

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE MILITARY PROFESSION

Research Committee on Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution
September 25th - 28th, 2016
Rio de Janeiro (FGV)

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS BOOK

SUPPORT



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PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS BOOK

SUMMARY

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SCHEDULE OVERVIEW

DATE/ TIMETABLE	SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH	WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH
9:00 - 10:45 a.m.		Semiplenary 1 - Public Opinion, Mass Media and the Military (Aud 537)	Semiplenary 5 - Cultural Minorities and the Armed Forces (Aud 537)	Visit to the Brazilian Naval War College and to the Brazilian Naval Academy, including lunch
10:45 - 11:00 a.m.		Semiplenary 2 - Transformations of the Military Profession (Aud 1333)	Semiplenary 6 - Challenges to Gender Integration in the Military (Aud 1333)	
11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.		Coffee Break		
		Semiplenary 3 - The military and society interface (Aud 537)	Semiplenary 7 - Special Professions in the Military (Aud 537)	
		Semiplenary 4 - Civil-Military relations and the politics of conflict transformation (Aud 1333)	Semiplenary 8 - 50 Shades of green: Officer Identities in Times of Change (Aud 1333)	
12:30 - 14:00 p.m.		Lunch break		
14:00 - 15:30 p.m.	Session 1 - Public Opinion, Mass Media and the Military (Aud 537)	Session 11: Meaning-making in the military profession (Aud 537)	Visit to the Brazilian Army Command and General Staff School and to the Fort of Copacabana	
	Session 2 - Special Professions in the Military (Aud 1333)	Session 12 - The Military in new security scenarios: possibilities, constraints and challenges. An approach from Latin America II (Aud 1333)		
	Session 3 - The Future Reserves Research Programme (Room 419)	Session 13 - The Military and Peace processes (Room 419)		
	Session 4 - Housing the military I (Room 420)	Session 14 - Researching the Military (Room 420)		
	Session 5 - Defence Policy and Politics (Room 409)	Session 15 - Brazilian civil-military relations in the Strategic and Defence Studies postgraduate level (Room 409)		
15:45 - 17:15 p.m.	Session 6 - Cultural Minorities and the Armed Forces (Aud 537)	Session 16 - Military Service and Personnel Issues (Aud 537)		
	Session 7: How the military profession interacts with other professions (Aud 1333)	Session 17 - Women in the Armed Forces: perspectives from the last 30 years (Aud 1333)		

15:45 - 17:15 p.m.		Session 8 - Round Table: Contending with the Post-millennial cohort (Room 419)	Session 18 - Brazil and the United Nations Peacekeeping (Room 419)	Visit to the Brazilian Army Command and General Staff School and to the Fort of Copacabana
		Session 9 - The Military in new security scenarios: possibilities, constraints and challenges. An approach from Latin America I (Room 420)	Session 19 - Housing the military II (Room 420)	
		Session 10 - Feminist debates on the exercise of power and the use of force (Room 409)	Conference by Prof. Sabina Frederic (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes) - Transformaciones de la Profesión Militar en Argentina (conference in Spanish)	
17:30 - 18:30 p.m.	Opening Session and Conference (Aud 12th floor)	Book releases/Authors meet critics (Room 308)	Closing session (Aud 12th floor)	
18:30 - 20:00 p.m.		RC01 Business Meeting (Room 1407)		
18:00 - 20:00 p.m.				

PROGRAM

Sunday, September 25th , 6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

6:00 - 8:00 p.m., Aud 12th floor - Opening session and conference by Prof. **Dirk Kruijt** (Utrecht University, The Netherlands) – **“Continuities and transformations of the Latin American military profession”** followed by cocktail.

Monday, September 26th, 9:00 - 10:45 a.m.

Semiplenary 1 - Public Opinion, Mass Media and the Military

Monday, September 26th, 9:00 - 10:45 a.m., Aud 537

Chair: Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Markus Steinbrecher, Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany

Attitudes towards the internal deployment of the German Armed Forces and their explanation

Meike Wanner, Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany

The Discrepancy Between Personal Attitude and the Perception of the Climate of Opinion

Mihail Anton, National Defense University, USA

The public trust in the military as support of change of military profession

Thomas Ferst, Swiss Armed Forces, Armed Forces College AFC, Switzerland

and **Tibor Szvircsev Tresch**, Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Public Opinion: The Duties of the Swiss Armed Forces in the View of the Swiss Population

Semiplenary 2 - Transformations of the Military Profession

Monday, September 26th, 9:00 - 10:45 a.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Celso Castro, FGV, Brazil

Anthony King, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

The Post-Heroic General: military command in the 21st century

Eugenio Cusumano, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

Outsourcing Security Sector Reform? The drivers and implications of privatizing military training

Katrine Noergaard, Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark

Military Technoethics and The Hybridization of Warfare

Lindy Heinecken, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Transitions and transformation in the military profession

Monday, September 26th, 11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

Semiplenary 3 – The Military and Society Interface

Monday, September, 26th, 11:00 a.m. – 12:45 p.m., Aud 537

Chair: Sabrina Medeiros, Escola de Guerra Naval, Brazil

Irina Goldenberg, National Defence Canada, Canada, **Manon Andres**, Netherlands Defence Academy, The Netherlands and **Delphine Resteigne**, Royal Military Academy – Brussels, Belgium

Is military employment fair? Application of social comparison theory in a cross-national military sample

Paul T. Bartone, National Defense University, USA, **John M. Violanti**, State University of New York at Buffalo, USA

Suicide in the military and law enforcement: Different worlds, common factors

Dana Grosswirth Kachtan, The Open University of Israel, Israel and **Eve Binks**, Liverpool Hope University, United Kingdom

Converting social, cultural and symbolic capital and skills from military to the civilian society and labor market – The cases of Israeli and British militaries

Yagil Levy, Open University of Israel, Israel

Drivers and Impacts of Expanded Religious Influence in Western Armies

Semiplenary 4 - Civil-Military Relations and the Politics of Conflict Transformation

Monday, September 26th, 11:00 a.m. – 12:45 p.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Dirk Kruijt, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Erella Grassiani, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The Israeli military and its relation to the private security industry

Marwa Maziad, University of Washington, USA

Oscillating Civil-Military Relations in Democratizing Societies: Cases of Egypt, Israel and Turkey: 1980-2015

Adem Ustun Catalbas, University of Cincinnati, USA

The Structure of Civil - Military Relations in Turkey: An Analysis of Military Discourse

Monday, September 26th, 2:00 – 3:30 p.m.

Session 1 – Public Opinion, Mass Media and the Military

Monday, September 26th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Aud 537

Chair: Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Andrea Rinaldo, Sabrina Pfister, Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Information acquisition of print media regarding security related topics

Chariklia Höfig, Heiko Biehl, Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany

Does fear change our beliefs? Threat and security perceptions in Germany and their influence on attitudes towards defense policy and the military

George Kaffes, Hellenic Army Academy, Greece

How short films influence the Greek public opinion for recruitment?

Session 2 – Special Professions in the Military

Monday, September 26th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Joseph Soeters, Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Joseph Soeters, Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Special professions in the military

Meir Elran, Institute for National Security Studies (INSS), Tel Aviv University, Israel

The military as a first responder to major civilian disruptive events: The Israeli case

Uros Svete, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Police Powers and The military: the Case of Slovenian Armed Forces

engagement in refugee crisis

Erik Hedlund, Swedish Defence University, Sweden

Team Leaders as a Facilitator for Team Learning in Military Staff Exercises

Session 3 - The Future Reserves Research Programme: An Evaluation of the Transformation of the British Armed Forces Reserves and its Impact on Reservists, their Employers, and their Family Members

Monday, September, 26th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 419

Chair: Sarah Cunningham-Burley, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Rachel Woodward, K. Neil Jenkins Newcastle University, United Kingdom;

Antonia Dawes, Tim Edmunds, Paul Higate, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Military reserves, civilian employment and the hybrid identities of military reservists

Victoria Basham, Cardiff University, United Kingdom; **Sergio Catignani**, University of Exeter, United Kingdom;

Negotiating gender divisions of labour within Army Reservist families and how these influence the balancing of work, family and Reserve duty commitments

Zoe Morrison, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom; **Wendy Loretto**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom; **Vince Connelly**, Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom

Stepping in and out of the military profession: Reserve military service as negotiated practice.

Zoe Morrison, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom; **Sylvia James-Yates**, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom, **Wendy Loretto**, UK Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom; **Sarah Morton**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom and **Sarah Cunningham-Burley**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

The Future Reserves Research Programme: civil/military collaboration in research and knowledge exchange to inform defence transformation

Session 4 - Housing the Military I

Monday, September 26th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 420

Chair: Márcio Moraes Valença, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Márcio Moraes Valença, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil
Military housing as urban landmarks - Analyzing Army, Navy and Air Force estates in metropolitan Natal, Brazil

Lorena Petrovich Pereira de Carvalho, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil
War Architecture: inventory of Navy villages in Natal

Mariana Fialho Bonates, Universidade Federal de Campina Grande and Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil
Brazil's postwar military and architecture culture

Maria do Carmo de Albuquerque Braga, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Brazil
Public Property assets under military management. The continuation of privileges and special interests over collective?

Session 5 - Defence Policy and Politics

Monday, September 26th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 409

Chair: Kees Koonings, Utrecht University and CEDLA/University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Dirk Kruijt, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
Cuba's Involvement in Latin America's Wars and Peace Processes

Samuel Rivera-Paez, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Bogotá, Colombia
Peace negotiation and military mindset

Carlos Navajas Zubeldia, Universidad de La Rioja, Spain
Advances? The Security and Defence Policy in Spain (2011-2015)

Ian Liebenberg, Stellenbosch University, Faculty of Military Science, South Africa
Clashing or complimentary perspectives? Operation Savannah and Operation Carlota's opening phase, 1975-1976

Pirzada Amin, University of Kashmir, India
Sacred Geography of J&K and its role in Conflict resolution: A Case Study of Kashmir Valley

Monday, September 26th, 3:45 – 5:15 p.m.

Session 6 – Cultural Minorities and the Armed Forces

Monday, September 26th, 3:45 - 5:00 p.m., Aud 537

Chair: Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Arnold Kammel, Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy, Austria
Mitigating Religious Extremism in the Austrian Armed Forces – The Case of Muslim Integration

Esther Serok, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Families and educators' influence on the choice to serve in the military forces

Shaul Shay, The Institute for Policy and Strategy (IPS) The Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel
The Druze minority in Israel and the IDF

Session 7 - 50 Shades of Green: How the Military Profession Interacts with Other Professions

Monday, September 26th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Vilhelm Stefan Holsting, Institute of Leadership & Organization, Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark

Axel Auge, Saint-Cyr Military Academy, France
French officers in civil academy: The professional group in marge

Michele Negri, University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy
The dual professionalism: the officer of the Italian Military Health

Morten Brænder, Aarhus University, Denmark, **Marenne M. Jansen**, Radboud University, The Netherlands and **Rene Moelker**, Netherlands Defence Academy, The Netherlands

What sets the officer apart? - A comparative study of curricula in officer training programmes

Kathryn Marie Fisher, National Defense University, USA
Creativity, responsibility, and critique: Situating "critical" in graduate military education

Session 8 – Round Table: Contending with the Post-millennial cohort

Monday, September 26th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 419

Author: **Christian Leuprecht**, Royal Military College, Canada

Discussants: **Joseph Soeters**, Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Lindy Heinecken, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Session 9 - The Military in new security scenarios: possibilities, constraints and challenges. An approach from Latin America I

Monday, September 26th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 420

Chair: **Andrés de Castro García**, ANEPE, Chile

Carolina Sancho Hiraane, ANEPE, Chile

Organized Crime (OC) in Latin America during the first half of the century: a role for the armed forces or the police?

Andres de Castro Garcia, ANEPE, Chile

Defense - Security and Armed Forces - Police: two debates that should be differentiated in South America

Manuela Trindade Viana, PUC-Rio, Brazil

Beyond the police-military boundary: exploring the split between schools and training centers in Colombia and its implications to violence in Latin America

Palloma Valle Menezes, FGV/CPDOC, Brazil

The crisis of the “pacification” and the role of the state’s armed forces in the Olympic Games Rio 2016

Session 10 - Feminist debates on the exercise of power and the use of force

Monday, September 26th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 409

Chair: **Laura Masson**, UNSAM, Argentina

Maj Hedegaard Heiselberg, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

A Distant War? Navigating the moral landscapes of war as a soldier’s wife

Laura Masson, UNSAM, Argentina; **Victoria Pereyra**, Warwick University, United Kingdom

Motherhood and the redefinition of the military profession: gender transfor-

mations and military values in the Armed Forces in Argentina

Özgen Dilan Bozgan, IDAES/UNSAM, Argentina

From victims to “liberated women”: Kurdish women’s emancipation process through military action

Monday, September 26th, 5:30 - 6:30 p.m.

Book Releases/Authors Meet Critics

Room 308

Kathryn Fisher (2015), *Security, Identity, and British Counterterrorism Policy*, Palgrave Macmillan

Helena Carreiras, Celso Castro and Sabina Frederic (2016), *Researching the Military*, London & New York, Routledge

Monday, September 26th, 6:30 - 8:00 p.m.

RC01 Business Meeting

Room 1407

Tuesday, September 27th, 9:00 - 10:45 a.m.

Semiplenary 5 - Cultural Minorities and the Armed Forces

Tuesday, September, 27th, 9:00 - 10:45 a.m., Aud 537

Chair: Tibor Tresch, Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Integration of Cultural Minorities into the Swiss Armed Forces

Uros Svete, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia,

Olivera Injac, University Donja Gorica, Montenegro

Postmodern Military as a cohesive Factor for Antagonistic (Parallel) Political Communities? Comparative analysis of Slovenia and Montenegro

Morten Brænder, Aarhus University, Denmark, and **Jacob Georg Lindenskov Petersen**, Faroese newspaper_Dimmalætting, Denmark

“Don’t bring the boys back home” – An in-depth study of Faroese veterans after their service in Afghanistan

Semiplenary 6 – Challenges to gender integration in the Military

Tuesday, September 27th, 9:00 - 10:45 a.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Helena Carreiras, ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

Fatima Farina, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy

The Female Frontline: Italian women in the Afghan Mission

Giovana Esther Zucatto, IESP/UERJ, Brazil

Female participation in the Armed Forces: the Brazilian experience

Lindy Heinecken, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Are women 'really' making a unique contribution to peacekeeping? The rhetoric and the reality

Tumwerinde Emmanuel Aturinde, Uganda Ministry of Defence, Uganda

Integrating women soldiers in peacekeeping operations: a case of Uganda's AMISOM operations in Somalia

Alejandro Jose Alvarez, Argentina Ministry of Defense, Argentina

Incorporating the gender perspective into the work of the armed and security forces

Tuesday, September 27th, 11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

Semiplenary 7 – Special Professions in the Military

Tuesday, September 27th, 11:00 - 12:45, Aud 537

Chair: Uros Svete, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Joseph Soeters, Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Special professions in the military

Eugenio Cusumano, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

In-house or outsource? Special professions and contractor support to military operations

Iván Poczynok, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

The evolution of military intelligence in Argentina. A crossroad between internal politics, international alignments and strategic challenges

Semiplenary 8 - 50 Shades of Green: Officer Identities in Times of Change

Tuesday, September, 27th, 11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Morten Braender, Aarhus University, Denmark

Marenne Mei Jansen, Radboud University & Royal Netherlands Military Academy - Breda, The Netherlands

"An Ethnography on military character building"

Alejandra Navarro, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Looking for the professional identity of Argentinean army officers: breaking and continuity

Fernando Bessa, Nuno Faria, Luís Malheiro, Ana Xavier, Military University Institute, Portugal; **Helena Carreiras, Patricia Ávila**, ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, Portugal

Becoming an Officer: Sociological Portraits of Cadets in Portuguese Military Academies

Tuesday, September 27th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m.

Session 11 - 50 Shades of Green: Meaning-making in the Military Profession

Tuesday, September 27th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Aud 537

Chair: Rene Moelker, Royal Netherlands Military Academy - Breda, The Netherlands

Soili Paananen, Finnish National Defence University, Finland

Sensemaking in asymmetric - a challenge to the military profession?

Vilhelm Stefan Holsting, Institute of Leadership & Organization, Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark

The transformation of professional values in military officership - In the tension between professional and political criteria of quality

Samuel Rivera-Paez, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Bogotá, Colombia

Collective and personal identities in the Colombian officer corps

Session 12 - The Military in New Security Scenarios: Possibilities, Constraints and Challenges. An Approach from Latin America II

Tuesday, September 27th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Andres de Castro Garcia, ANEPE, Chile.

Monique Sochaczewski Goldfeld, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército, Brazil

Arabs and "Israelites" in Brazilian borders

Guillermo Holzmann, Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Role of the armed forces in a scenario of extended and complex security. Analysis of political and institutional factors.

Omar Gutierrez, Center for Strategic Studies, Chilean Navy, Chile

The Chilean military profession. From divergence to convergence?

Session 13- The Military and Peace Processes

Tuesday, September 27th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 419

Chair: Uros Svete, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Rialize Ferreira, Dept of Sociology, University of South Africa, South Africa

Military involvement in post-conflict transformation in African peace-building

Ian Liebenberg, Stellenbosch University, Faculty of Military Science, South Africa

South African Defence Diplomacy from Mandela to Zuma

Unsal Sigri, Ufuk Basar, A. Kadir Varoglu, Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey

The Role of Cultural Awareness in Cross Cultural Contexts: A Case of Turkish Peacekeepers

Lisa Karlborg, Uppsala University, Sweden

Close Encounters: Exploring Noncombat Contact and the Sense of Soldierly Duty in Afghanistan

Bruno Barbosa Fett de Magalhães, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército, Brazil

Asymmetrical wars and humanitarianism

Session 14 - Researching the Military

Tuesday, September 27th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 420

Chair: Celso Castro, FGV, Brazil

Oleh Ivanov, National-University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, Ukraine

Sociology of the Military in Ukraine: State of the Art and Future Challenges

Sabrina Pfister, Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Political stability and the impact on confidence level in institutions

Michael Holenweger, Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Media coverage and the military

Michele Negri, University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy

Going towards a common postmodern military culture

Fatima Farina, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy; **Maria Grazia Galantino**,

Unitelma Sapienza, Italy

Entering the Men's House: Gender Relations in the Field Research Experience.

The Italian case

Session 15 - Brazilian Civil-Military Relations in the Strategic and Defense Studies Postgraduate Level

Tuesday, September 27th, 2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 409

Chair: André Panno Beirão, Escola de Guerra Naval, Brazil

Carlos Cesar de Castro Deonísio, Universidade da Força Aérea, Brazil

The Graduate program at the Air Force Command

Gisele Gomes Silva, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil

Military postgraduate education in Brazil: a social perspective of civil-military relations

William de Sousa Moreira, Escola de Guerra Naval, Brazil

The Postgraduate Program in Maritime Studies and the civil-military cooperation

Tuesday, September 27th, 3:30 - 5:15 p.m.

Session 16 – Military Service and Personnel Issues

Tuesday, September 27th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Aud 537

Chair: Sabina Frederic, CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Argentina

Kadir Varoglu, Unsal Sigri, Ufuk Basar, Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey

A Comparison of Countries on Recruits' Satisfaction with Military Basic Training

Helena Carreiras, ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal; **César Reis**,

António Cardoso, Defence Ministry, Portugal, **João Rodrigues**, Defence Ministry, Portugal

Who joins the military and why? A sociological study of enlisted personnel in

the Portuguese Armed Forces

Leena Parmar, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, India; Major **Daljit Singh**, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, India

Veterans and Society: Indian Army Veterans and the Issue of O.R.O.P. - Conceptual Reality

Vesa Leppänen, David Nilsson and **Ann-Margreth E. Olsson**, Department of Sociology, Lund University, Sweden

The individual soldier: New demands and their articulation by Swedish soldiers

Session 17 - Women in the Armed Forces: Perspectives from the Last 30 years

Tuesday, September 27th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Aud 1333

Chair: Adriana A. Marques, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Adriana A. Marques, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Women in Defense Studies: the Brazilian case

Andrea Rinaldo, Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Integration of women in the Swiss armed forces: target state and status-quo

Danielle Jacon Ayres Pinto, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil;

Elany Almeida de Souza, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil

The intelligence service in Brazil and the women's action in the building of strategic knowledge in defense area

Sabrina Evangelista Medeiros, Escola de Guerra Naval, Brazil; **Mariana Alves da Cunha Kalil**, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil

Inter-American Cooperation and conflicting paradigms on gender and armed forces

Session 18 - Brazil and the United Nations Peacekeeping. Political, Economic, Military and Logistical Perspectives

Tuesday, September, 27th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 419

Chair: Luiz Rogério Franco Goldoni, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército, Brazil

Sérgio Luiz Cruz Aguiar, UNESP, Brazil

Brazil and the United Nations Peacekeeping operations: an overview

Alvaro Vasconcelos Studart, Edson Aita, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior

do Exército, Brazil

The Brazilian participation in the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) through Military Observers

Christoph Harig, King's College London, United Kingdom

The 'Police-isation' of the Military? Feedback Effects between UN Peacekeeping and Military Deployments in Brazil.

Luiz Rogério Franco Goldoni, **George Alberto Garcia de Oliveira** and **Rodrigo Damasceno Sales**, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército, Brazil

Analysis of the Brazilian Military Logistical Operations in Haiti

Session 19 - Housing the Military II

Tuesday, September, 27th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 420

Chair: Márcio Moraes Valença, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Cristina Rodrigues da Silva, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil

Brazilian Military families and the experiences of remote basing

Lorena Petrovich Pereira de Carvalho, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Management of housing estates by the military: overview of actions taken in RN

Rubenilson Brazão Teixeira, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Preparing the city for the war: military bases at Dakar and Natal during World War II

Conference by Prof. Sabina Frederic (CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Argentina) – Transformaciones de la Profesión Militar en Argentina (conference in Spanish)

Tuesday, September, 27th, 3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 409

Tuesday, September 27th, 5:30 - 6:30 a.m.

CLOSING SESSION, Aud 12th floor

Wednesday, September 28th

- Morning: visit to the Brazilian Naval War College and to the Brazilian Naval Academy, including lunch, 9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
- Afternoon: visit to the Brazilian Army Command and General Staff School and to the Fort of Copacabana. 2:00 – 5:30 p.m.

ABSTRACTS

Semiplenary 1	Public Opinion, Mass Media and the Military
Monday, September 26th	9:00 - 10:45 a.m. Aud 537

Markus Steinbrecher, Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany

Attitudes towards the internal deployment of the German Armed Forces and their explanation

Germany has, based on its constitution, a comparatively strict separation of tasks and duties between its security agencies. While the Armed Forces mostly deal with external security issues, the police is responsible for internal security. However, since the foundation of the Bundeswehr in 1955, there have been repeated discussions over the need to use the Armed Forces to face threats against internal security in Germany. The most recent public debate on this issue occurred after the terror attacks in Paris on November 13, 2015. This paper will look at public opinion in Germany regarding the use of the Armed Forces to face threats and security problems within Germany. The population surveys of the Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences repeatedly include items on the tasks and issues the German Armed Forces should deal with. The surveys in recent years clearly show that there is support among the population for the internal deployment of the Bundeswehr. As this support is partly at odds with the rules of the German constitution, the paper will look at the explanatory factors of support, including personality, socio demographics, values, and political attitudes.

Meike Wanner, Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany

The Discrepancy Between Personal Attitude and the Perception of the Climate of Opinion

The data of the long-term population survey collected by the Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences (ZMSBw) concerning the attitude of German citizens towards their armed forces have been constantly suggesting for many years that the majority of citizens have a positive attitude towards the Bundeswehr, trust in it and regard it as an important part of Germany. Since 2012, the questionnaire has also included a question concerning the estimation of the climate of opinion. The interviewees are asked to anticipate whether the social esteem of the Bundeswehr is high, average or low.

The results reveal that only a minority of the interviewees believes the social esteem of the Bundeswehr to be high. Apparently, there is a discrepancy between the representative survey results and the aggregated distribution of opinion at the individual level on the one hand, and the public opinion, the perceived climate of opinion regarding this subject on the other. It is the underlying assumption of this dissertation project that the assessment of the social esteem of the Bundeswehr is subject to “pluralistic ignorance”, which denominates the phenomenon that people make unjustified assumptions regarding the thoughts, feelings and behavior of their fellow human beings. Transferred to the area of research on public opinion this designates the fact that people wrongly assess the opinion of majorities or minorities concerning certain social topics. This may extend so far that a majority opinion is wrongly perceived as a minority opinion and vice versa. By application of a media-centered approach, which focuses on the influence of indirect effects of the media, the following questions are to be examined: Which parameters influence the estimation of the climate of opinion with regard to the social esteem of the Bundeswehr? How can the discrepancy between personal attitude and perception of the climate of opinion be explained?

Mihail Anton, National Defense University, USA

The public trust in the military as support of change of military profession

The military organizations are among the most trusted institutions in the most of the countries of the world. This paper presents a comparative analysis of the public trust in the military in many other countries from European Union, USA and China. The comparative analysis is based on the empirical evidence and the contributions of the data series from the European or other national surveys. However, the analysis shows that several negative messages from mass media could diminish public trust in the military. Concurrently, the article underlines the relation between the legitimacy and public trust on armed forces as source from which the Armed Forces could claim public support for allocating and expanding the social and financial resources of the states in the complex process of changing or modernization of military profession.

Thomas Ferst, Swiss Armed Forces, Armed Forces College AFC, Switzerland and **Tibor Szvircsev Tresch**, Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Public Opinion: The Duties of the Swiss Armed Forces in the View of the Swiss Population

Known as the “security survey”, this annual publication serves to describe and interpret

tendencies and trends in the Swiss voting population's opinion making. It does so by means of annual representative surveys. Attitudes towards foreign, defense and security policies are being measured, and then interpreted in the light of opinionforming events. The paper is targeting on the duties of the Swiss Armed Forces, which they should provide, in the view of the Swiss population. The paper is based on the study "security 2016".

Semiplenary 2	Transformations of the Military Profession
Monday, September 26th	9:00 - 10:45 a.m., Aud 1333

Anthony King, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

The Post-Heroic General: military command in the 21st century

Following the Iraq and Afghanistan campaigns, there has been widespread criticism of military command. The armed forces have themselves recognised the issue and are currently reforming command structures in the light of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Specifically, western armed forces, led by the United States and supported by the UK and France, are focusing on and reforming the divisional level which they have identified as decisive. They are re-investing in divisional command and reforming the division (a formation of some 20,000 soldiers) to improve future military performance. This paper aims to analyse and assess the reformation of military command at the divisional level. The paper argues that command at the divisional level has become 'post-heroic'. Precisely because divisional operations are now so complex involving multiple functions over large tracts of space and time, divisional commanders can no longer direct or lead operations personally, as commanders like Rommel, Ridgway or Monash did - often heroically - in the twentieth century. No single individual can coordinate this intricate organization and its functions. Divisional command has been collectivized so that in place of a single commander making rapid individual decisions, command boards consisting of senior officers, who advise the commander, have emerged. Decisions have become collective and even bureaucratized; staff procedures channel and structure the commander's authority. This paper uses the example of ISAF Regional Command South in 2009-10 to explore this transformation of command.

Eugenio Cusumano, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

Outsourcing Security Sector Reform? The drivers and implications of privatizing military training

Security Sector Reform (SSR) is an increasingly important component of peacebuilding.

The establishment of the US African Command reflects the increasing awareness that SSR and foreign military training are important foreign policy tools. Yet, the US and other Western government have increasingly outsourced military training to private military and security companies (PMSCs). Assessing the implications of outsourcing security sector reform is therefore crucial. This paper investigates the effectiveness of privatized SSR by looking at the rebuilding of the armed forces of Liberia (AFL), outsourced by the US government to the PMSCs Dyncorp and Pacific Architect & Engineers, tasked with the demobilization and disarmament of the legacy force and the vetting, training and fielding of a new military. The paper analyses the rebuilding of the Liberian military by Dyncorp and PAE, investigating how the programme was perceived by the local government, trainees and civil society. By comparing this case with the training conducted in nearby Sierra Leone by state military forces operating under UN command, the paper offers the first comparative analysis of the drivers, effectiveness and implications of outsourcing SSR.

Katrine Noergaard, Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark

Military Technoethics and The Hybridization of Warfare

The development of new military technologies has traditionally been a response to changes in the operational environment. In contemporary conflicts new technologies are used to support and augment human capabilities in all domains of operation. However, new technologies introduce both new opportunities and new dilemmas in military operations raising questions about military ethics and command responsibility, specifically in the development of new autonomous and hybrid (networked) weapon systems. Emergent technologies in areas such as cyberwar, robotics, nanotechnology and human enhancement not only redefine the military frontlines, but also challenge the ethical and legal regulation of military force and the classical principles of Just War. They reconfigure the battlefield, blurring distinctions between physical, cognitive and virtual domains in hybrid human-machine platforms. The introduction of new military technologies thus opens for new types of risk and new types of securitizations. The question is: How do these emergent technologies transform the military organization and its professional practices of risk evaluation and justification? It is argued that the hybridization of war exposes the actors to a plurality of paradoxical situations that “irritate” the binary logic of the legal system. This calls for a new framework of military technoethics that addresses the military and governmental strategies of justification in the discourse of security and risk management. The paper draws on Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot’s sociology of justification and offers an outline of a sociological jurisprudence as a response to the legal and ethical dilemmas of hybrid wars.

Lindy Heinecken, Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Transitions and transformation in the military profession

Since the end of the Cold War there has been an exponential growth in the use of private military and security companies (PMSC). Few have debated the long-term consequences outsourcing of security holds for the military profession. The first section outlines the evolution of military outsourcing. From here the focus shifts to how outsourcing affects the armed forces' ability to retain the monopoly over their 'own' knowledge and skills base, and how it affects their autonomy, corporateness and service ethic. The implications that this has for the armed forces and the military profession are deliberated. The conclusion is reached that extensive growth and use of private security has affected the intellectual and moral hegemony of the armed forces as providers of public security. The long term implications of this in terms of the social structure and the identity of the military profession are not yet fully realised.

Semipenary 3	The Military and Society Interface
Monday, September, 26th	11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m., Aud 537

Irina Goldenberg, National Defence Canada, Canada; **Manon Andres**, Netherlands Defence Academy, The Netherlands and **Delphine Resteigne**, Royal Military Academy – Brussels, Belgium

Is military employment fair? Application of social comparison theory in a cross-national military sample

Although military and civilian personnel work closely together in the defence organizations of most Western nations, they are subject to distinct human resources management practices and conditions of service/employment. This study, based on social comparison theory, examines the social comparison assessments of military personnel along a range of relevant job characteristics (e.g., pay, autonomy, risk of injury or death, impact on one's family, professional development opportunities) to identify areas in which military personnel subjectively assess themselves as 'better off' or 'worse off' as compared to their civilian counterparts. The current study extends existing research on social comparison, particularly in a military context, by examining the effects of military-civilian social comparisons across three nations (Belgium, Canada, Netherlands). Further, the relations between social comparison assessments and perceptions of organizational fairness, a key predictor of employee well-being and organizational effectiveness, are examined. Cross-national analyses

are conducted to inform the extent to which social comparisons, and their relations to organizational fairness, are generalizable across nations.

Paul T. Bartone, National Defense University, USA, **John M. Violanti**, State University of New York at Buffalo, USA

Suicide in the military and law enforcement: Different worlds, common factors

Suicide rates among U.S. military personnel have risen dramatically in recent years, despite significant organizational prevention efforts. For example, from 2005 to 2008 U.S. Army active duty suicides nearly doubled, from 12.7 per 100,000 to 20.2 per 100,000 (U.S. Department of the Army, Army Suicide Prevention Program Fact Sheet, 2009). Suicide rates are also high among police and law enforcement personnel. Compared to the U.S. population, the proportionate mortality suicide ratio for police is 169, or 69% higher than in the general population. The first goal of this paper is to examine similarities between the law enforcement and military occupations. These similarities include hierarchical structure, frequent exposure to danger, ready access to lethal weapons, isolation, and a rigid power structure. Excessive alcohol use is also common to military and police personnel, as are high rates of PTSD. The second goal of the paper is to consider how these factors may contribute to suicide in both military and police personnel. In doing this, we apply a model of suicide factors that attempts to distinguish more immediate, proximate and enabling factors from those that are more fundamentally causative (Bartone, 2013). This model identifies four levels of factors associated with suicide: (1) Formative factors are the long-term, fundamental causative factors in suicide, contributing to alienation and powerlessness; (2) Background factors are associated with suicide, but are not clearly causative, for example age and sex; (3) Precipitating factors are the near-term causative factors, acute stressful events that can plunge the individual into sudden despair, such as a broken marriage; (4) Enabling factors are those that facilitate the act of suicide, but are not underlying causes, such as alcohol and easy access to guns. In order to reduce both military and police suicide, prevention efforts must look beyond the immediate enabling factors, and address the more basic factors that can lead to increased alienation and powerlessness in the workforce. We will provide examples from both the military and law enforcement worlds, and give some recommendations for leader and policy actions to address these more fundamental suicide risk factors.

Dana Grosswirth Kachtan, The Open University of Israel, Israel, **Eve Binks**, Liverpool Hope University, United Kingdom

Converting social, cultural and symbolic capital and skills from military to the civilian society and labor market – The cases of Israeli and British militaries

During military service soldiers acquire various skills, combat and non-combat, in order to fulfill their military service. Moreover, soldiers acquired social, cultural and symbolic capital. These capitals are gained during military service and are realized at the individual level to become part of an individual's identity, capabilities and characteristics. It is thus experienced as a part of them and not as something objective and external (Bourdieu, 1984; 1990). In this manner these capitals embodied in the individuals and can be converted into civilian society and to the labor market and can affect their opportunities. Based on the cases of Israeli and British military we argue that the way the soldiers, both combat and those who served in professional or intelligence roles, perceive the potential conversion of acquired capitals is based on the way they perceive their military service and its symbolic capital. While Israel has mandatory military service, recruitment to the British military is voluntary. This difference, we suggest, impacts the way these militaries are perceived in society, and affect the way the soldiers perceive the capital acquired and its convertibility upon leaving the military.

Yagil Levy, Open University of Israel, Israel

Drivers and Impacts of Expanded Religious Influence in Western Armies

Over the years, religious influence in Western armies has expanded and religious authorities engage in policymaking within the military. However, scholars have not asked a simple question - How can this involvement be reconciled with the principles of civilian control in a democratic regime? This paper takes a step toward ameliorating this scholarly deficit by analyzing how religious authorities engaging in policymaking within the military undermine civilian control. From a theoretical-comparative perspective, five drivers lead to the this empowerment of religious authorities: the diffusion of religious values into the military, diversity management, the role of chaplains in addressing ethical dilemmas, and using religion to motivate sacrifices and as symbolic capital. This empowerment potentially undermines civilian control by impairing the chain of command and by presenting an alternative source of authority to that of the state.

Semiplenary 4	Civil-Military Relations and the Politics of Conflict Transformation
Monday, September 26th	11:00 a.m. – 12:45 p.m., Aud 1333

Erella Grassiani, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The Israeli military and its relation to the private security industry

While the Israeli military is with reason seen as the most central actor in the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, this role is not as clear cut as often perceived. There are other important forces, such as public security agencies which are at the same time distinct entities, but very intimately engaged with military agents. Former Israeli military personnel find their way smoothly into the private security industry, thus blurring the boundaries between public and private security agencies. While this relationship, or the Israeli security network as Barak and Sheffer (2013) have called it, is very relevant, it does not tell the whole story about the public/private relationship within this realm. In this paper I want to problematize this relationship between military and private security by looking at the way private security professionals interpret the relationship between military experience and needed security skills. I will show that while a military background and network are crucial, military skills and military ways of thinking are actively being de-learned when entering the Israeli security industry on the level of high level security guards. I will further show that military and security skills are framed as inherently different by Israeli security professionals. A background in the military is thus seen as vital for future defenders of high officials or embassy personnel, but this has more to do with efficient work modes and discipline. There is a strong notion of a new very distinct knowledge and skillset that has to be acquired for security tasks within a civilian sphere. Based on qualitative research with Israeli security professionals I will argue that the logics of the military and security world, while often seen as completely compatible, are categorized differently by professionals themselves in an effort to define a distinct security model that is unique for their profession. This will enhance our knowledge of the intertwined-ness of the military and private security forces within the context of a protracted conflict such as the one in Israel/Palestine.

Marwa Maziad, University of Washington, USA

Oscillating Civil-Military Relations in Democratizing Societies: Cases of Egypt, Israel and Turkey: 1980-2015

Egyptian, Israeli and Turkish militaries have historically enjoyed a unique position in their respective states and societies, achieving an extraordinary status in the calculus of power. Yet this status has also oscillated back and forth, from time to time, within

each case over the past 30 years, until it ultimately diverged into different outcomes, by the years 2010 in Turkey and 2013 in Egypt; only to re-converge onto authoritarianism and single party rule by 2015 in both cases. Israel, equally, is increasingly perpetuating single party rule and the single face of Netanyahu who has dominated politics since 1996. In 2010, we saw what looked like “civilian” control of the military in Turkey— despite a history of repeated military interventions in politics— while we saw the military coming back full front and center in Egypt in 2013, despite a recent history of military relegation to the sidelines, under continuous authoritarian president Hosni Mubarak and his single party rule, with an empowered police state— and not a military one, as many may assume. Yet by now, the Civilian control of Turkish President Erdogan is nothing but Huntington’s “subjective control” that uses the army to foster further authoritarianism of a singly party rule. While the military intervention of 2013 in Egypt that was supposed to be a surgical in and out; re-consolidated the power of the military as a ruling class; despite a major direction into professionalism following 1967 defeat. Why do civil-military relations in the Middle East countries keep oscillating? Looking closely, one would definitely see some similar political phenomena, and state-military-society dynamics repeated in the three cases, at different times, over the past generation of thirty- years. Other phenomena, however, uniquely manifest themselves in each case. What is the “general” and what is the “specific”? The purpose of this paper is to explain militaries in state and in society. Yet the argument is that there is a regional dynamic that renders Middle East countries, like Egypt, Turkey, as well as Israel a) militarize their politics, and b) eventually veer towards elongated period of singly party rule and authoritarianism. The critical junctures of the 1980 intervention in Turkey and the 1981 assassination of President Sadat in Egypt, and peace politics in Israel are entry points to understanding how these three cases played out their civil-military relations. Methods include extensive two years fieldwork in Egypt, Turkey and Israel; including archival research in Al Ahram newspaper; ethnographic participant observations at Nasser Higher Military Academy in Egypt and in-depth interviews with former military officers and chief of staff in Turkish Armed forces; as well as Egyptian, Turkish and Israeli, journalists, academics, politicians and national security advisors.

Adem Ustun Catalbas, University of Cincinnati, USA

The Structure of Civil - Military Relations in Turkey: An Analysis of Military Discourse

Nations and nationalisms are, in the modern world, quite a fact. However, the biggest problem for a modern state is to create a nation from its citizens. In order to fulfill

this task modern states have used every opportunity and tool. The military is one of these tools. As has its modern counterparts, the Turkish Republic has used its military to indoctrinate its citizens to create a nation. However, the usage of military has never been limited to time, or to the military itself. Both the military and militarist discourse, in modern Turkey, have involved and permeated almost every aspect of social life from the very beginning. This article is not the first attempt to examine the Turkish military and its effects in the country. Nevertheless, the militarist discourse have never been studied in all its complexity. This study intends to examine militarist discourse and indoctrination processes in Turkey from military, political, educational, and media points of view.

Session 1	Public Opinion, Mass Media and the Military
Monday, September 26th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Aud 537

Andrea Rinaldo, Sabrina Pfister, Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Information acquisition of print media regarding security related topics

Security policy is considered a highly controversial area of national and international policy. In Switzerland, the polarization of domestic security policy becomes apparent especially when military topics are concerned. It is therefore not surprising that military issues attract the attention of the media which take up the discussion and make it accessible for the public. Thus, the media have various opportunities to influence the formation of public opinion and are hence key actors in political debates. This leads us to the research questions of this paper: How and according to which criteria do journalists gather information about military related issues? And Which factors and actors have an effect on media reporting about military topics? To answer these questions we conducted expert interviews with representatives of the six largest newspapers in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. From each newspaper the journalists who are known to be best informed about military issues were interrogated.

Chariklia Höfig, Heiko Biehl, Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany

Does fear change our beliefs? Threat and security perceptions in Germany and their influence on attitudes towards defense policy and the military

As one of the essential basic human needs, security and the protection of citizens are

crucial values of societies and a key task of Armed Forces. In that context, this paper attempts to take a closer look at the perception of threats amongst the German population and examine whether this subjective feeling of security has an effect on attitudes towards the Bundeswehr and defense policy. As a socio-psychological construct, security perception is assumed to have an affective, cognitive and a behavioral component. Thereby, risk perceptions are considered to belong to the cognitive dimension whereas threat perception is understood affectively. Using data from a representative survey of the German citizenry, threat perception is analyzed in terms of military, criminal, societal, ecological and socio-economic aspects and security perception is assessed on a personal, national and global level. It is assumed that military/ criminal threats have the strongest influence on security assessment. Moreover, high threat perceptions, especially military threats, and low security perception should significantly influence peoples' attitudes towards defense policy and the military. Depending on general political beliefs and other aspects, people should be effected either by showing a greater support for the Bundeswehr and missions abroad as well as a military active policy or by showing lesser support and a more pacifistic attitude. Preliminary findings show that people feel very secure, thus, compared with previous years the level of insecurity is increasing. Threats are perceived rather dissimilar. Aspects related to the current refugee crisis are dominating the public's perception, whereas ecological and socio-economic factors are less present. Military threats are rated higher than in previous years. Multivariate Analysis show that military threats have a great impact on security assessments while other threats have significant but lower influence. In addition, socio-economic threats have no influence on the global security perception, but do matter regarding the security perception on the national and personal level. Further analysis indicate that, besides other factors, threat and security perceptions do influence people's attitudes towards defense policy and the military.

George Kaffes, Hellenic Army Academy, Greece

How short films influence the Greek public opinion for recruitment?

In this paper we will analyze some short movies from the official authority of the greek ministry of defense about the challenge of the military service. Are these movies efficient enough for young people to convince them to serve the military forces? On what these movies are making the focus and why. What is the degree of influence looking at the recruitment during last 5 years (we are using the official statistics of the Army). Analysis of these recent films can shed light on cultural beliefs about heroism, politics, the military and views of authority, justice, patriotism, family and gender relationships.

More some questions are related too such as: Is high-tech equipment the star of the show? How do the characters who operate it relate to it? Also: 1. Where and who is the enemy represented? Can we observe the use of stereotypes and demonization? 2. Why the film present violence and aggression as the only way to solve problems or are other solutions portrayed? Is that dissuassif? 3. What are the main characters fighting for? Does the film affirm the dominant system and status quo or does it question it? Does it have a point of view on current social issues?4.How the movie shows what it means to be a male person? Is there a female person? Are women foils for the male characters or real people? 5. Is there a system of beliefs (myths) that characterize a particular class or group, such as men?

Session 2	Special Professions in the Military
Monday, September 26th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m. Aud 1333

Joseph Soeters, Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Special professions in the military

Recently much attention has been going to the profession of the so-called “combat soldier”. However, this attention disregards the fact that armed forces are elaborated bureaucracies with a large degree of functional differentiation. Given the increasing task variety that armed forces face the degree of differentiation is not likely to decrease. Next to the “combat soldier” four categories of special professions in the military may be discerned. 1. jobs/professions that are extensions of the conventional troops, such as snipers, FACs, explosive and de-mining experts, i.e. jobs/professions that are indispensable for the the results of the conventional troops’ kinetic actions and contribute directly to these results; 2. jobs and professions that support the conventional troops’ actions such as ICT, intelligence personnel, meteorologists, maintenance technicians and language experts (interpreters); 3. those jobs and professions that are needed to contribute to the conventional troops’ welfare and wellbeing, such as medical doctors, priests, and musicians; 4. jobs and professions that constitute alternatives to the conventional troops’ actions, such as diplomats, CIMIC personnel and the like. This paper will at an introductory level discuss those four categories. The basis for this discussion will be organizational sociology and the sociology of professions (next to military sociology of course). It will be argued that given the increasing task variety special professions in the military in the long run may outweigh the “combat soldier”.

Meir Elran, Institute for National Security Studies (INSS), Tel Aviv University, Israel

The military as a first responder to major civilian disruptive events: The Israeli case

The military has traditionally taken a principle cative role in assisting civilian communities that encountered major disasters. This has been the case in many countries of different political systems. The reasons for that participation stem from the severity of disasters - manmade or natural - as well as the lack of sufficient capacities of the civilian first responders to provide the necessary assistance on one hand, and the relatively larger capacity of the national military establishments to support the massive life saving missions. The question that this study tries to tackle is to what extent the military is indeed capable, suitable and prepared to provide the necessary help in crises situations. While the answer to this querry is different in different countries, there are some generic characteristics that can be found in many cases around the world. One of them has to do with the gap between the unique needs of the civilians in stress environments and the professional capacities of the military, which is not always equipped with the specific needed skills to meet them adequately. This study examines the growing capacities of the Israeli Home Front Command to stand up to the challenge and to build the needed civilian capacities to fullfill the mission. Assets and defficiencies are studied as a basis for recommendations how the force can be best prepared to accomplish its role as a viable first responder. These can and should serve as universal lessons for enhancement of the military participation in disasters management.

Uros Svete, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Police Powers and The military: the Case of Slovenian Armed Forces engagement in refugee crisis

In 2015 Republic of Slovenia has been faced with one of the biggest security crisis in since the the war for independence in 1991. More then 250.000 refugees crossed the country with 2 million of population. The fact Slovenia had to protect external Schengen border (but law enforcement personnel is not larger then 5000 members), Slovenian government decided to change The Defense Law, using the military for homeland security and Police powers were given to the military as well. But the question appeared what kind of the military units did have sufficient skills. appropriate equipment, organizing structure (more postmodern and horizontal) for supporting police and law enforcement in general. The aim of the paper is the renewal of Policemen or soldiers dilemma exposed by Karl Haltiner almost 20 years ago too.

Erik Hedlund, Swedish Defence University, Sweden

Team Leaders as a Facilitator for Team Learning in Military Staff Exercises

Team work is a common way to organize work in many organizations because it has good potential to be an effective way of increasing performance as well as promoting learning among the team members. In a military context most tasks are carried out in teams, from the small squad on the ground to the many sections in big international and multicultural staffs. At military schools a lot of effort is put into teaching officers proper methods for staff work. In Sweden the Swedish Armed Forces and the Swedish Defence University organize an annual international Combined Joint Staff Exercise which aims to train officers from many different countries to carry out effective staff work based on NATO staff methods and procedures. The aim of this field experiment during the exercise was to see if section commanders could increase their teams' learning by interventions in the team learning process, when some section commanders were given some instruction, and others given no instruction, about how to conduct pre-briefings and post-actions reviews. Data was collected by questionnaire, interviews and participating observations.

Session 3	The Future Reserves Research Programme: An Evaluation of the Transformation of the British Armed Forces Reserves and its Impact on Reservists, their Employers, and their Family Members
Monday, September, 26th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 419

Rachel Woodward, K. Neil Jenkins, Newcastle University, United Kingdom; **Antonia Dawes, Tim Edmunds, Paul Higate**, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Military reserves, civilian employment and the hybrid identities of military reservists

In this paper, we draw on research conducted with reservists in the UK Army Reserve, Royal Naval Reserve, and Royal Air Force, to explore how reservists make sense of their identities. We conceptualise reservist identities as work undertaken by individuals, a continual process through which reservists account for the different roles they perform across civilian employment and military reserve service. The paper draws on qualitative semi-structured interviews in two different localities in the UK, which explore with reservists how they actively manage their reserves activities and their civilian employment. We explore the notion of hybridized identities in order to conceptualise how reservists themselves make sense of their military and civilian work roles, in ways which are meaningful to them.

Victoria Basham, Cardiff University, United Kingdom; **Sergio Catignani**, University of Exeter, United Kingdom;

Negotiating gender divisions of labour within Army Reservist families and how these influence the balancing of work, family and Reserve duty commitments

Little research has been carried out on British military personnel retention intention and organisational commitment - i.e., the decision to stay within the Reserves and the level of service commitment to the Reserves. This is particularly the case within the British Armed Forces Reserves. This paper, thus, will particularly examine how the Army reservist's reserve service, family and job commitments and demands affect his/her organizational commitment to the Army Reserves. It will examine in detail the dynamics surrounding spousal/partner support towards the Reservist's commitment to the Reserves and highlight the central role that the spouse/partner has in enabling the Reservist to fulfil his/her obligations to the Army. The paper will examine the following questions: 1) What roles do family members, particularly spouses and partners, play in supporting the Reservist to maintain the Reservist's organisational commitment to the Army? 2) How does the Reservist experience and negotiate the pressures of competing role commitments that he/she lives out with his/her spouse/partner as these change over time? 3) To what extent do the processes and outcomes of such negotiations over such competing role commitments with his/her spouse/partner reinforce the traditional gendered family divisions of labour within the Army Reservist families. Such questions will be answered through the use of extensive qualitative fieldwork data currently being collected as part of a project co-funded by the UK Ministry of Defence and Economic & Social Research Council of the British Army Reserves.

Zoe Morrison, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom; **Wendy Loretto**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom; **Vince Connelly**, Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom

Stepping in and out of the military profession: Reserve military service as negotiated practice.

Increasing reliance on part-time volunteer personnel has been evident in the United States military since the end of the Vietnam War, and more recently in other nation states, including the United Kingdom (UK), Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Military service on a part-time basis requires individuals to move in and out of the military profession as they seek to balance the demands of their civilian and military lives. We conceptualize this movement as an on-going negotiation between Reservists, their part-

ners/family members and employers to navigate the intersecting domains of changing military service, (civilian) work and family life. A study within the Future Reserves Research Programme, we seek to understand Reservists', their families and employers/work colleagues' experiences of these negotiations in the UK. We report on our early findings, including the ways in which the multiple identities of the Reservist are constructed, understood and sustained over time and in different contexts. We also consider how the boundaries between Reserve Service, family life and civilian employment are experienced by Reservists, their families and employers, and what demands they place upon Reservists. Findings support related work on the importance of military identity and identification with the organization for full-time military professionals, and illustrate the challenges and coping strategies used to maintain multiple identities across the boundaries of civilian and military professions by Reservists serving on a part-time basis.

Zoe Morrison, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom; **Sylvia James-Yates**, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom; **Wendy Loretto**, UK Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom; **Sarah Morton**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom and **Sarah Cunningham-Burley**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

The Future Reserves Research Programme: civil/ military collaboration in research and knowledge exchange to inform defence transformation

Recent policy developments in the United Kingdom (UK) require transformational change within the British Armed Forces with a new emphasis on the Whole Force Approach (WFA) and collaborative working. WFA mandates an increase in the proportion of reserves within the workforce and new expectations of the role of Reservists within the professional military. The publically-funded Economic and Social Research Council has joined with the British Army and Ministry of Defence to commission four research projects to inform some of the pressing issues facing the Armed Forces in the process of this reconfiguring of Regular and Reserve components. These four projects together form the Future Reserves Research Programme (FRRP), a collaborative study that demonstrates the challenges and opportunities of WFA. In this joint presentation, we review through a co-constructed military/ civilian lens the work undertaken within FRRP to establish the research and capitalize on the findings through knowledge exchange. We will share the methods we have used to plan effective and appropriate knowledge exchange programme, and how we have evaluated our activities. We will consider complications relating to research governance, ethical conduct of research and knowledge exchange, and the ways in which we have navigated the needs of a complex network of

UK and international stakeholders to influence policy and practice.

Session 4	Housing the Military I
Monday, September 26th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 420

Márcio Moraes Valença, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Military housing as urban landmarks - Analyzing Army, Navy and Air Force estates in metropolitan Natal, Brazil

Military infrastructure pops out in a number of Brazilian cities. Barracks, administration buildings, equipment, hangars, and all the rest of it compound military complexes. Navy installations are most probably located near the port, at seaside or riverside; Air force installations near airports; and Army installations elsewhere. They occupy extensive plots of land in an urban context, many in well-located central areas. At first, when they were set up, they were located in low density areas in the fringe of cities. Airports and many ports were located near but outside cities. But then, the city grew around them, so that today they have become urban entities. Military housing have been arranged in the form of small- to mid-size developments. These are called ‘vilas militares’, or military towns. Generally, they are horizontal or low-density, semi-vertical developments (of up to three-storey buildings). In smaller numbers, some military housing units – almost always for higher rank – are also found spread out in the cities. What these ‘vilas’ have in common are certain architectural, urban and social features that make them unique entities in the urban landscapes. They were built from the early decades of the 19th Century, but most of them were built between the 1940s and the 1960s. Regular maintenance, rigorous rent control and management made these structures recognizable elements in the city. They are undeniably there! Most housing units – single houses or buildings – look the same, even with the same color. No structural alteration to the building is allowed by the dweller. Every change has to go through the military administration (usually a prefecture, for a number of ‘vilas’, or a small maintenance unit). Small additions (garages, air conditioners, telephone and logic cabling) have been added throughout the years. Maintenance is carried on by military personnel or a third-party as well as cleaning and other services. Most ‘vilas’ also have security guards who are low-rank military themselves. Many are now walled (or fenced) and gated. Rules of engagement are enforced in all of them. The paper discusses the presence of military housing in the Natal metropolitan region, a city in the northeast of Brazil, to show that the now common practice of ‘permutas’ (ex-

change of military estates for construction work with private construction firms) follows a logic that has to do both with declining military revenues and real estate interests.

Lorena Petrovich Pereira de Carvalho, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

War Architecture: inventory of Navy villages in Natal

The military mobilization that occurred in Natal in the 1940s brought significant changes to the city and determined new routes for urban growth. Originally set up in adjacent areas of the consolidated urban grid, the barracks, military towns and other equipment are fully inserted into Natal's urban area. Among the equipment and infrastructure referred to are the first military towns, dating from the 1940s. Currently, these residential complexes, despite the rigorous maintenance system they undergo, require some adjustments. Given that the expansion of military activities were not proportionally accompanied by the expansion of the housing stock, the actual situation is characterized by a significant shortage of housing in the military towns (or 'vilas militares'). Accordingly, the Navy has undertaken actions to remedy this problem and projects completely redesigned one of its major developments. Faced with the prospect of replacement of old houses by apartment blocks, and having understood the symbolism of these military towns, the paper presents an architectural inventory of three residential Navy villages in Natal.

Mariana Fialho Bonates, Universidade Federal de Campina Grande and Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil

Brazil's postwar military and architecture culture

This paper aims to point out some facts that illustrate an existing and intertwined military and architectural culture in Brazil during the second postwar. Currently, some scholars have argued about the close relationship between planning, architectural culture and military production methods stimulated by wartime in the US. Most of them have been claiming the effects of military methods such as standardization, mass-production, prefabrication, and planning on the design of industrial buildings, but also on the construction of thousand of middle class housing on the American suburbs during World War II and afterwards. In Brazil, a military culture also emerged foremost due to the role played by members of the military institution in the political scenario. However, in the Brazilian case there is still a lack of studies about how the culture inside the quarters or cantonments grew out its boundaries and might have interwoven with an architectural culture as it happened in the US. In this sense this paper analyzes two facts that can enhance the statement of an existing military and architectural postwar culture in Brazil.

One fact was the creation of an aeronautical training school, the CTA (Centro Técnico da Aeronáutica, translated as the Air Force Technical Center) in the late 40s, and the other was a decree that allocated an huge amount of money for the construction of military housing throughout the country one decade later. For instance, in 1947, an architectural competition for the CTA was organized and the winning design was one proposed by Niemeyer. It was published several times although firstly by Hitchcock in 1955 in the Moma's catalog *Latin American Architecture Since 1945*, which displayed an image of military housing designed under modern architecture ideas. On the other hand, in 1956 the same president that promoted Brasília, Juscelino Kubitschek, also set up some funds for the construction of military housing. Both facts might create an assumption that modern architecture guided the design of postwar military housing. This assumption can be quite enhanced by the growing number of modern buildings in the country and the increasing interest in Brazilian modern architecture by that time. By interpreting those facts it is possible to state that, indeed, there was a military and architectural culture network in Brazil, and it was connected to modern architecture as well. Nevertheless, modern architecture was partially embodied on military housing blueprints of the late 50s and 60s, differing from the CTA experience of the 40s. In other words, traditional ideas still maintained a strong weight in the composition design process of Brazilian military housing.

Maria do Carmo de Albuquerque Braga, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil

Public Property assets under military management. The continuation of privileges and special interests over collective?

From the doctoral thesis defended in 2006 on this subject, which considered the concept of public heritage, its typology, uses and destinations based on the current legislation, linked to the three levels of Government, it was seen the strong influence of management of public wealth on the spatial dynamics of the city, especially that under the command of the armed forces. At the time, the study reference area was the Recife Metropolitan Center, emphasizing the decisions and actions taken by the Army, Navy and Air Force. It was found in factual figures that such decisions and actions were based on a federal law that favored each of these forces that comprise the Ministry of Defense allowing them to act freely and without the intervention of the Federal Department of Heritage, officially in charge of the management of all real estate properties in the Federal Government. It turns out that even after the presentation of supporting data such influence, according to such decisions and actions, demonstrated the need for changes

in their legal basis. Such decisions and actions have occurred and therefore must be studied in order to verify whether they have continued to happen favoring the interests of a real estate market where the Government, represented by such institutions, has strongly contributed to its occurrence, as it has already been proven through its dual role: both as the regulator of the market and at the same time as the owner of property seeking its own interests. To make the work viable, it was put into exam cases such as: (1) the area of Radio Pina Station whose land belonging to the Navy is now fully occupied by one of the largest enterprises of Recife, The Shopping Mall Rio Mar, owned by JCPM (private initiative), and the Express Way connecting the central and the southern area of Recife called Via Mangue; (2) the area called Vila Naval, also belonging to the Navy, which has been the subject of negotiations at different times in search for more profitable parameters for the institution and, therefore, still awaiting a conclusion. As a result the whole area and surroundings have been suffering strong spatial inertia. Such examples show that even with the advances in the legal framework regulating the management of these assets as well as the development of a new awareness in managing public assets to and for society, private interest continues to dominate the context in which they occur to the detriment of the community.

Session 5	Defence Policy and Politics
Monday, September 26th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 409

Dirk Kruijt, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Cuba's Involvement in Latin America's Wars and Peace Processes

First: The evolution of Cuba's political and military (basically guerrilla training) liaison with the Armed Left in All Latin American countries with guerrilla movements, based on primary sources in Cuba. Second: The Cuba's contribution in peace negotiations (Colombia, El Salvador and Guatemala).

Samuel Rivera-Paez, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Bogotá, Colombia
Peace negotiation and military mindset

It is well known that Colombia has lived in an armed conflict for the last 50 years. This conflict has profound social, political and economic roots that generated, above other things, lack of governance and a shortfall in the State's monopoly over arms. As a result, in the early 2000's, Colombia was on the verge of being classified as a fragile. During the last fifteen years, successful military operations have been executed against illegal

armed actors and drug trafficking around the country building an opportunity to the country to be on its way to some political, social, and economic transformation. These successes, also promoted that the main guerrilla group: the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (known as the FARC for its acronyms in Spanish) had begun in 2012 talks with the Colombian Government looking for agreements that cease the ongoing armed conflict in the country. Although, the peace talks in Havana are hoping to end that conflict, previous experiences in different Latin American countries, together with former peace agreements in Colombia, suggest that trust-building plays a significant role when it comes to defining the challenges, difficulties, and opportunities which may arise during a peace negotiation process and its aftermath. Using a mixed-method approach that included interviews, focus groups and a survey with Colombian military officer of all ranks and services, this paper explores several dimensions of the peacebuilding theory from the perspective of the Colombian officer corps. Although, all this occurred within a context of peace negotiations and a foreseeable post-conflict scenario, hopefully, it will contribute to promoting further research for a better understanding of the governing mindset of officer when face this type of negotiations.

Carlos Navajas Zubeldia, Universidad de La Rioja, Spain

Advances? The Security and Defence Policy in Spain (2011-2015)

The object of this paper is to study the security and defence policy in Spain developed by the Mariano Rajoy's government between 2011 and 2015. Particularly, I will study the electoral program of the conservative Partido Popular (Popular Party) for the general elections of 2011; the appointment of the new minister of Defence, Pedro Morenés and other members of this department; the general lines of the new defence policy; the Directiva de Defensa Nacional (National Defence Directive) 2012; the military budget and the so-called "deuda de defensa" (defence debt); the international missions of the Spanish Armed Forces during these years; the Spanish relations with de USA and the rest of NATO and EU members; the visions of the Spanish Armed Forces in a context of systemic crisis; the material policy; the resurrection of praetorianism?; the public opinion and the Spanish Armed Forces; the Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional (National Security Strategy) 2013; and the personnel policy. From a methodological point of view, I would like to stress that I am a specialist in Contemporary History. As a consequence of this, I will use this methodology, but in the context of the field of the Armed Forces and Society.

Ian Liebenberg, Stellenbosch University, Faculty of Military Science, South Africa

Clashing or complimentary perspectives? Operation Savannah and Operation Carlota's opening phase, 1975-1976

This paper will compare archival sources from the South African National Defence Force Documentation Centre in Pretoria with academic works published outside South Africa during the 1980s. Operation Savannah was a military operation started by the apartheid government in Pretoria during 1975 with the knowledge of the CIA in which South Africa invaded Angola with the intent of preventing the MPLA as a (perceived communist) liberation movement to take power in Luanda after the demise of Portuguese colonialism. The material in the South African military archives was only declassified in the early 2000's. However in foreign books and research works much have been written at the time on the military activities of the South African and Cuban forces during the invasion (the Cuban intervention named Operation Carlota and Operation Savannah the South African code name for the military intervention at the time coincided). The paper will compare the available information and seek to point out clashing and complimentary information on the military developments of the time.

Pirzada Amin, University of Kashmir, India

Sacred Geography of J&K and its role in Conflict resolution: A Case Study of Kashmir Valley

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is endowed with enormous pilgrimage tourism. The sacred geography is marked by the diverse religious sites of significant importance in terms of syncretic and cultural traditions. The city of Jammu is widely known as city of temples and the valley of Kashmir is known as abode of Rishis and Saints. In the face of the turbulent conditions of past twenty six years it has been noticed that the kind of role the sacred geography of the state had in restoring peace and harmony is remarkable. The pilgrimage centres like Vaisnodevi, Amarnath, the leading shrines of valley worth mentioning Hazratbal and Chari Shareef had a significant role in restoration of interface between the indigenous and exogenous population. There were times when literally the inhabitants of the landlocked valley were cut off from the rest of the country and the world in the face of the extreme level of manifestation of armed conflict. The ray of hope of revival of peace had begun because of the role of sacred geography which did not only pave a way for perceptual change of the outside world but also a socio-psychological rescue of the violence stressed populace. Further to say pilgrimage helped in the revival of tourism through the sacred canopy of the pilgrimage places. The

pilgrimage tourism have had a significant role in the conflict resolution in the context of intercommunity relation building which had a direct bearing on the perceptual change at pan Indian level. Thus the shrines and sacred places not only continue a source of spiritual solace and communitas but contribute to pluralistic traditions of unity and diversity. Given the role of the sacred sites their preservation , protection and development is prerequisite for the nation building .The thrust of the paper would be of empirical and qualitative in nature.

Session 6	Cultural Minorities and the Armed Forces
Monday, September 26th	3:30 - 5:00 p.m., Aud 537

Arnold Kammel, Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy, Austria
Mitigating Religious Extremism in the Austrian Armed Forces – The Case of Muslim Integration

Contrary to the majority of EU member states, Austria still adheres to compulsory military service for all male Austrians. Since conscription mirrors the demographic composition of the male population of a country, people with a migrant and often different religious background are also affected. This very often leads to the question of how to mitigate religious extremism in the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF). On the one hand and especially due to numbers, the integration of Muslim recruits poses a special challenge for Austria's recruitment. On the other hand, Austria is well-known for granting the Muslim community far reaching rights. This paper thus focuses on the relationship between Islam and Austria in general and the integration of Muslim conscripts into the Austrian Armed Forces in particular and addresses the question of how to best mitigate religious extremism in the AAF.

Esther Serok, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Families and educators' influence on the choice to serve in the military forces

The paper presents a research study on a unique perspective of families and schools' impact on the adolescence choice of military service. Special analysis of family – military relationship using the field work and findings of qualitative research, involving immigrating children from unequal diverse minority cultures in which their decision to choose a military service was tested as a transformation success criteria and integration in main stream society. An innovative viewpoint on military service from families' standpoint

and the military role in the local culture. The study's outcomes include theoretical and empirical methods of facilitating an authentic dialogue between families, educators and military authorities. The session will present a notion where military service changed its role as an integral part of Israeli culture, with educational and social prestige, influencing social mobility. Session will elaborate on issues such as how families educate towards volunteering to elite units; Families' expectations from military service as an educational agent and support system. Cultural debates on a professional vs. volunteer army service; Identified changes in the military authorities' attitude towards parental involvement. Can parental involvement be accepted in military service? Does the military need families' moral & social support? How the military educates towards human values, sanctity of life, moral military service, dilemmas of justice & human decisions? Does the military service promote social equality as a vehicle for minimizing inequality and enabling social mobility? The paper will present study conducted in a widely diverse population along with innovative educational programs developed, tested and implemented.

Shaul Shay, The Institute for Policy and Strategy (IPS) The Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel

The Druze minority in Israel and the IDF

Worldwide there are probably about one million Druze living mainly in Syria and Lebanon, with 104,000 in Israel, including about 18,000 in the Golan (which came under Israeli rule in 1967) and several thousands who emigrated to Europe and North and South America. The Druze community in Israel is officially recognized as a separate religious entity with its own courts and spiritual leadership and has a special standing among the country's minority groups. Members of the Druze community have attained high-level positions in the political, public and military spheres. Israeli Druze are subject to the same compulsory military service as their Jewish counterparts. According to IDF statistics, 83% of Druze boys serve in the army, the highest percentage among all Israeli communities, including Jews. Until recently, they have served primarily in the IDF's elite Herev (Sword Battalion), comprised exclusively of Druze. The growing trend among young Druze to join other elite units left Herev understaffed, which led to its disbandment in July 2015 and to the integration of Druze soldiers into the rest of the army. The paper will analyze the relationships between the Druze minority and the state of Israel and the reasons for the successful integration of Druze soldiers in the IDF.

Session 7	50 Shades of Green: How the Military Profession Interacts with Other Professions
Monday, September 26th	3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Aud 1333

Axel Auge, Saint-Cyr Military Academy, France

French officers in civil academy: The professional group in marge

France has settled ten years ago a deep reform of its public policies and a modernization of the finance laws. For the Armed Forces, it was a way to come back to the basic goal of soldiering; to prepare and train for war, surrounding missions been performed by contractors. At the same time, challenges appear for the military administration, reshaping careers by including new models and giving better opportunities for leaves Armed Forces and prepare their reconversion with civil diploma. My communication focuses on officers graduated from civil university, the “outsiders” in French Army, called “extra small in the Army” meaning getting doctorate or high academic diploma. 395 officers had Doctorate or Master degree (Statistics from military service career). 54 officers graduated with PH. D degree, and 76 officers have been interviewed individually (54 Ph. D + 22 Master degree). I will focus my qualitative analysis on these outsiders. I will analyze the hierarchical organization of the normative area. I shall observe the links of dependence and conflicts between the bulk of officers providing from War College and those who are graduated from civil universities. At the end, I would like to answer three questions: Who are those officers getting diploma in public college? What do they want? What are their individual strategies to insert in professional field dominated by War College graduated? If I look for the biographical trajectory, I consider that professional trajectory must be seen as a global and social process. Officer’s course is not only professional; it also refers to biographical dimension. After my data statistical presentation, I will analyze, with a qualitative approach, the professional course.

Michele Negri, University of Tuscia – Viterbo, Italy

The dual professionalism: the officer of the Italian Military Health

The paper analyses the characteristics of the officer of the Italian Military Health, which appears of particular relevance for its combination between the two professional dimensions. Medical professions transcend the organizational boundaries of the working reality where they are carried out, which might be regarded by some as a problem for the military health system, having regard to its hierarchical and organizational requirements, and by others as an opportunity for professional inter-organizational cooperation, extending beyond the military establishment, capable of generating positive spill-over ef-

fects in terms of social security and defence. This paper is a desk-based study, it relies on a number of secondary data, which have led to some original elaborations, as well as on the exploration and analysis of scientific papers or documents written by authoritative experts in this field of work.

Morten Brænder, Aarhus University, Denmark, **Marenne M. Jansen**, Radboud University, The Netherlands, and **Rene Moelker**, Netherlands Defence Academy, The Netherlands

What sets the officer apart? - A comparative study of curricula in officer training programmes

The Officer Corps constitutes the backbone of the military. Privates and NCOs come and go. Political leaders are replaced. But the officer corps, the military profession per se, endures. The focus of this paper is how the military profession is maintained by military academies. A profession is characterised by three defining features: First, by its unique knowledge. Second, by controlling access to the profession. Third, by its code of conduct. Here, we will centre on the first of these defining features: On the content of the unique knowledge perceived to distinguish officers from other professions. Our point of departure will be how this knowledge is made accessible to cadets through curricula taught in officer training programmes. To use the vocabulary of Bourdieu, we will focus on how the embodied cultural capital of the military profession is transferred by means of the objectified cultural capital, used within the institutionalised framework of the military academy. Our analysis focus on lessons in leadership development taught at the academies. Granted, an important part of the embodied cultural capital might be tacit – not taught in classes but learned between classes. However, an explorative study aiming at the explicit knowledge in particular is necessary to lay the foundation for further studies aiming at the transference of this knowledge in general. Here, our focus will be on the curricula used at the military academies in the Netherlands and Denmark. These two countries have a similar recent history in terms of warfare, taking into account their strong commitment to UN missions and their involvement on the ground in Afghanistan. Yet, most importantly, both countries are reforming their officer educational programmes. Instead of just recruiting directly from high school or from the rank and file, both countries aim at recruiting cadets with a civilian BA degree. This transition has big implications for officer education, both in terms of possibilities for character building for cadets, as well as in terms of educational programmes for staff and instructors. Our comparative analysis gives important insights into the implications of such reforms.

Kathryn Marie Fisher, National Defense University, USA
Creativity, responsibility, and critique: Situating “critical” in graduate military education

This paper engages with the what, why, and how of graduate education in strategic security studies for military and security practitioners. More specifically, this paper’s discussion will draw on the challenges, opportunities, risks, and possibilities for a critical approach in the context of graduate education for U.S. Special Operations Forces. Essential questions of responsibility regarding self, other, and subjectivity in critical security studies, international relations, and international political sociology provide essential debate related to scholarly research and security practice. This paper aims to contribute to such debates as relates to the relationship between teaching and the transformation of the military profession. How do processes of us/them boundary drawing influence, negatively or positively, curriculum design for military education when trying to foster a critical approach? How can/should creativity and responsibility inform lesson planning to encourage a sustained critique of status quo theories and practices in a largely (though not exclusively) conventional disciplinary environment? There is ample and useful criticism related to political and military responsibility in practice: This paper works to provide useful (self)criticism as relates to our responsibility as educators given the epistemological spaces of military practice in the hopes of encouraging dynamic critical engagement and mitigating counterproductive practice.

Session 8	Round Table: Contending with the Post-millennial cohort
Monday, September 26th	3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 419

Christian Leuprecht, Royal Military College, Canada
Contending with the Post-millennial cohort

The paper provides an assessment of the characteristics of the Post-Millennial cohort and, in particular, the implications for recruitment of this cohort being raised in a completely connected world. By 2017 the overall size of the potential workforce of most allied workforces will have started to shrink; by 2025, it will be shrinking at a significant rate. Thus, the battle to attract the best and the brightest or, at a minimum, to avoid having to select the least unsuitable of the desperate, will require that the armed forces anticipate important changes, learn lessons from other organizations and develop effective strategies to adapt. While focussed on potential future changes hence identifying what may be different about the next cohort, this research is also grounded on the recognition

of continuity. Youth will, in many ways, share many characteristics with those who have entered the workforce before them and the armed forces of 2030 will retain many key elements of organization, identity and functioning. The Post-millennials are, however, very likely to differ from their elders in some significant ways which, in turn, will challenge the legacy of the Boomers who have deeply embedded within the armed forces certain philosophies, work structures and assumptions about junior Officer and NCMs that will need to be recognized, reviewed and amended (if not outright abandoned). While the history of the armed forces is to apply incremental 'tweaks' to existing military personnel functions, it would be prudent for leaders to consider that changes in the digital environment will not result in gradual changes across society or the armed forces but can produce sharp breaks from the present. The paper takes up four considerations: a) "It's not that I disagree boss; I know you're wrong". The way in which the post-millennial cohort will have learned to learn along with its unique use of social media will result in this cohort acquiring, creating and applying knowledge in dramatically new ways hence challenging not only the armed forces' approach to professional development but the fundamental nature of work structures, command philosophies, bureaucratic control mechanisms and the role of doctrine. b) "Actually, we've decided to do it this way". Having continuously worked in collaborative ways with peers applying creative use of technology, an emphasis on exploring new ways to solve problems and belief that all truth comes with an expiry date, this cohort will constantly be sharing views with others to find alternate ways of accomplishing goals hence resulting in them frequently challenging established procedures, experimenting with new approaches, sharing ideas with those outside the unit/team and developing unique solution sets and, conversely, having very little patience with outmoded SOPs or outdated technology. c) "My moral compass is pointing in a different direction". Although likely to be raised by sheltering parents, their direct access to evidence of the best and worst of human society, emphasis on fairness, nose for authenticity and experience sharing their opinions with the entire world will result in this cohort developing not only unique worldviews and assumptions about human nature but a strong sense of self-worth and confidence in their ability to exercise independent moral judgement hence challenging leaders to articulate clear principles underlying their decisions or directions and, when these principles are not explained, deciding for themselves or amongst themselves right vs wrong. d) "I'm not who you think I am". Their exposure to diversity, active use of social media to present selected aspects of their identity to specific audiences and observations of their Millennial elders striving to fit in and succeed will result in this cohort developing unique ways of living in liminal states by (externally) projecting the image required of the armed forces through

dress, language and behaviours while (internally) retaining an independent self-identity thus challenging military socialization, the capacity of leaders to shape identity, and the accuracy of performance appraisals through their ability to publically 'perform soldier' while privately retaining alternate values and beliefs.

Session 9	The Military in new security scenarios: possibilities, constraints and challenges. An approach from Latin America I
Monday, September 26th	3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 420

Carolina Sancho Hiraane, ANEPE, Chile

Organized Crime (OC) in Latin America during the first half of the century: a role for the armed forces or the police?

This paper focuses on the issue of organized crime and the role of the police and the military to this phenomenon, now in Latin America. In this way they are identified the reasons for the involvement of military and police to tackle organized crime. Along with the above, they are described the advantages, disadvantages and consequences of this from a public policy perspective on security in democratic political systems. This article addresses the issue as descriptive and systematized different experiences in the region. The methodology to occupy contemplates the use of specialized and updated bibliography, as well, consultation with experts and key actors in the field.

Andres de Castro Garcia, ANEPE, Chile

Defense - Security and Armed Forces - Police: two debates that should be differentiated in South America

Security and Defence cannot be clearly separated since the beginning of the Multipolar World after 9-11. As a result of that, in South America there has been a misunderstanding of two different debates: One, the difficulty to establish a line a clear line between security and defense and, the other one, the debate over the use of the Armed Forces for tasks that we can call internal security. Given that fact, and especially in the South Cone case, countries such as Chile, Argentina and Uruguay oppose the use of soldiers within the country's limits. This paper tries to argue that there are two different debates that shouldn't be confused and ought to be analyzed separately.

Manuela Trindade Viana, PUC-Rio, Brazil

Beyond the police-military boundary: exploring the split between schools and training centers in Colombia and its implications to violence in Latin America

For long stigmatized as “problematic”, recently Colombia has come to host courses to police and military from Latin American countries. This suggests that Colombian Armed Forces have managed to capitalize their experience in irregular combat, claiming that they are now in a position to teach others how to perform such operations. In this context, I look at the areas in which this expertise is valorized and how it has been transmitted, and identify that, both in police and military low-rank, there has been a shift in the position of schools in the production of the ideal of professional soldier. Contrastingly, the training center has been the key site for transmitting rules of violence. In this sense, I analyze the practices associated to the “professional”, as the citizen-ideal expected to result from schooling; and the “expert”, as that whose body and skills constitute the focus of short-term training programs. Finally, I dissect the profile of instructors and trainees, and the training program of the JUNGLA (police) and counter-narcotics battalions (military) and argue that the focus on training underlying the privileged position of Colombia in this circuit of police and military expertise in Latin America can be read as a way of incorporating violent practices into an “easy to prepare” and “easy to apply” logics. I suggest that as important as looking to the police-military boundary to think about violence and its relation to democracy, is the school-training splitting observed in the ascendancy of Colombian Armed Forces as experts in violent practices.

Palloma Valle Menezes, FGV/CPDOC, Brazil

The crisis of the “pacification” and the role of the state’s armed forces in the Olympic Games Rio 2016

Since the process of “pacification” of favelas has been repeatedly associated with the preparation of the city of Rio de Janeiro for the Olympic Games in 2016, this paper intends to debate what will happen to the Pacifying Police Units when this mega event is coming and there is a widespread perception that the project is in “crisis”. The paper will be based on an ethnographic research that I have been conducting in 3 “pacified” favelas in Rio de Janeiro. This research aims to investigate the so-called “crisis” of the UPP; to map its impact on routine, sociability and mobility in “pacified” favelas; and to analyze the perceptions of residents and policemen in relation to the UPP project before, during and after the Rio 2016 Olympics. This paper specifically seeks to present how Rio de Janeiro will be prepared during the next year to host this mega event. It mainly intends

to discuss the role of the UPP and the role of the armed forces in this process of preparation of the city to Rio 2016 Olympics.

Session 10	Feminist debates on the exercise of power and the use of force
Monday, September 26th	3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Room 409

Maj Hedegaard Heiselberg, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

A Distant War? Navigating the moral landscapes of war as a soldier's wife

In this paper I explore the various ways that Danish families are affected by war and military deployment. Drawing on ethnographic examples from recent anthropological fieldwork among wives, children, and soldiers at different stages of deployment, I illustrate how a seemingly distant war can infiltrate the lives of families at home. I show how war and the notion of violence become present phenomenon in the everyday lives of soldiers' families not only because of the globalized wars of today, but also because of new responsibilities and engagements within the family. By approaching the consequences of war in a Danish context from an analytical perspective of the family as a moral institution in society, I introduce the concept of a shared relational space as a framework for understanding the consequences of deployment and war for the women at home as well as the soldier in war. Likewise, I show how the simultaneous high demands of support and understanding from the military thus place the women married to soldiers in an ambivalent position. When confronted with war as a mother or wife of a soldier, impingements of competing moralities compel women to make decisions that alter or compromise their prior beliefs, forcing them into a subtle but thorough process of militarization. Investigating how everyday life situations, political questions as well as moral actions are shaped by specific expectations to family relationships is therefore crucial for understanding how women married to soldiers navigate in and experience the moral landscapes of war. By analyzing the relational space between soldiers and their wives and children this paper therefore aims at raising new questions and contributing with perspectives to the discussion of the family and the military as two 'greedy institutions' in society.

Laura Masson, UNSAM, Argentina; **Victoria Pereyra**, Warwick University, United Kingdom

Motherhood and the redefinition of the military profession: gender transformations and military values in the Armed Forces in Argentina

Since 1994, women were admitted to the Command of the Argentinean Armed Forces

defying expectations of feminine and masculine ideals and norms. In the last decade, a thorough gender mainstreaming strategy was promoted in the Armed Forces, led by the first female Minister for Defence in the country. Under this strategy, a special Council on Gender Policies was created. The Council was integrated by military women, representatives of civil society and state agencies linked with women's rights and academics committed with feminist and gender issues. The Council was formed as a space for reflection, analysis and implementation of transformative gendered practices on the Armed Forces. Among the measures implemented, the Council contributed to promoting a wide reform of ministerial regulations in order to ensure gender equality and to guaranteeing the access of women to all the different specialities of the Command Corps. The reform of ministerial regulations was based on gender equality and on the respect of sexual diversity. This reform generated tension with the gender ideology that had been sustained by the institution and the traditional values tied with the definition of the military profession and the role of motherhood. It challenged traditional conceptualizations of marriage, family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood. In this paper, we aim to critically analyse the complex intertwining of the concepts of "motherhood" and "military" through the study of the legal changes promoted by the Council of Gender Policies. We will argue that the Argentine Armed Forces have been built and sustained around a family ideology that favours a specific conception of "motherhood" linked with the image of the "ideal soldier". While this ideology has permeated institutional regulations, the recent transformations have challenged these ideas, profoundly resignifying the values of the military profession. Our paper argues that motherhood and military are not dichotomous concepts, but rather that various forms of motherhood are in dispute while a redefinition of masculinity and the professional role of the military takes place.

Özgen Dilan Bozgan, IDAES/UNSAM, Argentina

From victims to "liberated women": Kurdish women's emancipation process through military action

The ongoing conflict between the PKK (Kurdistan Worker's Party) and the Turkish state has started shortly after the last military coup that took place in Turkey in 1980. During the 1990s, the Turkish state declared emergency rule in the Kurdish cities in Turkey. The Turkish armed forces ordered the evacuation of the Kurdish towns and villages for "security reasons" and the Kurdish villagers who did not accept to be enrolled in the paramilitary system (village guards system) were forced to migration. Human rights activists, politicians and Kurdish businessmen were murdered and these murders were never resolved. Five pro-Kurdish political parties were closed by the Turkish constitu-

tional courts. After the massive human rights violations and escalated violence 1990s, the 2000s were the period where a peace-process has taken place until very recently, even though it had been interrupted occasionally. The political participation of Kurdish women, both in the pro-Kurdish parties (that legally function within the Turkish political system since 1991) and in the mass mobilization that occurred in the 1990s, was shaped in the context of an ethnic/political conflict. They were primarily mobilized because of the human rights violations in their "home". That is to say, their traditional gender roles as mothers, wives, sisters, in short their gender roles in family were politicized in the search of justice for their family members. In mid-1990s, "Kurdish woman" as a leading figure was the one who represented the "victimization of Kurdish people". The female body represented "all the repression of Turkish state": Since women were who contained and transferred the culture, she was the Kurdish language which was prohibited; she was also the suffering mother of the guerrillas whose dead bodies turned into an important imaginary space for the political struggle; she was the suffering mother/wife/sister of the political prisoner, of the assassinated and of the lost. On the other hand, the Kurdish woman was the guerrilla who combated in "the war" and the prisoner who resisted against torture. In my paper, I would like to concentrate more on this second type of representation; "resisting woman". Even though the participation of Kurdish women in the guerrilla movement had started in 1980s, the first women who joined to PKK were mostly intellectual vanguard women. However, in 1990s, when the guerrilla warfare turned out to be "efficient" - thus the counter-insurgency and the violation of human rights were escalated-, the participation of women augmented. In 1996, a guerrilla woman, Zilan, carried out a suicide-bombing attack through converting her body to a political message, that was to call attention to "the victimization of the Kurdish people by the Turkish state." In the following years, in the PKK discourse, her "successful military action" (that caused the death of 9 Turkish soldiers and 35 of them were injured) became the symbol for the "liberation of Kurdish women." It was followed by similar suicide-attacks and self-immolation actions that were realized by women militants. This type of military action that were carried out by women militants had two ends. On the one had, they were carried out to call international attention against the repressive policies of Turkish state. On the other hand, they were messages to their Kurdish male counterparts/comrades who did not appreciate the military capacity of women in the guerrilla movement. In 1998, "as a result of these actions", the women guerrillas formed their "autonomous" branch. Further, in 2000, they formed an "autonomous army of women." The new space that they had started to have in the Kurdish movement extended to the political sphere. Since 2000 until today, "the autonomous Kurdish women's movement" started to implement

gender-equality policies within the general Kurdish movement and pro-Kurdish political parties. For instance, both in parliamentary elections and in the local elections, the pro-Kurdish political party has applied %40 quota for the nomination of women. Thus, Kurdish women were elected as mayors and parliamentarians besides being the heads of many NGOs and grass-root organizations. Since 2010, the co-representation became a general rule for each and every political representative position. The increased number of women in charge in the local administration opened up a space where they could implement the gender-sensitive budgets that were mainly used for the formation of juridical and therapeutic centers to fight against the violence against women, women centers, cooperatives, centers for education, rehabilitation centers and shelters for women. That is to say, feminist political objectives were put into action in the grass-root level. In my presentation, I would like to analyze and discuss how the military action has changed the women's position in the Kurdish movement. In other words, I will try to search how the "guerrilla woman" role model has affected the women's role both during the armed conflict and also the peace process. Furthermore, I would like to analyze the possibilities and the restrictions that Kurdish women have encountered in this military and political participation process.

Book Releases/Authors meet ritics	
Monday, September, 26th	5:30 - 6:30 p.m., Room TBC

Kathryn Fisher (2015), *Security, Identity, and British Counterterrorism Policy*, Palgrave Macmillan

This book is an exploration into the consequential interrelation of discourse, securitization, identity construction, and British counterterrorism over approximately forty years. The overarching argument is that discourse is of constitutive and causal significance for outcomes of counterterrorism. Observable processes of us/them boundary construction enable and limit particular measures, shaping policy paths through an ongoing mutual constitution of discourse and practice. Employing relational mechanisms as interpretive tools of analysis, this narrative shows of how observed rhetorical commonplaces of identity came together in particular configurations to influence how British counterterrorism emerged, was legitimized, and became normalized.

The argument is not that discourse is determining, that "terrorism" does not exist, or that a security response is in itself surprising. Rather, that how insecurities are represented

and security responses unfold is not predetermined, and that identity boundary-drawing constituting and legitimizing such moves is of particular consequence. Events such as the 1974 Birmingham bombings and 11 September 2001 attacks facilitated a rapid passage of exceptional measures: But their maintenance and normalization depended upon consequential, and often counterproductive, inside/outside boundary drawing. (Mis)perceptions of distance and danger stabilizing threat and referent have played and continue to play a key role in counterterrorism's transition from emergency response to permanent, normalized practice.

In light of continued counterterrorism within and beyond the British case, ongoing situations of insecurity, and lack of clarity on what success would mean, it is essential to continue asking how we understand and respond to terrorism. It is hoped that this book encourages us to disentangle unnecessarily limiting notions of self and other that may be preventing us from alternative discourse and practice when needed. This book is a conversation contributor to how security practices have come to be in the way that they have so that we are equipped, intellectually and in practice, to counter ongoing insecurities today.

Helena Carreiras, Celso Castro and Sabina Frederic (2016), *Researching the Military*, London & New York, Routledge

Researching the Military focuses on the experiences of researchers who study the military around the world. It explores the historical, social, institutional and personal factors that frame research and scrutinize the way knowledge in this area impacts society and policy. More than merely analysing research experiences (yet necessarily including them), it is also about the experiences of researchers, their position with regard to the object of their studies, the institutional context where they work and the way their research impacts the academic and policy making fields in the respective countries. The common theme to the various chapters is reflexivity, a conscious effort at addressing the conditions of research and the position of the researcher and the research participants in that interface. By collecting diverse experiences of researchers from across the world, this volume aims to enhance reflexivity in the field of military studies and to encourage the exchange of knowledge between the academic field and the military arena.

Semiplenary 5	Cultural Minorities and the Armed Forces
Tuesday, September, 27th	9:00 - 10:45 a.m., Aud 537

Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland
Integration of Cultural Minorities into the Swiss Armed Forces

Due to a high migration rate, Swiss society became more multicultural. This can be also observed by the composition of the Swiss Armed Forces. Besides other governmental institutions the armed forces contribute to the integration for persons with immigrant background. In an ongoing research project we analyse the impact of the armed forces on the integration of soldiers with a immigrant background in the Swiss Armed Forces and also in the civil society. Furthermore, we examine if there are differences between soldiers with immigrant background and those without immigrant background concerning their motivation to serve in the armed forces. For this purpose we conducted at three different times a quantitative survey in 17 recruitment schools of Switzerland with a representative sample size between 3000 to 5000 conscripts each time.

Uros Svete, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia,
Olivera Injac, University Donja Gorica, Montenegro
Postmodern Military as a cohesive Factor for Antagonistic (Parallel) Political Communities? Comparative analysis of Slovenia and Montenegro

Having overcome the fundamental global ideological differences and technological development at the end of the Cold War, many expected a period of continuity and stability in the world. Unfortunately, reality revealed a very different truth. The number of interstate conflicts may have decreased, but we are instead witnessing the failure and collapsing of many states, internal conflicts and asymmetric modes of conducting war. In the following paper we would like to testify our main research hypothesis the postmodern military can contribute to the integration processes in such antagonistic political communities. Doing that we've using two important theoretical concepts/approaches. Firstly it is a concept of political community and demos, where demos is defined as a nation that is politically constructed and is considered to have a common identity which results in loyalty, trust, solidarity, even the victim to maintain a system of democratic governance. The problem that we want to highlight is that the demos or political communities inside the borders of nation-states are increasingly falling apart into sub-communities by culture, ideological, ethnical or linguistic reasons. In some European sociological theories the phenomena is called "Parallel Societies" too what is in fact a German neologism (Parallelgesellschaften) that was created in 1996 for the purpose of

describing secluded communities of immigrants in Germany. According to Meyer, a social group must fulfill a number of criteria in order to be classified as a 'parallel society'. The requirements include five positions which are: 'ethnic cultural or cultural-religious' homogeneity; almost complete everyday civil, societal and economic segregation; almost complete duplication of the institutions of the majority society; formal, voluntary segregation; and segregation in living quarters or social interaction (Meyer, 2003). On the other hand, the newly formed nation-states (among our Slovenia and Montenegro as well) in particular are unable to homogenize their political community, which is vital to their national security and stability. Internal social fragmentation, which is the basis of political pluralism and competitive representative democracy, can be fatal to the country's further development. Secondly, modern trends in military organizations are usually characterized and described by military sociologists as postmodern. The postmodern military cultural toolkit provides greater conceptual flexibility and comprehension of how individual military service members, groups and units, and the military at large pragmatically adapts (and sometimes fails to adjust) to the increasingly incoherent, confusing, unstable, and conflicted nature of their work and environments in a postmodern landscape—especially amid the volatile and unsettling chaos of combat and violent conflicts (Hajjar, 2014:121). In a conceptualization of a postmodern military, several similarities emerge regarding the meaning of postmodernism: postmodernism subverts absolute values and introduces a profound relativism into the discourse. The operative terms are pluralism, fragmentation, heterogeneity, deconstruction, permeability, and ambiguity. Postmodern currents influence the culture of the US military, including the worldwide growth of ambiguity, multiculturalism, the information age, increased civilians in military positions, greater questioning of traditions, authority, ideas, and plans, and the rise of a multimission postmodern military that bears prominent and influential warrior and peacekeeper-diplomat cultural orientations and tools, as well as other cultural spheres (Hajjar, 2014:121). In empirical part of the paper two case studies are going to be assessed and analyzed. Two small countries Slovenia and Montenegro will be compared how and if the militaries in these societies are able to ensure national security objectives. And even more. Are these militaries capable of acting as social integrating factor? Using the mixture of statistical surveys and qualitative research we would like to check, if military organizations in both countries can contribute to unified political community/demos or they are just a reflection of parallel societies in these countries.

Morten Brænder, Aarhus University, Denmark, **Jacob Georg Lindenskov Petersen**, Faroese newspaper_Dimmalætting, Denmark

“Don’t bring the boys back home” – An in-depth study of Faroese veterans after their service in Afghanistan

In spite of the fact that the harsh realities of war facing the troops in Helmand constituted a wakeup call for the Danish military in particular and Danish society in general, there has been little mention of soldiers from the Faroe Islands who have served in the Danish armed forces and shared these hardships throughout the years. The Faroe Islands, situated between Iceland and Norway, is an autonomous country within the Kingdom of Denmark. Men from the Faroe Islands are not subject to the Danish Constitution’s rule of compulsory military service still – nominally – in force. And although Faroese can join the Danish military on a voluntary basis, there are no statistics indicating how many have actually served. Likewise, in spite of an increased effort to help returning soldiers, little is done to assist Faroese veterans who chose to go home. Empirically, this paper confirms this pattern by showing that Faroese veterans who stay in Denmark fare remarkably better than those who try to settle back home. Theoretically, however, we argue that this difference is not determined by the choice of returning home. Instead both this choice and how the veterans cope with their experiences on the ground afterwards can be seen as closely related with their perception of Faroese identity.

Semipenary 6	Challenges to gender integration in the Military
Tuesday, September 27th	9:00 - 10:45 a.m., Aud 1333

Fatima Farina, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy

The Female Frontline: Italian women in the Afghan Mission

Within the “New International Gender Regime” of global society, Military institutions have a significant part in building International relations (UNSC 1325 Resolution) but also in keeping alive a gender system based on egemonic role of male protector, being women in same ranks and files as men. The focus of the paper is on the gender dilemma and on the effect of gender convergence by presenting the results of a field research on the Italian military women participating in ISAF mission in Afghanistan. The analysis is based on the views, opinions and experiences of female veterans interviewees from june to september 2013. The paper explores the gender model from inside the male institution by definition, starting from their experiences and the (self)representation of femininity and masculinity. The sense of being a (female) soldier is not far from the traditional

warrior model and the participation in missions abroad even works as an accelerator of female assimilation, described in terms of «females becoming like males». “Helping (Afghanistan) women is a lost war”, testifies one of the interviewees: the gender gap it appears wide, inside and outside the military. More than a new gender regime we probably are in presence of a new gender colonialism.

Giovana Esther Zucatto, IESP/UERJ, Brazil

Female participation in the Armed Forces: the Brazilian experience

The women have been historically and systematically excluded from engaging in conflict, and it was only in the last decades of the Cold War that they started to be accepted in the Armed Forces of the Western democracies, due to several changes in the society as well as in the corporation and in the nature of war itself. In the case of Brazil, it was not different. The first time women were accepted in the Brazilian Armed Forces was in 1980, when the Navy’s “Auxiliary Female Corp” was created, what can be related both to internal needs of the Force and to the political democratization process that were under way in Brazil. Since then, women have been accepted gradually – but not fully – in different roles in the Brazilian Armed Forces. This way, this paper analyses the historical process of female integration in the Brazilian Armed Forces and the way it can be related to the social and political changes in the country during the last thirty years, aiming to link the growth of the female participation in the Brazilian Armed Forces to the evolution of the Brazilian democratic institutions. Moreover, it seeks to debate the limitations of this process in the current scenario.

Lindy Heinecken, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Are women ‘really’ making a unique contribution to peacekeeping? The rhetoric and the reality

This article examines the factors that inhibit the ability of female peacekeepers to make a unique contribution to peacekeeping operations based on their gender. The debates are examined in relation to the claims made about their ability to enhance operational effectiveness and reach out to the local population as women, compared to the actual experiences of South African peacekeepers’ deployed in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and in Darfur/Sudan. The argument is made that factors stemming from both the military and operational context affect the optimal utilization of women in various ways. As most national armed forces tend to draw their peacekeeping troops from the infantry, women come under tremendous performance pressure when deployed and are obliged to assimilate masculine values in order to be recognised as ‘good’ soldiers. It

is argued that this, coupled with the hyper-masculine peacekeeping environment which is hostile to women, undermines their optimal utilization, as well as their ability to infuse a more gendered approach in peacekeeping.

Tumwerinde Emmanuel Aturinde, Ministry of Defence, Uganda People's Defence Forces, Uganda

Integrating women soldiers in peacekeeping operations: a case of Uganda's AMISOM operations in Somalia

A critical analysis across the world reveals that men dominate national militaries and in many countries the debate on the role of women soldiers is a contentious. For a long time, the role of women combatants has been observed as peripheral; hence denying them the right to contributed as equal partners with men in promoting peace and security. In Africa and other parts of the world, cultural stereotypes are dominant. They define the gender roles of men and women and form the underlying superstructures that shape national policies including those that govern the military. On a positive note, recent trends have showed that women are increasingly being integrated into national armies but, how much they form part, or contribute to international peace keeping missions requires further research. With the adoption of the Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), the issue of women participation became important than before. The resolution stresses the importance of women equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution. The Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF), offers equal opportunities to all qualified citizens including women to become combatants. Besides, women are included in peace keeping operations in particular the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). However, the roles of women soldiers beyond field combat in the mission area, and the challenges they confront require further analysis. Therefore, this paper aims at exploring the extent of gender mainstreaming in the UPDF peace keeping operations, and the existing institutional frameworks. The paper will present the findings from the interviews conducted with the Ugandan contingent in Somalia, returnees from the mission and perspectives of the army strategic leadership. A review of existing records on gender disaggregated data for different battle groups will also be undertaken.

Alejandro Jose Alvarez, Argentina Ministry of Defense, Argentina

Incorporating the gender perspective into the work of the armed and security forces

In the last 15 years, there have been unprecedented developments in international law that addresses women and peace and security issues. The adoption of the groundbreaking United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in October 2000 transformed the dominant perception of women as victims of armed conflict into peacebuilders and decision-makers. This transformative element of UNSCR 1325 paved the way for a number of supporting instruments and policies and reinforced the demand for women's participation in decision-making, conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes; protection of women and girls' rights, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict; and in general, the promotion of a gender perspective in peacekeeping operations as well as within the armed and security forces. However, progress on the implementation of these international laws has been remarkably slow and unpredictable. UNSCR 1325, which is considered to be the foundation document, is still unknown in many conflict-affected areas as well as in the security sector. To date, there are only 46 National Action Plans (NAPs) on UNSCR 1325, and there is still a general perception that the peace and security domain, including the security sector is exclusively reserved for men. Increasingly, governments, civil society and the UN have called for the involvement of the security sector in the implementation of the WPS resolutions. But, In spite of the calls, the security sector continues to be dismissive of WPS issues. When invited to training and discussions on the WPS resolutions, defense ministries, armed forces and police institutions send their most junior personnel or administrative staffs who are mostly women. The WPS resolutions are regarded as dealing solely with women or gender issues that have little or no bearing on peace and security issues or on the efficiency and efficacy of the armed and security forces. The present work has been structured in four parts; INTRODUCTION - The "Global Consensus". - Inter-relation between "Women, Peace and Security" (WPS). FIRST PART: GENDER AND THE MILITARY. - Is there a "Military Paradigm?" - The Paradigm Shift. - Positive and negative aspects of the military mindset when confronted with the gender perspective. SECOND PART: CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A GENDER PERSPECTIVE. - Formulation or reformulation of a gender training strategy. - Objectives for a gender training strategy. THIRD PART: METHODOLOGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A GENDER PERSPECTIVE. - Methodological aspects for the incorporation of the gender perspective. - Gender training for peacekeeping operations. FOURTH PART: ASPECTS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY. - Proposal: "to develop and Integral strategy for the implementation of a gender perspective". - The evolution of the gender perspective, future developments. - Particular challenges for the incorporation of a gender perspective. The work has two other aspects that can be incorporated to a

presentation, according to the level of knowledge of the attendance. In any case, these aspects are at the basis of all the work. GENDER TERMS AND DEFINITIONS: “Gender”, “Sex”, “Gender Equality”, “Equality between women and men”, “Gender Mainstreaming”, “Gender Balance”, “Protection”, “Gender-Based Violence”, “Sexual Violence”, “Gender perspective” WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL REFERENCE DOCUMENTS - Normative or superior references. - Related references.

Semiplenary 7	Special Professions in the Military
Tuesday, September 27th	11:00 a.m - 12:45 p.m., Aud 537

Joseph Soeters, Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Special professions in the military

Recently much attention has been going to the profession of the so-called “combat soldier”. However, this attention disregards the fact that armed forces are elaborated bureaucracies with a large degree of functional differentiation. Given the increasing task variety that armed forces face the degree of differentiation is not likely to decrease. Next to the “combat soldier” four categories of special professions in the military may be discerned. 1. jobs/professions that are extensions of the conventional troops, such as snipers, FACs, explosive and de-mining experts, i.e. jobs/professions that are indispensable for the the results of the conventional troops’ kinetic actions and contribute directly to these results; 2. jobs and professions that support the conventional troops’ actions such as ICT, intelligence personnel, meteorologists, maintenance technicians and language experts (interpreters); 3. those jobs and professions that are needed to contribute to the conventional troops’ welfare and wellbeing, such as medical doctors, priests, and musicians; 4. jobs and professions that constitute alternatives to the conventional troops’ actions, such as diplomats, CIMIC personnel and the like. This paper will at an introductory level discuss those four categories. The basis for this discussion will be organizational sociology and the sociology of professions (next to military sociology of course). It will be argued that given the increasing task variety special professions in the military in the long run may outweigh the “combat soldier”.

Eugenio Cusumano, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

In-house or outsource? Special professions and contractor support to military operations

The increasing outsourcing of military support to Private Military and Security Companies has posed unique challenges to special professions within the military. The possibility to outsource tasks such as military engineering, demining, logistics, communication, translation, and human intelligence has led to a downsizing of non-combat support services. Moreover, the possibility for special military professionals to find better remunerated jobs outside of the ranks negatively affected job satisfaction and retention rates. Both US and UK special operations forces, for instance, have suffered from a severe brain drain towards the private security sector in the wake of the invasion of Iraq. By comparing military organizations' approach towards the outsourcing of niche capabilities in the US, UK, France, and Italy, this paper explores the impact of military privatization on special professions within the military, relying on the scholarship on role conceptions and organizational cultures to explain why certain some military forces outsource certain niche capabilities to the private sector while some others do not.

Iván Poczynok, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

The evolution of military intelligence in Argentina. A crossroad between internal politics, international alignments and strategic challenges

The first military intelligence services of Argentina were found in the early twentieth century. Initially, these units focused on the collection and analysis of conventional warfare information, directly attached to the development of military operations against other countries. However, only a few decades later –during the cold war– the guideline doctrines of these organizations turned 180 degrees: the hypothetical external enemy became “internal” and the main collection interests started to be domestic political issues. This explains why all along the twentieth century the political control of military intelligence organizations experienced ups and downs. In fact, the most important efforts of the civilian leadership had to wait to the re-establishment of democracy in 1983. The National Defense Law (1988), the Internal Security Law (1992) and the National Intelligence Law (2001) settled, among other things, that military intelligence should be attended to know the military potential of other countries and that the domestic issues could not be working hypothesis of military intelligence organizations. The recent amendments to the National Intelligence System in Argentina added a new chapter to this course. This paper describes the evolution of military intelligence activity in this country during the twentieth century, focusing on the doctrinal criteria that guided the generation of strategic defense knowledge. The article also discusses the “New Doctrine of National Intelligence” approved in 2015 and identifies its significance to the national defense intelligence policy.

Semiplenary 8	50 Shades of Green: Officer Identities in Times of Change
Tuesday, September, 27th	11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m., Aud 1333

Marenne Mei Jansen, Radboud University & Royal Netherlands Military Academy – Breda, The Netherlands

An Ethnography on military character building

In military education there exists an ideal of a ‘preferred end state’ of the recruits, namely the ideal military leader (Caforio 2000, 2006, Klein and Mackewitsch 2000, Moelker 2000, Kramer and Delahaij 2012). Underneath this educational ideal, there seems to be the assumption that recruits will respond similarly to the input from the academy, as if it was gravity working on them. This study will critically discuss this assumption from a social constructivist perspective, making use of ethnographic methodologies. In The Netherlands, military officers are educated at the Royal Netherlands Military Academy (RNLMA). In order to develop the social, moral and psychological competencies to adaptively handle characteristics of modern conflict, the RNLMA has a strong focus on development of military leadership for their cadets and midshipmen. The objective of the RNLMA is to form, train and educate recruits into excellent military leaders (Groen and Klinkert 2003, Moelker 2000). It is tempting to analyse such a military academy with the help of Goffman’s work on closed institutions (Goffman 1961). Military academies are one of the exemplary institutions Goffman discusses. Furthermore, other studies have re-analysed military academies, as a closed institution (see for example Wilson 2008, Winslow 1998, Schei 1994, Maltby 2013). The results, not surprisingly, present time and time again, a perfect fitting picture of a military academy as a closed institution. What if we approach this institute in a different way? What if we can enter such a ‘closed institution’? Though I did not sign-up as a cadet myself, I was able to follow a group of 23 infantry cadets, their instructors and the military staff of the academy from a small distance for 18 months. This study describes the development of 23 infantry recruits at the Royal Netherlands Military Academy, between August 2015 and February 2017. The aim is to show how recruits experience their education in general, and more specifically in terms of character building. The 23 cadets have all voluntarily agreed to participate in bi-monthly interview sessions. Twelve of them have just finished high school in August 2015. They will be at the RNLMA for at least four years, unless they decide to quit. Two of them did so already. Eleven of them, when starting at the RNLMA, had already completed a BA or MA degree at a civilian institute. They will be at the RNLMA for 18 months. The study ends when they start their first jobs as an officer. So far, all of them are still in. This series of interviews draws a picture of their (internal) reflection on their own deve-

lopment 'from jeans to officer'. So far (after two rounds of interviews) we can already identify a swift readjustment, in word-usage, in terms of self-reflection, and adaptation to 'the organisation and its people'. However, interviews with the cadets only do not give a complete picture of the military academies and its function to train officers, as it gives only the perspective of the recruit. Therefore, I decided to take into account not only what 'they say they do', but to continue as an ethnographer, and also study 'what they say, and what they do' (Malinowski 2012). Throughout the whole 18 months, I was present during several important events in regards to character building (formation) (according to the military staff and instructors), and be present during regular daily habits, such as lunches, classes, sports etc. To name a few; the first week of being a recruit, their first weapon classes, the initiation period (rite de passage), several bivouacs, both as a researcher (in jeans), and embedded- using a military outfit and participating in their activities. Through a critical analysis of the educational system in general, and more specifically to the practices of character building, this study aims to gain insight to what extent and through which mechanisms the military education contributes to character building of the cadets. Influential actors (cadets, instructors, staff, sports, fellow-cadets) are going to be studied. Inductively, the cadets and the relations between them and the other actors will have the highest research priority (Miles & Huberman 1994, 19-21, Ogbu 1981). Deductively, the focus will be on the development of the recruits into (aspirant) officers, using character building, socialization, and social identity as 'sensitizing concepts' (Bowen 2006, Glaser & Strauss 2012) This study can contribute to making military leadership education resilient to a complex, and always changing, reality of conflict-affected areas. Furthermore, outcomes of this research can help to inform decision making on the design and infrastructure of officer education in The Netherlands. As such it is likely that insights arising from this study, will feed into debates of both policy and academic nature, pertaining to the future of the armed forces, contemporary complex environments and their demands on the (Dutch) officers, and the design of military education, in The Netherlands, and possibly abroad.

Alejandra Navarro, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Looking for the professional identity of Argentinean army officers: breaking and continuity

Most of the Armed Forces of the world have constituted as such since the consolidation of the Nation-State. In Argentina, they have historically played a leading role in the transformation of the political texture of the country. This has been changed since 1983 with the consolidation of democracy. This year implies a turning point from which the

socio-political changes, emerging a strong pressure from political and civil community, to transform the functions undertaken by the Armed Forces. Thinking about the past and present history, the aim of this paper is to analyse the experiences, looks, features and career choices of three cohorts of argentinian army officers: graduates before 1973; between 1974 and 1985; and graduates after 1986. We ask: why do they want to enter the Military Academy?, how do they explain their desire to be military?, are there differences between those who did it in different periods of the history of Argentina?; which are their perceptions of the career?; what does it mean for them?; which are their social origins?; in which families did they grow up?. These questions led us to investigate the characteristics and identity of a professional group that was set up such at the end of the nineteenth century and in the past thirty years has initiated a series of reforms. This involved a reconfiguration of their professional identity, especially when it comes to social instrumentality [subordination to the political leadership], but also in their self-view. Throughout the presentation we explore into the peculiarity of this group, their socialization and consolidation. The selection of the three cohorts is based on the hypothesis of the historical construction of professional identity, which means that the personal experiences are articulated in the socio-political context. Became a military id the result of a process of personal and professional development. The construction of identity is tied to biographical process and individual trajectories, historically situated in relation to the institution. We interview 30 army officers of the three cohorts. The evocative power of biographical narrative immersed us in the particular circumstances of individual trajectories and also in the system of rules of a society and a professional group.

Fernando Bessa, Nuno Faria, Luís Malheiro, Ana Xavier, Military University Institute, Portugal, **Helena Carreiras, Patricia Ávila**, ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, Portugal

Becoming an Officer: Sociological Portraits of Cadets in Portuguese Military Academies

This presentation focuses on the sociological portrait of cadets of Portuguese Military Academies, including the three branches of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air-Force) and the National Gendarmerie. It draws on first results of an online survey conducted to all cadets in 2016 in the framework of a research project led by CISDI and based on a civilian-military partnership. It addresses the issues of institutional and professional orientations and the understanding of the officer's role in a context of significant challenges to the military profession and the role of the Armed Forces in Portugal.

Session 11	50 Shades of Green: Meaning-making in the Military Profession
Tuesday, September 27th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Aud 537

Soili Paananen, Finnish National Defence University, Finland

Sensemaking in asymmetry - a challenge to the military profession?

The global context of the military profession has been transformed during the last few decades. The conventional military context has been replaced by a much wider environment of crisis management and asymmetric conflicts. These changes have become a challenge to the commanders' professional competence and hence to their education. In an international research project we try to understand the changes that the tasks in crisis management operations demand in the commanders' professional action. We are especially interested in identifying how commanders with concrete experiences recognize these changes and how they reflect on them. The project's main research questions are: What are the changes in the command action in an environment of asymmetric conflicts and how do they affect the professional preparation of commanders? The main data collection methods are interviews, which are focussed on the officers with concrete command experiences in an asymmetric conflict environment at platoon, company and battalion level. The present paper concentrates on Finnish commanders' interviews. In my paper I focus on micro level sensemaking processes. Tsoukas and Chia (2002, 570) have defined sensemaking as "an attempt to order the intrinsic flux of human action, to channel it toward certain ends, to give it a particular shape, through generalizing and institutionalizing particular meanings and rules." In this respect sensemaking and organizing the world are closely entangled: in making sense of complex actions and situations people also constitute order in their world. Military personnel need sensemaking to interpret and respond to challenging situations effectively (Kramer, Bezooijen & Delahaij 2010). In this paper I present examples of complex and dynamic situations and phenomena, which fall outside traditional military profession and which are therefore challenging for sensemaking. My results, though preliminary, endeavour to contribute to the existing understanding of the microprocesses of sensemaking actions in asymmetric conflicts and more abstractly of the challenges in the global military context and their meaning to the military profession.

Vilhelm Stefan Holsting, Institute of Leadership & Organization, Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark

The transformation of professional values in military officership - In the tension between professional and political criteria of quality

Since the end of the Cold War traditional values of officership as described by Samuel Huntington and Morris Janowitz and later refined by Charles Moskos have been challenged by continuous changes in the global security context and by an increasing influence from public governance standards (Huntington 1957, Janowitz 1960, Moskos 1977). The question is how those challenges affect the attitudes of the professional corps of officers toward the concept of officership? New empirical insight in the transformation of professional values of officership is offered in this paper based on a unique dataset. High-level officership is conceptualized based on a longitudinal examination of performance and promotion evaluations of Danish colonels and commanders drafted by generals and admirals during the last 25 years. The conceptualization draw inspiration from the concepts of multiple orders of worth by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot (Boltanski & Thévenot 2006 [1991]) and offers new perspectives on the institutional/occupational-thesis (Moskos 1977). It is argued that the professional values of officership have transformed parallel to the development of the surrounding society. However, 25 years of public and global transition has left the military profession in a state of ambivalence. It is stretched between traditional military values, industrial values of effectiveness and connectionist values of agility. The effect is an increased public denunciation of high-level officership which challenges professional autonomy and legitimacy.

Samuel Rivera-Paez, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Bogotá, Colombia
Collective and personal identities in the Colombian officer corps

The content and scope of the representations of themselves and others, in regard to military officers and their identities, have personal and institutional effects on the relationship between military leaders and their profession, and therefore on relations between civilians and the military. Those representations and imaginary grounds in a complex process of self-conceptualization and self-categorization which in specific moments of change, readjust the self-concept and rearrange the hierarchy of identities. In that process, contestation plays a major role in understanding meanings and creating cohesion within a group and promoting certain types of behaviors in relation to other social groups. Using their self-concept as the point of departure, this article explores the role military identities played in the structural challenges that civil-military relations experience in Colombia. Regarding this, I used a mixed-method approach that includes, archival research, content analysis of interviews and focus groups that included 125 officers, and a survey with participation of 1185 Colombian military officers. With that information and using a dynamic model of identity, I found out which elements are the most relevant to shaping the identities of Colombian military officers and how those identities

are connected with the meaning they give to concepts such as national security and peacebuilding. It helps to explain how the military identities to which active-duty and retired military pledge themselves can be both, an asset and a liability for strengthening the civilian decision-making process, authority and oversight of the armed forces. My interest in this topic is grounded in the idea that by considering what Colombian officers base their identities on, will allow for a better understanding of past, present and future actions of the military as a social group in developing countries such as Colombia.

Session 12	The Military in New Security Scenarios: Possibilities, Constraints and Challenges. An Approach from Latin America II
Tuesday, September 27th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Aud 1333

Monique Sochaczewski Goldfeld, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército, Brazil

Arabs and “Israelites” in Brazilian borders

It is not uncommon to point the arbitrariness that often ethnic groups were divided by the establishment of national borders. This is the case of Basque between Spain and France; Druze between Israel, Syria and Lebanon; as well as Kurds between Turkey, Syria, Iran and Iraq. It is worth noting, however, that the border region is sometimes sought by ethnic groups or sects as “good” places to install, presenting business opportunities and some relaxation of control. In the region of Foz do Iguaçu / Ciudad del Este resides a large Muslim Arab community, coming mainly from Lebanon in recent waves, and that pretty much dominates the local business. In the upper Solimões region (Tabatinga / Santa Rosa; Benjamin Constant/Islandia) there is a wide presence of the so-called Israelites, who apparently dominate the supply of vegetables and fruits in the region. Both groups, however, are also linked to threats. It is speculated that Muslims of Foz, especially Shiites, are linked to the sending of resources for groups like Hizballah. There are rumors regarding the Israelites, in turn, in having connection with drug trafficking. The goal of this communication is to present part of the ongoing research under the project “Border Area and Emerging Threats” at the Graduate Program in Military Sciences, at the Army Command and General Staff College, in Rio de Janeiro.

Guillermo Holzmann, Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Role of the armed forces in a scenario of extended and complex security. Analysis of political and institutional factors

Often the Armed Forces are called to cooperate for disasters, interim elections, parti-

participate in peacekeeping operations, combat drug trafficking and participate in operating social assistance, among other missions away from his military ethos. The question is what are the challenges or institutional and political requirements that the military does not lose its essential mission.

Omar Gutierrez, Center for Strategic Studies, Chilean Navy, Chile
The Chilean military profession. From divergence to convergence?

This paper explains the changes experienced by the Chilean armed forces, in the context of the society's evolution. Therefore, from military sociology, discipline developed from World War II in the US., in order to bring answers about the new scenario behind the processes, organizations and the sense of military profession in Chile.

Session 13	The Military and Peace Processes
Tuesday, September 27th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 419

Rialize Ferreira, Dept of Sociology, University of South Africa, South Africa
Military involvement in post-conflict transformation in African peace-building

Conflict transformation, referring to long peace-making and peace-building processes in Africa, is not an easy task as renewed violence breaks out consistently after peace accords have been signed and again are dishonoured by governments, non-state actors and rebel groups respectively. Ending the violence has failed repeatedly for reasons that range from misunderstanding of the conflict's roots to the inability to establish a suitable exit strategy for multinational peacekeepers, or troop-contributing countries for peace-building or conflict transformation to be successful. After 17 years of almost continual conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), causing 2.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) to flee their homes, it is evident that conflict transformation is yet to be addressed. The DRC peacekeeping effort has been the largest and most expensive in the United Nations (UN) history, costing billions of dollars and UN troops exceeded 20,000 at one stage, while forty nations participated in the peace mission during 2009. The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) participated in several DRC missions and facilitated peace-building efforts to provide conflict transformation. The SANDF roles and functions changed drastically from warriors to being peacekeepers in current, asymmetric African missions, depending on the UN mandate of the mission. The military often have to play political roles and are concerned with issues related to con-

flict transformation, such as engaging in peace negotiations, reintegration of soldiers, contacts with non-state armed actors, economic interests, human rights and whether to support, or not, the issue of post-conflict political transition, since they often disappear from view once peace talks have started or the state has secured a military victory.

Ian Liebenberg, Stellenbosch University, Faculty of Military Science, South Africa

South African Defence Diplomacy from Mandela to Zuma

South Africa moved from an aggressive foreign policy and power-driven defence posture that resulted in the destabilisation of southern Africa (1975-1988) to a post apartheid diplomacy and military posture that advocated peace, negotiation and accommodation. Despite this general approach defence diplomacy of the country saw a change in emphasis between one President and another. This paper will compare the genesis of South Africa's defence diplomacy post-apartheid. It will specifically focus on the different approaches by Presidents Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma. The purpose is to look at the various presidential styles, the changing conditions on the continent and the effect thereof on the defence diplomacy of South Africa.

Unsal Sigri, Ufuk Basar, A. Kadir Varoglu, Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey

The Role of Cultural Awareness in Cross Cultural Contexts: A Case of Turkish Peacekeepers

The aim of this research is to determine the role of cultural awareness in cross-cultural contexts. Although the notion of culture has too many descriptions, it is possible to define it simply as everything that people, who belong to same society, have, think and do, such as attitudes, behaviours, ideas, values and norms (Adekola & Sergi, 2007, p. 163) and the notion of cultural awareness refers to be informed of specific characteristics and differences of other cultures with which interactions will occur in any way and for any reasons (Bonvillian & Nowlin, 1994, p. 45). Therefore when acting in cross cultural contexts, building sustainable and sincere relations with locals, colleagues from other nationalities and members of international organizations may open many doors and ease a great deal of obstacles. In this case cultural awareness of individuals may play indispensable roles. Cultural awareness covers understanding and comprehending the sociocultural context and sociocultural norms of all facts, with which relations were built (Baker, 2011, p. 64). Peacekeeping operations host many characteristics of cross-cultural contexts, such as participants from different nationalities, people of host country, exis-

tence of several international organizations, in which possession of cultural awareness can provide advantage for individuals. Therefore peacekeeping operations are determined as a case for cross-cultural context. In this respect research is conducted with peacekeepers who served in Turkish contingents of various international peace operations previously. In this study, initially, the notions of cultural awareness and cross-cultural context of peacekeeping operations are described. Following that contributions of Turkish military to international peace operations are explained. In order to determine the role of cultural awareness in cross cultural context, research data are gathered qualitatively by means of face-to-face structured interviews from 34 Turkish peacekeepers, who voluntarily participate. The qualitative data are analysed according to content analysis method. Findings indicate that cultural awareness on several topics has significant contributions and pays dividends, when peacekeepers tend to build relations with local and international military personnel, local people and personnel of international organizations, such as saving time, establishing mutual trust, providing long term and sustainable friendships, enabling politeness, collaboration and mutual respect.

Lisa Karlborg, Uppsala University, Sweden

Close Encounters: Exploring Noncombat Contact and the Sense of Solidarily Duty in Afghanistan

Recent armed intervention has involved intervening forces interacting with the local population, including local counterparts, as a means to accomplish mission objectives. This study analyses how personal experiences of noncombat contact in non-permissive armed intervention serve to influence the intervening soldier's perceptions of duty. In line with the contact hypothesis, U.S. Army Officers' accounts from Afghanistan suggest that noncombat contact shaped, and reinforced, the sense of duty toward the Afghan people. At the same time, it appears that face-to-face interaction led to feelings of disillusionment about mission objectives and the utility of U.S. forces. This study contributes to debates on intervention, civil-military relations and contact theory by demonstrating that the frequency, context and nature of noncombat contact together constitute a salient influence on micro-level perceptions and dynamics of armed intervention.

Bruno Barbosa Fett de Magalhães, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército, Brazil

Asymmetrical wars and humanitarianism

The article deals with the various mutations of the social phenomenon of war, from the limited of the princes to the total of the nations, and their consequences for humanita-

rianism. Highlights the increasing level of violence and casualties motivated by the development of new doctrines and tactics arising from technological advances. It shows up the atrocities committed in the two World Wars of the twentieth century, where civilians represented the highest number of deaths. It emphasizes the international outcry for a world of peace and security, featured in the texts of the UN Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. Notes the resurgence of the phenomenon of war after the advent of nuclear weapons, this time in the form of asymmetric warfare motivated by colonial liberation, occupation of territories and other ethnic or cultural reasons. Thus, the research question proposed for this paper was enunciated as follows: “The principle of military necessity can be used to justify violations of humanitarian principles?”. Consistent with the theme of the ISA International Conference on Transformations of the Military Profession - the overall objective of this paper is to emphasize the need for compliance with international humanitarian standards and the admission of exceptions only in cases of national emergency. For this, as a methodology, was conducted a literature review of books and articles related to IHL and its application in modern conflicts.

Session 14	Researching the Military
Tuesday, September 27th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 420

Oleh Ivanov, National-University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”, Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, Ukraine

Sociology of the Military in Ukraine: State of the Art and Future Challenges

Since USSR collapse Black Sea region, in which Ukraine is one of the central powers, has become in many ways important for European security. Today the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) are the only state army which openly takes part in combat in Europe. After the war in Donbass region broke out the AFU transformed both quantitatively and qualitatively: it increased to almost 300 thousand active personnel and changes its marginal status in Ukrainian society. That is why we cannot but consider social problems of AFU and their possible implications on its ability to ensure security in the region. The author summarizes his 3.5 years’ experience of leading applied sociological studies laboratory at the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. Key organizational, methodological problems and findings of sociological studies of socio-economic, gender, deviance, religion and ideological issues in the AFU are presented. The main causes of de facto termination of sociological studies in AFU are considered.

Sabrina Pfister, Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland;
Political stability and the impact on confidence level in institutions

The transformation of the armed forces as the idea of permanent military change in order to dominate today's complex strategic and operational environment has met its greatest rival. And it has not been the enemy on the battlefield but the political-structural barriers inside Europe's and Latin America's states and the military-bureaucratic processes of every country. While the shaping factor of military bureaucratic processes is not new to the outcome of military change, developments since the end of the Cold War have led to a double-hatted civil-military conflict for example in Europe, one within every NATO member and one between NATO member and NATO HQ. The transformation of the armed forces in Latin America has been followed by the democratization in these countries. What has prohibited the improvement of civil rights and institutional and political reforms? This article discusses the impact of individual values as well as the national political stability on the population's confidence in security forces such as the armed forces, the police, the government or the courts. To illustrate the issue, the individual value-system as well national data, like the political stability, will be used. As Schwartz's value theory explains the value-system of different countries, this theory shall compose the theoretical basis for the argumentation. Under the consumption that there is a global value system, the main question is "Why do trust differences in political institutions exist between countries?". To answer this question, we will compare different European and Latin American countries and conduct a secondary data analysis by means of different kinds of databases. The data from the world value survey allows us to verify the value system, while data from the UN and the worldbank enable us to analyze the circumstances on a national level like the world stability index.

Michael Holenweger, Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, Switzerland.
Media coverage and the military

Military and journalism are interdependent of each other. A public legitimatization of military actions in today's society can only be established by means of the media. Journalism, in turn, requires the cooperation of the military in order to obtain information concerning events and facts. The main goal of the present article is to systematically depict the field's dominant approaches which explain the relation between military and journalism. Apart from focusing on two trends that each constitute a diametrical position of journalism – once as the dominant agent of the relation, once as being downgraded to a mere instrument of the military –, particular attention is paid to the systematization of the influencing factors that affect the relation, as they have a crucial impact on the relation between military and journalism.

Michele Negri, University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy

Going towards a common postmodern military culture

This paper is a desk-based study and try to understand if it is really possible to talk about an emergent postmodern military culture, shared by different Armed Forces, especially in Nato's countries. Is it possible to answer yes to these questions? The missions of peace support of the last twenty-five years have helped to define well-established operating procedures? Is it no longer the time for systems over closed or open? The emergent postmodern military culture is common, for example, in the Italian Armed Forces and in US Defense System? and, if yes, is it really based both on specialized and extended roles and on capillarity in the space (not only with reference to an expanded presence at the local level, but also having regard to the causes and effects from the local to the global, and vice versa); both on a wide job sharing (that is to say expansion of the kind of subjects that can be defined as insiders, even if sometimes with very different levels of professionalism and in relation to the implemented activities) and a multitemporal and continuous perspective, in relation to immediate reality and to short, medium, long and very long term (also with regard to the temporal range of past events)?

Fatima Farina, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy; **Maria Grazia Galantino**, Unitelma Sapienza, Italy

Entering the Men's House: Gender Relations in the Field Research Experience. The Italian case

The paper focuses on power gender relations among researcher-researched in the military setting. Given the specific gender regime of the military, based on a gendered division of labour and a gendered structure of power, both formal and informal, gender is fundamental to understand and explain inequalities and sometimes-abusive power relations in this setting. Moreover, drawing on intersectionality theory a broader concept of "inequality regimes" has emerged, claiming that subjects are always situated at the intersection of several axes of power and systems of inequality. This approach it seems particularly appropriate for analysing the researcher-researched relationship when the first is a woman doing research in a men's house. On the one side, the research situation is often considered a one-way hierarchical process where power is exerted by only the researcher. On the other side, as a woman in a (quasi) all-male environment based on hierarchical order, also in terms of gender, the researcher can find herself in a subaltern position with relevant consequences in structuring the researcher-researched relationship. Our field research (more than twenty years) experience in the Military, retrospectively examined in the paper going from the all male to the quasi all mal era,

well clarifies how femininity represents the “otherness”, the “excluded” and sometimes the “guest”. The consequences are not done once and for all but they result from the interaction among subjects, with their multiple distinctive feature (role, status, rank, sex, age etc.). The analysis shows that the late transition to a mixed gender regime in the Italian military has not yet challenged the consolidated male hegemony; hence, gender played a crucial role in how research participants located, perceived and positioned us. Nevertheless, we were ‘inscribed in a multifaceted power relation’, where domination and subordination was in play from both sides and gender incongruence represented both a limiting factor and an asset.

Session 15	Brazilian Civil-Military Relations in the Strategic and Defense Studies Postgraduate Level
Tuesday, September 27th	2:00 - 3:30 p.m., Room 409

Carlos Cesar de Castro Deonísio, Universidade da Força Aérea – UNIFA, Brazil

The Graduate program at the Air Force Command

The article is an object of study the integration between military and civilian schools in the study of issues related to defense, a phenomenon that has been observed in recent years. The question of the concept of military studies and defense studies, being the exclusive first military schools, is also presented. From the discussion and analysis of theoretical concepts is presented the case study on the establishment of a graduate program, strictly speaking at the Air Force Command.

Gisele Gomes Silva, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil

Military postgraduate education in Brazil: a social perspective of civil-military relations

In Brazil, postgraduate programs offered by military institutions with the participation of civilian students represent an important alternative for education and training of civilian personnel for the security sector. On the other hand, for military officers - who already have the option to participate in postgraduate programs at Universities - they constitute an option to stay in the military education system, along with civilian students. This paper analyzes and discusses the implications of these two different interfaces between civilians and the military from a social perspective of civil-military relations based on the study of Morris Janowitz on this subject.

William de Sousa Moreira, Escola de Guerra Naval, Brazil
The Postgraduate Program in Maritime Studies and the civil-military co-operation

The Brazilian society is increasingly paying attention to the maritime spaces and their importance to the security and welfare of the nation. The Academia seems to have perceived the demand for new knowledge in that field, and, in the recent years, many academic events have been organized to address the related themes, particularly in the South Atlantic region. In the Centennial of the Naval War College (2014), the approval and the start of a new Postgraduate Program in Maritime Studies (PPGEM) have called the attention of civilian students and professionals, as new perspectives and options emerged in the maritime sector workforce education at the postgraduate level. It is noteworthy that, as the Complementary Law nr. 97/1999 currently states, the Commander of the Navy is the National Maritime Authority and, as such has several responsibilities and has to deal with many different institutions and agencies, all requiring prepared human resources. The experience of the PPGEM’s first two years has shown it as a channel of collaborative interaction with society and, also, it has generated benefits for the traditional NWC courses, as education and research ties have been enhanced. Although there might be many programs around the world focused on Maritime Studies, it is quite a novelty in Brazil, and this paper addresses some of the challenges that the future poses to the Maritime Studies as a field of interdisciplinary knowledge and the PPGEM as a tool of civil-military relations.

Session 16	Military Service and Personnel Issues
Tuesday, September 27th	3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Aud 537

Kadir Varoglu, Unsal Sigri, Ufuk Basar, Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey
A Comparison of Countries on Recruits’ Satisfaction with Military Basic Training

The aim of this research is to determine the satisfaction levels of nine different countries’ recruits with military basic training within the framework of an international project, in order to improve understanding, cooperation and productivity among militaries, who take part in multinational operations in unstabilized regions of the world to keep, enforce and build peace or provide humanitarian aid to the victims. Owing to on-going and potential future inter and intra state crises and natural or manmade catastrophes, which brake the peace around its region, and damage stability all around the world or cause enor-

mous humanitarian problems, cooperation among militaries and civilian organizations of several countries is inevitable in order to interfere the crisis, build peace and save lives before everything gets worse. Therefore multinational military operations have been being conducted in different regions of the world in several forms such as, peacekeeping operations, peace building operations and peace enforcement operations or humanitarian aid operations by cooperation of several countries' militaries and non-governmental organizations under the authority of generally the United Nations (UN) for over more than a decade. Of all the multinational operations main reasons are generally to provide safety and humanitarian aid, secure the area, and sustain a peaceful environment (Sıgır & Başar, 2014a; Davidson, Hayes & Landon, 1996). In this context militaries of different countries need to understand themselves, share knowledge mutually and train together more than before. Therefore in order to improve understanding, cooperation and productivity among militaries, basic military training of nine different countries including Belgium, France, Japan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan and Turkey are analyzed in terms of recruits' satisfaction. In this respect initially, the nature of multinational operations is described. Following that the essence of basic military training is explained. The research data are collected by means of questionnaires by authors from a total of 3157 recruits (99 from Belgium, 190 from France, 581 from Japan, 310 from Poland, 275 from Sweden, 711 from Switzerland, 656 from Taiwan and 305 from Turkey). Collected data are analyzed through cross tables in order to compare answer choices of participants for each item. Findings indicate that there are considerable differences among recruits in terms of contention with the current situation at the recruit school, contention with the quality of the training, existence of mutual respect for one another, being proud of branch of service, choosing the branch, military knowledge, hard skills, knowledge of other nations' cultures, social skills, relevance with peacekeeping operations, relevance with war fighting operations, ideas on quality of training and quality of cooperation.

Helena Carreiras, ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal; **César Reis, António Cardoso, João Rodrigues**, Defence Ministry, Portugal

Who joins the military and why? A sociological study of enlisted personnel in the Portuguese Armed Forces

Recruitment and retention patterns of enlisted personnel are sensitive indicators of the state of civil-military relations in democratic societies, especially those with all-volunteer systems of military service. In order to explore this topic, the presentation draws on first results of a survey of all enlisted personnel on short and mid-term contract in the Portuguese Armed Forces, conducted in the framework of a partnership between the

MoD and a civilian research center (CIES-IUL) in 2016. It looks at the sociological profile of these soldiers, their motivations, expectations and institutional orientation, exploring aspects such as social origins, educational and training trajectories, reasons to join, organizational satisfaction and future perspectives. Empirical results are then analyzed both in terms of its possible implications for policy-making, as well as to address the overall issue of the quality of civil-military relations in the country.

Leena Parmar, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, India; Major **Daljit Singh**, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, India

Veterans and Society: Indian Army Veterans and the Issue of O.R.O.P. - Conceptual Reality

Well being of the retired Armed Forces personnel and their dependence play a very significant role in nation building. Formation of policies and schemes for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependence, timely redressal of pension grievances, ensuring quality health care, re-settlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen depict the positive role of the government. In India, 55,000 to 60,000 defense service personnel fall in the age group of 32-40 years of age, who retire every year. This paper is focused on the concept of O.R.O.P. and the present situation. O.R.O.P.---One Rank One Pension---implies that uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service irrespective of their date of retirement. Also any future enhancement in the rates of pension to be automatically passed on to the past pensioners. The concept include bridging the gap between the rate of pension of current pensioners and past pensioners. At the present situation the pattern is not the same. For an example, a soldier who retired in 1979, does not get the same pension in comparison with the soldier of equivalent rank, who is retiring in 2015. With the high inflation rate, the financial condition of the soldier retired in 1979 is really pathetic. So there was a talk for O.R.O.P. for a long time, which started with public appeals and protests. When all the talks failed, veterans held MAHA SANGRAM RALLY at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi and 50 other locations nationwide and started hunger strike on 15th June 2015. This sort of protest by the veterans was un-parallel in the history of Armed Forces in India. India is going through a rapid growth of industrialization, globalizations where youth weighs the options keeping in mind the welfare measures Army takes for the retired employees. The image of the military personnel on one hand is deeply rooted in the tradition of the Indian society as the heroic type to safeguard of the nation's security and cultural values, on the other hand it is the duty of the state and the society to look after the well being of the veterans, who have given their youth for the safety and security of the nation. In

this context the changing patterns of problems and issues of the veterans are of great relevance. This paper will discuss the concept of O.R.O.P. in details; analyze the half implementation of the Government and current scenario of the veterans. For once the whole country is one with the veterans across the party lines, which is a rare situation in a country like India.

Ann-Margreth E. Olsson, Vesa Leppänen and David Nilsson, Department of Sociology, Lund University, Sweden

The individual soldier: New demands and their articulation by Swedish soldiers

Much research on relations between the soldier and the military organization analyses it as a process of cultural integration, where the recruit enters the military organization and is harshly resocialised to a soldier (Hollingshead 1946, Soeters, Winslow & Weibull 2006, Redmond et.al. 2015). The recruit is described as being isolated from everyday social contexts and as being subject to identity deconstruction including new physical appearance, daily routines, social relations, language and values. Other studies focus on processes of cultural differentiation that take place after initial military socialization; how soldiers are integrated into different military subcultures. We take a different perspective on relations between individuals and organizations. Our starting point is the perspective of symbolic interactionism where individuals are viewed as thinking and acting beings who in social interactions with others, in everyday social contexts, learn the meanings of various symbols and adapt their actions to them (Blumer 1969, Mead 1934/1972). From this perspective individuals are not viewed as in any simple sense determined by social contexts. Although social contexts to some extent restrict the room to establish meaning and act, there is always some space to consider and define the situation and thus adjust actions before executing them. In our presentation we describe and analyse new demands on Swedish soldiers and how they articulate them. The concept of articulation, coined by Strauss (1985), refers to as a supra type of work, involving the coordination of tasks over time, in individual 'lines' and collective 'arcs' and 'trajectories' of work. Here we analyse how soldiers articulate the new demands that have been placed upon them as a result of changes in both life within and outside of the Swedish military organization. New demands have been placed on individual soldiers as a result of the abandonment of conscription and the introduction of a volunteer force where many soldiers have relatively short contracts. That means only a small part of the population receive military training and have direct insight into how the military operates. New demands are also placed on the individual soldier as a result of pressure on more equal gender relations,

including shared responsibilities on partners to take part in all aspects of child rearing. New information technology allow soldiers on the field to take part in everyday family life at home as well as be informed about different perspectives on the conflicts they are taking part in. As a result of these changes the individual soldier need to articulate these demands in everyday life, whether being at home or in the field: As a result of the military career being only a part of the soldier’s overall work life career, the soldier need to plan what assignments to apply for, what schooling that can be provided by the military, how the service experience can be used afterwards, how their temporary work for the military is viewed by employers and others afterwards, etc. As a result of only few members of the society having direct insight into the military, the soldier need to develop a vocabulary of explanations of how the military operates and account for its different actions as well as be able to provide personal motivations for participation in military actions. These explanations and accounts are needed in many contexts of everyday life; in interactions with the child’s friends, school teachers, friends, relatives, future employers, etc. As a result of new information technology the soldier need to be assess various types of information and different political perspectives on the conflicts in which they participate. The soldier can now also take part in everyday family life, thus to an increased degree live in two worlds; the family and the military organization in the field. As a result of increased pressure on equal gender relations the soldier is even more expected to be updated on what takes place at home. We suggest that the perspective taken here is more fruitful than the integration perspective as it comes to being able to describe and analyse the situation of the modern soldier. The perspective taken here is able to capture the individual soldier’s understandings, considerations and responses to the very real multiple social realities that simultaneously call for the soldier’s attention. The analysis also contributes to an understanding of what new skills are required by soldiers and thus points at the need for military organizations to consider them when designing processes of recruitment and training.

Session 17	Women in the Armed Forces: Perspectives from the Last 30 years
Tuesday, September 27th	3:45 - 5:15 p.m., Aud 1333

Adriana A. Marques, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Women in Defense Studies: the Brazilian case

The Defense Studies is an emerging area in the Brazilian academy that has attracted the attention of an increasing number of analysts. Notably a field study conducted by

men, the Defense Studies in Brazil has since its inception the participation of women researchers that is growing in their number over the years. This paper discusses the inclusion of such researchers in the field of study and identifies issues with which they have worked to draw a profile of the feminine face of Defense Studies in Brazil.

Andrea Rinaldo, Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Integration of women in the Swiss armed forces: target state and status-quo

Security policy is considered a highly controversial area of national and international policy. In Switzerland, the polarization of domestic security policy becomes apparent especially when military topics are concerned. It is therefore not surprising that military issues attract the attention of the media which take up the discussion and make it accessible for the public. Thus, the media have various opportunities to influence the formation of public opinion and are hence key actors in political debates. This leads us to the research questions of this paper: How and according to which criteria do journalists gather information about military related issues? And Which factors and actors have an effect on media reporting about military topics? To answer these questions we conducted expert interviews with representatives of the six largest newspapers in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. From each newspaper the journalists who are known to be best informed about military issues were interrogated.

Danielle Jacon Ayres Pinto, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil;

Elany Almeida de Souza, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil

The intelligence service in Brazil and the women's action in the building of strategic knowledge in defense area

This article propose to analyze the intelligence service for defense State and the women's action in this area. The Brazilian reality in the defense sector, both in military way as the intelligence way, are almost totally occupied by men. In this sense, is urgent to debate and research about how and why it's important expand this area for the women's participation. The reality of intelligence service in Brazil is problematic in two ways: 1) for its precarious capacity for produce intelligence knowledge and; 2) because, like other areas in military force, the intelligence service it's in great part occupied by men. So, the logic of action in this area it is guide by a male perception of what is important and what's not. Thus, looking for that Brazilian reality and for the XXI century with its advances in the women rights and in participation in the society, it's so important to think how the intelligent service is working for open more space for women and how this modifies the knowledge produced. This is important because it is this kind of service who it is res-

possible for produce the State's information that help to create a State's strategic to act in the international space. So, the objective of this article is think about the intelligence service in Brazil, how is the gender's participation in the main agencies that produce strategic knowledge and, how it is possible improve the women participation in this area.

Sabrina Evangelista Medeiros, Escola de Guerra Naval, Brazil; **Mariana Alves da Cunha Kalil**, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil

Inter-American Cooperation and conflicting paradigms on gender and armed forces

During the last decades gender studies has been advancing, but the slow pace of its evolution is proportional to the transitional step of establishing new roles for women, and their renewed functions in society. This fact is even more relevant in the military institutions because the war appeared to have been an unique object of men - however it was not always like this. As the war gained projection through the intensive use of technology, replacing the arms of soldiers and the direct use of force, the roles and responsibilities of women in this field are new concomitantly to their presence in decision-making spheres not previously occupied by them, and especially, extra-military. To some extent, this conjecture is linked to the poor economic development of some countries and their precarious evolution of democratic institutions. Not surprisingly, Latin America, within the inter-American system, moves slowly in this direction, both in relation to the entry of women in military schools, and the various technical bodies where hierarchical rise means power. Our paper aims to observe how the Inter-American system has moved forward in this sense and which are its regional determinants. This allows us to observe the degree of influence of the macro level in each national spectra.

Session 18	Brazil and the United Nations Peacekeeping. Political, Economic, Military and Logistical Perspectives
Tuesday, September, 27th	3:45 - 5:15, Room 419

Sérgio Luiz Cruz Aguilar, UNESP, Brazil

Brazil and the United Nations Peacekeeping operations: an overview

Since 1948, the Brazil has been present in the UN peace operations. It has been done with military contingents (Suez, Angola, Mozambique, East Timor, Haiti), but also with military and electoral observers, police officers. Today, Brazil has representatives exercising important functions in UN bodies relating to UN peacekeeping. The increased pre-

sence is related to Brazilian government political aims in the field of international security and the UN Security Council as well. But, at the same time, the country participation result in positive aspects for the national Armed Forces. The paper aims to discuss some of these aspects, as well as the challenges of the more proactive Brazilian participation.

Alvaro Vasconcelos Studart, Edson Aita, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército (ECEME)/Instituto Meira Mattos, Brazil

The Brazilian participation in the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) through Military Observers

This article aims to study the Brazilian participation as a Military Observer at the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). To this end, UN official data will be used, which will be complemented and detailed with a questionnaire sent to the Brazilian Army officers who participated as observers in that country until 2015. Brazil has a long history of participation in peacekeeping missions, being one of the pioneers in this kind of missions in Suez, between the 1950s and the 1960s. After a period of less involvement, Brazil resumed its effective participation in the 1990s, in Angola and Mozambique. In the early 2000s, Brazil also assumed a important role within the mission established in Haiti sending, in addition to the troops, a General to command the whole international military contingent and that kept being a Brazilian since then, unlike other missions where the nationality of the Force Commander usually rotates. In subsequent years, until today, Brazil has increased and diversified its participation in peacekeeping missions around the world, making use not of battalions, but engaging small groups of officers as Military Observer, especially in Africa. A better understanding of the participation of the Brazilian Military Observers in UNMIL helps to shed light on one of the effective Brazilian stocks in its strategic environment, which, according to its National Defense Policy and Strategy, circumscribes the West African coast, where Liberia is located.

Christoph Harig, King's College London, United Kingdom

The 'Police-isation' of the Military? Feedback Effects between UN Peacekeeping and Military Deployments in Brazil.

In order to counter severe public security issues, Latin American governments frequently rely on their Armed Forces. Yet, conventional wisdom suggests that the military is 'trained to break things and kill people' while police officers should be better prepared for a restricted use of violence. Despite this theoretically reasonable objection, the reality in many Latin American countries, particularly Brazil, demands a closer evaluation. Brazil's regular police forces are infamous for serious abuse such as extralegal killings, racist

behaviour or corruption. Federal and state governments have tried to introduce forms of community policing and to address structural causes for police violence. Still, they also facilitated more 'guaranteeing law and order' (GLO) operations, during which the Armed Forces can actually replace the police. The most notable example is the military occupation of entire neighbourhoods during Rio de Janeiro's Pacification campaign. Arguably, policing tasks performed by soldiers in GLO operations are strikingly similar with their role in the UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), where Brazil has been the largest troop contributor since 2004. With thousands of soldiers in recent GLO operations being drawn from MINUSTAH veterans, I suggest that reciprocal learning processes are affecting soldiers' abilities in policing tasks. Based on questionnaire-based surveys and interviews with veterans as well as observations in dedicated training centres for Peacekeeping and GLO missions, this paper seeks to find out whether soldiers are capable of internalising the necessary restrictions of police duties or if they resort to a role understanding as warriors when facing critical situations.

Luiz Rogério Franco Goldoni, George Alberto Garcia de Oliveira and Rodrigo Damasceno Sales, Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército, Brazil

Analysis of the Brazilian Military Logistical Operations in Haiti

The Brazilian government has intensified the speech in favor of UN Security Council reform. The search for a greater global role moves through the increase of participation of the country in missions organized by the UN. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) is the one that receives the largest Brazilian effective. In addition, the country is responsible for the military control of the mission. Brazil's role in this mission may be crucial to its strategic intentions. It will be explored one of the aspects still little explored by the academy related to the country's participation in MINUSTAH: the logistical challenges of the Mission. The objective is to investigate the logistics performance of the Brazilian Armed Forces (AF) in MINUSTAH. It will be observed aspects of the mobilization, preparation, transportation and maintenance of troops. Besides the official documents, it will be used newspaper articles, books, academic papers, questionnaires and interviews as research sources.

Session 19	Housing the Military II
Tuesday, September, 27th	3:45 - 5:15, Room 420

Cristina Rodrigues da Silva, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil

Brazilian Military families and the experiences of remote basing

This paper analyses the daily life of the Brazilian military wives who live in border regions in the northern Amazon, starting from two experiences: in the dynamics of life in military villages within a municipality of the region and in the experience of military families in a border platoon (a smaller and further away military unit). These sites are isolated from large urban centers and are inhospitable areas with poor living conditions, configured as great professional challenges for the military serving the area. They also feature a series of personal difficulties when it comes to the military family adaptation to the place. Focusing on the relationship between military and family, the chapter explores the institutional intervention in the lives of families with rules and provisions defined by the military organization, but it also shows the actions of family members who are involved in a solidarity network, conflicts and gossip with other military families.

Lorena Petrovich Pereira de Carvalho, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Management of housing estates by the military: overview of actions taken in RN

The military mobilization that occurred in Natal in the 1940s brought significant changes to the city and determined new routes for urban growth. Originally set up in adjacent areas of the consolidated urban grid, the barracks, military towns and other equipment are fully inserted into Natal's urban area. Among the equipment and infrastructure referred to are the first military towns, dating from the 1940s. Currently, these residential complexes, despite the rigorous maintenance system they undergo, require some adjustments. Given that the expansion of military activities were not proportionally accompanied by the expansion of the housing stock, the actual situation is characterized by a significant shortage of housing in the military towns (or 'vilas militares'). Accordingly, the Navy has undertaken actions to remedy this problem and projects completely redesigned one of its major developments. Faced with the prospect of replacement of old houses by apartment blocks, and having understood the symbolism of these military towns, the paper presents an architectural inventory of three residential Navy villages in Natal.

Rubenilson Brazão Teixeira, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Preparing the city for the war: military bases at Dakar and Natal during World War II

Natal, Brazil, and Dakar, Senegal, were two major strategic outposts for the Allied forces during World War II. As part of the South Atlantic Air Route, both cities became key geographical points on the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean in providing the Allied effort in North Africa, Europe and even Asia with men, equipment, and all sorts of other necessary supplies – from aircraft to medicine, for instance. The present article is a small part of a much longer study whose aim is to compare the birth and development of both cities in a historical perspective. Their contribution to the WW II effort is deeply related to the military and strategic role both cities played along their history of geopolitical importance and function and represents just one more step regarding this aspect. The article deals specifically with the contribution of both cities to the war effort, especially the American effort, during those difficult years, by presenting and analyzing the military air bases they constructed on both sides of the Atlantic, in the outskirts of both cities and their many problems, among which military housing should be highlighted.

