

**XLVII CONGRESS OF ICMH
28TH AUGUST-2ND SEPTEMBER 2022
WROCŁAW-OPOLE, POLAND**

***DEFENCE OF THE BORDERS IN MILITARY HISTORY
CVs AND ABSTRACTS***



**XLVIIe CONGRÈS DE CIMH
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***LA DÉFENSE DES FRONTIÈRES DANS L'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE
CURRICULA VITAE ET RÉSUMÉS***

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Defence of the borders in military history

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La défense des frontières dans l'histoire militaire

CURRICULA VITAE ET RÉSUMÉS

Opole 2022

Collected and collated by Adam Wołoszyn and Tomasz Ciesielski

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ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE XLVII CONGRESS OF ICMH

CHAIRMAN:

• **Ass. Prof. PhD with habilitation Tomasz Ciesielski**, Vicepresident of the Polish Commission of Military History, Head of Department of History, University of Opole

E-mail: ciesielski2@wp.pl ; tciesielski@uni.opole.pl

1983-1988: historical studies, archival specialization, University of Wrocław, 1988 Master of Art degree.

1997: doctor's degree - PhD, dissertation „Sejm brzeski 1653 r.” (Diet in Lituania Brest 1653), Institute of History, University of Wrocław.

2010: post-doctor's degree - habilitation, dissertation: „Armia koronna w czasach Augusta III” (Polish army during reign August the Third), Faculty of History and Pedagogy, University of Opole.

2010 Associate professor (University of Opole).

Career: 01.11.1988 up till today Institute of History of the Pedagogic College in Opole, in 1994 converted into the University of Opole; 01.11.1988 assistant; 06.1997-03.2010 assistant professor; 03.2010-06.2011 assistant professor with post-doctor's degree, from 06.2011 associate professor, from 2012 up till today Head of Institute of History

Author of 4 monographs, science editor of source materials (two sets of the correspondence from 18 c.), science editor of 12 historical books, author of over 120 articles in Polish, German, English, French, Russian and Ukrainian languages.

The organizer or the co-organizer of 16 sciences conferences, in it 7 outside of Poland. I participated in over 100 national conferences and international.

Scientific and research stay, financed from the programme Erasmus in Czech Republic, Germany, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, Russian Federation.

Due to my research interests, I conducted archival queries (preliminary research) in the scientific institutions in several European countries, especially in Central and East Europe.

MEMBERS:

• **Ass. Prof. PhD with habilitation Filip Wolański**, Head of Department of History, University of Wrocław

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The historian. Doctor's and post-doctor's degree - habilitation at University of Wrocław, Associate professor University of Wrocław.

Author of several monographs and articles in Polish, German, English, Russian and Ukrainian languages, science editor of source materials (two sets of the correspondence from 18 c.), science editor of historical books.

The organizer or the co-organizer of several sciences conferences.

Research interests: Social communication in the early modern era (especially the social role of preaching) History of mentality and social consciousness. History of religiosity. The perception and experience of geographical space in the past (in memorative communication e.g.: travel accounts and in educational and scientific discourse). Critical, scholarly editions of travel accounts from the 18th century (European Grand Tour Polish nobility, burghers and clergy).

- **Lt Col Dr. Józef Ledzianowski**, Dean of Faculty of Management, General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces in Wrocław
E-mail: jozef.ledzianowski@awl.edu.pl

Dean of the Faculty of Management at General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces. Manager of projects subsidized by grants from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage in 2019 and 2020. Manager of research projects funded by grants from the Ministry of Defense in 2019, 2017, 2015, 2014, 2010, 2007. Chairman and member of the Management and Command faculty development team from 2007 to 2020. Author of many scenarios, textbooks, programs and academic syllabuses. Team awards of the Rector Commander for teaching and organizational activities. Cooperation with the Center for Doctrine and Training of the Armed Forces, providing opinions and expertise on proposed doctrines, manuals and normative documents. Member of the Committee on Organization and Management Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN). Member of the Polish Statistical Society. Author of several articles and monographs also of international scope.

- **Ass. Prof. PhD with habilitation Tomasz Głowiński**, University of Wrocław
E-mail: tomasz.glowinski@uwr.edu.pl

In 1991 graduated in history from the University of Wrocław (UWr). Until 1992 employee of the Library of the Ossoliński National Institute. In the years 1992-1997 awarded a scholarship of the Silesian PhD Study of the University of Wrocław, and, additionally, a scholarship of the Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst (KAAD). Since 2001 employee of the Institute of History of the UWr, where he became a professor in 2017, and in 2018 the head of the Department of Economic History, Demography, and Statistics.

Co-founder of the Polish Economic History Society and since 2018 chairman of the National Board of said society. Member of the Scientific Council of the quarterly published "Przegląd Historyczno-Wojskowy" journal and member of the Scientific Council of the yearly published „Studia Historiae Oeconomicae” journal. Co-editor of the bi-yearly "Studia Śląskie" journal. Author, co-author, and editor of nearly 100 publications, including 8 monographies – in Polish, English, Italian, Belarussian, German, and Hebrew.

Research Interests:

- * Nazi propaganda in occupied Poland (1939-1945),
- * money and issuing banking in the 19th and 20th centuries,
- * regional history of Central Europe (including the history of Wrocław and Lower Silesia),
- * history of the Polish diaspora and Poles living abroad,
- * history of the Polish-Jewish relations in the 19th and 20th centuries,
- * the Home Army (AK) and the Polish Underground State during World War II,
- * military history (Border Protection Corps, the Invasion of Poland in 1939).

Selected works:

- H. von Ahlfen, H. Niehoff, Festung Breslau w ogniu, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2008.
- T. Głowiński, Zapomniany garnizon. Oddziały Korpusu Ochrony Pogranicza w Iwieńcu w latach 1924-1939, Wrocław 2008/2009.
- Festung Breslau 1945 – historia i pamięć, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2009.

- H. von Ahlfen, Walka o Śląsk, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2009.
- Festung Breslau 1945 – nieznan obraz, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2013.
- T. Głowiński, Na straży Bramy Smoleńskiej. Pułk KOP „Wołożyn” 1929-1939, Wrocław 2017.
- T. Głowiński, R. Igielski, M. Lebel, Bitewnym szlakiem września 1939 roku. Wojsko Polskie w obronie Rzeczypospolitej, Warszawa 2019.
- T. Głowiński, D. Koreś, W. Mędykowski, J. W. Sienkiewicz, Z Armii Polskiej do Armii Izraela. Drogi żydowskich żołnierzy Wojska Polskiego do niepodległego Izraela, Warszawa-Jerozolima 2020.

• **Ass. Prof. PhD with habilitation Marcin Böhm**, University of Opole

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Education:

2019- Habilitation, University of Opole, Poland. Habilitation thesis: The Role of Foreign fleets in the decomposition of the naval forces of Byzantium in XII Century

2013-The Polish-Russian school of the medieval Cyrillic paleography, University of Warsaw

2009-Ph.D., Medieval History, University of Opole, Poland. Dissertation: The Crisis of the Byzantine War Fleet in XI Century and Its Overcoming by Alexios I Komnenos

2004-M.A., History, University of Opole, Poland, 2004. The Life of the Emperor Basil II

Experience:

2019-now: associate professor, Institute of History, University of Opole

2018-Research scholarship at the Polish Historical Mission in Würzburg / der Polnischen Historischen Mission in Würzburg sponsored by Die Bayerische Staatskanzlei, where I carried out the project: The role of the Würzburg bishops in internal and external politics of the Hohenstaufen dynasty (XII-XIIIth Century).

2018-Erasmus + Staff Mobility for Teaching, the University of Silesia in Opava / Czech Republic

2017-Erasmus + Staff Mobility for Teaching, Moldova State University, Moldova Republic

2016- Erasmus + Staff Mobility for Teaching, Charles University Prague, Czech Republic / Czech Republic

May-June 2016 and again September 2017: The Member of the Polish-Italian archaeological team, during excavations in the medieval Norman church in Altavilla Milicia, in the province of Palermo, Sicily-Italy

2009-2018. Scholar- assistant professor, Institute of History, University of Opole

Fields of studies: The History of Byzantium and Scandinavia, The Medieval History of the Northern Europe, The Medieval History of Poland, with an emphasis on military history and marine historyczne.

• **PhD Joanna Ojdana**, Deputy director of The Opole Silesia Museum, University of Opole

E-mail: j.ojdana@o2.pl

Graduate of history and European studies, as well as post-graduate studies in: management in public administration, manager academy, practitioner business coach, social skills trainer, mediator. PhD of history from 2021. Acting director at the Opole Silesia Museum in Opole; scholarship holder of the Minister of Culture and National

Heritage in the field of cultural management and support for the development of cultural staff.

She has specialised professionally and socially in many areas, in particular: the implementation of projects financed from external sources related to Polish cultural heritage (including the protection of historical monuments) and cultural education, practical aspects of management control in the activities of cultural institutions, communication and relationship building, cooperation between the cultural and educational sectors, building social capital around institutions and volunteering in culture.

• **PhD Dariusz Woźnicki**, Institute of Knight's Culture in Tarnowskie Góry
E-mail: d.woznicki@wp.pl

The historian and businessman. PhD at University of Opole – dissertation „Pozycja społeczna szlachty inflanckiej w Rzeczypospolitej na przykładzie rodu Denhoffów”, („Social position of the Livonian nobility in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth on the example of the Denhoff family”).

Research interests: heraldry and genealogy, diplomas conferring aristocratic and noble titles, history of knightly orders with particular reference to the Order of the Knights of Malta.

• **PhD Justyna Małysiak**, Vice-Dean of Faculty of Management, General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces in Wrocław
E-mail: justyna.malysiak@awl.edu.pl

Scholarship recipient of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 2015 and 2019. Manager of the National Science Center project "Prelude" 2015. Scholarship recipient of a grant funded by the Bavarian State Chancellery. Coordinator of projects of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (2019, 2020). Author of numerous scientific articles and a scientific monograph published under the PRELUDIUM grant. Member of the Society for Research on the Eighteenth Century (Polish Academy of Sciences). Manager of three grants from the subsidy of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and one obtained from the subsidy of the Ministry of Defense. Scholarship for the best doctoral student of the University of Wrocław in 2015-2018. Member of research teams co-financed by the Ministry of Defense in the years: 2020, 2021. Reviewer in a journal of 70 points on the ministerial list. Organizer and participant of more than 70 scientific conferences, including about 30 international conferences. Co-organizer of many initiatives to popularize history. Assistant Professor at the General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces, since 2021. Associate dean for student affairs.

• **MA Adam Wołoszyn**, University of Opole, Secretary of the Polish Commission of Military History
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The historian, assistant at the Institute of History of the University of Opole and since 2017, secretary of the Polish Commission of Military History. His research interests focus on 18th century Polish military - especially the period of the Great Northern War (1700-1721). He also analyzes Polish handwritten and printed newspapers from the 18th century in search of war reports.

Email site administrator

- **PhD Marcin Pietrzak**, University of Opole
E-mail: mpietrzak@uni.opole.pl

Assistant Professor at the Institute of History, University of Opole. He graduated with a degree in Political Science and later earned a doctorate in Philosophy. His interests range from the history of ancient philosophy to rhetoric, Cynicism and philosophy of politics.

Academic Program

Ass. Prof. PhD Tomasz Ciesielski Vicepresident of the Polish Commission of Military History, Head of Department of History, University of Opole



ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS OF XXVII CONGRESS

Cadet sgt **FILIP ADAMSKI (Poland)**

• **CV**

The student, cadet in General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces in Wrocław.

Title of presentation: *Participation of cadets in initiatives popularizing history organized by the Scientific Circle of War History (scientific communication)*



Général de corps d'armée **DOMINIQUE ANDREY (Switzerland)**

E-mail: president@ashsm.ch

• **CV**

Dominique ANDREY, 1955, Suisse est commandant de corps (général de corps d'armée) en retraite.

Il a une formation d'ingénieur en génie civil et est docteur en sciences techniques.

Comme officier de carrière, il a occupé différents postes de commandement, d'état-major et d'instruction. Dans ses 10 dernières années de service, il a été Commandant des Forces terrestres, suppléant du Chef de l'Armée et finalement Conseiller militaire du ministre de la Défense. Il est retraité depuis 2018.

Il est président de l'ASHSM-SVMM (Association suisse d'histoire et de sciences militaires), société faisant office de commission nationale d'histoire militaire et de ce fait représentante de la Suisse au sein de la CIHM.

Dominique ANDREY, 1955, Switzerland 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.

Title of presentation: *Renforcement permanent du terrain pour la défense de la Suisse*

• **ABSTRACT**

Depuis l'établissement de ses frontières définitives et la reconnaissance de sa neutralité permanente par les participants au Congrès de Vienne en 1815, la Suisse s'est efforcée de mettre sur pied une organisation militaire défensive lui permettant de faire respecter son statut.

Depuis les premières réflexions et réalisations pour une défense militaire nationale, elle s'est toujours appuyée sur sa topographie accidentée, sur son terrain fort; elle l'a utilisé pour ses dispositifs et l'a renforcé dans ses préparatifs.

Elle a commencé par se préparer à contrôler les principaux passages alpins, puis elle s'est mise à même de défendre les axes de transit. Le développement des armements et de la situation géostratégique l'a amené à fortifier ses frontières et des lignes de défense intérieures, avant de constituer un Réduit national ancré dans le terrain fort par excellence : les Alpes.

Mais c'est l'ensemble du territoire qu'il s'agissait de protéger, de défendre. C'est donc tout un réseau de positions de barrages (obstacles, destructions préparées, positions d'armes fixes, abris) qui a permis d'avoir un système multiple, flexible et redondant de compartimentage du terrain, et ce dès la frontière et le long des transversales alpines.

Cette infrastructure et sa doctrine d'emploi ne constituaient certes qu'un des volets de la défense militaire du pays, mais la capacité à maîtriser les voies de transit, voire à les rendre inutilisables avait une valeur stratégique à caractère dissuasif. Et tout cela jusqu'à ce qu'il fût considéré que ces préparatifs n'étaient plus nécessaires, ni même utiles...

Since the establishment of its definitive borders and the recognition of its permanent neutrality by the participants in the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Switzerland has endeavoured to set up a defensive military organisation enabling it to enforce its status.

Since the first thoughts and achievements for a national military defence, it has always relied on its rugged topography, on its strong terrain; it has used it for its plans and reinforced it in its preparations.

It began by preparing to control the main Alpine crossings, and then put itself in a position to defend the transit routes. The development of armaments and the geostrategic situation led it to fortify its borders and internal defence lines, before constituting a national Reduit anchored in the strong ground par excellence: the Alps.

But it was the whole territory that had to be protected and defended. It was therefore a whole network of blockade positions (obstacles, prepared destructions, weapon positions, shelters) that made it possible to have a multiple, flexible and redundant system of compartmentalisation of the terrain, and this from the border and along the Alpine transverse routes.

This infrastructure and its doctrine of use were only one aspect of the country's military defence, but the ability to control transit routes or even render them unusable had a strategic value as a dissuasive character.

And all this until it was considered that these preparations were no longer necessary, or even useful...



Dr. DANI ASHER (Israel)

E-mail: asherdm@netvision.net.il

• CV

Dr Dani Asher enlisted in the IDF in 1962 and served in armor and intelligence. The editor of the IDF magazine "Maarachot", and head of a department at the Research of the IDF intelligence.

He was released from the IDF with the rank of colonel and continued in reserve service where he received the rank of brigadier general.

After his release, he was on the establishment team and was an instructor at the Command and Staff College and at the Tactical Command College. There he developed war games including computer supported ones.

In 2002 he completed his doctorate at Haifa University. His work dealt with the Egyptian preparations for the Yom Kippur War and was published in his book "Breaking the Concept". Researched and published more studies in the history department.

Over the years he worked as a lecturer and researcher at the University of Haifa, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Bar-Ilan University, Beit Berel College and the Avshalom Institute.

During the last years he concentrates on researching and writing the history of IDF intelligence.

Member of the management of the Association for the Intelligence Heritage (MALM), the management of the Association for Military History and a member of the ICMH International Committee for Bibliography. Serves as the editor of "Alomon", a quarterly of the "Aloma" association that deals with commemorating and passing on the legacy of the Holocaust and heroism.

Published many research books and articles in military history, in Hebrew and English.

Title of presentation: *The defense of Israel's northern border, 1916-2006*

• ABSTRACT

The northern border of the State of Israel is not a natural border. North of our Galilee is Mount Lebanon. The border between the countries in the modern era was determined in the Sykes-Picot Agreement in 1916, changed and amended and became an international border between the British mandate on Palestine and the French mandate in Syria and Lebanon. Due to rivalry and the infiltration of hostile elements from the north.

In our War of Independence in 1948, the Arab "Salvation Army" under the command of Kaukji, which was based in the Galilee, Samaria and the Jerusalem area, invaded from the north. In the invasion of Arab armies on May 15, 1948, the Syrian invasion was planned from this border, but it was moved at the last moment to the Jordan Valley. At the end of the war, the border area on both sides was occupied by the IDF in Operation Hiram.

The border was quiet until the late 1960s, when Palestinian terrorists began operating through it towards targets in Israeli territory. The IDF will increase its forces along the border. From September 1971 (Black September), military activity in southern Lebanon increased and obliged the IDF to increase its deployment along the border and to operate in several operations against Palestinian military targets. The organization that was based on one regional Brigade became two Brigades and later the construction of a division headquarters to control the forces and the northern border system.

In June 1982 (forty years ago), the IDF left the border to the north and took control of the area up to Beirut and the Beirut -Damascus axis.

For 18 years, many incidents took place in the area of Lebanon, along the "security strip" to which the IDF retreated and also along the border, mainly against The "Hezbollah" organization. In May 2000, the IDF evacuated its formations north of the fence and set up in modern outposts south of it.

Relative peace returned to the sector until the kidnapping of Israeli soldiers from a patrol moving south of the border in July 2006. The IDF entered the Second Lebanon War and took control on the area north of the fence, which it cleared after some time. Since then it has been in a quiet area.



Prof. **MOHAMED ISSA BABANA ELALAOUI (Marocco)**

E-mail: cmhm2002@yahoo.fr

• **CV**

TITRES ET DIPLOMES :

- Licence en Sciences Politiques - Rabat.
- Diplôme d'études supérieures - Genève.
- Doctorat d'Etat en Sciences Politiques (université de Genève).
- DES en histoire contemporaine (Université de Genève).

FONCTIONS PRINCIPALES ACTUELLES :

Conseiller au Centre pédagogique FABERT à Paris.

Ecrivain, historien, biographe.

ACTIVITES SCIENTIFIQUES, CULTURELLES ET MISSIONS ANTERIEURES

- Assistant à l'Université de Genève (1975-1976).
- Professeur à l'Université de Djeddah (1981-1982)
- Chargé d'études au sein de l'UNESCO sur l'«irénologie» (la science de la paix), auprès de l'ancien Directeur Général M. A. Mokhtar M'Bo (1982-1984)
- Professeur, département de sciences politiques, Université de Genève, (1984-1986)
- Professeur, chargé de recherches actuellement en S.P. (intégrations régionales), Université de Genève.
- Conférencier à l'*Université de paix* à Namur, Belgique, depuis 1996.
- Représentant du Royaume du Maroc auprès de plusieurs organismes et conférences internationales entre 1982 et 1989.
- Ecrivain, auteur de nombreux articles de presse d'ordres politique, social et culturel depuis 1981, au Maroc et à l'étranger.
- Participation au XXXVI^e Congrès International d'Histoire Militaire à Amsterdam en août 2010 (Présentation d'une communication sous thème « L'apport humanitaire dans une contre-insurrection: cas de la participation des FAR à ONUSOM I et ONUSOM II »).
- Participation au XXXVII^e Congrès International d'Histoire Militaire à Rio de Janeiro du 28 au 02 septembre 2011 (Présentation d'une communication sous thème « Les guerres de décolonisation en Afrique: Diversité des stratégies et reconversion postcoloniale des structures »).
- Auteur de plusieurs articles et analyses sur le Sahara marocain (1981-2005)
- Auteur de plusieurs ouvrages édités à Rabat et en France dont notamment :
 - *Le concept de paix en Islam (1981)*
 - *Les frontières communes entre la Monarchie et la République (1993)*
 - *Pour un dialogue inter-religieux (1994)*

- *Démocratie marocaine : la notion de l'alternance (1996)*
- *Initiation à l'histoire de la dynastie Alaouite (1997)*
- *La Dimension d'un Roi, Hassan II (1999)*
- *Un style de gouvernement, Mohammed VI (2003)*
- *Mohammed V, un Souverain d'exception (2005)*
- *Histoire de la Dynastie régnante au Maroc (2007)*

Title of presentation: *Intégrité territoriale entre frontières historiques et unité existentielle : l'exemple du Maroc*

• **ABSTRACT**

Notre sujet porte sur un objet de réflexion qui passionne et intrigue à la fois depuis la nuit des temps : à savoir le déclin des empires. Et donc de leurs confins aussi. Dès lors que le concept de frontière et la notion d'Etat (sous toutes ses configurations) sont indissociables. L'un n'allant jamais sans l'autre, en prenant sa forme, telle une structure mouvante sous le soleil avec son ombre. Ou, mieux encore, comme les muscles qui s'insèrent sur les os, inséparables dans leur existence, de leur naissance à leur inertie totale.

La définition de l'empire dans son étendue et ses contours autant que la frontière dans ses différents rôles sont aussi difficiles à saisir l'une que l'autre dans leur corrélation positive quand on parle des deux, pour la même nation. Parce qu'une frontière d'Etat ne signifie pas simplement une ligne géométrique de démarcation, elle s'accolle simultanément à une superficie territoriale et un espace de souveraineté qu'elle délimite, partiellement ou intégralement, par rapport à un pays voisin. Ainsi, les problèmes frontaliers sont d'autant plus complexes ou fréquents que l'empire concerné est vaste et ses riverains nombreux. A cet égard, pourrions-nous affirmer que l'Empire chérifien relevait bien de cette catégorie. D'où le pain que nous aurons sur la planche.

La forme étatique impériale marocaine (1666-1957) était un modèle particulier face à l'Occident. Et sans bien la connaître, certains historiens et socio-politologues se sont hasardés à mal la dépeindre en la critiquant à tout bout de champ, sous des lorgnettes occidentales, sans tenir compte de son authenticité et la longévité de ses confins d'héritage.

Pourtant, au Maroc, Etat séculaire de plus de 1233 ans , les « frontières » ont toujours constitué les contours d'une permanence, d'une croissance ou d'une renaissance nationales pour avoir longtemps incarné une dimension impériale, durant 871 ans (1086-1957), mais sans jamais dépasser en importance l'existence même de l'Etat dans un espace territorial vital, aussi limité fût-il.

Par conséquent, la question frontalière revêtra une historicité d'obligation à la nation, à partir du traité de Lalla Maghniya de 1845 qui frayait le chemin d'un rétrécissement territorial de l'Empire chérifien. Mais c'était seulement la frontière orientale que la France allait modifier. Car « à la mort du [Sultan] Hassan 1er, en 1894, le Maroc possédait toutes ses frontières . L'Empire chérifien s'étendait toujours jusqu'à Andaar, autrement dit Saint-Louis du Sénégal » comme le rappelait le regretté Roi Hassan II, dans Ses Mémoires, Le Défi.

Ainsi, à l'indépendance du Maroc, Empire chérifien, puisqu'il s'agissait encore d'un empire à la tête duquel gouvernait un Sultan (voici d'ailleurs une autre spécificité de cet Etat majestueux) deux tendances revendicatives émergeaient pour l'instauration de la forme étatique adéquate dans l'unité nationale.

La première, voulant l'intégrité territoriale dans la dissolution de l'empire, par la voie diplomatique et des méthodes pacifiques, pour des frontières vitales maximales à négocier.

La deuxième ambitionnant l'intégrité territoriale dans le rétablissement de l'empire chérifien, par tous les moyens possibles y compris les armes, pour le retour des frontières historiques.

Ainsi cohabitaient deux visions de reconstruction nationale postcoloniale marocaine distinctes, où chacune des deux structures concernée, selon son style, mettra en œuvre sa stratégie.

Qui avait raison, qui avait tort ? On le verra.

En tout cas, l'empire chérifien disparaîtra, mais la question n'est pas là ; car les dynasties qui bâtissent généralement les grands Etats sont des civilisations impériales. Et au Maroc, le Roi est parmi les premiers à reconnaître que ces civilisations, pas moins que les moins grandes, ne sont pas immortelles, aussi longues que soit leur longévité :

« Les différentes civilisations - écrivait-il - connaissent leur apogée puis, disent Spengler et Valéry, déclinent et meurent. »

« Il est [d'ailleurs] tentant de comparer la vie des empires avec celle des êtres humains » disait John Glubb. « Tous les êtres ne vivent pas le même âge ni dans la même taille, ainsi en est-il pour les empires ». Les frontières s'allongent et se réduisent également dans la variabilité des durées et des fins d'empire. L'Empire chérifien ne faisait pas exception.

Du reste, parmi les aspects fascinants que nous tenterons de décrypter figurera celui d'un paradoxe révélateur. Il est en effet courant de dire qu'il est plus facile de détruire que de construire. Est-ce toujours vrai ?

S'agissant des empires, plus précisément l'« Empire chérifien », précisons tout de suite que sa dissolution nous a semblé plus difficile que la construction du premier empire marocain Almoravide (1042-1147) et encore beaucoup moins facile que sa propre constitution. Pourquoi, comment et dans quelles circonstances cela a pu se produire et quelles fussent les difficultés en question ? Autant de questions auxquelles nous essayerons également de répondre, le plus objectivement possible.

Enfin, « les empires ne commencent généralement pas ou ne se terminent pas à une certaine date. Il y a normalement une période progressive d'expansion puis une période de déclin » .

Nous nous évertuerons donc à découvrir à quel point de départ temporel pourrions-nous situer la genèse de l'Empire chérifien - avec ses frontières dans l'os tels les muscles - et combien dura son éclipse ? Pas d'une manière rigoureusement juste comme l'on pourrait chronométrer le coucher du soleil, et encore faudrait-il savoir à quel moment précis a-t-il amorcé sa descente. Car voyons-nous, le destin des empires, relevant des hommes, «les affaires humaines sont sujettes à de nombreux facteurs de chance, et il n'est pas possible de prévoir qu'elles puissent être calculées avec une exactitude mathématique» .



Dr. **MARIE-ANNE BESNIER GUEZ (France)**

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• CV

Marie-Anne Besnier Guez

Née le 05/11/1971

2016 : Master 2 sciences humaines et sociales, mention histoire, spécialité histoire de l'Afrique IMAF Paris 1, sous la direction de Pierre Vermeren. Mention Très Bien. Sujet : Les engagés volontaires juifs tunisiens dans la Première Guerre mondiale.

2021 : Obtention du Doctorat en histoire contemporaine, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, sous la direction de Pierre Vermeren. Sujet : Juifs de Tunisie au combat dans les deux guerres mondiales. Elle a reçu le prix Corvisier pour son livre *Juifs de Tunisie au combat dans les deux guerres mondiales*.

Au cours de ses recherches, elle a publié plusieurs articles dans des ouvrages collectifs sur l'engagement volontaire des juifs tunisiens dans la première guerre mondiale et leur participation aux Forces françaises libres sous l'Occupation.

Title of presentation: *Presentation of thesis: Juifs de Tunisie dans les deux guerres mondiales*

• **ABSTRACT**

Présentation de notre travail de thèse qui a eu pour objectif de saisir les motivations des juifs de Tunisie, minorité en situation coloniale, lorsqu'ils choisissent de combattre au service de la puissance coloniale, la France, durant les deux guerres mondiales. Nous avons cherché à comprendre la spécificité de leur situation, en tant que juifs, et l'originalité du contexte géopolitique tunisien dans les deux guerres. Nous avons suivi des cohortes d'hommes d'une guerre à l'autre, en observant notamment le rôle politique des anciens combattants dans l'entre-deux-guerres, et leur influence sur la nouvelle génération, alors que de nouveaux périls apparaissent, notamment pour les juifs. Nous avons retracé les expériences combattantes de ces hommes que l'on retrouve sur tous les fronts, et évalué les conséquences de leurs combats sur leur situation au sein de la société tunisienne. Notre exposé reviendra aussi sur la méthode choisie (prosopographique) pour retrouver leurs récits, et sur les sources utilisées, qui nous ont permis de retracer ces parcours en partie oubliés.

As I received the Corvisier Prize for my Thesis, *Juifs de Tunisie au combat dans les deux guerres mondiales*, my presentation will explain my methodology, the sources I employed for this research, to reveal the experiences, sociological profiles of Jews of Tunisia who fought in French army during the two world wars.

Jews in Tunisia are a minority during the French protectorate (1881-1956). At the beginning of the XXth century, 90 % of them are Tunisians and it is very difficult for them to obtain the French citizenship. With regard to the army, they have a special position: in accordance with Tunisian law, which is maintained by the French protectorate, Tunisian Jews cannot be recruited by the army. When the First and Second World War break out, some of the Tunisian Jews volunteer to fight in the French army, encouraged in this decision by the Jews of Tunisia who have become French citizens and are enrolled. We had to find multiple sources in the French and Tunisian archives to be able to truly and accurately document the journey of these women and men who choose to fight for France.

This prosopographical work, reveals what motivated these individuals at the start of the war, their fighting experiences on all battlefields during the two wars, as well as their pride and disillusionment at the end of the wars. Tunisian Jew veterans while actively commemorating the World War I realized they had to fight the growing anti-Semitism movement in the 1930's. The status of the Jews, established by Vichy authorities in Tunisia in November 1940, followed by the sufferings endured during the

Nazi occupation (November 1942-May 1943), have a negative impact on the trust that Jews placed in France. However, hundreds of Jews from Tunisia decided to join Free French Forces, from autumn 1940 until the end of the war.

What were the motivations and what specific attributes do we find in the Tunisian Jews who took part in World War 1 and 2?



Prof. **ISRAEL BLAJBERG (Brazil)**

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• **CV**

First-generation native-born Brazilian, of Polish origin, born in Rio de Janeiro on May 31, 1945.

Electronics Engineer graduated from the National School of Engineering of the University of Brazil, Class of 1968.

Professor at the Engineering Schools at UFRJ- Electronics Dept and UFF- Telecoms Dept (1969-2015).

Graduated from the National War School in Advanced Studies in Politics and Strategy (2004) and Logistics and National Mobilization (2007).

Director and Member Emeritus of the IGHMB - Institute of Geography and Military History of Brazil.

Member of the Full Board. International Commission for Military History

President of the Academy of Terrestrial Military History of Brazil - RIO

Associate Researcher of the Center for Studies and Research in Military History of the Brazilian Army.

Researcher, writer, speaker and freelance journalist with an emphasis on the Military History of Brazil, highlighting the country's role in World War II.

Published books

- BLAJBERG, I.; Soldiers who vinieron de lejos - Los 42 Brazilian Heroes JudĂ-on de la World War II. 1. ed. Buenos Aires: , 2017. 284p.

- BLAJBERG, I.; Star of David at Cruzeiro do Sul: memory of the Jewish presence in the Armed Forces of Brazil. 1. ed. Resende, RJ: Brazilian Academy of Terrestrial Military History, 2015.

- BLAJBERG, I.; Soldiers who came from far away: the 42 Brazilian Jewish heroes of the 2nd World War. 1. ed. Resende, RJ: Brazilian Academy of Terrestrial Military History, 2008. 284p.

- BLAJBERG, I.; Homage to R/2 Officers trained by CPORs and NPORs since 1927. 1. ed. Resende, RJ: AHIMTB, 2007. 524p.

- BLAJBERG, I.; BENTO, C.M. Major General Carlos de Meira Mattos. 1. ed. Resende, RJ: AHIMTB, 2007.

- BLAJBERG, Israel; ROQUE, Daniel Mata; BERNARDES, Margarida Maria Rocha; OLIVEIRA, Alexandre Barbosa (eds.). Practices and photographic representations of the Brazilian Health Service in World War II. Illustrated edition. Bilingual in Portuguese and English. Rio de Janeiro: AHIMTB, 2019.

- BLAJBERG, Israel; ROQUE, Daniel Mata (orgs). National Association of Veterans of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force (ANVFEB): 1963 - 2018, 55 years of struggles and memories. Rio de Janeiro: AHIMTB, 2018.

- Star of David at Cruzeiro do Sul (2016) documentary film, bringing a vision of the constant presence of Brazilian Jews in the National Military History, with an emphasis on the Second World War. The film was selected at the Military Film Festival "Brasília", 2016. Duration: 70 min

Title of presentation: *Soldiers, Walls and Cannons: 500 years defending Brazil*

• **ABSTRACT**

Portuguese discovered Brazil in 1500. In the next 3 centuries they will build an immense network of fortresses very important to demarcate the borders of the new colony and create a country of continental dimensions. More than 1400 were built for military purposes, defending an area much larger than Portugal. Even today, some were preserved as military units, such as the Santa Cruz and São João Fortresses, in Rio de Janeiro. Some are cultural or sports centers, others are operational units of the Army, no longer of Coast Artillery, but of other specialties, such as Command Units and Field Artillery. Some are being or have already been incorporated into the UNESCO World Heritage List, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The fortifications extended from North to South of Brazil, either on the coast or in the interior, generally on the banks of the rivers. Several entered combat, while others were never attacked, however maintaining their important deterrent role. Although the largest number of fortresses had been built in the 17th and 19th centuries, until the 40s of the 20th century fortresses were still built, the last ones at the beginning of the Second World War, when a possible German landing in the Northeast of Brazil was feared, in view of the initial successes of the Afrika Korps at that time. Nowadays, several fortresses have been converted into tourist spots, some occupying a prominent position in visitor statistics, thus preserving an important memory of the combats that helped to build Brazil of today.



MA CYRIL BLANCHARD (France)

E-mail: larevuedhistoiremilitaire@gmail.com

• **CV**

Experience

Juin 2018 - ce jour Adherent a la Commission Française d'Histoire Militaire (CFHM)

Mai 2019 - ce jour 3 ans World Logic Designer, Ubisoft Paris Emploi a Ubisoft Paris, Montreuil.

Nov. 2018 - ce jour Membre analyste-redacteur Proche/Moyen-Orient, Nemrod-ECDS

3 ans et 8 mois <https://nemrod-ecds.com/> Juin 2018 - ce jour 4 ans et 1 mois

Cofondateur et redacteur en chef de La Revue d'Histoire Militaire

<https://larevuedhistoiremilitaire.fr/> Aout 2014 - Avr. 2019 Hote de caisse et d'accueil au Musee de l'Armee 4 ans et 8 mois Emploi aux Invalides, Paris 7c"m.

Fev. - Avril 2016 3 mois Charge d'etudes au Centre de Doctrine et d'Emploi des Forces Contrat Armee-Jeunesse, Ecole Militaire, Paris 7ime.

Competences

Savoir-faire : Travail en equipe, Recueil et recoupage d'informations, Recherches a caractere historique, Analyse et synthese critiques, Conduite de projets, Travail

archivistique, Communication écrite et orale, Suite Office, Utilisation des bases de données et d'internet.

Langues : Français (langue maternelle), Anglais (courant), Allemand (scolaire).

Education

2015 - 2017 Master Recherche d'Histoire - Université Paris IV Sorbonne, Paris

Intitulé : Armées, Guerres et Sécurité dans les Sociétés de l'Antiquité à nos jours.

Sujets de mémoires :

M1 : « La contre-insurrection lors de la guerre du Rif. »

M2 : « Les volontaires français dans les phalanges libanaises : 1975-1976 » Mention bien - promotion 2017.

Publications

« La Common Army ou le déclin du roi de pique », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 4 juillet 2018 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2018/07/04/la-common-army-ou-le-declin-du-roi-de-pique/>

« La guerre du Rif : un conflit méconnu entre guerre coloniale et conflit de la Décolonisation », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 17 juillet 2018 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2018/07/17/guerre-rif-conflit-meconnu-guerre-coloniale-lutte-independance/>

« La guerre d'Algérie : une guerre au cœur de la population », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 31 juillet 2018 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2018/07/31/guerre-algerie-coeur-population/>

« Quand la guerre devient rituel(le) : la guerre chez les Aztèques », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 11 octobre 2018 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2018/10/11/quand-guerre-devient-rituel-guerre-fleurie/>

« Quand les empires se faisaient et se défaisaient en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas Samory Touré », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 20 décembre 2018 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2018/12/20/quand-empires-faisaient-defaisaient-afrique-ouest-cas-samorien/>

« Quand l'Histoire est gravée dans la roche... ou le bois : l'art de la guerre sumérien », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 3 juillet 2019 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2019/07/03/quand-histoire-gravee-roche-ou-bois-art-guerre-sumerien/>

« Apprendre en s'amusant : l'Histoire militaire et les jeux vidéo », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 22 janvier 2020 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2020/01/22/apprendre-en-samusant-lhistoire-militaire-et-les-jeux-vidéo/>

« Entre traditions et « modernité » : grandeur et dépendances du royaume du Kongo », La Revue d'Histoire Militaire, 8 juillet 2020 URL : <https://larevedhistoiremilitaire.fr/2020/07/08/traditions-modernite-grandeur-dependances-royaume-kongo/>

Avec NEMROD-ECDS : « L'intégration des milices : l'exemple libanais », NEMROD-Enjeux Contemporains de Défense et de Sécurité, 2019 URL : <https://nemrod-ecds.com/?p=4113>

« L'Irak et la problématique milicienne », NEMROD-Enjeux Contemporains de Défense et de Sécurité, 2020 URL : <https://nemrod-ecds.com/?p=5283>

BLANCHARD Cyril, SEMON Adrien, « Libye : vers une réunification bien fragile », Revue Défense Nationale, 2021/HS3 (N° Hors-série), p. 45-52. DOI : 10.3917/rdna.hs05.0045.

URL : <https://www.caim.info/revue-defense-nationale-2021-HS3-page-45.htm>

BLANCHARD Cyril, « S indirecte et contournements en Méditerranée orientale », Revue Défense Nationale, 2021/HS3 (N° Hors-serie), p. 83-88. DOI : 10.3917/rdna.hs05.0083. URL : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-defense-nationale-2021-HS3-page-83.htm>

Title of presentation: *Défense des frontières et stratégies alternatives*

• **ABSTRACT**

La période de la Guerre froide fut un cadre propice à la réflexion stratégique. L'impasse liée au binôme conventionnalité/nucléaire vit apparaître des conceptions visant à contourner le bridage des formes de conflictualité directe. Ces stratégies dites alternatives reposaient sur des doctrines défensives, recherchant l'attrition plutôt que l'annihilation du potentiel militaire adverse dans une bataille afin de le convaincre de revoir à la baisse ses objectifs, voire de stopper son agression. Pour les pays dotés d'un arsenal nucléaire, s'ajoutait aussi la libération de temps destiné à la décision d'utiliser ou non cet armement. La défense des frontières s'articulait donc autour d'un paradigme d'évitement de la bataille au profit d'actions mêlant harcèlement et chocs brutaux afin d'épuiser l'adversaire. Parmi les auteurs de ces réflexions, Guy Brossollet et son Essai sur la Non Bataille, publié en 1975, fait office de référence en France. Néanmoins, malgré leur originalité, ces conceptualisations furent décriées par certains de leurs contemporains. Elles trouvent cependant une seconde jeunesse aujourd'hui, à la lumière de la guerre couplée - Compound warfare - et des conflits récents, notamment l'invasion russe de l'Ukraine. S'intéresser aux stratégies alternatives, c'est (re)découvrir des manières originales de penser la défense d'un pays dans des contextes appelant à innover. Cette intervention présentera et analysera l'ouvrage de Guy Brossollet ainsi que quelques autres stratégies alternatives issues de pays d'Europe lors de la Guerre froide et s'attardera sur plusieurs conflits contemporains au cœur desquels ces réflexions trouvent un certain écho.



Ass. Prof. PhD with habilitation **MARCIN BÖHM (Opole, Poland)**

E-mail: mabohm@wp.pl; mbohm@uni.opole.pl

• **CV**

Education:

2019- Habilitation, University of Opole, Poland. Habilitation thesis: The Role of Foreign fleets in the decomposition of the naval forces of Byzantium in XII Century

2013-The Polish-Russian school of the medieval Cyrillic paleography, University of Warsaw

2009-Ph.D., Medieval History, University of Opole, Poland. Dissertation: The Crisis of the Byzantine War Fleet in XI Century and Its Overcoming by Alexios I Komnenos

2004-M.A., History, University of Opole, Poland, 2004. The Life of the Emperor Basil II

Experience:

2019-now: associate professor, Institute of History, University of Opole

2018-Research scholarship at the Polish Historical Mission in Würzburg / der Polnischen Historischen Mission in Würzburg sponsored by Die Bayerische Staatskanzlei, where I carried out the project: The role of the Würzburg bishops in internal and external politics of the Hohenstaufen dynasty (XII-XIIIth Century).

2018-Erasmus + Staff Mobility for Teaching, the University of Silesia in Opava / Czech Republic

2017-Erasmus + Staff Mobility for Teaching, Moldova State University, Moldova Republic

2016- Erasmus + Staff Mobility for Teaching, Charles University Prague, Czech Republic / Czech Republic

May-June 2016 and again September 2017: The Member of the Polish-Italian archaeological team, during excavations in the medieval Norman church in Altavilla Milicia, in the province of Palermo, Sicily-Italy

2009-2018. Scholar- assistant professor, Institute of History, University of Opole

Fields of studies: The History of Byzantium and Scandinavia, The Medieval History of the Northern Europe, The Medieval History of Poland, with an emphasis on military history and marine historyczne.

Title of presentation: *Koźle as a border town of the Opole region during the reign of Bolesław III (1086-1138)*

• ABSTRACT

Koźle, a town in the south-eastern part of the Opolskie Voivodeship, on the Odra River, with a convenient river port, is now located deep in the Polish territory and no one considers it a border settlement. However, this was not always the case. During the reign of Bolesław III (1086-1138), known in our country as Wrymouth, Koźle was a town guarding the liquid border between the Kingdom of Poland and Bohemia, between Silesia and Moravia. In this paper, I will try to explain the importance of the stronghold in Koźle in the defense plans of the southern borderlands of the Wrymouth state. The starting point is the account of one of the earliest historical works containing information about this city, the author of which is the chronicler Gall Anonymus. The Koźle stronghold called in the sources *Kosle castrum* (*oppidum Cozli* in the account of Kadłubek) was situated on the Oder and it was this river that supplemented its defensive features. We do not know how numerous the crew must have been and what the shape of the stronghold was, but it had to be similar to those discovered by archaeologists in Poland, including the capital of our region. We can suppose that the Koźle stronghold had a port capable of receiving supplies and warriors. The river was probably used by the Wrymouth to maintain communication between Koźle and Racibórz, Opole and Wrocław, or with other towns of the Piast monarchy. There must have been a river crossing near the castle, which the crew had to guard against the sudden invasion of Moravians and Czechs. The very fact that the Wrymouth rushed to rebuild Koźle after it had been burnt proves the strategic importance of this point. Apart from defensive features, Koźle probably served as a starting point for offensive actions and raids on the lands of the Moravians, which the stronghold had to share with Racibórz, appearing in the second account of Gallus Anonymus. A castellany was probably also established there, but unfortunately this theory for this period has no source confirmation. We can note here that perhaps the forces of the garrisons from Koźle and Racibórz were to guard the entire section of the border, the defense of which further to the south had to be supplemented by Cieszyn. This was perhaps one of the reasons why Koźle was burnt down in 1133 by the Czechs. The calming of the border after the death of the Wrymouth, combined with the division of the districts, handed over the Koźle stronghold to the Opole-Racibórz line of the Piasts.



Prof. of Legal History & Leadership **FRED BORCH (USA)**

E-mail: borchfj@aol.com

• **CV**

Fred L. Borch III is a Professor of Legal History and Leadership at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School and the Regimental Historian and Archivist for the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps. He has been in this position since 2006.

From 1980 until 2005, Mr. Borch was a career military lawyer in the U.S. Army. His areas of expertise were legal issues involving terrorism, anti-terrorism, counter-terrorism, and Homeland Security. This background helped him when he served as the first Department of Defense Office of Military Commissions Chief Prosecutor (2003 to 2004). In that position, Fred was responsible for directing the overall prosecution efforts of the United States in military commissions involving alleged terrorists detained at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. He retired from active duty as a colonel in 2005.

Fred has an A.B. (Davidson College), J.D. (Univ. of North Carolina), LL.M. (Univ. of Brussels, Belgium); LL.M. (The Judge Advocate General's School); M.A. (Naval War College), M.A. (Univ. of Virginia), and M.A. (Norwich University). He is the author of a number of books and articles on legal and non-legal topics and was a history consultant to Robert Redford in the Civil War era film *The Conspirator*. His most recent book is *Military Trials of War Criminals in the Netherlands East Indies 1946-1949*, which was published by Oxford Univ. Press in 2017.

Title of presentation: *Protecting America's Borders: The Mexican Expedition 1916-1917*

• **ABSTRACT**

In 1916, after Mexican insurgents crossed the border with the United States to attack American towns, President Wilson ordered the U.S. Army to invade Mexico and pursue the insurgents. The military operation was not successful but it remains the best example of the use of military force to protect a U.S. border.

In 1916, after Mexican bandits crossed into the U.S. and attacked American civilians, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson ordered the U.S. Army to cross the border into Mexico in pursuit of these bandits. The so-called Punitive Expedition was a failure (in that the chief bandit, Pancho Villa was never captured), but the leader of the expedition, Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, gained valuable operational experience that paid dividends when he led the American Expeditionary Force in World War I.



Dr. **DAVIDE BORSANI (Italy)**

E-mail: davide.borsani@unicatt.it

• **CV**

Researcher in History of International Relations at the Catholic University of Milan, Italy, and Associate Research Fellow in Transatlantic Relations at the Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI). He is a member of the Bibliography Committee of the International Commission of Military History (ICMH). Since 2015, he has also been the Academic Assistant to the ICMH President. He has published three books and

contributed to Italian and international think tanks, leading institutes and journals, and co-edited international volumes. His main research interests concern the history of Euro-Atlantic relations, the history and legacy of the British Empire, and the relationship between military force and foreign policy in international relations.

Title of presentation: *Imperial rationales and national constraints in the build-up of the British naval base in Singapore*

• **ABSTRACT**

In Great Britain, the necessity of economic austerity after the First World War gave birth to a policy, the so-called ‘Ten Year Rule’, that put Imperial defence in a financial cage from 1919 to 1932. According to the British Cabinet meeting on 15 October 1919, “It should be assumed, for framing the revised estimates, that the British Empire will not be engaged in any great war during the next ten years, and that no expeditionary force is required for this purpose”. The ‘Ten Year Rule’ was formulated without conceiving any significant change in international politics over the next decade. It was against this background that the Imperial Conferences took place during the 1920s. On the one hand, the British government maintained that aggressive action in the Far East by Japan (or even the US) was not a contingency that had to be seriously considered within the short-medium term. On the other hand, also due to the initiative of the Admiralty, the Cabinet recognized that a prominent naval role in the theatre had to be preserved over the long term. Thus, other countries’ ambitions had to be matched. In 1921, the British government informed the Dominions of its intention to build a new naval base in Singapore, looking for ways to share the burden. The announcement received no unanimous approval. Canada and South Africa showed little interest in the project, while Australia and New Zealand supported the initiative. The divergence of opinions among the Dominions came out again over the simultaneous question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Australia and New Zealand favoured it as a further political guarantee, but Canada – strongly influenced by the United States – opposed it. Works on the Singapore base were approved in 1923, while the Washington Naval Conference agreements replaced the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Yet, mainly due to British financial and political constraints, works on the new naval base were delayed. The invasion of Manchuria and the Shanghai incident in 1931-32 changed the game, threatening the British naval position in the Far East. They caused the Admiralty to request the ‘Ten Year Rule’ suspension. Eventually, it was abandoned by the British Cabinet on 23 March 1932, while the Singapore base was completed only in 1938.



Lic. **MANUEL GARCIA CABEZAS (Spain)**

E-mail: unamas46@hotmail.com

• **CV**

Manuel García Cabezas was born in Salamanca on 22nd August, 1957. He made his primary and secondary studies in Salamanca.

In 1975 he entered the General Military Academy (AGM) in 1975 in Zaragoza. In 1979 he followed his studies as an Infantry cadet in the Spanish Infantry Academy in Toledo. He received his commission as an Infantry lieutenant in 1980 and immediately he was assigned to a parachutist battalion in Murcia. During his career as a soldier he has

served in national, international and multinational posts such as in EUROCORPS (Strasbourg, France), UNPROFOR (Sarajevo, in 1993) as well NATO commissions (Sarajevo, SFOR in 1999 and 2002). He is specialist in Public Information, Civil Affairs and others. He has followed military courses in USA as well as in NATO School. He served in 2013-14 in Najaf (Iraq) during six months where he received his battle baptism.

He was promoted to Colonel in 2016. As a retired Colonel he acted as Director in the Central Military Library During five years

Beside his military career, he has the following university studies:

- Licenciado (5 years) en Geografía e Historia por UNED (SP Open University?)
- Graduado (4 years) en Ciencias Políticas y de la Admon por la UNED.
- Programa Executive en Dirección de Recursos Humanos por la Universidad Europea de Madrid.
- Experto Universitario en Prevención y Gestión de crisis internacionales por la Universidad Carlos III.
- Others courses on history and international affairs

He is author of some articles in professional magazines and author of two books:

- Presencia Española en Guinea Ecuatorial. Nuevos testimonios y aportaciones. Edit MINISDEF. Madrid. 2021.
- Breve historia de España para entender la Historia de España. Edit Letrame. Madrid. 2021.

He has participated in IHCM Congresses in Jerusalem (2018), Sofia (2019), and Athens (2021)

Manuel García Cabezas is married to Carmen and have two daughters: Inmaculada (a lawyer) and Victoria (a medicine doctor).

Manuel García Cabezas est né à Salamanca le 22 août 1957. Il fait ses études primaires et secondaires à Salamanca.

En 1975 il gagne sa place à l'Académie Général Militaire de Zaragoza. En 1980 il est promu lieutenant d'infanterie et affecté à un bataillon de parachutistes à Murcia. Pendant sa carrière militaire il a servi en postes nationaux et ailleurs (Strasbourg, Sarajevo, Najaf) sous commandement national comme international (NATO, ONU).

Il a suivi des courses militaires en Espagne ainsi qu'aux États Unis et à la NATO School. Il est spécialiste en Information Public et Civil Affaires.

Il est promu au rang de Colonel en 2016 et passe à la réserve en cette année.

Il est Directeur de la Librairie Central Militaire de 2017 jusqu'à 2021.

ÉTUDES UNIVERSITAIRES

- Licenciado (5 ans) en Geografía et Historia par l' UNED (Université National à Distance).
- Graduado (4 ans) en Ciencias Políticas y de la Admon por la UNED.
- Programa Executive en Dirección de Recursos Humanos por la Universidad Europea de Madrid.
- Experto Universitario en Prevención y Gestión de crisis internacionales por la Universidad Carlos III.

Il est l'auteur de deux livres :

- Presencia Española en Guinea Ecuatorial. Nuevos testimonios y aportaciones. Edit MINISDEF. Madrid. 2021.
- Breve historia de España para entender la Historia de España. Edit Letrame. Madrid. 2021.

Il a participé aux congrès de l'IHCM célébrés à Jérusalem (2018), Sofia (2019), and Athènes (2021) Manuel García Cabezas est marié avec Carmen et il a deux filles :

Inmaculada (avocate) et Victoria (unedoctoresse en médecine).

Title of presentation: *Alaska, la dernière frontière de L'Empire Espagnol*

• **ABSTRACT**

Le travail à présenter veut montrer les actions des espagnols en Amérique du Nord depuis le XVème, spécialement dans la côte du Pacifique Nord, la Californie et Alaska.

La narration commencera par faire noter les grands explorateurs qui pendant le XVèmesiècle parcoururent les grandes plaines nord-américaines et ils y découvrirent le Mississippi et le Grand Canyon de Colorado. L'exploration et colonisation de la Florida et de la Louisiane seront mentionnées suffisamment.

Ensuite le travail aborde l'exploration et colonisation de la Californie et l'arrivée des espagnols à Alaska ou ils se trouvent avec l'opposition des Anglais et de Russes. La pugne avec les Anglais aboutit à une presque guerre à propos de la souveraineté de Nutka, à côté de Vancouver. Le conflit fut achevé avec la Convention de Nutka, en 1790.

L'empire russe qui venait avançant depuis mi- XVIII eme frappe finalement avec les possessions espagnoles en Californie et les intérêts espagnols en Alaska. La couronne de Madrid chercha à stopper les russes bien que la bienveillance entre les deux couronnes, alliées contre Napoléon, favorisa l'installation de colonies russes près de San Francisco.

Le travail termine avec des conclusions parmi lesquelles on constate que la présence espagnole en Amérique du Nord a été négligé par les historiens et par le public du présent. Les conclusions aussi signale la différence des systèmes de colonisations que les espagnoles ont suivi soit en Amérique Centrale et Méridionale et le suivi dans le cas de l'Amérique du Nord.



Lt Col PhD **FLAVIO CARBONE (ITALY)**

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• **CV**

Flavio Carbone is Lieutenant Colonel of Italian Carabinieri. He started his military career attending the Military school of Naples "Nunziatella" 197° class. Winning 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. 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 on duty to the Carabinieri Officers College.

Title of presentation: *The Italian Carabinieri Corps in the borders defence. A diachronic perspective*

• **ABSTRACT**

Throughout its more than 200 years of existence, the Italian Carabinieri Corps participated the all the events of the military life of the pre-unitary Kingdom of Sardinia and then the new born Kingdom of Italy from 1861.

The Carabinieri, founded in 1814 after defeat of Napoleon, played a main role as a law enforcement agency with military status as a part of the so-called Armata Sarda (Sardinian Army). Among all the activities on the Carabinieri corps, there was the need to control the borders both as a police force and on the same time as army component providing the first alert in case of invasion. The Carabinieri performed this task specifically in wartime during the Second Italian Independence War, the First and the Second World War securing the borders and participating in the active defence of the Italian borders.

The paper will present the borders control and defence task during the long period of Carabinieri Corps life in a diachronic perspective.



Col **MANUEL CASAS SANTERO (Spain)**

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• **CV**

Colonel Spanish Army.

He has a diploma in Military Operational Research, Statistics, an Sociology.

In this areas, he has developed different research studies.

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

In collaboration with the Catholic University of Ávila, he participates in the publication of the book "Apuntes militares de Ávila".

In collaboration with the Higher Center for National Defense Studies, he participates in the publication of the book " Military in embassies".

He also collaborates with the Chair "Casa de Austria" in the organization of a congress on "The Spanish legacy in America".

He has participated in different congresses and round tables on this subject, in collaboration with organizations and institutions such as the Complutense University of Madrid, University of Seville, San Pablo CEU. University of Burgos, Regional Delegations of the Ministry of Defense and other military units.

Title of presentation: *"El Camino Español". More than 1000 Kms of variable border*

• **ABSTRACT**

The 16th century is a century of changes in Europe. Also in the military field. Armies must connect different possessions of new states. This is the case of the Hispanic Monarchy in the second half of that century. Monarchy army must be gathered in the Hispanic possession of North Italy in order to be deployed in the so called "United Provinces", heritage of Burgundy House. More than 70 years crossing 1000 kilometers of the heart of Europe looking for different alternatives, new paths, trying to avoid New threats in that turbulent period of the history of Europe.

Key words: Camino Español (Spanish Road), Hispanic Monarchy, United Provinces, alliances, threats, pragmatism, Fort of Fuentes.



DANNY CHAHBOUNI (Germany)

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• **CV**

Danny Chahbouni is the exhibitions specialist of the German War Graves Commission (Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge e. V.). He had studied history and political science at the Philipps-Universität Marburg, where he graduated in 2015 with the State Exam for teaching in the German Gymnasium. He worked as a Press Officer for the German Federal Agency für Technical Relief (THW) and was a researcher in the Staff of the international Point Alpha Foundation 2017-2019.

Title of presentation: *Between NATO Strategy and contingency planning: The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment "Blackhorse" in (Western) Germany*

• **ABSTRACT**

From 1972 until 1994 the U.S. Army's 11th ACR was stationed in Germany, its garrisons located until 1990 only a few kilometers from what was then the Inter-German border. What was life like for the soldiers stationed there? As the covering force for V (US) Corps in the "Fulda Gap", the regiment held an essential role in NATO defense planning. Using an oral history approach and evaluating accessible sources, the history of the regiment is traced for the first time.



Director, the Korean Contemporary History Institute ROK Dr. **SUNG-HUN CHO (South Korea)**

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• **CV**

Date of Birth: June 6, 1961

Present Position: Director, Korean Contemporary History Institute (private)

Educational Experiences :

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

○ **Experiences**

- 1993 .12- '95.8 : Visiting Researcher, University of Maryland, USA
- 1992.9 - '00.2 : Lecturer, Dankook Univ., Hanam Univ.
- 2000.9 – '18.9 : Researcher, Senior Fellow, Military History Institute, MND, ROK
- 2018.9- 20.9 : Director, Military History Institute, MND, ROK

○ **Academic achievements**

- 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.

Title of presentation: *The North Korean Anticommunists' Guerrilla Warfare during the Korean War*

• ABSTRACT

The anti-communist guerrilla resistance in the Korean War began in its early stage. In regions occupied by the North Korea such as Kangwon and Gyeonggi province, small-scaled but sporadic movements arose by villagers who enlisted themselves into civil guerrilla units. At the same time, ROK Army organized 'Myeong units' and 'Death-band guerrilla units' to carry out sabotage missions in the rear of North Korea. Guerrilla tactics were also employed by the US Army and CIA.

Initially when North Korea Peoples Army dominated the battles, ROK and civil guerrilla operations were temporary and applied to the traditional notion that 'guerrilla warfare is the weaker's method.' Under systemic support of the U.S. Army, however, guerrilla units became a force to be reckoned with. Over time, these units gathered more than twenty thousands and armed them with rocket guns and recoilless rifles, supported occasionally by naval and air forces.

After intervention by China in October 1950, tide of the war turned back to the North. The battle lines were pushed southwards until they were stabilized at 37th parallel below Seoul. By then, operation staff of US Eighth Army put back on their agenda deployment of North Koreans in the rear operations. With small-scale landing operations, these forces aimed to divert North and Chinese forces and aid the UN forces in the 38th parallel.

U.S Army began comprehensive review of guerrilla activities when Korean navy informed of guerrilla operations and called for aid in ammunition. In the early January 1951, chief of 95.7 mobile unit of Korean navy sent a request to commander of U.S. Eighth Army to furnish 10,000 volunteer soldiers, who retreated to Haeju, Sariwon and west of Hwanghae, North Korea, with ammunition of Japanese 99 and 38 style, Soviet and some carbine rifles. In addition, U.S. Eighth Army ascertained presence of small sized anticommunist guerrilla units between Wonsan and the warfront in the East area and asked to explore ways to utilize them.

Following the request, U.S. Eighth Army replied that the ammunition and the weapons would be rendered while instructing its intelligence department to examine with its commander, the strengths and possible uses of the volunteers. Subsequently, U.S Far East Command ordered the Eighth Army to organize and operate anti-communist guerrilla forces. Given adequate supply and strategic use, it was assessed that they, high moral would pose a substantial threat to the communist side.

The 8240 guerrilla unit of Far East Command, U.S.A. was renamed to United Nations Partisan Infantry Korea (UNPIK). This unit composed of most North anticommunist Koreans played in the U.S. guerrilla warfare. The guerrillas were not employed by the U.S Army but enlisted themselves voluntarily as the private unit of Korean guerrillas. They had no serial number or ranks in the operation. The UN guerrilla unit operating in east and west coasts had previously been anti-communist forces under Soviet rule in the North Korean regime. When the ROK Army and UN Forces pushed northwards, they organized armed units such as homeland security units and commando units and assaulted retreating North Korean soldiers and their barracks. With Chinese military intervention, to reclaim their homeland, guerrilla forces evacuated to islands near Pyongando and Hwanghaedo, province of North Korea and continued their armed resistance.

Its main operations were combat missions and additionally some information gathering in the North Korea. Like conventional guerrilla operations which were usually composed of the locals in the rear, North Korean guerrillas under the UN forces normally

carried out small-scale infiltrations into the North. The aid from the locals were also important.

The UN commandos carried out some self-initiated missions. Sacrifices of the commandos in the course had reduced the damage that otherwise, could have been inflicted to the ROK and U.S Army.

The size of the UN guerrilla unit grew over 20,000. While it was a huge accomplishment, it also weakened the characteristics of the guerrillas. Strategic objectives were not adjusted to the growing size of the unit and solidarity with the regular army and other units were not effective. As a result, operations were scanty, scattered and unable to achieve decisive victories. In tactical aspect, there were little development of long-term strategies and operational forms were limited to ambushes and raids for the two years. This was one reason behind the negative evaluation of the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, landing operations and intelligence gatherings effectively blocked the advance of the communist army and decentralized the enemy forces to the whole coastline, weakening their combat strength. Sabotage missions in the rear helped weaken the morale of the communists. By then, as UN fleets, air forces and navy had the command of the east and west coast, infiltration was practicable. At the same time, guerrilla operations were the basis behind defense of 5 islands in the west sea from Kwanghwado to Daehwado, island. These islands became the cause of inter-Korean conflicts in the West Sea after the armistice.

Not only did the guerrillas help defend, but they were also actively in the offensive. With exceptions of a few U.S officers who experienced the Second World War, the ill-trained and inexperienced guerrillas killed or wounded more than 10,000 soldiers, destroyed supplies depositories, railroad and bridges, rescued refugees and UN pilots from the crash. Such accomplishments helped divert at least 2 army divisions of the North Korean and the Chinese. All aside, diversion alone should be considered a considerable contribution.

The sacrifices of the guerrillas were as great as their achievements. Dong-ha Choi, commander of Donkey-3, one of subordinate units, Chul-sung Park, commander of Donkey-7 and 3,000 guerrillas were fallen in the battlefields. On 30th of November, 1951 when Donkey-15 unit was attacked by the Chinese army in Tando and Daehwado, island, Tae-young You, Gwang-jo Choi and other commanders of three regiments were all killed or made suicidal attacks. In early February, 1952, when the North Korean army invaded Yukdo, battalion commanders of Donkey-4 unit, Sung-young Heo and Sun-kuk Oh killed themselves before being captured. In August, 1952, Donkey-16 were attacked by the Chinese while stationing at Oesundo. The guerrillas put up stiff resistance but lost due to numerical inferiority and the commander, Chang-ryul Yang also killed himself.

They were especially discontented being classified a foreign legion just because they were supported by the command of the U.S Army. To the guerrillas, what mattered most was not about crediting their accomplishments but succeeding their spirit and the morals, serving as the beacon of anti-communism for the three years in the Korean war.



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• **CV**

Mgr. Peter CHORVÁT, PhD. (1977) is a researcher with the Institute of Military History in Bratislava, specializing in the 1867 – 1939 military history of Slovakia. He has written a monograph *Kapitoly z dejín československých opevnení na Slovensku* [Chapters from History of the Czechoslovak Fortifications in Slovakia]. He also published several scientific studies, materials and biographies in the professional journal of the Institute of Military History *Vojenská história* [Military History].

Title of presentation: *Protection of State Borders in the Czechoslovak Republic (1918-1939)*

• **ABSTRACT**

In his paper, the author deals with the development of the protection of the state borders of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918-1939. The introduction follows the creation of the borders of the new state, which were established as an integral part of the Versailles peace system after the World War 1. It highlights the problematic aspects of establishing borders with some neighbouring states, such as Poland and Hungary. After the situation had consolidated, the length of the state borders of the Czechoslovak Republic with Germany was 1544.9 kilometres, with Hungary 832 kilometres, with Poland 984 kilometres, with Austria 558 kilometres and with Romania 201 kilometres. From a legislative point of view, the issue of state border protection in Czechoslovakia was not addressed clearly. There was no specific law containing all the regulations on the defence of the borders and ordering their protection exclusively to a single, designated authority. The army, the gendarmerie, some police authorities and the financial guard were thus involved in the protection of the borders. Essentially, this phenomenon complicated the policing of national borders, with disputes over competences between three different ministries (the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance). In connection with the rise of Nazism in Germany, the construction of permanent border fortifications in the Czechoslovak Republic began gradually from 1933. On the initiative of the general headquarters of the Czechoslovak Army, the State Defence Guard (SOS) was established by Government Decree No. 270/36 of 23 October 1936. This institution existed only formally during peacetime. It had a structure prepared, a plan of action, while the command framework was minimal. In the conclusion of the paper, the author focuses on the situation in the borderland after the mobilization of the Czechoslovak army was announced in September 1938 and the territorial losses that eventually led to the dissolution of the Czechoslovak Republic in March 1939.



Maj Gen **MARCO CIAMPINI (Italy)**

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• **CV**

Major General Marco Ciampini was born in Taranto on 4/01/1961. He has a degree in political science, a degree in strategic sciences, a degree in international and diplomatic

sciences, a master in strategic sciences, a master in geopolitics, a second level master in institutional communication. He currently holds the position of Deputy Commander at the General Commissariat for Honors to the Fallen where he previously held the position of Head of the General Office. He attended the Nunziatella Military School and later the Military Academy in Modena. He was appointed Officer of Engineers and held the main positions of Command at the Engineers Regiment "Trasimeno" in Rome, the Engineers Battalion "Ticino" in Novara, the 5th Engineers Battalion "Bolsena" in Legnago, and the Command of Regiment at the 10th Engineers Regiment in Cremona from June 2003 to November 2006; he was awarded with Silver Cross of Merit of the Army for the "Ancient Babylon" operation in Iraq, carrying out the Command of the Regiment. He taught in School for applying military studies and served in the IV Department of the Army Staff at the Engineering Department's Office for Materials Procurement Policies; at the Defense Staff, as Section Head, he worked at the Defense Modernization, Renewal and Technological Research Office. He was Deputy Military Representative within NATO in Brussels and Chief of the Army Publications Center and Chief Editor of the "Military Magazine", as well as Deputy Chief of V General Affairs Department of the Army General Staff. With staff and command positions, he has carried out numerous international operations in Iraq, Bosnia, Kuwait and Pakistan. Excellent connoisseur of English, French and Russian, passionate about history, he is a speaker at numerous national and international conferences.

Title of presentation: *Roman Limes in the imperial era: a material and psychological border, paradigm of the future organized borders and their defence*

• **ABSTRACT**

The Roman Empire was the first main great power in the western world and the first to feel the need of defining the borders of its civilized world. As it was in contact with many numerous people in Europe, Africa and Asia, many of them still barbarians with a low degree of civilization but some of them in the East organized in real empires, such as the Empire of Parti, it conceived and organized the defence of its frontiers in different ways, both socio-economic and military. In particular, the need of some precise, well identified and in some cases fortified borders, was born in the north of the empire, the so-called "*Limes Germanicus-Reticus*" and the Antonine wall and the Hadrian wall dividing, more or less, Great Britain from modern Scotland. Conceived as a psychological border to fix on the ground the limits beyond which the Romans did not think convenient to expand their territories, but in any case in commercial and cultural contact with the "barbarians" outside the *Limes*, this border was controlled and manned by special units of roman army, with particular operating procedures in case of an aggression from outside. The decline of the empire goes hand in hand with the decline of *Limes* utility in a global sense.



Ass. Prof. PhD with habilitation **TOMASZ CIESIELSKI (Poland)**

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• **CV**

1983-1988: historical studies, archival specialization, University of Wrocław, 1988 Master of Art degree

1997: doctor's degree - PhD, dissertation „Sejm brzeski 1653 r.” (Diet in Lituania Brest 1653), Institute of History, University of Wrocław

2010: post-doctor's degree - habilitation, dissertation: „Armia koronna w czasach Augusta III” (Polish army during reign August the Third), Faculty of History and Pedagogy, University of Opole

2010 Associate professor (University of Opole)

Career: 01.11.1988 up till today Institute of History of the Pedagogic College in Opole, in 1994 converted into the University of Opole; 01.11.1988 assistant; 06.1997-03.2010 assistant professor; 03.2010-06.2011 assistant professor with post-doctor's degree, from 06.2011 associate professor, from 2012 up till today Head of Institute of History

Author of 4 monographs, science editor of source materials (two sets of the correspondence from 18 c.), science editor of 12 historical books, author of over 120 articles in Polish, German, English, French, Russian and Ukrainian languages.

The organizer or the co-organizer of 16 sciences conferences, in it 7 outside of Poland. I participated in over 100 national conferences and international.

Scientific and research stay, financed from the programme Erasmus in Czech Republic, Germany, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, Russian Federation.

Due to my research interests, I conducted archival queries (preliminary research) in the scientific institutions in several European countries, especially in Central and East Europe.

Title of presentation: *Inflants and Kurlanders on Guardini the borders of central European states. The case of the Donhoff family* (in co-authorship with D. Woźnicki)

• **ABSTRACT**

The period between the end of the XIV and the XVII centuries witnessed a gradual transformation of the methods of forming the army, a shift from knight to mercenary armies, followed by enlisted mercenary armies. The latter became regular armies in most European countries, which enabled permanent defense of the territories and facilitated conducting active foreign policies. The process was accompanied by introducing more effective weapons into the army equipment (for example artillery and firearms) as well as new combat tactics involving large, well – organized combat formations. The need emerged for commanding staff well – prepared for conducting military operations, as well as for trained non – commissioned officers and simple soldiers. This led to the professionalization of soldiering, and that process may be placed between the half of the XV and the XVII centuries. The process occurred in conditions when the idea of patriotism was not really grounded, and enlisting outside the border of the native country, in foreign monarchs' armies, was not treated as betraying either one's homeland or their nation. On the contrary, in most European countries in the early modern period of history, foreigners were very valued as recruitment material, and frequently entrusted with responsible officers' positions. At times, they were nominated as commanders of large tactical formations, or even entire

armies. Representatives of a few nations were particularly esteemed and viewed as great soldiers. Initially those included the Swiss and the Germans, the latter promoted by landsknechts, enlisting within free recruitment in almost all European countries. In the XVII and XVIII centuries the Scots, the Irish and the Calvinist French became famous. They were sought after and held in great esteem, most definitely also due to being viewed as stateless people. Political and religious reasons led to their leaving their homeland and looking for better fortune in foreign armies. Some of them died defending foreign countries. Others, however, managed to do quite well, and few – for example members of the Lacy family – climbed to the very top of the military hierarchy. Numerous papers are available regarding the Scots and the Irish in various European countries, containing detailed descriptions of both specific individuals or entire families, as well as presenting a collective image of military migrants of one of those nations. As a result, they are far better recognized and there is more knowledge regarding them than military families of the northern coast of the Baltic Sea, originating in Pomerania, Courland or Livonia. Representatives of families such as Biron, Flemming, Korff, Puttkamer, and Veitinghoff served in the armies of the Commonwealth, Austria (the Habsburg Monarchy), Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, German states and even the Ottoman Empire. A conservative estimate would be that over 100 representatives of the Pomeranian, Courland and Livonia nobility were promoted to general and marshal in the XVII – XX centuries. There were cases of one person being promoted in a few countries of Central Europe. Despite such a significant impact on the military history of Europe, the nobility originating from lands located on the southern coasts of the Baltic Sea has never been the subject of a synthetic study, or in numerous cases studies dedicated to the military traditions of individual families. In our paper we would like to present one of such families – the Donhoff family. The family itself originates from Westphalia, however, since 1330 it has been connected with the Baltic region because of the knight Herman. The knight left the family's Dunehove near Wengen and relocated to the territory of today's Latvia, in the area of Bauska, where he established a new seat named Dunehoff. He began his service for the state of the Brothers of the Sword; other 6 members of the family were also connected to that state throughout its existence. After the secularization of the state of the Brothers of the Sword in 1561, the Donhoffs enlisted in the service of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia, enjoying the position of its most esteemed families. Some of the Dunhoffs bounded with Estonia, and after its seizure by Sweden, as subjects of the House of Vasa, in the XVII century they served in its army. Other members of the family either relocated to territories remaining under the rule of Prussia or considered themselves as direct liege subjects of the Commonwealth. The period of the family's peak activity fell between the XVII and XVIII centuries. Within that time, over 30 members of the family were promoted to at least the position of a colonel and commander of a regiment; 9 members were promoted to general and granted top commanding positions within the Habsburg army, the Commonwealth, the Kingdom of Prussia and Sweden. Some of the Dunhoffs bounded with Estonia, and after its seizure by Sweden, as subjects of the House of Vasa, in the XVII century they served in its army. Other members of the family either relocated to territories remaining under the rule of Prussia or considered themselves as direct liege subjects of the Commonwealth.

The paper will look at the military careers of representatives of the Donhoff family, who had actual military careers in the Kingdom of Prussia and in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the Prussian army, general ranks and command

positions were attained by Frederick and his sons Alexander, Bogusław, Frederick, Ernest Ladislaus and Otto Magnus. In the Polish army such careers have been made by Herman, 4 his sons and 3 grandsons. Two of Herman's grandsons took part in the famous Battle of Vienna in 1683, one of them Władysław died in the battle of Párkány. In the next generation, the highest dignities were attained by Bogusław Ernest and Stanisław Ernest Donhoff. Both of them owed military career to king Augustus II The Strong of the Wettin dynasty. During his more than 20 years of military service, Bogusław Ernest was a command of the royal infantry guard and gnerał of this guard, lieutenant general, chief of the infantry and dragoon regiment, and ftom 1710 to 1725 he was also a general of the Lithuanian artillery, i.e. the commander-in-chief of the entire Grand Duchy's artillery. He died in 1734 as the last of the count line of Donhoffs residing in the Commonwealth. His achievements were outranked by the son of Władysław, Stanisław Ernest Donhoff, which in 1709 was made Field Hetman of Lithuania. In that way he held the office of the informal deputy chief of the Lithuanian army, which to a great extent he owed to his low popularity in the Commonwealth army.

Stanisław Ernest died in August 1728, Bogusław Ernest in 1734, and the Polish line of the Donhoff family died out in 1765 leaving no male descendants. Other families made use of the wealth and estate they had amassed: the Lehndorff family in East Prussia, and the Czartoryski family in Poland. The latter finally obtained a proper financial setting for their ducal mitre. The period of almost 150 years of the Donhoff family defending the borders and integrity of the Commonwealth was over. Members of the Donhoff family mentioned in this paper and also several other ones, who not only commanded military formations but also financed them out their own pockets, include, for example, Henryk Donhoff of the cardinal line. The memory of the Donhoff family is still alive in Poland. The name itself in later years was used by members of families related by affinity. The Prussian – German lines, however, survived much longer and live in Germany to the present day. Military careers of representatives of those lines were not, however, as spectacular as in the XVII and early XVIII centuries. The sixth and the last general of the Prussian army from that family was Louis Friedrich Wilhelm Stanislaus Graf von Dönhoff who lived in 1799-1877.



MA ARLETA CIUPIŃSKA (POLAND)

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• CV

Arleta Ciupińska, born in Częstochowa, Poland, in 1987. MA 2011 University of Opole in Faculty od History and Pedagogy. Since 2013 works in The Office of the Marshal of the Opolskie Voivodeship. Since 2017 Major Archivist and records management officer. Manager implementing electronic documentation management systems in state and local government administration.

She fields of research include Records Management and the history of Polish nobility archives in modern history.

Title of presentation: *Website szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl as a source of materials for the history of defense wars, based on selected examples of defending Polish borders*

• ABSTRACT

Szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl (Search the Archives) is a website, the purpose of which is to make available on the Internet descriptions and scans of archival materials from Polish state archives and other institutions. The project involves 111 institutions that provide access to archives that share over 54 millions of scans and materials and 14 millions of archival materials descriptions. Based on selected examples I would like to present the usefulness of this website for researchers from Poland and around the world.



Lt Col Graduate Student **BRIAN DONLON (USA)**

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• CV

I am a Marine Corps officer pursuing a Doctor of Philosophy degree in History at Texas A&M University. The concentration of my studies is military history, specifically military innovation, with a focus on the late Cold War. I am assigned to the Commandant of the Marine Corps Strategist Program, an initiative that sends officers for graduate studies at civilian institutions.

Academic Record

Graduate Student, Texas A&M University (2021 – Present):

- Studying military history under Professor Brian McAllister Linn. Student, US Army War College Distance Education Program (2021 – Present):

Master of Operational Studies, Marine Corps School of Advanced Warfighting (2016-2017):

- Clifton B. Cates Award Winner (course honor graduate). Master of Teaching, Secondary Social Studies, University of Virginia (1999-2002) Bachelor Arts, History, University of Virginia (1998-2002)

Professional Experience

Marine Corps Infantry Officer (2002-Present)

- Six deployments to Norway, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Japan.
- Stationed in Japan for two years.
- Commanded units at the platoon, company, recruiting station, and battalion level.
- Instructor at Marine Corps Infantry Officer Course.
- Staff assignments include battalion operations officer, brigade future operations officer, and planner for Western Pacific strategic war plans.

Board Member, United States Naval Institute Editorial Board (2008-2010)

Publications

“Moving Beyond the ‘Long Shadow’: The Future of *Soldier and the State* in Professional Military Education,” article submitted to *Joint Forces Quarterly* (2022). “Where’s the Special Trust and Confidence?” *Naval Institute Proceedings*. (November 2009).

Naval Institute Writing Competition Silver Award Recipient.

“Training a ‘Hybrid’ Warrior.” *Marine Corps Gazette*. (February 2008). “Well of Confidence.

” *Outdoor Life* (December January 2007), Battle Lines Essay Contest, Grand Prize Recipient.

Papers Presented:

“A Different Ballgame: The Marine Corps and NATO Cold Weather Exercises in Norway, 1976-1986,” Society for Military History, Annual Meeting, 2022

Honors

- Recipient of the Bronze Star with “V,” Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with “V,” Navy Commendation Medal, and Norwegian Army Medal of Merit.

Title of presentation: *“Survive, Move, and Fight”: The Marine Corps and NATO Cold Weather Exercises in Norway, 1976-1986*

• ABSTRACT

During the administrations of US Presidents Carter and Reagan, NATO war plans and exercises assumed a new importance for the US Marine Corps, a service with little European experience. Recognizing that interservice budgetary competition demanded a feasible NATO wartime mission but desiring to avoid US Army and Air Force dominance in NATO’s Central Region, the Marine Corps gravitated towards the alliance’s “Northern Flank,” Arctic Norway.

NATO exercises demonstrating Arctic readiness were significant to the Northern Flank strategy. Allied units in these exercises were expected to be able to survive, move, and fight in the unforgiving climate and terrain. Marine Corps units initially fell far short of this ideal. As archival records (operations orders, training plans, unit chronologies, and after-action-reviews), oral histories, interviews, professional journal articles, and media commentary indicate, Marine Corps units could barely survive, let alone fight, a fact that was observed and commented on by allies. This poor performance stemmed from a service culture eschewing specialization in favor of readiness for “every clime and place.” Only in 1985, with appropriate leadership, resources, and training, did the Marine Corps improve.

The Marine Corps experience during this period is unrecorded in the historiography. It intersects with historical scholarship on military effectiveness and culture, interdisciplinary military innovation studies, and the topics of alliances and exercises. This episode is also an important reminder of the effect of Europe’s complex terrain on readiness. The ongoing Ukraine conflict has inspired calls for increased NATO military capabilities. Plans for defending extended and geographically diverse European borders must realistically reflect the lowest end of operational art, where inappropriate tactics, techniques, or equipment, can doom even the seemingly soundest strategies.



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• CV

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Date de naissance 17 août 1957

Origine Pays-Bas et Auvergnier (Milvignes / NE)

Etat civil marié, deux enfants (1986, 1989)

Incorporation militaire libéré, anciennement frac. EMA 208.8, puis 152, (service historique / archives de l’armée)

Grade, fonction major, collaborateur spécialiste

Connaissances et carrière

Etudes Ecole primaire aux Pays-Bas

Ecole secondaire à Cescole-Colombier

Gymnase cantonal de Neuchâtel

Université de Neuchâtel, facultés de droit puis des lettres

Titres obtenus: 1977 : bac ès lettres et maturité fédérale B

1988 : lic ès lettres (géographie, histoire, droit)

1993 : brevet pédagogique littéraire

2003 : brevet de formation continue « LCA : Langues et Cultures de l'Antiquité »

2006 : formation à l'interdisciplinarité (HGC : Histoire-géographie-civisme)

2013 : habilitation à enseigner en filière de maturité professionnelle

2017 : conception de l'enseignement bilingue (fr/all), module A, (CAS IFFP)

Langues: français: langue maternelle

néerlandais: seconde langue maternelle

allemand: connaissances approfondies

anglais: bonnes connaissances

schwizertütsch: pratique courante

Pratique:

- professeur d'histoire puis de géographie, de HGC (2006) et bilingue (allemand) d'histoire (2012) et de géographie (2016) au **Lycée Jean-Piaget (ESND + ESCN)** du 15.8.2001 jusqu'en juillet 2020 (retraite)
- de juillet 2004 à décembre 2011, associé aux « **Editions Attinger SA** », poste de direction.
- professeur de branches littéraires (histoire, géographie, LCA, SEC) au **Collège du Val-de-Travers** dès le 15.8.1994;
- Membre du Colloque cantonal d'histoire (1993-2004), participation à la commission de lecture du moyen d'enseignement OSH 9^e année (11^e HarmoS)
- 2003-2004, président du Colloque cantonal histoire, avec création des moyens d'enseignement d'histoire neuchâtelois de 6^e à 9^e années (8^e à 11^e HarmoS) entre 2006 et 2010.
- assistant auprès de l'**Institut d'histoire de la faculté des lettres de l'Université de Neuchâtel**, du 1.10.1988 jusqu'en juillet 1992 ;
- boursier du **Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique** à Paris, juillet 1993 - juin 1994, recherches en histoire sur l'occupation française en Suisse ;
- dès 1996 rédaction d'articles pour le **Dictionnaire historique de la Suisse**,
- assistant scientifique auprès de la Bibliothèque militaire fédérale et Service historique du 1.2.1982 à juillet 1992 (Services généraux, gestion de divers budgets) ;
- secrétaire général et rédacteur scientifique du **Comité de bibliographie de la Commission internationale d'histoire militaire**, de 1985 à 1999 ;
- fondation en 1997, en activité complémentaire, d'une maison d'édition **Le Roset**.

Collaborations scientifiques:

- Mandat de Secrétaire général et de Rédacteur scientifique du Comité de bibliographie de la Commission internationale d'histoire militaire (1985-99), comprenant la participation aux congrès annuels de la CIHM, membre de la commission électorale en 2000 (Stuttgart 1985, Athènes 1987, Montréal 1988, Paris 1989, Madrid 1990, Zurich - 1991, Turin - 1992, Istanbul - 1993, Varsovie - 1994, Québec - 1995, Vienne 1996,

Prague 1997, Lisbonne 1998, Bruxelles 1999, Stockholm 2000, Athènes 2001, Rabat 2004).

- Mis au bénéfice d'une bourse de chercheur débutant du FNRS, recherches effectuées dans les archives françaises (Vincennes, Paris, Strasbourg), et participation à un séminaire de recherches dirigé par le professeur Jean Chagniot, Université Paris I - Sorbonne, 1993 - 1994.

- Différentes conférences présentées à l'Ecole militaire supérieure de Zurich (événements de 1798).

- Responsable de la formation historique des futurs capitaines-aumôniers dans les années '90.

- Participation aux colloques annuels de la Société générale suisse d'histoire consacrés à la période de la République helvétique

- Membre des comités de la Société d'histoire et d'archéologie du canton de Neuchâtel et de l'Association des Amis du Château de Colombier (fonctions diverses: animations, vice-présidence, présidence...)

- Conseiller scientifique des Salons du Général Dufour (Genève) depuis 2011.

LISTE des PUBLICATIONS

(sélection liée à la thématique spécifique de la thèse)

- 1989: «Schauenburg und die Schweiz im Jahre 1798», Beiheft zur *Allgemeinen Schweizerischen Militärzeitschrift*, N° 5/1989. 8 p.

«La Collection Schauenburg de la Bibliothèque militaire fédérale et Service historique» (Conception globale, rédaction générale, deux chap.). Berne, BMF / Hauterive, Attinger. 93 p. et 62 cartes en facsimile.

- 1992: «Der Weg ins Grauholz» (avec J. Stüssi-Lauterburg et A.Berlincourt) Zürich, Gesellschaft für Militärgeschichtliche Studienreisen (GMS), 72 p.

- 1995: «La Présence militaire française en Suisse en 1798: sources, données statistiques et judiciaires», texte d'une communication présentée le 3.7.'93 au 2^e Colloque helvétique de la Société générale suisse d'histoire, In: «*Dossier Helvétique*», Vol.1: *La souveraineté en question - Histoire militaire*, pp 63-81, Basel, Helbing & Lichtenhahn

«Les forces d'occupation françaises face à l'insurrection: problèmes de conduite et de commandement du général Schauenburg en Suisse centrale en 1798», Texte d'une communication présentée lors du XX^e Colloque international d'histoire militaire le 29.8.'94, In: «*Insurrections Nationales depuis 1794*», Actes du XX^e colloque international d'histoire militaire, Varsovie, 28.8 - 3.9.'94. (version orale RMS, 5/1995)

- 1997: «Le Conseil d'Etat neuchâtelois et l'invasion française de la Suisse en 1798», In : *Revue historique neuchâteloise*, N° 3-4 *Mélanges d'histoire neuchâteloise en hommage à Louis-Edouard Roulet*

«Une histoire militaire revisitée de la chute de l'Ancien Régime à l'occupation française», In: «*etü historikerInnen zeitschrift*», Nr 2: Helvetik

«Les forces d'occupation françaises face à l'insurrection: problèmes de conduite et de commandement du général Schauenburg en Suisse centrale en 1798», Version complète de la communication présentée lors du XX^e Colloque international d'histoire militaire le 29.8.'94, In: «*Travaux et recherches - Beiträge zur Forschung 1997*», Bern, SVM/ASHSM, pp. 35-54.

- 1998 : «Présence militaire française en Pays de Vaud: séjour et transit», un article pour l'ouvrage «*De l'Ours à la Cocarde, Régime bernois et Révolution en Pays de Vaud (1536-1798)*», Lausanne, Payot, pp. 381-394.

«De la Révolution vaudoise à la chute de Berne: chronique d'une mort annoncée», In: RMS, mars 1998

«Les premières insurrections contre la République helvétique (avril-mai 1798)», RMS, juin - juillet 1998

«Wer sich nicht wehrt, lebt verkehrt!», 1798 - 1998, 200 Jahre französische Eroberung der Schweiz. (mit J. Stüssi-Lauterburg, H. Luginbühl und A. Berlincourt) Beilage zur ASMZ Nr 3/1998.

«Widerstand gegen die Helvetik 1798», Militärgeschichte zum Anfassen 8a et 8b, Au, Ecole militaire supérieure (EPFZ), 104 p.

«Allez-y les soldats, Der Nidwaldner Aufstand aus französischer Sicht», In: «Nidwalden 1798, Geschichte und Überlieferung», Stans, Historischer Verein Nidwalden, pp. 160-193

«Ça va être une seconde Vendée » La perception française de la révolte de Nidwald (août - septembre 1798) », In : «Dossier helvétique, Vol. 4: Résistances contre l'Helvétique», Bâle, Helbing und Lichtenhahn, pp. 113-126

- 1999 : « La résistance armée contre la République helvétique 1798 », L'histoire militaire sur le terrain 8a et 8b, Au, Ecole militaire supérieure (EPFZ), 104 p.

«L'invasion de 1798 » Publication de sources commentée concernant la Campagne d'Helvétie de 1798, complétée par la version française de «Wer sich nicht wehrt...», Auvernier, Ed. Le Roset, 307 p.

- 2003 : « Soldats français en Pays de Vaud : arrivée prévue, conséquences imprévisibles ? La perspective française », version écrite d'une communication présentée au Colloque 2003 du CHPM, « Bicentenaire du canton de Vaud, armée, société et personnalités vaudoises », pp 53-87

- 2014: *Force d'occupation: une armée au quotidien à l'époque du Directoire, les forces françaises en Suisse, juillet août 1798*, Publication de sources annotée concernant la Campagne d'Helvétie de 1798, élaborée avec les élèves du Lycée Jean-Piaget, Auvernier, Ed. Le Roset.

Title of presentation: *La défense d'une frontière avancée à l'extrémité d'un pays voisin et allié ou problèmes opératifs et logistiques en terrain alpin : la France face à la 2e coalition en Suisse en 1798*

• ABSTRACT

Introduction :

Rappels :

La séquence que nous présentons fait suite au traité de Campo-Formio, au voyage entrepris par le général Bonaparte à travers la Suisse pour se rendre à Rastatt où doivent être réglés les détails du traité, à la réunion à Paris les 8 et 9 décembre 1797 du directeur Reubell, du général Bonaparte et du diplomate bâlois Ochs, ainsi qu'à la mission du politicien vaudois La Harpe à Paris également.

Par son invasion de l'ancienne confédération suisse, en mars 1798, le Directoire opère une sorte de « projection de frontière » vers l'Est, assurant une jonction entre les troupes stationnées en Alsace et celles qui se trouvent dans la République cisalpine.

Les opérations menées par la France au cours du printemps et de l'été permettent d'établir une république soeur en Suisse, la République helvétique une et indivisible. Celle-ci signe avec la France un traité d'alliance offensive et défensive, rompant avec la traditionnelle politique de neutralité pratiquée par les Suisses depuis 1515.

Dans notre présentation, nous évoquons :

1° La situation internationale : menaces réelles ou supposées en-dehors de la Suisse ou sur ses frontières.

1.1 Communications entre les armées françaises en Italie et en Suisse

- 1.2 La crainte des agissements d'agents anglais sur sol helvétique
- 1.3 La posture de l'Autriche dans l'Empire au nord et à l'est de la Suisse en lien avec la question des Grisons
- 2° Les menées autrichiennes et la question émergente des Grisons, fin été 1798 :
- 3° La menace autrichienne et la prise des quartiers d'hiver en Helvétie, 22 septembre au 12 décembre 1798
- 3.1: Place de l'armée d'Helvétie dans le contexte général des armées françaises au premier trimestre de l'an 7
- 3.2 Les mouvements en direction des Grisons, 21 septembre – 18 octobre 1798
- 3.3: La réponse française à l'entrée des Autrichiens dans les Grisons
- 3.3.1: L'annonce de l'entrée des Autrichiens aux Grisons
- 3.3.2: Mesures de première urgence face à la modification de la menace
- 3.3.3: Mise en place et adaptation du dispositif défensif hivernal de l'armée au nord des Alpes
- 3.3.4.: La question de la subordination des troupes stationnées dans les cantons de Bellinzone et de Lugano : armée d'Helvétie ou d'Italie ?
- 3.3.5.: Les suites de l'entrée en guerre du roi de Naples, 24 novembre 1798

Introduction : Les troupes françaises en Suisse, position et rôle au premier semestre 1798 :

Par son invasion de l'ancienne confédération suisse, en mars 1798, le Directoire opère une sorte de « projection de frontière » vers l'Est, assurant une jonction entre les troupes stationnées en Alsace et celles qui se trouvent dans la République cisalpine.

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D'abord un peu de géographie :

Comme chacun n'est pas familier du terrain helvétique et que les frontières de 1798 ne correspondent pas aux frontières actuelles de la Suisse, une revue de la frontière à couvrir par les troupes françaises sera faite. Elle concerne le cours du Rhin depuis Bâle à Landquart (canton des Grisons) en passant par le Bodan, avec deux têtes de pont helvétiques sur la rive droite, Bâle et Schaffhouse, et deux têtes de pont de l'Empire avec le Fricktal (canton d'Argovie de nos jours) et Constance.

Elle se poursuit avec une frontière transalpine depuis Landquart à Bellinzona (canton du Tessin) comptant de nombreux cols, dont seuls 4 sont relativement accessibles en été surtout.

La situation internationale : menaces réelles ou supposées en-dehors de la Suisse ou sur ses frontières par des puissances hostiles à la France et ses républiques soeurs.

Il s'agit de dresser le tableau de la situation géo-stratégique dans cette partie de l'Europe pour l'année 1798. La menace constituée par les volontés hostiles de l'Empire, malgré les négociations en cours à Rastatt pour régler les détails du traité de Campo-Formio est la préoccupation principale du général en chef en Helvétie.

Ce dernier doit assurer la liaison entre les armées de Mayence à la frontière franco-suisse (Bâle) sur sa gauche et l'armée française en Italie sur sa droite à proximité de Bellinzone et Lugano. La Suisse est le passage choisi pour acheminer les renforts depuis celle de Mayence à celle d'Italie, par le Grand-Saint-Bernard.

Le contexte est aussi celui d'une agitation interne à l'Helvétie financée par l'Angleterre.

Il y a surtout un vide stratégique constitué par la république des Ligues Grises, ou Grisons, souveraine et indépendante. L'enjeu en est l'intégration ou non à la République helvétique.

L'Autriche use de son influence pour obtenir le rejet de cette réunion, avec succès en été 1798 par un vote négatif le 20 juillet 1798. Deux mois plus tard, le 21 septembre, la Diète grisonne se met sous la protection de l'Empereur.

La menace autrichienne et la prise des quartiers d'hiver en Helvétie, 22 septembre au 12 décembre 1798

Le dernier trimestre de 1798 voit la mise en place du dispositif face aux Autrichiens entrés aux Grisons. Cette arrivée met en avant un des théâtres d'opérations de la 2^e coalition contre la République française.

Différents points du traité d'alliance sont mis en oeuvre: l'activation des milices helvétiques, la requête de soutien de la France à la Suisse par la mise sur pied de troupes auxiliaires, l'utilisation du droit de passage de troupes.

La place de l'armée d'Helvétie dans le contexte général des armées françaises au premier trimestre de l'an 7

Cette armée est l'une des six armées françaises agissant hors du territoire national français et représente moins de 7% du total des hommes présents sous les armes début an VII. Cette proportion passera jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1798 à plus de 10%. Elle fait toujours la jonction entre les armées de Mayence et d'Italie qui réunit près du quart des forces armées françaises.

Mouvements vers les Grisons, 21 septembre – 18 octobre 1798

Changement radical donc, dès le courant du mois d'août, le nombre de troupes autrichiennes sur la frontière helvétique augmente en permanence, aussi bien dans le Vorarlberg que dans les Tirol et Souabe voisins. De plus, les Grisons lèvent leurs milices pour « protéger leurs frontières contre les postures agressives françaises ».

La situation s'aggrave dès l'entrée des troupes autrichiennes dans les Grisons les 18-19 octobre 1798, sur requête des autorités locales, fortement incitées à agir de la sorte par les représentants autrichiens.

Dès lors, cette force ne fait qu'augmenter, se positionne sur les postes frontière menant tant dans la République helvétique que dans la République cisalpine par les cols menant dans la Valteline, ancienne terre sujette des Grisons, rattachée par Bonaparte à la Cisalpine en 1797.

La réponse française à l'entrée des Autrichiens dans les Grisons

Côté français, l'armée française d'Helvétie doit, dans une première phase, se redéployer en Suisse orientale sans dégarnir la frontière septentrionale ni perdre sa capacité de réaction face aux mouvements insurrectionnels internes à la Suisse. A ces considérations purement opérationnelles s'ajoutent des difficultés de ravitaillement, les parties du pays à occuper étant particulièrement pauvres en vivres, parvenant à peine à couvrir les besoins vitaux de la population.

S'engage alors une série de mouvements qui oblige les Français à franchir le Gothard et à poster des forces dans les vallées tessinoises pour lier effectivement les troupes d'Helvétie à celles de la Cisalpine.

L'opération est particulièrement délicate à la veille d'un hiver qui s'avère nettement plus sévère que les moyennes des années précédentes. Les problèmes de communication avec les troupes détachées au sud du Gothard, l'impossibilité d'y acheminer en hiver toute forme de ravitaillement tant en vivres qu'en munitions et matériel, rend indispensable une subordination mixte des 5000 hommes au Tessin: ordres

d'engagement et ravitaillement doivent venir de l'armée cisalpine mais la subordination administrative et comptable reste celle de l'armée d'Helvétie.

Aucun ravitaillement n'est possible sur place, la population tessinoise étant encore plus démunie que celle du Toggenbourg.

Les défis opérationnels et logistiques sont titanesques. La France doit protéger sa zone d'influence à tout prix sur cette frontière avancée d'un saillant géo-stratégique conquis en mars 1798.



PhD **GONÇALO COUCEIRO FEIO (Portugal)**

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• **CV**

Born 1966. Degree in History, Master in Modern History and PhD in History of Expansion and Discoveries from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Lisbon.

Lecturer and author several articles, monographs, dictionary entries and chapters of books mostly related to Military History. Author of the book War in Renaissance - military teaching and learning in Portugal and the empire, from D. Manuel I to Felipe II (Esfera dos Livros, 2018), for which he was awarded the National Defence Prize in 2019.

Researcher at the History Centre of the University of Lisbon

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

Member of the Scientific Council of the Navy Academy.

Member of the Iberian Association of Military History

Tutor at Universidade Aberta (Open University).

Title of presentation: *Defending borders in a multi-continental empire: the Portuguese experience*

• **ABSTRACT**

The 1415 seizing of the North African city ou Ceuta marked the kick-off of the Portuguese empire. One hundred and twenty years later, the empire stretched from Macao to Brazil, along with areas of influence in southeast Asia, the China sea and Japan. For a small kingdom with little more than 1 million people, standing in the very western tip of Europe, this was no small achievement. How was this possible? One could argue that the very first step was to rethink the whole concept of borders and to take a course of action based upon the balance between diplomacy, military power and a deep understanding of geography. On the other hand, one shouldn't miss the way the Portuguese easily mingle and adapt to other cultures, languages and ethnicities as an overtake in tough and strange environments. Multipolar political and military centres geographically dispersed working in a pyramid based system was one of the ways the Crown would find to exercise power. To have the right people at the right places - mainly nobles and trustworthy people - maintaining high levels of loyalty and religious practice, is another way of looking at the subject. Either way and despite the immense geography the Crown never lost sight of the need do defend the borders, wether with our only neighbour, Spain, or at the more wider economical, diplomatic and influential borders in four different Continents. All this while transitioning from the late middle ages to the modern era.

Keywords: Defending Borders; Political and military power; multipolar building of an empire.



Ass. Prof. PhD **ORESTE FOPPIANI (Italy)**

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• **CV**

Prof. Oreste Foppiani is currently Visiting Fellow at the European University Institute's Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies. Since 2009, he has taught International History & Politics at Webster University Geneva, where he chaired its Department of International Relations from 2013 through 2022. He holds a Ph.D. in International History & Politics from the Graduate Institute of International & Development Studies (I.H.E.I.D.).

As a visiting scholar or professor, he researched or taught at New York University's Center for European & Mediterranean Studies (C.E.M.S.), Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (S.A.I.S.), Aoyama Gakuin University's School of International Politics, Economics and Communication (S.I.P.E.C.), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force's Command & Staff College, and the Catholic University Milan's Graduate School of Economics & International Relations (A.S.E.R.I.).

He authored four monographs and a dozen peer-reviewed articles in journals such as *Nuova RivistaStorica*, *Il Politico*, and *Relations internationales*.

Not least of all, he is a senior officer in the Italian Navy Reserve's General Staff Corps. In this capacity, from 2016 through 2020, he served in different roles and functions at the Italian Navy's Third Department, EUNAVFOR Med Operation Sophia, and the Office of the Italian Defense Attaché in Paris.

Title of presentation: *The 10th Flotilla MAS and the Safeguard of Italy's Eastern Border: Fascists or Patriots?*

• **ABSTRACT**

Between 1944 and 1945, Commander Junio Valerio Borghese's elite unit ignited a completely different set of emotions among the North-Eastern Italian population than that ignited by the 10th Division (*Divisione Decima*) on the opposite side of the Alps. The 10th Division, constituted during the short lifespan of the Italian Social Republic (RSI or Salò Republic) and led by an Italian Army general, was employed mainly for partisan roundups in cooperation with German or Fascist forces in North-Western Italy. On the contrary, the 10th Flotilla MAS (*Decima Flottiglia MAS*), whose combat swimmers and commandos represented a vanguard to the advance of Yugoslav and Italian communists in Dalmatia, Istria, and Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, were seen as the defenders of the Italianhood of those lands.

Apart from this emotional aspect, the 10th Flotilla MAS was one of the main actors in the whirlpool of intelligence exchanges and contacts between the combat divers in the North and those in the South (MARIASSALTO). Fascists, partisans and patriots allied with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during the race to save Gorizia, Trieste, and the whole of Dalmatia. In the background of political frictions between the British and the Americans, they will try to defend those lands that were the war loot of Tito until May 1st, 1945, with the acknowledgment of Churchill.



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• **CV**

Vlad Gheorghîță is a scientific researcher at the Institute for Political Studies of Defence and Military History in Bucharest. Having graduated from the University of Bucharest, Faculty of History, his research focuses on questions regarding Polish-Romanian relations, Romanian and Polish foreign policy, as well as the security of Central and Eastern Europe in the period between the two World Wars.

Title of presentation: *Romania and Poland: An Alliance for the Defence of the Eastern Borders, 1921-1939*

• **ABSTRACT**

The Convention on Defensive Alliance was signed in 1921, between the Kingdom of Romania and the Republic of Poland, with both states committing themselves to defending each other in case of an attack from the east. This paper examines the reasons the leaders of the two states considered this treaty necessary for their security, highlighting the potential of threat represented by Soviet Russia for Bucharest and Warsaw.

The power dynamics between the two allies changed over time, as did the assumed goals and perceived risks. However, one element remained constant in the interwar era: the need to secure their eastern borders against an unreliable neighbour. In 1939, Romania became a safe haven for Poland's refugees, its treasury and troops, who escaped through the established bridgehead and managed to reach Great Britain and France in order to fight on in the Second World War, despite the occupation of their native country.



Ass. Prof. PhD with habilitation **TOMASZ GŁOWIŃSKI (Poland)**

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• **CV**

In 1991 graduated in history from the University of Wrocław (UWr). Until 1992 employee of the Library of the Ossoliński National Institute. In the years 1992-1997 awarded a scholarship of the Silesian PhD Study of the University of Wrocław, and, additionally, a scholarship of the Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst (KAAD). Since 2001 employee of the Institute of History of the UWr, where he became a professor in 2017, and in 2018 the head of the Department of Economic History, Demography, and Statistics.

Co-founder of the Polish Economic History Society and since 2018 chairman of the National Board of said society. Member of the Scientific Council of the quarterly published "Przegląd Historyczno-Wojskowy" journal and member of the Scientific Council of the yearly published „Studia Historiae Oeconomicae” journal. Co-editor of the bi-yearly "Studia Śląskie" journal. Author, co-author, and editor of nearly 100

publications, including 8 monographies – in Polish, English, Italian, Belarussian, German, and Hebrew.

Research Interests:

- * Nazi propaganda in occupied Poland (1939-1945),
- * money and issuing banking in the 19th and 20th centuries,
- * regional history of Central Europe (including the history of Wrocław and Lower Silesia),
- * history of the Polish diaspora and Poles living abroad,
- * history of the Polish-Jewish relations in the 19th and 20th centuries,
- * the Home Army (AK) and the Polish Underground State during World War II,
- * military history (Border Protection Corps, the Invasion of Poland in 1939).

Selected works:

- H. von Ahlfen, H. Niehoff, Festung Breslau w ogniu, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2008.
- T. Głowiński, Zapomniany garnizon. Oddziały Korpusu Ochrony Pogranicza w Iwieńcu w latach 1924-1939, Wrocław 2008/2009.
- Festung Breslau 1945 – historia i pamięć, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2009.
- H. von Ahlfen, Walka o Śląsk, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2009.
- Festung Breslau 1945 – nieznan obraz, edited by T. Głowiński, Wrocław 2013.
- T. Głowiński, Na straży Bramy Smoleńskiej. Pułk KOP „Wołożyn” 1929-1939, Wrocław 2017.
- T. Głowiński, R. Igielski, M. Lebel, Bitewnym szlakiem września 1939 roku. Wojsko Polskie w obronie Rzeczypospolitej, Warszawa 2019.
- T. Głowiński, D. Koreś, W. Mędykowski, J. W. Sienkiewicz, Z Armii Polskiej do Armii Izraela. Drogi żydowskich żołnierzy Wojska Polskiego do niepodległego Izraela, Warszawa-Jerozolima 2020.

Title of presentation: *Border Protection Corps – Polish military formation on the eastern border of the Second Polish Republic, 1924-1939*

• ABSTRACT

The Peace of Riga signed by Poland and the Soviet Union in March 1921 did not bring permanent stabilization. The border that it established, from the very beginning, was being breached by sabotage troops and ordinary gangs, supported by the Soviet intelligence. Polish structures: the Border Guard and the State Police, were unable to gain control of the situation. When in 1924 the raids became particularly bold, the central government decided on the formation of the Border Protection Corps (KOP). It became operational in October 1924. The Corps reported directly to the Ministry of the Interior, although its staffing, training, and equipment matters were managed by the military. Immediately doubts arose over the shape of the newly established, nearly 28 thousand strong formation. Should it become a part of the military, or are they just better equipped elite border guards? The latter, as a solution, was too costly for the Polish state of the time. Thus, since the late 1920s the Corps was undergoing visible “militarization” and in case of war was supposed to become part of the Polish Army.

Manning the eastern border by the KOP, starting 1924, quickly brought results. The Soviet sabotage and the common crimes were nearly all eradicated. After 1925 the Corps, by default, focused mainly on fight against smuggling, which thrived on the Soviet Union border for many years to come. In the following decade, the KOP switched from

linear border protection to a more elastic system supported by counterintelligence operations. The standardization and equipping of the Corps continued.

The KOP troops were the first ones to be mobilized – partially – as soon as in March of 1939. In the beginning of September, in the face of the German invasion, most of the troops received military assignments for the reserve units of the Polish Army. The Corps' soldiers fought Germans on virtually all of the September 1939 battlefields, from the Hel Peninsula in the north, down to the Beskid Żywiecki mountains in the south. In total, they put up 3 reserve infantry divisions, 6 independent infantry regiments, and 1 cavalry regiment.

Only thinly placed border posts crews remained on the eastern border. They were struck by the Soviet aggression in the morning of September 17. Part of the troops avoided annihilation on the border and, as the KOP Grouping of General Wilhelm Orlik-Rueckmann, tried to make their way down south fighting. They fought fierce battles with the Soviets at that time, at Szack and Wytuczno, after which the Grouping was disbanded.



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• **CV**

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Dr. Hanada has been a Senior Fellow at the Center for Military History, NIDS in Tokyo since 2014. He was a Visiting Fellow of the Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow from 2015 to 2016. His major is the Russian Military History. He is particularly studying the Stalin's Far Eastern strategy, the Nomonhan Incident, the Soviet-Japanese War in 1945, and the Russian military perceptions of Japan.

The Soviet Far Eastern Strategy and International Order," *2020 NIDS International Forum on War History: Proceedings*, February (2022); "The Soviet Military Leadership's Perceptions of Japan during World War II," *Security & Strategy*, Volume 1, January (2021); "The Soviet Military Offensive in Manchuria and the Collapse of Japanese Empire in August 1945," *Senshi Kenkyu Nenpo* [NIDS Military History Studies Annual], No. 22 (2019); "The Nomonhan Incident and the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact," *Fifteen Lectures on Showa Japan*, Japan Publishing Industry Foundation for Culture (2016).

Title of presentation: *The Japanese Army's Border Defense against the Soviet Union and the Nomonhan Incident during the Interbellum*

• **ABSTRACT**

This paper analyzes the Japanese Army's border defense against the Soviet Union during the interbellum (interwar period), focusing on the border defense system of the Kwantung Army and the intelligence cooperation with Eurasian countries. It also clarifies the historical impact of the Nomonhan Incident (Khalkhyn Gol War) between the Japanese-Manchurian Army and the Soviet-Mongolian Army, that respectively mobilized more than three divisions from May to September 1939.

Since the Japan's Siberian intervention in 1918-1922, the Soviet Union became the greatest hypothetical enemy of the Japanese Army, and in Lushun was founded the

Kwantung Army in 1919. At first, the Kwantung Army was responsible for the protection of Kwantung Province and the South Manchurian Railway, and after the foundation of Manchukuo in 1932, it played a central role in the border defense against the Soviet Union. And in the Manchukuo was established the Manchukuo Imperial Army and their main missions were to “maintain the domestic security” and “guard border areas, rivers and territorial waters.”

In addition, the Japanese Army General Staff formed an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist intelligence network with Eurasian countries to avoid the large-scaled skirmishes between regular forces. After the end of WWI, many Japanese military attaches were dispatched to Afghanistan, Finland, Hungary, Iran, Latvia, Poland, Rumania and Turkey as if encircling the Soviet Union from the east and west. Their secret missions were not only to collect and analyze the military intelligence about the Red Army, but also to promote “political turmoil” in the Far East with support from Eurasian countries. In particular the Japanese Army learned an importance of the superiority of the electromagnetic field in the battle from the Polish lessons of war history “the Miracle on the Vistula” in 1920. It is notable that the Anti-Comintern Pact concluded in 1936 between Japan and Nazi-Germany indicated intelligence cooperation of both countries.

However, as the Soviet Union’s hardline policy toward Japan established in 1933-1934, incessant border conflicts continued between Japan and the Soviet Union as well as Manchukuo and the Soviet Union to ensure rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. The magnitude and the international impact of the Nomonhan Incident in the Far East that happened just before the outbreak of WWII were so tremendous to bring about advanced modern military technology, development of tank-aircraft warfare, and much more casualties. In this aspect the Nomonhan Incident can be regarded as one of the most important regional conflicts in the 20th century, and we have to show why this conflict suddenly happened and widely escalated from a small-scaled armed clash at the beginning.

From these points of view, this paper addresses the Japanese Army’s border defense system against the Soviet Union during the interbellum and its dissolution because of the defeat of the Nomonhan Incident and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact concluded on August 23, 1939. In conclusion the author reveals the reality of this border defense and regional conflict against the Soviet Union, pointing out historical lessons about border defense to contribute to the academic progress of international war history.



Prof. Dr. **WINFRIED HEINEMANN (Germany)**

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• **CV**

Winfried Heinemann is both a university professor and a retired colonel in the German Army. Until his retirement in 2018, he served with the Bundeswehr Centre of Military History and Social Studies in Potsdam. He was the Secretary General of the German Commission of Military History from 2002-2017, and holds that position again since earlier this year. He is also the Secretary of the ICMH’s Bibliographical Committee and the Review Editor of the International Journal of Military History and Historiography. His research interests include the history of the resistance against Hitler, and the Cold War in both the East and West.

Title of presentation: *The German Resistance During the Second World War and Poland*

• **ABSTRACT**

Recently, Colonel Claus Graf Stauffenberg, the officer who spearheaded the attempt on Hitler's life and the failed coup d'état on 20 July 1944, has been charged with active involvement in war crimes during the attack on Poland in September 1939. While this has not been substantiated so far, it brings up the question what the national conservative opposition thought about Poland. Stauffenberg's feelings of nationalist superiority are well-documented. Carl Goerdeler believed even in the summer of 1944 that the German-Russian border of 1914 could be re-established "in the East", i.e. there would be no Polish state left, while Helmuth James Graf Moltke from Kreisau (Krzyżowa) knew his family's estate would be lost to Poland. The survivor and post-war propagandist for the resistance, Marion Gräfin Dönhoff from Sztynort (Województwo warmińsko-mazurski), otherwise a staunch supporter of Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, refused to accompany him on his historic visit to Warsaw in 1970, as he was about to "sign her home away".

The paper will take a look at the varying attitudes towards the Poles and Poland as a state within the opposition movement, and compare them with national-conservative feelings about Russia.



Maj **JEAN-MARC HOCHSTRASSER (Switzerland)**

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• **CV**

Studied history and political science at the University of Zurich. Teaching at Gymnasiums and Universities of Applied Sciences. Currently lectures at the Swiss Armed Forces Military Academy and at the Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences. research assistant at the Higher Cadre Training of the Armed Forces. working as a research assistant at the Higher Cadre Training of the Armed Forces.

As a militia officer, colonel on the staff of the Swiss Air Force.

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Études d'histoire et de sciences politiques à l'université de Zurich. Enseignant dans des gymnases et des hautes écoles spécialisées. Actuellement, chargé de cours à l'Académie militaire de l'armée suisse et à Haute école spécialisée de la Suisse occidentale. collaborateur scientifique à la Formation supérieure des cadres de l'armée suisse.

En tant qu'officier de milice, colonel à l'état-major des Forces aériennes.

Membre du comité de l'Association suisse d'histoire et de sciences militaires.

Title of presentation: *The offensive defence of the Swiss border during Napoleon's 100-day return in 1815*

• **ABSTRACT**

When Napoleon returned from Elba in the spring of 1815, Switzerland mobilised around 40,000 soldiers. Up to that point, this was the largest army ever raised by

Switzerland, which was organised according to the principle of militia. Since the high command of the Swiss army saw the greatest and most probable danger in an attack by France, the army was deployed along the border between Geneva and Basel. After a bombardment of Basel by French troops, numerous skirmishes and looting in the border region, the army leadership increasingly pushed for offensive action. This attack then followed Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo and the concentrated Allied assault into France. But the attack did not advance in the ordered manner. One brigade mutinied because the soldiers felt they were obliged to defend the country but not to take the offensive. The logistical supply of the 25,000 men from Switzerland also collapsed. Thus, instead of the siege of Besançon, only a small part of the Free County of Burgundy was occupied. As more and more signs of disintegration became apparent among the Swiss troops in France and the political authorities exerted pressure for an end to the occupation, the army withdrew in the autumn of 1815. This unsuccessful campaign would subsequently lead to massive changes in the organisation of the army and in training, and thus have a positive influence on the Swiss army in the long term.



Prof. Dr. **JAN HOFFENAAR (Netherlands)**

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• **CV**

Jan Hoffenaar is head of the Research Department of the Netherlands Institute of Military History in The Hague. He studied at the Free University in Amsterdam, gained his PhD at Leiden University and is currently Professor of Military History at Utrecht University. He has written many books and articles on the military history of the Cold War and of the Netherlands. Since 2015 he is a member of the Executive Board of the ICMH.

Title of presentation: *Armed neutrality. The defence of the Netherlands in May 1940* (co-authorship with K. Schulten)

• **ABSTRACT**

How should a neutral country located between three great powers defend its borders, its territory? That was the question the Netherlands faced in the 1930s, when the threat of a new war increased. It opted for armed neutrality. But how was this to take shape, diplomatically in relation to neighbouring countries, but also military-strategically and -operationally? What eventually came of it? How successful were the strategy and operation plans? Had there been better alternatives?



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• **CV**

PhD of Humanities in history, a graduate of history and international relations at the University of Wrocław. Assistant Professor at the Institute of History at the University of Wrocław. Editor-in-chief of the quarterly *Przegląd Historyczno-Wojskowy* published by

the Military Historical Bureau. Winner of the Prime Minister's Award for distinguished doctoral dissertations in 2015. He specialises in the 19th century history, Prussian and German history, history of military thought, German military policy in Polish lands 1815–1918 and issues of universal military service in the People's Army of Poland. Author of the monograph *Prussian Strategic Thought 1815–1830: Beyond Clausewitz* (Brill, Boston-Leiden 2020). Co-author of the edition of Józef Maria Ruszar's memoirs *Czerwone pająki. Dziennik żołnierza LWP [Red Spiders. Diary of an LWP Soldier]* (IPN, WBH: Warsaw 2017). Head of the research grant of the National Science Center entitled *The Prussian Army in the Polish Lands in the Years 1815-1919: organizational, social and economic Aspects* (2022-2025).

Title of presentation: *Defence system of the eastern border of the Kingdom of Prussia from 1815 to 1914*

• **ABSTRACT**

For a hundred years the Polish lands were part of the defense system of Prussia's eastern border, and were constantly seen as potential theater of military operations, and its permanent status as a border area had a major influence on the entire scope of economic, social and cultural aspects of life in the territory.”

The Congress Kingdom was treated in Prussia almost as a separate political entity until 1831. The fundamental problem were the opposing interests of Prussia and Poland. The now Prussian-owned territories of West Prussia and Grand Duchy Posen were considered crucial for the existence of both states. Greater Poland was a strong centre of Polish nationhood. Still very much in Prussian mind were memories of the Polish uprisings in 1794 and 1806. Particularly the latter indicated the possible behaviour of the Poles in the event of an invasion, which seemed very likely on account of the immediate vicinity of the Kingdom of Poland. The officially crowned King of Poland was Tsar Alexander, and with that title he potentially could intervene in the internal affairs of Prussia. In the 1815-1819 period greatest influence in military matters in the Kingdom of Prussia was the Minister of War Hermann von Boyen the Elder, who was also creator of specific “defence system” concept. By this term, he understood all actions taken in peace to offensively or defensively face up to the enemy, at both the state and local level. Key in his concept were mass mobilisation of the people forces, field fortifications and the extensive using of the natural conditions of the terrain.

Despite the disappearance of the Polish danger after 1831, Boyen's successors till 1848 followed the outline drawn by him. New situation was created by two factors. First of them was the dynamical development of the railway system, which slowly changed the principles of the conducting of the military operations. Prussia made the first practical attempt of the use the railway to the troop transport in the face of the Uprising in Cracow in 1846. Unfortunately for Hohenzollern's state in the next decade, both neighbours powers, Russia and Austria were much more advanced on a field of using the railway to the mobilisation and concertation of their armies. It was clearly obvious during the events between 1848 and 1850 with the real danger of war between Prussia and Russia. The growth of the probability of the war in the East forced Prussia to investment to the defence system on its border with Russia Empire. These included new architecture of the fortifications system interopretational with the new railway net.

Wars conducted between 1864 and 1871 had shown the full power of the German system of mobilisation based on railway net. It is difficult to recognize, that in the period before 1945, the activities of Prussian military institutions in the field of construction of railway routes were described enough accurately. Although the issue of linking the railway with operational planning was the object of researchers' interest, only few papers addressed this problem directly, usually on the margins of considerations regarding the functioning of German railways during World War I. This situation clearly hampers the interpretation how the successive heads of the German Great General Staff, Helmuth von Moltke the Elder and Alfred von Waldersee, thought about the case of using and building railway for the strategic goals and the degree to which civil institutions take into account the postulates which they formulated. The result is a characteristic contradiction between the conviction about the decisive importance of military way of thinking as far as the railway construction is concerned and the point of view of agendas formulating needs in this matter. As a result, in contrast to the previous caesura, the concrete shape of the railway policy practiced by the General Staff in the first twenty years after unification was not indicated. Despite the breakthrough that took place in research on German war planning in the times of Alfred von Schlieffen and Helmuth von Moltke the Younger, this remark is also relevant for their period of office. Significantly, the literature still dominates the view that due to orientation on the offensive in the west, on the eastern border, the number of bridges on the Vistula River and the capacity of monorail secondary railway dominating in that region was limited.

Extensive using of the railway didn't mean the end for the significance of the Prussian fortress system in the east. Its significance is clearly visible in the forgotten ideas of the two General Inspectors of the Fortress: Colmar von der Goltz (1898-1902) and Hans Hartwig von Beseler (1904-1910). The key political aspects of the Act of 5th November and the ideas of Beseler are well known in the literature. Less more known are the military principles behind his ideas of creation the new defense system based on the states submitted to the Empire. Beseler's concept, initially formulated during his tenure as the General Inspector of the was to build in the eastern border of the Germany the powerful fortifications lines. Occupation of the territories in the East created the chance to realization of the much more ambitious project. In this concept, which started in the 1915, Poland and Lithuania should be the first line for the great German stronghold (Bollwerk) against Russia. In this context should be considered all the ideas of the formation of Polnische Wehrmacht, and the proposed system of the military and railway conventions to subjugate new states to the Empire interests. Despite the bankruptcy of the main idea of the Beseler's policy, the key part of his propositions was taken over by the Paul von Hindenburg, as an agenda for the planned peace treaty till the catastrophe of the November 1918.



Prof. **PETTERI JOUKO (Finland)**

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• **CV**

Petteri Jouko, Professor of Military History 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. The most recent monograph – *Ylijohdonreservi* – analyses the role and development of Finnish armoured forces during the Cold War.

Title of presentation: *Fragile Border? – Role of the Border Guard in the Finnish Defence Planning during the Early Cold War*

• **ABSTRACT**

Finnish military-political situation and status altered profoundly in the aftermath of the Second World War. Finland remained unoccupied and retained its independence, yet it was compelled to make a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (FCMA-treaty) with the Soviet Union, seeking extensive security arrangements on her Western borders.

The FCMA-Treaty was in contradiction with the Paris Peace Treaty, which stipulated the size, tasks and composition of the Finnish Defence Forces. As a result, it took a few years before the post-war defence planning, and preparations gained momentum.

The Border Guard was – and still is – subordinated to the Ministry of Interior. However, during the crisis, the Border Guard was planned to be incorporated into the Finnish Defence Forces.

This paper seeks to assess the role of the Finnish Border Guard in defence planning during the 1950s by addressing two problems:

- (1) What were the wartime tasks and organizations of the Border Guard?
- (2) How and in which timeframe the Border Guard was mobilized?

The paper is based on archival sources of the Finnish General Headquarters and the documents of the Border Guard Headquarters.



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• **CV**

Institution: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD)

Etablissement: Faculté des Sciences et Technologies de l'Éducation et de la Formation (FASTEF)

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Enseignant-Chercheur, Chef du Département d'Histoire-Géographie de la FASTEF

Recherches et Publications:

- La modernisation de la culture arachidière au Sénégal de 1930 à 1970: enjeux économiques, sociaux et politiques, Doctorat 3^{ème} cycle, 2012.
- Les instruments aratoires manuels en Afrique subsaharienne, PHARE, Revue semestrielle éditée par le Département d'Histoire de l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, n°8, pp. 7 à 11, 2012.

- L'opération productivité arachide/mil et la loi relative au domaine national dans le bassin arachidier sénégalais (1964-1968), SIFOE, Revue d'Histoire, d'Arts et d'Archéologie de Bouaké, Volume°6, [pp. 149 à 160], 2016.
- L'enseignement de l'histoire de la traite négrière et de ses conséquences dans les collèges et lycées du Sénégal, Liens Nouvelle Série, Revue de la Faculté des Sciences et Technologies de l'Education et de la Formation de l'UCAD, n°23, vol. 2, [pp. 53 à 63], 2017.
- Division du travail et stratégies des femmes rurales du Sine-Saloum(Sénégal) face au malaise paysan (1970-1984), FoloFolo, Revue des sciences humaines et des civilisations africaines, n° décembre 2018, [pp. 381 à 407], 2018.
- Fonctionnalité du discours historique en Afrique: l'exemple du génocide rwandais et de la crise ivoirienne [Article en cours]

Title of presentation: *Intangibilité des frontières et conflits en Afrique*

• **ABSTRACT**

En Afrique, la conception des frontières a beaucoup évolué au cours de l'histoire. Dans les sociétés anciennes, la frontière n'a jamais été limitée par une ligne de démarcation soigneusement tracée. Dans les Etats précoloniaux comme dans les Etats de conquête du XIXe siècle, la frontière est mouvante ; elle est un front mobile, au gré des conquêtes. Vers la fin du XIXe siècle, les Etats coloniaux voient leurs frontières tracées. La conférence de Berlin est le point de départ de cette nouvelle configuration dont les Etats actuels sont l'héritage . Lors de la conférence tenue au Caire en juillet 1964, l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine a retenu le principe d'intangibilité des frontières. Les États africains se sont engagés à respecter les frontières existantes au moment des indépendances.

Si ce principe a permis d'éviter des revendications anarchiques sources d'instabilité politique, il n'a pas empêché la survenue de crises entre Etats ou à l'intérieur d'Etats africains. Ces crises montrent que les populations vivent mal à l'intérieure des frontières artificielles fixées de façon arbitraire par le colonisateur et acceptées par les dirigeants, une fois la souveraineté internationale acquise.

Notre travail explique l'évolution de la conception des frontières chez les Africains, puis analyse le principe de d'intangibilité des frontières appliqué à l'Afrique et, enfin, étudie quelques exemples conflits liées cette la problématique.



Dr. ANDREAS KARYOS (Cyprus)

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• **CV**

B. A. in History & Archaeology, University of Athens; M.A. in Twentieth Century European History, Queen Mary, University of London; Ph.D. in History, School of Advanced Study, University of London. A. Karyos has been teaching faculty in various state and private universities providing education to undergraduate and postgraduate students, but also to Cypriot policemen. His research and publication activities focus on military and political aspects of the Modern History of Greece and Cyprus. Currently, he offers his expertise at the National Struggle Museum, as well as the Cypriot Commission

of Military History (Republic of Cyprus). Moreover, he is member of the board of the Cyprus Society of Historical Studies.

Title of presentation: *Defending the Republic of Cyprus: the "Aphrodite Plan" of 1965*

• **ABSTRACT**

The early years of political life were crucial for the Republic of Cyprus (RoC). The newly established state found itself in the position of meeting serious challenges such as regrouping after the anti-colonial insurgency (which ended British colonial rule), consolidating its presence within the international community and attaining political stability in its domestic affairs. The most significant challenge the RoC had to meet, however, was the course from colony to independence and the innate process for the establishment of state mechanism, organs and institutions.

Against this background, the new state had to develop its own defense project, and above all, build its own conventional armed forces. Nevertheless, the Cyprus Army became another bone of contention among the two largest ethnic communities of the island, the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots. Consequently, the effort for its establishment was short-lived. A more serious initiative to enhance military capability was undertaken by the government of the RoC after the Cyprus Crisis of 1963-1964 and the breakdown of socio-political relations between the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus: Nicosia managed to built conventional armed forces in 1964 and shortly after the first strategic plans were drawn up to defend the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the RoC.

The proposed paper draws on primary sources to fulfill its scope of research to discuss the various aspects of the "Aphrodite Plan", a military plan prepared in 1965 to counter the Turkish threat of an invasion (after the consecutive threats by Ankara in 1963-1964 for military action against the RoC).



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• **CV**

Prof. Allon Klebanoff studied under the famous Napoleonic scholar, the late David Chandler. He is a fellow of the International Napoleonic Society and the chairman of the Israeli branch is 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.

Title of presentation: *The Lines of Torres Vedras. An extraordinary feat of Military Engineering*

• **ABSTRACT**

Few defence lines throughout history achieved the extraordinary level of the fortification system, constructed in secrecy to defend Lisbon in 1809-1810, during Napoleon's second Portuguese campaign. Masterminded, planned and superbly executed by Viscount Wellington, the future "Iron Duke", the sophisticated network of interlocking field fortifications, named after the nearby town of Torres Vedras, proved to

be one of the most illustrious achievements in the field of Military Engineering. The lines of Torres Vedras totally surprised the Grande Armée, proved to be impenetrable, and helped to cement Wellington's reputation as one of the most capable generals in history. Universally hailed as the cornerstone of Wellington's strategy in the Peninsular War, the lines had been declared just recently, in March 2019, as a National Heritage site by the Portuguese Government.



PhD **JUHO KOTAKALLIO (Finland)**

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• **CV**

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. 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.

Title of presentation: *From the Trenches of the Western Front to the Northern Front*

• **ABSTRACT**

During the First World War bloody battles were fought in the trenches of the Western Front. Some of the soldiers, who survived this meat grinder, were transported to the Northern Front. They experienced different kind of warfare. The focus of this presentation is on British officers who were ordered from the Western Front to the Northern Front to the North-eastern front. They were used to the trenches, but north of the Arctic Circle they encountered foreign warfare and conditions. They were living full spectrum of war and could agree Clausewitz's statement that war is like chameleon. At First, they were fighting against the Germans on the West and also on the East, when they tried to hold the Eastern Front. But there were also other participants. The map of Europe was transforming itself. There were more and more belligerents. Nationalism and independence movements were strong. The British and also others, were involved in Civil Wars and different kind of border wars. In the year 1918 a war between Britain and Finland, which had gained independence in 1917, was very close. Britain had supported the Finnish Reds, who had escaped across the Finnish-Russian border. British trained Red Finns and established the Murmansk Legion. Situation was very tense. Troops were sent from Finland across the border and likewise. The November of the year 1918 changed the situation. Finland and Britain began co-operate and the main enemy was the Bolsheviks. Finland gave permissions to the British to cross the border from Finland to Russia. Finland and Britain had more military and intelligence co-operation. And they both fought their little wars against Soviet Russia at the aftermath of the First World War.



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• CV

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.

His research, which was the subject of considerable discussion in Finland, overthrew the myth of the harmony in military leadership between Supreme Commander Mannerheim and his generals. He was also the first to conduct research into the taboo topic of the personal problems experienced by high-ranking army officers. During his career, Adjunct Professor Laaksonen has written numerous articles on various history-related subjects and lectured in several universities and seminars. In 2007, he was selected to attend the Summer Seminar course in Military History at the world-renowned West Point U.S. Military Academy.

Title of presentation: *The mythical Mannerheim Line in the Winter War*

• ABSTRACT

The main theatre of the Russo-Finnish Winter War (1939–1940) was the Karelian Isthmus, the so-called ‘Gate of Finland’. It was a strategic front, the significance of which was known to the commanders in both the Finnish and Soviet armies even during peacetime. Finland’s main defence line (the Mannerheim Line) was not comparable to well-known European line formations in that it largely relied on terrain barriers and bodies of water.

In its major offensive, the Red Army made particular use of its artillery and armoured forces. However, it was not until the final stage of the Winter War that the Soviets succeeded in breaking through the Mannerheim Line. After that, the front quickly moved through the rearguard to the outskirts of the targeted Vyborg, although by that time the city could no longer be seized by direct attack.

At the beginning of March, the Red Army opened a completely new front to Vyborg Bay by launching a heavy attack on the islands. The exceptionally thick ice cover allowed tanks and artillery to be driven onto the ice to open up pathways for the infantry to get through. Mannerheim’s HQ was caught off guard by this because after the loss of the Mannerheim Line, it was the land front of the Karelian Isthmus that had been emphasized in operational planning.

The Red Army managed to advance to the suburbs of Vyborg. Nevertheless, the Vyborg Bay front was strategically important, with Soviet troops already able to gain a foothold on the mainland. As a result of this, the main Finnish unit was on the verge of becoming sidelined from the centre of gravity of the defence. Although the Red Army was about to make a breakthrough, Stalin negotiated a peace agreement out of fear of

Western military assistance. In the Moscow Peace Treaty that was signed on March 12 1940, Finland ceded the entire Karelian Isthmus to the Soviet Union.



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• **CV**

Dean of the Faculty of Management at General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces. Manager of projects subsidized by grants from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage in 2019 and 2020. Manager of research projects funded by grants from the Ministry of Defense in 2019, 2017, 2015, 2014, 2010, 2007. Chairman and member of the Management and Command faculty development team from 2007 to 2020. Author of many scenarios, textbooks, programs and academic syllabuses. Team awards of the Rector Commander for teaching and organizational activities. Cooperation with the Center for Doctrine and Training of the Armed Forces, providing opinions and expertise on proposed doctrines, manuals and normative documents. Member of the Committee on Organization and Management Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN). Member of the Polish Statistical Society. Author of several articles and monographs also of international scope.

Title of presentation: *„Wytyczno” project and its implementation in 2019-2020, as an example of promoting the memory of the Border Protection Corps and popularizing the history of the World War II period, among academic and school students (in co-authorship with J. Małyśiak)*

• **ABSTRACT**

Today, the only place of remembrance of the event that was the Battle of Wytyczno is the cemetery, where there is a symbolic grave of the fallen soldiers of the Border Protection Corps. However, thanks to the initiative of the Scientific Circle of the History of Wars, and with the support of the authorities of the Institute of National Remembrance, in 2018 a group of cadets of the Academy of Land Forces took part in the first field research. The total search area covered an area of about 9,000 square meters. The search was supported by local authorities, government bodies and supervised by Institute of National Remembrance archaeologists. This preliminary reconnaissance allowed the creation of a project that received funding in 2019 and 2020 as part of the "War Graves and Cemeteries in the Country" competition announced by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. The project envisaged collecting data on the casualties of fallen soldiers of the Polish Army and KOP. It had a research, popularization and commemoration of the resting place of Polish Army soldiers. The focal point of the implemented project was archaeological work conducted under the supervision of specialists and a forensic expert. During the course of the research, numerous elements of human remains, fragments of uniforms and devotional items were encountered, which were submitted for detailed archaeological analysis.



Prof. Dr. **MIROŚLAW LENART (POLAND)**

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• **CV**

Mirosław Lenart is a director of the Interdepartmental Research Institute of History and Culture of the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth; the Head of the Old Epochs Literature Department at Opole University; Director of the State Archives in Opole; and Rettore of Accademia dei Rampanti in Padua, Italy. He is a graduate in Polish studies in Opole and theology at John Paul II Catholic University in Lublin (KUL). Prof. Mirosław Lenart has cooperated with numerous Italian universities since 2001. He taught history of Polish culture at Padua University during the years 2006–2010.

Publications:

- Mirosław Lenart, *Granice potęgi ducha i wiary : Polska 1920-2020 = La forza dello spirito e della fede - quali frontiere?: Polonia 1920-2020*, tłum. Magdalena K. Wrana, Opole 2020, ss. 92.
- Mirosław Lenart, *Patavium, Pava, Padwa. Tło kulturowe pobytu Jana Kochanowskiego na terytorium Republiki Weneckiej*, Warszawa, Instytut Badań Literackich PAN, 2013 (Studia Staropolskie. Series Nova, tom XXXIII (LXXXIX)), ss. 258.
- Mirosław Lenart, *Miles pius et iustus. Żołnierz chrześcijański katolickiej wiary w kulturze i piśmiennictwie dawnej Rzeczypospolitej (XVI-XVIII w.)*, Warszawa, Instytut Badań Literackich PAN 2009 (Studia Staropolskie. Series Nova, TOM XXI (LXXVII)), ss. 365.
- Mirosław Lenart, *Polscy podróżnicy w padewskiej bazylice św. Justyny*, Opole 2005, ss. 104.
- Mirosław Lenart, *Spór duszy z ciałem i inne wierszowane spory w literaturze staropolskiej na tle tradycji średniowiecznej*, Opole 2002 (Studia i monografie, 299), ss. 262.

Title of presentation: *The Idea of Border as a Hermeneutic Key of Thinking of Polish History*

• **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this presentation is to analyse the concept of a border as a useful mental reference in order to present the specificity of thinking about Polish history. The historical borders of Poland allow for a multifaceted reconstruction of influences, such as linguistic or cultural exchange – from art to customs, practiced at times in small communities, especially if we consider the organization of the Polish state, which was characterized by multi-ethnicity. In addition, for the people who think in Polish, the concept of a border has been encoded throughout history in the terms such as: “from the sea to the sea Poland”, “the bulwark of Christianity”, or “the Borderlands”, which is difficult to grasp for the minds which are accustomed to performing mental operations with a vocabulary assigned to other cultural codes. Let us add that all the above-mentioned notions refer not only to meanings closely related to a specific territory, but also have their emotional capacity, built on historical knowledge, transmitted primarily in the process of education, and supplemented by the baggage of ones own experiences acquired through communicating with environment. By citing the findings of historians, politicians and even liturgists, the speaker shows how much the concept of border is related to thinking in terms of the values characteristic of Polish culture.



Prof. Dr. **MASSIMO DE LEONARDIS (Italy)**

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• **CV**

[Full] Professor of History of International Relations and Institutions and of History of Treaties and International Politics at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, where since 2005 he is Director of the Department of Political Sciences.

- Vice President of the International Commission of Military History since 2010.
- Coordinator of the History Department at the Master in Diplomacy of ISPI (Institute for International Policy Studies), sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Member of the Faculty of the School of Doctorate in Institutions and Politics and of the Executive and Scientific boards of the Centre of Researches on the Southern System and the Wider Mediterranean at the Catholic University.
- Member of the Historical Advisory Committee of the Naval General Staff and of the Boards of Directors of the Inter-Universities Centre of Studies and Researches on Military History.
- Director of the Quaderni del Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche and Member of the Editorial Board of various collections of books, journals and centres of studies, among them: Nuova Storia Contemporanea, Nova Historica. Rivista Internazionale di Storia, Discussion Papers of the Unidad de Investigación sobre Seguridad y Cooperación Internacional (UNISCI) at the Universidad Complutense of Madrid, Storia & Diplomazia. Rassegna dell'Archivio Storico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Processi Storici e Politiche di Pace, Res Publica. Rivista di studi storico-politici internazionali, Civiltà Europea, of the Università Europea di Roma, InterPolis, Collection of political and international studies of the Edizioni Nuova Cultura, Centre of Studies and Historical Research on the War of Liberation in Rome, Historical Institute of Italian War Volunteers in Rome, of the Jury of the Premio Acqui Storia (scientific section).
- He taught in the past at the Università Europea di Roma, at the University of Trieste and at the University of Genoa. He was in 1979 Wolfson Fellow of the British Academy, in 1985 Visiting Fellow of the United Kingdom Program of the University of Southern California, in 1993-94 NATO Individual Research Fellow, in 1999 Fellow of the Salzburg Seminar, in 1999, 2007 and 2009 Director of Research at the Centro Militare di Studi Strategici (Military Centre of Strategic Studies).
- From 2004 to 2015 he was Secretary General of the Italian Commission of Military History (CISM), from 2009 to 2012 Vice President of the Italian Society of Military History (SISM), co-founder and from 2012 to 2014 Vice President of the Italian Society of International History (SISI).
- He often lectured at the Diplomatic Institute of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs), at the Centre of High Studies for Defence (CASD), at the Joint Staff College (ISSMI) in Rome, at the Naval War College (ISMM) in Venice and at the Institute of Studies, Research and Information on Defence (ISTRID). In 2006 and 2007 he gave the Lectio magistralis at the opening of the academic year respectively at the CASD and ISMM. He lectured in various countries of three continents (Africa, America and Europe).
- He participated, also as director, to national researches financed by the National Council of Researches and by the Ministry of Education.
- He has published 22 books and more than 190 other scholarly essays. A list of selected publications on military history is attached.

- Born in Trigolo (CR) in 1949. Married in 1981, has two daughters. He served in the Air Force Guards.

Title of presentation: *Inaugural Speech*



Prof. **BRIAN LINN (USA)**

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• **CV**

Professor Linn was born in the Territory of Hawaii and completed his graduate work at The Ohio State University. He is the recipient of a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, and an Olin Fellowship at Yale University. He has been a visiting professor at the Army War College and a Fulbright Fellow at the National University of Singapore and the University of Birmingham. He is the past president of the Society for Military History and has given numerous papers and lectures in the United States and internationally.

Publications:

Elvis's Army: Cold War GI's and the Atomic Battlefield, Harvard University Press, 2016

The Echo of Battle: The Army's Way of War, Harvard University Press, 2007

The Philippine War, 1899-1902, University Press of Kansas, 2000

Guardians of Empire: The U.S. Army and the Pacific, 1902-1940, University of North Carolina Press, 1997

The U.S. Army and Counterinsurgency in the Philippine War, 1899-1902, University of North Carolina Press, 1989

Title of presentation: *Defending the Borders: The U.S. Army, 1794 to 1917*

• **ABSTRACT**

When President Donald Trump deployed thousands of soldiers to the Mexican border he aroused both domestic and international condemnation, not least from members of the service themselves. For decades the service's overseas military operations have been far more prominent than its domestic ones. The US Army declares its historic mission is "to deploy, fight, and win our Nation's wars." Yet Trump's proposal falls much closer to the service's original missions than those of the recent decades.

This paper will discuss the origins and evolution of the US Army's role in border defense up to its rise to Great Power status in World War I. It will focus on the initiation of a national border protection strategy after the Anglo-American conflict of 1812 to 1815 and the US Army's twin priorities of coastal defense and security on the Southwestern border with Mexico that continued throughout the nineteenth century. It examines the consequences of the war with Mexico in 1846-1848 and the shift in harbor defense policy. It will then turn to the challenge of defending the extended borders in the Pacific and Caribbean resulting from the imperial expansion that followed the war with Spain in 1898. The U.S. Army, heretofore entirely a continental force, now had to defend Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Panama Canal. Imperial defense, in turn, drew the United States into new rivalries with other expansionist powers. It will then cover the strategic shift that accompanied the transition from republic to empire after 1898 and the emergence of the threat to the new Pacific border. By occupying the Philippines and

Hawaii, the United States' lost much of the security it had enjoyed with its two ocean borders. It was now thrust it into competition for the Far East with Japan, a competition that would ultimately draw it into World War II. The paper will examine the "color" war plans that developed after 1903, many of which were based on a defensive war to protect these new borders against Great Britain or Japan, or a combination of both. The final section will cover the crisis during the Mexican Revolution that prompted the army's mobilization on the Southwestern border and an army expedition that almost brought the two countries to war.

This paper will be of interest to international audiences for a variety of both historical and current events. It provides a summation of the often ignored, and even more often misunderstood issue of military forces employed to secure borders. It explores the strategic implications of changes in national borders and the strategic costs of expansion. What was intended to expand influence in the Far East resulted in confrontation with a rising regional power jealous of its own interests. In the case of Mexico, a border that was considered essentially a police matter for almost half-a-century within a few years emerged as a likely theater of war. Finally, it provides insight into how a nation can view itself as defending its borders even as it expands its control into new territory. This paper is based on primary research in war plans, Army War College student papers and lectures, and individual papers from the National Archives, the US Army Educational and Heritage Center, and other archives.



Lt Col MA **ABÍLIO PIRES LOUSADA (Portugal)**

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• **CV**

Military historian and master of strategy. Co-Director of the Portuguese Journal of Military History. Scientific board member Portuguese Commission of Military History Between 1998 and 2013, he was a professor of Military History at the Escola Superior Politécnica of the Portuguese Army, the Institute of Higher Military Studies of the Portuguese Armed Forces and the Higher School of War of Luanda, Angola.

Author/co-author of a dozen books on topics of Military History and Strategy, and of more than 70 articles published in newspapers, military and academic magazines and minutes of university or municipal colloquia. He is a guest speaker at various seminars/colloquiums.

Awarded with the National Defense Literary Prize and the 1st Journal of the Army Literary Prize.

Title of presentation: *The Geopolitical Dynamics of Portugal. The Definition of the Borders of the oldest Nation-State in Europe*

• **ABSTRACT**

Portugal has an almost millenary historical heritage that has its roots far beyond the existence of a territory with identifiable borders. It is, in effect, the oldest nation-state in Europe.

In this context, the definition of borders with the Treaty of Alcanises (1297) is a key moment of Portuguese individualization, because it materializes the process of State Foundation initiated with D. Afonso Henriques from 1128. A long process in time,

which marked the «iron and fire» a borders that the afonsino strategic concept outlined to defend the land, against the leoneses, and add it, at the expense of the moors. This is equivalent to saying that Portugal «made itself» in an environment of conflict, through a continuous struggle on two fronts. Therefore, Portugal is a country cut out with the sword, which had the strategic foundation of its diplomatic base in the terrestrial component.

If the treaty of Alcanices (1297) defines the borders and the Portuguese State, the War of Independence (1383-1411) consolidates the Nation, due to the national conscience that the popular element lent it. The aggression frontier becomes the equilibrium frontier. However, Portugal is a state wedged between the disturbing Hispanic and the “ocean sea”, an actor removed from the “civilization” beyond the Pyrenees. And it is with the departure to the sea that contacts with Northern Europe are made possible, the first «spear» is driven into Africa, with the conquest of Ceuta, in 1415, and the Overseas Empire is built. It was the «seas never sailed before», resulting from the strategy of João II «contain Castile on land and beat it at sea» that Portugal made the Expansion, built the Empire and diversified the borders.

Keywords: Portugal; Borders; Nationality Foundation; War.



PhD ENRICO MAGNANI (Italy)

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• CV

Dr. Enrico Magnani is a civilian officer who currently work in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, MINURSO.

He joined United Nations in 1999 and before worked for other international and regional organizations and think thanks focused on politico-military affairs.

Dr. Enrico Magnani is specialized in military history of stabilization and peacekeeping operations.

He published several books and many contributions to the ICMH Congresses, other fora, and specialized reviews.

Since 2011, he publishes a monthly column of global politico-military affairs for the Italian Navy professional review, ‘Rivista Marittima’.

It worth to mention that in 2016, Enrico Magnani got a PhD at the Rome University ‘Sapienza’ with a thesis on the UN operations in Greece between 1947 and 1954 during and after the civil war and a large part of his academic works are focused on analysis and review of the UN peace operations.

Title of presentation: *UN peacekeeping missions and unexpected duties: border defense; the cases of Cyprus and between Sudan and South Sudan*

• ABSTRACT

The presentation of Dr. Magnani is focused on the role of border protection de facto assumed by the UN Missions in Cyprus and between the Sudan and South Sudan. The opinion expressed by Dr. Enrico Magnani does not reflect the official position of the UN and are his personal ones.



PhD JUSTYNA MAŁYSIAK

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• **CV**

Scholarship recipient of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 2015 and 2019. Manager of the National Science Center project "Prelude" 2015. Scholarship recipient of a grant funded by the Bavarian State Chancellery. Coordinator of projects of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (2019, 2020). Author of numerous scientific articles and a scientific monograph published under the PRELUDIUM grant. Member of the Society for Research on the Eighteenth Century (Polish Academy of Sciences). Manager of three grants from the subsidy of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and one obtained from the subsidy of the Ministry of Defense. Scholarship for the best doctoral student of the University of Wrocław in 2015-2018. Member of research teams co-financed by the Ministry of Defense in the years: 2020, 2021. Reviewer in a journal of 70 points on the ministerial list. Organizer and participant of more than 70 scientific conferences, including about 30 international conferences. Co-organizer of many initiatives to popularize history. Assistant Professor at the General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces, since 2021. Associate dean for student affairs.

Title of presentation: *„Wytyczno” project and its implementation in 2019-2020, as an example of promoting the memory of the Border Protection Corps and popularizing the history of the World War II period, among academic and school students (in co-authorship with J. Ledzianowski)*

• **ABSTRACT**

Today, the only place of remembrance of the event that was the Battle of Wytyczno is the cemetery, where there is a symbolic grave of the fallen soldiers of the Border Protection Corps. However, thanks to the initiative of the Scientific Circle of the History of Wars, and with the support of the authorities of the Institute of National Remembrance, in 2018 a group of cadets of the Academy of Land Forces took part in the first field research. The total search area covered an area of about 9,000 square meters. The search was supported by local authorities, government bodies and supervised by Institute of National Remembrance archaeologists. This preliminary reconnaissance allowed the creation of a project that received funding in 2019 and 2020 as part of the "War Graves and Cemeteries in the Country" competition announced by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. The project envisaged collecting data on the casualties of fallen soldiers of the Polish Army and KOP. It had a research, popularization and commemoration of the resting place of Polish Army soldiers. The focal point of the implemented project was archaeological work conducted under the supervision of specialists and a forensic expert. During the course of the research, numerous elements of human remains, fragments of uniforms and devotional items were encountered, which were submitted for detailed archaeological analysis.



Lt Col MA **ZVEZDAN MARKOVIĆ (Slovenia)**

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• **CV**

Zvezdan Marković, Lieutenant Colonel, M.A., Head of the Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces, graduated from the University of Ljubljana (studies in history – Faculty of Arts and defense studies – Faculty of Social Sciences). In 2007 he received his Master of Arts in history from the University of Ljubljana.

He has been employed at the Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces since its establishment in 2000 (at that time it was called the Slovenian Armed Forces Center of Military History), from 2004 he headed the department of curators, from March 2013 to August 2015 he was the head of the museum, then he again headed the department of curators, from January 2022, he is once again the head of the Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces

He is involved in planning and organizing exhibitions, international scientific symposiums, staff rides, several projects. His publications include several books (author and co-author) and articles in Slovene and English concerning contemporary military history.

Title of presentation: *Military fortification of the Western Yugoslav (Slovenian) border between the two world wars - Rupnik's line*

• **ABSTRACT**

Since the creation of the first Yugoslav state, the western Yugoslav (Slovenian) border has not been drawn in such a way as to satisfy the Yugoslav and Italian sides and that no more or less intensive demands for its change have been observed on either side. After the emergence and expansion of the irredentist fascist regime in Italy after 1922, the fear, especially on the Yugoslav side, that sooner or later there would be demands or even the realization of a change of border in favor of Italy.

The article will present how the Kingdom of Yugoslavia began to prepare for the fortification of its western borders. Its intention coincided with the intention of many European countries to establish a defense against a potential attacker with a new defense system. These countries have replaced the defense system in a certain zone with a system of fortified positions of the permanent fortification type.

Even though the Yugoslav military leadership did not have any experience in building such fortifications, the treaty of friendship and close cooperation with France led to Yugoslavia trying to build a defensive line along the western border along the lines of the Maginot Line.

Therefore, in the spirit of its defense plans, it began extensive fortification work and the erection of barriers at the state borders. The fortification of the western border took place in various forms along the entire border. The line was named Rupnik's Line, after a Yugoslav general of Slovenian descent who was responsible for carrying out the work. Rupnik's line on the western border was the most important part of the system of military consolidation of the state border in Yugoslavia.

Rupnik's line did not justify its intention, and the warnings of critics of the construction of this line came true.



Prof. **MATITIAHU MAYZEL (Israel)**

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• **CV**

Member of the Department of History, Tel Aviv University from 1972 (retired 2005). Fields of research are Modern Russian History, Modern Military History, Israeli Military History, and History of Intelligence. Senior Fellow with the Cummings Center for Russian and East European Studies of Tel-Aviv University, was Director of the Center 1986-1990. Was a Visiting Scholar at the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University, and is an Associate of the Davis Center. Was a Fellow of the Mershon Center at Ohio State University, and a Visiting Professor at the Departments of History and of Political Sciences at the University of British Columbia. Was among the founders of the Israeli Association of Slavic Studies, and is a member of the Israeli Commission for Military History. Served as a member of the International Board of the International Commission for Military History. Member of the Editorial Board of The Journal of Slavic Military Studies, past member of the Editorial Board of The Journal of Intelligence History, published by the International Intelligence History Association. Served for many years as a reserve officer in the History Department of the General Staff of the Israeli Defense Forces; was a member of the special team writing history of the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel. Wrote and edited a number of books, monographs, scholarly articles and reviews, on topics of Military History and History of Intelligence, on Russian and Soviet History, and Israeli Military History.

Title of presentation: *Thoughts on Border Defense: The Israeli Syrian border.*

• **ABSTRACT**

Until the Six Day War of June 1967, the Israeli-Syrian border was based on the Line agreed by France and Great Britain - the two mandatory powers - as part of the international arrangements after the First World War, sanctioned by the League of Nations in 1923. The war of 1948, when Syria was already independent and Israel fought for its existence, retained the general outline of the old border. But that war also brought new conflicts into the relations of the two new states. The Cease Fire agreement signed in 1949, to be supervised by United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Yet this mechanism could not address the fundamental issues of the conflict between Israel and Syria. Thus from 1950 and on the Israeli Syrian relations were characterized by series of periodic combat violent border clashes. For Israel the most important and vital issue was that of water supply, as the main body of water and the national source was the Sea of Galilee, on the border with Syria. In 1964, when Israel started to operate the National Water Project, Syria started an attempt to divert the course of the Jordan River. This coincided with the establishment and start of the terrorist penetrations into Israel by the Palestinian Liberation Organization, supported by Syria. From 1964 Israel conducted series of military actions to frustrate the Syrian attempts, hitting Syrian military forces across the border. While Syria refrained from coming into a direct military confrontation with Israel, it tried hard to push Egypt, under the leadership of Gamal Abdul Nasser, to start war against Israel. Indeed in May 1967, independent of Syrian relations, Egypt started some diplomatic and military actions, which resulted in the eruption of the war on 5 June. Syria, which had a large military plan for offensive on Israel, did not join Egypt. In three days, as the defeat of Egypt was clear, the Syrian offensive was suspended. In Israel, on the other side, there

were strong military and political pressure to act militarily against Syria, to resolve "once and for all" the issues of conflict and to secure the water resources vital for Israel. After long debate in government, when both the Egyptian and Jordanian fronts of Israel were secured, the war on Syria started. Tactically the Syrian forces had the advantage. Geography sided with Syria, as the Golan Heights, ie the part of the country bordering Israel, rose few hundreds meter above the Israeli territory. This gave Syrian forces control of the area in observation and weapons. Syrian forces were stationed in long time prepared fortified position, including artillery and armour. Israel, on the other hand, had the important air superiority. Israeli intelligence assembled massive body of knowledge on Syrian forces and deployment, except had no information on the important shift in Syrian strategic plan. Yet the defense deployment of Syrian forces was as formidable as before. The Israeli plan was to attack along the border at the central and northern sectors of the front, with diversionary attack south of the Sea of Galilee. Because the terrain differences at the northern sector of the border were the smallest, the main IDF attack started there. The attacking forces were a regular infantry brigade ["Golani"] and on reduced reserve armour brigade, comprised by one reduced tank battalion and one mechanized infantry battalion. One infantry reserve brigade attacked at the central sector. The tank battalion of the main attack lost its way, and advanced in front of a highly fortified and ready Syrian position. Overcoming the Syrian defence out of 26 tanks only 2 reached the top of the mountain range, breaching the defensive line. At that time the infantry Golani brigade conducted a coordinated attack on Syrian fortified positions controlling the area and the routes upward the mountain range, as the other unit of the armoured brigade advanced in a diversionary course. At nightfall, the northern corner of the Syrian defense line was breached. The next Day the whole Syrian front collapsed. At the end of two days of fightings, the border was moved about 30 km eastward, until today.



Dr. **BENNY MICHELSON** (Israel)

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• **CV**

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 distinction, at Tel Aviv University. Military History studies, MA graduation with supreme distinction Tel Aviv University. PhD Military History, Haifa University, More than 180 publications.

Title of presentation: *Border Defence during The War of Attrition (1968-1972)*

• **ABSTRACT**

Border defense along the Jordan Valley during the war of attrition. pursuits country. 2 Brigades HQs. 25 strongholds. border fence pathfinders Road asphalt Road "HARUV" reconnaissance unit. Detailed border system. Special Weapons.



Col PhD **DIMITRE MINCHEV (Bulgaria)**

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• **CV**

Colonel (r) Dimitre Minchev, PhD. Former Colonel of the Bulgarian Army, President Bulgarian Commission of Military History, graduated Master of Arts in National Resource Strategy at National Defense University, Washington, DC, USA. Author of articles and three monographs on military history.

Title of presentation: *The Petrich Incident 1925* (in co-authorship with W. Snyder)

• **ABSTRACT**

After the end of the WWI Bulgaria was cruelly punished by the Entente: Neuilly Peace Treaty took from her Macedonia, Thrace, Western Territories and South Dobrudza. Bulgaria has only an Army of 30 000 soldiers. Autumn 1925 Bulgaria used to be involved in a strange war, starting from a boundary incident. In history it is shortly named as "The Petrich Incident". The events developed between 19 and 28 of October 1925 г. On October 19, 1925 at the Demir Kapija place on Bulgarian territory Bulgarian border men used to dig a well. At 14:30 a Greek patrol entered in Bulgarian territory and accuses them, that they were digging defense trenches (entrenchments?). The quarrel escalated in shooting and one Greek soldier was shot to death and one officer heavily wounded. Escalation raised: Greek Army advanced in Bulgaria! With a little number of Bulgarian units the only brave and self-service heroic behavior of the armed revolutionaries of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO) the Greek Army was stopped and an occupation of Sofia was prevented!



Prof. **MOR NDAO (Senegal)**

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• **CV**

Doctor in History Doctor in Arts Inspector General of the Department of Education Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar. Born in Khombole, Senegal. He was in his early teaching career a school master, then a Certified Highschool of the highest grade. Holder of a Doctorate in history, he was recruited as an Assistant at Dakar University in 2004. Appointed assistant Professor after the defense of his second Thesis in Humanities in 2011, he is now Senior Lecturer, Inspector General of Education and Director of the Commission 3 for the writing of the General History of Senegal.

He has produced works on food, military and urban issues, and has published several works on colonial medicine and infantantile and mother health. Among his works, we have two books:

Le ravitaillement de Dakar de 1914 à 1945, Harmattan, Paris 2009

L'alimentation et la santé des enfants dans le Sénégal colonial, 1905-c.a 1960, Harmattan, Paris, 2014 (under print)

TITRES ET FONCTIONS

- Professeur Titulaire des Universités
- Président de la Commission Sénégalaise d'Histoire Militaire

- Directeur de l'Ecole Doctorale Etudes sur l'Homme et la Société ED ETHOS/UCAD
- Ancien Instituteur et Directeur d'école
- Professeur Principal Certifié d'Enseignement Secondaire
- Docteur en Histoire moderne et contemporaine (doctorat 3e cycle)
- Docteur d'État ès Lettres et Sciences Humaines
- Inspecteur Général de l'Éducation et de la Formation
- Directeur de Publication de la Revue Sénégalaise d'Histoire
- Directeur de Publication de la Revue Aegyptia, Presses Universitaires d'Afrique,
- Président du Conseil d'Administration des Presses Universitaires Africaines (PRUNAF),
- Directeur du Laboratoire de Recherche sur l'Histoire et les Sociétés Africaine LARHISA

Title of presentation: *De la souveraineté territoriale indigène en Sénégambie : la défense des frontières face aux puissances coloniales (portugaise, anglaise et française) du XVe au XIXe siècles : le cas du Fouta Toro*

• **ABSTRACT**

Le « grand désenclavement planétaire » sous l'impulsion de l'Europe au XVe siècle à la suite des grandes découvertes maritimes eurent deux conséquences majeures en Afrique de l'ouest, plus précisément en Sénégambie. D'une part le basculement des relations commerciales de l'hinterland vers les côtes qui se solde par la première « victoire de la caravelle sur la caravane chamelière ». Etablies sur les côtes, les puissances européennes ciblent, dans un souci sécuritaire, les îles, les endroits protégés où, progressivement, s'édifient des comptoirs fortifiés de commerce .

Tant qu'ils sont confinés dans les sites pour l'essentiel insulaires ou presqu'insulaires, les soucis sécuritaires, pour les Européens, posaient peu de problèmes. Mais dès qu'ils envisagent de « sortir de l'eau » pour atteindre l'hinterland, de réels conflits surgissent avec les souverains locaux lorsqu'il s'agit de traverser les frontières des royaumes africains, pour s'approvisionner en esclaves ou en produits tant prisés (or, ivoire, gomme arabique).

En effet, la défense des frontières est un obstacle à la politique de conquête menée par les puissances européennes atlantiques qui buttent sur de solides organisations étatiques. Les frontières furent un barrage réel à l'accès des Européens à l'intérieur du continent africain et leur traversée fut assujettie à tout un ensemble de règles et conditions (traités, coutumes, présents, tribus, etc.) édictés par les souverains africains.

Cette étude se propose d'analyser les relations diplomatiques entre les puissances coloniales (portugaise, anglaise et française) et les royaumes africains à travers la défense des frontières. Elle déconstruit une longue tradition consistant à cantonner l'Afrique dans le rôle de victime de l'Europe puis de l'impérialisme. Sous ce registre, les souverains africains sont souvent présentés comme immatures à la tête de royaumes sans organisation alors que l'historiographie de la première colonisation, celle qui se déroule entre le XVe et le XVIe siècle, lorsque les Européens s'installent sur les côtes, prend à contrepied de telles affirmations.



PhD **PATRICK NEFORS (Belgium)**

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• **CV**

Has a Ph.D in History from the University of Leuven (1999) and a Master in Military History from the University of Buckingham (2021). He has published and edited books and articles on Belgium in the First and Second World War as well as on late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Belgian history. He is the head of the Documentation Centre (archives of the Belgian army until 1939, library, maps, photographs) of the *War Heritage Institute /Royal Army Museum* in Brussels.

Title of presentation: *Defending the Cockpit of Europe : The Southern Netherlands as Barrier (1698-1792)*

• **ABSTRACT**

From the end of the 17th century until the end of the 18th, the Southern Netherlands (successively under Spanish overlordship, Anglo-Dutch condominium and Austrian overlordship) functioned as a buffer state, a barrier against French domination. The 1698 military convention and the Barrier Treaties of the early 18th century gave the Dutch republic the right to garrison a string of fortresses and towns in first the Spanish, then the Austrian Netherlands, to defend its frontier with France. This paper analyses the evolution of the defence of the Southern Netherlands in the 18th century as the result of the interplay between great power politics and the defence policy and interests of their Habsburg overlords, as well as the impact it had on these provinces. As this is a vast subject, this paper wants to outline the big picture and present a *status quaestionis* of the current state of research.



PhD **SØREN NØRBY (Denmark)**

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• **CV**

Søren Nørby is a researcher and lecturer at the Royal Danish Defence College in Copenhagen. He earned his PhD from the University of Southern Denmark in 2018. He specializes in naval history and is the author of 29 books and more than 120 articles.

Title of presentation: *In Search of "Privileged Traders and Sly foxes." The Danish Navy's operations in the North Atlantic from c. 1400- c. 1750*

• **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the paper is to shed light on a relatively unknown part of the Danish navy's history in terms of research: namely the navy's operations around Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, and the defense of the Danish king's borders here.

Even though the Danish Navy has been operating in the North Atlantic area for more than 430 years, its efforts around Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands have been an overlooked part of the Navy's operations. For many years, research into and presentation of the history of the Danish Navy has tended to focus on the often more

dramatic events in domestic waters - or in the new warmer ocean currents, where the Navy have been deployed since 1990.

However, as this paper illustrates, the Navy's efforts in the North Atlantic have since the 15th Century been an integrated part of the Navy's task portfolio. Since the Arctic is expected to increase in importance in the coming years, it is relevant to understand the history of the Navy's activities here.

In 1740 a Danish Frigate was sent to the waters off Iceland in search of "Privileged Traders and Sly foxes" that might trade with the locals against the orders of the Danish king. Using the story of this deployment, I will tell the story of the Danish government's attempts to control the trade to and from Greenland, Iceland and the Faroese Islands and the many twists and turns in the International attempts to agree on where the Danish king's borders in the Arctic were placed.

The episode from 1740 is furthermore interesting since the Danish Frigate seized seven Dutch howkers at Iceland. Danish prize crews were placed onboard the seven Dutch howkers, and they were sent to Copenhagen, where they were to be tried for illegal fishing in the Danish king's waters. However only six of the howkers arrived in Copenhagen. The last one made it to Amsterdam - with the Danish prize crew still onboard - and this - previously untold - story about how this came to be, is also a very interesting view into the constabulary tasks of the Danish Navy in the 17th century.



Capt JOSÉ BLANCO NÚÑEZ (Spain)

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• CV

Né à Ferrol (La Corogne) en 1945, il entre à l'École militaire navale en 1962.

Embarqué sur différents navires pendant huit ans. Dans EM, il a flotté pendant cinq autres et a commandé quatre navires.

Spécialiste en communication, diplôme en guerre navale, recherche opérationnelle militaire (CIRO-Paris) et hautes études internationales. Il a suivi le 78e cours du Collège de défense de l'OTAN et le cours supérieur de l'Institut de guerre navale de Lisbonne. Il est titulaire d'un diplôme d'études avancées en histoire moderne de l'Université Complutense (Madrid).

Ancien secrétaire général de la Commission espagnole d'histoire militaire (CEHISMI) et actuellement membre de celle-ci. Il a participé à dix-sept congrès d'histoire militaire. Organisateur du XXXIe Congrès d'histoire militaire, Madrid (2005). Il a participé à trois congrès d'histoire maritime et d'hydrographie et à trois autres d'histoire militaire (PPP OTAN). Coordinateur et auteur de la « Histoire militaire de l'Espagne », publié par le CEHISMI en collaboration avec l'Académie royale d'histoire.

Il est en possession de diverses décorations militaires nationales et étrangères.

Membre titulaire de l'Académie royale de la mer et des sciences et arts militaires, correspondant à l'Académie royale d'histoire d'Espagne, à la marine portugaise et à l'amiral Brown de Buenos Aires, membre du Comité espagnol des sciences historiques.

Title of presentation: *Les Philippines frontières entre la Croix et le Croissant, et avec le Portugal et la Hollande..., en Extrême-Orient*

• ABSTRACT

Cet article vise à expliquer l'impact du choc entre deux civilisations, l'une mahométane et l'autre catholique, dans un théâtre archipélagique difficile où, dans les 7641 îles qui le composent, les indigènes parlent dans 185 langues différentes. En outre, les administrateurs étaient pratiquement aux antipodes de la métropole, avec des communications très compliquées et avec peu d'efforts de colonisation en raison du manque d'armes, car l'Empire espagnol naissant était suffisant avec la Nouvelle-Espagne et le Pérou, et manquait de ressources humaines à envoyer dans cet archipel.

Il reflétera également comment les défenses des principales îles et villes ont été levées et les principales actions de guerre « frontalières », non seulement contre ces Maures, mais contre les Portugais, les Néerlandais et les Anglais, au cours des siècles de domination espagnole et certains des problèmes qui en ont découlé.

Il soulignera l'importance de la vaste colonie commerciale chinoise à Manille et dans les principales îles de l'archipel, depuis le début de la présence espagnole, et la forte relation commerciale qui a été établie avec la Chine à travers la vice-royauté de Nouvelle-Espagne, qui a été celle qui a gouverné administrativement les Philippines du début de la domination espagnole jusqu'à l'indépendance du Mexique.

Pendant la domination espagnole, jusqu'à la conquête nord-américaine de 98, les soi-disant « Maures de Mindanao et Jolo » ont toujours été problématiques et ont défini la frontière entre la Croix et le Croissant.



PhD JOANNA OJDANA

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• CV

Graduate of history and European studies, as well as post-graduate studies in: management in public administration, manager academy, practitioner business coach, social skills trainer, mediator. PhD of history from 2021. Acting director at the Opole Silesia Museum in Opole; scholarship holder of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in the field of cultural management and support for the development of cultural staff.

She has specialised professionally and socially in many areas, in particular: the implementation of projects financed from external sources related to Polish cultural heritage (including the protection of historical monuments) and cultural education, practical aspects of management control in the activities of cultural institutions, communication and relationship building, cooperation between the cultural and educational sectors, building social capital around institutions and volunteering in culture.

Title of presentation: *Close to Memory - research on the cooperation of regional cultural institutions with combatants and veterans. Outline of the issues of research carried out under the scholarship of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage*

• ABSTRACT

The aim of the paper is to present the assumptions of the unique project implemented under the scholarship of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, which includes research on the current state of cooperation of regional cultural

institutions with combatants and veterans, including veterans of operations abroad, from the perspective of the Opolskie Voivodeship.

The presentation will focus on a partial presentation of the results of the research conducted in the form of individual interviews, organized with combatants and veterans selected for the sample, as well as surveys obtained from among people participating in meetings with combatants and veterans (children, adolescents, adults) organized in cultural institutions, as well as teachers of Opole schools or directors of Opole cultural institutions referring to the existing (for 2017-2021) cooperation of the institution with the community of veterans and veterans, as well as barriers to possible cooperation, or their openness to taking actions with this community as part of the cultural and educational offer.

The conducted research made it possible to identify aspects important for the strategic management of a cultural institution, supporting the cultivation of cooperation with combatants and veterans, and to develop recommendations for culture managers, persons responsible in units for building relations with the surroundings. Contemporary management of a cultural institution should also be based on an analysis of the complexity of its relationship with the surroundings, collective and individual memory subjected to objective reflection, which may strengthen social sensitivity. The study and determination of historical and social factors and their impact on the functioning of a cultural institution in a given area allows for conscious and sustainable creation of its development and cooperation with the environment.

The analysis of the collected data showed that the studied cultural institutions are open to taking actions to strengthen the social sensitivity of the recipients of their offer by establishing cooperation with the combatants and veterans, and they see their important role in supporting the building of intergenerational bonds between witnesses of history and the young generation, however, there are many barriers hindering the regularity of such cooperation.



Ass. Prof. PhD **GIANLUCA PASTORI (Italy)**

E-mail: gianluca.pastori@unicatt.it

• **CV**

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 (ISPI), Milano, and the Istituto Ricerche e Analisi della Difesa (IRAD) of the Italian Ministry of Defence. Since 2008, he has been a member of the Italian delegation to the CIHM congress.

Title of presentation: *Holding the line. Defending Italy's north-eastern frontier during the Cold War*

• ABSTRACT

The beginning of the Cold War had a deep impact on Italy, especially on its north-eastern border. As a part of the West's 'soft underbelly', Italy had to face several problems adapting its military instrument to the new international situation. Its political elite had to rebuild the country's international image, heavily damaged by twenty years of the Fascist regime and by the defeat in the largely unpopular World War II. At the same time, the Armed Forces had to recover from the losses suffered during the conflict and regain their pre-war status in the eyes of an increasingly anti-militarist population. The dire economic situation and the diplomatic constraints connected to the military defeat, and the definition of the peace treaty were other sources of problems.

The emerging rivalry between the two main allies of the wartime anti-Nazi coalition – the US and the Soviet Union – was the implicit frame of reference. Italy's inclusion into the Western sphere of influence was almost granted; however, the terms of its inclusion were still to be defined, and until its admission to the Atlantic Alliance in 1949, fears of a possible (albeit partial) disengagement remained. Concerns also stem from Italy's geographic position. If the defence of its peninsular part, south of the Po River and the Tuscan-Emilian Apennines, posed little problems, its northern plain (where laid the bulk of the country's industrial system) was extremely vulnerable and offered, to an advancing enemy, an easy way to outflank the Western defence on the Rhine.

On these assumptions, the paper deals with Cold War Italy's efforts to protect its north-eastern border and to frame, in the medium-to-long term, its national strategy into the collective defence system of the Atlantic Alliance. The evolution of NATO's posture deeply affected this process. Another crucial factor was the budgetary constraints that the country's difficult socio-economic situation posed, especially in the 1970s. However, its attitude expressed a remarkable degree of continuity throughout the period. Just in the early 1980s, things started to change, and the Italian military instrument started assuming more marked expeditionary traits, in line with the evolution of the country's international role and the decline of the former East/West competition.



PhD Candidate **ROSS PHILLIPS (USA)**

E-mail: rep80386@tamu.edu

• CV

EDUCATION:

- Bachelor of Arts in History, Spring 2017, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, GPA: 3.93, Summa Cum Laude
 - Master of Arts in History, Spring 2019, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
 - Certificate in Advanced International Affairs, George H.W. Bush School of Government and Public Service, Spring 2020, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Current: PhD Student, Texas A&M University, Advisors: Dr. Brian Linn and Dr. Terry Anderson, Area of Study: 20th Century U.S. Military History, Marine Corps Operations in the Vietnam War, Dissertation: "Cracking the Corps: Marine Corps Withdrawal and Vietnamization, 1969-1971."

WORK EXPERIENCE

Intern, Textual Reference Division: Army Records, June-July 2016, The National Archives at College Park, Maryland

- Created file lists for record groups, assisted Reference Archivists in the Research Room, answered e-mail inquiries from researchers and the general public

Intern, Marine Corps History Division, Histories Unit, Quantico, Virginia, May-August 2018 and May-July 2019

- Aided in planning, organizing, and conducting primary document research for a portion of an official Marine Corps history. "Investigating Iwo: The Flag Raisings in Myth, Memory, & Spirit de Corps," edited by Breanne Robertson, and the "Marines in the Dominican Republic" project.

- Authored the biographical appendix for the Investigating Iwo: The Flag Raisings in Myth, Memory, & Spirit de Corps," official volume.

- Aided in the research and writing of Marine Corps Official History Project on U.S. Marines in the Civil War

- Conducted primary document research at the National Archives I at Washington D.C. in RG 127, Records of the United States Marine Corps in order to assist in production of accurate narratives, articles, and certificates in support of an organization's mission

- Created the preliminary working outline for the U.S. Marines in the Civil War Official History Project
- Conducted primary document research for the "Marines in the Civil War" Project.

Lt. Col. Lily H. Gridley Doctoral Fellow, U.S. Marine Corps History Division, July 2020-Present

- Processed incoming archival collections and conducted data management through Excel to allow for integration of new documents into existing holdings of the archives branch

- Collections Processed:

- USMC Vietnam Advisor Collection: 8 boxes
- MACV Command History Collection: 3 boxes
- Vietnam Redeployment Collection: 4 boxes
- Marine Corps Uniform Board Collection: 146 boxes
- USMC Marksmanship Collection: 76 boxes

- Frank Bryan Goettge Scrapbook

- Edward Headley Photograph Collection

- Participated in the Archives Collections Committee

- Consulted on researcher resources on the researcher resources improvement tiger team

- Conducted dissertation research

- Assisted researchers from DPAA and other government agencies

- Aided in answering high-level command information requests

- Helped maintain Oral History Collection consisting of interviews with active, retired, and former Marines ranging from junior enlisted through senior flag officers.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

- Texas Tech University, 1969 Vietnamization and the Year of Transition in the Vietnam War, April 26, 2019, Paper entitled: "Operation Dewey Canyon: Search-and-Destroy in the Age of Abrams."

- United States Naval Academy, McMullen Naval History Symposium, September 20, 2019, Paper entitled: "Operation Dewey Canyon: High-Water Mark of the Marine Corps in Vietnam."

- Society of Military History 2020 Annual Meeting, April 30-May 3, 2020, Paper entitled: “Winning the People: Personal Response, the Marine Corps, and Vietnam.” (Cancelled due to COVID-19)
- Society of Military History 2021 Annual Meeting, May 20-May 23, 2021, Paper entitled: “Winning the People: Personal Response, the Marine Corps, and Vietnam.”

PUBLICATIONS

- Ross E. Phillips with Annette Amerman, “Appendix F: Biographical Sketches of Key Personnel” in *Investigating Iwo: The Flag Raisings in Myth, Memory, & Espirit de Corps*, edited by Breanne Robertson (Quantico, VA: Marine Corps History Division, 2019), 322-330.

Title of presentation: *Fighting to Leave: The Marine Corps’s Defense of South Vietnam, 1969-1971*

• ABSTRACT

On 8 June 1969, President Richard Nixon announced the withdrawal of 25,000 American troops after meeting with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu on the island of Midway. For the 3d Marine Division, this meant its days in Vietnam were numbered. When Major General William K. Jones, commanding general of the 3d Marine Division in 1969, received orders to pull his men out of the field, his Marines were actively engaged in combat near the Demilitarized Zone, the border between South Vietnam and North Vietnam. Despite this fighting, Jones had to design a method to withdraw his troops while also maintaining a defense of the borders of South Vietnam against Communist infiltration.

Once the 3d Marine Division departed Vietnam in November 1969, the 1st Marine Division found itself the lone Marine unit left in-country, and responsible for the approaches to the city of Da Nang. These Marines continued to conduct a mobile defense of the area through operations, with names such as Pickens Forest and Imperial Lake, until they finally withdrew in 1971. This paper examines the operational challenges faced by the Marine Corps from 1969-1971 to defend the cities and borders of South Vietnam while simultaneously preparing to depart and bid farewell to the war they had waged since March 1965. In this presentation, I argue the requirement to fight in order to leave severely hampered the turning over of the war effort to the South Vietnamese in the Marine Corps’s tactical zone of I Corps, placing their allies at a disadvantage when required to stand alone against North Vietnamese Communist aggression. Studying this process presents valuable insights into the end of the Vietnam War, which concluded in 1975 in large part due to the failed defense of northern South Vietnam, the area once commanded by the U.S. Marines.



Dr. **SANDRINE PICAUD-MONNERAT (France)**

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• CV

Agrégée et docteur en histoire, Sandrine Picaud-Monnerat est la spécialiste, en France, de ce qui était appelé la « petite guerre » en Europe du XVIe au XIXe siècle (guerre irrégulière, guerre de parti, guerre de détachements...), et la spécialiste des troupes légères, qui menaient majoritairement cette petite guerre. Son livre, *La petite guerre au*

XVIIIe siècle (Paris: Economica, 2010), est reconnu comme la référence sur le sujet. Parallèlement à ses travaux sur le XVIIIe siècle, Sandrine Picaud-Monnerat a étudié les écrits de Clausewitz sur la petite guerre, ce qui a mené à plusieurs articles importants. L'étude de cas majeure de ses travaux reste cependant la guerre de Succession d'Autriche (1740-1748), qu'elle a étudiée d'abord sous l'angle de la petite guerre, puis avec des angles d'approche multiples, qui ont mené à autant d'articles.

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's also the specialist for light troops who waged most of the time this "petite guerre". His 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 so many articles.

Title of presentation: *Eté 1744: le roi de France défend sa frontière est face aux pandours de l'Autriche*

• **ABSTRACT**

Les conséquences des événements militaires de l'été 1744 sur la frontière est de la France sont restés célèbres dans l'Histoire : les Alsaciens ont gardé en mémoire jusqu'à nos jours les saccages commis par les pandours du baron de Trenck (terribles troupes légères au service de l'Autriche) ; et l'Histoire a retenu l'épisode émouvant de la maladie du roi Louis XV, à Metz, alors qu'il partait se mettre à la tête de son armée d'Allemagne. Paradoxalement, les opérations militaires elles-mêmes ont été encore peu étudiées. Ce sont elles qui feront l'objet de cette communication : le passage du Rhin par le prince Charles de Lorraine, au service autrichien, avec une forte armée, et ses conséquences sur les opérations militaires en Flandre ; l'autre coup de théâtre de l'été, qui obligea finalement les Autrichiens à repasser le Rhin (la nouvelle entrée en guerre du roi de Prusse en Bohême). On évaluera les responsabilités dans les occasions manquées de l'été - le maréchal de Noailles d'un côté, le prince Charles de l'autre. Et on entrera dans le détail de quelques actions tactiques majeures de l'été, comme le combat de Wissembourg.

The consequences of the military events of the summer of 1744 on the eastern frontier of France have remained famous in history: the Alsatians have kept in mind to this day the sackings committed by the pandours of the baron of Trenck (terrible light troops in the service of Austria); and history has retained the moving episode of the illness of King Louis XV, in Metz, as he left to head his army of Germany. Paradoxically, the military operations themselves have been little studied. This paper will focus on them: the crossing of the Rhine by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in Austrian service, with a strong army, and its consequences on military operations in Flanders; the other summer coup de théâtre, which finally forced the Austrians to cross the Rhine again (the new entry of the King of Prussia into the war in Bohemia). The responsibilities for the missed opportunities of the summer will be assessed - Marshal de Noailles on the one hand, Prince Charles on the other. And we will go into the details of some major tactical actions of the summer, such as the battle of Wissembourg.



PhD **MARCIN PIETRZAK (Poland)**

E-mail: mpietrzak@uni.opole.pl

• **CV**

Assistant Professor at the Institute of History, University of Opole. He graduated with a degree in Political Science and later earned a doctorate in Philosophy. His interests range from the history of ancient philosophy to rhetoric, Cynicism and philosophy of politics.

Title of presentation: *The meaning of war in symbolic terms – sacrifice and transformation*

• **ABSTRACT**

War, and in particular a defensive war or a war in defense of the homeland, is not only a fact, but also a spiritual event, and as such has not only causes, course and effects, but also a certain intuitively clear but difficult to conceptualize meaning. Using the conceptual apparatus of Jungian psychology, we can define this sense as linked to the archetypal image of the Great Mother and the sons shedding their blood for her. At the unconscious level, the defense of the homeland is an event that represents a reminiscence of the ritual of making a blood sacrifice on the Great Mother's altar, which is in line with the suggestion made by Gaston Bouthoul, according to which one of the causes of wars is the cessation of sacrificial rituals that are revived under conditions of war. The symbolic structure of the myth of the Great Mother expresses the archetypal order, which in subsequent developmental stages is blended into the scheme of the heroic myth, which in turn creates another symbolic layer that defines the meaning of wars, adding another layer of meaning to the above-mentioned meanings. In this way, the matriarchal archetypal layer is overshadowed by the patriarchal layer, where at the center stands the warrior, who in the course of battle experiences a transformation and gains a tool that allows him to transform others, and ultimately to transform the community he defends. The image of the community as the Great Mother is joined by the image of the land of the Fathers - the male ancestors who stand at the center of the organizing patriarchal order of totemic cults. In this way, a syncretic fusion of different but interrelated levels of meaning is achieved. The archetypal sense of war in defense of the homeland thus outlined is the central structure around which the community's unconscious response to the threat of war is organized, and should be taken into account when calculating the ends and means that can be used to organize the defense of the homeland at the level of the unconscious psyche, at which level those transformations take place that, as Carl Gustav Jung tried to show in his famous post-war writings, wars can lead to.



Prof. Dr. **THEAN POTGIETER (Republic of South Africa, RSA)**

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• **CV**

Prof. Thean Potgieter is an Associate with the Centre for Military Studies, Stellenbosch University. He is Chief Director Research at the South African National School of Government. Previous experience includes Director Centre for Military Studies; Departmental Chair and Senior Lecturer Military History, School for Security and Africa Studies (Faculty of Military Science, Stellenbosch University); as well as service in the South African Navy. He holds degrees in the Human Sciences, History and Strategic Studies as well as a DPhil from Stellenbosch University. He has vast teaching and research experience, including as a guest in various countries and has published books, chapters in books, articles and position papers internationally. Most recent publications include an edited book (Public Administration Challenges – Cases from Africa), two chapters in an international book on the Blue Economy in Sub-Saharan Africa, three chapters in a volume on African Military Geosciences, as well as various scholarly articles and chapters focussing on maritime and security affairs, history, public affairs, and African studies, amongst others. He is the Chief Editor of the Africa Journal of Public Sector Development and Governance, serves on numerous academic and other boards, and is a member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.

Title of presentation: *Defending maritime borders: sub-Sahara Africa in the age of European expansion*

• **ABSTRACT**

Sub-Sahara Africa has a long and complex political, economic, cultural and military history. Despite old trade routes across the Sahara, the East Coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean, formidable naval forces and coastal defences to defend maritime borders in the region only developed later. This could, amongst others, be due to vast oceans and coastlines, the character of maritime trade and culture, as well as the lack of belligerent maritime competitors for ocean resources and trade. After the Portuguese established the sea-route between the East and the West at the end of the fifteenth century, European powers were capable of projecting their power with well-armed ocean-going sailing ships and established settlements ashore. Competition amongst African, Arab and European trade interests became common along the coast of sub-Sahara Africa, it caused conflict and eventually resulted in the scramble for Africa. The region therefore has a long history of protecting maritime borders and land against maritime power projection.

The focus of this paper is on the way in which the maritime borders of sub-Sahara Africa were defended on land and at sea in the age of European expansion. The analysis essentially rests on three theoretically pillars, common to our understanding of defence against maritime power projection: Firstly, naval protection (if available) was important for defending settlements, trade, shipping and sea-routes. In addition, coastal fortifications could protect settlements, harbours and possible landing sites; while an invader could thirdly be expelled or defeated by military forces on land.

Although the military and maritime history of sub-Sahara Africa provides many relevant cases, this paper only examines and contrasts a number of applicable examples. These aspects, however, illustrates the rich maritime heritage and military history of

sub-Saharan Africa as well as the effect of Arabic, European and other influences on the continent. It is a history that has received scant attention.



Cadet sgt **ŁUKASZ PRZYBYCIEŃ (Poland)**

• **CV**

The student, cadet in General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces in Wrocław.

Title of presentation: *General Tadeusz Kościuszko Military University of Land Forces, its history, traditions, heritage (scientific communication)*



Maj **ALLAN S. RASMUSSEN (Denmark)**

E-mail: alra@fak.dk

• **CV**

Allan S. Rasmussen

Denmark - Major (Army)

Military Analyst at Royal Danish Defense College (RDDA)

Subject Matter Expertise:

Tactics and operational level warfighting in a historical context. Primary focus on the fighting in NW-Europe 1944-45.

Relevant postings

2022-2017

Instructor and mentor in war studies, war theories and strategy at master/diploma level education at RDDA.

2017-2015

Instructor in war history at Royal Danish Army Academy

Prior to 2015

Various tactical postings, e.g. XO/Bn & ACOS-S3/Bde.

Various postings at strategic and operational HQs, e.g. SME Logistics at Defence & Army-HQ

Deployments: Kosovo: COS/DANCON/KFOR-2009 and Croatia: DCOS/S2/DANCON/UNPROFOR-1995

Author/editor of the Danish Army's "Tactical Historical Anthology" incl. articles in DANISH on:

Delaying Action (13 PzAA at Mius River DEC 1941)

Area defence (I/PzGR 125 at Giberville 18 JUL 1944)

Spoling Attack (TBC! KG/21 PzD at Medenine 6 MAR 1943)

Article:

"Keeping the corridor open - 501 PIR actions around Veghel during OPS Market Garden". Peer reviewed article - in Danish - in the periodical "Fra Krig og Fred" ("From War on Peace").

Specific research-areas

Land and Joint Operations in Normandy, summer 1944

3rd (US) Army operations at Metz, autumn 1944

1st (CAN) Army Operations in the Coastal Belt, autumn 1944

Allied and German tactical actions during Operation Market Garden, September 1944

Battle of Seelow Heights & the Soviet offensives in January-April 1945

Operations during 1st Schleswig (1848-1850) and 2nd Schleswig War (1864)

Battle of Nyborg, november 1659

All are optional as battle field tours, normally for Danish military personnel

Title of presentation: *Unbreakable shield? The impact of the romanticized myth of Dannewerk on the conduct of the 2nd Schleswig War of 1864*

• **ABSTRACT**

This paper endeavors to explain why an old border fortification, the Dannewerk, was envisaged to play a crucial role in the Danish operations during the 2nd Schleswig War. More importantly it addresses a severe disconnect between military necessity and political expectations. Thus, it gives explanations on why the retreat on February 5th 1864 - when Dannewerk was left suddenly overnight - caused political and public outrage and shock.

Initially the paper briefly discuss the origins of the border fortification, the key question being why the people of 'Dannerne' found it necessary to build an earthen, palisaded and later brick fortification of some 30km in length. Then the paper addresses the impact of the rise of Danish and German nationalism and romanticism after the Napoleonic wars, and especially during and after 1848, the year of revolutions and the beginning of the 1st Schleswig War. Simultaneously it examines the political views of conservatives and national-liberals on the dukedoms, especially the absence of any will to compromise.

The next part focuses on the faulty Danish strategy in the aftermath of the 1st Schleswig War of 1848-1851. The key considerations being the - again faulty - impression that Denmark won a clear-cut victory and had the backing of great powers. Firstly, the Danish army did NOT win a decisive victory over the insurgents of German origin, even if it claimed victory in the last large battle at Isted in 1850. Secondly, the backing of the great powers, especially Great Britain and Russia, was less than imagined in Copenhagen. The resultant Danish intransigence, coupled with a belief in both the army's superior performance and Dannewerk as an everlasting bulwark against perceptual Germanic aggressions, may well have been one of the root causes for the outbreak of the 2nd Schleswig war. A nationalistic policy towards the Germans in the two dukedoms of Schleswig and Holstein added antagonism and fuel to the insipient conflict. Critical mass was reached around the time of the ascension of King Christian IX in November 1863, where legislation implemented by the National-liberal Government in Copenhagen tried to circumvent the protocols regarding the dukedoms that ended the first war. In the process, Denmark alienated the great powers on whom they relied on for security guarantees and pro-Danish intervention. The ensuing mobilization by Denmark and the opposing forces on the German confederation led by Prussia & Austria could only lead to one thing: War.

The paper has its primary focus on the war of 1864 and the plans of the antagonist's armies in relation to 'operational' plans and the operations on the Dannewerk. Amongst the considerations are:
Setting the stage:

Force rations and tactical acumen of the armies: Especially the fact that the Danish army was inferior in almost every aspect: training, numbers, logistics, technology and perhaps leadership. At the same time, it assess the tactical options available for the defenders and the attackers at Dannewerk during the cold winter of 1864.

The campaign:

The battle for securing the outlying or forward fortifications of Dannewerk, the engagements at Mysunde, Köninghügel, Jagl and Bustrup. Decision to abandon Dannewerk and the ensuing Austro-Prussian pursuit, also including the engagements at Sankelmark and the first engagement at Dybbøl.

The aftermath of the retreat and war:

Plan sequels – the if's and when's of war planning – including the obvious Danish plan of flank attacks from bridgeheads at Dybbøl and Frederica. Obvious in the sense, that it was a similar modus-operadi as the first war. Finally the consequences in the form of Assault Day, April 18th on Dybbøl and Armageddon Als, June 29th. Armistice negotiations in London and peace agreement in Vienna, ending in the harsh terms that lost the dukedoms.

The legacy:

The memory or national trauma of 1864: Denmark's descend to small power status and the political schism between conservatives and radicals on the utility of armed forces. The sum of witch lead to radical tune of "What's the use?" and the corresponding albeit opposite conservative enthusiasm for fortress Copenhagen. The case of trooper Nils Kjeldsen as an example of collective memory.

Ever-present memorials? Was the loss of less significance than the reunion of 1920?

The paper concludes that Dannewerk, being around 1400 years old border fortifications, had a significant romanticized and emotional resonance amongst the politicians and by default the population, but had limited utility, if not dangerous military implications for the army.

Disclaimer: Some of the subject may be toned down or perhaps even left out in the paper.



Maj MA MARTIN REESE (Germany)

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• **CV**

Current Position:

Major (Army)

Researcher, Department History of the German Armed Forces and Missions after 1990, and

Military Assistant of the Commander of the Centre of Military History and Social Sciences of the German Armed Forces

Academic Background:

M.A., Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg

Since 2021 PhD-student at the Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg

Dissertation project on »The conception of warfare in the Bundeswehr in the 1990s«.

Area of Expertise:

Post-Cold War Operations of the German Armed Forces.

Selected Publications:

LusoriaRhenana - Das Modell im Maßstab 1:3, S. 103-106 [The 1:3 scalemodel, pp.103-106]. In: Bechtel, Fritz; Schäfer, Christoph; Wagner, Gerrit (Hrsg.): LUSORIA RHENANA - ein römisches Schiff am Rhein. Neue Forschungen zu einem spätantiken Schiffstyp [LUSORIA RHENANA - a Roman vessel on the Rhine. New Research on a Late Antique Type of Ship], Hamburg 2016.

Title of presentation: *Overcoming the Inner-German border. The Bundeswehr's and NATO's conception of warfare for the Central Region after Germany reunification*

• ABSTRACT

The beginning of the 1990s saw a radical change in the conception of warfare of the Bundeswehr and NATO. The former General Defence Plan-related and almost inflexible "NATO layer cake" along the intra-German border was abandoned in favour of a mobile conduct of operations with reduced force levels. An increased presence of allied armed forces on German soil was no longer a military and operational necessity. The much longer warning and preparation time would have allowed an allied deployment in the Central Region in time, if required.

Since force reductions made a cohesive defence by NATO corps side by side impossible, the protection of the expanded alliance area required not only more mobile and flexible armed forces but also a military concept adapted to the new situation. This had far-reaching consequences for strategy, force structures and operational thinking. Henceforth, forces, time and space stood in a completely different relation to one another. As a result of decreasing numbers, space was to become more important strategically. As the strongest military power in Europe, the Soviet Union, later Russia, initially continued to be the crucial benchmark for planning defence operations in Central Europe.

When asked about the new "front" in a fundamentally changed, more complex world, the then Chief of Defence Admiral Dieter Wellershoff replied: "the front is where my territory, the territory of my friends or my interests are attacked. The aggressor determines where the front is." But what did the Bundeswehr's conception of warfare look like on the new "front" and what operational ideas shaped it? The proposed paper will reflect on these questions. It is part of an ongoing dissertation project on the Bundeswehr's conception of warfare during the 1990s.



Dr. MAS CLAUDIA REICHL-HAM (Austria)

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• CV

Born in Vienna in 1968, history and translation 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 of the International Commission of Military History.

Fields of Research: military and political history from the 16th to the early 19th centuries, Austrian-Ottoman wars and relations, studies on the history of Central and South-Eastern Europe 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.

Title of presentation: *Frontier Life – Christians and Muslims in Ottoman Military Service in the Middle Age and Early Modern Times*

• **ABSTRACT**

The military strategy of the Ottomans based on the principle of expansion and favoured by the strong political fragmentation of the Balkan region led to the conquest of vast parts of South-Eastern Europe and was accompanied by the migration of various population groups. The change of borders, and thus also of authorities, in early modern times were often the cause of population movements and mass migrations, of the immigration and emigration of population groups into or from a domain. Economic and social factors as well as religious motives led to internal migration or emigration, as e.g. the flight of vlachs or rascians, Balkan Christians, but also of most of the noble Christian feudal lords (holding real estate) together with many of their subordinates into the Habsburg Empire, Hungary or Venice. The abandoned real estate in the newly conquered territories was then confiscated by the Ottoman state and was converted into “prebendal land” in the cause of a land reform, in which (non-hereditary) feuds, so-called timars, were allotted to new settlers in exchange for military service. This timar system was to determine the social and economic relations especially in South-Eastern Europe – and above all in the deserted border regions to the Habsburg Empire – in the subsequent centuries. It tied in with pre-Ottoman structures, and thus – apart from Muslim vassals – also incorporated the Christian inhabitants of the border region.

From the 15th century onwards, Christian auxiliary troops were recruited from among the remaining local Christian population, taking over military and police tasks. They received a salary or a feud and were granted tax reduction or exemption. Their main task, apart from their participation in campaigns, was the defence of the border regions and the protection of the border, at first in Northern Serbia, which – as the most advanced and militarily most important Ottoman border region against Hungary – became a strong bulwark or serhad. After the conquest of Hungary in the 16th century, the Ottomans created their own border system at the border with the Habsburg Empire with fortifications, into which Christian auxiliary troops were transferred. The life of these troops was determined by Kleinkriegen or petty wars waged along the border. With raids into enemy territory and scouting, they had to weaken the defence system of the enemy.

The Muslim settlement in South-Eastern Europe took place in several stages and according to two basic patterns: voluntary migration and state-controlled (forced) migration, also called sürgün. Thus, the Sublime Porte promoted the voluntary migration of nomadic and sedentary Turkmen from Anatolia into the newly conquered, now deserted regions in the Balkans from the 14th to the middle of the 15th century. But Sultan Murad I and his successors also pursued a forced-migration policy: By settling nomadic Turkmen tribesmen from Anatolia, the so-called yörüks, as well as Tatars from Asia Minor in the border regions of Rumelia by force, and deploying them as military

units, the share in Turkish speaking Muslim elements in a surrounding dominated by Slavs and Christians so far rose. In Thrace, Northern Bulgaria, and Macedonia, the “Turks” became a majority for centuries.

This paper will deal with the migration movements within the Ottoman Empire, especially with respect to the border regions, and the life of the Christian auxiliary troops like the martolos, voynuks, derbends, etc. as well as of the Muslims in Ottoman military service in these regions in early modern times and will pursue the question in how far there was an interaction between Christian and Muslim troops and groups there.



PhD ROBYN RODRIGUEZ (USA)

E-mail: rodriguezr125@hotmail.com

• **CV**

Chief of Research Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI

Education:

- PhD. in History, The Ohio State University, Fall 2011
- Primary Field in Military History
- Secondary Fields in Modern European and Soviet History
- Dissertation: “Journey to the East: The German Military Mission in China, 1927-1938.”
- M.A. in Military History, The Ohio State University, Spring 2008
- B.A. in History and Political Science, Summa cum Laude, Eastern Connecticut State University, May 2005

Professional Experience:

- Chief of Research, Indo-Pacific Directorate, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA)
- Historian, European-Mediterranean Directorate, DPAA, January 2015-present.
- Historian, World War II Research and Analysis, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC), September 2012-January 2015
- Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) Post-Doctoral Fellowship with JPAC, October 2011-September 2012
- Graduate Teaching Assistant, History Department, The Ohio State University: 2006-2010

Academic Honors:

- Manfred Wörner Seminar for Transatlantic Security, Summer 2017
- J. William Fulbright Grant for dissertation research in Germany, 2010-2011
- ABC-CLIO Research Grant, 2011
- West Point Summer Seminar in Military History, Summer 2010
- Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation Fellowship to support dissertation research and writing, Summer 2008 and Spring 2010
- Russell F. Weigley Travel Grant present at the Society for Military History annual conference, Spring 2009
- Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (DAAD) Summer University Course Grant, Summer 2007

Selected Conference Presentations:

- Civilians in the DoD Cauldron: A Roundtable on Careers in the Government, SMH, 9-12 May 2019, Columbus, OH.
- “Navigating the Civil-Military Relationship in Weimar and Nazi Germany from Afar: The Case of German Military Advisors in China,” presented at SMH, 14-17 April 2016, in Toronto, Canada.
- “Interrogating Sins of Memory to Account for U.S. Missing Airmen from World War II,” presented at SMH, 9-12 April 2015 in Montgomery, AL.
- “A Tale of Two Battles: The Battles of Shanghai in 1932 and 1937 and the Origins of World War II,” presented at the International Commission on Military History, 29 August-4 September 2015, in Beijing, China.

Title of presentation: *Penetrating the Iron Curtain: U.S. Graves Registration in Soviet Occupied Germany, 1945-1955*

• **ABSTRACT**

The end of World War II marked only the beginning of the Cold War, but the war dead transcended both conflicts. While the U.S. Army had operated primarily in western and southern Europe, the dimensions of the air war and the German POW camp system meant thousands of deceased U.S. service members had been lost in territory that fell behind the Iron Curtain as the Cold War began. The American Graves Registration Command (AGRC) faced the grim and challenging task of recovering their remains. Graves registration is rarely discussed as a military operation but the humanitarian mission in the wake of World War II demonstrated that Cold War borders were not impenetrable. This paper examines U.S.-Soviet cooperation and contention as the U.S. Army conducted graves registration operations in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany and subsequently the newly established German Democratic Republic. Drawing from Michael J. Allen’s book, *Until the Last Man Comes Home: POWs, MIAs, and the Unending Vietnam War* (2012), which considers the politics of prisoners-of-war and remains recovery on U.S.-Vietnamese relations, this paper shows that there was a much earlier precedent in the Cold War where the war dead played an important role in international relations. The research for this paper draws extensively from records of the U.S. Army Quartermaster General and the State Department in the U.S. National Archives as well as Soviet occupation zone and East German records from the Bundesarchiv-Lichterfelde in Berlin to contextualize American graves registration in the political landscape of the Cold War. Graves registration in the Soviet occupation zone was one of few successful cooperative U.S.-Soviet initiatives. Even during the Berlin Blockade, the U.S. graves registration teams continued to operate alongside their Soviet counterparts in East Germany without interruption. The U.S. also used the issue of recovering war dead in an effort to build a relationship with and gain access to the new East German state. These operations force scholars to think about how heavily defended borders give way to humanitarian missions even when they are conducted by the enemy.



Dr. CLAUDIO SKORA ROSTY(Brazil)

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• **CV**

He is native of BRAZIL, born on August 23rd, 1952.

He has Bachelor's degree in MILITARY SCIENCE from AGULHAS NEGRAS MILITARY ACADEMY where he graduated as an Infantry officer. He has post-graduate studies in SCHOOL SUPERVISION and MILITARY HISTORY.

He has Master's degree in MILITARY OPERATIONS AND APPLICATIONS. And also Doctorate degree in APPLICATIONS, PLANNING OF OPERATIONS, and MILITARY SCIENCE, RESEARCH, INSTRUCTION OF DOCTRINE AND MILITARY HISTORY.

He has published books on the BATTLES OF TABOCAS AND GUARARAPES MOUNT END THE VICTORIES OF THE FEB FROM THE SERCHIO RIVER VALLEY TO THE PO RIVER VALLEY.

He is member of the FEDERATION ACADEMY OF LAND MILITARY HISTORY OF BRAZIL and corresponding member of ACADEMY OF MILITARY HISTORY OF PARAGUAY.

He is a scholar of DUTCH INVASIONS IN BRAZIL, TRIPLE ALLIANCE WAR and BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE PARTICIPATION IN WWII.

He is scientific-technical adviser of Military History of the ARCHEOLOGY LABORATORY OF PERNAMBUCO FEDERAL UNIVERSITY'S HISTORY DEPARTMENT; and also permanent member of the INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND MILITARY HISTORY OF BRAZIL (IGHMB).

Presently, he is the Cultural Advisor and Manager of the BOARD OF ARMY'S CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE (DPHCEX) and the Military History Research Department of CENTER OF ARMY'S MILITARY HISTORY STUDIES AND RESEARCH (CEPHiMEx).

Title of presentation: *Annexation of Acre (1867-1903)*

• **ABSTRACT**

This paper titled "The Annexation of Acre (1867-1903)" has the objective to describe and analyze the conflict that happened at the end of the 19th century between Brazil and Bolivia on the demarcation of borders in the area of Alto do Rio Purus, Acre e Madeira, in the Amazon region, and to show its teachings in the field of "Conflict Theory".

The great drought that occurred in northeastern Brazil in 1877 caused a great migratory movement of the local population to the inner region of the Amazon in search of latex (vegetable gum) extracted from the abundant rubber tree in the contested region, essential for rubberproduction.

The massive presence of latex tappers led to constant disorderly conflict with the few Bolivians that lived in the area. The Bolivians, due to its geographic isolation, thought of this area as no-man's-land. The Brazilian government recognized its borders according to the 1867 decree in mutual agreement with the Bolivian diplomacy, frontier markers were established but the migration of latex tappers was too large. They settled in the region and were unwilling to leave the latex extraction areas that they had been exploring with great sacrifice for several years.

The methodological design of this work corresponds to non-experimental, descriptive and transactional research, since it is based on the events that occurred at the end of the 19 century which allowed definitive demarcation of the frontier between Bolivia and Brazil.

This research is based on the literature about the causes, actors, objectives, crisis escalations and peaceful resolution of a conflict, where this concept should always be related to events that occurred in the conflict being studied.

This work on the war about the frontier demarcation shows the importance of frontier protection in the policies of states, which through alliances and agreements created for the purpose of border protection and defense, a successful peace agreement was struck.



Dr. FRANCINE SAINT-RAMOND (France)

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• CV

Est l'auteur une thèse sur l'expérience de la guerre en Orient - Dardanelles et Macédoine - vécue par les combattants français au cours du premier conflit mondial. Cette thèse a été publiée sous le titre « Les Désorientés ».

Elle s'intéresse particulièrement à l'expérience combattante dans les conflits lointains et en particulier dans les Balkans. Elle est également spécialiste de l'histoire de la Lorraine.

Conférencière, auteure de nombreux articles et contributions à des colloques en France et à l'étranger.

Title of presentation: *Perceptions de la frontière de l'Alsace-Lorraine annexée*

• ABSTRACT

Elaboration et perceptions de la nouvelle frontière franco-allemande 1871-1919

A l'issue du conflit franco-germanique de 1870-1871, deux régions françaises, l'Alsace et une partie de la Lorraine, sont annexées au tout nouvel Empire allemand.

Cet exposé se propose d'évoquer plusieurs aspects soulevés par la nouvelle frontière :

- Sa genèse
- La gestion de son tracé et sa concrétisation dans les paysages.
- La défense de cette frontière
- Les mythes et réalités associés à cette nouvelle donne.
- La perception, l'impact affectif dans les mentalités françaises et leurs évolutions.



Dr. ERWIN A. SCHMIDL (Austria)

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• CV

Born in Vienna in 1956. 1981 Dr. phil. University of Vienna (History, History of Art, Anthropology), 2001 Dr. habil. (Univ.-Doz.) University of Innsbruck (Modern History & Contemporary History).

Since 2014 Director of the Institute for Strategy & Security Policy of the National Defence Academy in Vienna, his previous experience includes a secondment to the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UN Department, 1991-92), the Post Graduate Course in European Integration (Administration Academy, Vienna, 1993), service as

observer with the UN Observer Mission in South Africa (1994) and a year as Senior Fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace, Washington D.C., 1995-96), as well as various positions in the Ministry of Defence (in the Austrian Army Museum from 1981 to 1995, in the Office for Military Studies from 1996 to 2001, and as head of the Contemporary History Unit of the Institute for Strategy & Security Policy from 2001 to 2014).

His fields of research include modern military, political, colonial and cultural history, with an emphasis on the evolution of international peace operations from the 19th century to the present, and Cold War history. Numerous publications, including several books; lectures and exhibitions. He Has taught at the universities of Innsbruck, Graz, Vienna, and at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. 2004 guest lecturer at the University of Pretoria (South Africa).

He is Secretary General of the International Commission of Military History (2010-2015) and President of the Austrian Commission of Military History as well as President of the Austrian Association for Army Historical Research.

Title of presentation: *Border Police or National Defence? Some Thoughts about the Military Provisions of the Paris Peace Treaties, 1919-20*

• **ABSTRACT**

The Paris peace treaties of 1919-20 included strict specifications about the reduced military forces the former Central Powers were allowed to establish. The purpose of these reduced armies – such as the 100,000-men Reichswehr, in the case of Germany – was clearly defined as assisting the civil power and ‘policing the borders’. This was in line with the new world order imagined by President Woodrow Wilson.

As we all know, this was to prove an illusion – but it is nonetheless of interest to explore the underlying concept. In reality, of course, the former Entente Powers did not follow the model, and all countries soon returned to traditional power politics.



Dr. **KEES SCHULTEN (Netherlands)**

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• **CV**

Kees Schulten is former head of the Military History Section of the Army Staff in The Hague and former director of the Netherlands Institute for War Documentation in Amsterdam. He is also a former Secretary-General and subsequently President of the ICMH. He is currently Honorary President of the ICMH.

Title of presentation: *Armed neutrality. The defence of the Netherlands in May 1940* (in co-authorship with J. Hoffenaar)

• **ABSTRACT**

How should a neutral country located between three great powers defend its borders, its territory? That was the question the Netherlands faced in the 1930s, when the threat of a new war increased. It opted for armed neutrality. But how was this to take shape, diplomatically in relation to neighbouring countries, but also military-strategically and -operationally? What eventually came of it? How successful were the strategy and operation plans? Had there been better alternatives?



Col PhD **WILLARD SNYDER (USA/Bulgaria)**

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• **CV**

Colonel (r) Willard B. Snyder. Former Colonel of the US Army and German Council (H) in Kansas City, USA; President of the National Navy UDT-SEAL Museum; Board Member of the International Commission of Military History.

Title of presentation: *The Petrich Incident 1925* (in co-authorship with D. Minchev)

• **ABSTRACT**

After the end of the WWI Bulgaria was cruelly punished by the Entente: Neuilly Peace Treaty took from her Macedonia, Thrace, Western Territories and South Dobrudza. Bulgaria has only an Army of 30 000 soldiers. Autumn 1925 Bulgaria used to be involved in a strange war, starting from a boundary incident. In history it is shortly named as "The Petrich Incident". The events developed between 19 and 28 of October 1925 r. On October 19, 1925 at the Demir Kapija place on Bulgarian territory Bulgarian border men used to dig a well. At 14:30 a Greek patrol entered in Bulgarian territory and accuses them, that they were digging defense trenches (entrenchments ?). The quarrel escalated in shooting and one Greek soldier was shot to death and one officer heavily wounded. Escalation raised: Greek Army advanced in Bulgaria! With a little number of Bulgarian units the only brave and self-service heroic behavior of the armed revolutionaries of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO) the Greek Army was stopped and an occupation of Sofia was prevented!



Dr. **ANA SOUZA (Brazil)**

E-mail: abyasouza1982@gmail.com

• **CV**

Doctor and Master in Political History (Scholarship holder CAPES) and Degree in History from the State University of Rio de Janeiro. He is currently Professor I - Municipal Department of Education of the city of Rio de Janeiro. He researches Brazil in the 19th century and the beginning of the Republic, especially the themes related to Political History and Military History and its aspects, frontier, identity, memory, citizenship and national formation. He is interested in Heritage, Heritage Education and Historical Archaeology. Member of the HERMES International Network - International researchers on borders, integration and conflicts, where he is the leader of the Research Group on CONFLICTS, MILITARY EMPLOYMENT MATERIAL AND MILITARY HISTORY. - Research Areas: Wars. Strategy and Military Structure. Strongholds. Monitoring and defense technology. History of Armed Conflicts. Teicopolitics. Sovereignty. Occupation and preservation of the territory.

Title of presentation: *La "Question Nabileque ": stratégie, géopolitique et légitimité des frontières (1905-1940)*

• ABSTRACT

Ce travail a pour objectif de réexaminer les questions relatives à la géopolitique de la région platine, à travers les investigations liées à la formation de la frontière Brésil – Paraguay entre les années de 1905 et 1940, en présupposant la « Question *Nabileque* ». Dans ce sens, il se prétend analyser la question à partir de deux points : la pensée stratégique militaire et la diplomatie, s'appuyant sur les écrits de Mário Travassos, ainsi que d'autres analystes militaires et la documentation diplomatique. Un autre point d'intérêt qui sera traité est l'occupation militaire dans le territoire de l'actuel état du *Mato Grosso do Sul* pour devenir efficaces la possession et la démarcation des frontières dans cet espace. Celle à partir du déploiement des quartiers de l'Armée Brésilienne, afin d'inciter un appel identitaire qui a été impératif dans la région. Il faut souligner que le texte consiste dans une observation historique du contexte politique au Paraguay, au-delà des actions de la nation de l'Argentine pour établir un regard sur le mode comme le pays s'engage à résoudre les questions et reprendre la direction stratégique sur la région en « conflit »."



PhD **MANUEL STĂNESCU (Romania)**

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• CV

Is Deputy Director at the Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History, Romanian Ministry of National Defense He is a graduate of Bucharest University (1998) and received his PhD degree in history at the same university in 2011, with a thesis about the siege of Odessa (August – November 1941). For almost 9 years he served as an expert in the Romanian Military Archives. His main research areas are focused on the history of the world wars, theory of warfare, radical movements and civil wars in the interwar period. He published both scientific and popularization articles and is frequently invited to programs on historical themes. His publications include *Epopaea cuirasatului Bismarck. Triumf si tragedie* (2015) [The Epopee of the Bismarck-class battleship. Triumph and tragedy], *Odessa. Gustul amar al victoriei. August - Octombrie 1941* [Odessa. The bitter taste of victory. August-October 1941] (2016), *Armata romana pe frontul de est* (2018) [Romanian Army on the Eastern Front] and *Discipolii lui Marte. Portrete si destine in vreme de razboi* (2019) [Mars followers. Portraits and destinies in wartime].

Title of presentation: *War at the Borders. German-Romanian defensive battles against the Red Army, April-May 1944*

• ABSTRACT

In recent years, numerous specialized papers have appeared in the West suggesting that many of the battles fought during the four years of the German-Soviet conflict should be re-evaluated and re-analyzed. For decades, the history of the Eastern Front was written using almost exclusively Soviet documents and large-scale works published in Moscow, "official histories," which must be read critically. Recent analyzes show that Soviet historiography has subjectively interpreted military campaigns, silencing failures, diminishing one's own losses, and exaggerating those of the enemy. This paper aims at an analysis of the defensive battles in Eastern Romania in the spring

of 1944. Although little known to the general public and specialists alike, their importance is both strategical and geopolitical. The analysis will cover both German and Soviet sources already published, as well as unpublished documents from the Romanian military archives.



PhD PASI TUUNAINEN (Finland)

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• **CV**

Pasi Tuunainen, PhD, is adjunct professor and senior lecturer in history at the University of Eastern Finland. He is also affiliated with the (Finnish) National Defence University. Dr. Tuunainen 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 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.

Title of presentation: *The Salpa Line and the defense of the new Finnish eastern border 1940-1944*

• **ABSTRACT**

The border between Finland and the Soviet Union changed with the Moscow Peace ending the Winter War in March 1940. Finland was forced to cede significant parts of its territory and the new border proved difficult to defend. Therefore, during the Interim Peace of 1940–1941, the Finns started to build a 1200 kilometer-long fortified defensive line. This Salpa (Latch) Line was the biggest construction project ever undertaken in the Nordic countries.

The fortification work began in April 1940, though this was discontinued in the summer of 1941 when the Finnish Army joined the German attack on the Soviet Union to recover the ceded territories. Some maintenance work on the Salpa Line was done but it was only after Soviet forces began their major offensive in June 1944 that construction was continued in earnest. In most places the Line was situated in difficult terrain and made use of natural obstacles. The Salpa Line was the strongest in the south.

The Salpa Line was intended as a last line of defense to stop the Red Army. Even though this defensive position was never completed or needed as planned, its existence was an important factor in strengthening the Finns' will to fight. The Line also played a role in peace negotiations: the Red Army had experienced serious difficulties in breaching other Finnish defensive lines that were less imposing. The Salpa Line is one of the great European defensive lines that has been relatively well preserved as a monument.

This paper examines how the building of the Salpa defensive line reflected Finnish operational plans. Did the Finns incorporate earlier war experiences and the advances in fortification technology into the Salpa Line? The paper is based on archival documents, memoirs and research literature.



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Title of presentation: *Romanian political-strategic view on southern Dobruja (1913-1940): between outpost and bargaining chip*

• **ABSTRACT**

In the context of the Second Balkan War, Romania managed, in the summer of 1913, to take over Southern Dobruja from Bulgaria, by invoking especially the need to have a security zone for Old Dobruja, obtained in 1878 from the Ottoman Empire. Romania would have control over Southern Dobruja until September 1940 (except for the period 1916-1918/1919). Attempts to integrate this territory into the Romanian national-state building, which are quite incoherent and inconsistent, have encountered a long series of ethno-demographic, ethno-social, geo-morphological obstacles (terrain configuration, including in the border area) etc. In some complex international circumstances (1914-1915, 1919, 1938-1940), within certain political and diplomatic circles, including some Romanian ones, the possibility of total or partial restitution of Southern Dobruja was taken into consideration, as part of more complex political-territorial agreements. Eventually, Romania gave up this territory in August 1940, in a desperate attempt to gain the goodwill of Germany.

Key-words: border, threats, vulnerabilities, alliance systems, balance of power, administration.



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Capt (N) José Vallespín was born in Madrid, Spain, in 1959 and joined the Armada as officer cadet in 1977. During his career as a naval officer he developed an interest in History and International Relations, and dedicated part of his free time to learn both topics. Since 2017 his is professionally dedicated to Naval History at the Institute for Naval History and Culture of the Armada, since 2019 as the head of its Research and Studies Department and director of its Naval History Magazine (*Revista de Historia Naval*). He acted a member of the Scientific Committee of the International History Congress "Primus Circumdedisti me" of Valladolid 2018, He is coauthor the book *A History of the Spanish Navy* (2022), has presented papers to the congresses of history of the Academia da Marinha (Lisbon) of 2019 and 2021 and the similar Jornadas de Historia Marítima of the institute he works for. He regularly lectures on naval history topics at academic and social institutions throughout Spain. He lived abroad in England, Bavaria and Norway. He is fluent in English.

Title of presentation: *Defense of maritime borders. The case of the Spanis Empire in the Atlantic*

• **ABSTRACT**

The Spanish Empire was an object of desire for different and powerful enemies. Of if, the Western Indies, as America was referred in Spain (*IndiasOccidentales*), was the biggest part and is in essence an island continent and an archipelago, and therefore its borders were almost entirely maritime. Defending them required a combination of land and sea forces and structures in the classical combination of shield and sword. This paper presents them, explaining how, in general, they were successful in its defensive mission.



MA ADAM WOŁOSZYN (Poland)

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MA Adam Wołoszyn - was born in 1992 in Opole. Since 2020, an assistant at the Institute of History of the University of Opole and since 2017, secretary of the Polish Commission of Military History. His research interests focus on 18th century Polish military - especially the period of the Great Northern War (1700-1721). He also analyzes Polish handwritten and printed newspapers from the 18th century in search of war reports.

Title of presentation: *Securing the Polish border on the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers during the Russo-Austrian-Turkish War of 1787-1792*

• ABSTRACT

The subject of the text is the securing of the Polish border on the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers during the Russo-Austrian-Turkish War of 1787-1792 in the Polish press. At the outbreak of war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia (1787) and Austria (1788), the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth faced the threat of a Turkish army entering its borders in a situation where the Polish lands would be used by Russia as a military supply base. Since the Great Northern War (1700-1721), Russia has used Polish territory (against the wishes of the Polish government) to attack the Ottoman Empire (wars of 1711-1713, 1735-1739, 1768-1774). The Polish-Lithuanian state remained in the Russian sphere of influence, so its border on the Dniester was also the border of Russian influence.

Under the provisions of the 1717 'Silent Sejm' ('Sejm Niemy'), guaranteed by the Russian rulers, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth had a standing (professional army) but small army of circa 17 000 soldiers. This was an insufficient number of soldiers even for the defence of the borders. Attempts to enlarge the army at the Polish parliaments (Sejm) in the 18th century were opposed by the Russian government in Saint Petersburg. Resolutions of the Polish parliament in 1766 and 1773-1775 helped modernize the army and increase its numbers to circa 20 000 in the 1770s and 1780s. It was still an insufficient number of soldiers to defend the borders.

In 1787, it was calculated that a minimum of 12 000 soldiers were needed to secure only the border on the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers. In addition, the Polish system of border fortifications on the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers was very outdated. The only fortress of strategic importance in the area was Kamianets-Podilskiy (Kamieniec Podolski).

Faced with the threat of a possible Turkish invasion (despite the Turkish government's assurances of friendship), voivods of Rus Stanisław Szczęśny Potocki (later marshal of the treacherous Targowica confederation - 1792) set up a cordon along the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers to prevent mainly Tatars, who were allies of Turkey, from entering the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Due to the small number of soldiers in the Polish army ('Ukrainian Division'), he fielded light cavalry units at his own expense to patrol the banks of the border river. When the 'Ukrainian Army' of Field Marshal Pyotr Alexandrovich Rumyantsev-Zadunaisky entered the Polish borders the Polish army itself caught between Scylla and Charybdis. To the rear of the Polish army, on the Southern Bug River (Boh), Russian troops were stationed (with whom there were fights over provisions) and beyond the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers Turkish-Tatar forces were concentrated. In addition, in 1788, a corps of combined Austro-Russian troops bombarded the Turkish fortress of Khotyn (Chocim) from Polish territory. Russian troops, on the other hand, entered Moldova from Polish territory by crossing the Dniester River. Potocki was indirectly responsible for the entry of Russian troops into Poland. He collaborated with Russian generals and politicians. He hoped that he himself would realise King Stanisław August Poniatowski's unsuccessful project of an alliance with Russia and the fielding of a Polish auxiliary corps for war with Ottoman Empire.

Despite the desire to establishment of a 100 000 professional army at the 'Great Sejm' (1788-1792), the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth due to financial trouble, reduced this number to 65 000. By 1792, an army of only circa 50 000 had been mobilized.

Once again, the border on the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers had to be defended during the Polish-Russian war in 1792 in defence of the 3 May Constitution,

when Russian troops returning from Moldavia attacked Polish forces concentrated in Podolia. The Russian army numbered 97 000 soldiers, who had experience in fighting the Turks and Swedes. 64 000 Russian troops attacked from the Dniester-Jahorlyk-Kodyma Rivers.

The consequence of losing the war was the Second Partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1793. As a result of the Second Partition of Poland and the Russian-Turkish peace at Jassy (Iași) in 1792, the Russian-Turkish border ran along the Dniester River from the Black Sea to the mouth of the Zbruch River (Zbrucz).

Wartime newspaper reports on securing the Polish border aroused great interest among the politically active Polish-Lithuanian nobility. This war reminded the pacifist Polish-Lithuanian nobility of the victorious battles against the Turks during the reign of King Jan III Sobieski (reigned 1674-1696). These accounts give an insight into the emotions of Polish-Lithuanian nobility at the time and how they perceived the situation at the time. The source base includes both uncensored Polish handwritten newspapers and printed newspapers censored by the state and the Church of Poland - e.g. the 'Gazeta Warszawska' ('The Warsaw Gazette').



• **PhD DARIUSZ WOŹNICKI (Poland)**

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The historian and businessman. PhD at University of Opole – dissertation „Pozycja społeczna szlachty inflanckiej w Rzeczypospolitej na przykładzie rodu Denhoffów”, („Social position of the Livonian nobility in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth on the example of the Denhoff family”).

Research interests: heraldry and genealogy, diplomas conferring aristocratic and noble titles, history of knightly orders with particular reference to the Order of the Knights of Malta

Title of presentation: *Inflants and Kurlanders on Guardini the borders of central European states. The case of the Donhoff family* (in co-authorship with T. Ciesielski)

• **ABSTRACT**

The period between the end of the XIV and the XVII centuries witnessed a gradual transformation of the methods of forming the army, a shift from knight to mercenary armies, followed by enlisted mercenary armies. The latter became regular armies in most European countries, which enabled permanent defense of the territories and facilitated conducting active foreign policies. The process was accompanied by introducing more effective weapons into the army equipment (for example artillery and firearms) as well as new combat tactics involving large, well – organized combat formations. The need emerged for commanding staff well – prepared for conducting military operations, as well as for trained non – commissioned officers and simple soldiers. This led to the professionalization of soldiering, and that process may be placed between the half of the XV and the XVII centuries. The process occurred in conditions when the idea of patriotism was not really grounded, and enlisting outside the border of the native country, in foreign monarchs' armies, was not treated as betraying either one's homeland or their nation. On the contrary, in most European

countries in the early modern period of history, foreigners were very valued as recruitment material, and frequently entrusted with responsible officers' positions. At times, they were nominated as commanders of large tactical formations, or even entire armies. Representatives of a few nations were particularly esteemed and viewed as great soldiers. Initially those included the Swiss and the Germans, the latter promoted by landsknechts, enlisting within free recruitment in almost all European countries. In the XVII and XVIII centuries the Scots, the Irish and the Calvinist French became famous. They were sought after and held in great esteem, most definitely also due to being viewed as stateless people. Political and religious reasons led to their leaving their homeland and looking for better fortune in foreign armies. Some of them died defending foreign countries. Others, however, managed to do quite well, and few – for example members of the Lacy family – climbed to the very top of the military hierarchy. Numerous papers are available regarding the Scots and the Irish in various European countries, containing detailed descriptions of both specific individuals or entire families, as well as presenting a collective image of military migrants of one of those nations. As a result, they are far better recognized and there is more knowledge regarding them than military families of the northern coast of the Baltic Sea, originating in Pomerania, Courland or Livonia. Representatives of families such as Biron, Flemming, Korff, Puttkamer, and Veitinghoff served in the armies of the Commonwealth, Austria (the Habsburg Monarchy), Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, German states and even the Ottoman Empire. A conservative estimate would be that over 100 representatives of the Pomeranian, Courland and Livonia nobility were promoted to general and marshal in the XVII – XX centuries. There were cases of one person being promoted in a few countries of Central Europe. Despite such a significant impact on the military history of Europe, the nobility originating from lands located on the southern coasts of the Baltic Sea has never been the subject of a synthetic study, or in numerous cases studies dedicated to the military traditions of individual families. In our paper we would like to present one of such families – the Donhoff family. The family itself originates from Westphalia, however, since 1330 it has been connected with the Baltic region because of the knight Herman. The knight left the family's Dunehove near Wengen and relocated to the territory of today's Latvia, in the area of Bauska, where he established a new seat named Dunehoff. He began his service for the state of the Brothers of the Sword; other 6 members of the family were also connected to that state throughout its existence. After the secularization of the state of the Brothers of the Sword in 1561, the Donhoffs enlisted in the service of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia, enjoying the position of its most esteemed families. Some of the Dunhoffs bounded with Estonia, and after its seizure by Sweden, as subjects of the House of Vasa, in the XVII century they served in its army. Other members of the family either relocated to territories remaining under the rule of Prussia or considered themselves as direct liege subjects of the Commonwealth. The period of the family's peak activity fell between the XVII and XVIII centuries. Within that time, over 30 members of the family were promoted to at least the position of a colonel and commander of a regiment; 9 members were promoted to general and granted top commanding positions within the Habsburg army, the Commonwealth, the Kingdom of Prussia and Sweden. Some of the Dunhoffs bounded with Estonia, and after its seizure by Sweden, as subjects of the House of Vasa, in the XVII century they served in its army. Other members of the family either relocated to territories remaining under the rule of Prussia or considered themselves as direct liege subjects of the Commonwealth.

The paper will look at the military careers of representatives of the Donhoff family, who had actual military careers in the Kingdom of Prussia and in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the Prussian army, general ranks and command positions were attained by Frederick and his sons Alexander, Bogusław, Frederick, Ernest Ladislaus and Otto Magnus. In the Polish army such careers have been made by Herman, 4 his sons and 3 grandsons. Two of Herman's grandsons took part in the famous Battle of Vienna in 1683, one of them Władysław died in the battle of Párkány. In the next generation, the highest dignities were attained by Bogusław Ernest and Stanisław Ernest Donhoff. Both of them owed military career to king Augustus II The Strong of the Wettin dynasty. During his more than 20 years of military service, Bogusław Ernest was a command of the royal infantry guard and gnerał of this guard, lieutenant general, chief of the infantry and dragoon regiment, and from 1710 to 1725 he was also a general of the Lithuanian artillery, i.e. the commander-in-chief of the entire Grand Duchy's artillery. He died in 1734 as the last of the count line of Donhoffs residing in the Commonwealth. His achievements were outranked by the son of Władysław, Stanisław Ernest Donhoff, which in 1709 was made Field Hetman of Lithuania. In that way he held the office of the informal deputy chief of the Lithuanian army, which to a great extent he owed to his low popularity in the Commonwealth army.

Stanisław Ernest died in August 1728, Bogusław Ernest in 1734, and the Polish line of the Donhoff family died out in 1765 leaving no male descendants. Other families made use of the wealth and estate they had amassed: the Lehdorff family in East Prussia, and the Czartoryski family in Poland. The latter finally obtained a proper financial setting for their ducal mitre. The period of almost 150 years of the Donhoff family defending the borders and integrity of the Commonwealth was over. Members of the Donhoff family mentioned in this paper and also several other ones, who not only commanded military formations but also financed them out their own pockets, include, for example, Henryk Donhoff of the cardinal line. The memory of the Donhoff family is still alive in Poland. The name itself in later years was used by members of families related by affinity. The Prussian - German lines, however, survived much longer and live in Germany to the present day. Military careers of representatives of those lines were not, however, as spectacular as in the XVII and early XVIII centuries. The sixth and the last general of the Prussian army from that family was Louis Friedrich Wilhelm Stanislaus Graf von Dönhoff who lived in 1799-1877.





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