



WAR AND THE CITY



XLVIIIth CONGRESS OF THE ICMH

CVs & ABSTRACTS
3-8 SEPTEMBER 2023
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XLVIIIth Congress of the ICMH

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War and the City: The Effects of Armed Conflicts on Urban Space and Population

CVs & ABSTRACTS



XLVIIIe Congrès de CIMH

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La guerre et la ville: Les effets des conflits armés sur l'espace urbain et la population

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CV

2022-2023: Inscription en thèse de doctorant en Histoire Militaire ; 2020-2021: Master 2 en Histoire à l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD) ; 2018-2019: Licence 3 en Histoire à l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD) ; 2015-2016: DTS (Diplôme de Technicien Supérieur) en Comptabilité et Gestion au CFPC Delafosse ; Attestation du Certificat de Fin d'Etudes de Technicien Supérieur (CFETS) en comptabilité-gestion ; 2014-2015: BTS 2 (Brevet de Technicien Supérieur) en Comptabilité et Gestion au CFPC Delafosse ; 2013-2014: BTS 1 (Brevet de Technicien Supérieur) en Comptabilité et Gestion au CFPC Delafosse; 2012-2013: Baccalauréat série L2 au Lycée Ahmadou Ndack Seck de Thiès; Attestation de Fin de Stage au Centre Hospitalier Abass Ndao; Attestation de participation au colloque international sur « Cerno Sileymaani BAAL et la Révolution Toorodo de 1776. Contexte, acteurs et portée »; Diplôme de Participation et de Reconnaissance au Symposium International sur la vie et l'oeuvre de Maba Diakhou BA; 2009-2010: BFEM au CEM Tassette de Thiès.

La Bataille de Jadotville Dans la Crise Congolaise et ses Conséquences Politiques, Diplomatiques et Militaires (The battle of Jadotville in the Congolese Crisis and its Political, Diplomatic and Military Consequences)

ABSTRACT

After the independence of Congo-Kinshasa from its Belgian metropolis, Moïse Tshombe proclaims the independence of Katanga with the support of the mining union of Haut Katanga and requests Belgian military and logistical aid. But the State of Katanga will never be recognized by the UN, because of the refusal of the Eastern bloc to recognize this independence. The Security Council of the United Nations responds to the appeal of the Congolese Prime Minister for the withdrawal of the Belgians. Without the help of the Belgians, Katanga must therefore call on mercenaries to create a Katangan Gendarmerie. It is these mercenaries who oppose the UN blue helmets. The Irish army company was

besieged by the Katangan army in Jadotville from September 13 to September 17, 1961. It was under these conditions that the UN launched Operation Morthor in Katanga aimed at putting an end to the secession of the State of Katanga.

The purpose of this communication is to present the factors which are at the origin, the course of the operations of the battle and to study the political, diplomatic and military consequences.

Allon Klebanoff (Israel)

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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.

Napoleon's First Defeat - the Siege of St-Jean-d'Acre (1799)

ABSTRACT

The strategic port of St-Jean-D'Acre was attacked and besieged many times in its turbulent history. Many a general and conqueror raised his flag above its walls, either after a political settlement and bloodless surrender, or after a violent siege and/or wholesale massacre. Young General Bonaparte achieved breath-taking successes in his first campaign, proving himself to be one of the greatest military geniuses the world had seen. How and why this brilliant general suffered defeat, frustration and humiliation in front of the walls which were breached so many times before him?

Amalio de Marichalar y Sáenz de Tejada (Spain)

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CV

Entrepreneur – President of Foro Soria 21 para el Desarrollo Sostenible (Soria 21 Forum for Sustainable Development). – Member of the Board of the European Environment Foundation. Freiburg, Germany – Vice Prefect of the San Fermín de Los Navarros Royal Congregation – Corresponding member of the San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts (Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando) in Castilla y León. – Vice Chair of ADIPROPE - Foundation for the Dissemination and Promotion of World Heritage in Spain (Fundación para la Difusión y Promoción del Patrimonio Mundial de España) – Ambassador of the Ejército (Spanish Army) brand – Knight in the Legion of Honour – Professor at the Sociedad de Estudios Internacionales, S.E.I. – Former Vice Chair of the Madrid Royal Nobility Corps (Real Cuerpo de la Nobleza) – Columnist and Publicist, collaborating in La Razón newspaper for Castilla y León as well as other publications. – Frequent participant since 2002 in United Nations Conferences on both Sustainable Development and Climate Change. – Promotor since 2003 of Numantia’s candidacy to be declared a World Heritage Site and Monument. – Promotor of progress in sustainable development internationally with the inclusion of culture, understood as society’s best moral inheritance, as the fourth pillar and keystone of sustainable development.

Numantia

ABSTRACT

"Numantia, a Celtiberian city that resisted Roman domination more than two thousand years ago, today represents a sum of values that not only signify its long history of being the last bastion against Roman domination across the Iberian peninsula but also pay tribute to the principle of freedom of a people who chose to resist Roman domination to preserve their deeply held values.

After 20 years of successive struggles waged by 10 consuls who attempted to seize Numantia, in the year 133 of our Common Era., it was finally Scipio Africanus who was able to bring about their succumbing after 11 months of siege, surrounding for the first time in military history a city with a nine-

kilometre wall to prevent any movement. It was Scipio Africanus himself who paid tribute to a people who were willing to die for their freedom rather than surrendering. And from that moment on, Numantia's exploit became known around the globe.

The great classical authors and modern authors alike, including Diodorus, Strabon, Plutarch, Tiberius Gracchus, Appian, Polybius, Cicero, Horace, Ovid, Seneca, Juvenal, Ptolomy, the Ravennate, Antonio de Nebrija, Ambrosio de Morales, Mosquera de Barnuevo, Miguel de Cervantes, José Martínez Ruiz Azorín, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Antonio Machado, Gustavo Adolfo Becker, Gerardo Diego... have harked back to Numantia's exploit in their writings and literature both from a historical standpoint and from the viewpoint of the defence of liberties.

Numancia and its underlying values, its historical landscape and environmental value, linked to its historical milestone and the value of a people defending their liberty, make it one of the symbols of humanity's best cultural heritage."

António Paulo Duarte (Portugal)

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CV

Assistant Professor at the Military Academy. Advisor and Researcher at the National Defence Institute (IDN) between 2009 and 2021. Ph.D. in Institutional History and Contemporary Politics from the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the New University of Lisbon (2005) and a Master in Strategy from the Higher Institute of Social and Political Sciences of the Technical University of Lisbon (1997). Degree in History from the Faculty of Letters of the University of Lisbon (1990). Integrated Researcher at the Institute of Contemporary History (IHC), at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences at Nova University. Its main research subjects are Military History, Strategy, and Security. Portuguese and global.

Some of its last works are “A Humanidade Demiúrgica sobre o Signo do Aniquilamento: Uma Reflexão Holística sobre o Conceito de Estratégia de Segurança Energética” [Demiurgical Humanity on the Sign of Annihilation: A Holistic Reflection on the Concept of Energy Security Strategy], *Nação e Defesa*, nº 153, 2019; “Energy Security Strategies: A Conceptual Interpretation”, in Teresa Rodrigues e Carla Fernandes, Ed., *The Future of Energy: Prospective Scenarios on EU-Russia Relations*, New York, 2019; *A Inserção Internacional das Pequenas Potências: Primeira Guerra Mundial* [The International Insertion of Small Powers: World War I], Lisboa, Instituto da Defesa Nacional, 2019 (with Ana Paula Pires e Bruno Cardoso Reis). “Transition to a New Geopolitics of Energy: The Lusophone World”, in Paulo Afonso B. Duarte, Rui Albuquerque e António Manuel Lopes Tavares, Editors (Ed.), *Portugal and the Lusophone World. Law, Geopolitics and Institutional Cooperation*, Singapura, Palgrave MacMillan, 2023, pp. 511-534 (with Carla Fernandes) and “Teoria da Contraguerrilha em Portugal na Primeira Fase da Guerra Fria (1945-1960)” [Counter guerrilla Theory in Portugal in the First Phase of the Cold War (1945-1960)], em Rui Bonita Velez (coord.), *As Forças Armadas Portuguesas e a Guerra do Ultramar (1961-1975)*, Porto, Fronteira do Caos Editores e CINAMIL, Academia Militar, 2023, pp. 447-464.

Lisbon and the Larvae Civil War of the 1st Portuguese Republic (1910-1933)

ABSTRACT

The conference intends to analyse the role of Lisbon in the larval civil war that idiosyncratically characterizes the 1st Portuguese Republic. Capital of the country and epicenter of power, macrocephalous, 400,000 inhabitants, in a country of microcities (the exception is Porto, but with half the inhabitants of Lisbon) of a few thousand, industrial and urban, in a rural ocean, to use a metaphor of the historian Fernando Rosas, proletarian, in a nation of rural people, literate, in a predominantly illiterate world, republican in a Catholic and monarchical continent. A battlefield where futures were in permanent discussion, monarchists, Catholics, radical Republicans, and moderate Republicans, anarchists and, later, communists, fight in a battle that easily joined the political debate to the power of violence and the argument of arms.

The conference will begin by dissecting the elements that make Lisbon, par excellence, a political battleground, a space of a larval civil war, intermittently activated by political agents and their military allies, emphasizing its centrality as an imperial capital, proletarianized and ideologized, in a context of the crisis of the nineteenth-century liberal system. Subsequently, the political-military struggle will be analyzed, as the events that mark it, the movements that develop in the battle forces, the strategies and tactics used, the concrete dynamics that produce them, and their consequences.

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CV

Economist Phd in History (Faculdade de Letras de Lisboa) History Professor in Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa History Professor in Military Academy – Lisboa (Prof. Catedrático) Author of more than 25 books and 250 articles in History, Defense, International Relations, published in five countries. Last Book: Telo, António – Guerra e Mudanças na Europa e no Mundo no Século XXI, Lisboa, Tribuna da História, 2022 (War and Change in Europe and the World in the XXI Century)

Lisbon: The Town, the World and Defense

ABSTRACT

The paper examines the main trends of the development of Lisbon in three thousand years, and the form it was always determined by three conditions: the international system, the maritime commerce and the concerns with the defense. The paper also address the importance of Lisbon for the formation of Portugal, as its main door to the world, the essential condition for its alliances, mainly the “secular alliance” with England (still alive, after 650 years) and the center of its military policy. Finally, the paper studies the importance of Lisbon for the political evolution of Portugal in the contemporary age, and the connection between military power and the urban development of the capital.

Atasay Özdemir (Türkiye)

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CV

Colonel Atasay ÖZDEMİR, Ph.D., born on December 24, 1978 in Istanbul, Atasay Özdemir completed his secondary and high school education at Bursa Anatolian High School in 1996 and joined the Air Force Academy the same year. He graduated from the Air Force Academy with the rank of lieutenant and with a bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering in 2000.

While serving in various units of the General Staff and the Air Force Command, he completed his master's degree at the Strategic Research Institute, Department of International Relations in 2005. Colonel Özdemir earned his doctorate degree at the Strategic Research Institute, Department of National and International Security Strategies in 2013.

Since 2014, Atasay Özdemir has provided lectures and training to military/civilian trainees from NATO member states and partner countries within the scope of "Combating the Use of Cyberspace for Terrorist Purposes" and "Protection of Critical Infrastructures from Terrorist Attacks" courses at the NATO Counterterrorism Center of Excellence.

Colonel Özdemir, Ph.D. served as an assistant professor at the Air War College of the National Defence University, where he taught international relations, political history, history of warfare and military operations management courses at the undergraduate level between 2017 and 2021. He served as the Secretary of the Institute Secretary of the Fatih Institute for War Studies at the National Defense University, as well as the Secretary General of the Turkish Military History Commission between 2021 and 2023.

Özdemir has published articles in various journals and presented papers in national/international scientific activities. His main research interests are regional and global security studies based on Middle East and West Asian countries (especially Iran), nuclear security and nuclear disarmament, religiously motivated terrorism and radicalization, foreign terrorist fighters, energy security, security of critical infrastructures and 20th Century Political History.

The Wrath of the Allies: The Bombing of Dresden

ABSTRACT

The Guernica Bombardment (Operation Rügen) carried out by the German Luftwaffe and Italian Aviazione Legionaria on 26 April 1937 during the Spanish Civil War, which was considered as the rehearsal of World War II, caused great destruction and also brought the concept of “strategic bombing” into the literature. Especially in the interwar period, there occurred a universal consensus that, apart from the military targets, the bombing of cities populated intensely by civilians was unethical. On 4 September 1939 (the very first days of World War II), the President of the United States of America (USA) Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared his country’s neutrality and also made his famous call to all warring parties not to resort to strategic bombing. However, the German Luftwaffe started to attack cities, especially Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade, and London from the very first day of the war. Thus, the British RAF changed their strategy, bombed at first Wilhemshaven on 4 September 1939 and continued to target many German cities starting from 1940. After the USA entered into war on 8 December 1941, the German cities started to be bombed by USAAF during the day and by RAF at night.

The Dresden Bombing started on 13 February 1945 caused 25,000 people to lose their lives and thus ranks as the second big bombing in terms of the number of dead after the Hamburg Bombardment, which caused 75 thousand dead in July 1943. The Dresden Bombing also ranks third in terms of city destruction rate with a rate of 59%, following the Hamburg Bombardment (75%) and Dusseldorf Bombardment (64%). What makes the Dresden Bombing important to us is that USAAF and RAF forces resumed their strategic bombing of the big cities after a break of about five months following the Darmstadt attack in September 1944. In other words, with the Dresden Bombardment, German cities were targeted by USAAF during the day and by RAF at night until Germany surrendered unconditionally at the end of the war. In this context, the paper will analyse whether the Dresden Bombardment carried out with the use of phosphorus bombs between 13 and 15 February 1945 was a military necessity or not and will use the English and German resources and documents for the analysis.

Azarja Harmanny (Netherlands)

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CV

Azarja Harmanny (1984) specializes in colonial military history. He studied at Utrecht University (BA History 2003-2008), Boğaziçi Üniversitesi (Erasmus 2006-2007), and Leiden University (MA History 2009). He joined the Netherlands Institute for Military History in The Hague in 2012, where he worked on colonial warfare and the Indonesian war of independence. From 2017 to 2022, Harmanny was a member of the research program Independence, decolonization, violence and war in Indonesia, 1945-1949. In 2019 he was a visiting scholar at the Netherlands Institute of Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS) in Amsterdam, as part of the project comparing the wars of decolonization. Since 2022 he has been involved in a large-scale research project into the Dutch military deployment in Afghanistan (2001-2021). His dissertation (Utrecht University, 2023) on the use of heavy weapons in Indonesia between 1945 and 1949 was published in April, 2023.

Selected publications:

Harmanny, Azarja, *Grof geschut. Artillerie en luchtmacht in de Indonesische onafhankelijkheidsoorlog* (Amsterdam University Press 2023).

Harmanny, Azarja, *Grof geschut. Artillerie en luchtmacht in de Indonesische onafhankelijkheidsoorlog* (dissertation Utrecht University 2023).

Harmanny, Azarja, 'The myth of the "Dutch Method". Heavy weapons in the Indonesian War of Independence', in Gert Oostindie, Ben Schoenmaker, and Frank van Vree (eds.), *Beyond the pale. Dutch extreme violence in the Indonesian War of Independence* (Amsterdam University Press 2022) 241-271.

Harmanny, Azarja, 'De mythe van de "Hollandsche Methodiek". Zware wapens in de Indonesische onafhankelijkheidsoorlog', in Gert Oostindie, Ben Schoenmaker en Frank van Vree (eindred.), *Over de grens. Nederlands extreem geweld in de Indonesische Onafhankelijkheidsoorlog, 1945-1949* (Amsterdam University Press 2022) 241-273.

Harmanny, Azarja, en Brian McAllister Linn, "'The normal order of things". Contextualizing "technical violence" in the Netherlands-Indonesia war',

in Thijs Brocades Zaalberg en Bart Lutikhuis (red.), *Empire's violent end. Comparing Dutch, British, and French wars of decolonization, 1945-1962* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press 2022) 120-140.

Harmanny, Azarja, en Brian McAllister Linn, ‘‘Technisch geweld’ in de Nederlands-Indonesische Oorlog: zware wapens in de periode van dekolonisatie’, *BMGN — Low Countries Historical Review* 135:2 (2020) 93-110.

The Fight over the ‘Key Areas’: Urban Warfare in the Indonesian War of Independence

ABSTRACT

In the public eye, the Indonesian War of Independence was a typical irregular conflict, in which Indonesian guerrillas fought against the Japanese, British, and especially the Dutch professional armies, supported by naval and air forces. However, reality was more complex. At times, the war was much more regular – conventional if you will – than is often believed, especially in the violent battles that took place in the major cities of Java and Sumatra early in the conflict. In this paper, I will discuss several aspects of this urban warfare phase, in which the fighting often resulted in enormous amounts of casualties among Indonesian freedom fighters. Why did the precursors of the Indonesian National Army pursue these battles, and how were they fought? What typified the response of the Japanese, British, and Dutch armed forces, and how did this bloody phase influence the course of the Indonesian war of independence? I argue that the fight over control in the cities had a major and lasting impact on later fighting, both in equipment, modes of warfare, and military thinking on the solution to the conflict.

The paper will deal with several key episodes of urban fighting. It starts with analyzing the early struggles that arose around the transfer of Japanese arms to the newly established Indonesian army in September, 1945, in the north Javanese port city of Semarang. In November of that same year, the largest battle of the entire war was fought out between British and Indonesian forces in another port city, Surabaya. This event formed a turning point in the war, not only in the way the war was fought, but also on strategic planning on all sides. In the year that followed, Indonesian fighters launched an urban offensive in Semarang

against the Dutch, who had by then taken over positions in several key areas. The fighting here was characterized by large-scale and indiscriminate naval gunfire support by several Dutch destroyers, who compensated for a lack of air support in this phase of the war. The paper ends where the war ended: in the last urban battle of the war in the royal city of Surakarta, where a massive attack by thousands of guerrillas formed the final chord of four years of fighting over control in the Indonesian archipelago.

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

Beirut Campaign 1982

ABSTRACT

Humans have fought in cities since before Joshua and the Israelites breached Jericho's walls. Cities are important, to people, governments and, therefore, armies. The Israeli Defense Force (IDF) 1982 during Lebanese campaign is a historical example. This campaign pitted a mechanized, technologically advanced, casualty sensitive army against conventional and unconventional opponents in a media-saturated, urban environment. Throughout the campaign, the IDF faced a paradox: move rapidly through urban and mountainous terrain to conform to a political timeline, yet inflict minimal casualties, minimize collateral damage, and sustain few casualties. These constraints affected how the IDF would conduct the campaign and especially in urban terrain. Multi-Casualties battles, like Jerusalem during the Six Day War (1967) or Suez during 1973 (War of Atonement) would not be acceptable.

IDF was able to adapt to the urban terrain mission of the 1982 Lebanese campaign. Despite being a heavy force, the IDF proved that such a force could operate in an urban environment. Where other armies failed, the IDF did not, due to its flexibility, adaptability, training, and small unit leadership. Some units in the IDF did better than others in urban terrain. The difference lay in pre-invasion training and preparations. Those units that trained in some of the captured villages in the Golan and the Sinai were more prepared than those that did not. This training was

conducted in small villages that were necessarily not representative of the large modern cities of Lebanon, but urban training can be conducted successfully in relatively modest training areas; large city-sized structures are not necessary. What matters most is for soldiers and leaders to learn the fundamentals of operating in and around buildings.

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CV

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Assoc. Prof., Istanbul Arel University Department of International Relations
10/2022-....

Part-time Lecturer at Istinye University/İstanbul/01/2023-....

Part-time Lecturer at NDU Turkish Military Academy /Ankara 04/2022-

Department Head, Ministry of National Defense, Ankara: 02/2020-03/2022

Advisor, Ministry of National Defense, Ankara: 12/2019-02/2020

Chief, Turkish General Staff Military Archives Branch (ATASE): 09/2016-
12/2019

Chief, Strategy and International Military Relations Branch, Land Forces
Command, Ankara: 09/2015-09/2016

Deputy Chief, Defense Planning Branch in Turkish Land Forces Command,
Ankara: 05/2014-08/2015

Supervisor, Development & Enhancement in Turkish Land Forces Command,
Ankara: 06/2014-05/2015

Project Manager, Research & Development Branch, Turkish Army
Transportation School Gaziemir/İzmir: 06/2012–06/2014

Instructor, Turkish Army Transportation School, Gaziemir/İzmir: 06/2006 –
06/2012

Commanding Officer, 3rd Army Transportation Unit Horasan/Erzurum: 07/2003
- 06/2006

Chief, 18th Armored Brigade Mobilization Branch Gelibolu/ Çanakkale:
07/2001 - 04/2002

Platoon Leader, 18th Armored Brigade Transportation Platoon
Gelibolu/Çanakkale: 07/1999 – 08/2001

Platoon Leader, Transportation Basic Training Battalion, Alaşehir: 03/1994 –
07/1999

Deployments:

Senior Advisor to Afghan National Army Vice Chief of Staff, Vice Chief of Staff Air and Director of General Staff, HQRS NATO, AFGHANISTAN and Turkish Senior Representative HQRS NATO, AFGHANISTAN: 07/2019-12/2019

Commanding Officer, National Support Unit ISAF/ AFGHANISTAN: 05/2002 - 03/2003

Commanding Officer, Multinational Transportation Company Partnership for Peace Exercise Seven Stars Koren/BULGARIA: 05/2001 - 06/2001

Commanding Officer, National Support Unit in KFOR / MACEDONIA: 08/2000 - 03/2001

Awards&Achievements:

NATO Medal, KFOR, Kosovo, 2000

NATO Medal, Resolute Support, Kabul, 2019

Invasion of Izmir and the Turkish National Struggle (1919-1922)

ABSTRACT

İzmir has a very important economic potential with its hinterland up to Iran. With this potential, the city was demanded by the Italians before the First World War and promised to the Italians by the British and French.

The British, who were aware that it would harm their interests if this important trade port of the Eastern Mediterranean was taken over by the Italians, succeeded in eliminating the Italians by ensuring that Izmir was given to the Greeks at the Paris Peace Conference.

İzmir has a two-way function in terms of transporting Anatolian products to Europe and shipping the trade from Europe to Anatolia. For this reason, Anatolia's production and consumption potential are vital in maintaining the commercial vitality of İzmir. Therefore, Anatolia has an indispensable value for İzmir and İzmir for Anatolia.

Turkish intellectuals, who thought peace would prevail immediately after the Armistice of Mudros signing and that the British and French could bring civilization to the occupied places, were hesitant to take action.

However, the occupation of Izmir was the realization of the Megalo Idea, the Great Ideal, for Greece. The purpose of the occupation by the Greeks was to destroy the Turkish population and turn the majority of the population in their favor instead of maintaining order in the region. The Turkish people foresaw this situation and reacted more to the occupation of Izmir than other occupations.

Besides the Treaty of Sèvres signed by the Ottoman Delegate on August 10, 1920, has the following provisions on İzmir, which has a great meaning in terms of the National Struggle and the formation of the Kuva-yı Milliye.

“This region will remain under Turkish sovereignty, but Turkey will give Greece the right to use this sovereignty. A Turkish flag will be found in one of the outer castles of the city of Izmir as a sign of Turkish sovereignty. The region will be administered by a commission consisting of British, French, and Italian representatives, and Greece and Turkey will each give a representative to the commission. A regional assembly (Izmir Parliament) will convene and this assembly will be able to make a plebiscite five years later and decide to add Izmir and its region to Greece for good. Thus, all rights and values in the region will belong to Greece; the symbolic sovereignty of Turkey, which is already displayed on paper and with a flag, will also come to an end. In addition, the Turks in these lands that will leave Turkey will also become Greek nationals.”

The hesitation amongst Turkish intellectuals and the public disappeared with the Greek occupation of İzmir, as expressed in Ziya Gökalp's poem "Don't Stop, Hit", and the fire of the National Struggle ignited. The expansion of Greek troops into Anatolia, which started with the occupation of Izmir, was planned from a single center and turned into practice with *fait accompli*. With the understanding that this planned and centrally executed expansionism could not be resisted with local and individual struggle, political, military, and social integration was needed.

The start and end dates of the National Struggle are respectively May 15, 1919, the day Izmir was occupied, and September 9, 1922, the day it was liberated from the enemy occupation, as accepted in Law No. 66 on the Medal of Independence, dated 29/11/1920.

With the liberation of Izmir, which was of great importance for the National Struggle, the way to the Mudanya Armistice Agreement and the Lausanne Peace Treaty was paved and the Republic of Turkey was established.

In the commemoration of the Centenary of the Turkish Republic, which will be held this year, this research aims to understand the effect of war on a city and the whole nation by studying archival documents, yearbooks, periodicals, and a wide range of national and international literature.

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CV

Military and civil education:

2022: Ph.D. in Military History, Royal Danish Defence College/ University of Southern Denmark

2013-2014: Royal Danish Defence College, Staff Course.

2006-2007: Royal Danish Air Force Academy, Captains Course

1998-2002: Royal Danish Air Force Academy, Basic Officers Course

1991-1997: MA in History, University of Copenhagen

Present and latest employments

2021- : Head of Section for Military History and War Studies, Institute for Strategy and War

Studies, Royal Danish Defence College

2015-2021: Royal Danish Defence College, Institute of Military History and War Studies

2014-2015: Royal Danish Defence Personnel Agency

2011-2013: Royal Danish Air Force Academy

2009-2010: Defence Command

2007-2009: Royal Danish Defence Personnel Agency

**The Challenges of Asymmetric Urban Warfare:
The Israeli Experience 1982-2014**

ABSTRACT

Fighting in urban areas is not a new phenomenon, and neither is the reluctance toward doing so. However, it is not always up to the Western powers to decide, if they have to fight in these areas. As a newer development, insurgents have discovered the advantage of withdrawing to cities in order to mitigate the conventional forces' technological supremacy, including the use of buildings and

civilians protected by the laws of armed conflict (LOAC) as shields. Moreover, cities and even megacities are only increasing in size and numbers. Thus, it is likely that the Danish Defense Forces in the future will have to engage in urban warfare. It therefore makes sense to be informed historically on challenges and experiences of urban warfare, and in this case from an experienced state, Israel. The research question is then:

What were the central political/strategical and military challenges and experiences of the IDF and Israel in asymmetric urban warfare in the years 1982-2014 – and how may the Israeli experience in this respect contribute to future military practice?

The main purpose of this paper has then been to analyze the political and military challenges facing Israel and the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) in its asymmetric urban warfare from 1982 to 2014. In addition, the purpose has been to clarify how these challenges and experiences can contribute to the future practice and analysis of urban warfare. To achieve these purposes, I have carried out historical reconstructions of urban battles in Lebanon 1982, the West Bank 2002, and Gaza 2008-09 and 2014 and thus made it possible to analyze the challenges and experiences faced by the Israelis in both the physical “kinetic” and the social “cognitive” battlefields.

Claudia Reichl-Ham (Austria)

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CV

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of recent scientific publications (2020 – 2022)

15 Wochen lang bey Tag und Nacht von denen Schweden belägert“. Das Tagebuch des Johann Zatočil von Löwenbruck zur Belagerung von Prag durch die Schweden im Jahr 1648 (= Schriften des Heeresgeschichtlichen Museums, vol. 30, Vienna 2022) (author of articles and editor, in co-operation with J. Kilián and J. Öhman)

Entscheidungsschlachten zwischen Osmanen und Habsburgern, in: Das „Dreiecksverhältnis“ zwischen Polen, Osmanen und Habsburgern (= Acta Austro-Polonica, vol. XIII, Vienna 2022), pp. 115-156

Habsburger und Osmanen. Eine bilaterale Geschichte (= Schriften des Heeresgeschichtlichen Museums, vol. 29, Vienna 2021) (in co-operation with B. M. Buchmann)

(Zwangs-)Migration auf dem Balkan und im Osmanischen Reich im langen 19. Jahrhundert, in: Alma Hannig – Claudia Reichl-Ham (eds.), *Zwischen Krieg und Frieden. Festschrift für Erwin A. Schmidl zum 65. Geburtstag*, Vienna 2021, pp. 32-56

Zur Beteiligung der Juden an der Belagerung von Prag 1648 aus der Sicht zeitgenössischer Autoren, in: DAVID – *Jüdische Zeitschrift* (Rosch Haschana 5781, 09/2020), pp. 70-72

15 Wochen lang bey Tag und Nacht von denen Schweden belägert“. Das Tagebuch des Johann Zatočil von Löwenbruck zur Belagerung von Prag durch die Schweden im Jahr 1648 – ein Vergleich, in: *Bohemia Occidentalis Historica*, vol. 1, Prague-Pilsen 2020, pp. 123-143

Siege and Change: Belgrade – A City between Orient and Occident

ABSTRACT

Belgrade, “bulwark” of Christianity and key fortress at the confluence of the Danube and Sava in the defense of Hungary, was part of the Kingdom of Hungary until 1521 and occupied a central position in the defensive fortress belt against the Ottoman Empire. The conquest of Belgrade in 1521 brought with it the destruction and pillage of the city and fortress by the Ottomans, paving the way for them to enter Central and Western Europe.

Belgrade was incorporated into the Sandžak of Smederevo, which was then transformed into the so-called Pasaluk Belgrade, headed by a pasha who turned Belgrade into a janissary garrison. As the most important defensive bastion on the northern border of the Ottoman Empire called dar-al Jihad (House of the Holy War), it was heavily armed.

For the next 150 years, Belgrade was a relatively quiet city with an important function as a centre of commerce and transport. In the decades after the conquest, the city underwent a fundamental expansion and transformation into an oriental Ottoman city. The medieval city structures were “reshaped” on the model of Islamic cities, as was the case with other conquered cities such as Skopje or Niš. The Ottomans installed their own administrative and legal

structures, into which they incorporated older local administrations. The cultural “transformation” also affected language, food, music and the handicraft tradition.

Over time, the conquest brought with it an extensive ethnic shift within the city population through migration and the so-called Serbian north migration. Parts of the Serbian population of Belgrade were resettled in the eastern part of the Ottoman Empire, while at the same time Ottoman dignitaries, officials, soldiers and artisans immigrated. Since the city exercised a certain tolerance in settlement policy, it attracted many merchants, traders and residents. Trade and commerce flourished.

In the years 1688-1690, 1717-1739 and 1789-1791 Habsburg troops conquered Belgrade three times, but failed to hold it permanently. However, the conquest and destruction carried out by Prince Eugene in 1717 was of great importance for the city. Until the Ottoman reconquest in 1739, Belgrade was under Habsburg rule for more than two decades, which had an impact on the cityscape and the population structure. There was a renewed, albeit short-term, transformation into a Christian city – with administrative structures, instructions and regulations taken over from the Habsburg monarchy, and the renewed change in the appearance of the city.

The Habsburgs promoted the emigration of the Muslim population and the immigration of as many Christians as possible. The reconstruction of the destroyed city was subsidized by the Pope in the form of a “Turkish tax”. The town attracted German settlers from Hungary, Austria and the Holy Roman Empire, who lived in the so-called “German city” within the fortress walls from the Stambul Gate to the Danube (in contrast to the “Serb or Raizen” town, outside the fortress walls on the Sava).

After their return in 1739, the Ottomans destroyed most of the Austrian baroque buildings and converted the churches into mosques.

The paper will be concluded with an outlook on the fate of the city in the course of the gradual decline of Ottoman power and the declining Ottoman influence in the 19th century, which resulted in the destruction of the oriental urban structure.

Christina Kecht (Germany)

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CV

1995-08-30 in Traunstein, Germany. Education: 2013 Annette-Kolb-Gymnasium, Traunstein European Baccalaureate (1,3 (excellent)); 2014 University of Passau; 2014-2017 B.A. Historical Cultural Sciences; Degree: Bachelor of Arts (1,3 (excellent)). Title of the bachelor thesis: *Derartige Straßen sind von größtem Nutzen? Zur Bedeutung der Via Iulia im Inn-Salzach-Raum*; 2017-2020 M.A. History (specialization: Ecclesiastical History; Ancient History); Degree: Master of Arts (1,0 (excellent)). Title of the master thesis: *„Honores Caelestes – Zeugnisse des Kaiserkults in Rom und dem Reich“*. 2014-2019 Scholarship of the Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes. Since 2020 PhD student of Roman Ancient History Current title: *Entsetzen und Tod in vielen Gestalten‘. Der historiographische Umgang mit kollektiver Gewalt über die römische Schlacht hinaus*“.

Burning Down (Empty?) Cities Fire in Roman-Sasanian Urban Warfare in the Res Gestae of Ammianus Marcellinus

ABSTRACT

Ancient historiography takes advantage of the existing and imagined dramas of sieges, where high stakes and intense emotions play out in a confined space over a potentially prolonged period of time. Urban violence simply provides great stories. In 359 CE, Ammianus Marcellinus, miles quondam et Graecus (Amm. 31,16,9), fled to the town of Amida before Shapur II. started with its siege and fled from it after the troops of the Persian king had gained access. In his *Res Gestae*, Ammianus lets us take part in this battle: According to him, the proclaimed “burning and destroying [of] the city” (Amm. 19,2,1, trans. J. C. Rolfe) seemed to have nearly wiped out the fortified town and its defenders. However, settlement obviously continues (– even though with mainly(?) new inhabitants from Nisibis –), and its walls can still be admired in the modern Turkish town of Diyarbakır. How utterly destroyed can it have been? In the following Roman campaign of 363 CE, Emperor Julian heads for the Persian capital of Ctesiphon-Seleucia. He leaves a trail of cities that were, amongst other

methods, taken by fire as a weapon; but also several deliberately burnt (more or less urban) settlements – the latter, however, occurs in the narrative of Ammianus merely to empty towns and fortresses, left by their inhabitants in order to save their lives (if not their homes). How devastating can the speedily executed measures during those campaigns, where rapidness was a decisive factor, possibly have been? Why did the commanders of the Roman-Sasanian conflicts between 359–363 CE choose to destroy some cities by fire, and spare others? Is fire their first choice of weapon when attempting the annihilation of infrastructures? Are just empty cities systematically and intentionally burnt down, or might there be further examples of any effort to tear down the urban structure including its inhabitants, defenders, and refugees? Those are some of the questions risen and, if possible, answered by this paper.

Dani Asher (Israel)

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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.

The Bloody Battle in the City of Suez - October 1973

ABSTRACT

The Yom Kippur War is a bleeding wound in Israel in general and among the people of the generation in particular. As a result, there is a lot of research and personal writing about it. In the battle in Suez on the last day of the war, the 162nd Division was required to close in on the Egyptian Third army east of the canal, and to take over the city of Suez served as a crossing to it.

No intelligence information about the Egyptian forces in the city, little air and artillery support, and hasty planning, as well as the definition of the demands of the senior command, embodied in the statement of the deputy commander of the command, Uri Ben Ari, "that if it is Ramallah, then yes to enter, and if it is Stalingrad then no," were the basis for the plan of the 500th Brigade and other forces that were diploid into that battle. The one that put the 433rd Battalion on the main axis of the city with the intention of taking over Port Ibrahim (a port located on a tongue leading out of the city).

Many organized and disorganized Egyptian forces that took advantage of the height advantage and the density of the buildings and the multitude of roads, alleys, courtyards and windows to shoot light arms and anti-tank launchers and throw grenades at the tanks and the armored personnel carriers and the open caterpillars of the infantry and relief soldiers.

The main dilemma of the Israeli forces in the battle was whether to continuing the mission forward or rescuing and retreating and evacuating the casualties and the remainder of the battalion.

Suez city stand alone and didn't fall till the end of the War

Daniel Abwa (Cameroon)

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CV

A/ CURSUS UNIVERSITAIRE 1994 (février):

Doctorat d'Etat en Histoire, Université de Yaoundé I (Mention Très Honorable avec Félicitations du Jury), 1980 (février) Masters Degree en Histoire, Université de Yaoundé I (Mention Très Honorable avec Félicitations du Jury, 1977 (septembre) Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures (D.E.S) en Histoire Université de Yaoundé (Mention Bien), 1976 (juin) Licence Histoire, Université de Yaoundé (Mention Bien), Major de la promotion, 1975 (juin) D.E.L.G.II, Université de Yaoundé, 1974 (juin) D.E.L.G.I, Université de Yaoundé, 1973 (septembre) Baccalauréat série A4, Lycée Joss de Douala

B/ EXPERIENCE PROFESSIONNELLE

1. Sur le plan académique 2003 : Professeur des Universités 1998 : Maître de Conférences 1998: Fullbright Award, New-York University (Etats-Unis) 1982-1997: Chargé de Cours au Département d'Histoire 1979-1981 : Assistant au Département d'Histoire 1995-2000: Vacataire à l'Université de Buéa, Département of Women Studies 1994-1995: Vacataire à l'Université de Douala, Département d'Histoire 1993-2000 : Vacataire à l'Université de Ngaoundéré, département d'Histoire 1994: Professeur missionnaire (Projet CAMPUS) auprès de l'Université Omar Bongo (Libreville – Gabon) 1992: Professeur missionnaire de l'AUPELF à l'Université de Ndjamenà – Tchad 1988-1991: Vacataire à l'ESSTI

2. Sur le plan diplomatique et administratif 2022: Geneva 29 november – 3 December office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: chair of the forum on minority issues groups accountability sections. Special procedures branch. 2019 (1er Août) : Consultant à l'Université Protestante d'Afrique Centrale (UPAC): Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences Sociales et des Relations Internationales 2018 (10 Avril): Retraité 2017 (27 juin) : Secrétaire général de l'Université de Yaoundé I 2014 (03 février): Vice-Recteur chargé des Enseignements, de la Professionnalisation et du Développement des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication à l'Université de Yaoundé I 2007 (novembre) : Directeur des Affaires Académiques et de la

coopération à L'Université de Yaoundé I. 2003 (septembre): Doyen de la Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Université de Yaoundé I 2000-2008: Chef de Département d'Histoire 1985-2000: Adjoint au Chef de Département d'Histoire 2001 : Membre de la Commission d'Evaluation des Facultés des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines et de la Faculté des Sciences de l'Université de Yaoundé 2000 : Rapporteur de la Commission Scientifique de la FALSH. 2000: Secrétaire coordonnateur du Comité d'Organisation du Colloque International: « Dynamiques d'intégration régionale en Afrique Centrale... », Yaoundé, 26-28 avril 2000. 1999: Membre de la Commission d'élaboration des procédures académiques et du Livret de l'Etudiant à l'Université de Yaoundé I. 1997-1999 : Co-responsable du CAMPUS « Dimension historique de l'intégration régionale en Afrique Centrale » financé par la Coopération Française. Depuis 1998: Membre du Conseil des Examens à l'Office du Baccalauréat du Cameroun. 1996 : Secrétaire-coordonateur du Comité d'Organisation du Colloque International: » Cinquante ans de parlementarisme en Afrique Noire Francophone : Bilan et Perspectives (Yaoundé, 10-17 novembre 1996). 1996 : Membre de la Commission d'étude sur le semestre spécial à l'Université de Yaoundé I. 1995 : Secrétaire permanent de la Commission d'évaluation de la réforme en FALSH de l'Université de Yaoundé I.

3. Sociétés savantes : Vice-Président de la commission scientifique de rédaction de l'Histoire générale du Cameroun, Membre de l'Association of American Historians (AHA), Membre de l'Association des Historiens Africains, Président de la Société Camerounaise d'Histoire, Président de la commission scientifique d'histoire militaire au Cameroun, résident du comité scientifique du congrès mondial d'histoire militaire au Cameroun : Douala 2-8 septembre 2017, Membre du Comité éditorial de Sociétés africaines et diaspora (Paris, l'Harmattan, Membre du Comité scientifique de la Revue Africaine d'Etudes Politiques et Stratégiques (R.A.E.P.S), Membre du Conseil Scientifique des Cahiers d'Histoire et Archéologie de l'Université Omar Bongo (Libreville, Gabon), Membre du comité scientifique des Annales de la Facultés des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines et de la Faculté des Sciences (FALSH) de l'Université de Yaoundé I, Membre du comité scientifique des Annales de la Facultés des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines et de la Faculté des Sciences (FALSH) de l'Université de Ngaoundéré, Membre du Conseil des examens à l'Office du Baccalauréat, Membre du Conseil d'Administration de l'Université Protestante d'Afrique Centrale (UPAC).

Paroxysme de la Guerre Urbaine Entre Pouvoirs en Place (Anciens Colons et Nouveau Gouvernement) et Nationaliste/Rebelles Camerounais: Le 24 Avril 1960, Grave Incendie au Quartier Congo à Douala

ABSTRACT

La ville de Douala, pendant toute la période coloniale (1884-1960) s'est toujours montrée frondeuse à l'endroit de tous les pouvoirs établis, tant coloniaux que camerounais. C'est à Douala qu'ont eu lieu, en 1914, les pendaisons des nationalistes Rudolf Duala Manga Bell et son secrétaire Ngoso Din qui protestent contre le pouvoir colonial allemand.;c'est à Douala qu'ont eu lieu, sous l'administration coloniale française les massacres perpétrés contre les populations camerounaises en 1945 et 1955; c'est à Douala que les attaques contre le camp de gendarmerie de Mboppi et les coups de feu se sont fait entendre à la veille et au moment de la proclamation officielle de l'indépendance du Cameroun sous administration française le 1er janvier 1960. L'incendie du quartier Congo, le 24 avril 1960, deux mois à peine après la proclamation de l'indépendance, a atteint les cimes de la violence urbaine qu'aucune autre ville camerounaise n'a eu à connaître.

Daniel Whittingham (Great Britain)

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CV

Career to date:

2013-23 Lecturer in the History of Warfare and Conflict, University of Birmingham

1 August 2023 Associate Professor of the History of Warfare, University of Birmingham

Research:

Current project

- Whittingham, D., *Britain and the Middle East After World War I: Policy, Strategy, and Military Operations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (under contract).

Publications:

Whittingham, D. (2020), *Charles E. Callwell and the British Way in Warfare*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mitchell, S. and Whittingham, D. (2020), *Counterinsurgency: Theory and Reality*. Havertown PA: Casemate Publishers.

Whittingham, D. (2014), 'Warrior Scholarship in the Age of Colonial Warfare', in Mumford, A. and Reis, B., *The Theory and Practice of Irregular Warfare: Warrior-Scholarship in Counter-Insurgency*. London: Routledge.

Whittingham, D. (2012), "'Savage Warfare": C.E. Callwell, the Roots of Counter-Insurgency, and the Nineteenth Century Context', *Small Wars and Insurgencies*, 23 (4-5), pp.591-607

Prizes for monograph *Charles E. Callwell and the British Way in Warfare* (Cambridge University Press, 2020):

Society for Military History Distinguished Book Award (May 2021)

Society of Army Historical Research Best First Book Award, runner-up (2021).

Conference papers and lectures as invited speaker:

‘Counterinsurgency: Theory and Reality’, National Army Museum, 29 July 2022

‘The British Way of War’, at Corbett 100, King’s College London, 25 May 2022.

‘Illusions of Peace: The Ongoing War and Failure to Achieve “Peace with Turkey”, 1918-23’, at ‘Illusions of Peace’, National Army Museum, January 2021.

‘The Past, Present, and Future of Counter-Insurgency Warfare’, War Talks, November 2019.

“‘At last peace with Turkey; and to ratify it, War with Turkey!’” Britain, peace-making, military policy, and crisis in the Ottoman Empire, 1919–23’, Institute of Historical Research, November 2019.

‘Preparing for Battle: Gallipoli, 1906’, at ‘Preparing for Battle’, University of Leeds, June 2019.

Learned societies:

British Commission for Military History, General Committee: Membership Secretary (2013-17), International Secretary (2017-21).

Army Records Society: member of the Council of the Army Records Society (2017-21).

Society for Military History: member.

Teaching:

University of Birmingham:

Current teaching (2022-23):

MA History of Warfare (convenor)

MA History of Warfare core modules “Writing the History of Warfare”, “Dissertation Preparation”, and the MA History of Warfare Dissertation component

Special Subject: “Britain and the First World War”

Advanced Option: “Britain’s Wars of Colonisation and Decolonisation”

DL core module: “Command and Leadership in War”

Dissertation supervision, MA and BA level

Previous teaching (2013-22):

DL MA Military History (convenor, 2014-18)

DL MA History (convenor, 2014-17)

First year survey course, “War and Society” (convenor 2019-20)

Second year Option: “The British Army, 1660-1960”

Second year Option: “Command in War”

Special Subject: “The American Civil War”

Group research: “The British Infantry Officer on the Western Front”

War Studies core module: “The Rise of Modern War”

King’s College London

2009-13 Conduct of War

2011-12 Guerrillas in the Mist

University Administration:

Senior Tutor for the School of History and Cultures (2020-).

School of History and Cultures Education Committee (2020-), College of Arts and Law Senior Tutors Group (2020-), University Senior Tutor Forum (2020-).

School of History and Cultures Postgraduate Taught Committee (2013-), as DL and then History of Warfare convenor.

War and the City: The British in Occupation of Istanbul, 1918-23

ABSTRACT

This paper will examine the topic of ‘War and the City’ using the example of Britain’s role in the Entente’s occupation of Constantinople/Istanbul between 1918 and 1923. This case study allows us to explore the use of armed force across several levels.

The paper will firstly assess the British army in its role as an occupying force. What was the purpose of British military administration? How did it function? How did it affect the urban space?

Secondly, Istanbul sat at the heart of a range of complex geopolitical questions relating to the Ottoman Empire and its successor states. Britain was either a participant, or an active observer, in a series of conflicts across the region.

Thirdly, the Straits were vital to support British external intervention in the Russian Civil War, and Constantinople/Istanbul became the centre of a serious refugee crisis.

Fourthly, the British had to work with their coalition partners, but the story of the occupation is one of increasing inter-Allied tension.

Finally, the paper will explore the 1922 Chanak/Çanakkale Crisis, the most serious diplomatic crisis the British faced between 1918 and 1938.

In all cases, the use of armed force was vital to the execution of British strategy; but the example of the occupation of Constantinople/Istanbul also shows the limits of British power.

Davide Borsani (Italy)

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CV

He is a Researcher in History of International Relations at the Catholic University of Milan and an Associate Research Fellow in Transatlantic Relations at the Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI). He earned his PhD in Institutions and Politics at the Catholic University, where he is currently Lecturer in European Integration: History and Policies. He has been a speaker at the International Congress of Military History several times as a delegation member of the Italian Ministry of Defence. He is the Academic Assistant to the President of the International Commission of Military History (ICMH); he is also a member of the ICMH Bibliographic Committee. In addition, he is a member of the Editorial Board of the International Journal of Military History and Historiography. He is the Editorial Secretary of the Italian journal “Quaderni di Scienze Politiche” based in Milan and collaborates with the Italian Navy magazine “Rivista Marittima”. He took part as Faculty Advisor in the Model United Nations simulations in New York, and he is a member of the Board of MUN Italy. Moreover, he participated as a civilian Subject Matter Expert in the crisis management exercises “Eagle Meteor” and “Noble Light” conducted by the NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Italy (NRDC-ITA). He has published books and contributed for Italian and international think tanks, institutes and journals, and co-edited international volumes. His latest book is: *Air power and disarmament. The Italian Royal Air Force and the diplomacy of the “determining weight”, 1929-1932* (in Italian), published in 2023 by the Italian Air Force Publishing House.

**The Italian Royal Air Force and Strategic Bombing
in the International Disarmament Years**

ABSTRACT

Military aviation saw rapid development in terms of technology and strategic thinking since the outbreak of the First World War. The appearance of the “new” weapon was destined to significantly impact the defences and perceptions of security not only of all those great powers involved in the conflict but also of the entire international community.

Diplomacy could only act accordingly, trying to establish a multilateral dialogue to regulate the military and civil use of aviation. It also took into consideration the abolition of aerial bombardment as a military tool. One of the major concerns that emerged in the diplomatic talks concerned the threat that air warfare posed to populations. Considering what happened during the First World War, it was clear that aerial bombardment did not represent a “simple” act of war but implied several humanitarian consequences in relation to the vulnerability of civilians.

In the meantime, in Italy, strategic thinkers such as Giulio Douhet stressed the efficiency of strategic bombing for military, political and economic purposes. Italo Balbo, who was Undersecretary and Minister of Air between 1926 and 1933, was against any form of limitation of aviation since it would have represented a serious obstacle in his attempt to put the newly-formed Italian Royal Air Force on the same level as the national Army and the Navy. In his opinion, banning aerial bombardment would have implied not only the marginalization of Douhet’s war theory, on which the *raison d’être* of the Italian Air Force as an independent armed force was largely based, but also prevented a “poor” nation like Italy from having a “cheap” but effective instrument of deterrence and coercion.

The paper intends to put the development of air power and the Italian Royal Air Force in the diplomatic context of the interwar years, particularly between 1919 and 1933. It aims at examining the problem of strategic bombing when disarmament was at the top of the agenda of the international community, even in relation to the danger to civilian populations and urban space.

Dumitru Preda (Romania)

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CV

Dumitru Preda, PhD (b. June 17, 1951, Bucharest) is an University Professor and Career Diplomat (Ambassador).

Studies: Head of Promotion – Faculty of History, Bucharest (1974).

Grants: France (Defence Ministry), Italy (Foreign Ministry), USA (Fulbright Alumnus, Georgetown University-Washington DC).

Activity: Main Archivist, Senior Scientific Researcher at the Center for Military History and Theory Studies and Research/Institute of Military History and Theory, Bucharest (1974-1997). Since 1997, through the competition (1st place/exam), Diplomat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; he went through all the steps of the diplomatic hierarchy. Head of the Historical Archive and Director of the Directorate of Diplomatic Archives (1997-2002); Editor-coordinator of the National Collection of Diplomatic Documents (1999-2005); Romania's first Observer to the EU of the Diplomatic Archives (1998-2005); representative in the International Committee of Editors of Diplomatic Documents (IEDD, 1998-2005); active member of IEDD (2021-); Deputy Permanent Delegate and Chargé of Affairs a.i. of Romania to UNESCO-Paris (2002-December 2007); Director of the Directorate for Romanians Abroad (DOR, 2008-2009); Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Cuba, Havana (2011-2016); Diploma of merit of the Foreign Ministry for an "exceptional contribution to the diplomatic activity of Romania" (2002); Teacher at university level from 1980, in 2001 he was confirmed as an University Professor (History and Political Sciences); University teaching staff (invited, associate) since 1980 (Military Academy – faculties of Command and Staff, Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest, University of Bucharest, Faculty of History, University of Banatului-Timișoara, Ovidius University-Constanța, etc.); Board Member (elected in 2006, re-elected in 2010, 2015, 2022) and Treasurer of the International Commission on the History of International Relations (2011-2022); Member of the Bibliographical Committee of the International Commission on Military History (elected from 1990-); Co-founder of the Military Archives Committee (1990-91); Participant in international (world) congresses of historical sciences (1980 – Bucharest, 1990 – Madrid, 1995 – Montreal, 2000 – Oslo, 2005 – Sydney, 2010 – Amsterdam,

2015 – Jinan, 2022 – Poznan) and in over 80 colloquiums and scientific conferences in Italy, France, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, ex-Yugoslavia, Serbia, Greece, Turkey, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Bulgaria, RF Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, Israel, Lithuania, Morocco, Japan, South Republic -Africa, Canada and the USA; Vice-President (2008-2019) and Executive President of the Cultural League for the Unity of Romanians Everywhere (Sept. 2019-); Scientific Director of the Titulescu European Foundation (May 2021-); Author, co-author and editor/coordinator of over 65 volumes and 220 studies and scientific articles published in Romania and 10 other countries; collaborations in the press, on central and local Radio and TV; Member of the Scientific Council and co-founder of the review Document (Romanian Military Archives); Member of the Council of the Titulescu European Foundation (2019-); Honorary Member of the "George Barițiu" Institute of History in Cluj-Napoca of the Romanian Academy (2021/22-); Editor-in-chief of "Perspective" review (Titulescu European Foundation, 2021-); Member of the Scientific Council of the "Școala Ardeleană" Publishing House (2021-); Member of the Scientific Council of IRRD 1989 [Institute of the Romanian Revolution of December 1989] (2018-2021; 2023-) etc.

Honours: The "Mihail Kogălniceanu" Prize for History of the Romanian Academy (1994); The "Mihai Viteazul" Grand Prize (1992, 1994, 1996) and the "N. Iorga" Prize (1998) of the "Military History Review"; The "Dimitrie Onciul" Prize (1999), Special Award (2002), "Grigore Gafencu" Prize (2009, 2010), "Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki" (2011), "Constantin Kirițescu" (2017) and "Ion I.C. Brătianu" Awards (2018) and „A.D. Xenopol” Prize (2022) – the Foundation and "Magazin Istoric" review; The "Dragalina" special Prize of the "Regina Maria" Cult of Heroes National Association – ANCERM (2017); The "Opera omnia" special Prize of the Alexandrion Foundation (2018); The ANCERM Grand Prize "Commander Virgil Alexandru DRAGALINA" (2019); Cultural Distinction General Berthelot Prize of the Romanian Academy (2021); Title and Diploma of Honorary Member of the History Institute "George Barițiu" of the Romanian Academy-Cluj-Napoca (2022), etc. Many other scientific, cultural and public distinctions.

**A City under Siege: Bucharest during the Revolution
of 1848 and the Crimean War**

ABSTRACT

1848-1856 are years of hard trials for the inhabitants of the Danube Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire: the revolution of 1848, in the last bastion of movements for renewal and modernization on the European continent, is accompanied by new and hard foreign military occupations (Russian, Ottoman, Austrian) then extended until the end of the Crimean War. Life in the Capital of the Wallachia Bucharest is full of risks and dangers. The author, using varied and relevant sources, Romanian and external, highlights the main moments and features of this period, drawing conclusions and lessons some of which are still useful today.

Edward Marolda (USA)

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CV

Edward J. Marolda served as the Director of Naval History (Acting) and Senior Historian of the Navy at the Naval Historical Center (now Naval History and Heritage Command), Washington, D.C. He graduated from Pennsylvania Military College in 1967 with a BA in History and served as a U.S. Army officer in the Republic of Vietnam during 1969 and 1970. He completed an MA at Georgetown University in 1971 and a Ph.D at George Washington University in 1990. Marolda has taught as an Adjunct Instructor at Georgetown University and George Mason University.

He has authored, coauthored, or edited twenty books, including the following works on the Vietnam War: *Brown Water at 50: A Retrospective on Riverine and Coastal Conflict in Vietnam* (forthcoming 2023); *Admirals Under Fire: The U.S. Navy and the Vietnam War* (2021); *Combat at Close Quarters* (2018); *Ready Seapower: A History of the U.S. Seventh Fleet* (2012); *The Approaching Storm: Conflict in Asia, 1945-1965* (2003); *By Sea, Air, and Land: An Illustrated History of the United States Navy and the War in Southeast Asia* (1994); and *From Military Assistance to Combat, 1959-1965* (1986).

In 2017 the Naval Historical Foundation presented Marolda with the Dudley. W. Knox Naval History Lifetime Achievement award. He has served as a USCMH trustee and since 2011 chair of the commission's Brigadier General James L. Collins Jr. Book Prize in Military History.

**The Impact of Ground, Air, and Naval Operations on Urban
Combat during the 1968 Tet Offensive
of the Vietnam War**

ABSTRACT

Many students of the Vietnam War are familiar with images of heavy fighting by Americans and Vietnamese, both allies and enemies, in the jungles, forests, and rice paddies of the Asian land. Less well known but especially relevant to the urban conflicts of the 21st century in such places as Baghdad,

Fallujah, and Ukraine, were the cataclysmic struggles for the cities of South Vietnam. In country-wide surprise attacks, the fighters of the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF), sometimes called the Viet Cong, and their (North Vietnamese) People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) allies stormed and occupied major districts of Saigon, Hue, and urban centers throughout South Vietnam's Mekong Delta. By the end of 1968, American, South Vietnamese, and other allied troops had recaptured all the major population centers seized by enemy forces earlier that year.

The thesis of this paper is that key to the operational and tactical success of U.S. and allied forces was the innovative, flexible, and coordinated employment of ground, air, and naval formations and resources to oust the enemy from the urban centers. Attack aircraft, mobile artillery, and naval combat ships and craft were speedily deployed to direct their fire on enemy troop concentrations; the transportation by fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, and naval vessels enabled the fast insertion of troops into battle at key times; and the same support units readily resupplied the combat forces with fuel, ammunition, and food. The campaign to retake the occupied urban centers was especially difficult, destructive, and indeed bloody, since enemy forces used the civilian population, in contravention to international law, as defensive shields. Since urban combat has become a common feature of modern warfare, it is essential that we understand how the employment of military force in that difficult environment can be effective.

This paper will be supported by relevant primary materials maintained in the National Archives, the archives of the U.S. armed forces, the official histories of the military services, and the numerous, comprehensive studies produced by U.S. and international scholars of the Vietnam War.

Enrico Magnani (Italy)

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CV

Dr. Enrico Magnani is a retired United Nations officer. He worked for MINURSO (Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara), between 1999 and 2022 and before worked for other international and regional organizations and think tanks 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.

Urban Warfare and Peacekeeping Operations, the Change of Parameters

ABSTRACT

The peacekeeping operations established by the United Nations had the main task of keeping the ceasefire lines stable and separating the warring parties.

This CONOPs (or Concept of Operations) was especially valid for the so-called 'classic peacekeeping' era, which marked international relations between the end of the Second World War and the end of the Cold War, in the 1990s.

This new international landscape has led to a major shift in peacekeeping operations, reflecting the changing nature of conflicts, where the sharp growth of intrastate conflicts and the limitations of interstate clashes.

The growth of civil wars has had, among others, the consequence of involving urban areas in conflict-related instability and has led to the need to stabilize them.

To face this new situation, the United Nations and/or the "coalition of the will" have faced this new challenge and adapted their *modus pensandi* and *operandi*.

In two cases, Mogadishu and Haiti, both classifiable as missions operating in 'failed states', UN and/or international forces (under a mandate from the UN Security Council), had to operate against more or less organized armed formations and/or large ones that contrasted, for various reasons (purely criminal and/or for the acquisition of power), the presence of these forces.

Both the UNOSOM II 'blue helmets' were present in both operations (UNOSOM I is intentionally excluded from the proposal as it is in charge of the mere surveillance of the port perimeter of Mogadishu, in a function similar to what the UNGUs do today [UN Guard Units], also deployed in Mogadishu), UNMIH (UN Mission in Haiti) and MINUSTAH (Mission de Nations Unies pour la Stabilization à Haiti), which forces that had received the mandate of the UN Security Council, UNITAF (Unified Task Force) and MNF (Multi National Force), but both have adopted interesting approaches in their *modus pensandi* et *operandi* to ensure control of areas of responsibility and establish a security framework.

In both scenarios, the international forces also faced the (total or partial) absence of functional and/or legitimate local authorities with whom to interact, which made it even more difficult to protect the civilian populations, victims in the first instance of the climate of widespread violence.

In the case of Somalia in particular, it re-proposed the gap between policy making and military dimension. The resolutions of the Security Council have changed the mandate of the forces operating on the ground, making their activities more difficult, as well unilateral choices by some countries (specifically, the establishment of the US QRF, operating in the area without coordination with the UN), creating the negative phenomena of stability operations known as 'mandate creep' and 'mission creep'.

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CV

Ph.D. on Philosophy of Military History in 2017, currently an officer in the UAE armed forces, a researcher, and an academic historian. An employee with teaching skills and military historical research. I have the skills of throwing in faculties of teaching students from secondary levels to qualified in the of staff courses in the armed forces, I participate in the membership of the military history committee and all the conferences with is set one year in different member countries as a member of the team of military historians worldwide, I am fluent in English and academic Arabic and participate in linguistic correction in Arabic.

Gulf War II (1991 Liberation of Kuwait) and its Impact on the Population and Environment of the Region

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the 1991 Gulf War to liberate Kuwait and its impact on the population, environment, and oil fields.

In the first topic, the paper will talk about the impact of the Gulf War on the exodus of Kuwaitis and residents, and the impact on Kuwaiti citizens stranded abroad. Also will address the impact on the exit of expatriate workers.

The second topic of the paper contains the environmental impact of the explosion of oil fields in the Kuwaiti desert. This has had a negative impact on the world market too resulting from the waste of those world oil exports, which has accelerated the military solution to the liberation of Kuwait.

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

The researcher would draw lessons learned, recommendations and come up with a summary in his paper, which will be positively and usefully reflected at the Istanbul 2023 conference.

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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”, 197th class. After the competition, he attended the Military Academy in Modena as cadet of the 169th class “Orgoglio”. Promoted Carabinieri officer he worked in the territorial, training and central branches of the Corps. He had difference professional experience abroad. Ph.D. in Contemporary History. Ph. D. In Archival Sciences, he published 8 books (3 as editor) and more the 100 essays, articles and contribution in national and international congresses. Currently he is Editor-in-chief of the scientific review mainly in law called “Rassegna dell’Arma dei Carabinieri”, based in Rome and hosted in the Carabinieri Officers College. He deals the podcast “Storia dei Carabinieri”, in Italian, with the aim to help citizens to discover the History of Italian Carabinieri. The Carabinieri General Headquarters endorsed his personal project and now it is available on the main podcast platforms (Spotify, Apple Podcast and so on) and on the Carabinieri website as well. Furthermore, he is responsible of a more complex project on the Carabinieri history as digital and public history tentative.

**The Bloody Christmas of Fiume. When the poet D’Annunzio
Fought against other Italians (24-30 December 1920)**

ABSTRACT

With the end of the Austria-Hungary Monarchy after World War 1, Fiume (Rijeka nowadays in Croatia) became the centre of tensions between the kingdom of Italy and the new kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later kingdom of Yugoslavia). Considering the international stalemate, the allied powers (USA, United Kingdom and France) pushed to establish an independent buffer zone called the Free State of Fiume. At local level, a big dispute erupted between the Italian national council and the Slav national committee. With the dispute, the British and French troops landed in Fiume trying to keep the situation under control. Nevertheless, on 12th September 1919, the Italian poet and Army officer Gabriele D’Annunzio exploited the confusing situation in Fiume starting

an occupation lasting for 15 months. The negotiations between the Italian kingdom and D'Annunzio failed after one year of discussions. On the other hand, with the treaty of Rapallo, signed on 12th November 1920 between the two opponents, the Free State of Fiume was established. From one hand the Allied Powers (UK, USA and France) recognised immediately the new State, on the other hand D'Annunzio refused. He was expelled from Fiume after the confrontation between the Italian regular army, based in principle on Royal Carabinieri mobile battalions and Alpini units who demonstrated the loyalty to the king dying against the Italian rebels under D'Annunzio orders.

The paper presents the general framework and the action led by Royal Carabinieri and Alpini in the so-called "Bloody Christmas" between 24 and 30 December 1920 against the D'Annunzio Legionari.

Fred Borch (USA)

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CV

Prof. 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.

From 1980 until 2005, Mr. Borch was a career military lawyer in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps. 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.

After retiring as a colonel in 2005, Mr. Borch was the Clerk of Court, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina. He resigned from that position in March 2006 to take his current position as a Professor of Legal History and Leadership and Regimental Historian and Archivist. Today, he is the only full-time military legal historian in the U.S. Government.

Mr. Borch 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)*.

The Destruction of Atlanta and Sherman’s “March to the Sea:” The Impact of a U.S. Civil War Military Operation on Urban Space and Population

ABSTRACT

In September 1864, Union General William T. Sherman decided to make the people themselves experience the horrors of war. He marched to Atlanta, a major city in Confederate Georgia, and burned it—destroying everything of military value in this urban area. His actions also forced the city’s population to flee.

Ten weeks later, he launched his famous—or infamous—“March to the Sea.” Taking some 60,000 soldiers and heading towards Savannah, Georgia, Sherman adopted a deliberate policy of destroying all communication and transportation facilities. He and his Union troops also confiscated large quantities of food. As Sherman put it, his military strategy was to “make Georgia howl.”

From Savannah, Sherman and his troops turned north into South Carolina and ultimately into North Carolina. The destruction of urban space and the civilian population in South Carolina far surpassed that wrought on either Georgia or North Carolina.

Sherman’s decision to inflict suffering on the South’s civilian population played a major role in ending the war because of its impact on Southern logistics and morale.

Outline of paper: (1) Introduction; (2) Sherman & his military record prior to 1864 (West Point, Mexican War, Civil War); (3) Sherman’s military strategy from September 1864 through March 1865; (4) Destruction of Atlanta and impact on urban area and civilian population; (5) “March to the Sea” and its impact on civilian infrastructure in Georgia and the Carolinas; (6) legality of Sherman’s attacks on civilian infrastructure and population under law of war in 1864 and Law of Armed Conflict today; (7) Conclusion.

Research methodology: Primary source: Memoirs of Gen. William T. Sherman (1865). Secondary sources: McDonough, William Tecumseh Sherman: In the Service of My Country: A Life (2017); Wheeler, Sherman’s March (1991)

Historiographical contribution: Sherman is probably the most controversial general of the U.S. Civil War. Some see him as the prophet of modern war while others condemn him as a ruthless barbarian for his attacks on civilians. My paper will explore both aspects and show how Sherman's attack on urban spaces and populations fits into the theme of the Istanbul conference.

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CV

Spanish Army Colonel, Infantry, Reserve situation, was born in Zaragoza December 29th 1958. Married in 1983, with two sons. He joined the Army in 1975, being graduated Lieutenant in 1980 as the number one of his Class. The majority of his posts have been related to Special Forces, writing several essays on this matter. Then, he took the General Staff Courses in Spain and US. He also has been assigned to other Light Infantry Units and has been General Staff Course Instructor, Airborne Brigade Chief of Staff. He also was posted in NATO HQ (Intelligence Div) and also in other countries (European Union Military Staff, Military Defence Attaché in Czech Republic and Slovaquia or Liaison Officer in the Spanish Embassy of Beirut, Lebanon). He also has participated in different Peace Operations with UN and NATO (Bosnia-Hercegovina and Lebanon) working in the FC's Office or as DCOS-OPS.

He's US Command and General Staff College Master in Tactics and also Spanish Mellado's Institute Peace, Security and Defence Master. In addition to that he has accredited more than 20 other courses related with Special Ops, civil-military co-ordination and other related to Military History. Fluently in French, English, Italian and Portuguese, he has decorated with 17 medals, national and international. He has been responsible for the vexillology's branch in the Spanish Military History and Culture Institute, for investigation, management and diffusion on his area in the Spanish Army, Spain and other international areas, having participated in several National and International Congress as the former 44th Military History in Jerusalem.

**Zaragoza Doesn't Surrender: Effects of the Zaragoza's
Napoleonic Sieges 1808-1809**

ABSTRACT

The author presents an important national case study as were the Napoleonic Zaragoza's city sieges (1808-1809) soon after the invasion of the Iberian Peninsula in the so-called in Spain "Independence War" (1808-14).

He doesn't go deep into the numerous Armies' heroic and tactical actions but mainly on its effects and consequences on Zaragoza's urban space and its population in the context of the XIXth century's conflict in Europe, some of them still nowadays worthy to be taken into account.

After briefly mention some previous cases in the same war then, he carefully goes into Zaragoza's specific characteristics and the different phases of the two sieges combining civilian and military sources of that time.

Sieges have been historically one of the most common and terrible cases in urban wars, multipliers of war effects which change tactics but also social and ethical uses or customs of the population.

This episode was considered one of the most representative events in this war and the population's Spanish courage, showing that after a long Napoleonic campaign military conquests not always give the political victory.

Sieges were a typical feature of the Spanish Independence War, but what was special was the determination of the civilian population, directly participating in the combats transforming their normal lives.

Today, around the 53% of the population live in cities, so war in the future will not happen in open countries' areas which will oblige nations to adapt security and defense policies to protect the population avoiding becoming the targets.

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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. Since 2008, he has been a member of the Italian delegation to the CIHM congress.

Cities for the War, the Cantonment System in British India and its Impact on the Raj's Domestic and External Security

ABSTRACT

The 'Great Mutiny' in 1857-58 affected the development of British India's military establishment in several ways. The disbandment of the East India Company's armies and their replacement with a new military instrument (albeit still divided into the three formally independent 'Presidential armies' of Bombay, Madras and Bengal) heavily impacted its strength, ethnic balance, technical equipment, and the ratio between European and non-European troops. Uniforms, equipment, and organization changed to reflect the new identity. In the same way, the units' geographic distribution reflected the changing security needs of a country whose northern territories were gaining increasing importance for the internal and external security of the British Raj.

Within this process, the establishment of military cantonments played a key role. Cantonments were not new, being first established in the mid-18th century. In the early stages of the Mutiny, their large troops' concentration made them one cornerstone of the rebellion. However, in the post-Mutiny, their function evolved. Separating native troops from the civilian population emerged as their primary 'domestic' function, also promoted by new recruitment strategies and units' ethnic composition. On the 'external' side, cantonments should have been

the pillars of the defensive network commanding the country's turbulent north-western frontier and the springboard to project the Raj's military potential towards Afghanistan and the other transborder ramparts.

The cantonment system developed all over the second half of the 19th century. In the late 1900s, the Kitchener reform (1903-1908) emphasized this approach, tightly linking the new (unitary) Army of India's divisional structure to the cantonments' territorial distribution. The system performed well in the test of the Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919) and survived almost unscathed to the end of British rule, leaving a lasting imprint, especially on the distribution of today's Pakistan military structures. However, although the cantonments' physical distribution highlighted a strong 'external' orientation, the domestic function always prevailed, according to the key role that 'public order' functions had among the tasks of the British Indian military establishment.

Gil Barndollar (USA)

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CV

EDUCATION

PhD (Professor Mark Nicholls), History, Cambridge University, United Kingdom (2010)

MPhil Historical Studies, Cambridge University, United Kingdom (2010)

BA Cum Laude, History, Bowdoin College, ME (2004)

Certificate Light Armored Reconnaissance Leaders Course, Advanced Infantry Training Battalion (West), Camp Pendleton, CA (2010)

Certificate Infantry Officer Course, Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA (2010)

Certificate Basic Officer Course, Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA (2010)

Certificate Officer Candidates School, Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA (2009)

PUBLICATIONS

“Enhanced Company Commanders,” US Naval Institute Proceedings, March 2018 (Forthcoming)

“Putting the First Team on the Field: Irregular Warfare and Marine Combat Advisors,” Marine Corps Gazette, October 2017

“The Precision Engagement Gap,” The Journal of Military Operations, Winter 2016

“A Combat Arms Regimental System,” Marine Corps Gazette, February 2016

“Stemming the Tide: Officers and Leadership in the British Expeditionary Force 1914,” (Review), Michigan War Studies Review, February 2015

PRIZES AND AWARDS

John E. Jessup, Jr. Travel Grant (US Commission on Military History) 2017

Keasbey Scholar 2004

American Alternative Foundation Undergraduate Journalism Scholarship 2003

James and Sarah Bowdoin Book Award Winner (4.0 GPA) 2002

Ralph Waldo Emerson Prize (National History Club) 1999

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Counterinsurgency and foreign internal defense
British small wars and imperial policing, 1898 – present
Combat advising
Mountain warfare
US military personnel policy

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

United States Marine Corps:
Captain US/Afghanistan/Republic of Georgia/Persian Gulf
Operations Officer/Platoon Commander, Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team
(FAST) Company Jul 2014 - Dec 2016
Assistant Operations Officer, 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion Feb
2014 - Jul 2014
Infantry Company Mentor Team Leader, Georgian Liaison Team 10 Jan 2013 -
Feb 2014
Light Armored Reconnaissance Platoon Commander/Company Executive
Officer Nov 2010 - Jan 2013

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Defense Policy Intern 2004 American Enterprise Institute, Washington, DC
Research Assistant 2003 Government Department, Bowdoin College,
Brunswick, ME

MILITARY AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal (with Combat Distinguishing
Device and Gold Star in lieu of Second Award)
Combat Action Ribbon
National Defense Service Medal
Afghanistan Campaign Medal (One Bronze Service Star)
Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal
Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
Sea Service Deployment Ribbon (Three Bronze Service Stars)
NATO ISAF Medal
Order of General Mazniashvili (Republic of Georgia)

**“Bluffing On a Couple of Twos?:” Armored Cars
in the Jaffa Riots, 1921**

ABSTRACT

Fighting in cities is nearly as old as fighting itself, but motorized armor was a new technology a century ago. In the wake of World War I, Great Britain sought to keep its enlarged but fractious empire together, often by using various levels of force. Armored cars, despite their clear vulnerabilities, quickly became a key tool of imperial policing at a moment of crisis for the British Empire.

In Palestine, taken from Turkey and made a League of Nations mandate after the war, Britain confronted a new conflict with old roots: communal violence between Jews and Arabs. Lord Ironside, a future Chief of the Imperial General Staff, undoubtedly spoke for the British Army as a whole when he said that ‘for a soldier there is no more distasteful duty than that of aiding the Civil Power’. Trying to maintain order in a heavily urbanized Palestine with minimal forces (and minimal force), British officers quickly found that the armored car was an ideal crisis response tool. Racing to the scene of a riot or other disturbance, a section of just four cars usually had an instant and profound “moral effect,” intimidating violent crowds into dispersing. Using their machine guns as a last resort, the cars, in concert with infantry, often succeeded in restoring order without using lethal force.

The Jaffa Riots of 1921 were an early test of the efficacy of armored cars for imperial policing and crowd control. When a street fight between two Jewish factions spilled into an Arab neighborhood on a balmy spring Sunday in seaside Jaffa, British troops were quickly dispatched to the scene. Though the crewmen were dressed in cricket clothes and running shorts, a section of Rolls Royce armored cars raced from Jerusalem to Jaffa. They swiftly quelled the worst of the rioting, validating the continued use of armored cars in Palestine until the Mandate’s end in 1948.

Drawing primarily on papers from Britain’s Tank Museum and a series of interviews with cavalry and Royal Tank Corps veterans conducted by the Imperial War Museum in the 1970’s, this paper seeks to assess the viability of a new technology for an old tactical challenge. Though there have been several published studies of Britain’s militarized post-1918 imperial policing, the role of

armored cars in this global campaign has not received sustained attention from military historians.

In their service journals and among themselves, interwar soldiers of Britain's embryonic armored arm were confronting an incomplete peace, especially in the Middle East. In the cities of Mandate Palestine, a new technology was integrated into a well-developed doctrine of imperial policing, with exceptional results. With its theme of "War and the City: The Effects of Armed Conflict on Urban Space and Population," the XLVIII International Congress on Military History is an ideal home for this paper.

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CV

Heiner Bröckermann, Lieutenant Colonel, PhD, MA, Branch Head and Deputy Head of Education Department at the Center for Military History and Social Sciences of the Bundeswehr (ZMSBw) in Potsdam, Germany. He is lecturer at the University of Potsdam, Chair of War Studies, and elected member of the German branch of the International Commission of Military History (ICMH). 1986 joined the Bundeswehr, 1990-94 studied History, Social Sciences and Protestant Social Ethics in Hamburg and Münster, 1994-2000 Signal Corps officer, company commander, overseas assignments, 2000-03 lecturer of Military History at the Army Officers' School, Dresden, 2003-11 research assistant at the Military History Research Office (MGFA) in Potsdam, 2011-16 Deputy Commander and teaching assignment at the Army NCO School in Münster, 2011-16 lecturer at the University of Münster, Faculty of History and Philosophy, 2019-21 studied part-time museum management at the Freie Universität Berlin, since 2016 leadership, museum consultancy and research assignments at the Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences (ZMSBw) in Potsdam.

**Urban Warfare in a Village. Theory, Course and Legacy
of the Battle of Bazeilles 1870**

ABSTRACT

The German field manual “Truppenführung” (Force Command) has its doctrinal origins in the Prussian Army of the late 19th century. In modern war a loss of an overall control forced military leaders like Helmuth von Moltke the Elder to develop principles for leading large armies in the field. Military practice and Field Manuals became the basis for a common understanding of operational/tactical command in the German land forces across all command levels. Although there have always been combat actions over localities, the theme of warfare in urban spaces was gradually incorporated into this field-manual-knowledge at the end of the 19th century. Under this influence the Battle of Bazeilles, as part of the Battle of Sedan in the Franco-German War 1870/71,

was soon evaluated in Germany as one of the first modern examples of urban warfare. Today the newest German “Truppenführung” describes Urban Warfare more or less as a mixture of everything in a nutshell. Leaders and troops operate within a short period of time or even in parallel with different and changing intensities, if necessary also in different types of operations. The behaviour of the population is mostly unpredictable and so rapid changes in the situation increase complexity and dynamics. Leading with mission command and freedom in carrying out the mission are particularly characteristic of operations in urban areas. The lowest tactical units are often bearers of the battle within this framework of urban operations. With a view to old and new theory the lecture reconstructs the contemporary evaluation of the battle and deconstructs parts of the legacy associated with Bazeilles to this day.

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CV

Date of birth: 17 November 1970

Education: 1991-1996 - Faculty of History, University of Bucharest - Bachelor of History; 1999 - Postgraduate course in archival management organized by the University of Bucharest - archival manager; 2002 - 2011 - PhD studies at the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest; 2011 - PhD in History, Faculty of History, University of Bucharest

Experience: 1996 - present: expert archivist Central Archival Repository "General Grigore Costandache" of the Romanian National Military Archives.

Research project: history of victims and marginalized people in world wars, prisoners of the First World War in the context of the collapse of multi-ethnic empires and the affirmation of nation-states, theme addressed in conferences and congresses I attended, for which I published studies and articles, edited volumes of documents.

**Thwarting Anarchy and Bolshevism in Moldovan Cities
as a Hypostasis of the National Revolution in
Romania 1917-1919**

ABSTRACT

With the dramas of the soldiers in the trenches and the suffering experienced by the population on the "home front", the Great War would unleash a huge revolutionary wave, whose power to change would be given by the confrontation between the national revolution and the social revolution, radicalised in the Bolshevik revolution. Powered by the conflicting dynamics between the national revolution and the Bolshevik revolution, the revolutionary torrent irreversibly changed the geo-political configuration of Europe. From the point of view of our subject, it determined the destiny and wrote the history of the peoples of the central and south-eastern parts of the continent. In Romania, the national elite had to find solutions in order for the country to survive the assault unleashed by the Bolshevik revolutionaries on Romanian society, the foundation of the national revolution. Starting in the spring of 1917, the Romanian government annihilated one by one the increasingly numerous and

Bolshevik radicalized revolutionary challenges, but the greatest danger to the social order was the anarchism of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers brought from the Russian Empire to fight on the Romanian front in Moldova. In the present communication, the author presents several cases when the Russian military, anarchized and Bolshevized, endangered stability of the Romanian front and the lives of the population behind the front, especially in the cities. As an example, the author gives a detailed account of the military confrontation in Galati from January 1918. At the end of the Great War in Romania, the national revolution won out against the Bolshevik revolution because the desire for social justice and political freedom was lived in symbiosis with the realization of the national project.

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. Graduated from the National School of Engineering of the University of Brazil, Class of 1968. Electronic engineer with specialization in economic engineering; teacher, translator, journalist. Author of books, articles and works on Military History. Worked for 36 years (1975-2011) at the National Bank for Economic and Social Development BNDES, accumulating as a part-time professor at the UFF and UFRJ engineering schools. Currently Vice-President of the House of FEB - Brazilian Expeditionary Force and Chairman of the Board of Alumni - Association of Former Students of the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro- A3P. Professor at the Engineering Schools at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro 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, Member Emeritus and Dean 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.

Decorations

Defence, Naval, Military and Air Force Orders of Merit. Medals for Victory, Peacemaker, Admiral Tamandaré, Brazilian Army and Tribute to Brazilian Expeditionary Force. Medal of the "Federazione Italiana Dei Combattenti Alleati", for helping to preserve the history and memory of World War II. Honorary Member of the Association Française des Ancien Combattants. Graduated from the Reserve Officers Training Course (CPOR/RJ) – Artillery - 1965, with an internship at Forte Copacabana and 3rd. Coast Artillery Group

Published books and many articles on Military History

BLAJBERG, I.; Soldados que vinieron de lejos - Los 42 Heroes Brasileños Juidos de la 2a. Guerra Mundial. 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 of the Brazilian Army, Brasilia, 2016. Duration: 70 min

Remembering the Urban Battle of Montese 80 Years after the Creation of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force - 1943-2023

ABSTRACT

This work describes the Battle of Montese in Italy, during World War II, a classic example of the pronounced adverse effects of armed conflicts on urban spaces and their populations. Indeed, this violent battle between Brazilian and German troops, fought in a residential area, caused extensive damage to both buildings and urban infrastructure and to the civilian population. In addition to the battle, we remember the 80th anniversary of the creation of the FEB –

Brazilian Expeditionary Force in August 1943, determining Brazil's participation in the 2nd. World War, the “turning point” of a peaceful and still rural country, attacked by a powerful military power. In August 1942, Brazil suffered a submarine blitz off its coast, in retaliation for the export of food and strategic raw materials from Brazil to the US and England, and for the breakup of relations with Germany. In just 4 days, 6 ships were torpedoed, 600 passengers and crew disappearing at sea. In the face of popular outcry, the Government declares a state of war with Germany and Italy. On January 28, 1943 in Natal, Presidents Vargas and Roosevelt agreed on the formation of a force to fight alongside the Allies, the FEB - Brazilian Expeditionary Force, with 25 thousand soldiers. Montese, together with Monte Castello and the surrender of the German 148th Infantry Division form the so-called “Trinity of Glory” of the FEB. From April 14 to 17, 1945, the bloody Battle of Montese took place, as part of the Final Allied Offensive in the Italian Campaign. On one side was the 1st Brazilian Expeditionary Infantry Division (1st DIE), reinforced by the 1st American Armored Division; and on the other, elements of the 14th Army of Army Group C of the Wehrmacht. It was a region of difficult access, hampered by the German fortifications in the region, especially the Gothic Line. The artillery of the two forces in combat played a leading role, with more than 5,000 grenades of different calibers being fired by the opposing forces, which caused enormous destruction in the city. The battle ended on April 16, 1945, with sniper clearing work continuing on the outskirts of the city until the next day. The three days of combat determined the almost total plundering of the city of Montese, having destroyed about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the 1,200 existing homes. Nearly 200 Italian civilians lost their lives in the fighting. Brazilian troops had 34 dead and another 400 among wounded in combat, POWs and missing soldiers. On the German side there were 500 casualties among dead and POWs. The conquest of Montese marked the beginning of the Spring Offensive, contributing strongly to the complete dismantling of the German defense lines by the Fifth American Army, to which the FEB was subordinate, and consequently in the rest of Italy. In homage to FEB, the Comuna di Montese baptized a square with the name "Piazza Brasile". Until today, the date of Montese's liberation is celebrated in the month of April, with school children singing the Song of the Expeditionary of Brazil in Portuguese. The taking of Montese was a great achievement for Brazilian arms, deserving praise from the American Command to the 1st Brazilian Expeditionary Infantry Division.

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CV

Jonas Neugebauer, M.A. Jonas Neugebauer is a PhD candidate at the Potsdam University's chair of War Studies. In his doctoral thesis he focuses on the military, societal, and political implications of urban military operations in particularly in Western democratic nations like the United States and Great Britain. Jonas furthermore has specialized in research on various aspects of armed conflict, ranging from civilian casualties and collateral damage to the role of airpower in military operations.

**The Dilemma of Humanized Urban Warfare - The Military,
Political, and Societal Implications of Urban Operations**

ABSTRACT

In recent history, Western states like the United States and Great Britain have made rather negative experiences in connection with urban military operations. During the Vietnam War, for example, the battles for the cities of Hue and Saigon in the course of the 1968 Tet-Offensive produced considerable levels of military casualties as well as wide-ranging urban destruction, thereby further fuelling already existing anti-war sentiments in the USA and permanently changing the course of the war to the United State's disadvantage. Even though taking place under entirely different circumstances, the British Army's deployment to Northern Ireland, which initially in particular focused on the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, turned out to be a similarly negative experience for Great Britain and its army as the American venture in Southeast Asia had been for the United States and its armed forces. Even though the British Government in contrast to the administration in Washington D.C. was ultimately not forced to prematurely end its involvement in Northern Ireland due to public and political backlash, the political and military authorities with regard to Operation "Banner" had to severely limit themselves in their activities and capabilities in order to prevent such an outcome. These self-constraints, in turn, effectively prevented the British Army from achieving any military successes and thus contributed substantially to turning the operation that had been envisaged to end after a few

months, into a 40-year struggle. Over the following decades, the list of western urban military operations turning into strategic debacles grew. In the early 1990s, the United States in cooperation with the United Nations, once again experienced the challenges and troubles of urban operations during its engagement in Somalia. What started as humanitarian relief mission to aid the Somalian population that suffered from famine and civil war, quickly turned into a violent confrontation with local warlords and militias that especially occurred in the narrow streets and crowded places of the country's capital of Mogadishu. Facing tactical difficulties similar to those the British Army had experienced in Northern Ireland, and strategic impediments resembling the public and political pressures the United States had undergone in the context of the Vietnam War, the US troops operating in Mogadishu were practically doomed to fail, and after the infamous "Battle of Mogadishu" on 3 October 1993, the US Government once again found itself pressured to hastily abort a military mission due to public outrage. Eventually, this trend of unsuccessful and failing western urban military operations continued into the 21st century, as can be highlighted with a view to the two battles of Fallujah, Iraq, which the United States fought in the year 2004. Especially the first of the two battles serves as example for the aforementioned tendencies, as the marine forces that entered the city in spring 2004 soon were forced to terminate their attack and leave without fulfilling their mission, due to local public and political pressure that had caused the US authorities to order a withdrawal from Fallujah. A subsequent deterioration of the security situation in the city and the surrounding provinces ultimately made it necessary for US troops to once again attempt a pacification of Fallujah in November of the same year. During this second battle, however, the Marines faced even more determined resistance and insurgents in even larger numbers, as their enemies had been able to mobilize significant reinforcements in the period between the two confrontations. In the end, the US troops were able to secure Fallujah, though not without suffering considerable casualties and causing wide-ranging destruction to the city.?

The fact that western experiences in urban military operations since the Second World War were largely characterized by serious difficulties and apparently insurmountable challenges, regularly causing such undertakings to falter and to fail, has brought me to explore the causes for this development. While many scholars and academics have traced the courses and outcomes of the abovementioned cases exclusively to the tactical particularities of the respective

urban environment or to the individual circumstances that surrounded each operation, my research project tries to establish a more comprehensive explanation for the difficulties western states and their armed forces evidently face when operating in an urban environment. In doing so, my thesis not only focuses on a tactical analysis, but combines tactical considerations with observations relating to political and societal developments in the countries that conducted the operations. A key element in this context is the so-called “humanization of war”, which basically describes a tendency in western societies and politics to reject the human costs of war and thus to expect that war is waged in a bloodless manner, without casualties and civilian casualties being suffered, or any other harm being caused to humans in the course of a conflict. According to existing research, this trend first occurred in the context of the Vietnam War and since then has had an increasing impact on western military operations. Based on this particular aspect, the aim of my thesis is to demonstrate how a combination of this humanization trend in western states with the tactical features of any urban military operation have created a dilemma for western armed forces, hindering them to effectively conduct and successfully complete military operations in an urban environment. Since the end of the Second World War, such is my argument, western armed forces have increasingly found themselves obliged to wage war without in the course suffering casualties, harming civilians or causing destruction, making it basically impossible for them to effectively operate in a setting that by nature is associated with high risks of suffering military casualties, causing civilian casualties and effecting wide-range destruction, such as the urban environment. Accordingly, the explanation for the negative experiences western states and armed forces have made in urban operations in the recent past can be found by examining the military as well as the political and societal implications of these engagements, a task undertaken by my doctoral thesis. Based on broad archival research, my study examines the four case studies described above and analyses how tactical, societal and political influences have shaped the course of events in each of the four examples. Ultimately my dissertation highlights how the western actors in each of the analysed cases were exposed to very similar dynamics and faced very comparable issues despite a great variation in the character and underlying circumstances of the different operations.

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CV

Dr. Jordan Baev is a graduate of Sofia University with MA in History and BA in Philosophy. He received his PhD in Foreign Policy at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in 1982. In 1993/1994 he finished senior course on National and International Security under EU PHARE Program, while in 2000 finished a PfP senior course on International Humanitarian Law and Conflict Management at Royal Defence College of Sweden. He had several research fellowships at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, US Institute of Peace and National Defense University in Washington DC, the Nobel Institute in Oslo, etc.

In 1996 Dr. Baev was elected Associate Professor in Security Studies, and in 2013 – Full Professor in International History at Rakovski National Defense College. Currently he is a visiting professor at Sofia University. Jordan Baev served as Scientific Secretary of Bulgarian Institute of Military History (1995-1998) and Secretary General of Bulgarian Commission of Military History (1996-2005). He was director of the academic program of the 38th (Sofia), 40th (Varna), 42th (Plovdiv), and 45th (Sofia) ICMH congresses. In 2015 he was elected as a member of the Bibliographic Committee of International Commission of Military History. Prof. Baev has written more than 350 publications, published in fourteen languages in 25 countries in Europe, Asia, Middle East, North and South America, among them twelve monographs and eleven documentary volumes, on diplomatic, military and intelligence history, international terrorism, peacekeeping and civil-military relations.

**The Effectiveness of Bulgarian Air Defense and Civil Mobilization
during the Allied Bombardments on Sofia
(November 1943-May 1944)**

ABSTRACT

The paper discusses critically the legal procedures and practical measures, undertaken by the Bulgarian state, military, and municipal authorities for protection of the capital Sofia and its civilian population against the Allied

bombardments during the UK-US “Point Black” air operation in Europe. The intensive bombardments on Sofia started in November 1943 and continued until May 1944. The paper is based on several revealed documents from the Bulgarian state, military, and regional archival records.

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CV

Prof. Jörg Echternkamp, Research Director at the Center for Military History and Social Sciences of the Bundeswehr, Potsdam (ZMSBw); Adjunct professor of modern history at Martin Luther University, Halle- Wittenberg since 2016. PhD University of Bielefeld 1996, Habilitation Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg 2012; co-editor of Germany's journal of military history (*Militärgeschichtliche Zeitschrift*); coordinator of the German Studies Association's interdisciplinary network "War and Violence" 2012-17. He held the chair Alfred Grosser at the Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po), Paris, in 2012/13, was visiting professor at the University of Calgary/Canada 2004; visiting fellow at the Université Paris 1 (Panthéon- Sorbonne), the University College London, the German Historical Institutes in Paris and London, as well as the Hebrew University Jerusalem in May 2019. He was awarded the Geisteswissenschaften International translation grant for his Habilitation in 2017 and was committee member of the DAAD/GSA Book Prize for the Best Book in History or Social Sciences published in 2020. Echternkamp is editor (with Adam Seipp) of the book series "DeGruyter Studies in Military History".

Research fields: military history of the 19th to 21st centuries, history of Nazism and the Second World War, history of memory in Europe. – Publications include: (ed.), *Beyond National Borders: Reimagining European Military History, 19th-21st Century*, Berlin/Bosten 2024 (in print); *Deutsche Militärgeschichte in Europa 1945-1990* (2022, co-ed.); *Militär und Gesellschaft in Ost- und Westdeutschland 1970-1990 [Soldiers and Society in East and West Germany, 1970-90]* (2021); *Postwar Soldiers. Historical Controversies and West German Democratization, 1945-1955* (2020); *Views of Violence. Representing the Second World War in German and European Museums and Memorials* (2019, co-ed.); *German Wartime Society 1939-1945, 2 vols.* (2008-14, ed.); *Experience and Memory. The Second World War in Europe* (2010/2013, co-ed.); *Gefallenengedenken im globalen Vergleich [The commemoration of war dead in international comparison]* (2012, co-ed.).

Beyond National Borders: Reimagining European Military History, 19th-21st Century

ABSTRACT

The establishment of multilateral units is part of a fundamental shift by NATO and the armed forces of numerous European states in the direction of a new military multinationalism. This development has far-reaching consequences for the self-image of soldiers of the various states, as well as for how they interact with one another. Soldiers are caught in a tension between old and new roles, between national interest and humanitarian goals, which are (or are supposed to be) valid worldwide. Additionally, their ability to understand the self-image and military culture of others has long been an essential part of their professionalism. Knowledge of a shared, if not common, past is vital here. The establishment of a European security system consequently requires a fundamental reconsideration of historical education as well as of the politics of military history, both of which continue to be shaped largely by national histories.

The ICMH has been predestined to make an innovative contribution to this crucial academic project. Its president Massimo de Leonardis as well as leading representatives of several national committees – from Germany to the Netherlands to Roumania – have joined other internationally renowned scholars from e.g. Austria, France, Italy, Poland, the UK, as well as the USA in an effort to write military history “beyond national borders”. Their articles cover a wide range of topics that reflect the conceptual approach I had suggested. The Istanbul conference will present the perfect opportunity to present for the first time the interdisciplinary concept and discuss its focus on transnational relations, international alliances, and national images. Rather than trying to tell the European military history the project focusses on topics that illustrate interdependence, interaction, and mutual perceptions from the Napoleonic Wars to the Russian and the Spanish civil wars to current military conflicts and unconventional warfare. It takes a closer look at the logic of the Cold War, the role of International Law, European peace movements, the French Foreign Legion, war veterans, and military-political alliances. It also explores the effects of armed conflicts on civilians and urban landscapes, the experience of violence, the shadows of memories, as well as the role of propaganda. The outcome of this truly international project – an English version is due to appear later this year – could serve as a new keystone of education in European military history.

José Ramón Vallespín Gómez (Spain)

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CV

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.

Havana, a Port City Shaped by War

ABSTRACT

Havana, in Cuba, is a good example of a city affected by war. It was founded at the onset of the Spanish dominions in America and remained Spanish until 1898, and from the very beginning was under threat from different enemies. Its development was influenced by this threats and by the fact that, being the focal point of intercontinental, maritime commerce, it became the “Pearl of the Caribbean” for Spain, and therefore it had to be protected before most other cities. Fortifications were raised, increased and modified to protect the city and its first class harbor, and an arsenal, the best in the American continent, was established. Its population had to adapt to this naval and military presence, and participated in the defense of it when required.

José Romero Serrano (Spain)

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CV

José Romero Serrano, Infantry Colonel, Spanish Army (Staff Graduate) Col Romero was born in Barcelona, in 1959. He joined the Army (Military Academy) in 1976 as a cadet. As a junior officer, he served in the Mountain Troops Battalions along the Pyrennees. As a Major (1995) he was posted at the Escuela de Estado Mayor (Staff College) in Madrid, as Instructor in “Strategy and Military History” In 2001, once promoted to Lt Colonel, he was appointed to the UK as Spanish Liaison Officer at Directorate General of Development & Doctrine (DGD&D) and Land Command HQ in Upavon (Wiltshire) In 2004, he was posted at the NATO Component Command Land HQ Retamares (Madrid) as Political Advisor to the Commander. In 2009 was promoted to Colonel and appointed as C.O. Light Infantry Regiment “Canarias” n.º50, Las Palmas de Gran In 2011 was posted as Executive Officer (XO) to the Commander Allied Force Command Madrid HQ. In 2013 was posted as Senior Staff Officer to the IMS/NATO HQ in Brussels, working at the “Strategic Annalysis Capabilities” Cell. In 2016, Col Romero was posted at the Instituto de Historia y Cultura Militar (Madrid) Madrid), Army History Military Institute; his current position. He has carried out Operational Tours in the Balkans (1989) Col Romero is Master in “Peace, Security and Defence” at the Open University and has participated within el Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos (1996 2001) in different studies and publications. He wrote “Enciclopedia del Arte de la Guerra” (Ed Plan eta, Barcelona, 2001) under the direction of Martínez Teixidó. He has written “Evolution of the Spanish Army” (Ed Dykinson, 2018), “Las Jornadas del Coronel” (Universo de Letras, Sevilla, 2018), “Guadalajara y sus Campos de Batalla” (Diputación de Guadalaj ara, 2018) and “Grandes Tratadistas de Interés Militar” (Ed Ministerio de Defensa, 2019).

**The Defence of Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Capital and Port
in World War II**

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the military defense of the island of Gran Canaria, in the context of the defense of the Canary Islands during the Second World War, when as a result of the defeat of France in June 1940 and the declaration of non-belligerency by General Franco's regime, it was thought that Spain's entry into the war was imminent alongside Germany and Italy. For this reason, the United Kingdom thought that the loss of Gibraltar was inevitable and designed a military operation over the port of La Luz in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria to capture it and use it as an alternative harbour for the Atlantic routes.

Spain prepared the islands for defense and particularly Gran Canaria and its capital and port, Las Palmas. Spain armed and defended not only the main island (as said, Gran Canaria) but the seven islands in all. The critical moment came in 1943, when the Allies, with the U.S at the lead, landed in Morocco and Algeria (Torch). The Allied landing operation in the Canaries, codenamed Pilgrim and Tonic, eventually did not take place.

Kristian Lindhardt (Denmark)

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CV

Lindhardt was born in Nibe, the Kingdom of Denmark in 14 July 1975. Education: 2018- 2020 Master's Degree, Military Studies - Royal Danish Defence College. 2001-2004 Commissioned Army Officer - Royal Danish Military Academy. 1996-1999 Masters Certificate, Navigator - Svendborg International Maritime Centre. Career: 2019-present Lecturer of Military History - Royal Danish Defence College. 2017-2019 Company commander - Royal Danish Military Academy. 2017-2018 Human Resources Consultant - LMB Consult. 2016-2017 Consultant - Compass Human Resources Group. 2010-2016 Company Commander and Office Manager - Royal Guard Hussars Regiment and Office of Veterans Affairs. 2004-2009 Troop and platoon Commander - Jutland Dragoons Regiment. 1999-2001 Navigation Officer - Royal Danish Navy. International Missions: 2006 International Security Assistance Force, Afghanistan. 2008 International Security Assistance Force, Afghanistan. 2012 International Security Assistance Force, Afghanistan.

War and the City – What can be learned?

ABSTRACT

Fighting in build-up areas is a mainstay for future armed conflict. From the Second World War and until today towns and cities have often been chosen by inferior opponents as a place where they could equal the odds against seemingly superior forces. In Hue in 1968, Beirut in 1982 and on numerous occasions in Iraq since 2003 regular armed forces were dragged into fighting in cities, often against their own wishes. As does it in the ongoing war in Ukraine where the two parties have been involved in prolonged fighting in build-up areas.

Military geography dictates the need to take and hold urban centres even if most armed forces are weary of entering cities. Roads, harbours, bridges, railroad tracks, communications centres, etc. more often than not find themselves within city boundaries and are of great importance for the warring parties. More

and more people live in cities, which in itself makes it necessary to enter them at some point.

The experiences from Fallujah in 2004 and Mosul in 2016-17 are two representative examples of the challenges an attacking part in fighting in build-up areas faces when it wants to defeat an opponent who has had time and resources to prepare its defences. Both the offensive and the defensive part took different approaches to urban fighting in the two cases. They both ended in victory for the regular armed forces but their approach to the fighting and the time it took them to complete the task were very different. The irregular forces in one case, Fallujah, allowed most of the civilians to flee. In the other, Mosul, they took advantage of the large number of civilians left in the city and put them to use in their defence. These differences make it possible for us to draw lessons regarding the military approach to fighting in build-up areas.

The two cases will be used to make a comparative analysis and present some lessons for regular armed forces who find themselves dragged into the modern urban battlefield. Simply put, what worked in each case and what did not.

Lar Joye (Ireland)

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CV

Lar Joye is Port Heritage Director at Dublin Port since 2017. Previously he curated the award-winning *Soldiers & Chiefs the Irish soldier at home and abroad from 1550* exhibition at National Museum of Ireland, described as a museum with a museum. He played a key role in the Decade of Commemorations 2012-2017 involved in a variety of projects including the 1913 Lockout: Impact & Aftermath and Banners Unfurled exhibitions and the WWI exhibitions *Recovered Voices 1914-1916 & War in the Mud*, the *Irish Soldier on the Western Front, 1917*. He represented the National Museum on the Irish Battlefield commission and on the Moore Street and GPO projects. In 2016 he was historical adviser for An Posts 2016 commemorative stamp series. More recently he has partnered with the theatre company Anu productions on the plays *Pals- the Irish at Gallipoli*, *Sunder* and *These Rooms*. He is a graduate of University College Dublin, Leicester University and the Getty Leadership Institute and is currently chairman of the Irish National Committee of the Blue Shield and a member of the Board of Directors of the Irish Museums Association and the Military Heritage of Ireland Trust.

The destruction of Dublin from 1916-22

ABSTRACT

In my paper and lecture and I look at 2 themes of this years conference, battles in residential areas and their effects on the City during modern industrial period and Civil Wars, Revolution and Urban Warfare. From 1912 to 1922 Ireland experienced a World War, an insurrection, a war of independence and finally a Civil War. Dublin the capital city of Ireland took the brunt of these wars: during the 1916 Rising the British Army destroyed the city centre with artillery, in the War of Independence the Irish Republican Army burnt down historical buildings and finally the Irish Civil War started with the destruction of the Law Courts and Public Record Office as the newly created Free State Army attacked the anti-treaty forces there. My talk will look at the City that was destroyed from 1916 to 1922, the impact it had on Irish History and discuss the recent discovery of the artillery guns that started the Irish Civil War.

Lasse Laaksonen (Finland)

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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. He was one of the experts in the TV documentary series *Untold Arctic Wars* (2022), which has been shown in dozens of countries. In 2007, Laaksonen was selected to attend the Summer Seminar course in Military History at the world-renowned West Point U.S. Military Academy.

The 1944 Vyborg Drama

ABSTRACT

In the military history of independent Finland, the city of Vyborg has played a particularly significant role as a theatre of urban combat. Battles were fought for supremacy over the city, first in the Civil War, and later in the Second World War during both the Winter War and the Continuation War. For the Finns,

the significance of holding the city has been particularly great in spiritual terms. Respectively, for the Russians, the capture of Vyborg was important for propaganda purposes.

The Finns had lost the Karelian Isthmus in accordance with the terms of the 1940 Moscow Peace Treaty, which ended the Winter War. At the same time, Vyborg had to be ceded, even though the Red Army had been unable to capture it during the war. When the Continuation War began, the Finns quickly occupied Vyborg and the Karelian Isthmus.

When the Russians launched a major offensive on the Karelian Isthmus in June 1944, the front was quickly reduced to the vicinity of Vyborg. The Finnish defensive arrangements were in disarray. The brigade responsible for defending the city had only just arrived; there was a shortage of anti-tank weapons and ammunition; communications were poor, and the situational picture was unclear.

The Russians attacked Vyborg on 20 June 1944. The Finnish defences soon crumbled as one battalion abandoned its position without justification. Other units quickly followed suit. The Russians reached the centre of the city by the afternoon. The Finns exited Vyborg at dusk, only to find that setting up defensive positions on the coast on the mainland side was also problematic. However, the Russians were unable to continue their offensive beyond Vyborg.

Marshal Mannerheim, commander-in-chief of the Finnish army, considered the abandonment of Vyborg a 'scandal'. He had given an absolute order to hold the city. The credibility of the military high command suffered a blow, which was strongly reflected in the mood on the home front. Mannerheim demanded a thorough investigation and the punishment of those responsible. The commander of the army corps, however, was one of Mannerheim's favourites.

Only the brigade commander and the commander of the battalion that had been the first to leave his post were later court-martialled. The former eventually received a light sentence, while the latter committed suicide in the middle of the trial. After the Interim Peace, the Vyborg 'scandal' was quickly buried in the twilight of history.

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CV

Dr. Casas is a Colonel in Spanish Army. He has a diploma in Military Operational Research, Statistics, and Sociology. In these 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.

**Oran and Mazalquivir: From the Reconquest to the Peace Treaty
(1732-1792), Military Aspects of the Second Presence
of Spain in the Double Prison**

ABSTRACT

This paper talks about the second Spanish presence in Oran and Mazalquivir, North West of the current Algeria, from 1732 to 1792. Presence of sixty years that are added to the two hundred of the first, but that has certain characteristics that differentiate it from the previous one: a new dynasty, the Bourbon, reigns in the Spanish possessions. A new dynasty that tries to make its laurels green again, to demonstrate to its people and to the world that the new reigning blood comes with the idea and spirit of magnifying this tired and impoverished homeland. On the other side the rise of new European powers that dispute the Hispanic hegemony of the 16th and 17th centuries.

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War over Romania. Aerial Bombardments of Bucharest, 1941-1944

ABSTRACT

Romania entered the Second World War on June 22, 1941, in alliance with Germany against the Soviet Union. The alliance lasted until August 23, 1944; between August 23, 1944 and May 12, 1945, Romania fought alongside the United Nations.

Romania was particularly important to Hitler, having significant oil resources capable of fuelling the Nazi war machine. As a result, the oil region of Ploiesti and the country's capital, Bucharest (located only 80 kilometres away), became favourite targets for Allied and later German air force.

The evolution of events caused Bucharest, the capital of Romania, to find itself during the Second World War in the tragic situation of being the only

European Capital to be successively bombed by Soviet, Anglo-American and German aviation. The consequences of these attacks were dramatic, both for the infrastructure and the economy, and especially for the civilian population, with thousands of losses in human lives.

Our presentation will briefly analyse, using archival documents and photographic evidence, the way in which these bombings targeted both the infrastructure and especially the morale of a population already affected by the catastrophic defeat at Stalingrad, in which most of the Romanian army on the front was lost. For the city of Bucharest, the bombings to which it was subjected between the years 1941-1944 represent the greatest tragedy of the 20th century, with destruction and trauma still alive in the collective memory.

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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.

1527: The Pillage of Rome. A Siege in the Renaissance Crisis

ABSTRACT

During the long war opposing the asburgic power and the kingdom of France for the European supremacy, the Italian peninsula has been involved many times by both sides' invasions.

One of the most dramatic, also for his own impressive and symbolic consequences, was the landschnecht invasion of the 1526-28, during the Cognac's League war.

In this circumstance, the Pope Clemente VII, who was organizing a new crusade with the Spanish king and Germanic Emperor Carlo V, changed side and made an alliance with the french sovereign Francesco I, who was just rescued by Carlo from his captivity, after the french defeat of Pavia in the 1525. Joint with the Pope, many Italian states followed the french front, especially the Duke of Milan, Francesco II Sforza, a strictly vassal of the emperor.

Carlo considered the Cognac League a treason, and ordered to a protestant contingend, leadered by the general Frundsberg, to descend in Italy, and to a Spanish Army from Naples to keep Rome.

The french kingdom was not yet read to fight, the Italian force of the League retreat himself to protect the own territories, and the Pope was quickly forced to propose an armistice. The emperor accepted but the landeschnechts not. They mutined and marched a first time to Rome, where the Pope was just demobilizing his army to pay a contribution to the emperor in exchange for peace.

Only with 4.000 mans against 30.000 enemies, Rome was under attack after many centuries. The defence was founded on the ancient roman wall, some good artillery and the arrival of League's forces. The imperial army, composed a third by german, a third by Spanish and a third by italian soldier, attacked Rome without artillery, only climbing the external wall. The decided to attack a short sector of the wall, at the first dawn, without formalities.

The fight were very short and cruel. In a first time, with the fog aid, the imperial forces gained some positions. A counterattack rolled them back and kill the own imperial commander, but a short crew of aggressors, arrived in a little window in the wall. Suddenly the situation turned a new time, and the defence collapsed. The League army, arrived to Rome few hours later, didn't take part in the lost battle that was followed by a bleeding pillage. Before the weekness of the roman wall, and the confused League' leadership, the short siege of Rome showed the inadeguacy of the renaissance's little states against the new national powers

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

En 2007, il est lauréat d'une bourse Amadou Hampathé BA (DIRPEA/MSH Nantes) et coordonnateur Sénégal de l'Equipe de recherche 12155 IRD de l'ANRS de France. Il a participé à différents programmes de recherche du Codesria (Child and Youth, Africa 21, Codesria-Child Watch International 2012 sur les capacités de recherche en droits de l'enfant en Afrique). Il est Rapporteur 40e Assemblée Générale du CODESRIA Dakar, Sénégal, juin 2015. En 2016, il est Membre de l'Equipe de Recherche Codesria et d'Open Society Foundation Programme de recherche Stratégies de développement de l'Enseignement Supérieur en Afrique

D'octobre 2015 à juillet 2016 il est Fellow de l'Institut des Etudes Avancées de Nantes dont il est membre. Professeur Titulaire des Universités, il est Directeur de Publication de la Revue Sénégalaise d'Histoire, Directeur de Publication de la Revue Aegyptia, Presses Universitaires d'Afrique et Président du Conseil d'Administration des Presses Universitaires Africaines (PRUNAF), Cotonou. De 2018 à mars 2020, il est Chef du Département d'Histoire depuis mars 2020, il est Directeur de l'Ecole Doctorale Etudes sur l'Homme et le Société (ED ETHOS) de l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar et Directeur du Laboratoire de Recherche sur l'Histoire et les Sociétés Africaine LARHISA.

Il est Président de la Commission Sénégalaise d'Histoire Militaire rattaché à l'Etat-Major Général des Armées et au Ministère des Forces Armées. Ses recherches (une soixantaine de publications) portent sur les questions alimentaires, militaires et urbaines. Il a publié plusieurs travaux portant sur la médecine coloniale, l'histoire militaire, les crises sanitaires et la santé infantile et maternelle.

**Les Conséquences Économiques, Politiques et Sociales de «La
Bataille de Dakar 23-25 Septembre 1940»**

ABSTRACT

Vers la fin des années 1930, Dakar constituait un enjeu géostratégique de premier ordre dans le dispositif colonial français. En effet, la ville avait ses caractères spéciaux : chef-lieu du gouvernement général, port militaire et marchand, port d'escale d'importance mondiale et premier port de transit de l'AOF, troisième port de commerce français à trafic intense après Marseille et le Havre, dépôt de combustibles, centre de lignes aériennes françaises et internationales à mi-chemin entre l'Amérique et l'Europe, point d'appui de la flotte de guerre, centre de défense terrestre. Tout cela faisait de Dakar un point tant convoité par les différents protagonistes. Aussi, la colonie constituait-elle un enjeu dès l'éclatement des hostilités et plus particulièrement après l'armistice qui divisa la métropole entre Gaullistes et Vichystes. Alors que pour Vichy, la loyauté des colonies s'avérait nécessaire notamment dans le cadre des négociations éventuelles avec les Allemands, pour la France Libre et De Gaulle, le contrôle d'une partie de l'Empire donnerait une souveraineté effective à son régime.

C'est dans ces conditions que De Gaulle se présenta au large de Dakar le 23 Septembre 1940. Ce que Jacques Mordal appelle « la bataille de Dakar » venait de commencer. Les hostilités vont durer deux jours, mais Dakar résista farouchement, persuadant De Gaulle de battre en retraite pour regagner Freetown au soir du 25 Septembre 1940. Les pertes matérielles et humaines furent lourdes : le bilan officiel, rapporté par le journal Paris Dakar, dans sa livraison du 26 septembre 1940, s'élevait à 175 morts et 350 blessés, alors que les sources officieuses faisaient cas de centaines de morts.

La bataille de Dakar entraîna des conséquences politiques (restriction des libertés, répressions, exécution des opposants), économiques (rationnement, blocus des Alliés, effort de guerre) et sociales (paupérisation, épidémies).

Le travail est structuré en deux grandes parties. La première analyse d'abord la « bataille de Dakar » (23, 24, 25 septembre 1940), ses enjeux, implications. La deuxième étudie les conséquences économiques, politiques et sociales de la « la bataille de Dakar ».

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Dr. Nobuyoshi ITO is a Research Fellow, International Conflict Division, Center for Military History, National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), Ministry of Defense, Japan. He studied international relations and diplomatic history and obtained a Ph. D. from Keio University (Tokyo, Japan). Dr. Ito occupied the position of the research associate in the Graduate School of Law, Keio University, and Torii Fellow in Suntory Foundation before he joined NIDS in 2020. His research focuses on the history of British Empire and its imperial legacy after the decolonization, and contemporary European history especially in the Cold War era. He is also interested in the regional security in the Mediterranean. Dr. Ito published various articles and papers, including “Beyond the “master-narrative” of decolonisation: Reconsidering the end of empires in the 20th century,” originally presented in the 46th International Congress of Military History in Athens, Greece, in 2021. His latest contribution in English is “British Imperial Defence in the Mediterranean during the Second World War: Focusing on the Battle of Crete and the Siege of Malta,” published in *Security & Strategy* from NIDS in January 2023.

**Kaleidoscope of War and Peace: City of Valetta and the
Mediterranean in the 20th Century**

ABSTRACT

Throughout the course of history, every city has witnessed various human activities, including wars and conflicts. Taking it into account that the human history is, to a considerable extent, the history of military affairs, the city, where large numbers of people gather to lead their social lives, has become the arena and even targets of wars and conflicts. In particular, with the progress of urbanization in the modern world, battles over the city have seriously influenced the consequence of war. At the same time, however, the existence of the city has also been linked to the dynamism for peace, such as diplomatic negotiations and civil movements. In this way, through the perspective of the city, historians can extract the human and social aspects of war and peace.

Keeping the above context in mind, this paper focuses on Valletta, capital of Malta, and examines the history of the 20th century through the perspective of the city. As an island nation in the Mediterranean, Malta has been inextricably linked to the history of warfare and statecraft in the broader region. After the reign of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, in the 19th century Malta came under the rule of the British Empire. Valletta had its natural port, the Grand Harbour, and the usefulness of the port for the Royal Navy made the city positioned as the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. Therefore, centred to Valletta, Malta obtained its strategic importance for the British Empire in the Mediterranean.

This paper also argues that the experience of Valletta and Malta in the 20th century typically overlaps with the history of war and peace. Malta played an important role in the First World War, in which the Imperial Japanese Navy was also heavily involved. During the interwar period, the island was the subject of power struggles between the imperial powers, mainly the British Empire and Fascist Italy. In the Second World War, the severe siege and heavy air raids against Malta by the Axis powers caused great casualties, mainly in Valletta, but the heroic resistance of the islanders led to the winning through the Great Siege and victory in the Mediterranean Theatre. The post-war era was engulfed in a torrent of the Cold War and decolonisation, with Malta becoming one of the focal points. Valletta has also been the arena for diplomacy and peace negotiations, witnessing non-aligned movements, meetings in relation to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), and the US-Soviet summit that led to the end of the Cold War. In that sense, this historic city and island in the central Mediterranean, which went through the most tempestuous periods in history, can be symbolised as a kaleidoscope of 20th century.

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

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

Waiting for Douhet. Italian Cities and Bombing War in 2nd World War

ABSTRACT

The Italian warfare theory until the world wars has been strongly marked by the influence of the air power, especially studied by the general Giulio Douhet.

His concept, followed and appreciated by many others military masters of his age, like his friend general Mitchell, was founded over the progressive power of the bombing airplane, that "always will give pass".

The Italian military measures before the war have been influenced according to this idea, and the defence of Italian cities by an enemy attack made great part of Italian high commands' plans in the second part of the Thirties Years.

Unfortunately, some factors denied to Italian forces a positive response.

Italian cities had two specific characters that would have preserved them from the worst consequence of air bombing: the most part was built in stone and not in wood, there was a large portion of mountains on the northern border of the territory.

Despite all, the consequences of the allies' bombing were disruptive.

The decision that charged the fascist Militia with the organization of counter-aircraft artillery, a poor coordination with the young air force, a substitute of the real skill of the Italian radiotechnology and, finally, the early and confused structure of the Command of the Territorial Defence, caused the collapse of the Italian structure of air defence at the beginning of 1943, giving the country, and the regime, to the defeat.

Some think that the failure has been caused by the wrong or poor application of Douhet theories, others sustain that the main Douhet ideas were not really good as many thought, and that the Italian problem was the lack of supplies and modern technology.

Probably, we can presume that the Italian problem was a failure of the complex national system, of which the air defence was not the worst part. His score, in detail, are not terrible, even if, anyway, not good enough against the power of his enemies.

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Pasi Tuunainen, PhD, is adjunct professor and senior lecturer in history at the University of Eastern Finland. He has authored eight books and numerous book chapters and articles on the Vietnam War, the Finnish art of war, military innovation, military geography, Arctic warfare, and control and command issues that emerged in the interwar period and World War II. He has been awarded three research prizes for the books he has written. Two of his monographs have been published in English, *The Role of Presidential Advisory Systems in US Foreign Policy-Making – The Case of the National Security Council and Vietnam, 1953–1961* (SKS, 2001), and *Finnish Military Effectiveness in the Winter War 1939–1940* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016). He is Vice President of The Association for Military History in Finland and serves on editorial boards of two journals. Dr. Tuunainen is also a member of ICMH's Bibliographic Committee.

**Forest fighters in Urban Terrain – the Finnish Army
Recapturing Sortavala and Vyborg in 1941**

ABSTRACT

Throughout history Finns primarily have been forest fighters. It is the most typical operational environment for them since over 70 % of their country was – and still is – covered by forests. In World War II battles against the Soviet Red Army Finns tried to avoid fighting in urban terrain. It was not difficult because the battlefields along the Russo-Finnish border areas were sparsely populated, and there were just a few urban centers.

Finland lost about 10 % of its territory to the Soviet Union as a result of the Winter War (1939–1940). The ceded area included the provincial town of Sortavala and the city of Vyborg, then the second largest city of the country. In the summer of 1941 the Finnish Army joined the German invasion of the Soviet Union in order to recover the land area that had been lost the previous year. In these operations the Finnish forces recaptured both Sortavala and Vyborg. In doing so, they attacked over a large area to isolate both population centers. The

operations also included water crossings. Even though they mainly employed outflanking maneuvers through the adjacent forests to cut off the defending Soviet troops the Finnish troops at times were tangled up in street fighting of which they had very little experience.

In this paper I analyze the planning and conduct of the above mentioned two offensive urban warfare operations. I use official military documents and research literature to draw conclusions about Finnish Army practices and performance of fighting in urban terrain.

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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].

**Final Destination Slovakia. Activity of Western Allies
Air Forces over Slovakia (1944-1945)**

ABSTRACT

The Paper deals with Activity of Western Allies Air Forces over Slovakia in years 1944 and 1945. Main interest is given to operations of Fifteenth Air Force (15th USAAF) but also Royal Air Force (RAF) and under RAF command assigned crewmen are mentioned as well. On the basis of archival sources and literature the author analyses in detail air raids flown to Slovakian targets and uncovers the fate of crews that had been shot down over Slovakia. Other phenomenon examined in this paper are operations of Luftwaffe and Slovak Air Force. Author states that by 1944 the Luftwaffe was no longer in a position to offer serious opposition to Allied activities.

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

In the Forest or Towns? – An Appreciation on Finnish Military Thinking and Urban Warfare during the Early Cold War

ABSTRACT

Although the Finnish Defence Forces gained a massive quantity of operational and tactical lessons during the Second World War, its' experience of fighting in populated areas remained very limited by any standards. The decisive battles of 1944 providing an exit policy to the Finnish Government, took place mainly in rural areas unlike in Germany where the final fate of the nation was solved in the capital which was totally annihilated. The lessons of the Second World War were collected – though with a limited success – in the late 1940's and refined into military manuals during the first decade of the Cold War. But what was the role of urban warfare in contemporary military thinking? This paper addresses following topics 1. The Finnish experience of urban warfare during the Second World War. 2. Since the Soviets established a military base in vicinity of Helsinki after the Second World War, the Finnish Defence Forces preparations to defend the capital provide an interesting insight on Finnish tactical thinking. 3. The impact of war experience on the first military manuals published during the early 1950s. The paper is based mainly on contemporary documents and military manuals.

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Philipp Fraund studied history and political science at the University of Konstanz. From 2000 to 2003, he worked freelance in the foreign affairs department of ZDF. In 2009, he published his dissertation titled ""The Picture Survives". Zur Geschichte der Kriegsberichterstattung seit 1950, Korea - Vietnam - Afghanistan - Globaler Krieg gegen den Terror". Philipp Fraund was in charge of archive research and scientific consulting for the documentary film "Anfang aus dem Ende - Die Flakhelfergeneration". Moreover, he was head of the Media Laboratory at the University of Konstanz until 2017. Philipp Fraund has been part of the Communal Sense team since 2020 and is primarily responsible for technology and historical research. He is particularly interested in the connection between historical studies and media studies.

Flak Towers and the Defense of Major Cities in the Second World War

ABSTRACT

Walking through Berlin, Hamburg or Vienna today shows the scars of urban warfare. While entire districts have been rebuilt after the war, the monstrous flak towers in Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna are a constant reminder of a time when cities and the civil population were major targets in war. The Nazis built those gigantic flak towers during the Second World War in response to heavy Allied bombing of German and Austrian cities. This paper examines how the Nazis planned the defense of major cities, such as Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna after the Allies started bombing them. Hitler personally supervised the plans for building flak towers, and the paper explores how those plans were executed and which technical challenges they posed for the builders. The paper also discusses the flak towers in the broader context of urban warfare and asks what those flak towers should actually achieve. Finally, the paper examines what happened with them after the war. Hitler, himself, envisioned that the flak towers become war memorials after the war. Yet, others decided on the fate of the flak towers after the war. The Nazi architecture has been widely discussed in the

literature. However, little has been written about the importance of the Nazi architecture in connection with urban warfare. The flak towers provide a great example of how the Nazis envisioned the defense of their cities and urban warfare more generally. The paper is based on primary and secondary research material and is part of an ongoing research project.

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Randy Noorman (1979) is a captain in the Royal Dutch Army, working as a staff officer “military history” at the Netherlands Institute of Military History. There he supervises military history staff rides for Dutch military contingents and teaches various military historical classes at the Netherlands Defense Academy. As such he specializes in Russian military history. He began his military career in the infantry, serving in the 11 Air mobile Brigade as a non-commissioned officer for more than fifteen years. During this period, he participated in four missions; Bosnia (1999), Iraq (2004) and Afghanistan (2002 and 2007). He studied history at Groningen University (2013-2016) and military history at Amsterdam University (2020-2021). He completed the military academy in 2017 and became an officer. After working as an intelligence analyst, he made the switch to staff officer military history.

The Reintroduction of Russian Storm Detachments

ABSTRACT

Fighting in an urban environment confronts armies with a complex environment that brings with it specific characteristics. For example, limited situational awareness often leads to dispersed small-scale fighting, resulting in isolated battles at the lower levels. Making it necessary for small formations to be able to operate independently. This, in turn, leads to a fragmentation of combat power, resulting in changing combat power ratios favoring the defender. Meaning that a limited number of defenders can tie up a much stronger opponent. Additionally, the ability to turn buildings into fortifications, combined with the absence of large open spaces, and thus lacking clear observation and fields of fire, necessitates the ability to generate firepower at shorter distances. Finally, the presence of non-combatants, combined with a multidimensional battlefield, allowing a continuous threat to be experienced from all sides, also leads to greater physical and mental exhaustion of troops. Urban combat therefore requires troops and units to be specially trained and equipped to operate successfully in such a demanding environment. On February 26, 2023, a Ukrainian officer

reported the capture of a Russian manual on the frontlines near Vuhledar, signaling a change in Russian assault tactics. The document describes the organization and equipment of a new Russian formation called “Storm Detachment”. A battalion sized assault unit specialized in urban warfare and fighting in fortified areas. This is a revival of an older concept that was initially developed during the Second World War. In this article I will trace the lineage of Russian Storm Detachments, from their initial development during the Battle of Stalingrad, through the Battles of Grozny, during the First and Second Chechen Wars and onto the current fighting in Donbas. I will discuss which circumstances gave rise to the development of Storm Detachments? What is characteristic of the organization, training and equipment of Storm Detachments? In which manner do

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The Long Lasting Impact of the Bombing of Dresden in February 1945

ABSTRACT

It is certainly appropriate that the Turkish Commission for Military
History has chosen a picture of the destroyed city centre of Dresden on the
website for the XLVIIIth Congress of the ICMH in Istanbul. Soon after the end
of the Second World the devastating bombing of the city in February 1945 by

British and American heavy bombers was internationally recognized as a symbol of indiscriminate attacks on a civilian population.

What led to the decision to bomb Dresden? To understand the bombing of the densely- populated areas of German cities one first has to describe the development of air strategy after the First World War beginning with the theories about air warfare developed by Italian Army Major General Giulio Douhet in 1921. An explanation of the different doctrines for strategic bombing by Britain and by the US is likewise necessary, and should be part of the paper.

Significantly, one needs to take a closer look at the Casablanca Conference of January 1943 when Churchill and Roosevelt wanted to deflect complaints from Stalin about postponing the cross-Channel invasion until 1944.

One also needs to consider the situation in January 1945, when the Soviet Army had reached the river Oder to the north and south of the city of Breslau, now the city of Wroclaw in Poland, barely 200 kilometres from Dresden. Allied decisions taken early the following month at the Yalta Conference determined the fate of Dresden. On 13 and 15 February 1945 air raids by British Bomber Command and the 8th US Air Fleet destroyed the centre of the city.

Finally I intend to mention the use of the bombing of Dresden in National Socialist propaganda – as well as, subsequently, – by the German Democratic Republic. An additional focus will be upon how the use of the bombing of Dresden has been exploited by the current German right-wing movement and how the citizens of Dresden today deal with the long lasting impact of the bombing of their city.

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The Japanese Empire and Vatican City State in World War II

ABSTRACT

In World War II, neutral countries were channels for both the Allies and the Axis powers to acquire and exchange strategic information. The Showa Emperor had placed great importance on the papacy as a channel for peace mediation at the end of the war, even before the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan, and the need to govern the Philippines, where the overwhelming majority of the population was Catholic, so he ordered Prime Minister Hideki Tojo to establish a legation in April 1942. Ken Harada, who had been a counselor at the embassy of the Vichy regime in France, presented his credentials to the Pope as the first minister. The United States is also known to have used the code “Vessel” for its information, as the OSS, the predecessor of the CIA, used the Vatican as a base for its intelligence activities from early on. This presentation will examine diplomatic activities by the neutral Vatican City

State during World War II and the role it played in the defense of the city and peace negotiations on the Italian front. It will also examine how Japan, Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Vatican City State itself sought to fight and end the war and shape the postwar world through intelligence. I will also point out that information on the secret agreements at the Yalta Conference at the end of the war became the focus of information warfare in the Vatican City.

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Sandrine Picaud-Monnerat, holder of the French Agrégation and of a PhD in History, is the specialist, in France, for what was called the “petite guerre” from the 16th century onwards up to the 19th century Europe (irregular warfare, partisan warfare, war in detachment...) and she is also the specialist for light troops who waged most of the time this “petite guerre”. Her book, *La petite guerre au XVIIIe siècle* (Paris: Economica, 2010), is recognised as the reference on the subject. Aside from the 18th century, she particularly studied the writings of Clausewitz upon irregular warfare, leading to several important articles. Her main case study remains however the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), which she originally studied for the “petite guerre”, and which she then studied from many points of view that led to as many articles

**Les Français à l’assaut de l’imprenable Berg op Zoom (septembre 1747)
(The assault of the Impregnable Bergen op Zoom by the French
(September 1747)**

ABSTRACT

This subject of course calls for an evocation of the tragic consequences of the assault on the population of the town of Bergen op Zoom, because this is what marked public opinion the most at the time. However, the capture of that fortified town of the Dutch Republic also appeared as a claim to fame for the army of King Louis XV, and for the Count of Löwendal, who led the siege; because the town was reputed to be impregnable - so impregnable that it was nicknamed "the virgin". And the capture of this town corresponded to the main way of waging war at that time, namely a methodical conquest of the terrain by siege warfare; a practice that was in direct contact with the urban network of the territory. To determine whether the capture of this place has been an honour, or not, to the French army, it is necessary to consider not only the way of waging war at the time (through the codification of siege warfare), but also the standards of violence accepted at that time, and finally the effects that this siege may have had on the continuation, and maybe even on the conclusion, of the War of the Austrian Succession

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Urban settlements: Key for Controlling Africa's Indian Ocean Coast

ABSTRACT

East Africa has a long and complex political, economic, cultural and military history. It is a history intertwined with the sea as coastal communities were engaged with ocean trade for millennia. Trade was the lifeblood of the many Swahili settlements and city states that developed over centuries along the East Coast of Africa. The settlements traded and shared ideas and customs, specifically cultural, linguistic and religious influences. By the fourteenth century the eight major Swahili trade ports along the East Coast of Africa ranged from Mogadishu in the north to Sofala in the south. These vibrant and rich port cities were like “steppingstones” along the Indian Ocean coast.

Controlling these settlements were the key to power, as it made domination of the immediate vicinity possible while also enabling trade monopolies at sea and into the Africa interior. An interesting feature is that although religion was one of the most important commonalities, these city states never amalgamated into a single empire. Each had its own ruler or ruling oligarchy, unique internal arrangements and trade relationships. But as these population centres were not all equal in power, influence and wealth, at times they would be in a warring state, or one would exert power over a few others.

After the arrival of the Portuguese a new age of conflict and conquests dawned as a power struggle quickly developed between the Portuguese and the rich Swahili civilization. Within twelve years the Portuguese had conquered and

fortified many of the urban settlements from Sofala to Malindi. After the rise of the maritime state of Oman in the 17th, it became the dominant power in the region, only to be eclipsed by British colonial conquest in the 19th century.

The focus of this paper is on the vital importance of conquering urban settlements for control over the East Coast of Africa. The era of single city states as political entities was replaced by a struggle between empires that lasted about four centuries. As the rich military history of the region receives scant attention, this paper an effort to highlight a few aspects from it.

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Graduated from the National Defense Academy in 1985 (electrical engineering), joined the Maritime Self Defense Force (Japanese Navy), and served five tours of duty at sea as Surface Warfare Officer, including as Operation officer on board an Aegis ship. And served in the Maritime Staff Office, the Technical Research Center, and the Internal Affairs Bureau, etc. Associate Professor at the National Defense Academy in 2010, retired in 2017 (CDR: Commander), since then a part-time lecturer at the Open University of Japan and guest lecturer at Takushoku University. Master of Science (The Open University of Japan), Ph.D of Security Studies (Takushoku University)

Japan's Policy of Dealing with Air Raids as a Form of National Protection during World War II

ABSTRACT

During World War II, Japan was subjected to intensive air raids by U.S. B-29 strategic bombers and carrier-borne aircraft. In total, there were 345 such raids, but they were not uniform in nature. Precision bombing of key military targets, area attacks with incendiary bombs aimed mainly at wooden houses, bombs thrown by weather reconnaissance aircraft during weather reconnaissance, and bombing by carrier-borne aircraft.

Japan responded to these air raids with a law called the Air Defense Law (BOKU-HO). The purpose of BOKU-HO was to "prevent or alleviate the damage caused by aircraft attacks in time of war or other incidents," and was to be enforced by persons other than the Army and Navy.

The result was a thoroughly bombed and devastated Japanese city, a testament to the fact that the war was a losing one. However, few quantitative studies have been conducted to determine where the problems were and how effective they were. This study sought to find the slightest effect from the thorough attack, and to seek factors that could lead to future protection of the Japanese people.

Japan enacted BOKU-HO after studying the situation of bombings in London and Germany during World War I. The probability of wartime air raids on cities and the threat posed by Soviet forces in the Far East led Japan to advocate the need for an air defense law, and the lessons learned from the massive fires in wooden houses in the Great Kanto Earthquake were also taken into consideration. The goal was to limit the damage. Many Japanese researchers have concluded that the mandatory response to fire under BOKU-HO led to increased damage. However, this is mostly a needle-in-the-haystack focus on only one aspect of fire damage and lacks quantitative evaluation.

In the report **THE UNITED STATES STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY, FINAL REPORT** Covering Air-Raid Protection and Allied Subject in JAPAN (Civilian Defense Division, 1947), contains an evaluation of each item of BOKU-HO. Among them, the following three evaluations were given to Neighborhood Groups (Tonarigumi), which worked to extinguish and prevent the spread of fires caused by incendiary bombs.

In most of Japan's civilian air defense organizations, the most thorough, cooperative, and effective efforts were insufficient to deal with saturation incendiary attacks.

The many casualties and confusion caused by the air raids from March 1945 to the end of the war were a natural consequence of the fact that the air raids were far beyond their ability to cope.

Logic dictates, however, that had it not been for this organization, the loss of life and property would have been far greater.

The U.S. assessment is that it was inadequate and that the air raid far exceeded its coping capabilities. BOKU-HO should be recognized as the first concrete example of Japanese national protection. However, because of the sheer scale of the air raid, it has become a common belief in Japan to place the blame for the spread of damage on the BOKU-HO. As a result, Japan's current national protection policy has a tortuous structure that dares not look at the lessons of the Pacific War. The purpose of this study was to fill this void, and the results concluded that BOKU-HO was Japan's prewar policy for national protection, and that its effect was slight but not zero.



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