelligence, the use of their skills, the development of their creative activities, reforming or, simply, administrative.

Soon, after the creation of the Real Corpo de Engenheiros, we find military engineers in all turbulent phases of national politics: in the Provisional Government of 1820, in the bloody era of the civil war, after the consolidation of liberalism, in the advent of the colonialist regime, after the establishment of the Republic, during the Estado-Novo and colonial war, in the 25th of April and in the III Republic.

There are several eras – many men, all military engineers, who, faced with difficulties, we are certain that they fulfilled their duty, often with the sacrifice of their stability and their own career, so we have a duty to respect and remember their memory.

## Speaker

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**José Romero Serrano**

Spain



Infantry Colonel, Retired

Spanish Army (Staff Graduate)

Col Romero was born in Barcelona, in 1959.

He joined the Army (Military Academy) in 1976 as a cadet.

Col Romero is Master in “Peace, Security and Defence” at the Open University and has participated within el Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos (1996-2001) in different studies and publications. He has written “Evolution of the Spanish Army” (Ed Dykinson, 2018), “Las Jornadas del Coronel” (Universo de Letras, Sevilla, 2018), and “Grandes Tratadistas de Interés Militar” (“Main Military Thinkers”) (Ed Ministerio de Defensa, 2019).



## Abstract

### **Title:** “General Arsenio Martínez de Campos and the Pronunciamiento in Sagunto (29 december 1874)”

This essay deals with the pronunciamiento<sup>1</sup> that took place in Sagunto, on 29 December 1874, led by General Don Arsenio Martínez de Campos, which led to the appointment of Alfonso as King of Spain with the title of Alfonso XII.

This action was preceded by another notable military intervention, a coup d'état, by General Manuel Pavía which suppressed the First Spanish Republic in 1873. Three concurrent wars were ravaging Spanish territory on the peninsula and overseas: the Third Carlist War, the very active cantonal insurrection in the Levant, and the Long War in Cuba.

The wear and tear and lack of confidence in the republican system and the difficulties of the regent General Serrano led Don Arsenio to materialize the desire for change of many Spaniards, both the conservative party (Cánovas) and of many in the officer corp who were in favour of the dynastic Restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Don Alfonso.

Don Arsenio, a first-rate field marshal in the General Staff Corp, decided to act without the consent of the civilian party (Cánovas) and probably of most of his superiors, and carried out this risky gamble for the pronunciamiento which was finally accepted by a broad consensus of the political and military establishment and the general enthusiasm of the Spanish people. Alfonso XII personally directed the final episodes of the Carlist War and consolidated his position as King of Spain.

## Speaker



**José Subtil**

Portugal



Graduated in History from the FL of UL, Master in History of the 19th and 20th centuries from the FCSH of UNL, PhD in Modern Political and Institutional History and Aggregate in the History Group, from the same Faculty. He was Coordinator Professor with Aggregation at IPVC. He is currently a Full Professor at UAL. He has held various public positions, Deputy Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance (1997-2000), member of the Commission for the Reform and Reinstallation of the National Archives of Torre do Tombo and Director of Services at the Portuguese Archives Institute (1990-1992).

He was National Coordinator of the Accreditation Commission and a member of the Board of the National Institute for Accreditation of Teacher Training. He has dozens of individual and collective publications, books, book chapters and articles. He received the Academic Merit Award from the Fernão de Magalhães Foundation in 1996 and 1997 and five public commendations.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Portugal’s first counter-revolutionary moment: Vilafrancada coup (1823). Major hypothesis for understanding what happened”

Even today, more than 2 centuries after Vilafrancada’s events, between the end of May and mid-June, 1823, there are more hypothesis than certainties about what the meaning and significance of the political facts were. Was Dom Miguel, the second male son of King John VI and Queen Carlota Joaquina, trying to send a military regiment to cross the border and join the insurgent troops of Count of Amarante, and by this way, gain momentum to strike back Lisbon’s liberal regime, maybe with French troops support? Who acted as the political brain behind the Portuguese prince, who was underage? His mother, the Queen, Carlota Joaquina, sister of Fernando VII of Spain? Because little attention has been given to the documented study of this subject, in recent years, this line of questioning can be useful to draw the state of the art.

With that in mind, authors began by presenting the multiple political factors that influence the political factions fighting for institutional control. Peninsular War; Oporto’s revolution of 24August, 1820; the semi-republican Portuguese 1822 Constitution; Brazilian Independence, in the same year; French military intervention in Spain (1823): these are the five major points considered vital to explain Portuguese historical context, preview to events.

Queen Carlota Joaquina, Prince Dom Miguel, and Count of Amarante are some of the principal and recurrent names, mentioned by historians about this chapter of Portuguese political history. They are supposed to be political, ideological masterminds, the brains behind counter-revolutionary events, between Vilafrancada (1823), Abrilada (1824) and later events. But that is easier said than done. Authors will try to distinguish what is fact from what is fiction and establish some consistent truths about what happened in Lisbon and in Vila Franca de Xira, in Springtime, 1823.



## Speaker



**Juho Kotakallio**

Finland 

Juho Kotakallio (b. 1978), a Finnish historian and Doctor of Philosophy, University of Helsinki. His doctoral thesis, in 2014, discussed the British Secret Intelligence Service and Finland 1918–1941. Kotakallio also holds a master's degree in Cyber Security from the University of Jyväskylä 2023.

The main field of research in the last decade has been international affairs, military and intelligence history. Kotakallio is the Chairman of the Finnish Commission of Military History.

Some publications

His Majesty's Agents – British Intelligence in Finland 1918-1941, Jyväskylä 2014. (book in Finnish)

Present All Over: Secret Service of London - The Secret Intelligence Service and Finland 1918-1941, Helsinki 2014 (in Finnish, PhD thesis)

Reflections on Active Measures, Jyväskylä: University of Jyväskylä, 2023 (in Finnish, MA thesis)

## Abstract

**Title:** “‘I shall crown you King’ – The military and political transaction in Finland 1918–1919”

The aim of this paper is to observe the role of the military and political transaction in Finland 1918 and 1919. This period included different intrigues and turmoil of the newly independent country, where both inner and outer military factors were involved. This paper is based mainly on archival research and newest historical publications. It shows how different interests and military presence of Great Powers effected Finland, which had its own goals and intrigues during the early years which followed the independence of Finland.

Finland became independent in December 1917 and soon after the Finnish Civil War broke out. The Whites were supported by the Germans and the Reds by the Bolsheviks. The German military aid to Finnish was significant. They had given military training to Finnish men, so-called Jägers, with the aim to liberate Finland from Russia. The German Baltic Sea Division also arrived in Finland in April 1918.

The Finnish Civil War was won by the government troops, the Whites. German troops stayed in Finland although the Finnish Civil War ended in May 1918. Military support against the Red menace was welcomed in Finland. The German influence in Finland grew stronger. A German was elected King of Finland. After the armistice of the First World War, the newly elected king renounced the throne and the German troops left Finland. After this Finland tried to find allies from the victorious Entente countries. The presence of these countries grew.

A group of right activists planned a coup d'état in Finland wanting the Finnish White General Mannerheim to be the ruler of Finland. Mannerheim was in favour of participating in the invasion of Petrograd 1919 and promised a British Major “when I get to Petrograd I shall crown you King.” Lack of foreign military support and co-operation meant that Finland became a republic, but Mannerheim was not elected President of Finland.

## Speaker

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**Lasse Laaksonen**

Finland 

Lasse Laaksonen, PhD is an Adjunct Professor of Finnish and Scandinavian History at the University of Helsinki, and of Military History at the Finnish National Defence University and the University of Eastern Finland. His primary research interests are military history, personas, personal relationships and leadership, and methodology. His most well-known monographs include award winning *Discord and Authority – The Personal Relationships of Mannerheim and his Generals and their Effect on Leadership* (2004, 2014), and *Alcohol, Nerves and Punishments – the Personal Problems of the Military High Command 1918–1945* (2017), that was selected as one of the candidates for the 2017 Book of Science in Finland as well as one of the candidates for the 2017 Book of History in Finland.



## Abstract

**Title:** “The former president has been kidnapped! The General Staff’s attitude towards the Lapua Movement in Finland in 1930”

In Finland, the Lapua Movement, named after the place where it was founded, was born at the turn of the 1930s. Its aim was to protect White Finland and to eradicate communism. The legacy of the War of Independence was seen as under threat. Right-wing radicals considered parliamentarianism weak in the face of the extreme left. Supporters of the popular movement began to put pressure on political decision-makers to enact so-called republican protection laws.

Extra-parliamentary lobbying included the kidnapping and assault of MPs perceived as Reds in the summer of 1930. The President of the Republic, Lauri Relander, dissolved parliament in July of that year, and called a new election for early October. Shortly afterwards, the Lapua Movement, together with the Guardian Guild, organised a so-called Peasant March on Helsinki to demonstrate their strength to the government. Relander, the most influential politicians, and the army leadership received the large, organised crowd in Senate Square in the centre of the capital.

In the autumn of 1930, the internal political situation became more tense as the parliamentary election approached. The Chief of the Army, Aarne Sihvo, went on sick leave and the Chief of the General Staff, Martti Wallenius, made public appearances with the Lapua leaders. The senior officers were suspected of politicking, and of favouring the national movement. When former President of the Republic K J Ståhlberg and his wife were kidnapped in October, Major General Wallenius and his subordinate General Staff officers were imprisoned. The order to kidnap the presidential couple had been given from among their entourage. Charges were brought in all courts, including the Supreme Court. The kidnapping case shocked the public and shook society.

## Speaker

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**Lorenzo Bernardini**

Italy 

Lorenzo Bernardini is currently PhD candidate at the Political Science Department of the University of Pisa. His main research object is Italy's security policy in the 1980s, focusing on the military missions abroad of the decade.

In 2019, he obtained a MA in History at the University of Pisa. In 2021, he achieved a MSc in History of International Relations at the London School of Economics.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Looking southwards. A Strategic History of Italy (1980-1988)”

Article 11 of the Italian Republican Constitution of 1948 declares that “Italy repudiates war [...] as a means to resolve international disputes”. The country has consistently adhered to this principle for over thirty years after the end of WWII, somehow renouncing a proactive military policy – except for absolving its role into NATO collective defence framework and joining occasional peacekeeping commitments under UN aegis. However, in the last decade of the Cold War Era, Italy’s abstention from the use of force as a foreign policy tool abruptly disappeared. Throughout the 1980s, Italy entered into a phase of unprecedented military activism, radically changing national approach to security issues. In 1980, Italy assumed the guarantee of Maltese neutrality via a bilateral treaty; between 1981 and 1982, the country sent – for the first time since 1945 – military units overseas short of any multilateral cover, joining two different multinational peacekeeping missions: the MFO in Sinai and the MNF in Lebanon; in 1984, it participated to a Western-led mineclearing effort in the Red Sea; finally, from September 1987 to August 1988, an Italian naval group (comprising warships and minehunters) operated into the Persian Gulf, in order to protect its national merchant shipping plying within the Iran-Iraq warzone. After thirty years of focusing almost exclusively on its north-eastern border – to be protected in the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe – Italy finally shifted the locus of its strategic projection southwards, towards the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

My PhD dissertation aims to understand the reason behind such an unprecedented turn by focusing on three main keywords: “agency”, “consistency” and “bipolarity”. By investing the agency, it will be assessed whether internal or external factors were more relevant in overcoming Italy’s self-imposed abstention from using military power beyond national boundaries. Specifically, it will weigh the respective role of internal developments (such as the appearance new political leaders or the end of 1970s social turmoil) and external factors (like U.S. pressures or the 1980s “crisis of multilateralism”).

(...)



## Speaker



**Manuel Casas Santero**

Spain 

Infantry Colonel belonging to the XXXVIII course of the General Military Academy, he has a diploma in Military Operational Research and Statistics, disciplines in which he has developed a large part of his military career.

He is currently assigned to the Institute of History and Military Culture within which he is responsible for the paper corresponding to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

He has participated in different congresses and round tables on this subject, in collaboration with organizations, institutions and regional delegations of the Ministry of Defense.

He was the coordinator and co-author of the book "Unos apuntes militares de Ávila", where he participated with the article "Ávila in the Spanish Armies in the Middle Age".

He is co-author of the book "Military in Embassies", coordinated by CESEDEN, with the article "Influence of Don Luis de Requeséns in Pontifical Politics from 1563 to 1568", as well as the publication of different books of proceedings of several national and international congresses.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Cuban Emancipation (1868-1898). Military Aspects. Press Interference”

This paper aims to explain the events that led to the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish sovereignty, for which the text is divided into three different parts.

The geographical peculiarities of the island are roughly described, from the physical, human and climatological points of view. It goes on to explain Cuba's previous recent history regarding the insurrectionary conflicts against the Spanish State. (...)

After the introduction, we move on to the development of the last and definitive war of emancipation, the so-called “Cuban War”, explaining its beginning and its peculiarities, with the different changes of direction of it both on the insurrectionary side and in the Spanish. (...)

Finally, and overlapping with the entry into the war of the United States against Spain, notes are given on extra-military events that influenced the course of the conflict: journalistic, social and political interference.

With the press installing and removing captain generals in Cuba, with the anarchists killing presidents of the government, with possible Masonic conspiracies at the highest level of power in the United States and with connections in the Spanish government..., it seems difficult to win a war, not even against “disorganized parties” as Spanish journalist Gasset described the enemy.

Sagasta relieved Weyler of General Blanco, a conciliatory character, who had been dismissed the previous year as captain general of the Philippines. Sagasta thus fulfilled the demands of the United States: remove Weyler, repeal the Concentration Decrees and grant autonomy.

Despite the granting of these conditions, President McKinley's idea was the annexation of the island. This is what Mr. Woodford, minister of the US embassy in Madrid, said: “A single power and a single flag can ensure and impose peace in Cuba. That power is the United States, and that flag, our flag.”

## Speaker



**Marco Ciampini**

Italy 

Major-General, Deputy Commander of the Commissariat for Honors to the Fallen - Ministry of Defence

Political Science Degree, Strategic science degree, International and diplomatic sciences degree, Strategic science Master, Geopolitics Master, Institutional communication Master (Second Level).



## Abstract

**Title:** “The new model army in the English Revolution. The importance and role of military structures in the social and political developments of new England”

English revolution 1640 1688 represented the first example of a deep and violent change in the structures of political power and social assets.

In fact it ends with the capital execution of the king , something that was completely unconceivable at that age. In this context the Role of military militias was extremely relevant. In particular, the creation of the New Model Army by Olivier Cromwell, the main puritan leader of the revolution, represented the greatest increase of military contribution in the political structuring of a new political establishment in the country. It represented also a very important forum of political and operational discussions which contributed to the increase of political consciousness among all the social classes.

The debates inside the army were very socially evolved, anticipating a Lot of social debates which were typical of modern social debates, for example the role of Levellers end Diggers moviments in the development of english revolution.

## Speaker

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**Mario Christian Ortner**

Austria 

Brigadier-General - Member of the 'Austrian Commission for Military History' (CAHM)

Date of birth: 2 February 1969 in Bad Aussee, Styria

School education (primary and secondary school) in Linz; A Level 1987; Military service as army officer, Commencement of studies in history in October 1988 with focus on military, contemporary, Austrian and East European history; Several internships in the Austrian State Archive/War Archive and the Museum of Military History

1994 Graduation in history; subject of the master thesis: "Experience of soldiers and the development of tactics in the First World War"; 2005 completion of the doctoral programme in history; subject: "The Austro-Hungarian artillery 1867 to 1918. Organization, technical development and tactics";

From October 1995 on staff member of the Museum of Military History; from 2005/2007 to 2023 General Director of the Museum of Military History; since 2023 Head of the Institute for Strategy and Security Policy at the Austrian National Defence Academy in Vienna; since 2018 member of the advisory board of the Austrian Chief of General Staff.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Employment of the Austro-Hungarian Army in the Suppression of Uprising in the Civil and Military Fields 1918”

When in the war year of 1918 the political leadership intended to use also military formation to suppress and turn down strike movements, this was no new ground at all. It was similar in all European countries that the armed forces were employed not only for outward defence but also for the maintenance of law and order within a country, a development to be found already in the 18th and 19th centuries. Although internal security tasks were reduced due to the establishment of the gendarmerie in the middle of the 19th century, the so-called “ordinary security service” or “military assistance” was maintained in Austria and Austria-Hungary.


During World War I. the provision of “military assistances” naturally depended on the available contingents. With regard to assistance tasks during civilian uprisings, demonstrations and strikes it became necessary to employ troops deployed in the hinterland. These troops comprised above all the reinforcement troops of the field regiments, which had the task to gather new recruits, convalesced as well as repatriated prisoners of war (POWs) in so-called “march formation”. During the war, however, units of Czech, Italian, Romanian or Serb nationality were deployed outside their original garrison towns because of strong nationalist concerns. It was thought that when “military assistances” were formed to fight unrests there, unreliability based on nationalist reasons could be prevented therewith. The first great test of the “military assistances” came in January 1918 when measures had to be taken to suppress and turn down the so-called “January strike”. The reason for this enormous strike movement was the miserable food situation, which had reached a catastrophic stage, especially in the industrialized areas of the Austrian part of the Empire. Strikes continued to spread to all industrial centres of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy so that about 700,000 workers were on strike. With the police and gendarmerie forces available in the hinterland the situation could not be handled so that already in the first days of the strike hinterland formations of the armed forces were demanded for military assistance. (...)



## Speaker



**Martin Rink**

Germany 

Born in 1966 in Kaufbeuren/Allgäu. 1985-1996 soldier in the Bundeswehr on active service, (actually lieutenant colonel in the reserve). 1989-1993 Studies of social sciences and history at the University of the Bundeswehr in Munich.

Ph.d. in 1998, 2000 Werner Hahlweg Prize for Military History (2nd place). 1999-2009 Freelance historian. Since 2005 lecturer at the University of Potsdam and since 2009 at the University of the Bundeswehr in Munich. Since 2009 historian at the Military History Research Office (MGFA), which was restructured in 2013 into the Center for Military History and Social Sciences of the Bundeswehr (ZMSBw). Research interests: History of asymmetrical conflicts and Bundeswehr.

## Abstract

### **Title:** “West Germany’s Army Facing Structural Reforms in an Era of Global Upheaval, 1987-1994”

In view of the Russian Federation’s full-scale attack on Ukraine in February 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz coined the term “Zeitenwende” – a “turning point” that has also found its way into the English language. It signals a departure from the paradigms that have defined politics over the last three decades. These guiding principles, in turn, emerged under the influence of the political upheaval in 1989/90 – another “turning point”.

The proposed paper addresses the conceptual planning of the Bundeswehr’s army during a period of unrest from 1987 to 1994. In those few years, army planning followed three very different paradigms:

- From 1987 to the end of 1989, the relative decline in the importance of nuclear weapons led to a renaissance of operational thinking. This involved a reassessment of weapon systems such as drones and long-range artillery as well as air mobility and war in the information space.
- After a phase of conceptual uncertainty, German unity took center stage from October 1990. In addition to integrating personnel from the former National People’s Army of the GDR, the Bundeswehr also had to reduce its effectiveness massively.
- At the same time, there was a focus on foreign missions ‘out of area’. These became the guiding principles of the 1994 White Paper, while national defense took a conceptual backseat.

Thus, a look at the armed forces’ organizational history reveals the complex negotiation processes, that took place within the MOD planning staff. These had to synchronize various currents with each other: Even before 1989, army planners were aware of the global risks, which after then increasingly influenced the outlines of army structure planning. In addition, the weapons and information systems introduced before the ‘turning point’ of 1989 testified to the outlines of a face of war that has determined the land warfare operations of the Ukrainian War since 2022.

## Speaker

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**Matej Medvecký**

Slovakia



Matej Medvecký, PhD. (1977), studied History and English language and literature at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Comenius University in Bratislava (2002) and obtained also his PhD in Slovak history (2007) there. In 2004 – 2013 he worked in the Nation's Memory Institute as a researcher with main focus to the security and intelligence apparatus in Slovakia during the World War 2 and the Cold War. He published 3 books related to WW2 and post-war security and intelligence apparatus in Slovakia. Since 2014 he works as senior researcher at the Department of the Military History Research of the Institute for Military History in Bratislava where the main topic of his research is the post-WW2 period. He is co-author of book on history of Slovak aspects of the Czechoslovak People's Army in 1969 – 1992. He is member of the scientific board of the Institute for Military History, member of editorial board of magazine *Vojenská história* (Bratislava).

Works as senior researcher at the Department of the Military History Research of the Institute for Military History in Bratislava.



## Abstract

### Title: "Occupation in 1968 and Slovakia"

The occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact armies in 1968 brought vast changes to the country itself as well as to its military

Czechoslovak People's Army did not resist the occupation though the occupying forces met passive resistance of the citizens. The text will deal with the occupation itself, mention cases of resistance performed by members of the army and civilians as well as present information on victims of the occupation, the consequences of the occupation on Slovak territory and the withdrawal of Soviet forces in 1990.

## Speaker



**Miguel Corrêa Monteiro**

Portugal



Graduated in History from the Faculty of Letters of the University of Lisbon.

Professionalised in History 10th Group A. (Group 400).

MA and PhD in Modern History from the University of Lisbon.

Coordinator of the MA in History Teaching at the University of Lisbon.

Full Professor since 2005. Retired in 2021, but still in service.

Academic of Number of the Portuguese Academy of History (chair no. 17). He was Secretary General for 6 years and has been the Academy's Vice-President since 10 January 2018.

## Abstract

**Title:** “The Guaraní War (1753-1756) and the role played by the Portuguese and Spanish coalition forces”

In a vast region that today belongs to Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, jesuit priests and Guaraní Indians built between 1609 and 1768, a society with special characteristics for the time, quite prosperous, and where the means of production were property collective.

We talk about the Seven Peoples of the Missions. But in 1750 the Treaty of Madrid, also called the Limits, determined that Portugal handed over the Colony of Sacramento to Spain, receiving in exchange the territory of the Seven Peoples, on the east bank of the Uruguay River, which was then under Spanish rule. Faced with this decision that put the work of successive generations into question, the Guaraní revolted and, supported in part by the jesuits, the indigenous militias faced the Spanish and Portuguese military contingents.



## Speaker



**Miloslav Čaplovič**

Slovakia



Col. Mgr. Miloslav ČAPLOVIČ, PhD. (1971) is the Director of the Institute of Military History in Bratislava and editor-in-chief of the magazine *Vojenská história* (Military History).

As a researcher, his expertise covers 20th Century Czechoslovak military history with a special focus on the WW1 and the post WW1 era, topics related to Czechoslovak resistance, Czechoslovak foreign legions in France, Russia and Italy as well as Czechoslovak army in the period before WW2 and defence organizations in Czechoslovakia in the interwar period.

He authored or co-authored 20 books and edited or co-edited 5 conference proceedings. He is chair of the Section for Military History of the Slovak Historical Society, member of Slovak-Czech Committee of Historians, member of board of National Museum (Prague), member of scientific and editorial board of Museum of Slovak National Uprising (Banská Bystrica), member of editorial board of magazines *Historie a vojenství* (Prague), *Historický časopis* (Bratislava) and *Pamiatky a múzea* (Bratislava).

## Abstract

### Title: "Occupation in 1968 and Slovakia"

The occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact armies in 1968 brought vast changes to the country itself as well as to its military

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## Speaker

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### **Mor Ndao**

Senegal 

Mor Ndao est né à Khombole au Sénégal. Il a d'abord été instituteur et professeur principal certifié d'enseignement secondaire. Titulaire d'un Doctorat de troisième cycle en histoire, il est recruté en 2004 comme assistant à l'Université de Dakar. Nommé Chargé d'enseignement après avoir soutenu une thèse de doctorat d'Etat ès Lettres en 2011, il est Maître de Conférences, Professeur Assimilé, puis Professeur Titulaire des Universités. Il est Inspecteur Général de l'Education et de la Formation depuis 2014.

Professeur Titulaire des Universités, il est Directeur de Publication de la Revue Sénégalaise d'Histoire, Directeur de Publication de la Revue Aegyptia, Presses Universitaires d'Afrique et Président du Conseil d'Administration des Presses Universitaires Africaines (PRUNAF), Cotonou.

Il est Président de la Commission Sénégalaise d'Histoire Militaire rattaché à l'Etat-Major Général des Armées et au Ministère des Forces Armées.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Le role du pouvoir militaire dans les changements anticonstitutionnels de gouvernement en Afrique. Le cas des forces armées dans les transitions politiques en Afrique de l’ouest de 1960 à nos jours”

On peut définir un coup d’État militaire comme une tentative illégale de l’armée de renverser les dirigeants en place. S’il est admis que le monopole de l’usage légitime de la force est une prérogative régalienne des forces armées, il n’en demeure pas moins qu’elle peut ouvrir la voie à la tentation d’en détourner l’emploi à des fins catégorielles, partisans, dictatoriales voire personnelles. Aujourd’hui encore, soixante ans après l’accession à l’indépendance de la majorité des anciennes colonies françaises, belges et même britanniques, les armées africaines peinent à limiter leur rôle à la sécurité étatique ou humaine. L’histoire politique des Etats africains se conjugue avec celle du prétorianisme africain, autrement dit des actions militaires contre les gouvernements civils. L’on estime qu’entre 1950 et 2010 , « pas moins de 204 coups d’État y ont été commis dont près de la moitié ont permis à leurs auteurs d’atteindre leur objectif, au moins temporairement », c’est-à-dire la prise du pouvoir par la force. On dénombre une moyenne d’environ 4 coups d’État par an entre 1960 et 2 000, 9 dans les années 1950 et une dizaine dans chaque décennie de 1960 à 1990, soit une quarantaine sur la période. (...)

Cette communication analyse le rôle du pouvoir militaire dans les changements anticonstitutionnels de gouvernement en Afrique en insistant sur le cas des forces armées dans les transitions politiques en Afrique de l’ouest de 1960 à nos jours. Elle étudie les facteurs à l’origine des coups d’état militaires et leurs conséquences sur le devenir des Etats sans pour autant occulter l’évolution des missions confiées aux armées en pleine mutation sur les théâtres des conflits.

## Speaker

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**Niels Bo Poulsen**

Denmark 

Director of Institute for Strategy and War Studies at the Royal Danish Defence College, Copenhagen (since 2008). Prior to that he worked in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1996-2008). Niels Bo Poulsen is MA in History and East European Studies from Roskilde and Copenhagen Universities (1996) and holds a PhD from Copenhagen University (2005). The topic of his dissertation was the Soviet Investigation of Nazi War Crimes during and after the Second World War. Niels Bo Poulsen is author of a substantial number of books and articles on the two world wars, contemporary Russian military affairs, and war veterans. His works have been published in Danish, Dutch, English, German, Russian, Swedish and Ukrainian. Currently Niels Bo Poulsen is heading a project on the war in Ukraine and its implications for the Danish Defense Force. He is also editor of the section on military history of the Springer Handbook of Military Sciences and editor-in-chief of the peer reviewed journal *Fra krig og fred* [From war and peace] published by the Danish branch of the International Commission of Military History. His most recent book is *War, Genocide and Cultural Memory. The Waffen-SS, 1933 to Today* (Anthem Press, September, 2022) co-authored with Claus Bundgård Christensen and Peter Scharff Smith.



## Abstract

### Title: "War veterans in politics – the case of Denmark"

In this paper, I study the role of Danish war veterans in politics between the 1864 war and the Second World War. The said period is a period characterized by sustained external security threats to Denmark and by considerable domestic polarization. Despite a considerable number of war veterans – accumulated by two wars with German states (1848-50 viz. 1864), this group of men seemingly played a limited role in Danish politics in the said period.

Is it because that existing historiography overlooks such organizations as De danske vaabenbrødre (the Danish brothers at arms)? That, at least, is my working hypothesis. In order to test this hypothesis, I review both the existing literature and contemporary sources, and by doing that it becomes clear that while war veterans have been generally overlooked by Danish historians, it is also true that this group by and large failed to obtain lasting influence in politics. As my study demonstrates, there is probably a number of intertwined reasons behind this: the overall growth of pacifism and / or defense skepticism in Danish society, as well as fragmentation within the veteran's society, and a succession of economic and political reforms that left the veterans essential without a cause for participating in politics.



## Speaker

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**Omi Hatashin**

Japan



Bachelor of Laws, The University of Tokyo, March 1991

MA in Strategic Studies, the University of Lancaster (England),  
October 1993

PhD in Politics (Reponses of the United Nations to the  
Cambodian Conflict, 1975-1993), the University of Lancaster,  
December 1999

Postgraduate Diploma in Law (Commendation), the College of  
Law (London), September 2002

Visiting Fellow, Institute of European and Comparative Law,  
Oxford, 2008-2009

Part-time Lecturer, School of International Liberal Studies,  
Waseda University, April 2010 – March 2016

Professor, Department of English and Interdisciplinary Studies,  
Osaka Jogakuin University, April 2016 – March 2024

Professor of Constitutional and Administrative Law, Department  
of Public Management, Yasuda Women's University, Hiroshima,  
April 2024-present

## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Conflicting Roles of the Imperial Japanese Army in the ‘August Revolution’ of 1945”

In 1946, Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, a professor of constitutional law, argued that the Japanese acceptance, on 14 August 1945, of the Allied terms for Japanese surrender, which had been contained in the Potsdam proclamation of 26 July, and clarified by US Secretary of State Byrnes on behalf of the Allies on 12 August, occasioned an “August Revolution”, whereby the basis on which the monarchy depended was transferred from the will of the divine imperial ancestors to that of the people (“The Significance of the August Revolution in the Constitutional History”, World Culture, vol. 1, no. 4, May 1946, p. 69).

Whilst the relevant episode has hardly been called a “revolution” outside the narrow circle of constitutional theorists, the relevant decision by the emperor was so revolutionary that it divided the Imperial Army, some diehard subordinates resisting it, and some superiors risking their lives to overpower the former. (...)

As such, the August Revolution was a hard-won process, initiated by the emperor’s decision, which his Army and Navy had come a long way to comply with. Richard Frank called the compliance a “near miraculous deliverance”. No organised surrender of the Imperial Army and Navy was taken for granted, within or without Japan’s home islands. Indeed, Japan’s special branch police had been vigilantly watching the mutinous elements within the Army and the Navy, lest they make Japan a failed state. If Japan had failed as a State, the Allies would have had to overpower Japanese guerrilla resistance by force, likely partitioning Japan’s home islands into halves with the Soviets, leaving the whole territories under Japanese occupation chaotic enough to be exploited by the communists.

This study will show, partly based on imperial household and Japanese intelligence sources, how difficult it was for the Imperial Army and Navy to maintain discipline during the surrender process, and how essential was that discipline for the eventual Allied democratisation of Japan to succeed.

## Speaker

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**Oreste Foppiani**

Switzerland 

Oreste Foppiani is currently a Visiting Fellow and Associate Professor at the European University Institute's Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, and an Adjunct Professor of Foreign Policy & Diplomacy at the International Institute in Geneva. Since 2009, he has been teaching International History & Politics at Webster University Geneva, where he chaired the Department of International Relations for a decade. Dr Foppiani holds a PhD in International History & Politics from the Graduate Institute of International & Development Studies (IHEID).

Dr Foppiani has conducted research and taught at several prestigious institutions as a visiting scholar or professor, including New York University's, Johns Hopkins University's, Aoyama Gakuin University's, the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force's Command & Staff College, and the Catholic University.



## Abstract

**Title: “The U.S. Military Intervention in Cuba and the Philippines: Humanitarian Motives Mixed with Geo-political and Geo-economic National Interests”**

The American military intervention in Cuba and the Philippines in 1898 marked a pivotal moment in both American and world history. This period, known as the Spanish-American War, resulted in the U.S. acquiring its first overseas territories and transitioning into a significant global power, as well as becoming a catalyst for national reunion since the fracture of the U.S. Civil War. The intervention was fueled by a combination of factors, including Washington’s desire to support the independence movements in Cuba and the Philippines, the strategic and economic interests in these regions, and the sensationalist press that stirred public opinion towards war.

In Cuba, following the propagandistic and highly mediatized sinking of the U.S.S. Maine (“To hell with Spain, remember the Maine!”), the U.S. military intervention began with the declaration of war against Spain in April 1898. The decisive victory of the U.S. Navy at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba and the surrender of Santiago on July 17, 1898, were crucial in ending Spanish rule. Following the cessation of hostilities, the U.S. established a military government in Cuba under BG Leonard Wood. (...)

Similarly, in the Philippines, the U.S. military intervention led to the end of Spanish colonial rule. CDRE George Dewey’s naval victory at the Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, was a turning point in the war. Following the defeat of Spanish forces, the U.S. faced resistance from Filipino insurgents, who had declared independence from Spain. (...)

This paper will analyze the U.S. military interventions in Cuba and the Philippines in 1898 under the lens of the U.S. national interest and a certain dose of hypocrisy which fueled certain political decisions. America was driven by a mix of ideological, strategic, and economic motivations. The establishment of military governments in these former Spanish colonies was characterized by efforts to rebuild and restructure local institutions. The transition to civilian rule, while fraught with challenges, ultimately led to the emergence of independent nations, shaping the future trajectories of both Cuba and the Philippines.

## Speaker



**Paolo Formiconi**

Italy 

Paolo Formiconi, lieutenant of Italian Army, is graduate in Contemporary History and Archivist Science. He also obtained a degree in Paleography and diplomatic science at the School of Archivio Segreto Vaticano. Since 2007 consultant of the Italian Army's Historical Branch and Defence Historical Branch. 2010-2012 consultant of the Italo-German Joint Historical Commission. He is teaching assistant in Contemporary History and Military History at the University LUISS of Rome..

He has published in 2015, with Alberto Becherelli, *La quinta Sponda. Una storia dell'occupazione italiana della Croazia* (Defence Historical Branch); in 2019, *Missione in Siberia. I soldati Italiani in Russia 1915-1921*, (Defence Historical Branch); in 2021 *Garibaldi*, in 2022 *I Borbone*, with RCS.

He is member of Italian Society of Military History.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Rejecting the wrong cause. Fascist plots and democratic loyalty in the Italian military institutions. 1961-1981”

At the beginning of Sixties Italian political, social and economic factors were changing. On one side, the end of the old parliamentary deal had forced to enlarge the government to the Socialist Party. On the other one, the transformation of the national economic structure, from an agrarian country to an industrial one, had caused the surge on the scene of a great workclass, with a powerful union organization, for the great part oriented on the left side, with the Communist Party. (...)

A sort of collaboration between the military secret services and some exponents of the extreme right, especially in the field of the information and the anti-communist propaganda was on move from the first years of the Sixties, and others neo-fascist militants were had embedded from the US services in one of the secret networks appointed in the eventuality of a Soviet invasion. Furthermore, a part of the officer class of the fascist era was still in service.

This was the pull the idea about the real chance of an alliance between neo-fascist movements, Atlantic services and military high ranks in order to scramble the Italian parliament regime.

Nevertheless, the possibility of an authoritarian change in Italy were extremely poor: there weren't a popular compliance toward political adventures, the Army and the other military institutions were managed from a leadership anticommunist but strictly loyal to the democratic party at the power, finally, the negative experience of the fascist dictatorship was near in the time yet.

So, the explosion of the fascist terrorism failed to create the civil-war condition in the 1969 and following years, and few time later, in the 1974, when the government purged the military institution from the last fascists legacy and strike with juridical sentences the fascist organizations, they changed themselves in enemies of the state and the militaries too, starting the second phase of the black terrorism in Italy, that will ended in the first of the Eighties, with the victory of the democratic state.



## Speaker

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**Pasi Tuunainen**

Finland 

Pasi Tuunainen, PhD, is adjunct professor and senior lecturer in history at the University of Eastern Finland. He has authored eight books and numerous book chapters and articles on the Vietnam War, the Finnish art of war, military innovation, military geography, Arctic warfare, and control and command issues that emerged in the interwar period and World War II.

He has been awarded three research prizes for the books he has written. Two of his monographs have been published in English, *The Role of Presidential Advisory Systems in US Foreign Policy-Making – The Case of the National Security Council and Vietnam, 1953–1961* (SKS, 2001), and *Finnish Military Effectiveness in the Winter War 1939–1940* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016). He is Vice President of The Association for Military History in Finland and serves on editorial boards of two journals. Dr. Tuunainen is also a member of ICMH's Bibliographic Committee.

## Abstract

### **Title:** “President P. E. Svinhufvud and the Defence Forces During the 1932 Abortive Mäntsälä Coup Attempt in Finland”

Finland is a Nordic country that has been a multi-party parliamentary democracy since its independence in 1917. The President of the Republic has had a dual role as the head of state and the peacetime Commander-in-Chief of the country's military forces. In late February 1932 the extreme right-wing Lapua Movement, supported by some elements of the Civil Guard Defence Corps, staged a coup d'état attempt to overthrow the government. The rebels, numbering some 6000 armed men opposing the rise of socialism, assembled in some key cities and localities and demanded the government's resignation. However, the name of the coup comes from Mäntsälä, a town in southern Finland, where 600 rebels were gathered. The top civilian and military leaders disagreed on how to respond to the situation. The Civil Guard and army leadership were divided over the issue and even the loyalty of some army units was questionable. However, President P. E. Svinhufvud, a believer in legality, formed a crisis staff comprising high-ranking officers and assumed command of both the Civil Guards and the army. With the backing of General Aarne Sihvo, the Army Commander, the President declared a state of emergency, alerted the military, ordered the army to secure the capital Helsinki, and to place the rebel leaders under arrest. Peace and order were restored, and the week-long coup attempt ended without bloodshed after the President gave a radio speech and ordered the rebels to disperse. In this paper I examine the respective roles and relationships of President Svinhufvud and the leaders of the Finnish Defence Forces (including the Civil Guard Defence Corps) during the Mäntsälä abortive coup. In doing so I use archival records, periodicals and existing research literature commenting on the reasons why the coup failed.

## Speaker

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**Pedro Aires Oliveira**

Portugal



Pedro Aires Oliveira is an Associate Professor in the Department of History at NOVA FCSH and an integrated researcher at the Institute of Contemporary History, a research unit he coordinated between 2015 and 2021.

His main research interests are international history, Portuguese colonialism and decolonisation, on which he has published and organised several books, as well as articles in academic journals and collective works with international circulation. He has also published works on military history, including the book *Prisoners of War. Experiences of Captivity in the 19th Century* (Tinta da China, 2019). He is currently finalising, with General Vieira Borges, the coordination of a collective work on the colonial wars and the Portuguese decolonisation process, to be published in 2024 by Bertrand.

Later this year, he and Zélia Pereira will begin a research project on the Portuguese military in East Timor in 1974-75, supported by the Foundation for Science and Technology and the Commemorative Commission for the 50th anniversary of the 25 April Revolution.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Military in Timor and the ‘Poisoned Waters’ of Decolonisation in Portugal’s Transition to Democracy”

If the various opinion polls and studies carried out between 1978 and 2004 are to be believed, the ‘decolonisation process’ that took place in 1974-76 in various territories of the former ‘Portuguese Overseas Territories’ emerged as one of the aspects of April 25 most negatively evaluated by Portuguese public opinion. Several factors contributed to this, but one of them was certainly the persistence of a critical discourse, often formulated in emotional and even violent language. Through various polemicists, a whole condemnation of the ‘decolonisation process’ made its way and indelibly marked the perception of this phenomenon among large sectors of the population.

The importance that African territories acquired in this context is well known. But the role of Timor, the most remote of the Portuguese colonies, in the construction of this ‘cursed memory’ of decolonisation has perhaps been less examined.

Even so, in the years immediately following Indonesia’s invasion of the territory in December 1975, a narrative very hostile to the role played by the military in Timor was making its way through.

Even so, in the years immediately following Indonesia’s invasion of the territory in December 1975, a narrative very hostile to the role played by the military in Timor was making its way through.

Accusations of ‘irresponsibility’, ‘abandonment’ or even ‘betrayal’ were frequent - to the point that at the end of 1976 President Ramalho Eanes, himself a military man, ordered an extensive enquiry into the events. In this communication we intend to understand the meaning of this controversy, which continued with a certain intensity until the early 1980s (and even beyond), by reconstructing some of the discussions that took place in the public sphere of post-revolutionary Portugal (parliament, the written press, public television).

## Speaker

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**Pedro de Avillez**

Portugal



Pedro Soares Franco de Avillez was born in Lisbon in 1941. Holds a Master's degree in Political Science from Sciences-Po (Paris University), a Doctorate in Economic Sociology from E.P.H.E. (Sorbonne), a post-graduation in Public Administration from E.N.A. (French Government institution).

Pedro served five years as an economic diplomat with Portugal's Delegation at the O.C.D.E., followed by twenty-two years in international banking in Europe, Africa and the U.S.A., 8 years with Portuguese banks and 14 years with the Chase Manhattan Bank. Afterwards, Pedro worked twelve years in financial, shipping, media, and industrial enterprises, both in a management and entrepreneurial capacity, in France, U.K., Spain and Portugal.

After retiring from active business management, Pedro dedicated the last twenty-two years to academic work, in Portuguese and international History, Economics and International Relations, with books and magazine articles, and in conferences in Portugal and abroad.

He is a Member of the Portuguese Academy of International Culture, Member of the Portuguese Geography Society and its International Relations Commission, President of the World Monument Fund Portugal, Member of the Scientific Council of the Portuguese Commission of Military History, and Member of the Supreme Council of the Historical Society of the Independence of Portugal.



## Abstract

**Title:** “The Military Coup of April 25th 1974, An historical political decision by Portuguese military officers that opened the way to end the country’s colonial wars and the return of a true Democratic Constitutional regime”

1. **An old European Country Reinventing Itself** - The autocratic ‘Estado Novo’ regime, pushed Portugal to an expensive military conflict in its African colonial territories, without ever accepting to try negotiating other political solutions. Portugal was alone, a heavy burden for a small, very old and now relatively poor country, dreaming of replicating in its African territories the mythical multiracial Brazil.
2. **The Tiering War and the Making of a Military ‘Coup D’etat’** - The military revolt initiative against the colonial wars was largely expected, after General Spínola published ‘Portugal e o Futuro’, proposing Portugal rethinking the Colonial Empire and ending the exhausting military conflict. A growing number within the fatigued officer corps realized that the military could not provide a victory, and that a political solution had to be imposed. (...)
3. **Military Surprised by Popular Reaction, Faced a Revolution** - Suddenly the military coup was raising a tremendously popular street reaction, bypassing the announced political aims of the military. (...)
4. **The Military Struggle in MFA to Decide on an Ideology Model** - The Armed Forces Movement (MFA), Plenary Assembly, Revolution Council. An operational Command, the COPCON and Otelo. The military were divided. Command officers were appointed as ‘temporary generals’. The Decolonization process, negotiations with Insurgency Movements Nationalization of banks, companies, agrarian reform, property occupations.
5. **The Emergency of Civilian Forces, Political Parties** - The ‘revolution dream’, and the militant small revolutionaries’ groups. The Doctrinarian Squads. The 5th General staff Department Agreement for the Constituent Assembly and the ‘national elections’.
6. **The Tentative Political Coup, and MFA Moderates Reaction** - The Communist party and extreme left groups try a Marxist dictatorship. Moderates of MFA and the President stop the political coup in November 1975.
7. **The Military Give the Political Power Back to the Civilians**- Democratic elections, provisional civilian governments, democracy is back. Political democratic life has been working in Portugal for the last 50 years.



## Speaker

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**Petr Janoušek**

Czech Republic 

Dr. Janoušek studied history at the Charles University in Prague. He also spent one semester of his studies at the George Washington University and one semester at the RWTH Aachen University (Erasmus Programme).

He is currently a researcher with the Military History Institute in Prague, Czech Republic. He has been focusing long-term on researching international relations in the 20th century, especially from German, U.S. and French point of view, but in the last years his interest is directed mostly on modern military history with a particular focus on Czechoslovak/Czech Army operations and missions abroad.

Dr. Janoušek is part of the department that has been tasked with monitoring the Czechoslovak and Czech Army foreign operations and missions since 1989 and tracking the transformation of the army as well as the country's national security policy as a whole.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Eyes on the West! The transformation in the Czechoslovak military’s foreign orientation in 1989-1992”

This paper offers a comprehensive presentation of the results of the author’s years of research on the transformation of the military’s foreign orientation in the period shortly before and after the Velvet Revolution in 1989. During the period under discussion, Czechoslovakia was beginning to step away from its military, diplomatic and mental ties to the USSR and turn more to the West. This change did not manifest only in bilateral relations with Western countries and NATO, but also in the country’s approach to the disarmament process and participation in Western operations. Czechoslovakia was active in all these aspects. What contribution did the Czechoslovak military make? How difficult was it for the top ranks to accept the new political reality? In the early 1990s the international scene was one of cooperation accompanied by the collapse of the Warsaw Agreement. Czechoslovakia and other post Communist countries were naturally looking for a new safe harbor in which to find security, a highly complicated process that involved the Czechoslovak military as well. At first it seemed that the future lay in continuing and expanding on the Helsinki process. In the end, however, the best option proved to be drawing nearer to NATO. The Czechoslovak military and its officers whose careers began before the Velvet Revolution had no choice but to take part in working with NATO.

## Speaker



**Petteri Jouko**

Finland 

Petteri Jouko, Professor of Military History, (Colonel, rtd.) at the National Defence University, Finland. Professor Jouko has been in his current post since 2019 when he retired from active military service in the Finnish Defence Forces. During his military career, Jouko served in various positions at the National Defence University, for example, as the head of the Department of Military History and Department of Warfare. Jouko's doctoral thesis, published in 2007, addressed British and French military planning during the Suez Crisis. His post-doctoral studies and research have mainly concentrated on Finnish military planning and preparations during the Cold War.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “Old Foes, New Friends – Military-Political Transition of the Finnish Defence after the Second World War”

The Finnish defence had been organized before and during the Second World War to wage war against the Soviet Union. Defensive measures taken during the 1920s and 1930 were designed to meet attack by the Soviet Union and the brief Winter War in 1939–1940 was a clear demonstration of a right threat perception. Finland sought security from Germany after the Winter War and actively participated in Operation Barbarossa, launched by Germany in 1941. The war, however, was lost, and Finland was – as so many nations in Eastern Europe – transferred into the political sphere of the Soviet Union.

The new military-political arrangement differed radically from the pre-war era, and as early as 1945, a parliamentary committee was nominated to assess the new reality. The committee worked for tedious four years to accomplish a three-volume review of the Finnish defence.

This paper aims to evaluate the work of the Parliamentary Defence Committee in 1945–1949. Since the committee produced recommendations on a wide range of defence matters, I have to address and focus only on three topics:

1. Assessments on Finnish military-strategic position in the emerging Cold War
2. The new war – analysis on the nature of war and battlefield
3. Recommendations for the base of the Finnish (territorial) defence system

I will take full advantage of archival primary sources produced by the committee and various departments of the contemporary Defence Command.

## Speaker



**Prokop Tomek**

Finland 

PhDr. Prokop Tomek, Ph.D. (born 1965). He graduated in history at the Faculty of Arts, the Charles University in Prague. He works as historian at the Institute of Military History in Prague. Tomek is author of dozens studies dedicated to various topics from time of the Communistic regime in the Czechoslovakia. He is concentrated mostly on different manners of relations between citizens and the Czechoslovak communist regime and on the daily life in the Czechoslovak people's army in period 1969 1990.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Submission of the Communist army to the new democratic regime in Czechoslovakia”

At the end of the Cold War in 1989, the Czechoslovak peoples Army was one of the main pillars of communist power in Czechoslovakia. It was a relatively heavily equipped army of two hundred thousand servicemen. It could easily pacify any civil resistance in the country. The opposition had no supporters in the army's officer corps. Indeed, the army command was preparing itself even for the possibility of an active defence of the Communist Party regime. In the key moment the army capitulated without firing a shot. What was the reality in the army? What did the soldiers expect from the new order? How politically active was the army commanding corps really? How did the revolutionary power of the Civic Forum led by Václav Havel pacify this unknown and inscrutable force? The lesson of 1989 may also provide answers to the general question of the optimal transitional way of the army of an originally authoritarian regime in time of a democratic change.



## Speaker

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**Rui Moura**

Portugal 

Major General (Retired), Portuguese Army.

Bachelor's Degree in Systems Engineering; Postgraduate Degree in Operations Research and Systems Engineering; Master's Degree in Military Sciences.

Member of the Scientific Committee of the Portuguese Commission of Military History.

Over 40 years of experience in various command, leadership, staff and advisory roles within the Portuguese Army and NATO. He has served as a faculty member at the Institute of Higher Military Studies (IAEM and IESM), and the Lusophone University of Humanities and Technologies, among other institutions.

As a researcher, Rui Moura focuses on military history, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Peninsular War, the Portuguese Civil War (1831-1834), the history of Brazil, and biographical studies.

Currently serving as CEO of VASP Group - Distribution of Publications S.A. and Board Member of the BEL Group, among other positions

## Abstract

### **Title:** “Kingdom of Portugal, 1824 Abrilada. Subsidies for the Understanding of a Coup d’État”

The Abrilada of 1824, a pivotal event in the turbulent political landscape of early 19th-century Portugal, holds significant historical weight. This paper delves into the coup attempt known as the Abrilada, situating it within its historical context and examining its profound impacts on Portuguese politics during the last years of King John VI’s reign (1767-1826). By delving into the interactions between key figures such as King John VI, Hyde de Neuville, and Beresford, the study brings to light the tension between “miguelismo” and “liberalism”, two ideological currents that shaped the era.

The early 19th century was a transformative period for Portugal, marked by the French Invasions, the Peninsular War, Brazil’s Independence, and internal ideological conflicts. King John VI, a key figure in this period, navigated between conservative “miguelistas”, supporters of his son Miguel, who favoured absolutist rule, and “liberais”, who sought constitutional reforms and greater political freedoms. The Abrilada, a coup led by Prince Miguel, aimed to fulfil the objectives of the 1823 Vilafrancada Coup d’État. The uprising, marked by its swift execution and military involvement, sought to overthrow the influence of the “freemasons” in government and establish a more absolutist regime.

However, the coup was suppressed with the intervention of Hyde de Neuville and Marshal Beresford, highlighting the intricate web of international influences on Portuguese politics. Their involvement not only thwarted Miguel’s aspirations but underscored the fragile nature of Portuguese sovereignty, often influenced by foreign powers. The Abrilada’s aftermath had profound implications for Portugal’s political trajectory, reinforcing tensions between “miguelismo” and “liberalism” and setting the stage for the Civil War of 1832-1834. This study argues that the Abrilada was a significant turning point, exposing deep-seated ideological divisions within Portuguese society and influencing the nation’s subsequent political struggles and transformations.

## Speaker



**Sandrine Picaud-Monnerat**

France 

Sandrine Picaud-Monnerat, holder of the French Agrégation and of a PhD in History, is the specialist, in France, for what was called the “petite guerre” from the 16th century onwards up to the 19th century Europe (irregular warfare, partisan warfare, war in detachment...) and she is also the specialist for light troops who waged most of the time this “petite guerre”.

Her book, *La petite guerre au XVIIIe siècle* (Paris: Economica, 2010), is recognised as the reference on the subject. Aside from the 18th century, she particularly studied the writings of Clausewitz upon irregular warfare, leading to several important articles. Her main case study remains however the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), which she originally studied for the “petite guerre”, and which she then studied from many points of view that led to as many articles.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Une victoire lourde à porter: la difficile administration militaire de Berg op Zoom (1747-1749)”

Après la prise de l'imprenable Berg op Zoom le 16 septembre 1747 – c'est le sujet dont je vous ai entretenus l'année dernière –, la ville passa sous obédience française, et elle fut rendue aux Provinces-Unies seulement lors de l'évacuation des Pays-Bas autrichiens au début de 1749, après la signature de la paix d'Aix-la-Chapelle, qui mettait fin à la guerre de Succession d'Autriche.

Très vite après le siège, une hiérarchie militaire fut mise en place à Berg op Zoom, et c'est son action qui occupera ma communication cette année. Le modèle d'administration militaire appliqué à Berg op Zoom était bien rôdé. Il fut en effet calqué, comme pour les villes occupées dans les Pays-Bas autrichiens, sur l'organisation administrative des gouvernements militaires du royaume de France.

Les militaires durent faire face à un contexte difficile, mais aussi original: difficile, parce que dans un premier temps, la guerre se poursuivait ; original, parce que l'occupation française était une souveraineté temporaire, conçue comme telle dès avant le siège de la ville. Dès 1747, on savait en effet que le roi de France entendait rendre ses conquêtes des Pays-Bas aux Autrichiens lors de la future paix.

Il était important de garder cette place de guerre majeure en mains françaises jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix, pour négocier dans de bonnes conditions. Or l'efficacité de son administration fut mise à rude épreuve : parmi les tâches à assurer au quotidien, la sûreté de l'approvisionnement devint le sujet d'inquiétude principal dans la région pendant les quartiers d'hiver de 1747 à 1748 ; elle dépendait de l'efficacité de la protection des convois allant d'Anvers à Berg op Zoom... Ces difficultés ont donné lieu à des épisodes dramatiques, tout autant qu'à des épisodes rocambolesques, qu'il vaut la peine aussi de raconter.

## Speaker



**Sunghun Cho**

Republic of Korea



Visting Prof., Dankook Univ.

Ph. D. (1999), The Graduate School of Korean Studies, the Academy of Korean Studies, ROK

1993 .12- '95.8 : Visiting Researcher, University of Maryland, USA

1992 - Lecturer, Dankook Univ., Hanam Univ.

2000 - Researcher, Senior Fellow, Military History Institute, MND, ROK

2018 - Director, Military History Institute, MND, ROK

Formation and Development of ROK-US Military Relations, (MHI, Nov,, 2008)

The Military Demarcation Line and and North\_South Kores's Conflict (MHI, Dec, 2011)

The Korean War and ROK POWs (MHI, June, 2014).

The Korean War and UN Forces(3 Joint Works, MHI, Feb. 2015), etc.

## Abstract

**Title:** “Relationship between the Chang Myon Government of the Second Republic of Korea and the Military”

Prime Minister Chang Myon’s government established Korea’s first parliamentary cabinet system due to rigged elections in March 1960. He served as the first ambassador to the United States and prime minister under the Rhee Syngman regime, but was elected vice president as a representative of the opposition Democratic Party.

Chang Myon took office as prime minister in August 1960 and was forced to resign in a military coup less than nine months later. This paper will examine the relationship with the military in order to seek factors why he failed to prevent the military coup.



## Speaker

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**Szymon Głąb**

Poland



Historian and a PhD student at the Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Since the end of my undergraduate studies I have been interested in the history of Portugal and the Portuguese colonial empire. Combines his interests in this subject with intellectual history. The result of this combination is my doctoral research project entitled "Gilberto Freyre and Germano Correia. Two Visions of the Portuguese Colonial Empire".

2022- Present - Doctoral research project: Gilberto Freyre and Germano Correia. Two Visions of the Portuguese Colonial Empire.

2022 - Master's degree based on the thesis: Salazar versus Nehru. Diplomatic Dispute Over the Nationality of Portuguese India (1947-1961)

2017- 2020 - Bachelor degree in history

## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Disbandment of the Exercito da India. Resentment and Acclimatisation in the writings of Germano Correia”

In 1871, a social catastrophe took place in this colony, which exclusively dealt a fatal blow to the Luso-descendants ethnic group. This catastrophe was the disastrous annihilation of the Indian Army...” (Correia 1918). With these words, Germano Correia, an anthropologist and physician from Goa, described the event that led to the political and social collapse of the descendants of the Portuguese in Goa. A misguided decision by the Portuguese Prime Minister Jaime Constantino de Freitas Moniz, whom Correia described as an “exterminator of the descendants of his race” (Correia 1918), dissolved the local armed forces in Portuguese India and condemned this group to extinction. A centuries-old legacy of heroic wars in the name of Portugal, of personalities dedicated to science, of generals, governors, politicians and thinkers was unrecognised by the authorities in Lisbon. Correia’s description of the disbandment of the army was full of resentment and appeared in many of his works on the history and anthropology of the Lusodescendentes. In his anthropological studies from the 1920s and 1930s, Correia combined historical narratives with anthropometric data and racial theories. He attempted to determine the acclimatisation capacity of the Portuguese in India. Many contemporaries believed that the tropical climate would lead to intellectual decay, laziness, infertility, somatic changes and ultimately to the extinction of settlers. They pointed to the gradual decline in settler populations as evidence of the destructive influence of the tropics on the constitution of Europeans. Correia, however, argued differently. He believed that, in the case of the Portuguese in India, it was not the tropical climate but economic factors resulting from the events of 1871 that were responsible for their numerical decline. This paper will show why Correia described the events of 1871 with such strong resentment, what influenced his views, and how he used the history of the army’s disbandment to argue for the acclimatisation of the Portuguese in India.

## Speaker

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**Thean Potgieter**

South Africa 

Prof Thean Potgieter is the President of the South African Military History Commission. He is an Affiliated Professor, Public Administration and Management (Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, University of the Free State), and a Research Associate with the Centre for Military Studies (CEMIS), Stellenbosch University. He is the Chief Director Research and Market Intelligence at the South African National School of Government. Former appointments include Director of CEMIS, Chair of the Military History Department (at the Faculty of Military Science, Stellenbosch University) and as an officer in the South African Navy. He has an extensive international teaching, research publication record and a wide-ranging research focus which includes maritime affairs, strategic theory, international and regional affairs, conflict and conflict resolution, application of technology, geopolitics, education and training, and research theory. He serves on numerous academic, community, institutional and editorial boards and structures, and is an experienced editor of scholarly books and journals.



## Abstract

### **Title:** “South Africa, Portugal and the Politics of Naval Acquisitions During the 1970s”

Due to the historic link with Britain, the small South African Navy, created after the end of the First World War received its ships and equipment from Britain. Despite regular contact between the South African Navy and the British Royal Navy, relations between the states systematically worsened due to South Africa's apartheid policies. When South Africa decided on a fleet upgrade in the late sixties and early seventies, purchasing warships from Britain was impossible. French and Portuguese options for new frigates or corvettes were considered, but since South Africa saw Portugal as an ally in Africa the choice fell on an upgraded version of the Portuguese João Coutinho-class. (...)

A South African project team was established in Lisbon in February 1972 and the project's design phase commenced. Constant changes to the specifications resulted in a larger and more expensive vessel than anticipated. Due to various challenges in the design process, the project lagged behind schedule and the final tender date was set for November 1974. However, after the coup d'état in Portugal on 25 April 1974 (also referred to as the Portuguese Revolution) the new Portuguese government notified South Africa that it would no longer continue with the project. The project was therefore cancelled before the building phase could commence. (...)

The failure of the corvette and submarine projects was a grave blow to the South African Navy.

The purpose of the paper is to examine the Portuguese corvette project of the South African Navy with specific reference to the vessel acquisition projects in the political context of the 1970s. Due to the uniqueness of the theme, archival and primary sources were mostly utilised.

## Speaker

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**Tomasz Ciesielski**

Poland 

Chair of the Department of History (the Director of the Institute of History), University of Opole

1993 - Doctor's dissertation "Sejm brzeski 1653 r." (Diet in Lituanian Brest 1653)

2009 - Doctor's Habilitation dissertation "Armia koronna w czasach Augusta III" (Polish army during reign August the Third)

2010 - Professor University of Opole

Scientific specialization

History 16th-18th century (especial polish)

Military history 17th-18th century

Ukrainian Black Sea region 18th century-1920

Archive (theory, history, distribution of harvest)

Auxiliary Sciences of History



## Abstract

**Title:** “The impact of Russian military interventions on the political system and decline of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth In the 18th century”


In my presentation, I will give a calendar and historical background of 4 Russian military interventions in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which had a significant impact on the fate of the Polish-Lithuanian state in the 18th century. Chronologically, the first military actions of the Russian army on the territory of the Republic, which should be considered as an actual armed intervention in the modern sense of the term, took place in 1735-1735. As a result, Stanisław Leszczyński, reappointed to the throne by the Polish-Lithuanian nobility, was prevented from taking power, and the new ruler was Frederick August II Wettin, Duke Elector of Saxony (as king he took the name August III). Another Russian military intervention was also related to the occupation of the Polish throne, this time after the death of Augustus III in Autumn 1763. The Russian Empress Catherine II led her troops into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and prevented the Saxon dynasty of Wettin princes from continuing in power. Its new ruler in 1764 was its candidate Stanisław Anton Poniatowski, as king bearing the name Stanisław August. After the election and the suppression of opposition, Russian troops remained in the Commonwealth and led to a partial change of its political system in 1768 - the establishment of the so-called Cardinal Laws. Then, between 1768 and 1772, Tsarist troops crushed an uprising of the Polish nobility known as the Bar Confederation. The consequence was the first partition of Poland and the transformation of the Commonwealth into a de facto Russian protectorate. It lasted for 14 years, although the tsarist army left the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian state. It returned in 1792, when another armed intervention took place with the aim of invalidating the 3rd of May Constitution emancipating the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from Russian protection. And this intervention, which is referred to in Polish history as the Polish-Russian War of 1792, was a complete success. Not only was the tsarist protectorate restored, but the second partition of Poland took place, which effectively determined the downfall of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.



## Speaker



**Virginie Wanyaka Bonguen O.**

Cameroon 

Full Professor at the State University of Cameroon.

She is a historian specialised in military history, working in the history department of the University of Yaoundé 1 and in Cameroon's military academies.

## Abstract

**Title:** “L’Afrique et les coups de bottes postindépendants: Enjeux, revisitation et analyse d’un phénomène politico-militaire”


Au lendemain des indépendances, la majorité des armées de l’Afrique francophone sont constituées des militaires ayant fait leurs armes dans l’armée coloniale française que ce soit pour les hommes de rangs, que pour ceux issus de l’Ecole de Formation des Officiers Ressortissants des Territoires d’Outre-Mer (EFORTOM). Ces derniers, moulés à la culture militaire française vont véhiculer principes et culture une fois à la tête des Etats. A la suite, l’on notera, une sorte de dualité dans ces pays à gouvernance militaire : Ceux de la coloniale et la nouvelle écurie de soldats post indépendants. Certains chefs d’Etats parce qu’ayant été coptés par la France ou alors, menant une politique à contrecourant se verront démis de leurs fonctions par ses hommes en tenue las de compromis.

Cette communication revisite l’origine des premiers coups de bottes en Afrique francophone et analyse un phénomène qui semble être devenu récurrent en Afrique eut égard de l’actualité. Nous partons d’une observation sur le fait militaire et à partir des enquêtes menées, pensons aboutir à des conclusions satisfaisantes qui permettront de comprendre les situations actuelles qui ne sont pas nouvelles mais, dans la continuité des premiers « soulèvements » militaires.

## Speaker



**Winfried Heinemann**

Germany 

Secretary General of the German Commission for Military History, is Professor of History at the Cottbus University of Technology and a retired Bundeswehr colonel.

He has a doctorate in history and has carried out research into NATO, the Cold War and the military resistance against Hitler.

Heinemann is also secretary general of the ICMH Bibliography Commission and co-editor of the International Journal of Military History and Historiography.



## Abstract

**Title:** “Two Coups: 20 July 1944 in Germany and 25 April 1974 in Portugal”


In the conceptualization of UN missions, transition applies to some specific cases in the broader framework of peace and stability operations, such as decolonization or, indeed, the transition from one political system to another. From this perspective, the mission in Namibia (UNTAG – UN Transition Assistance Group) can be assimilated to the missions in the former Spanish Sahara (MINURSO), Cambodia (UNAMIC/UNTAC), Central America (MINUGUA, ONUVEN, ONUCA/ONUSAL), Mozambique (ONUMOZ) and Angola (UNAVEM I, II, UNOA), Eritrea (UNOVER), and South Africa (UNOMSA). It is useful to recall that among those were some of an exclusively civilian natures, like the ones in Nicaragua and South Africa, tasked to supervise free and fair elections, as cornerstone marking the transition from one political system to another. All these missions have had different results, but one is still in existence since 1991, the MINURSO, underlining the failure of its original objectives, while the UNTAG, due to the speed of its execution and the results obtained, can be cited as a complete success and guaranteed a smooth transition..

The reduction of the confrontation between East and West in the second half of the 1980s had consequences on all the structures of international relations and, consequently, the maintenance of peace also underwent a remarkable evolution, moving away from the canons that had characterized it for thirty years. The most relevant fact, in addition to the numerical explosion, was the geographical spread with missions also deployed in areas once in the area of exclusive influence of one or another Superpower such as Afghanistan for the USSR or Central America for the USA. As consequence, from 1989 to 1995 there was a considerable increase in UN interventions to protect international peace and stability. Increase relating to both the dimensional and functional aspects of these missions and has allowed a new, more modern and broader vision of the concept of peace operations.

## Speaker



**Yasuaki Chijiwa**

Japan 

Present Senior Fellow, National Security Policy Division, Center for Military History, NIDS

2001 - B.A. in Law, Hiroshima University

2003 - M.A. in International Public Policy, Osaka University

2004-2005 - Visiting Research Associate, Sigur Center for Asian Studies, Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University

2007 - Ph.D. in International Public Policy, Osaka University

2007 - COE Research Fellow, Graduate School of Law, Kyoto University

2008 - JSPS Research Fellow (PD), School of Government, Kyoto University

2009 - Fellow, 2nd Military History Research Office, Military History Department, NIDS

2011 - Assistant Councilor, Cabinet Secretariat (National Security and Crisis Management)

2014-2015 - Visiting Scholar, Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University



## Abstract

### **Title:** “The Changes of Government and National Security Policy in Postwar Japanese History”

In postwar Japanese history, the Liberal Democratic Party has been in power for a long time. However, before the LDP was formed, or even after the LDP was formed, changes of government occurred. The LDP was a party that firmly maintained the Japan-United States Alliance and promoted light armament, but due to changes in government, party that advocated autonomous defense and full-scale rearmament, as well as party that advocated neutrality and disarmament, had also become ruling parties. So how did security policy change as a result of these changes in government? Or did it not change?

It can be said that in Japan, a change in government did not often bring about major changes in security policy. In fact, within Japan, there were three groups concerned with security. The first group was the constitutional revision group, the second group was the Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida line group, and the third group was the unarmed neutral group. However, the situation had continued for a long time in which none of these groups had a majority. As a result, a situation arose in which each group had to compromise with the others. In this way, security policy proceeded through gradual change and consensus-building in spite of changes of government. Therefore, there was no sudden change in the relationship between politics and the Self-Defense Forces.




## Speaker

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**Zélia Pereira**

Portugal 

PhD in Information Science (University of Évora) with a thesis entitled “The Universe of Personal Archives in Portugal: Identification and Valorisation”. She graduated in History (Faculty of Arts of the University of Lisbon) and obtained a Master’s in Contemporary Social History (ISCTE).

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## Abstract

**Title:** “Inquiring Into the Intricacies of the Decolonisation of Timor: The Work of the Commission for the Analysis and Clarification of the Decolonisation Process in Timor and the “Riscado” Report”

The decolonisation of East Timor after 25 April 1974 was initially relegated to a minor stage. The absence of war and liberation movements, unlike what happened in African territories, was one of the factors that postponed decisions on the fate of the most distant Portuguese colony. Timorese society itself was alienated from political and ideological debates, with the exception of a small local elite, which was peaceful and easily contained and monitored by the authorities in the territory. (...)

However, like an open Pandora’s box, what was initially a peaceful scenario and not one that needed to be resolved, changed in a short few years. A situation of progressive tension and political-military turbulence gradually emerged in Timor between 1974-1975, culminating in a civil war in August 1975 and the subsequent withdrawal of the Portuguese government from Dili. (...)

At the end of July 1976, President Ramalho Eanes decided to appoint a military commission to analyse the events in Timor, chaired by Brigadier Francisco Riscado. Completed in February 1977, the commission’s report remained secret until 1981, when the government put pressure on the President to make it public, following new controversies over Portugal’s actions in 1974-1975. The published report does not corroborate, but neither does it clearly deny, the blame that has been attributed to some of those involved, opting instead for a neutral tone.

This communication aims to explore the intricacies of the “Riscado” report, based on the recent declassification of the documents produced by the commission and available in the National Defence Archive. This documentation now makes it possible to reinterpret the report’s conclusions, revisit the main controversies that arose at the time, and also clarify the position of the various parties involved, particularly on the basis of the dozens of testimonies of military personnel who travelled through the territory and some civilians who were heard as part of the enquiry by the commission chaired by Brigadier Riscado.

# **SPEAKERS AND** **COMMUNICATIONS**

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