

Encounters, Circulations and Conflicts

**Fourth European Congress on World
and Global History**

at the ENS in Paris

Paris, 4–7 September 2014



ENIUGH

EUROPEAN NETWORK IN UNIVERSAL AND GLOBAL HISTORY



PROGRAMME

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Press deadline: 1 August 2014.
All information available at the time of going
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MOTS DE BIENVENUE

En coopération avec le labex TransferS qui regroupe des laboratoires de recherche de l'École normale supérieure et du Collège de France dans le cadre du PRES « Paris Sciences lettres », l'ENIUGH organise le quatrième congrès européen d'histoire globale sous le thème « Rencontres, Circulations et Conflits ». Il s'agit de se confronter à l'opposition problématique du centre et des périphéries qui exerce toujours une influence sur la recherche historique. Le congrès vise à susciter des débats sur les questions de relations, comparaisons, transferts et imbrications entre les Etats, les peuples, les communautés et les individus aussi bien que les effets destructeurs des interconnexions globales dans la longue durée (guerres mondiales).

À la suite des réponses nombreuses à nos appels à contributions les participants européens, africains, asiatiques et américains au présent congrès présenteront en 750 exposés, 19 sessions et 158 panels les travaux de recherche récents concernant une histoire globale dont le domaine croît en se diversifiant.

Remettre en question l'opposition du centre et des périphéries implique d'analyser le grand nombre de lieux où l'histoire s'écrit et la pluralité des langues dans lesquelles sont transmises les productions comme les sources historiques. Les recherches sur les imbrications et transferts entre communautés dans la longue durée, qui n'excluent pas la dimension destructrice de la globalité dans des conflits comme celui de la Première Guerre mondiale, intègrent les interactions entre l'homme et son environnement, les processus économiques et culturels et les aspects variés de la vie matérielle et sociale.

De façon générale notre objectif est de dépasser les limites de l'historiographie nationale. Alors que la majorité des contributions traitent de sujets historiques particuliers certaines se concentrent sur des questions théoriques et méthodologiques. Nous accueillerons à Paris des historiens intéressés par l'histoire transnationale et globale, venus de pays européens ou extra-européens et représentant des disciplines variées impliquées dans les réflexions sur l'histoire globale, de la science politique à l'archéologie, de l'économie à l'histoire de l'art.

Comme nous l'avions espéré et suscité dans un appel à des contributions consacrées spécifiquement à ce problème le colloque se concentrera sur la question des centres et des périphéries. Un autre aspect qui rencontre une attention grandissante dans l'historiographie de la globalité est celui du socialisme d'Etat dans les processus globaux du XXe siècle, à l'inclusion de ses connexions avec ce qu'on appelle le tiers monde. L'attention s'est de même portée sur le problème des guerres et des conflits largement commémorés cette année où l'on célèbre l'anniversaire du déclenchement de la Première Guerre mondiale. Nous sommes donc heureux de constater que les efforts de l'ENIUGH ont mobilisé une forte participation de la France et de la communauté des historiens d'Afrique francophone ce qui ne manquera pas d'enrichir les débats sur la théorie et les méthodes.

Le programme montre enfin que les congrès européens d'histoire globale ne fournissent pas seulement une occasion de rencontrer les chercheurs les plus reconnus mais qu'ils ont une force d'attraction sur un nombre croissant de jeunes historiens adoptant des perspectives transnationales dans leurs travaux.

Les panels donnent lieu à un regroupement thématique en 19 sessions qui doivent permettre aux participants de s'orienter dans toute l'ampleur du programme. Des panels organisés en parallèle,

de 2 heures, 2 heures et demie ou 3 heures ont lieu dans les locaux de l'ENS au 45 rue d'Ulm ou au 29 rue d'Ulm.

L'ouverture du congrès avec une intervention de Michel Espagne et une table ronde aura lieu au Collège de France, le jeudi 4 septembre 2014 à 18h. Outre cette ouverture nous proposons une série de manifestations en marge des panels. Le vendredi soir nous vous accueillons à l'Institut historique allemand de Paris pour une conférence de Christophe Charle « Paris capitale culturelle, nationale, internationale, transnationale XIXe–XXe siècles ». Une autre rencontre pour cette même soirée sera la table ronde d'éditeurs à l'ENS, une manifestation rassemblant des experts en matière d'édition qui débattront du problème de la publication sur l'histoire globale dans d'autres langues que l'anglais. Le samedi soir est prévu un dîner-conférence qui offrira une conclusion au congrès à bord d'un bateau à travers le Paris nocturne. A l'occasion de la table ronde en plénum du dimanche Gilles Pécout, Madeleine Herren, Romain Bertrand et Anne Gerritsen viendront enfin participer à un débat.

Avec 700 participants, ce sont des lecteurs bien informés et des auteurs prometteurs qui vont se rassembler au congrès de l'ENIUGH. Le parfait forum pour des rencontres avec des éditeurs sera notre « Salon du livre en histoire globale », vendredi et samedi (5–6 septembre 2014). Des éditeurs et des libraires d'Europe et au-delà présenteront et vendront leurs livres consacrés à des approches culturelles, économiques, sociales, politiques de l'histoire du monde. Ce salon permettra à nos hôtes de se rendre compte de nouvelles tendances éditoriales dans le domaine des sciences sociales liées à l'histoire transnationale.

Dans le contexte français l'historiographie transnationale obéit à divers modèles. Outre le comparatisme qui a longtemps représenté l'essentiel des travaux dépassant le cadre national, on trouve des variantes françaises de l'histoire partagée, de l'histoire imbriquée. Les transferts culturels, plus attachés à la dimension linguistique de l'histoire globale et aux procédures de resémantisations qui accompagnent la circulation des biens culturels, s'inscrivent dans un cadre théorique différent. Plus récemment l'histoire à parts égales met l'accent sur la nécessité de tenir compte des sources rédigées en langues extra-européennes pour aborder les contacts entre cultures européennes et extra-européennes.

Le partenariat de l'ENIUGH et du labex TransferS de l'ENS pour organiser ce quatrième congrès d'histoire globale tient au fait que les quatorze équipes de recherche en sciences humaines et sociales qui constituent cet ensemble ont mis au cœur de leur réflexion les procédures de déplacement dans le temps et surtout dans l'espace d'objets culturels dont la mobilité et la recontextualisation aboutissent à des réinterprétations et à des créations.

Tous les trois ans l'ENIUGH organise le congrès européen d'histoire universelle et globale. Depuis le congrès de 2005 cet évènement est devenu une occasion de rencontre de première importance pour les chercheurs dans les domaines en voie de développement rapide de l'histoire universelle et transnationale ainsi que des disciplines proches. Le nombre de participants n'a cessé d'augmenter, le succès pouvant s'expliquer, parmi d'autres facteurs, par l'ouverture du congrès aux jeunes chercheurs comme aux chercheurs confirmés.

Le premier congrès en 2005 s'était tenu à Leipzig avec 300 participants de toute l'Europe et d'autres parties du monde. Le second eut lieu à Dresde sous le titre « Les ordres du monde » et profita de la présence d'historiens venus d'Australie, de Chine, du Japon et du Cameroun, du Nigéria, d'Afrique du Sud et des Etats-Unis. Ce fut une heureuse opportunité de comparer l'état des recherches sur l'histoire transnationale dans différentes régions du monde. Une perspective dont la pertinence augmenta quand la fondation de l'Association nord-américaine pour l'histoire universelle (WHA) et l'Association asiatique d'histoire universelle (AAWHA) récemment fondée décidèrent avec des historiens d'Afrique et d'Amérique latine ainsi que des historiens de l'ENIUGH

de mettre en place un Réseau mondial d'organisations dont l'objet serait l'histoire universelle et globale (NOGWHISTO).

Sous le titre « Connexions et Comparaisons » une centaine de panels siégèrent à Londres lors du troisième congrès qui rassemblait environ 500 participants.

Il est prévu que le 5e congrès aura lieu à Budapest en 2017 et sera consacré à la question des « Révolutions ».

Nous remercions vivement l'Ecole normale supérieure et ses services ainsi que le Collège de France et son administrateur adjoint John Scheid de nous avoir généreusement accueillis.

Ce congrès n'aurait jamais pu se tenir sans le soutien constant de Julia Oheim, Annika Schiller, Ninja Steinbach-Hüther, Janine Kläge, Steffi Marung, Katja Naumann et Matthias Middell à Leipzig.

A Paris la préparation a reposé sur l'appui permanent d'Annabelle Milleville et de Sophie Bono-Lauriol dans le cadre du labex TransferS.

Michel Espagne

CNRS-Paris

Président de l'ENIUGH

WORDS OF WELCOME

In cooperation with Labex TransferS, bringing together institutions of research excellence from the École normale supérieure and the Collège de France under the auspices of the Paris Sciences et Lettres Research University, ENIUGH now organizes the 4th European Congress on World and Global History.

Under the theme “Encounters, Circulations and Conflicts”, this year’s congress seeks to challenge the problematic opposition of centres and peripheries, which is still influential in historical research. The congress will stimulate a discussion on the meaning and relevance of relations, comparisons, transfers, and entanglements between states, peoples, communities, and individuals, as well as the destructive effects of international and global connectivity in a long durée perspective (world wars).

After an impressive response to the call for contributions, participants from Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in about 750 contributions in 19 sessions and 158 panels will present recent research on the growing and diversifying agenda of World and Global History.

Reconsidering the opposition of centres and peripheries in global history means analysing the multitude of places and centres from where history is written, as well as the plurality of the languages in which historical artefacts are conveyed. Research on entanglements and transfers among communities from a long-term perspective involve not only historical interactions between man and environment, including cultural and economic processes as well as the various aspects of material and social life, but also address the destructive dimensions of world-wide connectivity that become manifest in conflicts like the First World War.

Generally, our intention is to transcend the confines of national history writing. While the majority of the contributions deal with particular historical subjects, some concentrate on questions of theory and methodology. We look forward to welcoming to Paris historians interested in transnational and global history, from European as well as from non-European countries, and representing various disciplines involved in the field of global history, ranging from political science to archaeology, and from economics to art history.

As this year’s congress is especially focusing on the problem of centres and peripheries, thanks to the lively response to our invitation in the calls for panels and papers to address this issue another aspect that has been given increasing attention in transnational and world historical research will be highlighted: the place the world of state socialism has in the global processes of the 20th century, including the connections to the so-called Third World. The same is the case for constellations of war and conflict, which are widely commemorated this year on the occasion of the outbreak of World War I one hundred years ago.

We are also very happy that the efforts of the Steering Committee of ENIUGH and the programme committee to mobilize a strong participation from France and the francophone African community of historians have been successful, which will surely enrich the debate on theories and methods.

Finally, the programme illustrates that the European Congresses on World and Global History are not only a meeting point for established scholars but are also inviting and engaging for the increasing number of younger historians dealing with global and transnational perspectives in their own work.

The panels are united under thematic clusters of 19 sessions that have been designed to navigate through the congress programme's considerable breadth of topics. The parallel panels of two, two and a half, and three hours take place in the buildings of the ENS, located in 29, rue d'Ulm as well as in 45, rue d'Ulm.

The conference opening with a keynote lecture by Michel Espagne and a roundtable discussion will take place at the Collège de France on Thursday, 4 September 2014 at 6:00 p.m.

In addition to the conference opening, we offer you a range of special conference events accompanying the parallel panels. On Friday night, we welcome you at the German Historical Institute Paris to hear Christophe Charle's special lecture on "Paris capitale culturelle, nationale, internationale, transnationale XIXe–XXe siècles". Another option for Friday is the publisher's roundtable in the courtyard of the ENS, where experts from the publishing field will discuss the challenges of publishing about global history in other languages than English. On Saturday night, the conference dinner cruise with dinner talks celebrates the closing of the congress aboard a sightseeing boat, guiding you through night-time Paris. At the closing plenary roundtable on Sunday, Gilles Pécout, Madeleine Herren, Romain Bertrand, and Anne Gerritsen will open a final discussion.

With about 700 participants, well-informed readers, and promising authors coming together at the ENIUGH congress, the perfect forum for them to meet with publishers is our "Publishers' Exhibition Global History" on Friday and Saturday (5–6 September 2014).

Renowned publishers and libraries from Europe and beyond will showcase and sell their books on themes representing approaches from cultural, economic, global, social, political, and world history. This will provide our guests an insight into newest publishing trends in the humanities and social sciences, especially with regard to publications in the field of transnational and global history. In addition, a special conference event particularly dedicated to publishers and the art of publishing will take place on Friday evening.

French transnational historiography employs a range of theoretic models. While comparative methods for a long time represented the most prominent approach to research going beyond the national scope, French models likewise comprise theories of shared history, as well as that of entangled history. Moreover, the model of cultural transfers being decidedly linked to the linguistic dimensions of global history and processes of resemantization that accompany the circulation of cultural goods, opens up an utterly different theoretic framework.

At the same time, historical research recently places special emphasis on the necessity of elaborating upon non-European written sources in order to address the exchange between European and non-European sources.

The partnership between ENIUGH and Labex TransferS (ENS), jointly organizing the 4th European Congress on World and Global History, holds to the fact that the 14 research teams from the humanities and social sciences that constitute Labex's ensemble have devoted their work to processes of transfers of cultural objects across time and space whose mobilization and recontextualization lead to a variety of reinterpretations as well as re-creations.

Every three years, ENIUGH convenes the European Congress in World and Global History. Since the inaugural congress in 2005, it has developed into an outstanding meeting place for scholars in the fast-developing fields of universal and transnational history, as well as the adjacent disciplines. The number of participants has increased steadily over the years, while the success of the congress can be explained, among other factors, by its openness both to young and experienced scholars alike.

The first congress was held in 2005 in Leipzig with about 300 participants from all over Europe and other parts of the world. The second congress took place in Dresden under the title "World Orders" and profited also from the large presence of world historians from Australia, China, Japan,

Cameroon, Nigeria, South Africa, and the US. Both congresses constituted an excellent opportunity to compare the state of the art of world and global history in different world regions. This became especially relevant as shortly before the congress representatives of the North American-based World History Association (WHA), the then recently established Asian Association of World Historians (AAWHA), together with colleagues from Africa and Latin America and from ENIUGH, launched a worldwide network of organizations focusing on world and global history (NOGWHISTO).

Under the framework of “Connections and Comparisons”, about 100 panels presented new findings on research topics in 2011 in London, at the 3rd ENIUGH congress with about 500 participants.

The 5th ENIUGH congress will take place in Budapest in 2017, and will be dedicated to the question of “Revolutions”.

We would like to express our great appreciation to the École normale supérieure and its administration, as well as to the Collège de France and its associated director John Scheid for their generous hospitality.

This congress would also never have been realized without the constant effort from Julia Oheim, Annika Schiller, Ninja Steinbach-Hüther, Janine Kläge, Steffi Marung, Katja Naumann and Matthias Middell at Leipzig.

In Paris, the preparation rested upon the permanent efforts of Annabelle Milleville and Sophie Bono-Lauriol in the scope of Labex TransferS.

Michel Espagne

CNRS-Paris
Président de l’ENIUGH

The Conference **A T A G L A N C E**

In the following pages, please find the detailed congress programme, which, in addition to providing practical information, will also act as a mapping of where world and global history writing currently stands and is going in Europe. As the congress is especially focusing on the problem of centres and peripheries, thanks to the lively response to our invitation in the calls for panels and papers to address this issue another aspect that has been given increasing attention in transnational and world historical research will be highlighted: the place the world of state socialism has in the global processes of the 20th century, including the connections to the so-called Third World. The same is the case for constellations of war and conflict, which are widely commemorated this year on the occasion of the outbreak of World War I one hundred years ago.

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The programme is organized into 19 themes, in which up to 16 panels are clustered:

- Centres and Peripheries
- Cold War
- Concepts, Theories, and Historiography
- Conflicts and Wars
- Cultural Encounters
- Education
- Gender
- Global Labour History
- Imperial Histories and Histories of Colonialism
- International Organizations and Global Governance
- Knowledge in the History of Globalization and Transnationalization
- Migration, Tourism, and Travel
- People and Demography
- Regionalism – Old and New
- Religion
- Space, Territory, and Borders
- Sports
- Trade, Economy, Finances, Property Rights
- Transnational History

These more than 147 panels are scheduled into 8 timeslots, starting on Thursday afternoon and running until Sunday morning.

In addition, there are a number of special conference events, which are presented in more detail below:

- The conference opening and reception on Thursday evening
- ENIUGH General meeting on Friday over lunch
- A special lecture at the German Historical Institute Paris with reception on Friday evening
- A publishers' roundtable with reception at the ENS on Friday evening
- The conference dinner with dinner talks organized as a dinner cruise on the Seine on Saturday evening
- The concluding roundtable on Sunday morning

Panels

A T A G L A N C E

THURSDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER

- ▷ 1:00 p.m.
Registration
- ▷ 2:30–5:00 p.m.
Parallel Panels A
- ▷ 6:00–8:00 p.m.
Opening Ceremony & Roundtable
- ▷ 8:00–10:00 p.m.
Reception

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER

- ▷ 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
Parallel Panels B
- ▷ 12:15–1:15 p.m.
ENIUGH general meeting
- ▷ 1:30–3:30 p.m.
Parallel Panels C
- ▷ 4:00–6:30 p.m.
Parallel Panels D
- ▷ 7:00–9:00 p.m.
Special Events with Receptions

SATURDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER

- ▷ 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
Parallel Panels E
- ▷ 1:30–3:30 p.m.
Parallel Panels F
- ▷ 4:00–6:30 p.m.
Parallel Panels G
- ▷ 9:30–11:45 p.m.
Conference Dinner Cruise

SUNDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER

- ▷ 9:00–11:30 a.m.
Parallel Panels H
- ▷ 12:00–1:00 p.m.
Closing Round Table

In addition to the parallel panels, there is a number of special conference events offering intellectual inspiration, while at the same time providing gateways into the refinements Paris has to offer.

OPENING AND WELCOME RECEPTION

With a festive conference ceremony, ENIUGH and the labex TransferS welcome the participants of the congress. Following words of welcome by John Scheid (Deputy Director of the Collège de France) and Marc Mézard (Director of the École normale supérieure), Michel Espagne (President of the ENIUGH Steering Committee) will introduce the conference. Finally, a roundtable is dedicated to highlight world and global history writing in the francophone world.

Date / Time:	Thursday, 4 September, 6:00–8:00 p.m.
Venue:	Collège de France
Words of Welcome:	John Scheid (Deputy Director of the Collège de France) Marc Mézard (Director of the École normale supérieure)
Keynote lectures:	Michel Espagne (Paris)
Roundtable:	Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch (Paris) David Simo (Yaoundé) Boubacar Barry (Dakar) Michel Espagne (Paris) Katja Naumann (Leipzig) Matthias Middell (Leipzig)

Welcome Reception

Date / Time:	Thursday, 4 September, starting at 8:00 p.m.
Venue:	Collège de France

Participation in the opening ceremony and reception can be granted only to those participants who have picked up their badges beforehand at the registration desk at the ENS. The registration

is open on Thursday, 4 September between 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., before it opens again on Friday morning.

In case you are not able to register and pick up your badge before your arrival at the Collège de France, please bring a printed copy of the payment confirmation that you have received via email in order to confirm your registration.

Please also make sure to arrive at the Collège de France about half an hour before the opening as admission arrangements on site will take some time.

SPECIAL LECTURE hosted by the German Historical Institute Paris

Christophe Charle (Paris):
Paris capitale culturelle, nationale, internationale,
transnationale XIXe–XXe siècles

Date / Time: Friday, 5 September 2014, 7:00 p.m.

Venue: German Historical Institute Paris

PUBLISHERS' ROUNDTABLE WITH RECEPTION

The roundtable, followed by a small reception, is particularly dedicated to publishers and the art of publishing. We have invited publishers and authors from both the anglophone and the non-anglophone publishing world to discuss the challenges and strategies of publishing on global history in other languages than English. Guiding questions considered will be: Is the whole book market on global history English-speaking? Are there specific ways both in the anglophone and non-anglophone publishing world to react to this phenomenon? These issues will be particularly addressed with regard to editorial language policies. In a nutshell: How do smaller and larger publishing houses with different languages and thematic orientations deal with the question of language policy in the field of global history?

With our guests coming from different – also geographic – backgrounds of publishing, language and thematic traditions, we will gain an insight into publishing trends in history, humanities and social sciences from various perspectives. In this sense: What is out there beyond English-speaking publications? How are these publications received in comparison to anglophone products? How is the question of translations addressed in this regard? Which opportunities and challenges do specific language policies entail both for authors and for publishers?

Date / Time: Friday, 5 September, 7:30–9:00 p.m.

Venue: Salle Dussane in the ENS

Opening: **Lucie Marignac** (Editions Rue d'Ulm)

Chairs: **Frédéric Barbier** (Paris), **Ninja Steinbach-Hüther** (Leipzig)

Guests: **Max Engammare** (Editions Droz)
Tanja Hommen (S. Fischer Verlag)
Tomasz Hoskins (I. B. Tauris)
Marti Huetink (Brill)
Jc Tamisier (Editions Demopolis)
Dieter Winkler (Verlag Dr. Dieter Winkler)

We are particularly thankful to the publishers who support the Publishers' Roundtable:



Brill



Editions Rue d'Ulm



Leipziger
Universitätsverlag



Rowman & Littlefield



Verlag Dr. Dieter
Winkler

DINNER CRUISE: CONFERENCE DINNER WITH DINNER TALKS

With extreme appreciation of the Dinner Cruise on the Thames of the London congress 2011, we are glad to be able to offer such an opportunity again this time. On board the Capitaine Fracasse you can explore Paris at night and enjoy a delicious full course meal. The conference dinner is enriched by two dinner talks. Attila Melegh (Budapest), who is the current vice-president of the ENIUGH Steering Committee and future local host in Budapest, together with Nadja Al-Bagdadi (Budapest) will give an outlook on the 2017 edition of the ENIUGH congress. Furthermore, Sandrine Kott (Geneva) will provide insights on how to integrate Eastern Europe into global history.

Tickets are limited and available on a first-come, first-served basis for 80,00 €. If still available, they can also be purchased at the registration desk at the ENS.

Venue and Date / Time: Capitaine Fracasse, Saturday
6 September, 9:30–11:45 p.m.

The boat will depart from (and return to) L'Île au Cygnes. To reach L'Île au Cygnes, take the stairs in the middle of the bridge Pont Bir-Hakeim (Paris 15^{ème}) next to the Eiffel Tower. By public transport, you can reach the Pont Bir-Hakeim and the L'Île au Cygnes with Metro Line 6 (stop „Bir Hakeim“) or with the RER C (stop „Champ de Mars Tour Eiffel“).

CLOSING ROUNDTABLE

With this closing session, the proceedings and key discussions of the congress shall be summarized, identifying major findings, new currents and challenges for further research. As this is – given the approximately 700 contributions to the congress – probably an unmanageable task for one person, we have invited outstanding representatives of their field to develop their perspective on the congress proceedings and open up discussion for the plenary.

Date / Time: Sunday, 7 September, 12:00–1:00 p.m.

Venue: ENS, Salle Dussane

Chair: Gilles Pécout (Paris)

Participants: Madeleine Herren (Basel)
Romain Bertrand (Paris)
Anne Gerritsen (Warwick)

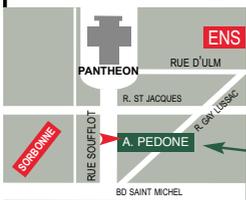
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Map showing the location of Librairie PEDONE at the intersection of Rue Soufflot and Rue d'Ulm, near the Pantheon and ENS.



Interior view of the bookstore.

Horaires d'ouverture:
du lundi au vendredi
de 8h30 à 21h
Le samedi de 10h à 21h

As part of and in parallel to the congress, an international PhD summer school runs from 1–10 September at the Institut historique allemand (Deutsches Historisches Institut) in Paris. The summer school is headed by Michel Espagne (labex TransferS „Cultural Transfers, Translation, Interfaces“, Collège de France and École normale supérieure) and Matthias Middell (Global and European Studies Institute, University of Leipzig). Funded by the Franco-German University under the theme „Global and World History in France and in Francophone Africa“, the summer school brings together PhD students and more advanced scholars to present and discuss insights from recent empirical research projects as well as theoretical and methodological approaches. Offering participants a broad overview of the fast-growing field of global history, PhD students also have the opportunity to participate in the different panels as well as present their own research projects to fellow peers. Lectures will be held by distinguished French, African, German, and North American researchers on current developments in the field of world and global history with a special focus on francophone historiography.

- ▷ **Further information concerning the summer school can be accessed here:**
www.uni-leipzig.de/ral/gchuman/veranstaltungen/sommerschule



Université
franco-allemande
Deutsch-Französische
Hochschule



CLASSIQUES
GARNIER

L'Histoire aux Classiques Garnier (derniers titres parus)

Bibliothèque d'histoire médiévale, sous la direction de Martin Aurell, Élisabeth Crouzet-Pavan et Michel Sot

Catalina Girbea, *Le bon Sarrasin dans le roman médiéval (1100-1225)*, 671 p., 39 €

Savoirs anciens et médiévaux, sous la direction de Laurence Moulinier-Broggi et Nicolas Weill-Parot

Geneviève Xhayet, *Médecine et arts divinatoires dans le monde bénédictin médiéval*, 371 p., 32 €

Bibliothèque d'histoire de la Renaissance, sous la direction de Denis Crouzet et Nicolas Le Roux

Jean Bodin, *Les Six Livres de la République / De Republica libri sex. Livre premier - Liber I*, Mario Turchetti (éd.), 828 p., 76 €

Arts de la Renaissance européenne, sous la direction de Frédérique Lemerle et Yves Pauwels
Yves Pauwels, *L'Architecture et le livre en France à la Renaissance – « Une magnifique décadence » ?*, 430 p., 49 €

Histoire des techniques, sous la direction de Anne-Françoise Garçon et André Grelon

Anne-Françoise Garçon, *L'Imaginaire et la pensée technique – Une approche historique, xvi^e-xx^e siècle*, 286 p., 34 €

Histoire et philosophie des sciences, sous la direction de Bernard Joly et Vincent Jullien

Méthode et histoire – Quelle histoire font les historiens des sciences et des techniques ?, Anne-Lise Rey (éd.), 513 p., 49 €

Les Méditerranées, sous la direction de Pierre-Yves Beaurepaire

Entrer en communication de l'âge classique aux Lumières, Pierre-Yves Beaurepaire, Héloïse Hermant (éd.), 347 p., 32 €

Franc-maçonneries, sous la direction de Pierre-Yves Beaurepaire et Fulvio Conti

Diffusions et circulations des pratiques maçonniques – xviii^e-xx^e siècle, Pierre-Yves Beaurepaire, Kenneth Loïselle, Jean-Marie Mercier, Thierry Zarcone (éd.), 355 p., 29 €

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PUBLISHERS' EXHIBITION

The perfect forum for authors and readers to meet with publishers is our „Publishers' Exhibition on Global History“ on Friday and Saturday (5–6 September 2014). Renowned publishers and libraries from Europe and beyond will showcase and sell their books on themes representing approaches from cultural, economic, global, social, political, and world history.

This will provide our guests an insight into newest publishing trends in the humanities and social sciences, especially with regard to publications in the field of global history.

The Publishers' Exhibition will be open from **9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.** in the Pasteur yard of the Ecole normale supérieure (45, rue d'Ulm, 75 005 Paris). It will be opened to the wider public on Saturday.

Participating Publishers

Collective Stand

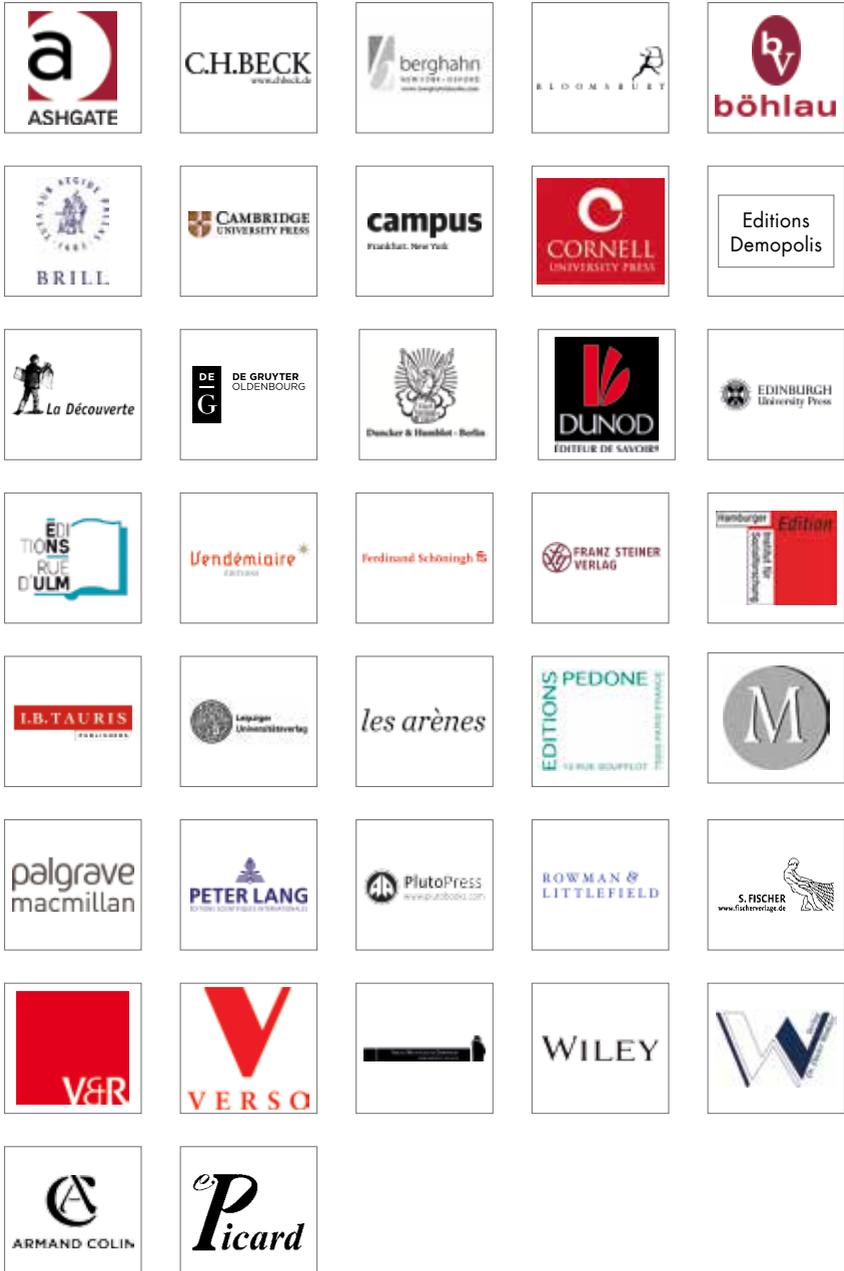
- Berghahn Books
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- Cornell University Press
- De Gruyter Oldenbourg
- Duncker & Humblot
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- Ashgate
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- Leipziger Universitätsverlag
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We are particularly thankful to the following publishers who support the Publishers' Roundtable with reception on Friday evening:

- Brill
- Editions Rue d'Ulm
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Our PARTNERS

We thank our partners, public and private bodies alike, without whose support we would not have been able to hold this congress as it is.

Our partners among outstanding research institutions include, in alphabetical order:

- ▶ Centre for Area Studies of the University of Leipzig



- ▶ German Historical Institute Paris



- ▶ Ecole normale supérieure, Paris



- ▶ Labex TranferS and the Paris Sciences et Lettres Research University



The following public institutions, listed in alphabetical order, haven given their outstanding support:

- ▶ Mayor of Paris



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Particularly a number of publishing houses have also supported the congress. Beyond those participating in the Publishers' exhibition and giving their information material for the conference folders, we are particularly thankful to the following publishers, listed in alphabetical order, who support the Publishers' Roundtable on Friday Evening:



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Finally, we would like to thank Lufthansa airline, which has kindly provided special rates for congress participants.



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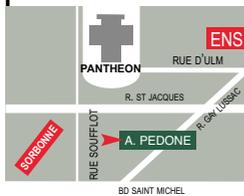
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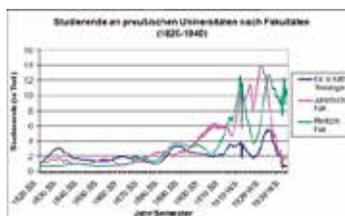
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OVERVIEW: TIMES, THEMES AND PANELS

Timetable▶ **Parallel Panels A: Thursday, 4 September, 2:30–5:00 p.m.**

- The global Cold War (Part 1)
- Constructing the emotional experience of exile European and transatlantic careers
- Political religions and the illusions of global modernity in the early 20th cent.
- Longing for ‚the Other‘: Tourism, migration, and transnational marriage, 1840s–1990s
- Visualizations of global encounters: Film and global history
- Sport, cultural encounters and the British World, 1870–1939
- Colonial encounters and imaginations, 16th to 19th cent.
- The concept of civilization between Europe’s domestic politics and colonial expansion, 1850–1940
- Educational media and the Cold War: Civil society, international organizations, and nation-states
- A transnational approach to border management in Eurasia (1900–1939)
- Scale matters in a global art history
- The world as news: Cultures and politics of news-gathering during the 20th cent.
- The ‚shock of the global‘: EEuropean visions of a globalizing world
- Relations of land and labor in commodity frontier zones, 16th–20th cent.
- Relief and humanitarianism in the Ottoman Empire, Japan, and China in comparative perspective: Negotiated identities and the making of the modern world, ca. 1850–1950
- Fluid sovereignties: Law, empire, and violence in global maritime history
- The working of colonial entanglements: Gender, colonialism and household labor relations
- Transnational recruiting practices: From colonial troops to third country nationals
- Global processes: Reflections on the language of global history
- Infrastructure and economy since the 19th cent.
- Theories and practices of property in the age of the democratic revolutions: Toward a global history of property
- Circulations de savoirs et de pratiques dans le milieu des coopérants

▷ **Parallel Panels B: Friday, 5 September, 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.**

- Challenging imperial centers and colonial peripheries (16th–18th cent.)
- Traditional authorities and the modern state from colonialism to the present: Case studies from Africa
- Demographic discourses and demographic change in the 20th cent.
- Religious minorities and the shaping of early modern empires
- Actors of cultural globalization, 1880–1960
- La littérature prolétarienne (1917–1940): Une circulation globale
- Pour une histoire économique, sociale et politique de la traduction littéraire en Europe
- Éduquer ici et ailleurs : Réseaux de la pédagogie, transferts et resémantisations de savoirs, fin 19e–début 20e siècle
- Anti-colonialism in Europe, 1900–1940
- Concepts in transnational and global history (Part 1)
- Sails, maps, metals and minerals: Comparing knowledge systems in China and Europe, c. 1200–1900
- Medical popularization in South Asia: Local and global dimensions (Part 1)
- Post-colonialism and beyond: Doing East Central European history in an entangled world
- The history of Turkish Ottoman thought, know-how and administration in the 19th and 20th cent. (Part 1)
- Labour relations in sub-Saharan Africa as part of global labor relations 1800–2000
- Internationalization in the late 19th and 20th cent. (Part 1)
- Law in circulation: Post-WWII War crimes trials in East Asia and the making of modern international criminal law
- Les expositions internationales confrontées aux déchirures du siècle, 1850–1950 (Part 1)
- Labour history, the colonial condition and gender
- Construction of the ‚cultural heritage‘ on the Russian and Soviet peripheries: Between archaeology and the ‚protection of monuments‘
- Transcending methodological nationalism in history writing: Case studies of the intersections of empires, colonies, peripheries, social classes, economic and political networks, and historical narratives in the modernization process
- World history writing and teaching
- Les routes de la soie sur la longue durée: produits, stratégies, conflits (Part 1)
- Unexpected international trade connections, 18th to early 19th cent. (Part 1)
- The global Cold War (Part 2)

▷ **Parallel Panels C: Friday, 5 September, 1:30–3:30 p.m.**

- Medical popularization in South Asia: Local and global dimensions (Part 2)
- Borders and transnational peripheral formation (Part 1)
- Cultural mediation, intellectual history and the question of European peripheries
- Sovietology as a global public sphere: Cold War constructions of knowledge (Part 1)

- Religious Globalization the 20th cent.: Theory and practice of the oikoumene (Part 1)
- Concepts in transnational and global history (Part 2)
- Emigrants from the Habsburg empire in Latin America: Constructions of identity (Part 1)
- Greece and its Foreign Relationships in the 19th century (Part 1)
- Free agency and the genesis of global empires: A comparative approach to empire building in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire
- De- and reterritorialization: Challenges from the Global South
- La science à l'échelle du monde: Une approche géohistorienne à l'étude de l'institutionnalisation de savoirs et activités scientifiques (Part 1)
- Zero Hours: Conceptual insecurities and new beginnings after the Second World War from global perspectives
- Europeans in East Asia: A social history of globalization
- Pan-regional internationalisms: A counter-concept to universal Internationalism? (Part 1)
- Slavery and emancipations: Comparisons and connections (Roundtable)
- Humanitarian cooperation beyond the West (Part 1)
- The globalization of „white slavery“? Local and global aspects of a transnational phenomenon (Part 1)
- Japan and the world, 1850s–1930s: Commercial and financial interactions (Part 1)
- Multiple economic crises in historical perspectives (Part 1)
- Les expositions internationales confrontées aux déchirures du siècle, 1850–1950 (Part 2)
- The history of Turkish Ottoman thought, know-how and administration in the 19th and 20th cent. (Part 2)
- Les routes de la soie sur la longue durée: Produits, stratégies, conflits (Part 2)
- Unexpected international trade connections, 18th to early 19th cent. (Part 2)

▶ **Parallel Panels D: Friday, 5 September, 4:00–6:30 p.m.**

- History of punishment in global perspective: Agendas for research
- Renewing the history of legal transplants as cultural transfer processes
- Theories of history and didactic of history: Possibilities and opportunities of historical learning
- Dreams of empire in North Africa, Asia and Europe
- When empires come home: Comparing and connecting migrations of decolonization
- Geographies across borders: Trading companies and construction of global spaces, 16th–18th cent.
- Histories of formalization of work: Global perspectives
- Slavery and ‚free‘ labor: Entangled transitions in the 19th–20th cent.
- Trade Unions in international perspective
- State formation in the 20th century: Comparative perspectives on contested territorialities
- Around magiciens de la terre: Symbolic production and transnational history
- Les Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale: Un moment oublié d'histoire globale
- States and manufactures in a global and comparative perspective, 1400–1800
- Penser la Guerre de 14: l'Europe philosophique et scientifique à l'épreuve de la guerre totale
- Pan-regional internationalisms: A counter-concept to universal internationalism? (Part 2)
- Humanitarian cooperation beyond the West (Part 2)

- The globalization of „white slavery“: Local and global aspects of a transnational phenomenon (Part 2)
- Japan and the world, 1850s–1930s: Commercial and financial interactions (Part 2)
- Multiple economic crises in historical perspectives (Part 2)
- Greece and its Foreign Relationships in the 19th century (Part 2)
- La science à l'échelle du monde: Une approche géohistorienne à l'étude de l'institutionnalisation de savoirs et activités scientifiques (Part 2)
- Borders and transnational peripheral formation (Part 2)
- Emigrants from the Habsburg Empire in Latin America: Constructions of identity (Part 2)
- Sovietology as a global public sphere: Cold War constructions of knowledge (Part 2)
- Religious Globalization the 20th cent.: Theory and practice of the oikoumene (Part 2)

▷ **Parallel Panels E: Saturday, 6 September, 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.**

- Centers and peripheries revisited: Polycentric connections or entangled hierarchies?
- Approaches to global history in France and Germany: Differences, parallels and misunderstandings
- Social orders in transit: Passenger communities during long-distance ship passages, c. 1770–1945
- Europe and Muslim Orient: Invitation, adaptation, struggle
- Pour une histoire transnationale des littératures
- Transfer and translation: Case-studies on translatory dimensions of cultural transfer in the 19th–20th cent.
- Connecting histories of education: Colonial, national and international trajectories
- Les internationales de l'éducation: Acteurs, initiatives, impacts, 1919–1939
- Dialectics and empires: Crossings in culture and political economy from Medieval to Early Modern times
- Bringing space back in: Mappings and visualisations of transnational flows and connections between history and computer science
- Leaving work across the world: Comparing desertion in early modern globalization, 1600–1800
- Carceral Archipelago: Space, circulation and penal confinement in global perspective, c. 1750–1939
- The Rockefeller Foundation Fellows in social sciences (1920s–1970s): Transnational networks, construction of disciplines and policy making in the age of globalization
- Globalizing Russian and Soviet history
- State-formation in global perspective: Meaningful comparisons to provincialize Europe
- The „Eastern Bloc“ as a transnational space: contacts, encounters and circulations: Between national identities and „proletarian internationalism“ (Part 1)
- Free /unfree labour: Comparative and global perspectives (Part 1)
- From the League of Nations to the UN-System
- L'Afrique et les organisations internationales
- Voluntary transnational food aid and the emergence of global civil society
- Fascism as a global phenomenon: Transnational trajectories and cultural encounters (Part 1)
- Fascist imperialism: New perspectives on Japan, Italy, and Germany, 1931–1945

- The Mediterranean in times of war: How did 18th cent. actors maintain flows of goods, people and information and adjust to warfare?
- Les armées européennes dans la décolonisation, 1943–1974
- Architects of world history: Researching the global past
- Histoire transnationale, ethnographie transnationale: Quelle collaboration?
- Economy and global encounters

▷ **Parallel Panels F: Saturday, 6 September, 1:30–3:30 p.m.**

- Vrbi et orbi, le centre et la périphérie: Quelques réflexions sur l'empire de Rome, I–II siècle ap. J.-C.
- Encounters and circulations between the socialist ‚Second World‘ and the ‚global South‘ during the Cold War (Part 1)
- Sorties de dictature et transitions démocratiques dans le second 20e siècle: Procès, épurations, amnisties
- Travel and global encounter
- Globalising fitness: Transnational histories of sports and physical culture (Part 1)
- Transnational solidarity in processes of decolonization
- The circulation of knowledge, 19th–20th cent. (Part 1)
- Contemporary and historical higher education regions
- Jeux d'influences politiques et économiques entre les forces en présence dans les espaces nord et ouest africains, 1900–1918: regards croisés (Part 1)
- The worker's body: Physical labor, biopower and actors resistances in imperial contexts, 1850–1950
- Wardens of the West? The OEEC, the OECD and global economic governance since 1945 (Part 1)
- Warfare, soldiers and military encounters
- Internationalization in the late 19th and 20th cent. (Part 2)
- Long distance trade (Part 1)
- Revisiting metropolitan settings: Colonial and Post-colonial production of knowledge
- The „Eastern Bloc“ as a transnational space: contacts, encounters and circulations: Between national identities and „proletarian internationalism“ (Part 2)
- Fascism as a global phenomenon: Transnational trajectories and cultural encounters (Part 2)

▷ **Parallel Panels G: Saturday, 6 September, 4:00–6:30 p.m.**

- Encounters and circulations between the socialist ‚Second World‘ and the ‚global South‘ during the Cold War (Part 2)
- Predicting disasters in peripheries?: Central state planning in socialist countries
- Writing a transnational history of socialisms: Categories and approaches

- Variations sur un même thème? Circulations, formes de réception et transformations des dispositifs de gestion de la délinquance juvénile dans le second 20ème siècle
- Histoire mondiale de la religion, histoires mondiales des religions?
- Biopolitics and visual materials' circulation: A global exchange, 1900–1955
- „The Great Orenburg“ integration to the Russian Empire, 18th–19th cent.
- The circulation of knowledge, to the 18th cent.
- Aspects transnationaux du syndicalisme au cours du 20ème siècle
- Global history of development: Perspectives on and from the world
- Germany transnational
- Gendering global history: Masculinity and femininity in 19th and 20th cent. letter writing
- Global Perspectives on Contested Sexualities: Entangled history of intimacy and pleasure in the 20th Century
- The World-system-concept revisited
- Local market institutions in the age of global trade expansion: Cases in Asia, 19th–20th cent.
- Peripheral port-cities as portals of globalization (Part 1)
- Globalising fitness: Transnational histories of sports and physical culture (Part 2)
- The circulation of knowledge, 19th–20th cent. (Part 2)
- Jeux d' influences politiques et économiques entre les forces en présence dans les espaces nord et ouest africains, 1900–1918: regards croisés (Part 2)
- Wardens of the West? The OEEC, the OECD and global economic governance since 1945 (Part 2)
- Long distance trade (Part 2)

▷ **Parallel Panels H: Sunday, 7 September, 9:00–11:30 a.m.**

- Free / unfree labour: Comparative and global perspectives (Part 2)
- Transnational solidarity networks with Latin America in Cold War-conflicts
- Migration
- Contacts, échanges et influences: Le cas du Vietnam
- Making global soundscapes? Cultural brokers in musical life since 1800
- Women activists in the new education movement: Their impact on the circulation of educational knowledge at the international level, 1920–1940
- Conflicts about territorialisation by infrastructure and municipal policy in Central and Eastern European Empires in the late 19th and early 20th cent.
- The 'global' history of business in Africa
- The Global History of UNESCO
- The long making of neoliberalism and its global repercussions
- Japan and the Great War: New connections, new opportunities, and new dangers
- The idea of the unity in world history in ancient and medieval times: Geographical aspects
- Commodity chains across eras: Preindustrial and early industrial global commodity chains
- Peripheral port-cities as portals of globalization (Part 2)

Thursday, 2:30–5:00 p.m.
 Friday, 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Friday, 1:30–3:30 p.m.
 Friday, 4:00–6:30 p.m.
 Saturday, 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Saturday, 1:30–3:30 p.m.
 Saturday, 4:00–6:30 p.m.
 Sunday, 9:00–11:30 a.m.

THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Imperial Histories and Histories of Colonialism								
„The Great Orenburg“ integration to the Russian Empire, 18th–19th cent.								
Anti-colonialism in Europe, 1900–1940								
Colonial encounters and Imaginations, 16th to 19th cent.								
Dialectics and empires: Crossings in culture and political economy from Medieval to Early Modern times								
Dreams of empire in North Africa, Asia and Europe								
Free agency and the genesis of global empires: A comparative approach to empire building in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire								
The concept of civilization between Europe's domestic politics and colonial expansion, 1850–1940								
Transnational solidarity in processes of decolonization								
When empires come home: Comparing and connecting migrations of decolonization								
International Organizations and Global Governance								
Humanitarian cooperation beyond the West								
Wardens of the West? The OEEC, the OECD and global economic governance since 1945								
Voluntary transnational food aid and the emergence of global civil society								
Educational media and the Cold War: Civil society, international organizations, and nation-states								
From the League of Nations to the UN-System								
Global history of development: Perspectives on and from the world								
Internationalization in the late 19th and 20th cent.								
L’Afrique et les organisations internationales								
Law in circulation: Post-WWII War crimes trials in East Asia and the making of modern international criminal law								
Les expositions internationales confrontées aux déchirures du siècle, 1850–1950								
Relief and humanitarianism in the Ottoman Empire, Japan, and China in comparative perspective: Negotiated identities and the making of the modern world, ca. 1850–1950								
State formation in the 20th century: Comparative perspectives on contested territorialities								
The Global History of UNESCO								
Conflicts and Wars								
The Mediterranean in times of war: How did 18th cent. actors maintain flows of goods, people and information and adjust to warfare?								
Japan and the Great War: New connections, new opportunities, and new dangers								
Transnational recruiting practices: From colonial troops to third country nationals								

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
 Friday: 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
 Friday: 1:30 – 3:30 p.m.
 Friday: 4:00 – 6:30 p.m.
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 Saturday: 1:30 – 3:30 p.m.
 Saturday: 4:00 – 6:30 p.m.
 Sunday: 9:00 – 11:30 a.m.

THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Les armées européennes dans la décolonisation, 1943–1974								
Warfare, soldiers and military encounters								
Penser la Guerre de 14: l'Europe philosophique et scientifique à l'épreuve de la guerre totale								
▷ Cultural Encounters								
Greece and its Foreign Relationships in the 19th century								
Europe and Muslim Orient: Invitation, adaptation, struggle								
Actors of cultural globalization, 1880–1960								
Pour une histoire transnationale des littératures								
Contacts, échanges et influences: Le cas du Vietnam								
Biopolitics and visual materials' circulation: A global exchange, 1900–1955								
La littérature prolétarienne (1917–1940): Une circulation globale								
Making global soundscapes? Cultural brokers in musical life since 1800								
Pour une histoire économique, sociale et politique de la traduction littéraire en Europe								
Renewing the history of legal transplants as cultural transfer processes								
Transfer and translation: Case-studies on translatory dimensions of cultural transfer in the 19th–20th cent.								
Visualizations of global encounters: Film and global history								
▷ Regionalism – Old and New								
The „shock of the global’: EUEuropean visions of a globalizing world								
Pan-regional internationalisms: A counter-concept to universal Internationalism?								
Conflicts about territorialisation by infrastructure and municipal policy in Central and Eastern European Empires in the late 19th and early 20th cent.								
Contemporary and historical higher education regions								
Europeans in East Asia: A social history of globalization								
Globalizing Russian and Soviet History								
Jeux d’influences politiques et économiques entre les forces en présence dans les espaces nord et ouest africains, 1900–1918: regards croisés								
Post-colonialism and beyond: Doing East Central European history in an entangled world								
State-formation in global perspective: Meaningful comparisons to rovincialize Europe								
The „global’ history of business in Africa								
The „Eastern Bloc” as a transnational space: contacts, encounters and circulations: Between national identities and „proletarian internationalism”								
The history of Turkish Ottoman thought, know-how and administration in the 19th and 20th cent.								
Revisiting metropolitan settings: Colonial and Post-colonial production of knowledge								

Thursday, 2:30–5:00 p.m.
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THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Global Labour History								
Labour relations in sub-Saharan Africa as part of global labor relations 1800–2000		■						
Leaving work across the world: Comparing desertion in early modern globalization, 1600–1800					■			
Free / unfree labour: Comparative and global perspectives								■
Slavery and 'free' labor: Entangled transitions in the 19th–20th cent.				■				
Aspects transnationaux du syndicalisme au cours du 20ème siècle							■	
Circulations de savoirs et de pratiques dans le milieu des coopérants	■							
Histories of formalization of work: Global perspectives				■				
Relations of land and labor in commodity frontier zones, 16th–20th cent.	■							
Slaveries and emancipations: Comparisons and connections (Roundtable)			■					
The worker's body: Physical labor, biopower and actors resistances in imperial contexts, 1850–1950						■		
Trade Unions in international perspective				■				
Trade, Economy, Finances, Property Rights								
Les routes de la soie sur la longue durée: produits, stratégies, conflits		■	■					
Commodity chains across eras: Preindustrial and early industrial global commodity chains								■
Economy and global encounters					■			
Infrastructure and economy since the 19th cent.	■							
Japan and the world, 1850s–1930s: Commercial and financial interactions			■	■				
Local market institutions in the age of global trade expansion: Cases in Asia, 19th–20th cent.							■	
Long distance trade						■	■	
Multiple economic crises in historical perspectives			■	■				
States and manufactures in a global and comparative perspective, 1400–1800				■				
Theories and practices of property in the age of the democratic revolutions: Toward a global history of property	■							
Unexpected international trade connections, 18th to early 19th cent.		■	■					
Transnational History								
Fascist imperialism: New perspectives on Japan, Italy, and Germany, 1931–1945					■			
Around magiciens de la terre: Symbolic production and transnational history				■				
Fascism as a global phenomenon: Transnational trajectories and cultural encounters					■	■		
Fluid sovereignties: Law, empire, and violence in global maritime history	■							
Germany transnational							■	
The long making of neoliberalism and its global repercussions								■

Thursday: 2.30–5.00 p.m.
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 Saturday: 1.30–3.30 p.m.
 Saturday: 4.00–6.30 p.m.
 Sunday: 9.00–11.30 a.m.

THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Approaches to global history in France and Germany: Differences, parallels and misunderstandings								
▷ Knowledge in the History of Globalization and Transnationalization								
Medical popularization in South Asia: Local and global dimensions								
Zero Hours: Conceptual insecurities and new beginnings after the Second World War from global perspectives								
La science à l'échelle du monde. Une approche géohistorique à l'étude de l'institutionnalisation de savoirs et activités scientifiques								
Sails, maps, metals and minerals: Comparing knowledge systems in China and Europe, c. 1200–1900								
The circulation of knowledge, 19th–20th cent.								
The circulation of knowledge, to the 18th cent.								
The Rockefeller Foundation Fellows in social sciences (1920s–1970s): Transnational networks, construction of disciplines and policy making in the age of globalization								
The world as news: Cultures and politics of news-gathering during the 20th cent.								
▷ Centres and Peripheries								
Vrbi et orbi, le centre et la périphérie: Quelques réflexions sur l'empire de Rome, I–II siècle ap. J.-C.								
Peripheral port-cities as portals of globalization								
Borders and transnational peripheral formation								
Centers and peripheries revisited: Polycentric connections or entangled hierarchies?								
Challenging imperial centers and colonial peripheries (16th–18th cent.)								
Cultural mediation, intellectual history and the question of European peripheries								
Predicting disasters in peripheries?: Central state planning in socialist countries								
Traditional authorities and the modern state from colonialism to the present: Case studies from Africa								
Writing a transnational history of socialisms: Categories and approaches								
▷ Migration, Tourism, and Travel								
Social orders in transit: Passenger communities during long-distance ship passages, c. 1770–1945								
Emigrants from the Habsburg Empire in Latin America: Constructions of identity								
Longing for 'the Other': Tourism, migration, and transnational marriage, 1840s–1990s								
Migration								
Travel and global encounter								

Thursday, 2:30–5:00 p.m.
 Friday, 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Friday
 Friday, 1:30–3:30 p.m.
 Friday, 4:00–6:30 p.m.
 Saturday, 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Saturday, 1:30–3:30 p.m.
 Saturday, 4:00–6:30 p.m.
 Sunday, 9:00–11:30 a.m.

THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Concepts, Theories, and Historiography								
Architects of world history: Researching the global past								
Concepts in transnational and global history								
Construction of the ‚cultural heritage‘ on the Russian and Soviet peripheries: Between archaeology and the ‚protection of monuments‘								
Global processes: Reflections on the language of global history								
Histoire transnationale, ethnographie transnationale: Quelle collaboration?								
Les Cahiers d’Histoire Mondiale: Un moment oublié d’histoire globale								
The idea of the unity in world history in ancient and medieval times: Geographical aspects								
The World-system-concept revisited								
Transcending methodological nationalism in history writing: Case studies of the intersections of empires, colonies, peripheries, social classes, economic and political networks, and historical narratives in the modernization process								
World history writing and teaching								
Cold War								
The Global Cold War								
Transnational solidarity networks with Latin America in Cold War-conflicts								
Encounters and circulations between the socialist ‚Second World‘ and the ‚global South‘ during the Cold War								
Sorties de dictature et transitions démocratiques dans le second 20e siècle: Procès, épurations, amnisties								
Sovietology as a global public sphere: Cold War constructions of knowledge								
People and Demography								
Constructing the emotional experience of exile European and transatlantic careers								
Demographic discourses and demographic change in the 20th cent.								
History of punishment in global perspective: Agendas for research								
Variations sur un même thème? Circulations, formes de réception et transformations des dispositifs de gestion de la délinquance juvénile dans le second 20e siècle								
Education								
Les internationales de l’éducation: Acteurs, initiatives, impacts, 1919–1939								
Women activists in the new education movement: Their impact on the circulation of educational knowledge at the international level, 1920–1940								
Theories of history and didactic of history: Possibilities and opportunities of historical learning								
Connecting histories of education: Colonial, national and international trajectories								
Éduquer ici et ailleurs : Réseaux de la pédagogie, transferts et resémantisations de savoirs, fin 19e–début 20e siècle								

Thursday: 2.30–5.00 p.m.
 Friday: 9.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m.
 Friday: 1.30–3.30 p.m.
 Friday: 4.00–6.30 p.m.
 Saturday: 9.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m.
 Saturday: 1.30–3.30 p.m.
 Saturday: 4.00–6.30 p.m.
 Sunday: 9.00–11.30 a.m.

THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
▷ Space, Territory, and Borders								
A transnational approach to border management in Eurasia (1900–1939)	█							
Bringing space back in: Mappings and visualisations of transnational flows and connections between history and computer science					█			
Carceral Archipelago: Space, circulation and penal confinement in global perspective, c. 1750–1939					█			
De- and reterritorialization: Challenges from the Global South			█					
Geographies across borders: Trading companies and construction of global spaces, 16th–18th cent.				█				
Scale matters in a global art history	█							
▷ Sports								
Sport, cultural encounters and the British World, 1870–1939	█							
Globalising fitness: Transnational histories of sports and physical culture						█	█	
▷ Religion								
Religious minorities and the shaping of early modern empires		█						
Religious Globalization the 20th cent.: Theory and practice of the oikoumene			█	█				
Political religions and the illusions of global modernity in the early 20th cent.	█							
Histoire mondiale de la religion, histoires mondiales des religions?							█	
▷ Gender								
Gendering global history: Masculinity and femininity in 19th and 20th cent. letter writing							█	
Global perspectives on contested Sexualities: Entangled history of intimacy and pleasure in the 20th Century							█	
Labour history, the colonial condition and gender		█						
The globalization of „white slavery“? Local and global aspects of a transnational phenomenon			█	█				
The working of colonial entanglements: gender, colonialism and household labor relations	█							

THURSDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER

2:30–5:00 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS A

▷ **The global Cold War (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle W, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

Part 2 see page 83

The scholarly interest for the Cold War period both in the historiography of the 20th century as well as in International Relations and particularly in diplomatic history seemed to have lost its glamour and was to a certain extent in decline, as a look into the congress programmes of many big international congresses during the last decades show us. This trend has been reversed recently, thanks to „the globalization“ of Cold War historiography. In this respect the panel’s emergence is representative in that this initially self-organized session attracted a growing number of further individual papers, which resulted in the current double panel. The papers cover the whole range of bilateral and multilateral issues, case-studies and area studies approaches.

The Global Cold War was global not only in terms of geography and landscape but because it touched all aspects of people’s life, including everyday culture, penetrating psychological and physical borders, by impacting on the mentality and habits of citizens in various parts of the world and resulting in policy-making that shaped the future of peoples and continents.

In its first part, the panel will focus on new interpretations and new evidences of the „merry old“ Cold War (both hot and cold) in its international affairs dimension. In the second part a number of delicate Cold War cultural issues will be at the centre

Chair: **Mikhail Lipkin** (Moscow)
Commentator: **Artemy Kalinovsky** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Part 1:

Matthieu Rey (Paris):
The road towards Cuba: Iran, Guatemala and Syria’s covert operations and the other side of the coin

Alsu Tagirova (Guangzhou):
The superpowers’ perception of Chinese nuclear policy during the Cultural Revolution

Mikhail Lipkin (Moscow):
The Soviet Union and a search for alternative models of integration in Europe: 1950s–1960s

Nadya Filipova (Sofia):
Moscow and its favourite lackey, Sofia: The main illusions of the junior partner in the Soviet bloc

Peter Svik (Tartu):

Fighting for the Third World: The Eastern bloc airlines' penetration of non-aligned countries and the US response

Vahur Made (Tallinn):

People's Republic of China and the Baltic issue during the Cold War

Julia Lajus (St. Petersburg):

The Cold War arctic and an emergence of „Circumpolar North“

Part 2:

Iona Popa (Paris):

Unofficial channels: Cultural and scientific transfers across the Iron Curtain

Veronika Durin-Horniyk (Paris):

Global cultural Cold War: Fighting communism from Europe throughout the world

Corinne Geering (Gießen):

World heritage in the Cold War: On the relations between the Soviet Union and the UNESCO World Heritage Committee

Jared Donnelly (College Station):

Through the Iron Curtain: The San Francisco to Moscow Walk for Peace, 1961

Steven Davis (College Station):

Transnational identity in the underground: Czech dissidents, emigrés and the rewriting of expulsion narratives, 1970–1989

▷ **Circulations de savoirs et de pratiques dans le milieu des coopérants**

Venue: Salle Cavallès, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

This panel aims at establishing the study of „development workers“ as a transnational group of professionals as an object of Global History. Since half a century, thousands of such „development workers“ coming from a broad range of professional backgrounds including economists, doctors and nurses, technical professionals, consultants in organisation development, vocational trainers, specialists in social development and intercultural communication, mediators for conflict resolution and many others have been sent out round the globe to operate as agents of „North-South“ transfers. The rationale of the sending of these professionals is to enhance development in societies which seem in need of such an intervention from outside. The focus of attention of this panel is on development workers as agents of the dissemination of knowledge, attitudes, cultural practices, and lifestyles. The object is to scrutinize such transfers on the ground. These transfers

are not conceived as univectoral. The panel sets itself the task to explore linkages, transfers back and to discuss possible methods to capture such entanglements. The panel brings historians and social anthropologists together. Their contributions have in common to approach „development workers“ as links between the institutionalised „international“ development system and „local“ counterparts.

The perspective of the panel includes development workers in Soviet-type systems whose „development“ sector was described as „socialist aid“ or „solidarity“. Temporal focus is the „age of development“ from the 1960s to the end of the socialist world system in 1990.

Convenor / Chair: **Berthold Unfried** (Vienna)

Papers:

Hubertus Büschel (Gießen):

The Invention of the ‚In Between‘: African and European development experts and the negotiation of transcultural knowledge

Marie-Albane de Suremain (Paris):

Des historiens en coopération dans des universités africaines: Pratiques historiques au quotidien (années 1960–années 1980)

Berthold Unfried (Vienna):

Circulations de normes socialistes dans la vie quotidienne des coopérants de la RDA en Afrique (les années 1970–1980)

▷ **Constructing the emotional experience of exile European and transatlantic careers**

Venue: [Salle Daniel Reig, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor](#)

This panel studies the phenomenon of exile of intellectuals, academics, scientists and artists by focusing on their experiences in exile from the perspective of the history of emotions. After the seizure of power by totalitarian regimes in Italy, Germany and Spain and after the Second World War when Eastern-European countries started to be ruled by Communist parties, many professionals considered the possibility of living in exile. They tried to save their lives but not only. They had to reconstruct their personal and professional projects: they achieved to flee from persecutions; they had, in some cases, good opportunities to go ahead with their personal plans. Their success, if it eventually arrived, had a kind of bittersweet flavor. The perspective of the history of emotions is especially useful for exile studies: mixed and contrasting feelings such as hope and nostalgia, guilt and ambition, bewilderment and uprootedness are crucial in exiles' life experience. Emotions are particularly pertinent to a transnational perspective, in which they are a major variable underlying the cross-border interactions between exiles and their homeland, their intellectual milieu, their family links, their political commitment, their former and new networks.

Convenor: **Carolina Rodríguez-López** (Madrid)
Chair: **José M. Faraldo** (Madrid)

Papers:

Daniel Ventura Herranz (Madrid):

Exploring the emotions of exile: Applications and prospects of the history of emotions

Valeria Camporesi (Madrid):

Further thoughts on the Spanish cinematographic exile after the civil war: Struggling to survive a devastated industry and culture

Carolina Rodríguez-López (Madrid):

Transnational emotions throughout family lens: The exile of José Gómez-Ibáñez

Ślawomir Łukasiewicz (Lublin):

Looking for a freedom of thought: Polish intellectuals in exile during and after the Second World War

▷ **Political religions and the illusions of global modernity in the early 20th cent.**

Venue: Salle Aimé Césaire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

The early twentieth century ushered in a global age of mass politics. In many parts of the world, circumscribed forms of political organizations gave way to the mobilization of large segments of the population through new and powerful ideologies. Despite being clad in terms of rationality and science, such ideologies frequently took the form of belief systems and were accompanied by extensive personality cults. Individual faith in the political leader and his message (and / or the political organization that sustained them), it was alleged, would help bring about a complete transformation not only of state and society, leading to a ‚palingenetic‘ restoration of former glory. The aftermath of World War I also held out the promise of becoming part of a global modernity to countries seemingly disadvantaged by the new world order emerging from the Paris peace treaties. Drawing on examples from Turkey, Italy and China, this panel looks at political religion in a comparative perspective. In so doing, it will address the connections between political religions and the idea and reality of global modernity on two levels: On the one hand, it will examine to what extent the promises of achieving modernity were (and could be) fulfilled. On the other, it provides an opportunity to critically engage with the concept of (global) modernity itself by highlighting the often paradoxical amalgamation of rational and irrational elements in political religion.

Convenor: **Thoralf Klein** (Loughborough)
Commentator: **Vincent Goossaert** (Paris)

Papers:

Lutz Berger (Kiel):

The leader as father: Personality cults in modern Turkey

Christopher Duggan (Reading):

The intersection of religion and politics: The case of fascist Italy

Thoralf Klein (Loughborough):

Revolution as work: The weekly remembrance for Sun Yatsen as a political ritual in nationalist China, 1925–1949

▶ **Longing for, the Other': Tourism, migration, and transnational marriage, 1840s–1990s**

Venue: Salle Paléographie, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

The cultural turn in migration studies has inspired historians to go beyond the statistical analysis of migration and the study of settlement building and settlement patterns in the nineteenth and twentieth century and to investigate the creation of identities and belongings in the migration process. Identities were constructed at the point of origin, during the migration process guided by the interests of those migrating and the receiving societies, and at the point of arrival. In the process several overlapping identities emerged as the result of strategic considerations and the acceptance of customs and traditions encountered in the migration process. The paper by Isabelle Rispler focuses on German-speaking migrants leaving continental Europe in the period from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to the outbreak of World War I for Southwest Africa and South America. German-speakers on both sides of the South Atlantic created German identities informed by both their place of origin and their place of arrival. These German-speakers formed part of the German diaspora which remained in constant contact with its center in continental Europe. While these Germans are normally written out of German history, Rispler strives to develop – following current trends in transnational history and the denationalization of history – a historical narrative that allows for an integrated history of German-speakers. This diaspora continued to grow during the twentieth century and more recently included Germans traveling for vacation to the rims of the Mediterranean. Travel and migration are two related processes which can quickly turn into the other. Migrants can turn into travelers if the desired goals could not be obtained and the migrant had to return to his point of origin. Travel can entice the traveler to fall in love with the new space and cause him to adopt his temporary vacation spot as his new permanent home. Moritz Glaser will discuss the experiences of German visitors to Spain who turned into Spanish residents in the post-World War II era. His paper will explore the impact of relocation from Germany to Spain for these migrants' sense of belonging. Emotions, all too long excluded from the study of history and migration, played a significant role in the migration experience. Migrants left their home because they longed for a better life or because they followed a loved one to his or her home. Emotions proved to be an essential motivating factor for people to decide to leave. Nicole Léopoldie will present a paper in which emotions take center stage. The story of marriages for love

and money between rich American brides and poor European noblemen in the last third of the nineteenth century is a largely neglected field of historical inquiry. Yet, the study of these marriages can tell us much about the formation of transnational social classes and culture. It further, provides us a unique opportunity to explore the construction of transnational spaces, identities, and the characteristics of these spaces and identities.

Convenor: **Thomas Adam** (Arlington)
Chair / Commentator: **Dirk Hoerder** (Phoenix / Salzburg)

Papers:

Isabelle Rispler (Arlington):
Becoming local: Nineteenth century German-speakers in Argentina and Namibia

Moritz Glaser (Kiel):
Tourism and identity: West German tourists in post-World War II Spain

Nicole Léopoldie (Arlington):
,Trading titles for treasure': Transnational marriage in the late nineteenth century

▷ **Visualizations of global encounters: Film and global history**

Venue: [Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor](#)

This panel examines films that deal with transnational conflicts and encounters and explores the historical context of their production. It suggests how films can be used for analysis in transnational or global history. In spite of the growing attention visual history has received since the iconic turn, historical engagement with films remains weak. This deficit is all the more surprising as films provide rich material that can be used as sources especially for contemporary history. Since the beginning of the 20th century, motion pictures as well as documentary footage have become an important part of popular culture and increasingly circulate within a transnational media audience. By bringing together scholars who put films in the centre of their analysis, the panel aims at contributing to overcoming this lacuna. The films analysed in this panel deal with constructions of Self and Other, intercultural contact, the history of imperialism and consequences of globalisation ranging from migration to sex tourism to the „Global South“. The papers ask how these films represent contemporaneous perceptions of these phenomena and how they at the same time shaped and created historical reality. Questions of encounter, circulations and conflicts are thus addressed from a visual history perspective that is sensitive to the specific historical contexts in which the films negotiated these topics. The papers analyse how the content and narration as well as aesthetics of the films are shaped by the conditions of their production. Aiming at a differentiated historical analysis of the films, the papers consider the social-political, cultural and material conditions of the processes of film production and their embeddedness in transnational organisational and economic networks. With their exemplary analyses, the papers furthermore address questions of methodology for both global history and visual history. They try to bring

together these approaches to open visual history to a transnational perspective and to integrate questions of visual culture into global / transnational history.

Convenor: **Ulrike Schaper** (Berlin)

Chair: **Guðrun Löhner** (Berlin)

Papers:

Nikolaus Pernecky (Berlin):

Of hunger and cigarette butts: Tracing the material aesthetics of Third Cinema

Ulrike Schaper (Berlin):

Can Emmanuelle tell us anything about globalisation?: Reading Emmanuelle as a source for global history

Alan Sennett (Milton Keynes):

Re-presenting empire: Competing versions of *The Quiet American*

Marietta Kesting (Berlin):

Migrating images and post-colonial history in film: Visualising migrants and aliens in post-Apartheid South Africa by looking at District 9

▷ **Sport, cultural encounters and the British World, 1870–1939**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

If contemporaries recognised the importance of sport in the construction of a connected and networked, though differentiated and unequal, world, historical analysis of its contribution is still in its infancy. Those adopting global and transnational approaches to the past have generally made only fleeting references to sport, while national units of analysis have been particularly slow to break down among historians of sport. We know something of the means by which sports were spread, and the degree to which they were accepted, resisted and domesticated through formal and informal empire. But by and large the burgeoning literature on the growth of interactions and connections, transnational network building, and the flows and exchanges of people, ideas and products during the so-called ‘first wave’ of globalization has barely mentioned sport. The papers in this panel explore different angles of the circulation of sport, and of the people and ideologies associated with it, in a crucial period in the evolution of global society. The codification of modern western sport, and its initial geographical dispersal, coincided with, and was facilitated by, rapid transformations in technology, communication and transport, and the rise of wider social and associational interactions across the globe. Sport was internationalized through the flow of people, rules of play and codes of conduct, as well as the establishment of practices of touring to play, and the first regular transnational contests and international governing bodies. But it could also be a site for conflict and division. Transnational linkages and movements often helped to produce national structures and narratives. In the British world, in particular, sporting encounters

were capable of binding populations together but were also potentially divisive, revealing and encouraging ideas of national and racial difference. The panel examines a range of such encounters, focusing particularly on the mobility and interactions of individual athletes and teams in cricket and boxing, two sports loaded with political and cultural significance and racial symbolism.

Convenor: **Matthew Taylor** (Leicester)
Chair / Commentator: **Tony Collins** (Leicester)

Papers:

Jared van Duinen (Wagga Wagga):

Encounters, circulations and conflicts in the British world: The case of Anglo-Australian cricketing relations

Matthew Taylor (Leicester):

Boxing across boundaries: The transnational life of Bob Fitzsimmons

Prashant Kidambi (Leicester):

Patrons, promoters and players: Cricket tours and trans-national networks in the age of empire, c. 1870–1914

▷ **Colonial encounters and imaginations, 16th to 19th cent.**

Venue: Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Since the beginning of European colonial expansion in the 16th century, colonial history was always also a history of colonial encounters and imaginations. Missionaries, military men, frontier officials and other colonial actors had to deal with „alien“ people and societies, they made their individual experiences and had to cope with different cultural contexts. Inherently, those colonial encounters were always accompanied by and produced imaginations about „themselves“ and the „others“ as well as about their relation. These encounters and imaginations provided the basis for a knowledge system about the world and its regions, as a tool for establishing and legitimating colonial domination. Not being a one-way street, colonial encounters and imaginations impacted on and were developed by both colonizers and colonized actors.

In this panel diverse actors – ranging from civil servants to missionaries and political visionaries – either legitimating or shaping colonial rule between the 16th and 19th century are presented. Looking into British and French imperial projects, particularly in South Asia from the 17th to the 19th century, the co-production of colonial domination, marginalization, exclusion as well as integration, both in the colony as well as in the metropole are discussed

Chair: **Boubacar Barry**

Papers:

Manu Schgal (Birmingham):

Ireland in India: Intercoloniality, contestation and the making of early colonial South Asia

Massimiliano Vaghi (Milan):

„La religion est une alliée nécessaire de la politique“: Les missionnaires catholiques à Pondichéry: Une médiation difficile entre société coloniale et monde indien (XVIIe–XIXe siècle)

Ivo Budil (Pilsen):

Racial imagination in the age of Western imperial expansion in comparative perspective

▷ **The concept of civilization between Europe’s domestic politics and colonial expansion, 1850–1940**

Venue: Salle d’Histoire, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

This panel matches together different subfields of historical inquiry – intellectual, international, and colonial history – to discuss how the concept of civilization was articulated and employed by the European powers in their encounters with the ‚global‘ world from the mid-nineteenth century to the interwar years. The starting point of the three papers lies in the argument that civilization was a key conceptual tool in the representation and justification of Europe’s imperial mission – a commonly shared assumption to which the presenters aim to add nuances and sophistication. The first two papers adopt a long-run comparative perspective on several European countries to explore the interplay between the use of the civilization concept in colonial policies and foreign policy discourses, and its relevance in domestic politics, by taking colonial expansion and state-formation as parallel processes. Florian Wagner shows that not only colonized overseas, but also domestic peasants and proletarians were the target of British, German, French and Belgian self-assessed ‚civilized missions‘ in the decades of intense colonial expansion ranging from 1870 to World War II, and highlights the interferences between these two plans of civilization discourses. Similarly, Jakob Lehne considers Britain’s and Germany’s public reactions to various conflicts occurred in the second half of the nineteenth century and involving non-European countries, arguing that the idea of civilization had as much to do with inner-European discussions about the formation of the (European) polity as with colonial expansion. Linking the debates on civilization to the occurrence of violence in international relations leads to Giorgio Poti’s paper, which focuses on a more circumscribed chronological range – the interwar years – and on a purely international sphere. Concentrating on the ‚Wilsonian‘ age, in which peoples’ self-determination was elevated to the rank of a milestone of the international order and the mandates system aimed at putting colonial rule under higher legal and moral constraints, the last paper examines the League of Nations’ reaction to selected episodes of repressed insurgency in the territories under mandate. While the alleged ‚uncivilized‘ status of colonial peoples provided the justification of an overuse of repressive measures, Poti argues, presenting the mandatory administrations in terms of civilizing missions led to a progressive set of international norms and standards delimiting the perimeter of the legitimate use of violence by colonial powers.

Convenor: **Giorgio Potì** (Florence)
Commentator: **Romain Bertrand** (Paris)

Papers:

Florian Wagner (Florence):
Who civilizes who? The different plans of European civilizing missions, 1870–1940

Jakob Lehne (Florence):
Civilization as a contested concept in the international sphere, 1850–1914

Giorgio Potì (Florence):
Bomb-throwing and civilizing missions: The League of Nations and counter-insurgency in the mandates system (1919–1939)

▷ **Educational media and the Cold War: Civil society, international organizations, and nation-states**

Venue: Salle Dussane, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Dussane Hall ground floor

The history of the production and revision of educational media in the 20th century has been mostly seen from the perspective of improving textbooks by eliminating stereotypes and of reconciling former enemies. However, this research has hardly placed such activities within the context of the Cold War. This is surprising since many of the bilateral and multilateral textbook initiatives followed certain political and ideological agendas. For example, the activities conducted by West Germany can only be understood within the attempts of the German government to become a part of the Western world. In contrast, the Soviet Union had translated its educational material in many languages and distributed in many parts of the world – especially in former colonial countries – to promote its political and ideological interests. The same can be said about similar efforts by the U.S. In addition, numerous civil society organizations, such as professional societies or religious institutions, and international governmental organizations, such as UNESCO, Council of Europe, and World Bank, engaged in the improvement of educational media in order to promote peace and understanding – partly beyond the Iron Curtain – but also to fulfil the (not seldom conflicting) missions of their member states. The panel aims to look at the various actors in the field of international education in the second half of the 20th century in order to analyse the way in which different national and international actors negotiated and determined the transfer of educational media, which political and other goals they linked with their efforts, and whether these transfers fostered or mitigate conflict. The main hypotheses / questions are:

- There was a competition between „West“ and „East“ about the construction of society via educational media;
- There was tension between the interests of former colonial countries and the „superpowers“ that try to determine textbook production and content, especially in Africa and Asia;

- Textbook revision was not only restricted to Europe, in contrast, it was shaped by the Cold War in many regions of the world;
- The major international organizations followed their own agenda which, nevertheless, was shaped by their membership states and their respective interests;
- What were the results of the activities to improve / revise educational media? What were the differences between civil society approaches and governmental initiatives?

Convenors: **Eckhardt Fuchs** (Braunschweig), **Steffen Sammler** (Braunschweig)
 Chair / Commentator: **Eckhardt Fuchs** (Braunschweig)

Papers:

Steffen Sammler (Braunschweig):

Contested markets and minds: School textbook production for the „Third World“ in the age of block confrontation

Shoko Yamada (Nagoya):

A transition from marxism to democracy: Logics of legitimate rule taught in secondary schools in post-Cold War Ethiopia

Daniel Tröhler (Luxembourg):

Educational media and global international organizations

▷ **A transnational approach to border management in Eurasia (1900–1939)**

Venue: Petite salle ECLA, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

This panel will examine the way Eurasia functioned, in the first half of the twentieth century, as a space where practices in border management circulated, due to common concerns and flux spanning the continent. The Tsarist Empire and the Soviet Union played a key role in this process. Their spatial extension ensured they functioned as a transfer area between Europe, the Middle East, Central and Eastern Asia. The concept of border management encompasses administrative, political and diplomatic procedures established to monitor and impact on border processes. More specifically, it is a multiscale process involving varied issues such as epidemic and environmental cooperation, conflict resolution, regulation of daily cross-border practices and economic development in the borderlands. A transnational approach should emphasise the way a common border between two states produces joint experiments, networks and circulations on regional and continental scales, but also persisting asymmetries or failed transfers. This approach should notably submit to criticism the concept of a closed border between the Soviet Union and its neighbours in the 1920s–1930s. The chronological framework of the panel (1900–1939) has a particular significance for Eurasia, with a swift succession of conflicts, revolutions and civil wars spanning entire regions. Empires and states collapsed, modernised or developed with a strong transnational dimension, which can be at best seen from the border. The Tsarist and Soviet space will therefore

be studied as a crossroads enabling to study interactions between regions too often considered separately, Europe, the Middle East and Asia. The panel is therefore an attempt to examine continental circulations and transfers on a Eurasian scale in the first Twentieth Century.

Convenor: **Sabine Dullin** (Lille)
Commentator: **Dariusz Stola** (Warsaw)

Papers:

Sabine Dullin (Lille):

Good neighbourliness, bilateral negotiations and international law: Settling border incidents in the European borderlands in the 1920s

Niccolò Pianciola (Hong Kong):

Taming a cross-border market: Opium in the Turkestan-Xinjiang borderland (1900–1929)

Etienne Peyrat (Paris):

Migrations and control of migrations between Russia, Turkey and Persia (1905–1937)

▷ **Scale matters in a global art history**

Venue: **Salle des Résistants, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor**

Questions of scale are a core issue for global history. They are particularly crucial for art history, in which a monographic tradition is still dominant. Next to the usual scales (urban, regional, national, international, transnational and / or circulatory), works of art can also be considered as a scale in its own right, one in which different logics meet or compete. This panel will bring together scholars who are pioneering new scales in art history. It will foster exchange and collaboration among them. We seek to combine the presentation of projects in which multiple scale analysis is practiced, and the potential study of works is not reduced to a monographic, and / or a local scale. By inviting researchers to illustrate the objects, methods and problems of their work, our panel aims to address a number of fundamental epistemological questions:

- How does the choice of a particular scale affect our objects? A larger or a narrower focus can modify our perceptions of „facts“, but also determine from the outset what we can (or cannot) see. In other words, we do not see more or less depending on our scale of choice: we see completely different things.
- How does art history construct its scales of analysis? How to explain the various reception of certain approaches (micro, macro, trans-, etc.) in the history of our discipline and in different national traditions?
- How to use different scales, and articulate them? Is there continuity or discontinuity between different levels?
- Which tools for which scales? Macro scales are usually associated with quantitative analysis, just as micro approaches are expected to deploy qualitative methods. But is this dualism always appropriate?

Convenors: **Michela Passini** (Paris), **Béatrice Joyeux-Prunel** (Paris)

Papers:

Pamela Fletcher (Brunswick), **Anne Helmreich** (Los Angeles / Cleveland):
Re-visioning the London art market at the intersection of the local and the global, the micro and the macro

Mélanie Traversier (Lille):
History of music: Transnational circulations in an urban focus

Matthew Rampley (Birmingham):
Art historiography between the national and the transnational

Bénédicte Savoy (Berlin):
Museums and collections: Transnational circulations and micro scale

Javier Ibáñez Fernández (Zaragoza):
Transferts and exchanges in Gothic Europe: New perspectives, new problems

Manuel Charpy (Paris)

Olivier Marcel (Lyon)

Eleonora Vratskidou (Princeton)

Charlotte Guichard (Paris)

Jean-Marie Guillouët (Nantes)

Jean-Baptiste Minnaert (Tours)

▷ **The world as news: Cultures and politics of news-gathering during the 20th cent.**

Venue: [Salle des Actes, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor](#)

Foreign correspondents and news agencies must be counted among the prime protagonists of global connectedness. By converting local, regional and national events into internationally relevant news items ready to be published, they have played multiple and often contradictory roles: crucial gatekeepers of global communication flows, powerful mediators of images and information about far-distant societies, and a critical resource of transnational publicity in authoritarian political regimes that controlled and censored their national media. While the debates about a New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) in the late 1970s have placed

foreign reporting and the international flow of news firmly on the research agenda of communication studies, the specific role and political relevance of news agencies and foreign correspondents within the fundamental interconnectedness of media and the broader process of globalization have yet to be fully acknowledged by the global history community.

The panel seeks to investigate the history, culture and politics of news gathering and foreign reporting as well as the fundamental though often invisible influence of internationally operating news agencies in the course of the twentieth century. Going beyond the usual focus on reporting in times of war and emergencies, the papers assembled in this panel ask how journalists went about their business in the context of the imperial rivalries, ideological polarizations and geopolitical shifts associated with two World Wars, the dissolution of Empires and the global Cold War. Who actually were the key actors and dominant institutions that shaped the global flow of news? What influence did changing political contexts exert upon their professional standards and ethics of reporting? How was the foreign representation of societies negotiated between governmental and diplomatic attempts at media diplomacy and nation-branding, journalistic ethics and the sensitivities about misrepresentation or undue media intervention in the inner affairs of individual societies?

Of special importance is the question of the continuous, yet evolving misbalance between the production of news items all around the globe on the one hand, and the way they were processed and distributed in a small number of predominant Western media hubs such as London, New York and Paris. To what extent were 'global news' the product of a commercially informed selection process of preeminent foreign correspondents often based in regional centers and globally operating news agencies eager to satisfy their client newspapers? By addressing these questions through selected case studies, the contributions to this panel combine the sensibilities of social and political history with research perspectives from journalism and communication studies in order to investigate the mechanics of international news making up to the end of the Cold War. Thereby, they not only shed light onto a hitherto neglected group of actors involved in the often hidden history of news gathering, but also analyze the tensions between highly nationalized media markets, the conjunctures and processes of global politics on the other, and the aims and initiatives of those media actors who provided the vital link between them.

Convenors: **Bernhard Gißibl** (Mainz), **Volker Barth** (Cologne)

Chair: **Michael Palmer** (Paris)

Papers:

Simon Potter (Bristol):

BBC News in the era of 're-colonisation' and 'de-colonisation', 1945–1970

Chris Paterson (Leeds):

International television news agency evolution and the audio-visual centre of Empire

Camille Laville (Nice):

A „French Tass“? The international newsgathering of Agence France-Presse during the Cold War

Bernhard Gißibl (Mainz):

Media diplomacy East and West: The geographies of global reporting in both Germanies during the Cold War

▷ **The ‚shock of the global‘: European visions of a globalizing world**

Venue: Amphithéâtre Rataud, 45 Rue d'Ulm – NIR 1st basement

Europeanization on the one hand and globalization on the other are – both in public discourse and in academic debates – often seen as distinct phenomena: Europeanization as processes of integration and interaction within Europe, while globalization seems to „happen“ outside, in the rest of the world, and as something the EU has to react to. This narrative is particularly prevalent with regard to EU-ropes and its institutions. „The“ EU is optionally presented as a manager of, a safe haven against or a role model in globalization processes. Rarely are both trends seen as historically interrelated – as historians have convincingly demonstrated, e. g. in the context of the debate about the „great divergence“ of the 1800s. In contrast, the reductionist perspective has resulted in what is often criticised as an „introverted“ European (integration) historiography. The debate has a second blind spot which the panel aims to address as well: It often remains unclear who or what „the“ EU is or does: There are policies and narratives ascribed to it, seen as an outcome of a network of actors and interrelated interests, yet the highly differentiated nature of these institutions seems to be not sufficiently understood. In a first effort to address these desiderata, the panel will map the field and present narratives and scenarios of „globalization“ as they are developed by different European actors since the 1970s: the Parliament, the Commission, the Council, the European external action service, the Committee of regions among them. The papers will investigate a set of (individual and collective) actors and institutions which produce contradictory discourses and contingent policies. Thereby, a comparative perspective as well as the quest for transfers and connections between these agencies can be developed. As a result, the panel will suggest arguments about the interrelatedness of Europeanization and globalization processes as well as shed light on the at times contradictory dynamics of European strategies in a globalizing world.

Convenors: **Matthias Middell** (Leipzig), **Steffi Marung** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Thi Thuy Hang Nguyen (Melbourne):

Europeanisation and globalisation: A close interrelations

Arthe van Laer (Louvain):

Building a European policy under pressures of global change: the EC Commission and telecommunications

Andreas Weiß (Berlin), **Frank Reichherzer** (Berlin):

Encounters and circulation that shaped a region: The formation of Europe by international experts and elite networks

Peter van Dam (Amsterdam):

It's not just about Europe, sugar: Contesting global economic relations, 1964–1974

▷ **Relations of land and labor in commodity frontier zones, 16th–20th cent.**

Venue: Salle Paul Langevin, 29 Rue d’Ulm – 1st floor

The transformation of the global countryside through the development of export-oriented agriculture and soil exploitation has been one of the key processes in the emergence and consolidation of global capitalism during the past five hundred years. This has created changing sets of ‘commodity frontiers’, defined as processes of shifting incorporation of new supplies of land and labor for the global market. Commodity frontiers disclose sites of incorporation of new supplies of land and labor, which then become frontier zones. The papers in this session interrogate the process of transformation of land and labor relations in these frontier zones. Although ‘unlimited’ access to local supplies of land and labor was indispensable for the success of commodity frontier processes, the way this process was shaped diverged considerable. Why? What determined the choice for ‘unfree’ (plantation) versus ‘free’ (peasant) labor, for direct land grabbing versus more equal property rights? The aim of the panel is to compare different forms of commodity production, over space and time. It will bring together contributions of members (and non-members) of the newly founded CommodityFrontiers Project.

Convenor: **Eric Vanhaute** (Ghent)

Chair / Commentator: **Eric Vanhaute** (Ghent)

Papers:

Corey Ross (Birmingham):

Subterranean frontier: Tin mining, empire and environment in Southeast Asia, 1870s–1930s

Sven Beckert (Cambridge):

Land and labour in cotton frontier zones

Ulbe Bosma (Amsterdam):

Plantation or peasant sugar in India

Sven Van Melkebeke (Ghent):

Forced labor and rural agency in the coffee plantation-economy of the Kivu in the interwar years

▷ **Relief and humanitarianism in the Ottoman Empire, Japan, and China in comparative perspective: Negotiated identities and the making of the modern world, ca. 1850–1950**

Venue: Salle F, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs D 1st floor

The panel discusses three regional case studies of relief and humanitarianism from the Ottoman Empire, Japan, and China, all of which encompass the period from the mid-nineteenth to the

mid-twentieth century. The case studies exemplify how relief organization became a means of empire- and nation-building within the world which Western colonial expansion shaped during this period, defining new notions of humanity and civilization in the process. The three case studies demonstrate that relief management became a tool for balancing transnational relationships between the Middle East and Asia, on the one hand, and the West, on the other. The comparative perspective on the three cases underlines the point that relief management – conducted and debated as an empire-building project in the Ottoman Empire and under the Western symbol of Red Cross humanitarianism in Japan and China – served to negotiate and underline political and cultural independence from the West by drawing boundaries, but also by domesticating Western-style concepts to prove the mastering of international currents. By giving agency to three non-Western centers, the panelists discuss how relief management and the adaption of the Red Cross to Japan and China served the purpose of empowering these political entities within the modern world order. In addition, they will illustrate how these regional negotiations and processes had an impact on the formation of transnational debates about relief and humanity. To begin with, the management / non-management of relief in the Ottoman Empire during the 1845–50 famine became an important tool in the hands of reforming elites of the Empire to assert their political influence and to imagine an empire of prosperity and order, contrary to the reality of this period. Stories behind the Ottoman administrators’ (unsuccessful) efforts to help the hungry and the poor reflect the complex dialectical structure of the early 19th-century Ottoman socio-political realm, where a newly blossoming capitalist ethic contradicted the established moral economies. Furthermore, the management of and discourses about international famine relief, in relation to the other famines which had taken place in Ireland and Northern Europe, intermingled with issues of environment, philanthropy and diplomacy, helping the Ottomans conceal their own crisis of administration in relief and charity. In this sense, the project aims to demonstrate how the ideology and identity politics of empire outweighed „humanitarian“ values, at a time when they were needed most.

Secondly, the Japanese Red Cross (JRC), founded in 1887, helped Japan and the West to prove the validity and assertiveness of the Western idea of humanitarianism. Looking at the period between its foundation to the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 – a heyday for the importance and growth of the JRC – the project aims to question the prevailing teleological narrative of the JRC as a straightforward adaption of the Western Red Cross model in the context of Japan’s rise to a world power. Analyzing contemporary testimonies and debates in Japan, the project argues that Red Cross humanitarianism was, at the time, a flexible and negotiable idea rather than a consolidated frame. Challenging the contemporary formation of the Red Cross tradition in Japan, the project thus elaborates an alternative to the prevailing teleological narrative of the international Red Cross movement.

Thirdly, from its establishment in 1904 until 1949, the Chinese Red Cross served the Chinese modernizing elites as a tool for nation-building through the domestication of Western-style knowledge and practices. However, the political and social development of China adjusted the Red Cross model to local conditions. The so far underexplored particularity of the Chinese Red Cross was therefore manifested in a formulation of Chinese humanitarian ideology and a corresponding set of relief practices. Focussing on the relief organization provided by the Chinese Red Cross during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945), the project highlights how the domesticated Red Cross model became a tool for wartime nation-building and how this period of the politicization of the Chinese Red Cross affected its transnational relationships.

Convenor: **Alexandra Pfeiff** (Florence)

Chair: **Maria Framke** (Zurich)

Papers:

Semih Celik (Florence):
Ottoman Politics of Relief and Empire-building during Famine, 1845–1848

Frank Käser (Berlin):
Japan and her Red Cross

Alexandra Pfeiff (Florence):
Chinese Red Cross humanitarianism during the first half of the twentieth century

▷ **Fluid sovereignties: Law, empire, and violence in global maritime history**

Venue: **Salle Weil, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs D ground floor**

This panel brings the histories of maritime empire into a global dialogue. It asks how from the medieval into the modern period, empires have conceived and contested the sea as a sovereign realm. By comparing and connecting the trajectories of such imperial claims – as well as the laws and violence these engendered – the panelists examine how sovereignty was established, regulated, conveyed, and contested in four different maritime contexts: the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. A key aim is to trace continuities across these spaces, and to ask how their respective historiographies have informed one another (or failed to do so). By adopting a comparative, global perspective, the panel seeks to collectively explore what aspects of maritime sovereignty were shared, analogous, or site-specific in the emergence of a modern, international world order.

Convenor: **Sebastian R. Prange** (Vancouver)

Chair: **Philippe Beaujard** (Paris)

Papers:

Emily Sohmer Tai (New York):
The high cost of sovereignty

Sebastian R. Prange (Vancouver):
Maritime claims and contests in early-modern India

Lauren Benton (New York):
Sea raiding and sovereignty in the Atlantic world

Lisa Ford (Sydney):
Pacific sovereignties

▶ **The working of colonial entanglements: Gender, colonialism and household labor relations**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Recent historical scholarship has emphasized the importance of women's and children's economic contributions to the household. Nevertheless, academic debates about the historical causes of the rise and decline in women's and children's labor work patterns remain inconclusive. Most explanations are highly endogenous, focusing on regional or national demand, on national culture or politics, or on primarily local household decisions. This panel aims to look at developments in women's and children's work in an innovative way, by exploring the influence of colonial interactions as an explanatory factor. Notwithstanding the importance of these studies, one explanatory factor, possibly crucial in explaining differing developments in various West-European countries, has been underexposed. In the „long nineteenth century“ most of the Western world not only industrialized, but imperial connections also greatly intensified. There are reasons to assume that colonial relations crucially influenced the way households allocated their work and time, thus influencing economic development. The panel aims to investigate to what extent, and how, changes in household labor relations in metropole and colony were entangled, while explicitly noting gender and age. The papers explore changes in households' division of labor and time allocation in the metropolis (Netherlands) and the colony (Netherlands-Indies), as well as in British East Africa and colonial and post-colonial Uganda from the reciprocal effects of colonial connections. In this way, we may begin to explore how ‚webs of empire‘ impacted on the work of men, women and children in both colony and metropolis.

Convenor: **Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk** (Wageningen)

Chair / Commentator: **Gareth Austin** (Geneva)

Papers:

Corinne Boter (Wageningen):

Women's and children's work and the rise of the ‚male breadwinner society‘ in the Netherlands, 1830–1890

Katharine Frederick (Wageningen):

Cloth Consumption Habits in British East Africa and the Rise and Fall of Global Producers, 1850–1919

Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk (Wageningen):

Threads of imperialism: Colonial connections and gendered labour relations in the textile industry, the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies, ca. 1830–1940

Felix Meier zu Selhausen (Utrecht), **Jacob Weisdorf** (Odense):

The Colonial Legacy of African Gender Inequality: Evidence from Ugandan Marriage Registers, 1895–2010

▷ **Transnational recruiting practices: From colonial troops to Third Country Nationals**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

The US led invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq at the beginning of this century have been portrayed as the most privatised wars (and occupations) seen so far. The US Department of State relied heavily on private security companies. While even military operations have been supported by private security contractors the largest amount of privately hired personnel worked in the non-combat area: in restaurants, hairdresser's, cleaner's or as security guards at the entry points of US military facilities. Most of these private contractors were so called Third Country Nationals (TCN), neither citizens of the US nor of the country they were employed in and mainly recruited from low income countries of the global south. This transnational private security assemblage recalls to some extent the use of soldiers from the colonies by the colonial powers during their various wars. The colonial troops were even deployed outside their land of origin, as for example in the First and Second World War. The panel intends to look at the situation of the colonial soldiers then as well as the TCN now. In juxtaposing these wars and their transnational reach the panel aims also to look at continuities and changes in the cross-cultural encounters between the respective international personnel.

Convenors: **Katharina Döring** (Leipzig), **Ulf Engel** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Ruth Ginio (Berscheeba):

„Between us there is no sea“: Muslim African soldiers in the Algerian War

Alain Ruscio (independent scholar):

Les frères Do Huu, „annamites“, officiers de l'armée française

Sandra Maß (Bielefeld):

Colonial soldiers in the First World War: Racism, gender and the nation in the German case

Katharina Döring (Leipzig):

Transnational recruiting in the private security sector: Ugandan private security guards in Iraq

▷ **Global processes: Reflections on the language of global history**

Venue: Salle Haüy, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

Global history has by now established itself as a key field of historical study in different parts of the world. Its language for describing globalization and change over time on a global scale, however, is often equivocal and inexact: global historians engage but rarely in methodological and theoretical debates on their own terminology. This panel brings together a number of complementary papers

that reflect on the language of global history. While some of the papers take up currently fashionable concepts like „circulation“ and „transfer“ to weigh their meaning and usefulness, others dissociate from global history’s conventional vocabulary and reassess the value of classic historical and sociological key terms – such as „structures“ or (specific) „processes“ – for global history. As any historical research, global history is in urgent need of exact categories to account for change on a global scale, to retrieve its distinct modes and tempi, its directions and limits. Through both a critical appraisal of the field’s extant lexicon and a global re-reading of common socio-historical vocabulary, the speakers on the panel seek to initiate a dialogue – within the community at large, and more immediately, with the audience at the conference – that will hopefully incite further reflections on an adequate language for global history.

Convenor: **Stefanie Gänger** (Konstanz)

Chair / Commentator: **Claude Markovits** (Paris)

Papers:

Stefanie Gänger (Konstanz):

Circulation: Some Thoughts on the Language of Global History

Franz Leander Fillafer (Konstanz):

„Processes“ in global history

Martin Rempe (Konstanz):

Globalization: From discontent to content

Harald Flohr (Bonn):

Languages and encounters: The reciprocal relevancies of the two concepts

▷ **Infrastructure and economy since the 19th cent.**

Venue: Salle Perrin, 29 Rue d’Ulm – 1st floor

Chair: **Uwe Müller** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Karin Lurvink (Amsterdam):

Globally coerced: The truck system in Louisiana and the Netherlands, 1865–1920

Steven Pierce (Manchester):

The Cement Armada: Nigeria, the international press, and the transformation of corruption, c. 1974–75

Nelly de Freitas (São Paulo):

Un commerce lucratif: Antunes dos Santos & Cia et l’introduction d’immigrants portugais à São Paulo

▷ **Theories and practices of property in the age of the democratic revolutions:
Toward a global history of property**

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

One of the most surprising consequences of the Age of the Democratic Revolutions was the consolidation of property as both a norm and a set of practices that were, in principle, globally enforceable. The most dramatic illustration of the disciplinary power invested in property was the French indemnity imposed on Haiti, enforced and respected by states that did not even recognise Haiti as an independent political entity. The property claim could be sustained even in the absence of political relationships. Stabilising a globally recognised form of property was clearly central to the emergence of global capitalism, however we do not have a compelling history that explains how property emerged in this form from the revolutionary decades. Neither do we understand how local and specific property regimes articulated with universalist ideas of property, nor how property could and did operate as a way of demarcating the distinction between politics and the economy while simultaneously animating a variety of state-led development projects. In this panel we will interrogate examples from Europe and the Americas through a variety of methods ranging from social history to intellectual history to explore approaches to a global history of this global phenomenon.

Convenor: **James Livesey** (Dundee)

Papers:

Hannah Callaway (Cambridge):

Property, citizenship and the state in the French Revolution

Emma Gallwey (Cambridge):

Global capitalism and the American Revolution

James Livesey (Dundee):

From neutral rights to property rights: Castlereagh at the Congress of Vienna

Felicia Gottmann (Warwick)

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2014

9:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS B

▷ **Challenging imperial centers and colonial peripheries (16th–18th cent.)**

Venue: Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

At the core of the American hemisphere, in the center of the Atlantic Ocean, the early modern Caribbean has usually been always considered as the periphery of the European imperial system. Small but dynamic communities like Curaçao or Saint Thomas, or large and rich islands, like Española, Jamaica and Cuba, have been situated in a marginal area of the Atlantic world. Despite their crucial role in the triangular trade and in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century merchant capitalism, these territories have usually been considered as the peripheries rather than center of these systems. This panel examines the Caribbean as source of many of the most innovative, early modern economic and social phenomena. Together with the proto-industrial plantation system, the slave trade, and the economic structure that irrigated the Gulf of Mexico market, the Caribbean was the place where complex informal economies – maritime-military entrepreneurship (privateering), social protest and adventure (piracy), actively-freed commerce (contraband) supplemented (and made possible) the enclosed mercantilist economies of the European empires. Here beyond the „Amity Lines“ defined by the Peace of Cateau-Cambresis, new forms of social and economic collaboration and political society shaped the colonies and their informal peripheries. The significance of this complex social order not only lies in its centrality to the eighteenth-century Atlantic world, but also in its ultimate impact on the political and social revolutions of the c. 1780–1830 period.

Convenor: **Giovanni Venegoni** (Bologna / Paris)Chair: **Richard Drayton** (London)**Papers:****Amanda Snyder:**

Violence and identity in XVI century Caribbean

Giovanni Venegoni (Bologna / Paris):

Center and periphery in „freebooters“ perspective

Karsten Voss (Frankfurt / O.):

Caribbean formalities: The diplomacy of the Havana slave trade monopolist Jean-Baptiste Jonché (1703–1721)

Isaac Curtis (Pittsburgh):

Centers of other possible worlds: The articulation of commoning practices in the Eastern Caribbean, 1600–1700

▷ **Traditional authorities and the modern state from colonialism to the present: Case studies from Africa**

Venue: Salle F, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 1st floor

This panel examines the role of traditional authorities in modern African states from colonialism up until today. Since the implementation of the modern state during colonialism and its transformation from the postcolonial state to the contemporary African state, there are a multitude of coexisting forms and entanglements of traditional authorities and the modern state, to be more precise, the representatives / political elites of the modern state. This variety of coexisting forms is frequently explained as traditionalistic and obsolete. From this interpretation, the panel attempts to grasp the variety of coexistence as processes of adaptation of a particular situation, in which the modern state provides no satisfying resolutions for societal questions. These processes of adaptations created and reshaped the role of traditional authorities and the form of the habitus of the modern state. The panel intends to show that the modern state as well as the role of the traditional authorities have always been contested, influenced and produced by interactions and power struggles between traditional and political elites at particular times and spaces. Furthermore, the panel will question the predominant (Western) assumption of traditional authorities as a homogeneous entity, which inherently contrasts with the institutions and structures of the modern state. While modern states implement rational bureaucracy and concepts, such as development and democracy, traditional authorities are prescribed as clientelistic and reactionary. Consequently, they obstruct, hinder or delay the function of the modern state in Africa. Based on examples from Africa, it is the aim of the panel to reveal and highlight the processes of adaptation as a result of entanglements and interactions between traditional authorities and the modern state, while contributing to the theoretical discussion.

Convenor / Chair: **Janine Kläge** (Leipzig)

Commentator: **Ndaywel E Nziem** (Kinshasa)

Papers:

Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch (Paris):

Le Mali d'aujourd'hui à hier

Laurence Marfaing (Hamburg):

Adaptation des acteurs à la présence étrangère au Sénégal et glissement des normes d'accès au commerce

Kokou Aazamede (Lomé):

Le pouvoir traditionnel au Togo face aux influences des valeurs chrétiennes et l'élite intellectuelle locale au Togo: 1884–1939

Alawadi Zelao (Yaoundé):

Elite traditionnelle et domination dans le champ politique local: Le cas de l'arrondissement de Tokombéré dans l'Extrême-Nord Cameroun

▷ **Demographic discourses and demographic change in the 20th cent.**

Venue: Salle Haüy, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

Beliefs of modernity and developmental hierarchies related to demographic behavior and family life have been key factors not only in political discourses on population issues and management, but they have also been patterns guiding actual demographic behavior. This has been demonstrated by larger scale surveys from the US to Nepal for the last two decades, but it seems that this could also be the case historically. Set of beliefs termed as developmental idealism by Thornton and the emergence spread of related system of developmental hierarchies (national and local positioning in this set of demographic modernization, transition) or other types of discourses have been well elaborated concerning elite discourses and even the historical interplay between various discourses has been described concerning various areas of the world for the 20th century (among others Van de Kaa, Lesthage, Quine, Teitelbaum, Turda, Todd, Kiss, Thornton, Melegh, Caldwell). But the mechanism and the interrelationship between discourses and actual demographic behavior has been rather neglected regardless of the fact that the so called Princeton project in the 1980s clearly pointed toward that cultural diffusion was a key factor of demographic transitions. The panel aims at putting the issue of demographic discourses and relationships toward demographic behavior onto the historian's agenda again. It also aims at introducing some new evidence and new perspectives concerning various parts of the world in the 20th century. Beyond global perspectives the panel will focus on newly emerging comparative evidence on South Eastern Europe, notably Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary in order to set patterns of analysis of local versus global histories.

Convenor: **Attila Melegh** (Budapest)

Papers:

Arland Thornton (Michigan):

The globalization of models about families

Marius Turda (Oxford):

Population policies in Hungary and Romania during the 1930s and 1940s

Tamás Kiss (Cluj-Napoca):

The changes of the Romanian demographic narratives: Modernization and global hierarchies

Attila Melegh (Budapest):

Demographic behavior, demographic discourses in state socialism in South Eastern Europe

Arjan Gjonca (London):

Demographic behavior, social development and traditional norms: What matters most?

Serap Kavas:

Demographic discourses and demographic change population policies in the early republican period in Turkey

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

▷ **Religious minorities and the shaping of early modern empires**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Over the past few decades scholars in Atlantic and global history have turned in earnest to the study of religious diasporas. These networks of coreligionists – which typically moved far beyond the boundaries of individual states or empires – provided many of the building blocks of the early modern world. For instance, Sephardic Jews and Armenians provided mercantile links that connected east and west, while groups like French Huguenots or English Puritans dominated exploration and settlement in the Atlantic. In short, these networks could often accomplish what state actors could not: they built enduring connections, especially in the commercial realm, between distant parts of the world. Despite their ubiquity in early modern empires, however, state officials did not always embrace religious minorities. This double panel will unite distinguished scholars from a variety of backgrounds to examine the diverse arrangements that empires made with religious minorities, with the ultimate goal of assessing the relative influence of state and non-state actors in shaping early modern empires. In addition, the panelists will investigate the complex relationship between religion, commerce, and geopolitics as various European states expanded into the Atlantic and beyond from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Finally, we hope that by bringing together scholars of various empires (Spain, Britain, France, Portugal, Austria, Russia), and various religious minorities (Jews, Muslims, Calvinists, Lutherans), we can identify both commonalities and differences across nations and diasporas.

Convenors: **Owen Stanwood** (Boston), **Susanne Lachenicht** (Bayreuth)
Commentator: **Evan Haefeli** (New York)

Papers:

Karoline Cook (Urbana-Champaign):

Belonging in a Catholic empire: Muslims, Moriscos, and early modern constructions of Spanishness

Natalia Muchnik (Paris):

Forging empires: Inquisition and Conversos in the Iberian world (16th–17th cent.)

Lauric Henneon (Versailles):

The Puritans' elusive Atlantic empire

Owen Stanwood (Boston):

The ordeal of Pierre Pain: Negotiating toleration between the French and English empires

Susanne Lachenicht (Bayreuth):

Religious minorities in the building of the Russian and Austrian Habsburg empires

▷ Actors of cultural globalization, 1880–1960

Venue: Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

The second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century are widely seen by historians as a period of intense globalization. So far, scholarship on the history of globalization has mainly employed structural approaches to analyze the political and economic dimensions of the process of globalization. Consequently, the role of historical actors of cultural globalization has long been understudied. This panel critically engages with both structural and economic paradigms of the history of globalization and investigates the specific agency of individuals, groups or social milieus, reassessing their impact on global entanglements. First, the panel aims to reveal the trajectories of global encounters and circulation. Towards this end it is gear to discuss processes of interaction, translation and appropriation. Within the context of global integration, knowledge was received, negotiated and modified in many different and often conflicting manners, depending on the specific local contexts. Emerging regional networks of exchange contributed to the mediation and translation of ideas and knowledge within the process of globalization. Elsewhere processes of cultural exchange were linked to the dynamics of (asymmetrical) political power. Focusing on non-European actors from Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia as well as their respective activities and initiatives in an integrating world serves to go beyond analytical categories like responsiveness, adaptation or other ‚local‘ answers to euro-centered developments and attitudes. Second, the panel addresses the question in what ways cultural interaction was linked to a global consciousness. For this purpose, it examines the emergence of regional networks that mediated between the local/ national and the global and thus served to evoke an awareness of global interconnectedness among the actors themselves. One of the core issues in this context will be whether the formation of regional connections, public spheres, and identities can be seen as reactions to, and effects of, global processes. Did the increasing regional and global entanglement lead to cultural homogenization or did it produce new forms of difference? Bearing these questions in mind we explore, how mutual perception of ‚self‘ and ‚other‘ were shaped by interaction and how this is related to earlier phases of regional interaction to assess the importance of continuity with existing regional structures. Different actors, including urban workers, students as well as inventors and engineers, articulated and negotiated notions of difference that structured the globalization process and that defined and limited their spaces for maneuver, particularly in times of social change and conflict.

Chairs / Convenors: **Sebastian Conrad** (Berlin), **Andreas Eckert** (Berlin)

Commentator: **Alessandro Stanziani** (Paris)

Papers:

Kerstin Stubenvoll (Berlin):

„Et de quel communisme s’agit-il pour les travailleurs camerounais?“ Global labor regimes and Anti-colonial Agency in Douala (French Cameroon), 1920s to 1950s

Michael Facius (Berlin):

Japanese historians and the „Early Modern“, ca. 1900–1945

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Leonie Herbers (Berlin):

The beginnings of aviation in Brazil (1898–1930): Global networks and national dreams

Stephan Fender (Hamburg):

Workers in the processes of global entanglement and revolution, Mexico City 1910–1929

Dolf-Alexander Neuhaus (Berlin):

Korean students and the emergence of regional networks in Japan, 1880–1920

▷ **La littérature prolétarienne (1917–1940): Une circulation globale**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

D'un bout à l'autre de la planète, et surtout là où l'Internationale communiste s'est implantée, l'art, la littérature, l'imprimé sous toutes ses formes ont donné voix à des prolétaires (ouvriers, paysans, artisans voire fonctionnaires pauvres) en ce double sens qu'ils pouvaient en être les auteurs mais qu'ils en étaient aussi, sous la plume d'auteurs prolétaires ou non, les protagonistes et même, à un degré ou à un autre, les lecteurs. Un débat s'engage aussi, à Moscou, à Berlin et à Paris mais aussi à Shanghai, à Buenos Aires et à New York, sur ce que peut ou devrait être une littérature prolétarienne et /ou révolutionnaire. Si la question est évidemment prégnante en Russie soviétique, elle ressort avec une particulière acuité du fait dans certaines villes de culture (Londres, Paris, New-York) où la concentration d'intellectuels immigrés est grande et la présence d'une littérature d'inspiration socialiste et révolutionnaire est bien implantée. L'ardeur des débats internes n'a pas empêché, voire a pressé des écrivains prolétaires et des écrivains acquis au combat révolutionnaire de devenir, au moins pour un temps, des acteurs importants de la vie littéraire et intellectuelle nationale et internationale: Henry Poulaille en France, Willi Bredel et Bertolt Brecht en Allemagne, Joseph Freeman aux États-Unis, Harry Martinson en Suède, Vladimir Maïakovski en Russie soviétique, Kobayashi Takiji au Japon et d'autres. En sorte que, vingt années durant, la littérature prolétarienne et révolutionnaire a cessé de n'être qu'une thèse philosophico-politique pour devenir une vaste „mouvance“ intellectuelle transnationale. Les discours et les œuvres, incessamment traduits d'une langue à l'autre, ne sont pas les seuls à circuler au niveau transnational. Les individus se rencontrent également tant à l'échelle locale (comités de rédaction de journaux et de revues, cellules attachées au parti communiste), nationale (associations d'écrivains révolutionnaires ou prolétaires) qu'internationale (congrès, revues plurinationales, associations internationales). C'est à ce phénomène de circulation globale que la séance consacrera ses efforts: il s'agira de faire se répondre des situations nationales (France, Japon, Grèce, Belgique, etc.), des situations institutionnelles (degré et forme d'institutionnalisation), des situations génériques (journaux, théâtre, roman) différentes afin d'interroger ce qu'a pu représenter internationalement le phénomène, unique en son genre, de la littérature prolétarienne et révolutionnaire. La littérature prolétarienne a été relayée par de nombreuses institutions transnationales plus ou moins éphémères: le Bureau provisoire du Proletkult international, créé en 1920; le Bureau de liaison de la littérature prolétarienne auprès du Komintern en 1924; le congrès des écrivains prolétaires et révolutionnaires de Kharkov en 1930, etc. Certaines de ces institutions sont relativement connues dans le domaine francophone, telles la VAPP et la RAPP en Russie soviétique, beaucoup d'autres ont

été peu étudiées ou ont été considérées dans d'autres perspectives. Parmi ces institutions seront surtout interrogés les comités de rédaction de journaux, les mouvements littéraires et artistiques, les troupes de théâtre. On s'intéressera aussi aux processus d'institutionnalisation, par exemple l'érection de la doctrine du réalisme socialiste en code de conduite exclusif de la critique littéraire communiste dans le courant des années 1930, ou encore, de façon moins „concertée“ sans doute, la promotion de certains genres (le roman-reportage) et le dénigrement d'autres genres (le roman psychologique). Autant de processus visant, aboutissant à ou passant par l'institutionnalisation de pratiques et le recours à des institutions déjà établies. En faisant collaborer des chercheurs issus de domaines de spécialisation différents, cette séance se donne pour objectif de procéder à deux sortes de croisements: croisement d'abord entre des recherches portant sur des champs nationaux dans une perspective attentive aux transferts culturels et à la globalisation des pratiques littéraires; croisement ensuite entre recherches littéraires et historiques que conjoint un objet de recherche comme celui-ci.

Convenor: **Anthony Glinoe** (Québec)
 Chair / Commentator: **Anthony Glinoe** (Québec)

Papers:

Paul Aron (Bruxelles):
 Journaux et littérature prolétarienne en Belgique francophone

Léonor Delaunay (Paris):
 Le théâtre prolétarien en France dans l'entre-deux-guerres

Alice Béja (Paris):
 La double conscience des écrivains prolétariens américains

Jacques Durand (Lille):
 Le roman révolutionnaire prolétarien sous la République de Weimar

Viron Kottis (Grenoble):
 Littérature prolétarienne en „périphérie“ (Grèce, Argentine)

▷ **Pour une histoire économique, sociale et politique de la traduction littéraire en Europe**

Venue: Salle des Actes, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Ce panel, qui fait pendant au panel de présentation du programme Transnat porté par le même convenor, veut en compléter la perspective quantitative et franco-allemande en abordant la question de la traduction littéraire à partir d'autres sphères linguistiques (italien, Europe de l'Est, castillan et catalan) et à travers la question du rapport aux pouvoirs politiques. Qu'il s'agisse de la censure, au XIXe siècle comme dans les régimes autoritaires du XXe siècle, de la subversion par

la plume ou des questions de régulation internationale, à travers notamment la constitution d'un droit d'auteur international, la traduction pose questions et difficultés aux pouvoirs politiques, notamment parce qu'elle manifeste la vitalité des liaisons éditoriales, culturelles et politiques transnationales qui animent l'espace littéraire européen.

Convenor: **Blaise Wilfert-Portal** (Paris)

Chair: **Michel Espagne** (Paris)

Papers:

Diana Sanz Roig (Barcelona):

Contraintes idéologiques et linguistiques en Catalogne (1939–1975): Le rôle des éditeurs, traducteurs et revues littéraires pendant le franquisme

Sabine Juratic (Paris):

Découvrir, apprivoiser ou naturaliser les cultures étrangères en Europe francophone: un siècle d'importations littéraires par la traduction, 1716–1815

Ioana Popa (Paris):

Traductions de la guerre froide: Pratiques et acteurs de la circulation transnationale des œuvres

Francesca Billiani (Manchester):

The role of translations as a means of cultural resistance under totalitarian regimes: The Italian case

Michela Passini (Paris):

Pratiques de la traduction et essor de l'histoire de l'art, 1890–1940

▷ **Éduquer ici et ailleurs: Réseaux de la pédagogie, transferts et resémantisations de savoirs, fin 19e–début 20e siècle**

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

Ce panel se propose d'appréhender l'histoire de la pédagogie dans une perspective transnationale, en se focalisant sur les circulations de savoirs ainsi que sur les phénomènes d'acculturation et de métissage entre des aires culturelles diversifiées (Europe de l'Ouest, Afrique du Nord, Asie, États-Unis). Au travers d'une série de case studies, nous désirons analyser les mécanismes et les modalités de transfert dans une démarche pluridimensionnelle. Il s'agira d'abord de questionner les motivations et les intérêts qui engagent un contexte culturel à importer un savoir élaboré à l'étranger. On s'interrogera ensuite sur le processus de médiation, sur ces acteurs individuels ou collectifs qui, pour des raisons multiples, s'incarnent en têtes de pont et opèrent la translation du savoir convoité. Enfin, nous étudierons les phénomènes d'acculturation de savoirs, en nous concentrant sur les modifications sémantiques qui accompagnent nécessairement les transferts lors de leur passage d'un contexte culturel à l'autre. En d'autres termes, nous chercherons à décrypter la manière dont des entités dirigeantes s'organisent afin d'importer ou d'exporter des procédés sco-

lares et comment ces savoirs sont ingérés lors de leur réception. Parce que l'origine et la filiation des emprunts se retrouvent souvent occultées, nous serons particulièrement attentifs aux problématiques de déclinaison, de dissimulation, de légitimation ou d'instrumentalisation des objets véhiculés. Ainsi, par cette relecture des trajectoires constitutives des systèmes scolaires nationaux, nous souhaitons remettre la figure de l'étranger au centre des discussions pour éclairer la nature et les enjeux des réseaux ainsi que le caractère hybride des dispositifs nationaux. Placé au carrefour de démarches méthodologiques plurielles, on relèvera enfin que ce panel rassemble des chercheurs issus de trois continents, dans le but de confronter des conceptions et des points de vue distincts.

Convenor: **Alexandre Fontaine** (Geneva)
Chair / Commentator: **Rebecca Rogers** (Paris)

Papers:

Yoshiko Sugiyama (Toulouse):
Louis Machuel: Un administrateur colonial entre deux rives

Xavier Riondet (Nancy):
Marie-Anne Carroi et l'Afrique du nord, trajectoire d'une médiatrice interculturelle?

Alexandre Fontaine (Geneva):
Inculturation et réadaptations de l'école de la Métropole en Afrique du Nord: Le cas des écoles des filles européennes et musulmanes de Tunis

Klaus Dittrich (Séoul):
Les pratiques transnationales autour d'un séminaire de travail manuel de Leipzig

▷ **Anti-colonialism in Europe, 1900–1940**

Venue: [Salle des Résistants, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor](#)

This panel will examine the transnational and global networks of anti-colonial activists in Europe between 1900 and 1940. Already before World War I, European metropolises such as Paris or London became the temporary home of anti-imperialists from African and Asian colonies, such as Shyamji Krishnavarma or Phan Chu Trinh. However, it was especially after the war, once many thousand colonial soldiers and laborers had passed through Europe, that the imperial capitals as well as other European cities, such as Berlin, Brussels and Moscow, became centers of fervent anti-colonial activities, some of them embedded in globe-spanning networks. As Erez Manela has shown, the Paris peace conference sent shockwaves through the colonial world, which might have abated soon thereafter but in many cases found sequels throughout the interwar years, as revealed by a recently booming literature. Although the importance of European sojourns for subsequent political careers has been pointed out in countless political biographies of postcolonial leaders, systematic historical research into their role in the longer trajectory of decolonization has remained scarce. Until recently much of the historiography was anecdotal and nationally

divided (with an unsurprising focus on individuals in Britain and France). By bringing together some of the scholars who have recently contributed to overcoming these lacunae, this panel seeks to redress the balance. Cross-European comparisons and transfers, between the colonies and the metropole as well as between different European settings, will be a central part of the panel's concern. With papers on different social networks and institutional frameworks in which anticolonialism was shaped and articulated, on the interaction of leading figures or the importance of particular locales, the panel seeks to gauge their relevance for the (pre-)history of decolonization. Through this reassessment of the part that contact, transfer and exchange of people and ideas played in the history of anticolonialism, we will contribute to the conference's overriding theme of „Encounters, Circulations, and Conflicts“ in global history.

Convenor: **Michael Goebel** (Berlin / Cambridge)

Papers:

Rabah Aïssaoui (Leicester):

Constructing the Algerian nation: The nationalist discourse of the Etoile nord-africaine (ENA) and the Parti du peuple algérien (PPA) in interwar France

Harald Fischer-Tiné (Zurich):

Shyamji Krishnavarma forgotten doctrines on political violence and its ideological roots in European currents of liberal anti-imperialism

Michael Goebel (Berlin / Cambridge):

The political networks of Africans and Asians in interwar Paris

Nathanael Kuck (Leipzig):

Envisioning an imperialist world: Anti-colonialism in Weimar Berlin

Ulrike Schaper (Berlin):

The League against imperialism and its critique of colonial rule in the interwar years

Hakim Adi (Chichester):

Pan-Africanism, communism and anti-colonialism in Europe 1919–1939

▷ **Concepts in transnational and global history (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 2 see page 89.

Both transnational and global history have emerged not only as a reaction to the growing awareness of how central entanglements and connections are as drivers for historical processes in recent as well as in more distant periods of time. They are also product of intense conceptual and theoretical discussions

in a variety of related historiographical endeavours, such as postcolonial scholarship, the investigation of cultural transfers, border studies as well as the reconsideration of area studies in a global age. Hence, transnational and global history are not only shaped by the „discovery“ and reformulation of research objects such as migration, trade, colonialism and imperialism, cross-border interaction and the exchange of information and ideas, but also by the collective effort to find appropriate terms and terminology and make them productive for the development of intelligent theories and critical narratives.

These efforts unfold their utmost potential, when they are rooted in concrete empirical undertakings. Therefore, the papers in this double panel address a number of conceptual problematics related to specific empirical challenges. Vera Kallenberg and Johanna M. Müller put the concept of „encounter“ in the center of their paper, by discussing it with regard to European Jewish history in Early Modern Times. Susanna Burghartz and Madeleine Herren investigate early Dutch colonial texts and nineteenth-century European travel accounts on Tibet, testing the productivity of concepts such as circulation and disjuncture, delineating dynamic realms of possibility around 1600 and underlining the striking asynchrony of experiences of inaccessibility and stagnation in the age of global acceleration. With special reference to the First Global Age, 1400–1800, J. B. Owens’s paper focuses on how historical periods may be re-considered, when spatial history approaches and research on nonlinear dynamics are taken into account. Yuval Noah Harari examines through a more theoretical lense, how historical narratives can be framed. With power, unity, and happiness three possibilities of „directions“ of historical development are offered. In his paper Dirk Hoerder investigates ancient long-distance connections between Northern, South Eastern and South Western Europe. Notwithstanding the limited knowledge about these ancient networks, he suggests their conceptualization as macro-regional contact zones. Finally, Diego Holstein presents his considerations of how to think history globally, discussing strategies of comparing, connecting, conceptualizing and contextualizing.

Chair: **Madeleine Herren-Oesch** (Basel)

Papers:

Vera Kallenberg (Paris / Darmstadt / Berlin), **Johanna M. Müller** (Berlin):

Close encounter? A travelling concept and its potential for rethinking European history

Susanna Burghartz (Basel), **Madeleine Herren-Oesch** (Basel):

Circulation – Disjuncture – Montage: Shifting categories in long-term perspective

J. B. Owens (Pocatello):

Understanding the First Global Age, 1400–1800, as a complex system

Yuval Noah Harari (Jerusalem):

Does history have a direction?

Dirk Hoerder (Phoenix / Vienna):

Thin lines, long distances: Alpine and Danubian people („Celts“) in contact with Massalia, Northern Italy, and the Peloponnes, 10th c BCE–2nd c CE

Diego Holstein (Pittsburgh):

Thinking history globally

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

▷ **Sails, maps, metals, and minerals: Comparing knowledge systems in China and Europe, c. 1200–1900**

Venue: Petite salle ECLA, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Several studies in recent years have suggested that in the field of so-called ‘useful knowledge’ differences between China and Europe emerged much earlier and were of a much more decisive nature, than usually has been assumed, e.g. in the work of the California school. This panel aims to contribute to this debate by offering long-term comparisons between knowledge systems in China and Europe in various areas of ‘useful’ knowledge. Guiding questions for the panel are: What were the basic structures and logistics underlying the development of knowledge systems in China and Europe? Did a ‘theoretical turn’ appear within a knowledge system, and if so, when did it occur, how was it structured and how did it affect the relevant actors’ operations? What were the social actors behind the knowledge systems? How did knowledge circulate: what role did people, books and institutions play? What was the social composition of the bearers of relevant knowledge, the interaction between different social groups and thus the degree of competition, diversity, and thus productivity within a given domain? And how did encounters between China and Europe influence developments in knowledge systems in either region, if at all? The panel brings together papers on several areas of ‘useful’ knowledge in China and Europe, including navigation, cartography, shipbuilding, salt production, mining and silk making, which allows for the making of long-term systematic comparisons of knowledge systems between these two regions. Papers on other areas of knowledge will be welcomed too. The organizers of this panel thus aim to create a platform for discussion between experts with different regional specializations and different disciplinary backgrounds, which will improve our understanding of the role of ‘useful knowledge’ concerning relations between humans and environment in global history at large.

Convenors: **Karel Davids** (Amsterdam), **Angela Schottenhammer** (Ghent),
Hans Ulrich Vogel (Tübingen)

Commentator: **Giorgio Riello** (Warwick)

Papers:

Karel Davids (Amsterdam):

Navigational and institutional revolutions in Europe, 18th–19th centuries

Marcus Popplow (Salzburg):

„Cultures of innovation“: A suitable concept for comparing pre-industrial contexts of „useful knowledge“ on a global scale?

Dagmar Schäfer (Manchester):

Qing dynastic tools of the trade

Angela Schottenhammer (Ghent):

Changes in the portrayal of overseas countries and routes on traditional Chinese world maps (Southern Song-Yuan-Early Ming)

Hans Ulrich Vogel (Tübingen):

Metals and minerals: Useful knowledge in late imperial China and early modern Europe

▷ **Medical popularization in South Asia: Local and global dimensions (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Daniel Reig, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Part 2 see page 84.

This panel examines from historical and contemporary perspectives the circulation of medical knowledge in South Asia, with a particular focus on how it is publicized and accessed by members of the non-specialist public. The contributions promote an understanding of medical knowledge which is not restricted to mainstream scientific theories and practices of medicine and avoid diffusionist models of explanation whereby knowledge is transmitted from a European centre to its colonial and postcolonial „periphery“. The papers discuss concepts and practices of international public health, German homeopathy and vernacular systems of medicine in the Indian subcontinent, emphasizing the fact that medical knowledge in South Asia has always been produced by a variety of actors in widely diverse social settings and aiming to understand how such medical „experts“ have enlisted the support of various sections of the public. To this end, the papers examine the many sites where medical knowledge meets its intended audiences, be they print and electronic media (manuals, newspapers, popular magazines, scientific journals, promotional materials, official field reports), institutions (international organizations, voluntary associations, hospitals, laboratories) or social events (conferences, travelling exhibitions). The case-studies discussed are geographically rich, charting developments across the Indian subcontinent, from Bengal in the east to Mumbai in the west to Bangalore in the south.

Convenor: **Amelia Bonea** (Oxford)

Papers:

Srirupa Prasad (Columbia):

„Popular in Transit?": Reading Bengali popular medical journals between late 19th and early 20th centuries

Shinjini Das (Cambridge):

Translating science, reforming domesticities: Homoeopathy in colonial Bengal

Niladri Chatterjee (London):

A vital drop of life: Poliomyelitis and the public health policy in a globalized world

Niels Brimnes (Aarhus):

Advocating BCG vaccination in India

Maarten Bode (Amsterdam):

The representation, revitalization, and professionalization of Indian medical knowledge by a South Indian voluntary organization (NGO), 1990–2010

Amelia Bonea (Oxford):

Scientific evidence and media coverage of electromagnetic field radiation in India

Samiksha Sehwarat (Newcastle):

Informing the Indian public about infant and maternal mortality: Professional aspirations of British women doctors and infant welfare exhibitions

▷ **Post-colonialism and beyond: Doing East Central European history in an entangled world**

Venue: Salle du DEC, 29 Rue d’Ulm – ground floor

Postcolonial approaches have refined our understanding of what is at stake in collective identity building; postcolonialism is based on the implicit premise of difference. Difference has become an indispensable basic category of socio-historical and cultural explanation in the last decades. While it has led to important insights across a variety of disciplines and has also served as a potent tool of self-empowerment, the notion of difference has by now acquired a status of sacrosanct inviolacy. Notwithstanding the epistemic and political value of postcolonial approaches, our panel proposes to pursue several lines of criticism. This will enable us to highlight the discontents of postcolonialism, but also to suggest avenues of its reconceptualization. If one looks beyond the logic of cultural self-assertion, the postcolonialist emphasis on difference is susceptible to reproducing the very binary demarcations („othering“) colonialists, nationalists, and – occasionally – multiculturalists employed to lend legitimacy to their exercise of power. The category of difference necessarily implies the idea of sameness in a cultural sense, but not necessarily in a legal sense, i.e. equality. Difference and sameness are two sides of the same coin. The dangers of difference become conspicuous if one looks at the discussions in today’s European Union. Today’s debates about a common European cultural heritage and European core values show how advocates of difference harness procedures of inclusion and exclusion and classificatory routines which resemble the tools of nineteenth-century nationalism. Migrants seem to be the only ones belonging to „ethnic groups“ in the apparently homogeneous nation states of France and Germany, and Western analysts and mass media continue to speak of the Balkans as being riven by ethnic conflict between groups whose cultural and intrinsic differences are taken for granted and treated as quasi-natural traits. The papers of our panel will mainly focus on East Central Europe. This region was and still is a highly diversified region, polyglot and multi-confessional. All three papers share a common point of departure: the construction of differences was crucially important for nineteenth-century discourse controllers of the various nations in the regions. By exploiting differences, they rallied support for their cause: they propagated the equality and separation of distinct nations. Franz Leander Fillafer will explore our issue by focusing on the recent debates on „transnationalism“, „national indifference“ and „methodological nationalism“. Why are we still thinking and doing history in national categories?

The panel will offer a nuanced analysis of the emphasis and modulation of difference in the past and in the present by studying the history of the lingually, confessionally and culturally diversified space called East Central Europe. The papers will respond to the question of how spaces that have always been imagined „plural“ can be described historically without lapsing into categories that have been used to justify the separation of groups. Ideally, the panel should offer historical insights on what the uncritical adoption of politically fraught concepts means, and it should delineate how these results can be used for present purposes. The studies on Europe will be complemented by a comparison with India.

Convenor: **Johannes Feichtinger** (Vienna)
 Commentator: **Anil Bhatti** (New Delhi / Tübingen)

Papers:

Franz Leander Fillafer (Konstanz)
 Transnationalism and its Discontents

Jan Surmann (Marburg):
 Uses and abuses of „postcolonial theory“ in East Central Europe

Kerstin Jobst (Vienna):
 Not just one Orientalism: The Russian Empire and its Orient

Anil Bhatti (New Delhi / Tübingen)

▷ **The History of Turkish Ottoman thought, know-how and administration in the 19th and 20th cent. (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Cavallès, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 2 see page 104.

The Ottoman political system and thought underwent major transformations in the 19th century; changes that culminated in a revolution establishing the Turkish Republic in the 20th century. This panel consists of two consequent sessions, each of them dealing with several hot issues debated in the historiography on the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey. The participants approach these issues from different methodological perspectives, stressing the broader relevance of these debates within world and global history. The first session of the panel analyzes how transnational interaction in different technical and scientific disciplines produced meanings, objects, knowledge and practices not only in sciences and technology, but also in political thought and social imaginary. The aim is to question the analytical distinction between production and circulation, and, therefore, between the producers, the mediators and the receivers. Arguing that it is the interaction that produces and transforms its agents, we proceed to examine who and what constituted and produced „Ottoman / Turkish science“ and in which ways science and technology produced the „Otto-

manness“ and „Turkishness“. ‚Modernisation‘ as analytical category has been radically questioned for its normative, ethnocentric, teleological features; should ‚Westernisation‘ be too? The second session of the panel aims to clarify the founding administrative characteristics of the Republic by questioning the mainstream political literature, which emphasizes the alienated nature of the „revolution from above“. On the other hand, the methodology used is a further step in the administrative history in the sense that administrative history is analysed through its conflictual and dialectical nature in a historical and holistic approach. Three papers focuses on particular forms of administrative structures and their establishment process starting from the 1919 towards 1929.

Convenors: **Sonay Bayramoğlu** (Ankara), Darina Martykánová (Madrid)
Chairs: **Nuray Keskin** (Kurupelit), Ségolène Debarre (Paris)
Commentator: **Emmanuel Szurek** (Paris)

Papers:

Fatma Eda Çelik (Ankara):

Administration of the occupied Turkish territory between 1918 and 1923 as a particular form of administration

Aslı Yılmaz Uçar (Ankara):

Adoption of the translated European Codes in 1926 in Turkey: Social and administrative alignment with the Code

Esra Dik (Ankara):

The Eastern Question in the „East“ during the 1920’s: Forced migration of Kurdish tribes and the administrative reform for „General Inspectorships“

Ségolène Debarre (Paris):

Transimperial mapping

Darina Martykánová (Madrid):

Telegraph: A subversive tool of power

Emmanuel Szurek (Paris):

The globalisation of Turkish language (1850–1950)

Duygu Aysal Cin (Ankara):

Silahtaraga Electrical Factory and the development of electrical expertise in the Ottoman Empire (1890s–1923)

Martina Becker (Berlin):

World art history in a suitcase: What Malik Aksel studied in Berlin, 1928–1932

Marie Bossaert (Florence / Naples):

Elementi di grammatica turca: A transnational history of Turkish studies in Italy (1890–1920)

Alp Yücel Kaya (Istanbul):

Politics of registering economic wealth: Nineteenth-century fiscal and agricultural surveys in France and the Ottoman Empire

▷ **Labour relations in sub-Saharan Africa as part of global labor relations
1800–2000**

Venue: Salle Dussane, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Dussane Hall ground floor

The Global Collaboratory on the History of Labor Relations 1500–2000, an international research project organized by the International Institute of Social History, aims at gathering data on the occurrence of all types of labor relations in various parts of the world during six cross-sections in time: 1500, 1650, 1800, 1900, (for African countries 1950 is included) and 2000. Subsequently the project aims at explaining the transitions in labor relations that can be signaled worldwide in this period. In this session the focus is on the development of labor relations in sub-Saharan countries from 1800 to 2000. After an introduction of the project a brief overview will be given of the data gathered on various sub-Saharan countries so far, after which three detailed case studies will be presented on the developments of labor relations in Mozambique, Tanzania and Ghana from 1800 to 2000. Finally, the session will end with a presentation of the findings of the project so far and some preliminary remarks on how the sub-Saharan cases fit or do not fit the general patterns we see.

Convenor: **Karin Hofmeester** (Amsterdam)

Chair: **Patrick Manning** (Pittsburgh)

Commentators: **Patrick Manning** (Pittsburgh), **Babacar Fall** (Dakar)

Papers:

Karin Hofmeester (Amsterdam):

The Global Collaboratory on the History of Labor Relations: an introduction and a brief overview of data gathered on sub-Saharan Africa so far

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva (Macau):

Labor relations in Portuguese Mozambique, 1800–2000

Karin Pallaver (Bologna):

Labour Relations in Tanzania: Sources, Shifts and Continuities from 1800 to 2000

Gareth Austin (Geneva):

Quantifying transition in labor history in Ghana 1800–2000

Jan Lucassen (Amsterdam):

Shifts in global labor relations: Western Europe, Russia, East Asia, South America and Sub-Saharan Africa 1500–2000 compared

▷ **Internationalization in the late 19th and 20th cent. (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Aimé Césaire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Part 2 see page 167.

This panel charts the forces and factors that at once fueled and responded to the intensification of cross-border connections in the long-twentieth century. First, the panel explores the quickening and expansion of flows of information through the themes of post communication and the press. Secondly, the panel investigates the trans-nationalization of the concepts and also the practices of advocacy and reform through the lens of gender and indigenous rights respectively. Finally, by exploring the worlds of criminality and sport, the panel demonstrates how even ideas of punishment and pleasure took on global dimensions after 1900.

Chair: **Carolyn Biltoft** (Atlanta)

Papers:

Florian Graff (Gießen):

Al Capone goes Catalonia? ‚Internationalization‘ of crime in Barcelona during the Second Republic (1931–1936)

Aleksandra Bekasova (St. Petersburg):

The making of continental networks of communication before the establishment of the Universal Postal Union

Jochen Kemner (Bielefeld):

Activists and advocates: The indigenous peoples movement and its international support network

Judith Grosse (Zurich):

The World League for Sexual Reform, the ‚marriage question‘ and knowledge of the world

Norman Domeier (Stuttgart):

The Foreign Press Association in Berlin and the global entanglement of foreign correspondents

Philippe Vonnard (Lausanne):

Lorsque la FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) s'est mondialisée (1945–1974)

Cafer Sarikaya (Istanbul):

Ottoman participation in the 1900 Paris Universal Exposition

▷ **Law in circulation: Post-World War II war crimes trials in East Asia and the making of modern international criminal law**

Venue: Salle Jules Ferry, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st basement

The panel argues that circulation of legal personnel and concepts have played a critical role in the re-making of international law in the twentieth century. In doing so, the panel takes an avowedly „global history“ perspective, and foregrounds the concept of „circulation“ between multiple social-geographical centres of historical change (in contradistinction to unilinear models of diffusion from core to periphery) as an explanatory frame for narrating the emergence of modern international criminal law. Particular focus is played on the War Crimes Trials in East Asia, and on the movements of legal personnel and concepts associated with the trials. The panelists make empirically-grounded case-studies about the movement of judges and vocabularies of justice. With their origins and eventual careers spanning across Europe, China, Japan, India, USSR, and the USA, these judges – through their interactions with each other, with their domestic contexts, and with the new societies they encountered – produced (we argue) radically new transformations in norms and institutions of framing international law and justice. These circulations produced paradigmatic shifts in ways of legitimating colonial rule or justifying new power relations, as well as in producing new discourses of decolonization and political alliances within the Cold war. Ultimately, through their influence on the United Nations, the contributions of these judges played a pivotal role in the emergence of modern international criminal law. Quite surprisingly therefore, and in a way which has not been adequately foregrounded in previous scholarship, Chongking and Tokyo in the second half of the 1940s thus served as a new core of framing international law. Such a view naturally challenges older perspectives on the history of international law as being constituted through the diffusion of European norms and institutions into non-European parts of the world. Instead, this panel brings to light the multiple cores from which modern international law was created through circulations, conversations and contestations that spanned across the world, and involved „Western“ as well as Chinese, Indian, and Russian legal politics.

Convenor: **Kerstin von Lingen** (Heidelberg)

Chair: **Annette Wiewiorka** (Paris)

Papers:

Kerstin von Lingen (Heidelberg):

Transcultural legal debates: The United Nations War Crimes Commission between London and Far East

Anja Bihler (Heidelberg):

A flow of ideas: The republican legal scholar Wang Chonghui and the contribution of Chinese scholars to international law after the Second World War

Lisette Schouten (Heidelberg):

A resilient prosecutor: Hugo Pos and the War Crime Trials in East Asia, 1944–1948

Ann-Sophie Schoepfel (Heidelberg):

Legal encounters between Asia and Europe: French Representatives at the Tokyo Trials

Valentyna Polunina (Heidelberg):

Soviet perceptions of international law: Aron Trainin's Law School

Milinda Banerjee (Kolkata):

Justice in motion: Radhabinod Pal and the Emergence of modern international law through encounters between India, Japan, and „the West“

▷ **Les expositions internationales confrontées aux déchirures du siècle,
1850–1950 (Part 1)**

Venue: Amphithéâtre Rataud, 45 Rue d'Ulm – NIR 1st basement

Part 2 see page 104.

Dans l'esprit de leurs créateurs, au milieu du XIXe siècle, les expositions internationales devaient contribuer à établir durablement la concorde entre les peuples en leur proposant un idéal de progrès et de prospérité partagés. Mais si ces manifestations dont l'ampleur va croissant au cours du siècle, sont des lieux de rencontres et d'échanges, elles sont aussi le théâtre de confrontations. On connaît la place particulière des relations entre la France et l'Allemagne à partir de l'exposition universelle de 1878. Mise en scène de la puissance sidérurgique allemande d'une part, valorisation des savoir-faire et du goût français de l'autre: les nationalismes s'exacerbent. Loin d'être uniquement des fêtes du commerce et de l'industrie, les expositions sont étroitement imbriquées dans le jeu des relations entre les nations, tout comme elles relaient la propagande des Etats en faveur de la colonisation. Le siècle où elles atteignent leur plein développement (1850–1937) connaît aussi des crises multiples, des conflits internationaux aux lourdes conséquences, la mise en œuvre d'une colonisation plus intensive... L'interaction est inévitable. Les expositions universelles reflètent l'état des relations internationales en même temps qu'elles participent à leur constitution. C'est ce jeu en miroir des expositions dans les relations internationales que nous souhaitons questionner. Quel retentissement les conflits ont-ils sur les expositions internationales? Comment celles-ci affrontent-elles ces crises? En quoi ces crises influent-elles sur leurs caractéristiques? Comment leur „internationalisme“ résiste-t-il – ou pas – aux déchirures du siècle?

Convenors: **Christiane Demeulenaere-Douyere** (Paris), **Liliane Hilaire-Pérez** (Paris)

Papers:

Isabelle Weiland (Paris):

La participation de la Régence de Tunis à l'Exposition universelle de 1855, à Paris, sur fond de guerre de Crimée

Fanny Robles (Cambridge / Toulouse):

Quand la France expose son fétiche africain: Le Dahomey à Paris en 1900

Anna Pellegrino (Padua):

Démocratie et Empires: Une bataille d'images: La célébration de la grande Révolution à l'Exposition de 1889 dans la presse illustrée italienne

Christiane Demeulenaere-Douyère (Paris):

Une exposition internationale prise dans la Grande Guerre: L'Exposition internationale urbaine de Lyon, 1914

Nicole Gabriel (Paris): L'Exposition de 1937 à Paris:

Un exemple „polémique“

Marija Podzorova (Paris):

L'opposition des imaginaires à l'exposition internationale de 1937: L'URSS versus l'Allemagne

Paul Greenhalg (Norwich):

Impresarios and entrepreneurs: The Jewish presence on exhibition sites at the fin de siècle

▷ **Labour history, the colonial condition and gender**

Venue: Salle Paléographie, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Over the last years, the writing of global history has been stimulated immensely by innovations in fields like imperial history, gender history, consumption history or labour history. At the same time, these fields of research themselves became influenced by transnational and global approaches and increasingly lost their by then dominating local and national outlook. This panel brings together these various strands of historical research and shows how a global perspective can be fruitfully employed to historical studies dealing with gender, labour and culture.

The panel consists of two main parts which show the breadth and the possibilities of research that combines these different dimensions. In the first part, two case studies examine the history of women and material culture in colonial India, highlighting transnational connections and cultural transfers. The second part of the panel focuses more strongly on global labour history with case studies ranging from the life of three female and internationally connected labour activists of the early 20th century over the history of female workers in Italy's weapons industry during World War I to the fate and reintegration of forced laborers from the Netherlands and Belarus after World War II.

Chair: **Marcel van der Linden** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Maria Tamboukou (London):

Gendering the history of the labour movement: The importance of internationalization

Ilaria Suffia (Milano):

A ‚tank‘ of work force: Women during the First World War

Tara Mayer (Vancouver):

The making of the Memsahib: The construction of female virtue between Britain and India

Angma Jhala (Waltham):

Cosmopolitan collecting: Transnational and transregional exchange, patronage and consumption in the imperial Zenana, India, India

Orna Alyagon Darr (Haifa):

„She cannot corroborate herself“: The British doctrine of corroboration in sex offense cases as applied in Mandate Palestine

Tatsiana Vaitulevich (Göttingen):

Forced deployment to the German Reich or a „voluntary“ departure?: Implications for post-war reintegration of former forced laborers from the Netherlands and Belarus

▷ **Construction of the ‚cultural heritage‘ on the Russian and Soviet peripheries: Between archaeology and the ‚protection of monuments‘**

Venue: Salle Perrin, 29 Rue d’Ulm – 1st floor

Contributing to the scholarly debates on the (in)applicability of post-modernist theories to the Russian and Soviet experiences, this panel proposes to consider the methods and approaches of various actors in the center and the ‚peripheries‘ of the Soviet / Russian state to the construction of the so-called cultural heritage in the non-Russian regions of the former Soviet Union. The panel will analyse, in particular, the mechanisms of the selection and representation of ‚cultural and archaeological monuments‘ which were and are supposed to represent publicly the regions‘ history. The panel members will focus on the following historical periods – the last years of the tsarist regime, the first post-revolutionary decade and the post-Soviet era. These are the key periods in the development of the issues to which this panel is dedicated. The chosen case studies of Ukraine, the South Urals, the Caucasus, Central Asia and India will help us address broader issues in the politics of culture in Russia and the USSR. We intend to show how historically the approaches have been changing from the colonial to the specifically Soviet and then post-Soviet. The contextualised analysis of individual examples will assist us in the understanding of the state’s and the individual actors‘ ideological, geopolitical and cultural goals and of the kind of identities they have been aiming to construct (e. g. imperial, national, sub-national, etc.). The internal logic of the processes, which particularly in the Soviet period, were initiated from above, will become more apparent when it is compared with the bottom-up initiatives and understandings of the importance of monuments and with the European practices of the construction of ‚cultural heritage‘. The papers will be informed by these comparisons.

Convenor: **Svetlana Gorshenina** (Manchester)

Chairs: **Claude Rapin** (Paris), Pierre Briant (Paris)

Papers:

David Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (St Catharines):
Soldier or scholar? General Snesarev and the exploration of India's frontier

Svetlana Gorshenina (Manchester), **Vera Tolz** (Manchester):
The cultural construction in Central Asia: The polyphony of the first post-revolutionary projects

Igor Demchenko (Boston):
Aryan or Turkic? Dividing architectural heritage of Central Asia in the 1920s

Victor A. Shnirelman (Moscow):
Archaeology and the dynamics of the post-Soviet heritage production

Boris Chukhovich (Montréal):
Processus d'exclusion: Mutations du patrimoine d'après les „portraits allégoriques“ dans l'art de l'Asie centrale dans les années 1970–1990

▷ **Transcending methodological nationalism in history writing:
Case studies of the intersections of empires, colonies, peripheries, social classes, economic and political networks, and historical narratives in the modernization process**

Venue: Salle Deville, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

The conference CFP has this statement: „The history of empires belongs to core topics, as do large-scale crises and the consequences of political, technological, and ideological revolutions. Generally, our intention is to transcend the confines of national history writing.“ Indeed, methodological nationalism (in various forms) has been dominant in historiography in many countries, especially in post-colonial settings. This has resulted in the explanation of the „colonial“ reality of certain countries, especially in Central Europe but also in other regions, being either neglected or ideologized. That is, „connections to the world“ have not been analysed carefully enough and they have not affected much in the master narrative of historiography (including the works written outside these countries) and even less in national identity. Methodological nationalism does not only appear in national history writing but also in taking the world of nations / nation-states as a self-evident product of historical telos.

Therefore, it is relevant to raise questions such as:

- How has national history writing related to colonial reality (in various cases)?
- How have peripheral positions been conceptualized?
- What has global history to offer in explaining so-called national histories?
- How can we deconstruction and reconstruct national histories to open up the wider connectedness to empires, peripheries, economic and political networks, and regions?
- What is the value of comparative studies of historiography to understanding similar cases?

Convenor: **Christopher Lloyd** (Tampere)

Chairs: **Christopher Lloyd** (Tampere), **Pertti Haapala** (Tampere)

Papers:

Pertti Haapala (Tampere):

Deglobalizing the past: Global trends and national views 1850–1950

Pauli Kettunen (Helsinki):

Peripheral Avant-gardism and the temporalisation of ‚Society‘ in Finland

Christopher Lloyd (Tampere):

Towards the formation of a hesitant post-colonial national identity: International and domestic influences in the construction of a narrative of comparative ‚state experimentation‘ in Australasia, 1890–1910

Majaana Niemi (Tampere):

Between national aspirations and international expectations: Finland and Ireland in the 1920s

Darin Stephanov (Memphis):

Late imperial spectacle for the masses, mental centralization and the beginnings of modernity and ethnonationalism at the popular level: A new model and some global implications

▷ **World history writing and teaching**

Venue: **Salle Weil, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs D ground floor**

This panel examines the past as well as the future of global history. With academic interest in global history growing, the last years also witnessed several efforts to reexamine the history of the writing of global history. Often, the boom of global history is described as an invention of Anglo-American historiography and a radical departure from older, mostly European traditions of universal history. Recent research, however, has shown that the writing of world and global history has a much longer and more complicated history. Efforts to deal with increasing global connectedness and to reorient historiography towards the study of global phenomena can be found in various times and places. However, the existence of power hierarchies on the academic as well as the political and cultural level strongly influenced and still influence the way in which certain historiographical approaches could hold sway against other, competing perspectives.

The panel follows these debates by drawing a long line from early modern historiography to the 21st century. The first part examines Portuguese and African historiography in the 16th century as well as French historiography in the 18th century, questioning our prevailing views about the differences between universal, world and global history. The second part of the panel looks at the present challenges to global history. It analyzes the influence of international hierarchies of knowledge on the writing of global history and discusses the possibilities of introducing global historical perspectives into primary and secondary schools and the media.

Chair: **Dominic Sachsenmaier** (Bremen)

Papers:

Dominic Sachsenmaier (Bremen):

The future of global history: The problem of international hierarchies of knowledge

Adrien Delmas (Cape Town):

Portuguese encounters with African written cultures in the 16th century: The Kilwa Chronicle

Hervé Inglebert (Paris):

Archéologie, généalogie et histoire de „l'histoire universelle“

Laurent Testot (Auxerre):

Popularizing Global History in France. The „Histoire Globale“ blog's experience

Jochen Kemner (Bielefeld):

Global history meets global learning: New approaches to teach history at the secondary school level

▶ **Les routes de la soie sur la longue durée: produits, stratégies, conflits (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle d'Histoire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

Part 2 see page 105.

Depuis toujours, des produits de haut prix, précieux (soie, épices, fourrures, pierres précieuses, etc.) ou vitaux (énergie fossile, métaux et „terres“ rares) circulent d'est en ouest entre l'Extrême Orient et l'Europe ainsi qu'en sens inverse. Ce fut d'abord, sur la longue durée, au rythme lent des caravanes ou des navires; mais depuis le XXe siècle, la vitesse du transport s'est accélérée: surnommés volontiers „nouvelles routes de la soie“, oléoducs et gazoducs sont en fait les „autoroutes de l'énergie“ d'aujourd'hui. Les moyens de paiement pour les marchandises précieuses, pièces d'or et surtout d'argent, circulaient autrefois au même rythme que celui des voyageurs qui les transportaient; aujourd'hui, les moyens de paiement circulent, grâce à l'électronique, à une vitesse que l'on pourrait comparer à celle de la lumière. En dépit de l'évolution des goûts, de la consommation et des progrès techniques, on trouve dans l'histoire de ces échanges une constante: le contrôle des sources d'approvisionnement, des processus de production et des routes d'acheminement de ces produits vers les régions consommatrices représente, pour les puissances politiques et les pouvoirs économiques, un enjeu essentiel, stratégique. Des guerres ont eu, à plusieurs reprises, un produit de haute valeur pour mobile: pensons aux célèbres „guerres de l'opium“ qui opposèrent les puissances occidentales à la Chine. Mais d'autres formes de conflits, prenant souvent la forme de guerres économiques, surgissent encore plus fréquemment. Notre panel s'intéressera aux stratégies poursuivies et aux conflits survenus le long des „routes de la soie“ à divers moments de l'Histoire: Marie-Odile AUGÉ étudiera comment, du 2nd siècle avant J.C. au 3e siècle de notre ère, des conflits n'ont cessé de mettre aux prises puissances exportatrices et importatrices de

produits précieux, ainsi que les intermédiaires qui verrouillaient ce commerce pour en tirer le maximum de profit. Travaillant sur les réseaux arméniens à l'époque moderne, Tamara Ganjalyan montrera comment ceux-ci obtiennent, aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles, un accès au commerce des soies persanes, en dépit de la volonté des tsars de Russie d'en réserver le monopole aux marchands russes. Dans une autre perspective, Chuan Hui MAU verra comment, du XVIIe au XIXe siècle, la question de l'approvisionnement en soie engendre de multiples conflits d'intérêts entre marchands et sériculteurs occidentaux, notamment dans le cadre français. A travers l'exemple de la soierie tourangelle aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles, Emilie BALLON s'intéressera à la manière dont les entreprises françaises, après avoir mené une véritable „guerre des indiennes“ en tentant d'interdire leur importation, vont s'inspirer de leurs techniques pour les imiter et les concurrencer. Antoine MAIRE enfin montrera comment, de nos jours, les richesses du sous-sol mongol, convoitées notamment par les grands voisins russe et chinois, constituent une source importante de conflictualité, qui prend la forme d'une guerre économique. Le commentateur s'efforcera de replacer ces exemples significatifs dans le contexte plus large de l'histoire des échanges est-ouest, avec ses permanences et ses évolutions.

Convenor: **Anna Caiozzo** (Paris)

Commentators: **Marie-Louise Pelus-Kaplan** (Paris), **Iwan Iwanow** (Gießen)

Papers:

Marie-Odile Augé (Paris):

Produits de luxe dans l'Antiquité: Échanges et conflits le long de la route de la soie (de sa naissance au II^{ème} siècle av. J.-C. jusqu'au III^{ème} siècle de notre ère)

Chuan Hui Mau (Hsinchu):

L'impact du marché international: Conflits dans l'artisanat et l'industrie de la soie en France et en Chine à l'époque moderne

Emilie Ballon (Paris):

La guerre des indiennes: Les étoffes de soie et de coton à l'imitation des soies et cotonnades d'Orient et d'Inde? L'exemple de Tours (fin XVIII^{ème} siècle-première moitié du XIX^{ème} siècle)

Antoine Maire (Paris):

Les richesses mongoles, objet d'une guerre économique?

Tamara Ganjalyan (Leipzig):

Umkämpftes Monopol: Die Russlandroute im Netzwerk des armenischen Seidenhandels (French translation will be offered)

Véronique Grandpierre (Paris):

Conflits en Mésopotamie: Territoires et acteurs, hier et aujourd'hui

Anna Caiozzo (Paris):

Les mythes de la frontière iranienne dans les manuscrits de l'Orient médiéval

Camille Rhoné (Paris):

Émirs et sultans face à la steppe turque (IXe–XIe s.): Le jihâd contre les barbares, un instrument au service des ambitions sultaniennes

Maher Akhttiar (Paris):

La triade espace / temps / homme dans la route de la soie, Palmyre comme exemple

Léa Macadré (Paris):

Patrimoine mongol au travers des musées et des collections, transmission et identité

Laura Nikolov (Paris):

La représentation de l'espace mongol: Portion de steppe eurasiatique où convergent et s'affrontent les intérêts et cultures des mondes sédentaires

▷ **Unexpected international trade connections, 18th to early 19th cent. (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Paul Langevin, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

Part 2 see page 105.

People and goods from different cultures meet in international trade. This is true even during periods of conflicts or between unexpected trade partners. The best known 18th and early 19th century trade flows are those organized by the United Kingdom for its own benefit. This session will study two groups of trade flows which existence might be prima facie surprising: wartime trade and trade between locations usually classified in distinct semi-peripheries. Far from being subordinated to the needs of the core of the Atlantic Economy, Germany, North and Central and Eastern Europe were part of independent trade systems, sometimes reaching unexpectedly far outside Europe. The papers included in this session will study the case of trade of Silesian cloth in Atlantic markets, Habsburg trade with the Atlantic and the Western Mediterranean, Polish trade and trade between Nordic nations and Portugal. Conflict was an important determinant of trade patterns in this period. It was destructive, changed the modalities of existing trade networks and encouraged the apparition of new trade patterns. This will be explored with the example, respectively, of Polish trade while Poland was being destroyed as an independent entity, the role of small ports in trade between Britain and Germany during the Napoleonic wars and the development of small-nation trade networks at the occasion of the several wars that took place during this period.

Convenor: **Guillaume Daudin** (Paris)

Chair: **Loïc Charles** (Reims)

Commentators: **Guillaume Daudin** (Paris), **Loïc Charles** (Reims)

Papers:

Klemens Kaps (Sevilla):

Two (semi)-peripheries in Global Trade: Merchant networks between the Habsburg Monarchy and Spain

Anka Steffen (Frankfurt / O.), **Klaus Weber** (Frankfurt / O.):

A puzzle on a globalized periphery: Silesia's rural textile industry, and 18th century world markets

Szymon Kazusek (Kielce):

External trade of Poland in the period of partitions (1772–1795)

Cristina Moreira (Minho):

Scandinavian trade flows with the smaller and medium-sized states in the 18th and 19th centuries

Magrit Schulte Berrbühl (Düsseldorf):

The global reach of small ports: Secret trading networks during the Napoleonic Wars

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▷ **The global Cold War (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle W, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

Part 1 and further details see page 34.

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2014

1:30–3:30 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS C

▶ **Medical popularization in South Asia: Local and global dimensions (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle du DEC, 29 rue d'Ulm – ground floor

Part 1 and further details see page 68.

▶ **Borders and transnational peripheral formation (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 2 see page 121.

The 19th century was notable for the intersection of two phenomena that still shape the world today. The primacy of concepts of ‚nation-state‘ and ‚nationalism‘ became ‚essential‘, as national and imperial space – and the borders that separated and defined them – became more formalised. In certain circumstances, a residual effect of this convergence was that substantial ‚peripheral‘ groups rose under the control of more than one ‚core‘ sovereignty. These groups formed, reformed or repositioned themselves on different sides of internationally recognised borders, under different political, cultural and economic constraints and conditions. These borders would prove time and again to be hugely significant contributors to the development of vastly diverging ‚national‘ trajectories. This dynamic has crossed both imperial and national space, involving a disparate range of peoples including Poles and Ukrainians under Habsburg and Russian imperial rule, through to the extant Basque, Assyrian and Kurdish situations, and numerous colonial and post-colonial societies globally. This panel will examine the effects of those borders in the development of national identity, community, and ‚national‘ organisations and their strategies. Their effect on ‚core‘ policy, the follow-on global consequences, and their legacy will also be examined, as will whether such analyses are of value when examining borders as a contemporary global phenomenon.

Convenor: **Ashley Hurst** (Vienna)**Papers:****Ashley Hurst** (Vienna):

The role of imperial borders in shaping peripheral ‚nations‘: The case of the Poles and Ukrainians in contrasting late-nineteenth century imperial space

Philippe-André Rodriguez (Oxford):

The ‚anba fil‘ people and the impact of the Dominico-Haitian border on the historical construction of national identities on the island of Hispaniola

Ivan Sablin (Heidelberg / St. Petersburg):

Siberian intellectuals and Mongol nationalism in post-imperial Asia, 1911–1924

Nate Reul (College Park):

Religion as resistance: Catholicism, German nationalism, and national socialism in Slovenia, 1938–1945

Willie Eselebor (Ibadan):

Cross border governance and transnational identity formation

Hang Lin (Hamburg):

National frontiers or „All-under-heaven“? Chinese empire and the ideal of „Great Unity“ under non-Chinese Nomadic rule

Tachfine Baïda (Ifrane):

The transnational dynamics of Amazigh (Berber) groups in North Africa

▷ **Cultural mediation, intellectual history and the question of European peripheries**

Venue: Salle Daniel Reig, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

In recent colonial studies, the ideas of Europe as a universal model and the centre of development have been constantly criticized and, instead, the focus has been on the complex ways in which Europe was made from its colonies. However, as noted by Frederick Cooper among others, the simple juxtaposition of „the European core“ and „the colonial peripheries“ threatens to flatten European history into a single, monolithic post-Enlightenment era, leaving out the conflicts, tensions and asymmetrical relations within that continent’s history. This panel will emphasize cultural mediation in the 19th and 20th -century Europe, focusing especially on the role of actors from marginal intellectual fields. Mediation arguably plays a pronounced role in the intellectual histories of European small / peripheral countries. This is particularly true for regions whose position in the geopolitics of intellectual life could be, in the absence of a better word, described as „semi-peripheral“. Using the cases of Scandinavia, East Central and South Eastern Europe as examples, the aim of the panel is to encourage comparative reflection on shifts in the logic of cultural mediation depending on the position of national / peripheral cultural fields in the international intellectual space as well as the very logic of producing centres and peripheries.

Convenor: **Marja Jalava** (Helsinki)

Papers:

Stefan Nygård (Florence / Helsinki), **Johan Strang** (Florence / Helsinki):

Facing asymmetry: Nordic perspectives on transnationalism in intellectual history

Emilia Palonen (Helsinki):

Between centres and peripheries: Transnational Hungarian intellectuals

Diana Mishkova (Sofia):

Rescaling the periphery: Regionalist Balkan visions about Europe

▷ **Sovietology as a global public sphere: Cold War constructions of knowledge (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Weil, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D ground floor

Part 2 see page 121.

The popular image of the Soviet Union and of the Eastern Bloc countries in the Western world during the Long Cold War (from 1947 until 1989 / 90) was built upon old stereotypes, well-established prejudices and an arsenal of new knowledge brought by intensive intellectual work on the region. Newspapers, popular journals and mass-media but academic publications too, increased their coverage of Eastern (Communist) Europe out of a certain attraction for the Eastern Evil. The strategic necessity of getting information about the enemy took to the establishment of different scholarships about Communism and Slavic studies. In this panel we want to interrogate different intellectual approaches to the East-European Region in the different national academic cultures during the Cold War from the perspective of the construction of a global public sphere of knowledge.

Convenor: **José M. Faraldo** (Madrid)

Chair: **Carolina Rodríguez-López** (Madrid)

Papers:

Zaur Gasimov (Istanbul):

Reluctant re-invention of animosity: Slavic studies in Turkey during the Cold War

José M. Faraldo (Madrid):

Cold War constructions of knowledge

Alexander Mirkovic (Marquette):

Orthodox religious revival in the United States and the Cold War

Nadezda Belyakova (Moscow):

The Western German studies of religious life in the Soviet Union and the reaction of Soviet authorities

Jorge Saborido (Buenos Aires):

A reformist in the altars: Gorbachev and the collapse of the Soviet Union in the Argentinean press

Mercedes Saborido (Buenos Aires):
The Argentinian Communist Party and the Chinese revolution

Magdalena Garrido Caballero (Murcia):
Sovietology and anticommunism in Franco's Spain

Matilde Eiroa (Madrid):
Otto of Habsburg's roles in Franco's Spain

Sophie Coeuré (Paris):
Did French Sovietology exist? A narrow space between Slavic Studies and communist history

▷ **Religious globalization the 20th cent.: Theory and practice of the oikoumene (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Part 2 see page 121.

This panel will explore 20th-century history from the perspective of the ecumenical movement, a loose network of predominately Protestant groupings seeking the global unity of the Christian Church, missionary efforts and believers. Taking its name from the idea of the oikoumene, the term used to refer to both the inhabited globe and a global Christianity, the movement articulated itself in visions of a modern world, new organizational structures and patterns of interaction among various religious actors. Over the course of the 20th century, the movement registered a number of intellectual shifts, from a West / rest to a global North / South division in the geographical imagination, from internationalism to transnationalism, and from Western imperialism to indigenization. But it also was concerned with establishing a range of novel contacts (for instance among colonizers and colonized, communists and fascist, humanitarian philanthropists and state officials) and international institutions, such as the International Missionary Council, and the World Council of Churches or local interfaith organizations. As such, the movement's flourishing came along with the institutionalization of encounters, communication and exchange processes between otherwise disparate people across centers and peripheries. As a working definition, panelists suggest that the ecumenical movement formed an alternative discursive space, in which actors from diverse religious, cultural, political and racial backgrounds met, clashed and grappled with each other, often in highly asymmetrical power relations such as colonialism and in the context of global crises such as the World Wars and the Cold War. Within the fluid spaces of ecumenical communities, like-mindedness was synonymous with embracing diversity. And the attempt to overcome not difference, but boundaries of all kinds (denominational, national, class, and racial etc.) enabled and necessitated the development of a shared language to frame world order and disorder, to define shared enemies and to articulate approaches to solutions. The terminology of global secularization, for instance, which emerged in the shadow of the First World War, did not denote the end of Christianity. It became a shibboleth of a new approach to Christianization, which unsettled ingrained dichotomies of heathenism and Christianity, home and

foreign, civilized and backward while seeking the Anknüpfungspunkte (points of contact) – between persons, between peoples, and between the divine and the human – that would manifest the unity of the universal Church in a divided world. Similarly, debates on racism, colonialism, totalitarianism, poverty and technology within ecumenical communities centered on relating these phenomena to the search for Christian unity, as opposed to affirming the 20th century as an era of secularization. The panelists argue that ecumenism does not belong to church history, but to the contrary demonstrates that Christian groups helped to shape the worldviews, narratives, and political strategies that states, individuals, and civil society used in the twentieth century to negotiate the entwined but countervailing processes that historians have termed „globalization“ and „deglobalization“. Panelists will use ecumenism as a lens to bring into focus and to historicize the emergence of „alternate“ forms and concepts of pluralism, in terms of a global history: Ecumenism paralleled the formation of major political institutions, such as the League of Nations and the United Nations, while the goals, strategies, and methods of ecumenical organizations represented distinct and period-specific attempts to foster social integration among segregated groups on a global scale. Exploring these attempts, panelists also seek to raise the question of whether the oikoumene can be conceptualized as an alternative to the paradigms of assimilation, globality, functional differentiation, and secularization / modernization usually employed to explain the process of overcoming the social tensions associated with the history of globalization.

Convenor: **Elisabeth Engel** (Berlin)

Chairs: **Andrew Preston** (Cambridge), **James Kennedy** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Darin D. Lenz (Fresno):

„Citizens of the World‘: Nationalism, Ecumenical missions, and the idea of world unity before the First World War

Elisabeth Engel (Berlin):

The making of the ‚South Atlantic‘: Indigeneity, race and the ‚American Negro‘ in the modern world mission between the World Wars

Udi Greenberg (Hanover, New Hampshire): The theological origins of anti-imperialism

Justin Reynolds (New York):

Rival oikoumenes and the crisis of the World Council of Churches, 1948–1961

Dyron Daugherty (Malibu):

South India: Ecumenism’s one solid achievement? Reflections on the history of the Ecumenical movement

Annegreth Schilling (Bochum):

Between context and conflict: The „Boom“ of Latin American Protestantism in the Ecumenical movement in the 1960s and 1970s

Nathan Vanderpool (Berlin):

Interfaith as the new Oikoumene: The shift from inclusive toward pluralist Protestantism

▷ **Concepts in transnational and global history (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle W, 45 rue d'Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

Part 1 and further details see page 65.

▷ **Emigrants from the Habsburg Empire in Latin America: Constructions of identity (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

Part 2 see page 121.

Approximately 3,5 million emigrants left the Habsburg monarchy towards the Américas between 1876 and 1910, more than 80.000 headed towards Brazil. The Brazilian state of Paraná was said to become a „New Poland“, according to the dreams of some Polish National-Conservatives. In spite of these high numbers, the Austro-Hungarian emigration quickly „vanished“ from books and statistics, as they categorized the subjects of the empire as „Germans“, „Italians“ or „Polish“. Therefore the reconstruction of emigration flows of the second-largest state in Europe remains a challenge to migration historians, anthropologists and scholars of similar disciplines. This panel does not seek to reconstruct numbers or correct statistics. It concentrates first on the identity question. Did the emigrants define themselves as Polish or Italian? Or did they construct their identities in the country of reception? Many emigrants did not settle in „empty spaces“, which were promised by emigration agents or migration handbooks to them. Many settled at the „frontier“ and had cultural encounters or conflictive clashes with the local indigenous population. Some emigrants worked in coffee plantations, along (freed) slaves (in Brazil), other European peasants and Asian emigrants. How did these forms of co-existence shape their lives and identities? Did supra-ethnic identity, a sensation of belonging to the Habsburg Empire, exist? And how was it fostered by the diplomatic corps? How did Latin American authorities as well as the civil society accept these European groups, especially in times of crises, such as during World War I, when some countries, among them Brazil, declared war against Germany? Did nativism play an important role? What was cultural contribution of these emigrants in a very formative period of Latin American nation building processes. This variety of questions will be discussed in order to give a more complex picture of an important European emigration flow that has been neglected by migration historians for a long time.

Convenor: **Ursula Prutsch** (Munich)

Papers:

Ursula Prutsch (Munich):

Galician immigrants in the Argentine province of Misiones: Multiple identities in the past and the present

Maria Luiza Andreazza (Curitiba):

Les prêtres et leurs combats avec les immigrantes: Une étude de cas

Roseli Boschilia (Curitiba):

Les tensions et les conflits au sein d'une colonie d'immigrants polonais

Elisabeth Janik (Vienna):

White slavery traffic and the life-worlds of transatlantic migration: From Galicia to South America around 1900

Milagros Martínez-Flener (independent scholar):

Playing of identities: The subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Cerro de Pasco

Ágnes Judith Szilágyi (Budapest):

Hungarian filmmakers in Brazil

▷ **Greece and its foreign relationships in the 19th cent. (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Aimé Césaire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Part 2 see page 120.

Since 2009, the Global Financial Crisis has brought Greece, a country usually quite „peripheral“ in the perception of global media, to the notice of a worldwide public again. Greece has become a symbol for the global sovereign debt crisis and its possible default a threat to the European financial system and thereby to the world's economic system in general. Current discussions on Greek issues are often marked by prejudices and stereotypes which are clearly reminiscent of the discourse about Greece in the 19th century, when the country with its rich ancient heritage had to struggle with serious financial problems several times. Comparative studies can show to what extent positive as well as negative images of Greece have prevailed in different countries and continents over a long period of time. How did these stereotypes emerge and develop in diverse contexts? How did they influence politics and culture in Greece and abroad? These questions make Greece a very interesting case-study for research on the variety of foreign relations of a small country and their evolution in an era of ever-growing nationalism. In how far was Greece integrated in international exchange processes and how did these connections influence its economic, cultural and political development? In the 19th century, the newly founded Greek state was clearly perceived as a part of the „periphery“ of Europe. Nevertheless, this country, which had common borders with the Ottoman Empire and lies at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Middle East, has been of high strategic importance both in military and economic terms for the European Powers since its very foundation. Intellectual enthusiasm for ancient Greek culture and Philhellenism in the Old and the New World made the country attractive in cultural terms as well. Furthermore, Greeks themselves intensively tried to develop economic and cultural ties with the „advanced“ nations of their times. The panel addresses the character and the quality of the foreign relations and interconnections of Greece in the 19th century. On the one hand, there

will be a focus on economic issues in terms of cultural history: Which influences of enlightened ideas and policies can be found in the numismatic system of the country? Why did foreign bankers invest in Greece? How did Greek merchants cooperate with their colleagues in Great Britain and in the Mediterranean? *Histoire croisée* can be useful for the analysis of foreign influences on Greek society: Did foreign intellectuals and cartographers influence future conflicts about the borders of Greece with its neighbors in the Balkans? How were travelers perceived in Greece and which cultural transfers did they initiate in both directions? Which influences did Protestant missionaries have on the formation of ethnic and religious identities of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, Greece and North America? And to put it the other way round: Which role did Greek emigrants in remote parts of the world like Asia play for Greek nation-building? How did they manage conflicts between their own cultural heritage and a completely „exotic“ environment in India, for instance? These questions are going to be analyzed on the basis of documents in Greek, European, Ottoman, North American and Indian archives and libraries in order to highlight networks and entanglements between Greece and the other continents from a global perspective. Each presentation will be about 15–20 minutes.

Convenors: **Korinna Schönhärl** (Duisburg-Essen), **Oliver Schulz** (Boulogne-Billancourt)
Chair: **Marie-Elisabeth Mitsou** (Paris)
Commentator: **Youssef Cassis** (Florence)

Papers:

Catherine Brégianni (Athens / Paris):

Greece in the Latin Monetary Union (1867–1928): Money as an echo of economic interconnection and cultural transfer

Korinna Schönhärl (Essen):

Foreign bankers and their investment in Greece in the 19th century

Oliver Schulz (Boulogne-Billancourt):

Laying the ground for the name dispute? Philhellenes, travelers and cartographers and the use of the name „Macedonia“ in the 19th century

Margarita Dritsas (Patras):

Foreign visitors' perceptions of Greece in the 19th century and the rise of modern tourism

Merih Erol (Istanbul):

Greek Protestants as mediators between cultures: The story of a family between the Ottoman empire, Greece, and the United States (1880s–1930s)

▷ **Free agency and the genesis of global empires: A comparative approach to empire building in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire**

Venue: Salle Haüy, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

How did 'free agents' (entrepreneurs operating outside of the myriad of interests of the centralized, state-sponsored monopolies) in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire react to the creation of colonial monopolies (royal monopolies and chartered companies) by the central states in the Early Modern period? This panel will provide clues to answer this question by looking at the role individuals played in the construction of what we will call 'informal empires', understood as a multitude of self-organized networks operating world-wide, whose main goal was safeguarding their personal social and economic advantages, regardless of (and in spite of) state intervention. Self-organized networks challenged royal monopolies held by the Ottoman Sultans, the Iberian and French Kings and the Dutch, the English, Swedish or Danish chartered companies. Free agents, their families and networks operated in the Atlantic or Asia, across geographical borders between empires, went beyond the restrictions imposed by religious differences, ethnic diversity or the interests of the different central states had in Europe or in their territories in Africa, the Americas and/or Asia, and let to the questioning of loyalties and the redefinition of identities. This informal empire, brought to fruition by the individual choices of free agents and their networks as a reaction to the state-imposed monopolies, was, we hypothesize, a borderless, self-organized, often cross-cultural, multi-ethnic, pluri-national and stateless world that can only be characterized as global. The informal empires resulting from the self-organized networks of free agents operated alongside the institutional empires promoted by the central states and put into place by the monopoly holders. This panel challenges traditional historiography that privileges the role that institutionalized monopolies played in building empires, while all but ignoring the contribution of free agency to the construction, maintenance and growth of those same empires. The approach we will bring to the ENIUGH 2014 is innovative in that it employs a theoretical grid for the analysis of the instances in which Early Modern monopolies were challenged, mediated, co-opted or simply hijacked by free agents. The model delineates actions and re-actions such as illegal activities, cooperative strategies or even extensive collaboration between free agents and central states. Based on the unique comparison between Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire, as well in analyses linking the Atlantic and the Asian expansions of European Empires, this panel will hopefully open new questionnaires and avenues of research on the comparative history of empires between 1500 and 1750.

Convenor: **Hasan Çolak** (Leiden)

Papers:

Hasan Çolak (Leiden):

North vs South: Royal and chartered monopolies in the construction of global empires: A comparative approach to the problems of free agency and state imperial exclusivism

Erik Odegard (Leiden):

Global networks of influence: Personal networks and Dutch chartered company policy-making

Joris van de Tol (Leiden):

Free agency in the peripheral history of empires: (In)formal state brokerage in the seventeenth century

Kate Ekama (Leiden):

First things first: On chartering the Dutch companies, opposition and the development of law

▷ **De- and reterritorialization: Challenges from the global South**

Venue: Salle Deville, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

In a territorialised conception of the world the congruency of cultural, social and economic spaces with politically institutionalised space is assumed. In its most influential version, historically a product of nation-building processes in Europe since the late 18th century with this model being „exported“ to many other world regions particularly in the aftermath of the First World War, this kind of territory is seen as key for the concept of the modern nation-state. This has led to what has been recently criticized as the „territorial trap“ and is reflected in – and promoted by – the methodological nationalism in many of the humanities and social sciences since the late 19th century, a reduction which approaches from global and transnational history aim to overcome.

Rather, from a global history perspective the dynamic of de- and re-territorialization has been described both as one of the key drivers as well as a result of globalization. Neither the victory of the nation-state as the model how to organize political space can be declared, nor does globalization produce a world without borders. In fact, it is the constant reconfiguration of territories and the ensuing territorial dynamics which need empirically and conceptually to be tackled.

Rethinking territoriality and sovereignty, focusing on South-South interactions and analyzing the emergence of political regions, the papers in this panel turn towards some of the challenges to the Eurocentric (and often ahistoric) concept of territoriality and its fixation on the nation state, by focussing on processes in Africa and Latin America in second half of the 20th century. These challenges comprise not only processes of de-territorialization in form of new geopolitical agendas and of emerging networks, shaped by technology (Gennari). They refer also to innovative visions for new kinds of political spaces, introducing the discussion about new regionalisms in the South Atlantic (Mattheis and Ribeiro). Furthermore, it is elaborated on conflicting concepts of state and state sovereignty, leading to new projects of regional integration (Wondemagegnehu).

Chair: **Ulf Engel** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Adilson Gennari (São Paulo):

Globalisations, inequality and paradigm change in Latin America and Europe

Dawit Yohannes Wondemagegnehu (Addis Abeba):

Multiple discourses on state sovereignty and African integration: Past and present

Frank Mattheis (Leipzig):

Interregionalism as a new scale in the construction of the South Atlantic

Ana Ribeiro (Leipzig):

The production of an Afro-Brazilian Lusophone space

▷ **La science à l'échelle du monde: Une approche géohistorienne à l'étude de l'institutionnalisation de savoirs et activités scientifiques (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle des Résistants, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 2 see page 120.

Aujourd'hui, on observe une forte expansion de l'activité scientifique à l'échelle mondiale (mesurée par l'évolution du nombre de publications et de co-publications), ce qui traduirait une mondialisation à l'échelle de notre planète comme conséquence des politiques libérales des quinze dernières années. On serait face à une „science mondiale“, c'est-à-dire une recherche mondialisée assez déconnectée des réalités nationales, un grand marché de compétences inscrit dans un réseau mondial. La question de la mondialisation des activités scientifiques ainsi posée est-elle pertinente? En fait, le terme de „mondialisation de la science“ renvoie à l'idée d'une progressive et envahissante diffusion et expansion des activités scientifiques sur l'ensemble du globe terrestre. Si l'expression recouvre la localisation spatiale des activités scientifiques, leur processus historique de construction en est totalement absent. Les travaux d'études quantitatives de la science, convoquées à grand renfort de raffinements méthodologiques, ne prennent en compte que la seule localisation des auteurs en les considérant comme des monades, des individus, des auteurs hors de tout contexte institutionnel, déconnectés de leur laboratoire; de la sorte, la dimension historique est absente. Cette proposition de panel – issue d'une recherche collective de plus grande envergure – entend questionner cette façon de concevoir la „mondialisation de la science“ en utilisant un indicateur pertinent, la localisation spatiale, pour repérer l'activité scientifique à la fois dans l'espace et au cours du temps. La localisation spatiale et les développements historiques servent à caractériser les processus de construction, de transformation et de recomposition des systèmes de recherche. L'histoire constitue ici un vrai apport aux analyses sociales de la science, et il en va de même pour l'étude de leur dimension territoriale. L'analyse sociologique, développée dans une perspective spatiale et dans une perspective historique, se situe par conséquent dans un espace à trois dimensions, qui inclut la temporalité. Si l'on veut comprendre l'organisation des activités scientifiques, voir leur nature, il faut les situer dans le temps et dans l'espace. On ne peut pas occulter les processus de transformations historiques qui ont façonné le découpage et l'orientation des activités scientifiques, leur organisation et leur répartition spatiale, de même que la nature des discours scientifiques considérés comme légitimes. L'intégration de ces deux dimensions, géographique et historique, permet une analyse plus profonde des règles de normativité scientifique.

Au final, ce panel propose d'interroger la constitution de plusieurs cartes „nationales“ et „transnationales“ autour de l'objet „science“, en développant des analyses susceptibles de montrer la complexité des dynamiques historiques d'élaboration et de transformation des espaces d'activité scientifique. La structuration de ces espaces dépend des fonctions des institutions de

recherche et du statut des chercheurs dans une société donnée, mais aussi de la hiérarchie accordée aux méthodes de recherche et aux disciplines elles-mêmes, qui peuvent en effet varier d'un pays à l'autre. Rendre compte de cette manière de la construction de la science renvoie donc aux tensions entre les dynamiques endogènes d'institutionnalisation et de territorialisation des recherches et le développement d'une science-monde, ce qui pose un problème d'articulation entre le local et le global, le national et l'international.

Convenors: **Ferruccio Ricciardi** (Paris), **Mina Kleiche-Dray** (Marseille)
Commentators: **Christian Grataloup** (Paris), **Leoncio López-Ocón** (Madrid)

Papers:

Kenneth Bertrams (Bruxelles), **Ferruccio Ricciardi** (Paris):
Géographies de la raison gestionnaire: La codification des sciences managériales en Europe (1860–2000)

Antonio José Junqueira Botelho (Rio de Janeiro), **Heloisa Maria Bertol Domingues** (Rio de Janeiro):
L'institutionnalisation des sciences au Brésil et le rapport national / international: De la biodiversité à la recherche spatiale

Irina Gouzévitch (Paris), **Ana Cardoso de Matos** (Evora), **Darina Martykanova** (Madrid):
La Russie, l'Espagne, le Portugal et la Turquie: Deux siècles de politiques technoscientifiques à l'épreuve des approches comparatistes

Mina Kleiche-Dray (Marseille), **Kamal Mellakh** (Cassablanca):
La gouvernance de la science au Maroc: Entre construction nationale et injonctions internationales

René Sigrist (Oxford):
La construction sociale d'une discipline moderne: L'exemple de la chimie (1700–1870)

▷ **Zero Hours: Conceptual insecurities and new beginnings after the Second World War from global perspectives**

Venue: Petite salle ECLA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Zero Hours are not real. They are a metaphor for expressing a wish to lock certain experiences and practices securely in the past while embracing a new beginning. They serve here as a signature for approaching global history through the varying ways in which global actors break up time. What should be locked in the past in India during the 1940s and 1950s? What should become the past for the new future of China after 1949? Which concepts serve as the semantic carriers of narratives of new beginnings, of historical change and the perceived need to break up time? We here treat time not as a phenomenon that disciplines and restructures daily life and labor. We treat time as interpreted time, as temporalisation of social imagination.

New beginnings discursively accompany all breaks in time. „Never again“ is never without „this way ahead“, a discursive security package to make „never again“ a certainty. These futures are connected to the past through the experience of the present. For Reinhart Koselleck, the spaces of experience and the horizons of expectations are interdependent units of modern legitimatory narratives. Can this particular way of temporalising experience in ever-new historical narratives serve as an entry point to global history?

Convenor / Chair: **Hagen Schulz-Forberg** (Aarhus)

Commentator: **Lucian Hölscher** (independent scholar)

Papers:

Andreas Steen (Aarhus):

The new sound: Conceptualizing music for Mao's China

Kenneth Weisbrode (Ankara):

Rethinking new diplomacy after 1945

Niels Brimnes (Aarhus):

Global health as a new beginning for global governance after the Second World War

▷ **Europeans in East Asia: A social history of globalization**

Venue: Salle Perrin, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

Against the background of recent debates on transnational history, this panel focuses on the European communities in East Asia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. With the conclusion of diplomatic and economic treaties between China, Japan and Korea on the one hand and European states on the other, Europeans started to settle down in East Asia. These individuals were one dimension of informal and multilateral imperialism. They belonged to different socio-professional categories. Diplomats represented the government of their respective home nations. Foreign experts worked in the service of East Asian states and provided specialised knowledge. Businessmen sought out new opportunities for investment and trade. Missionaries tried to spread the Christian faith. These migrants formed a transnational community. Individuals were not only migrants between Europe and East Asia, but were also highly mobile within the East Asian treaty port world. Additionally, representatives of different European nations frequently interacted with one another in East Asia. These individuals, as a recent collected volume argued, were living „transnational lives“.

This panel explores several key aspects of the European experience in the East Asian treaty port world. As Kristin Meissner's contribution shows, cultural diplomacy was a crucial dimension. Appointing a foreign employee in Meiji Japan was a complex process that was influenced by imperial competition. But these experts were also successful in representing themselves as global subjects. A central theme of research that has become increasingly important is the how these individuals spent their everyday in East Asia. They not only acted as diplomats, businessmen or experts, but

also as parents, husbands and wives, who had to interact with the local population as strangers in a foreign land. Bert Becker shows how the life of Germans in Hong Kong was deeply interwoven with other European groups as well as Chinese society. Chad Denton's microhistorical analysis of a Franco-Japanese family shows how patterns of marital and employment opportunities with the local populations changed over time and space, from 1870 to 1959 in Japan and the French South Pacific. Klaus Dittrich analyses how Europeans in East Asia used different strategies regarding the education of their children.

Convenor: **Klaus Dittrich** (Seoul)

Papers:

Chad Denton (Seoul):

Fouque family fortunes: The itinerary of a Franco-Japanese family, 1870–1959

Klaus Dittrich (Seoul):

Educating European and American children in East Asia, with a special focus on Korea, 1880s–1940s

Kristin Meissner (Berlin):

Channelling influence through expertise: British and German oyatoi in Meiji Japan

▷ **Pan-regional internationalisms: A counter-concept to universal internationalism? (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Part 2 see page 119.

Internationalism, based on a universal ambition, was not the only model to manage the world-wide connections that increased since the middle of the 19th cent. Without doubt, the League of Nations, like many of the early international organizations (IOs), was driven by global agendas and worldviews – as parochial as they may have been in practice. In addition, however, internationalism of a different scale was thought of and even institutionalized. The panel will look at one type of such alternatives, namely pan-regional internationalisms, and consider the question whether it was conceived of, at least partly, as a counter-concept. The time period focused upon ranges from the mid-19th cent. until the end of World War II. This perspective is promising for two reasons: Firstly, while most of the recent works on international organizations have dealt with the 20th century, the broader movement of cross-cultural collaboration mainly examines the 19th cent. Implicitly, this fosters a narrative that is linear and centres on the assertion of the nation-state / national principle. It argues that while the beginning of internationalism was shaped by heterogeneity, the process of international organisation led to rather well-ordered institutions. Secondly, it focuses on the apparently dominating liberal notions of internationalism and is thus based on the European-North-Western experience. Against both presumptions, we want to consider pan-regional integration as another concept of the international, especially as

it was developed outside of Western Europe and the US. This raises the question to which extent the intellectual minds behind the pan-movements positioned itself directly against the universalism embodied by the liberal – and later socialist – organizations of global governance, as well as whether they reflected national concerns. Instead of solely looking at the history of ideas, this panel will present the efforts of creating institutions, that is, IOs on the regional level.

Convenors: **Klaas Dykmann** (Roskilde), **Katja Naumann** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Katja Naumann (Leipzig / Aarhus):

Introduction: The state of the art on pan-regional internationalism and its relation to international organisations

Klaas Dykmann (Roskilde):

Pan Americanism: US universalism vs. European internationalism

Corinne Pernet (Basel):

Pan Americanism in practice: A history of Latin Americanization?

Nova Robinson (New Brunswick):

Gendering ‚Arab‘: Pan-Arabism at the League of Nations, 1922–1940

Frank Hadler (Leipzig):

(Neo)Pan-Slavism in the eve of World War I: The rejuvenation of an old idea in its global context

Tomoko Akami (Acton):

Pan Pacificism and Pan Asianism in Japan: Patterns of internal power relations in two streams of regionalism in Asia and the Pacific

▷ **Slaveries and emancipations: Comparisons and connections (Roundtable)**

Venue: Salle Dussane, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Dussane Hall ground floor

The histories of slavery and abolition are deeply embedded in the „encounters, circulations and conflicts“ that are the focus of this congress. The longevity of the history of slavery is also the extreme example of the fallacy of „naturalizing“ free labor in history and social science. The very range and wealth of research on slaveries and emancipations, in the New World and, especially over the last few decades, increasingly also in the Old World, including Africa, makes it difficult to keep up with the revisions and the range of angles now pursued in the literature. The purpose of this roundtable is to reflect on some of the numerous themes that have emerged, and to consider where we should go from here. This bi-lingual roundtable will begin with a statement from each of the panelists, in which they are asked to address the following questions:

- Very briefly, how do you yourself define slavery?

- How would you place the forms of slavery that you have particularly studied in the comparative / global history of slavery?
- Was the ending of slavery and slave trades a retreat or an advance for labor markets?
- Is there one particular issue on which more research needs to be done?
This is a huge menu, but each panelist will be asked to select just enough to make an opening statement of not more than ten minutes, reconstructing the questions in their own terms if they see fit. Then there will be a chance for the other panelists to respond, before the discussion is opened to interventions from the floor. Finally, each panelist will be invited to give a last word.

Convenor / Chair: **Gareth Austin** (Geneva)

Panelists

William Clarence-Smith (London)

Andreas Eckert (Berlin)

Olivier Grenouilleau (Paris)

Ibrahima Thioub (Dakar)

▷ **Humanitarian cooperation beyond the West (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle des Actes, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 2 see page 119.

This panel focuses on humanitarian cooperation beyond the West in armed conflicts and during natural disasters in the late 19th and 20th century. Influenced by the changing nature of warfare, notions of benevolence and compassion, and religious and strategic agendas, different humanitarian initiatives to help victims of warfare and natural catastrophes were founded in the second half of the 19th cent. The broader context of these measures was a growth of international organizations and institutions. Such organizations encouraged the emergence of a humanitarian global community which both operated within and transcended the institutional, territorial and ideological boundaries created on national and imperial bases. Within this international and transnational frame, this panel focuses on initiatives of humanitarian cooperation and assistance of Non-Western individuals, groups and organizations, both as branches of international organizations and as independent activists in and outside Europe. While discourses of ‚humanity‘ seemed to have constituted a common thread amongst these organizations, changing points of reference to provide humanitarian relief – from the perspective of empire to the concurrent developments of internationalism and nationalism – are also visible. In order to link the global and the local, the panel seeks to analyze the transfer of ‚western‘ discourses and practices to ‚non-western‘ contexts and their appropriation by non-western organizations, but also vice-versa. It is indeed imperative to critique and overcome any simplistic model of ‚diffusion‘ of ideas from the West and treating the ‚Rest‘ just as a passive receiver. The panel proposes to do so by closely following the ways of encounters of travelling ‚global‘ ideas and models and the ways they interacted with the local traditions and practices in times of crises. In the history of humanitarian cooperation beyond

the West complex networks of agency, locally specific appropriations, and strategic modifications were crucial and will be addressed.

Convenors: **Maria Framke** (Zurich), **Esther Möller** (Mainz)

Commentator: **Alan Lester** (Sussex)

Papers:

Torsten Weber (Tokyo):

Humanitarianism and the pursuit of happiness: Philanthropic visions in proposals for an East Asian League in interwar Japan

Maria Framke (Zurich):

The Red Triangle and British India: Humanitarian relief work of the YMCA during World War I

Esther Möller (Mainz):

The Suez Crisis 1956 as a moment of global humanitarian engagement

Kevin O’Sullivan (Galway):

1968 and all that: NGOs in Ireland and Britain and the influence of the global South

Bruno De Cordier (Ghent):

Relief, social change and identity: The Jamaat-e-Islami Hind’s social work in Meerut, Western Uttar Pradesh

Eleanor Davey (London):

History and policy: The importance of a decentralised past for today’s humanitarian practice

▷ **The globalization of „white slavery“? Local and global aspects of a transnational phenomenon (Part 1)**

Venue: [Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A ground floor](#)

Part 2 see page 120.

Research on the historical topic of „white slavery“ is en vogue. Due to a growing interest in transnational and global history, research on trafficking in women seems to be a well appropriate research field because of its transnational character. At the end of the 19th century, „white slavery“ became a worldwide topic which was discussed as a transatlantic phenomenon at very different political levels: Discourses on „white slavery“ did not only influence the relations between the state and its citizens in the question of nationhood and citizenship, but also initiated international cooperations between civil organisations concerned with the fight against trafficking, diplomatic missions and police institutions. They collaborated in questions of prostitution, morality, or venereal diseases. Above all, the media showed great interest in the topic; articles and reportages

of worldwide coverage did not only create a so called white slavery scare, one of the first urban legends to emerge, but also entertained their audience with an exotic mix of sex and crime. Finally, it was their impact which made political action inevitable. All these joint ventures, debates and co-operations concerning the trafficking in women have in common that they connect places and people in new ways, hitherto often overlooked by national history writing. Nonetheless, politics against „white slavery“ also fulfilled local requirements. That is why we would like to scrutinize with this panel these entanglements and encounters as well as the resulting conflicts from different local and social perspectives in order to question the binaries of the national and the global. The panel will bring together these different aspects of cultural translation and meanings and discuss the reach and limits of concepts like transnational or global history.

Convenors: **Dietlind Hüchtker** (Leipzig), **Karina Müller-Wienbergen** (Göttingen)

Papers:

Malte Fuhrmann (Istanbul):

The Galician white slave trade and its impact on Habsburg great power politics in the Ottoman Empire

Dietlind Hüchtker (Leipzig):

The localization of victims in a global context: A Zionist debate about „Trafficking Women“

Julia Laite (London):

One road to Buenos Aires: Trafficking in global, local, political and personal perspective

Karina Müller-Wienbergen (Göttingen):

Lost girls: Trafficked women in the media between sanctification, pornography and political exploitation

Jessica R. Pliley (San Marcos):

Beyond white slavery: The FBI's enforcement of the White Slave Traffic Act in the USA, 1910–1941

Keely Stauter-Halsted (Champaign):

Jew, migration agents and the sex trade: Undoing the nationalist perspective

Peter Becker (Vienna):

Conflicting views on white slave trade: Labor market vs. commodity market

▷ **Japan and the world, 1850s–1930s: Commercial and financial interactions (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

Part 2 see page 120.

This dual panel offers new perspectives on commercial and financial opportunities and challenges that Japan faced from the 1850s to the 1930s as it increasingly interacted with the outside world, transitioning from semi-colony to member of the capitalist and imperialist club of Western powers. A major theme of the first panel is Japan’s growing integration into the global economy through trade. Kjell Ericson investigates the establishment by Mikimoto, the leading producer of cultured pearls, of an extensive overseas sales network in the four decades prior to the Pacific War. He shows that, through this worldwide network, Mikimoto attempted a „precarious balancing act“, presenting its cultivation process as uniquely Japanese but its product as a branded commodity that transcended nationality. Martha Chaiklin examines the production and export in the 1910s and 1920s of a closely related good – imitation pearls. As she explains, this industry illustrates the significance of small-scale, labor-intensive manufacturing in Japan’s expanding foreign trade in the early twentieth century. Timothy Yang takes up illicit trafficking in Turkish opium within the Japanese empire by Hoshi Pharmaceuticals, East Asia’s largest drug company in the interwar period. He places the scandal that erupted over this activity in 1925 in the context of the global opium trade, both legitimate and illicit, and of the global anti-narcotics movement. The second panel centers on Japan’s increasing global connections through flows of specie and of ideas on financial policies and institutions. Simon Bytheway looks at the gold flight from Japan in the early years of the unequal treaties. Drawing on newly discovered documents, he revises our understanding of the currency crisis triggered by Western merchant manipulation of exchange rates following Japan’s forced opening to foreign trade in 1858. Steven Ericson examines the various paths of transmission by which Japanese finance officials absorbed Western ideas and incorporated them into the Matsukata financial reform, which in the early 1880s successfully stabilized Japan’s currency and banking systems after a chaotic period of specie outflows and severe inflation. Finally, Steven Bryan explores the multiple uses to which countries on the „periphery“ put the gold standard, including Japan, which moved from silver to gold in 1897. Whereas, contrary to British ideas, Japan and most other countries had adopted gold in the late nineteenth century for nationalistic purposes, in the interwar period, he argues, Japan joined a worldwide move led by Britain to turn the expansionary gold standard into a deflationary system, a development with reactionary political consequences.

Convenor: **Steven Ericson** (Hanover, New Hampshire)

Commentator: **Janet Hunter** (London)

Papers:

Kjell Ericson (Princeton):

The Pearl King’s emissaries: Product and process in the Mikimoto Pearl Company’s overseas trading network, c. 1900–1941

Martha Chaiklin (Pittsburgh):

Imitation pearls in the Jazz Age

Timothy Yang (Forest Grove):

The scandal of opium: Hoshi pharmaceuticals and Japan's opium trade in the 1920s and 1930s

Simon Bytheway (Tokyo):

Reconsidering the Yokohama Gold Rush of 1858–1859

Steven Ericson (Hanover, New Hampshire):

Western Influences on the Matsukata Financial Reform of 1881-85: A Case Study in the Global Circulat

Steven Bryan (independent scholar):

The rules of the game: The many meanings and purposes of the gold standard in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

▷ **Multiple economic crises in historical perspectives (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle F, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 1st floor

Part 2 see page 120.

In the last few years interest in economic crises has vastly increased. Latest research on the topic has involved the Great Depression and the most recent recessions (Bernanke, Bordo, Eichengreen, Romer) but several publications have dealt with earlier crises as well (Reinhart and Rogoff). The principal aim of this session is to analyse and compare the major worldwide crises of the 19th and 20th centuries like in 1873 and 1929–1933, by bringing together researchers working on these problems. We want to assess multiple crises in a historical and comparative perspective. Economic downturns were often accompanied by other kind of crises such as fiscal, banking and foreign exchange ones, even by epidemics and subsistence crises. We would like to analyse why crises emerge in clusters and how various kinds of crises influenced each other. Crises are often treated as the problem of the developed economies. We want to look at global downturns from the perspective of the less developed countries. This session aims to investigate whether there are specific characteristics and factors of the multiple economic recessions in less developed countries and the transmission of macroeconomic and financial shocks across countries or regions. The panel explores how macroeconomic downturns evolve through local crises by analysing bankruptcies banking crises and sovereign defaults by using microhistorical sources as well. The panel focuses on problems such as the role of financial institutions and financial regulation, the functions of central banks; the role of the capital markets and foreign investors; sovereign debts and sovereign defaults; the influence of national and supranational institutions and the institutional responses to the crises.

Convenor: **Ágnes Pogány** (Budapest)

Commentator: **Marc Flandreau** (Geneva)

Papers:

György Kövér (Budapest):

The „Small Crisis“ (1869) in the shadow of the „Great Crash“ (1873)

Maria Hidvégi (Konstanz):

Cartels as institutions for crisis regulation in less-developed countries? An attempt for a systematization

Roman Holec (Bratislava):

The Great Depression 1929–1933 from the point of view of Czechoslovak financial experts and economists

Szabolcs Somorjai (Budapest):

Credit crises before the age of banks in Hungary?

Ágnes Pogány (Budapest):

Financial crises in global and local perspectives

Judit Klement (Budapest):

The global agricultural crisis and the steam mill industry of Budapest in the 19th century: Influence and response

Peter Eigner (Vienna), **Thomas Umlauf** (Vienna):

The Great Depression(s)? 1929–1933 and 2007–2009: Parallels, differences and policy lessons

Marc Flandreau (Geneva)

▷ **Les expositions internationales confrontées aux déchirures du siècle, 1850–1950 (Part 2)**

Venue: Amphithéâtre Rataud, 45 Rue d’Ulm – NIR 1st basement

Part 1 and further details see page 75.

▷ **The History of Turkish Ottoman thought, know-how and administration in the 19th and 20th cent. (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Cavaillès, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 70.

▷ **Les routes de la soie sur la longue durée: produits, stratégies, conflits (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle d'Histoire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

Part 1 and further details see page 80.

▷ **Unexpected international trade connections, 18th to early 19th cent. (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Paul Langevin, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 82.

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2014

4:00–6:30 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS D

▷ **History of punishment in global perspective: Agendas for research**

Venue: Salle W, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

Various efforts got recently under way to integrate the history of punishment into global perspectives of analysis: From the establishment of the international research network „Translating Penal Cultures“ (funded by the British Arts and Humanities Research Council) to the incipient work of research groups studying „The Carceral Archipelago: Transnational Circulations in Global Perspective, 1415–1960“ at the University of Leicester (funded by the European Research Council) or „The Global Production and Circulation of Knowledge of Punishment and Social Control: An Entangled History of Techniques of Confinement and Criminal Identification, c. 1830–1930“ at the University of Bern (funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation) to Mary Gibson's programmatic article „Global Perspectives on the Birth of the Prison“ published in the *American Historical Review* (2011). Beside the long tradition of scholarship dedicated to regimes of punishment in modern Europe and the United States, the „cultures of confinement“ in Asia, Africa and Latin America have become, for some time, a subject of academic interest too. Nevertheless, only currently efforts are initiating to study systematically the relatedness of the transformation of local penal discourses and practices in its global dimensions. Such efforts understand the adaptation of knowledge about criminality, social deviance and the ways to prevent and combat it in the regions outside of the North Atlantic world as much more complex processes than received notions of an imperialist transfer or a mimetic reproduction allege. Colonial and post-colonial societies are considered not just as receiving contexts but also as spaces of production of modern knowledge of punishment. Bringing together scholars engaged in different projects that combine the history of criminality and penology with the tools and approaches of global history, the panel aims to discuss agendas for this emerging research field. The panelists will debate on possibilities and limitations of a global perspectivation of the history of punishment, taking into account a variety of its – interrelated – aspects such as the history of the prison, the history of corporal punishment or the history of the death penalty. They will shed new light on existing approaches to the history of punishment, look at methodological means and challenges, explore adequate temporal, spatial and thematic framings and think about promising forms of collaboration.

Convenor: **Stephan Scheuzger** (Berne)**Papers:****Stephan Scheuzger** (Berne):

Perspectivizing the birth of the prison in its global dimension: Old narratives and new aspirations in the endeavour to understand the history of modern penal regimes

Thomas Hirt (Berne)

Michael Offermann (Berne):

The imperial and the global in the history of punishment: Great Britain und British India

Vivien Miller (Nottingham):

Entangling the histories of capital punishment of Canada, Mexico and the US to create a transnational / cross-border history of punishment

Kathleen Rahn (Leipzig):

The birth of the prison in German South-West Africa: Practices of confinement and knowledge of punishment in the colonial periphery

▷ **Renewing the history of legal transplants as cultural transfer processes**

Venue: Salle Deville, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

With a panel of four scholars in law (legal history, comparative law), the panel proposes historical examples of legal transplants taken in Europe, America, Africa and Asia in order to renew the debates about Alan Watson's theory and methodology concerning the circulation of legal rules (or „formants“ containing doctrinal and cultural elements). Legal historians are trying to analyze how the transplants of legal technology have been accompanied, facilitated or complicated by multi-layered processes of cultural transfers: imposition of Western models in colonized countries, needs from indigenous elites to learn from the West, creation or reconfiguration of the language for the definition of legal concepts, acculturation or appropriation of Western formants giving birth to phenomena of legal hybridization.

Convenor: **Jean Louis Halpérin** (Paris)

Papers:

John Cairns (Edinburgh):

The modern discussion of legal transplants

Lukas Heckendorn Urscheler (Lausanne):

Codes and statutes as transplants from Europe to South Asia

Baudouin Dupret (Paris):

The invention of Islamic law

Seán Patrick Donlan (Limerick):

Diffusion and derecho vulgar in Spanish West Florida, c. 1803–1810

▷ **Theories of history and didactic of history: Possibilities and opportunities of historical learning**

Venue: Salle Perrin, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

Methodological and theoretical reflections are indispensable for the didactic of history and its teaching. Historical theories are necessary to „mediate“ between historical research and the didactic of history (Jörn Rüsen). The key issues that should be discussed on the panel are: To what extent and how have new historical trends and their theories – e. g. of social and cultural history and European and global history – influenced history curricula, textbooks and teaching? What is the influence of special terms in history such as ‚progress‘ and ‚emancipation‘? What role does Eurocentrism play in teaching? A special question involves the transfer and implementation of the new concept of global history in the didactic of history with regard to the teaching and learning of history at universities and schools. How strong is the presence of this concept in the media and public awareness? Much research and many publications on global history topics have become a recent trend. But how can global history be taught and what can be learned from it? What is the relationship between the theory of intercultural teaching and teaching history in the classroom? How much didactic reduction is necessary for people to learn from history? What are the reasons and theoretical explanations for editing binational textbooks such as the German-French and the Polish-German textbooks? What types of difficulties result due to an influence by various theories of history? To what degree do different historical perceptions, theories and perspectives hinder or stimulate learning about history.

Convenor: **Norbert Fabian** (Hamburg)
 Commentator: **Michael Onyebuchi Eze** (Stanford)

Papers:

Jörn Rüsen (Duisburg-Essen):
 The idea of a humanistic history didactics in the age of globalization

Norbert Fabian (Hamburg):
 Progress in history and historiography: Learning from history

Urte Kocka (Berlin)

Simone Lässig (Braunschweig):
 Contemporary history in binational textbooks

▷ **Dreams of empire in North Africa, Asia and Europe**

Venue: Salle du DEC, 29 Rue d'Ulm – ground floor

Land, colonial and informal empires have been at the core of historical studies. While global, transnational and entangled histories have led to new perspectives beyond Euro-centrism and asymmetries of powers, the narratives still follow the same paradigm of antagonisms: Empires are associated with economic expansionism, a hegemonic international system, military oppression and political domination on the one hand and counter-reactions on the other, including the declaration of rights of self-determination, democratic revolutions, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and the rise of nationalism.

This panel challenges these narratives by departing from the hypothesis that empires were not only counter-constructs to autonomy and freedom, but to the contrary were compatible with and at times reinforced regional and national self-concepts. To substantiate this hypothesis, we present several case studies: The first paper explores the integration of European biomedical narratives into Muslim and Jewish health practices in fin de siècle Morocco. The case shows that colonially imposed movements of hygiene did not necessarily lead to opposition but were also integrated into local concepts of the human body. The second paper sheds light on different perceptions of Empire by the British and the Chinese during the international crisis of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. While the British enacted their dreams of Empire in historical garb, the Chinese sought for political new counter-models to the old-established Chinese idea of Empire. Then, we will focus on the ravelling meanings of the Mongol Empire: The third paper argues that nineteenth-century Russian thinkers constructed the Mongol Empire as an oriental imaginary, contradicting western civilisation, and used the Tatar yoke as an explanation for Russia's lack of history. In contrast, the fourth paper shows that in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Japanese intellectuals elevated the Mongol Empire to an Asian alternative of the Alexandrian Empire, thus legitimizing Japanese expansionism in Asia. Dreams of empire shaped transnational encounters and local ideas, being inherent to national and regional political and social movements.

Convenor: **Judith Fröhlich** (Zurich / Konstanz)

Commentator: **Marco Vitale** (Oxford)

Papers:

Samir Ben Layashi (Tel Aviv):

Toward a certain social and cultural history of the medicalized Moroccan body

Ines Eben von Racknitz (Nanjing):

Beijing 1900: British and Chinese dreams and versions of empire

Batir Xasanov (Tel Aviv):

The invention of emptiness: The image of pastoral nomads and the Mongol Empire in Russian national thought of the 19th century

Judith Fröhlich (Zurich / Konstanz):

„A world history that commences in Asia“: Dreams of empire in Japan

▶ When empires come home: Comparing and connecting migrations of decolonization

Venue: Salle Jules Ferry, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st basement

The ‚End of Empire‘ after the Second World War was a major event in world history. Decolonization transformed both colonizing and colonized countries, and its ramifications remain with us today. Like colonization, decolonization was ambivalent. On the one hand, it was a struggle for the divorce or disentanglement of ‚centers‘ and ‚peripheries‘. On the other, it resulted from and led to new entanglements between them. The circulation of objects, ideas, and people was indeed part and parcel of the dissociations and encounters that characterized the demise of colonial rule. A telling instance of this two-fold dynamic lies at the crossroads of migration history and decolonization studies: the „migrations of decolonization“ (Andrea L. Smith). This term designates migratory movements that were directly linked to the political, social and cultural turmoil accompanying the independence of formerly colonized territories. World War II weakened both colonial powers of the Axis like Italy and Japan and Allied colonial powers like the Netherlands and France, triggering movements within their colonial populations. Between the 1940s and 1970s, 10–14 million people abandoned or fled colonial ‚peripheries‘, most of them heading for ‚their‘ respective colonial metropolises or ‚centers‘. The most famous example of these migrations is the so-called exodus of French Algerians: Within a short period of time, about 1 million of them left the North African colonies for metropolitan France in the years around Algerian Independence in July 1962. These ‚repatriations‘ – as they misleadingly came to be called, since many of the ‚returnees‘ went to places they had actually never set foot in beforehand – were characteristic of settler colonies. With the coming of independence, following wars of liberation with their typical share of violence between different groups, those that were ethnically, politically or socially identified with the former ruling class felt physically threatened by the new men in power. Or, facing the loss of their long-standing colonial privilege, they simply could not envisage a future for themselves in the ex-colonies. Their decision to leave their homes and to head for the imperial ‚centers‘ often took metropolitan societies aback. Governments were ill-prepared for their arrival, housing, and reinsertion into the labor market; fellow citizens, fearing that the migrants would take their jobs, stigmatized them as backward reactionaries, imperialist exploiters, parasites of the welfare state, or criminals. These difficulties notwithstanding, existing research states that in most cases, the bulk of the decolonization migrants quickly came to be integrated into metropolitan societies. Depending on what exactly we understand by ‚integration‘, this may be accurate. Still, the heterogeneous migrants – ‚white‘ settlers, but also their non-white wives and mixed-race children, as well as indigenous soldiers and other auxiliaries – ‚in a fuller sense than practically anyone else, are postcolonial people“. In a global moment that was marked by the drastic loss of legitimacy for colonialism and by the shift from empires to nation states, „they were people who had no right to exist“ (both citations by Frederick Cooper). As this panel sets out to analyze, those whose existence had been fundamentally tied up with the colonial project, after its demise came to serve as central sites of negotiation, and even of bitter struggle about the meaning and the legacy of colonialism; about belonging and exclusion; and about the role of the state and non-state actors in managing diversity in post-colonial nation states.

The panel addresses the global history of the migrations of decolonization between 1945 and 1975 through case studies on the Japanese, Dutch, French, and Portuguese empires. We compare and also connect these histories, discussing their entanglements with a view to ultimately asking what happens ‚when empires come home‘ (Lori Watt)?

Convenor: **Christoph Kalter** (Berlin)

Papers:

Lori Watt (Washington):

When empire comes home: Repatriation and reintegration in postwar Japan

Ulbe Bosma (Amsterdam):

Memories and silences about colonialism and decolonization in the Netherlands

Claire Eldridge (Southampton):

Disentangling knotted postcolonial memories: The case of the Harkis

Christoph Kalter (Berlin):

Successful integration? „Returnees“, nation and race in Portugal

Emmanuelle Comtat (Grenoble):

„Immigrants from the inside“: Reintegration of the Pieds-noirs in France after 1962 and the process of memorial marginalization

▷ **Geographies across borders: Trading companies and construction of global spaces, 16th–18th cent.**

Venue: Salle Haüy, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

The current globalization is characterized by a unique scale and size of inter-connections across the world. Nevertheless, even in the past, these processes affected the world-economies, influencing their dynamics. This development was not linear or evolutionary (i. e. from low levels to high level of interactions) and it cannot be understood in a merely teleological way. Instead, these phenomena fluctuated over the time, building connections which developed, receded and ended. When globalization become crucial in the economic system, it appear as characterized by the dominance of the flows of financial and commercial capital and by the supremacy of the commercialization over the production. Today, multinationals are the main actors of this pattern: on the one hand they control the flow of the global trade ignoring and crossing over the State boundaries; on the other they contributed to build new spaces, which contain the new forms of the global economy even within their borders (i. e. the intensive economic relations that come true within the boundaries of the same multinationals). Moreover, either in centralized or decentralized forms, they are among the main factors of the superiority of the circulation and movement of goods over their production. The period from 1500–1800, which sometimes was animated by the so-called ‚international Republic of money‘, was characterized by a growing globalization. During this period the commercial companies (both as chartered companies, joint-stock companies or family partnerships) played the role of multinationals nowadays. In particular, such companies were able to build commercial networks in order to cover various parts of the world, being the tool to control the commercial capital and to build global spaces that were characterized by spatial

relations and borders which differed from those of States and Empires. These companies managed not only the construction of commercial flows, but also the subordination to their logics of labor movements, technological transfers, consumption patterns, and lifestyles. This panel aims to investigate the functioning and the operation of global networks built by commercial companies during the early modern period in order to understand the geographies they built and the permeability of geo-political borders within which they operated. The first goal is to understand these companies as an instrument for the predominance of the commercial capital; the second is to show how they designed non-territorial geographies across State and political boundaries. The final goal is to identify comparisons with the present times especially on the commercial networks of global commodities and their manufacturing processes. We would like to reach these goals by focusing on these points

- ways to build spaces and commercial networks which were ruled by trading companies;
- ways to finance these companies and, in particular, the gathering of capitals in order to operate in the global space and going beyond the strength of individual investors;
- supremacy which these partnership exercised on the manufacturing processes in order to support their networks, stimulating and sustaining labor migration and technological transfers, and
- The patterns of consumption they created in order to support the mechanisms of global circulation.

Convenor: **Daniele Andreozzi** (Trieste)

Chair: **Roberto Zaugg** (Paris)

Papers:

Daniele Andreozzi (Trieste):

From the Black Sea to the Americas: The commercial companies of Trieste and the global network of traffics (18th century)

Alida Clemente (Rome):

Unsuccessful projects of trading companies in an eighteenth century semi-periphery: Non-contestable markets and political constraints

Annastella Carrino (Bari):

De la „petite patrie“ au lignage. La structuration des espaces marchands des „Génois“ entre XVIIIe et XIXe siècle: Le cas des Rocca.

▷ **Histories of formalization of work: Global perspectives**

Venue: Salle d'Histoire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

The double panel seeks to explore the formalisation of conventions, institutions and standards of work. The driving motive here is not to foreground and establish a „standardised“ / „homogenised“ world of work and workers, but seek to unravel their differentiated, uneven yet over-

lapping and intersecting tendencies across time and space. We attempt to rigorously test the received wisdom which privileges the pivotal role played by various formal institutions (like state and international organisation) in the circulation of ideas, expertise and practices of work and to detail a range of informal processes, networks, actors and mechanisms which have historically shaped such convergences and divergences. For instance the processes of professionalization (of work / worker category) emerging in diverse historical settings is invariably conditioned by several local contingencies but is also informed by and feeds into a broader „global“ conversation about that particular vocation. We also propose to situate the role of experts, expertise and rise of „scientific“ education in shaping and playing out ideas about work / workers into specific practices and policies. Again concepts like unemployment, informal work, domestic work, child labor, life-course which have attempted to pin down a slippery definition of work / worker and necessitated appropriate oversight and protection, needs to be revisited in this understanding. The panel encourages an approach where particular case studies are carefully and closely investigated without ignoring the emerging linkages and keeping the broader context in mind.

Convenors: Nitin Varma (Berlin), Jürgen Schmidt (Berlin), Julia Tischler (Berlin)
Chair: Andreas Eckert (Berlin)

Papers:

Jürgen Schmidt (Berlin):

What work is political work? German politicians in the 19th century

Nitin Varma (Berlin):

Protecting the Coolies: The politics of labor welfare in colonial India

Julia Tischler (Berlin):

Education and the engineering of agricultural professions in South Africa, 1902–1970s

Thabang Sefalafala (Johannesburg):

Life after work: An ethnography of men without work in Welkom

▷ **Slavery and ‚free‘ labor: Entangled transitions in the 19th–20th cent.**

Venue: Amphithéâtre Rataud, 45 Rue d’Ulm – NIR 1st basement

The continuous stream of research during the last half-century on the various forms of slavery and emancipation around the globe has enriched and complicated the once-standard narratives of transition, whether from slave to wage labor, or from slavery to what might be described as a subaltern form of share-cropping. This panel presents recent research, through a combination of primary sources and synthesis of recent work by various scholars, on experiences from Brazil, Africa and the Indian Ocean. Among other themes and arguments developed in the papers, they variously qualify the free / un-free distinction with reference to the history of Europe as well as European colonies (Stanziani); analyse the implications of the ending of slave imports for the role and status of female slaves in Brazil (Chalhoub); examine the British Anti-Slavery Society’s campaign against slavery in Ethiopia (Ribi-Forclaz); re-visit the transition from slave to „free“ labor in Africa in the apparent

absence of proletarianization (Rossi); and compare and contrast the difference that not being a slave made in the labor markets of different types of colony in Africa (Austin).

Convenor: **Gareth Austin** (Geneva)

Papers:

Alessandro Stanziani (Paris):

Debt, labor and bondage: English servants versus indentured immigrants on Mauritius, from the late eighteenth to early twentieth century

Sidney Chalhoub (Campinas):

The politics of ambiguity: Gender and slave emancipation (a view from Brazil)

Gareth Austin (Geneva):

Coercion and the market: Transitions to and from slavery in Sub-Saharan Africa, ca.1807–ca.1936)

Alice Bellagamba (Milano):

Historicizing freedom from below: lives, selves and society in early twentieth-century West Africa

▷ **Trade Unions in international perspective**

Venue: Salle Paléographique, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

In past decades, the history of trade unions was marginal on the – both national and global – historiographical agendas. While through structural change in Western Europe, developments of the labour movement and their organizations played hardly any role; labour history beyond Europe was under construction. The situation was similar with the interest for international trade union organizations. Trade unions tried to bridge the desideratum by placing orders for commemorative publications. However, source-based work on the development since the mid-20th century was largely absent. Recently, there are endeavours to revitalize research about organizational as well as transcultural developments of labour movements. The historical interest for international trade union organizations has grown with the general interest of international organizations. While there are only few descriptions of international trade union secretariats and federations, the field is filling up increasingly which is reflected by the panel contributions. The panel offers insights into these efforts from an international and transnational perspective. The contributions are mainly concerned with transnational approaches as well as conflicts and negotiations in the global context. They represent unknown perspectives on global history and describe the emergence of transnational action spaces. Therefore, the session aims to uncover global connections and interlinkages between trade unionists. It contains source-based work on the (in-) activity of the international labour movement during the two world wars (Zimmermann); on the internationalism of Italian trade unions during the fifties and sixties (Pollastro); the international strategies of the International Metalworkers' Federation during the global challenges in

the shipbuilding industry of the seventies and eighties (Wolf); and closes with the unionization of football players in the international football market (Tessari; Rossi).

Chair: **Johanna Wolf** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Johanna Wolf (Leipzig):

Conflicts of interest in the International Metalworkers' Federation during the shipbuilding crisis in the 1970s and 80s

Vanessa Pollastro (Milan):

The internationalism of Italian trade unions: CISL's reformist approach in the ,50s and ,60s

Adrian Zimmermann (Vienna):

The international labour movement during the two World Wars

Alessandra Tessari (Salento), **Giambattista Rossi** (London):

The evolution of football labour market in a comparative perspective, 1950s–2010s

▷ **State formation in the 20th cent.:**
Comparative perspectives on contested territorialities

Venue: *Petite salle ECLA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor*

Chair: **Peer Vries** (Vienna)

Papers:

Andras Schweitzer (Budapest):

The contemporary relevance of István Bibó's theoretical framework for analyzing and settling territorial and state-formation conflicts

Michael C. Davis (Hong Kong):

State formation and autonomy in China: The case of Tibet

Shunsuke Nakaoka (Tokyo):

Redefining territorial boundaries through taxation: The Japanese empire and the colonial income tax policy in the early 20th century

Joseph Keutcheu (Dschang):

Une sociohistoire des transferts des idées et pratiques de décentralisation en Afrique centrale: Entre idéalisme du dehors et réalisme du dedans

▷ **Around magiciens de la terre: Symbolic production and transnational history**

Venue: Salle Cavallès, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

2014 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the exhibition *Magiciens de la Terre* (Magicians of the Earth), presented from mid-May to mid-August 1989 both at the Centre Pompidou and at the Grande Halle de La Villette in Paris, which initiated considerable debate in France and abroad, but was eventually declared a cult exhibition by experts who gradually perceived it as a milestone in the history of major 20th-century exhibitions. *Magiciens de la Terre* had, for the first time, invited contemporary non-western artists from those „invisible cultures“ (Africa, Latin America, Asia, Oceania) to exhibit their art in two western institutions, together with local artists. „The common statement that artistic production can only exist in the western world,“ wrote Jean-Hubert Martin, chief curator of the exhibition, „can be blamed on the arrogance of our culture“. In the following years, by prompting the opening of art biennales on the five continents, *Magiciens de la Terre* radically transformed the global art market and the interconnections between symbolic productions and economy. In order to take into account the agents of other significant historical thresholds, we should consider the definition given by anthropologist Serge Gruzinski on the category of bridgers (*passieurs*). „Our task is to break into the body of complex phenomena represented by hybridization and to identify its mechanisms, its agents, which I call *passieurs*. That forces the analyst (historian, anthropologist, literary critic) to take a closer look into documents, images, texts, signs, in order to analyze how the different shifts from one complex ensemble to another operate [...] More recently, individual or collective *passieurs* continue, in the clash of cultures, to produce mixtures and recompositions, as showed by the studies of historians and geopoliticians involved in it.“ It would also be interesting to recall Brazilian minister of culture Gilberto Gil's 2002 introductory speech in which he stated that „culture does not represent what has been produced in the frame of those specific forms canonized by western codes, saturated with a suspicious hierarchy of values. That is the reason why I will never pronounce the word „folklore“ /.../ Folklore does not exist, only culture exists“. Starting with *Magiciens de la terre* as a paradigm for new types of ecology, the participants of the panel will also consider other key moments in history, in which encounters, circulations and conflicts were able to bring out new symbolic productions of considerable importance through exchanges, transfers, and cross fertilizations.

Convenor: Annie Cohen-Solal (Paris)

Papers:

Luiz Felipe de Alencastro (Paris)

Anaïs Fléchet (Versailles)

Magali Reghezza (Paris)

Cynthia Ghorra-Gobin (Paris):

From a world vision to a global perspective: Reading the French and Anglo-American social sciences

Thursday

▷ Friday

Saturday

Sunday

▷ **Les Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale: Un moment oublié d'histoire globale**

Venue: Salle Dussane, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Dussane Hall ground floor

This panel will present the first results of a research project conducted at the history department of the ENS since the spring of 2013. The project focuses on the Cahiers d'histoire mondiale / Journal of World History / Cuadernos de historia mundial, the first ever scholarly journal of world history, which was published with the support of UNESCO from 1953 to 1972 and was, at its beginning at least, closely linked to the History of Mankind project.

Three papers will shed light on different aspects of the journal's history. First, we will enter into the „kitchen“ of world history – that was the image used by Lucien Febvre to describe his activities as the journal's first director –, focusing on the editorial side of the story. How did the journal sustain itself financially and function on a daily basis in a complicated institutional environment? Then we will study the network of collaborators. Where did they come from and through what channels were they drawn into contributing? Finally, we will be looking at the intertwined geopolitical and historiographical dimensions of the project. Which areas and periods of world history were covered by the journal? How did the cold war translate into its columns and affect the way it tried to define a world historical approach?

Drawing on the historiography of international organizations and applying the methods of transnational history, combining quantitative analysis with the results of extensive archival work in the UNESCO archives, this panel, by shedding light on this largely forgotten enterprise, will make a case for a revision of the usual narratives of the history of global history.

Convenors: **Rahul Markovits** (Paris), **Marie-Bénédicte Vincent** (Paris)

Papers:

Marie Scot (Paris)

Eleonore Chanlat-Bernard (Paris):

Les collaborateurs55: Anatomie d'un réseau transnational

Gabriela Goldin Marcovich (Paris)

Olivia Pfender (Paris):

Géopolitique de l'histoire globale: Grands équilibres et controverses

▷ **States and manufactures in a global and comparative perspective, 1400–1800**

Venue: Salle Paul Langevin, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

The past decade has seen a resurgence of interest in the history of manufacturing in the early modern period. Historians of technology have explored issues of innovation and creativity in artisanal

practices, while economic historians have reconsidered the preindustrial organization of labor and ‘rehabilitated’ the role played by guilds in the evolution and transmission of new techniques. In all this flowering of scholarly endeavour, the manufactures sponsored by courts and states have been granted little consideration, remaining largely in the background. Prominence has been given so far to private enterprises and the role they played in creating competitive national markets, which are still considered as a precondition for the transition to a modern economy. This session is part of a wider project considering how the policies aimed at creating or fostering industrial enterprises through direct public intervention were a persistent and dominant feature of governments in the Ancien Régime. In Europe, starting in fifteenth-century Italy among its many and competing princely and republican states, and developing in France with the mercantilist practices, these policies reached their climax between the late seventeenth and the end of the eighteenth century, when ‘enlightened’ rulers across Europe followed a common path to support the technological development and productive growth of several luxury and strategic industries. A parallel evolution took place outside the European continent, where the Mamluk and Ottoman Empires, Safavid Persia and Mughal India, China under the Ming and Qing dynasties, Japan and the colonial governments in both Latin and British America established imperial workshops or favoured the creation of new industries in a variety of different fields of production. The aim of this session is to reassess the role played by state-sponsored manufactures in the economic, social, cultural and political evolution of early modern states. It will consider both manufactures that were directly run by government officials and those that received only financial support and legal privileges in a regime of temporary monopoly.

Convenor: **Giorgio Riello** (Warwick)
 Chair: **Giorgio Riello** (Warwick)
 Commentator: **Dagmar Schaefer** (Manchester)

Papers:

Luca Molà (Florence):

Innovation and state-sponsored manufactures in Renaissance Italy

Anne Gerritsen (Warwick):

Control through Cobalt: The Management of Blue Pigment and the late imperial Chinese Court

Suraiya Faroqhi (Istanbul):

Making things to serve sultans, viziers and army commanders (1450–1800)

▷ **Penser la Guerre de 14: L’Europe philosophique et scientifique à l’épreuve de la guerre totale**

Venue: Salle Daniel Reig, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Ce panel entend considérer les effets de la Première Guerre mondiale sous le point de vue croisé de l’histoire de la philosophie et de l’histoire intellectuelle européenne. L’idée même d’Europe subit

des destinées différentes pendant la guerre: son idéal d'unité reste d'une part victime des rivalités nationales, comme le témoigne l'interruption des grands congrès philosophiques internationaux qui marquaient le début du 20ème siècle et qui s'interrompent brusquement après celui de 1911 à Bologne. D'autre part, l'idée d'Europe ne disparaît pas des discours des intellectuels pacifistes qui y font appel tout au long du conflit pour contrecarrer les sentiments nationalistes. À l'arrière plan de ces tensions, les tendances philosophiques et scientifiques qui animent l'Europe connaissent un moment de profonde transformation à cause de la guerre: en particulier, les formes et les impacts inédits des nouvelles armes et stratégies militaires imposent aux intellectuels de renouveler non seulement la philosophie politique, mais aussi de redéfinir la question anthropologique de l'articulation entre biologie et technique dans l'être humain.

Convenor: **Caterina Zanfi** (Paris)

Papers:

Caterina Zanfi (Paris):

Qu'est-ce que c'est la civilisation après 1914 ? À partir des discours de guerre de Bergson

Olivier Agard (Paris):

Diagnostic culturel et légitimation de la guerre en France et en Allemagne

Matteo Giglioli (Baltimore):

Opposition to the Great War and European Pluralism

Thomas Hippler (Lyon)

▷ **Pan-regional internationalisms: A counter-concept to universal internationalism? (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Part 1 and further details see page 97.

▷ **Humanitarian cooperation beyond the West (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle des Actes, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 99.

▷ **The globalization of „white slavery“? Local and global aspects of a transnational phenomenon (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Part 1 see further details see page 100.

▷ **Japan and the world, 1850s–1930s: Commercial and financial interactions (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

Part 1 and further details see page 102.

▷ **Multiple economic crises in historical perspectives (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle F, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 103.

▷ **Greece and its foreign relationships in the 19th cent. (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Aimé Césaire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Part 1 and further details see page 90.

▷ **La science à l'échelle du monde: Une approche géohistorienne à l'étude de l'institutionnalisation de savoirs et activités scientifiques (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle des Résistants, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 94.

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

▷ **Borders and transnational peripheral formation (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 1 and further details see page 84.

▷ **Emigrants from the Habsburg Empire in Latin America:
Constructions of identity (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 89.

▷ **Sovietology as a global public sphere: Cold War constructions
of knowledge (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Weil, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D ground floor

Part 1 and further details see page 86.

▷ **Religious globalization the 20th cent.: Theory and practice
of the oikoumene (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Part 1 and further details see page 87.

SATURDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER 2014

9:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS E

▷ **Leaving work across the world: Comparing desertion in early modern globalization, 1600–1800**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

Early modern globalization was built on a highly labor intensive infrastructure. Ships, ports, store houses, forts and factories were operated by possibly millions of workers. The workers crucial to early modern globalization can be categorized in four main groups: sailors, soldiers, crafts men and slaves. Throughout the world, a vast majority of them were often migrants. Since, early globalization was built on their shoulders, these workers can be characterized as agents of globalization. In recent years, the global turn has drawn attention to early forms of globalization and connectedness. Scholarship in this field has been dominated by debates on the economic and cultural dimension. Within this global turn, the study of the history of empires, development of (market) economies, and the shifting of power relations in (European) expansion takes a central place. The social dimension of early globalization has also received significant attention, e.g. in the study of (forced) migration, free and unfree work of sailors, soldiers and slaves, the construction of new communities, and other topics. Only few studies, however, have attempted to combine the social as well as the economic and cultural dimensions. This session aims to do so. It will uncover such connections and comparisons through a global history of desertion from work. Though the lives of the working people were ordained by mighty trading companies and state structures, they often managed to pursue their own social and economic interests. In doing so, they established contacts and relations outside the control of sovereigns and employers. By marrying, smuggling or deserting at different corners of the world, these workers were indeed agents of a (much lesser known) alternative globalization; one that was not solely marked by the circulation of commodities, or by political and mercantile elites. Desertion of workers thus illuminates these alternative networks of contact forged by the mercantile underclass. From this perspective, desertion can be related to the work place, labor conditions and workers strategies. At the same time, desertion is related to the surrounding environments and the opportunities offered. These could vary from 'open' and 'empty' landscapes offering opportunities for settlement and freedom, to 'urban' areas providing anonymity and shelter. In otherwise economically developed areas it may have been alternative opportunities for work, but also possible protection from competing employers that stimulated desertion.

This session, therefore, proposes a global comparison of desertion. The papers will cover both European, Atlantic and Asian environments. They will focus on one or multiple groups of workers engaged in the global economy. In order to enable the study of desertion in a comparative way, the papers will address a common set of six research variables that are outlined in a longer version of the panel description. In summary, these variables cover: 1) the quantification of occurrence of desertion; 2) definitions of desertion; 3) patterns of desertion; 4) mechanisms of control; 5) desertion as an economic act; 6) desertion as a socio-political act. In doing so, this session will trace and compare acts and patterns of desertion across empires, economic systems, regions and types of workers. 'Desertion' as understood by authorities was absence from work – a breach of a labor

contract or an act of defiance. It was perhaps the most common of all forms of quotidian acts of disobedience amongst the early modern workforce. Our studies of desertion provide information on the workers' perception of economic opportunity, conditions of work, strategies of revolt and finally, how these practices among workers shaped the (much larger) history of imperial and economic expansion in the early modern period.

Convenors: **Jeannette Kamp** (Leiden), **Matthias van Rossum** (Leiden)

Papers:

Jeannette Kamp (Leiden):

Networks of desertion: The case of Germany and the United Provinces 1600–1800

Pepijn Brandon (Amsterdam):

Absenteeism, desertion and managerial control in the Dutch Republic and Suriname:
A comparison

Karwan Fatah-Black (Leiden):

Desertion in the Dutch Atlantic, 1600–1800

Matthias van Rossum (Amsterdam):

,Working for the Devil': Desertion from the Dutch East India Company in Europe and Asia

Titas Chakraborty (Pittsburgh):

Desertion in the East India Company settlements in Bengal in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

Kate Ekama (Leiden):

Making for the hills? Slave runaways from the eighteenth-century Cape and Colombo

▷ **Centers and peripheries revisited: Polycentric connections or entangled hierarchies?**

Venue: Salle du DEC, 29 Rue d'Ulm – ground floor

The categories „center“ and „periphery“ have become part of a standard vocabulary in social and historical sciences intending to depict spatially rooted hierarchies. The model, originating in Dependency Theory and World-System Analysis has gone a far way over five decades of theoretical discussion and its empirical application. Starting from a structuralist model for the modern capitalist world economy, both the linguistic and the cultural turn have contributed to a broader understanding of hierarchies extending it from its primary economic and political base to the spheres of societies and cultures. With this change, new fields of interest and elements, such as actors, institutions, discourses or religions, entered the picture making the approach more easily accessible and applicable for historic scholarship. Most influential within these different trends

which shaped the understanding of the center-periphery approach during the last years, were postcolonial studies arguing basically for a culturally rooted understanding of spatial hierarchies and, thus, focusing on the analysis of discourses, images, stereotypes and mental mappings. At the same time, the postcolonial approach accentuated the relationship between centers and peripheries as entangled interactions, thus dissolving the dichotomist scheme of both categories. This line of thought might be fruitfully applied to the study of uneven development by reinforcing the understanding of the center-periphery approach as a model of entangled interaction(s). Hereby, it is intended to describe economic development and spatial disparities in the context of spatial interaction in contrast to a more recent trend to conceive the terms center / periphery rather as substitutes of earlier terms of modernization theories (such as „backwardness“), and, thus tending to re-affirm a model of a split spatial units of analysis (such as nation states or regions). In the context of these considerations and reflections, the panel aims to present case studies over a wide temporal and spatial range, reaching from the Middle Ages to the early 21st century, encompassing Eurasia, Latin America, China and Central Europe.

Convenors / Chairs: **Andrea Komlosy** (Vienna), **Klemens Kaps** (Sevilla)

Papers:

Manuela Boatcă (Berlin):

Coloniality of labor in the global periphery: Eastern Europe and Latin America in the world-system

Klemens Kaps (Sevilla):

An upward-looking European semi-periphery: Geopolitics, socio-economic development and internal differentiation in Habsburg Central Europe in the 18th century

Andrea Komlosy (Vienna):

China's move towards the global core: Hegemonic shift or multi-polar world?

▷ **Approaches to global history in France and Germany: Differences, parallels and misunderstandings**

Venue: Salle Paul Langevin, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st floor

En France et en Allemagne, les chercheurs parlent-ils de la même chose lorsqu'ils parlent de „Histoire globale“? C'est d'abord une question de terminologie: La „Globalisation“ a connu une carrière importante dans le monde académique d'un côté du Rhin mais reste presque une insulte de l'autre. En France, on parle (aussi) de la „mondialisation“, mais est-ce que cela veut dire la même chose? En Allemagne, l'Histoire globale constitue un vaste champ de recherche qui est certes discuté mais néanmoins bien établi. En France, les recherches sur une histoire en perspective globale se trouvent en Anthropologie, Economie, Philosophie, Sociologie... et évidemment aussi en Histoire mais sans jamais être résumées ensemble sous le label d'„histoire globale“. Expression polémique, l'„histoire globale“ est loin de constituer une nouvelle norme en matière d'écriture des sociétés: elle suscite au contraire, et surtout en France, de vifs débats sur les périls de

l'abstraction, l'impérialisme caché sous des modèles de connaissance, et il pèse sur elle un soupçon de réductionnisme comme celui qui a mené à la disqualification de la philosophie de l'histoire. Avec la perspective globale, ce n'est pourtant pas (plus) une intention de dresser le portrait d'une „Histoire universelle“ ni de poursuivre le débat sur le sens de l'histoire engagé par une certaine philosophie, mais bien au contraire de restituer la complexité des vues sur la temporalité des sociétés et les rythmes de leurs changements: cette histoire, c'est celle des multiples narrativités, des contestations de perspectives – laissant s'exprimer les voix des „autres“, les modèles alternatifs de l'évolution ou des révolutions, ... Pour autant, elle conserve de mêmes velléités à écrire l'histoire „en grand“ des rencontres de civilisations, des espaces de circulation culturelle ou d'échanges économiques, comme ses pères fondateurs putatifs l'avaient pensée. Mais si l'histoire globale peut être vue comme une approche de l'histoire renouvelée par les théories de la mondialisation, elle n'est pas qu'un objet d'historien: elle rayonne ainsi dans des segments très divers des sciences de l'Homme – économie, anthropologie, esthétique, philosophie, etc. en se fixant sur des objets particuliers (par ex. les échanges commerciaux, culturels, artistiques, financiers) et en donnant à la perspective „globale“ de l'histoire des colorations ou des courants particuliers.

Chair: **Lionel Obadia** (Lyon)
Commentator: **Matthias Middell** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Ninja Steinbach-Hüther (Leipzig):
The role of French and German publishing houses in a global context: Shedding light on African academic literature

Claudia Baumann (Leipzig) / **Kathleen Schlütter** (Leipzig / Saarbrücken):
Transnationalization in Higher Education: Commonwealth and Francophonie

Katja Naumann (Leipzig):
Recent histories of international organisations: Some tendencies

Lionel Obadia (Lyon):
Some aspects of the reception of Global history in French social sciences

▷ **Social orders in transit: Passenger communities during long-distance ship passages, c. 1770–1945**

Venue: Salle R, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Societies in transit are a key feature of our 21st century. Today, social orders are established and reaffirmed detached from stable territorial orders. Movement, transition and exchange form the frameworks within which contemporary societies constantly reinvent themselves. This panel seeks to study societies in transit by looking to past experiences of globalisation. It suggests focusing on ships as exemplary historical spaces of transit and on the passenger communities on board

as these passengers were key protagonists of globalisation in the period of observation. To study shipboard communities in the 18th, 19th and early 20th century means to look at the sociocultural dimension of globalisation through a magnifying class. The ship's paradigmatic character elucidates what we can describe as social orders in transit. Long-distance ship passengers find themselves in a phase of partial suspension, thrown into the midst of an artificial community of other travellers. They are literally in transit and haven been taken out of an established social order which needs to be re-established, re-enacted and often also adapted on board. The isolated and seemingly ephemeral phase of transit gains formative character. It becomes the scene of group- and identity-building processes. It is intimately connected to the phases before and after the journey. Suspended in transit, passengers reflect, rebuild and redefine the past just as they imagine and plan the future. The before and the after derive part of their meaning from the passage. The contributions to this panel ask how passengers negotiated their social positions during this phase of transit. Which factors influenced the emergence of an on-board social hierarchy? How did a sense of community emerge among the passengers? Who were „the others“ from which a shipboard community had to distinguish itself in order to reconfirm its identity? How did passengers reassure themselves of their social status vis-à-vis the other passengers and vis-à-vis the world outside the ship? In short, how were social orders rebuilt, reinterpreted and reaffirmed during transit? Using the ship as a paradigmatic example, the panelists understand transit as both a phase and an epistemological paradigm. They combine social and cultural history approaches to the subject matter to highlight the profound social, cultural and political ramifications of being in transit and to develop a generalizable model for the study of transit societies.

Convenors: **Roland Wenzlhuemer** (Heidelberg), **Isabella Löhr** (Basel)

Commentator: **Isabella Löhr** (Basel)

Papers:

Johanna de Schmidt (Heidelberg):

Ship newspapers: Reflecting the social fabric of the ship, ca. 1870–1900

Roland Wenzlhuemer (Heidelberg):

The „Floating Trap“: Dr Crippen's Flight and Capture as a Global Spectacle

Julia Angster (Mannheim):

Mastering nature: Gentlemen scientists and naval officers on voyages of discovery

Lisa Hellman (Stockholm):

All in the same boat? Cooperation and competition between traders, sailors and scientists on board Swedish East Indiamen

▷ **Europe and Muslim Orient: Invitation, adaptation, struggle**

Venue: Salle Daniel Reig, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Europe and the Orient have a long history of mutual interactions, though concepts of both regions appeared only in the modern times. With the rise of Islam in the 7th century and its spread throughout Asia and Africa European states faced a new enemy and a new partner as well. Modern period opened another era in the relationship of Europe and Muslim Orient – era of colonialism. Ways of the colonization were quite different – it could be an invasion, but it also could be an invitation. The panel is dedicated to the forms of interactions of European Great powers and Muslim Orient (North Africa, Middle East, Central Asia) in the colonial period. The main focus will be on the relationship of both regions including such problems as history of empires, question of orientalism, colonial and postcolonial discourse. We propose to reject purely legal, juridical approach to history of empires, which definitely separates the good and bad, victims and hangmen and leads to the reduction of interpretational senses of history. In our opinion colonial history and imperial politics supposes another approach, which excludes evaluation and perception of the past for the purpose to satisfy the exigencies of the present. The panel is focused on liberation from the old stereotypes of the empires and from the new-made historiographic myths. What was colonial invasion and politics based on? What was the reaction of elites and non-elites on it? What was an intellectual answer for the westernization of Muslim Orient? What were the periphery governance models in Muslim Orient? How were the questions of citizenship, nationality and identity settled up in the legal systems of empires? What were the mutual representations of Europe and Muslim Orient? What are the place of colonies in the present-day historiographic discourse?

Convenors: **Evgeniya Prusskaya** (Moscow), **Velihan Mirzekhanov** (Moscow)

Papers:

Evgeniya Prusskaya (Moscow):

Bonaparte and Muslim Orient: Why did French policy in Egypt fail?

Velihan Mirzekhanov (Moscow):

The Europeans and the Russians in colonies and imperial peripheries: Life style and practices of communication

Dmitriy Zhantiev (Moscow):

Conservative Islamic response to Western influence: Syrian ulama in the age of Abdulhamid II (1876–1908)

Edith Ybert (Paris):

Les élites musulmanes du Caucase: Intégration, discriminations et action politique (début du XXe s.)

Alain Messaoudi (Paris):

Lectures de l'oeuvre d'un peintre orientaliste russe en Tunisie

► Pour une histoire transnationale des littératures

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

A partir du second XVIII^e siècle, la littérature, tout autant que la langue, sont considérées comme déterminations fondamentales des nations modernes, qu'il s'agisse de valider la composante nationale d'un Etat constitué ou de poser les fondements de la construction nationale avant l'instauration d'un Etat spécifique. (Anderson 1983, Bhaba, 1990). Les histoires des littératures nationales, à l'instar des histoires nationales constituées depuis le XIX^e siècle, ont développé une présentation quasi autarcique des littératures nationales, privilégiant la diachronie nationale et négligeant largement la synchronie transnationale, autrement plus manifeste pourtant. Le foisonnement des histoires littéraires nationales contraste avec la quasi-inexistence d'histoires littéraires transnationales. Alors que les études sur l'histoire des littératures suscitent, depuis peu, un intense intérêt, alors que la sociologie du champ littéraire commence à interroger son cadre (national ou international?) (Boschetti, 2010, Casanova, 1999 et 2011, Jurt 2007, Moretti 1997), on propose donc dans ce panel d'interroger les possibilités de construction d'une histoire transnationale des littératures nationales qui tiennent pour centraux, et non plus marginaux, les processus de transferts dans l'espace des littératures nationales. Quels sont les nouveaux savoirs à constituer, sous quelles formes? Comment penser et représenter l'espace international des littératures nationales, comment rendre compte de ses dynamiques et de ses transformations, notamment en ce qui concerne les rapports Centre(s) / périphéries? Comment analyser les effets et les contraintes de la multiplication des „nations littéraires“, notamment dans le cadre de la décolonisation? Comment dépasser la conception „canonique“, très restrictive de la littérature, pour traiter l'ensemble des littératures produites et diffusées? Le renouvellement de l'histoire de la littérature peut bénéficier des avancées méthodologiques et des connaissances déjà produites dans d'autres domaines de l'historiographie en général et de l'histoire culturelle (histoire du livre et de l'imprimé, histoire des institutions académiques, des traductions savantes et littéraires: Barbier 1995, Charle 1994, Leerssen 2006 et 2008, Sapiro 2008, Sassoon, 2000. Quels apports spécifiques devraient être encore développés? Cette perspective prospective s'appuie sur des recherches et des expériences récentes de chercheur(e)s, notamment dans le cadre de collaborations internationales.

Convenor: **Anne-Marie Thiesse** (Paris)

Papers:

Amelia del Rosario Sanz Cabrerizo (Paris):

Women and Writings in Europe: Visualizing transfers in Virtual Environments

David Simo (Yaoundé):

Ecriture transnationale et transculturelle de l'histoire de la littérature: Perspectives postcoloniales

Marie-Eve Thérénty (Montpellier):

Les mystères urbains au XIX^e siècle: Un premier phénomène de mondialisation culturelle Fondements, modalités et écueils d'une histoire littéraire transnationale

Gisèle Sapiro (Paris):

Du rôle des traductions dans la construction des littératures nationales

Joep Leerssen (Amsterdam):

The nationalization of literature(s): A cascading event in transnational literary communication

▷ **Transfer and translation: Case-studies on translatory dimensions of cultural transfer in the 19th–20th cent.**

Venue: Salle 235A, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 2nd floor

This panel aims at the analysis of four case-studies of cultural transfer in the context of new theoretical approaches by including the „translatory dimensions“ to the classical model of cultural transfer. While the classical transfer-studies have been focusing on the various „agents of transnational acculturation“ in general, new contributions concentrate on the translation itself specially in relation with the individual background of intentions of the „agents“ who initiated or launched them. The main subject of „translatory transfer-studies“ is the ambiguity between the levels of content and linguistic aspects, which build up the core element within the process of re-semanticization during the transnational transfer of ideas. All contributions of the panel deal with, at least, one transit-station of translation (geographical space, persons, publishing houses and / or especially the translations) concerning their function as a „translatory filter“ for the process of transfer between the so called „champ d'origine“ and „champ d'accueil“.

Convenors: **Zaur Gasimov** (Istanbul), **Carlos Antonius Lemke Duque** (Mainz)

Papers:

Carlos Antonius Lemke Duque (Mainz):

Kant in Spanish liberalism (1812–1823)

Zaur Gasimov (Istanbul):

Wilhelm Tell's adventures in Baku: Transfer of German literature to Azerbaijan and its Russianness

Dina Gusejnova (London):

Three Lives? Count Keyserling's Europe and its Spanish, French and English translators

Hasan Aksakal (Istanbul):

Learning Carthage's history from Romans: Culture transfer and translations from Russian to Turkish in Cold War Era

Tomke Schäfer-Stöckert (Berlin):

Antique ideals or idealised antiquity? A study of the grotto in Stourhead Garden (1742–1785)

▷ **Connecting histories of education: Colonial, national and international trajectories**

Venue: Salle 236, 29 Rue d’Ulm – 2nd floor

In the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century, debates on childcare and schooling were crucial to a variety of reform projects ranging from efforts to civilizing „the self“ as well as the „colonial other“, to „national regeneration“ and cosmopolitan humanitarianism. Moreover, towards the late nineteenth century, debates about the need to educate mothers on issues of reproduction, childcare and early education intensified. Social reform often started with the promotion of children’s physical well-being and moral education. Political projects viewed education as a crucial component in the (re)writing of collective identities and the achievement of societal development. International networks such as the *New Educational Fellowship* and also – much less known in this context – women’s organizations such as the *World Women’s Christian Temperance Union* provided important channels for exchange of scientific knowledge about children and their psycho-social development, as well as practical pedagogical knowledge. This panel aims to look at the education of children from all stages of childhood, from infant care through to higher education. It seeks to broaden the perspective by exploring education and educability as conceptual, functional and institutional categories. Moreover, it supplements a view on the international circulation of knowledge about education, children’s psychological development, and particular pedagogical models with a more detailed view on the complexities of educational politics, particularly in India and the Middle East. Taken together, the contributions to this panel show how the expansion and reform of schooling since the late nineteenth century – which often targeted future national citizens – was increasingly embedded in a global communication frame. By bringing together a variety of case studies in colonial and post-colonial settings, the panel will interrogate the following central questions:

- What role did imperial entanglements play in the international circulation of knowledge about childcare and education?
- Which conflicts emerged from the local and national translation and appropriation of colonial knowledge and international debates on education?
- Was it possible to reconcile universalistic views on children and cosmopolitan orientations with late nineteenth and twentieth century efforts to „nationalize“ education?
- How can we write connected histories of education which include, but also go beyond the circulation of formal educational models?

Convenor: **Jana Tschurenev** (Zurich)

Papers:

Jana Tschurenev (Zurich):

Professional motherhood and healthy homes: Pandita Ramabai’s experiments with global educational models

Valeska Huber (London):

Measuring minds: Testing educability in late colonial contexts

Thursday

Friday

▷ Saturday

Sunday

Vasudha Bharadwaj (Göttingen):

Educating the new citizen of a free India: Democracy, identity and the agendas of education

Djamila Aissat (Mostaganem):

English in the rhetoric of colonial and postcolonial discourse

Petter Sandgren (Florence):

The global history of the English boarding school model

▷ **Les internationales de l'éducation: Acteurs, initiatives, impacts, 1919–1939**

Venue: Salle d'Histoire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

Si les politiques éducatives et les systèmes scolaires sont restés chevillés au corps national qu'ils avaient contribué à forger au cours du XIXe siècle, l'entre-deux guerres témoigne d'un développement international des problématiques éducatives. Accusée d'avoir contribué à la fièvre nationaliste d'avant 1914, l'éducation fait l'objet d'investissement complexes dans le contexte internationaliste de désarmement moral et culturel qui se développe alors. Des initiatives et des acteurs d'une grande diversité se manifestent en effet dans la défense d'un internationalisme renouvelé sur le terrain éducatif durant la période 1919–1939. Promotion et diffusion des valeurs du pacifisme, dialogue entre les cultures, entente entre les peuples: les idées circulent et les conceptions varient. Le champ éducatif offre ainsi un bon observatoire du caractère foisonnant des initiatives à visée internationaliste et collaborative dans le contexte de la Société des Nations. C'est sur la vaste scène des réseaux intellectuels, culturels et éducatifs que le rôle dynamique des organisations intergouvernementales ou des acteurs non étatiques dans la promotion des idéaux de collaboration internationale est désormais mis en évidence. Les internationales de l'éducation, qu'elles soient liées à la nébuleuse de la SDN ou qu'elles s'y opposent, développent de multiples stratégies, tout particulièrement auprès des jeunes classes d'âge, dont on espère plus que jamais profiler les esprits malléables, mais cette fois en les tournant vers le dialogue interculturel et la guerre contre la guerre. Les projets éducatifs qui se développent de ce fait appellent une investigation historique prenant en compte le rôle joué par cette grande variété d'acteurs individuels et collectifs. Pour cartographier l'essor tout d'abord: au-delà des organisations intergouvernementales ou internationales centrées sur le terrain éducatif et la coopération intellectuelle, combien d'autres organisations ou réseaux ont investi ce champ directement ou indirectement? L'empan de ce mouvement reste à évaluer: en aval des cercles et milieux qui les ont dirigés, de quelle audience ont-ils pu bénéficier (adhérents, sympathisants, „catégories cibles“)? C'est aussi l'enracinement géographique de cet élan qui pose question, eu égard à la globalisation (tout au moins de principe) du mouvement de collaboration internationale par rapport à ses origines européennes: les internationales de l'éducation le sont-elles réellement devenues dans les faits, et avec quelles limites (les colonies, les Etats non-membres de la SDN, ou membres d'autres organisations régionales)? Le rapport au contexte historique devrait également faire l'objet d'une réflexion, pour tenter d'éprouver la réalité de la dichotomie habituellement admise (les années vingt plus ouvertes aux connections transfrontalières que les années trente?). Quant aux objectifs poursuivis, quels types de projets ou d'ambitions ces internationales de l'éducation se sont-elles efforcées de promouvoir? Comment

ont-elles tenté de les mener à bien? La question des impacts à court, moyen et long terme de ces projets éducatifs ne peut être éludée, au-delà d'un constat sur leur incapacité immédiate à stopper la course aux armements ou la rigidification des réactions nationalistes: quelles en ont été les traductions sur les scènes nationales ou régionales avant ou après le déclenchement de la deuxième guerre mondiale ?

Convenor: **Joëlle Droux** (Geneva)

Papers:

Rita Hofstetter (Geneva):

Solidarités et rivalités pour instituer LA plateforme de ralliement des internationales de l'éducation: Le Bureau international de l'éducation de Genève

Gunce Berkkurt (Paris):

L'éducation en Turquie dans le sillage de la pédagogie genevoise: Le cas des diplômés de l'Institut Jean-Jacques Rousseau en tant que pionniers de la Nouvelle Education dans la Turquie kémaliste (1923–1938)

Béatrice Haenggeli-Jenni (Geneva):

La Ligue internationale pour l'Education nouvelle: Réformer l'éducation pour transformer l'humanité

Damiano Matasci (Heidelberg):

La modernisation par l'éducation: Genèse d'un problème international

Ondrej Matejka (Prague):

Construction d'une Tchécoslovaquie occidentale: L'action éducative de la YMCA en Tchécoslovaquie 1919–1939

Frédéric Mole (Saint-Etienne):

Une pédagogie internationaliste? La Fédération internationale des associations d'instituteurs et l'Internationale des travailleurs de l'enseignement dans l'entre-deux-guerres

▷ **Dialectics and empires: Crossings in culture and political economy from medieval to early modern times**

Venue: Salle de formation, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 2nd floor

Focussing on Afro- Eurasia in the medieval and early modern periods, this panel contributes to recent work in „l'histoire croisée“ (Werner and Zimmerman 2006) and „connected history“ (Subrahmanyam 2005). The papers particularly highlight the volatile dialectics of these inter-connecting histories: these include competitive inter-imperial co-formations among Abbasid, Chinese, Ottoman, Indonesian, and western European states; and they likewise encompass the

many historical actors who travel along the Silk Roads and across seas – from Sogdian merchants, Chinese sailors, and Moslem pilgrims to Ottoman soldiers and papal translators. With two literary scholars, this interdisciplinary panel also highlights methods for more precise study of artists and intelligentsia in these processes of encounter and conflict. The cultural papers examine, for instance, the translation practices and inter-imperial emulation of academic institutions among the Sassanian, Abbasid, Byzantine and Latin Christian empires; and they track literary traditions (such as legends of Alexander the Great and the 1001 Nights) that mediate these relations as they circulate across states and hemispheres. Thus, the panel as a whole:

1. fosters the movement in world historiography away from binary or civilizational models and toward multi-directional and interactive models,
2. challenges the methodological distinction between historiography from „above“ (kings, states, and wars) and historiography from „below“ (ordinary lives and practices), and
3. fashions more interdisciplinary, dialectical models of historical transformation in the longue durée, linking medieval and modern, and clarifying how the world’s intensifying, increasingly centralized systems nonetheless have remained unstable, multi-lateral, and at least partly indeterminate.

Quick overview of papers:

Professor Sucheta Mazumdar’s opening paper will perform a path-clearing function by analyzing two dominant imperial self-conceptions, the universalizing model (wherein one empire contains many cultures in a supposedly unitary embrace) and the civilizational model (which tends to oppose and rank diverse empires or states). Drawing on her research on China, she will consider the ways that these models have in recent centuries overlapped and interacted and have obscured crucial historical processes. Next, Professor Laura Doyle will present her analytical model of „inter-imperiality“, which foregrounds the degree to which historical processes have been shaped since the medieval period by multiple empires interacting both contemporaneously and over time. Professor Virginia Aksan and Professor Adam Miyashiro will then take up this dialectical, inter-imperial model to consider specific historical cases. Professor Aksan will document the ways that the Ottoman empire’s strategic interactions with a range of contemporary empires affected military and migratory formations across central and western Europe. Professor Miyashiro will turn our attention to the cultural field and its dialectical co-formations. He will consider the inter-imperial circulation of and shifting investments in narratives of Alexander the Great in medieval Afroeurasia, including in both Arabic and European languages. Finally Professor Tansen Sen will sound a cautionary note about the possibility of over-emphasizing empires in historical processes. He will instead highlight the rich network of Austronesians, Sogdians, Buddhist travelers, Muslim merchants, Chinese sailors and others whose interactions shaped culture and trade yet operated mostly outside the purview of empires. Together, the papers invite attention to the interstices of empires, as zones of extra-imperial formation as well as inter-imperial formation; and they track a variety of historical actors who, over the longue durée, have shaped global modernity. In sum, the papers highlight the micro- and macro-level dialectics obscured by the civilizational and multi-cultural myths of empires.

Convenor: **Laura Doyle** (Amherst)

Papers:

Sucheta Mazumdar (Durham):

Empires and civilisations: Reading China in a world historical frame

Laura Doyle (Amherst):

Inter-imperiality: Toward a dialectical world history of empires

Virginia Aksan (Hamilton):

The dialectics of transformation: The Ottoman Empire among others

Adam Miyashiro (Galloway):

Alexander in the Medieval Mediterranean: Between empires

Tansen Sen (New York):

Do empires matter? Conceptualizing Asian connections before European expansion

Romain Bertrand (Paris)

▶ **Bringing space back in: Mappings and visualisations of transnational flows and connections between history and computer science**

Venue: Salle Jules Ferry, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 1st basement

Convenor: **Bernhard Struck** (St Andrews)

Papers:

Tom Cunningham (Edinburgh):

'Doing Being Missionary' in colonial Kenya: Tracing J. W. Arthur's travels between and around Scotland and Kenya, 1907–1937

Martin Schaller (St Andrews):

British travellers to the Habsburg Empire: Tracing popular travel routes within the empire in the nineteenth century

Jordan Girardin (St Andrews):

Visualising the perception of the Alps during and after the Enlightenment: Contemporary conceptions and present-time conceptualisations (1750–1820)

Mahshid Mayar (Bielefeld):

At Gamer-Explorer-Cartographer's Will: Rewriting history and redoing cartography in the strategy game age of empires

Manuel Schramm (Chemnitz):
The representation of empires in historical atlases

▷ **Carceral Archipelago: Space, circulation and penal confinement in global perspective, c. 1750–1939**

Venue: Salle 235C, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 2nd floor

This panel presents research from the ERC Starting Grant CArchipelago project, led by Clare Anderson (Leicester). The papers will present case studies from the work, to suggest that a global and comparative approach to the history of penal colonies gives us important insights into the relationship between the flow of people, labor and ideas in the making of the modern world. They will take a theoretical, analytical and empirical approach to the study of convict transportation from the broader perspective of the history of labor, migration and confinement. The speakers will compare convictism with enslavement, indenture and other unfree migrations and coercive forms of labor extraction. They will foreground its importance for colonization and frontier expansion, without losing sight of colonial domination, individual and collective experiences, and resistance and identity formation. Finally, the papers will examine the multiple layers of interaction between penal colonies and other spaces of confinement, including prisons, indigenous reservations, military camps and reformatory villages, settlements and farms.

Convenor: **Clare Anderson** (Leicester)
Commentator: **Alain Blum** (Paris)

Papers:

Clare Anderson (Leicester):
A global history of penal transportation in the British Empire, c. 1750–1939

Christian De Vito (Leicester):
The place of convicts in late colonial Spanish America, 1750–1830s

Katherine Roscoe (Leicester):
Spatiality in the Australian Convict Islands of Rottneest and Cockatoo in the nineteenth century

Carrie M. Crockett (Leicester):
Carceral space on Sakhalin Island

Takashi Miyamoto (Tokio):
Translation of punishment: Integration of Japanese penal discursive sphere in the global penal information network

▷ **The Rockefeller Foundation Fellows in social sciences (1920s–1970s):
Transnational networks, construction of disciplines and policy making in
the age of globalization**

Venue: Salle F, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 1st floor

The five-paper projected panel aims at presenting the first results of a collective research analyzing the role of the Rockefeller Foundation in the shaping of the social sciences in the world between the 1920s' and 1970s', especially through its fellowship program, which has been one of the most important private fellowship program of the twentieth century (9.500 fellows in all disciplines between 1917 and 1970). This collective work consists of a prosopographic study of social scientists throughout the world who received a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation between 1920 and 1945, in order to study abroad for periods from 1 to 3 years. A set of information pertaining to the education and careers of this group of more than 1.000 persons has been gathered in a database which provides the basis of the study. The collective research project aims at retracing their professional careers and intellectual itineraries in the long run, before, during and after their fellowships, that is, between the 1920s and the end of the 1960s, and at mapping transnational circulations in the field of social sciences in a critical period of the twentieth century, that is the interwar years, World War II and the Cold War. On the methodological side, the work undertaken combines quantitative and qualitative analysis, micro and macro perspective (the personal itineraries of fellows and the worldwide scope of the program), the national and the transnational scales (analysis of national groups of fellows and their circulations throughout the world), the disciplinary and the cross-disciplinary perspective (the history of disciplines and the history of the social sciences as a whole). In doing so, it has two main goals:

1. To contribute to a transnational intellectual history of the social sciences, in the shaping of which American foundations played a prominent role on an international level from the interwar period onwards. The analysis of these circulations of researchers and ideas will help us to understand the logic of the transnational process of cross fertilization which paved the way to the construction of most of the social sciences disciplines in the world, but also to analyse the change of hegemony in the intellectual field as a result of the Rockefeller scientific policy.
2. To describe the uses of social sciences outside the Academy, especially how Economy, Political Science, Statistics or Social Psychology, to name but a few, were used as intellectual tools in the elaboration of public policies through the channel of expertise, which became more and more important from the interwar period onwards both in national policies and in international relations.

Convenor: **Ludovic Tournès** (Geneva)

Commentator: **Helke Rausch** (Freiburg)

Papers:

Ludovic Tournès (Geneva):

Shaping the global landscape of social sciences: The Rockefeller Foundation's Fellowship Program

Morgane Labbé (Paris):

The Rockefeller Foundation turns to the East: A generation of Polish Social Sciences Fellows from the interwar to the Cold War period

Marie Scot (Paris):

British Fellows Overseas & Overseas Fellows in Britain: the British World in the Rockefeller transnational network

Frédéric Attal (Cachan):

Grafting social sciences and improving the study of Economy: The role of the Rockefeller Foundation in Italy from the thirties to the fifties

Justine Faure (Strasbourg):

Circulations and transfers of knowledge between the United States and Eastern Europe

▷ **Globalizing Russian and Soviet History**

Venue: Salle Weil, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D ground floor

Russian and Soviet histories are among the latecomers on the field of global history. Within the past two decades global history has emerged as a new and vibrant field of study. Contributions first and foremost from the fields of American, European and Asian history paved the way for world and global histories. Latin American and African histories were relatively quick to follow. To be sure this state of the art yet has begun to change. On the pages of the Journal of Global History articles on Russian and Soviet history have begun to appear in recent times. But measured against the background of textbooks on world and global history Russia and the Soviet Union are still neglected areas of global history. This is all the more lamentable as prior to that Russian and Soviet histories were marginalized by master narratives of European exceptionalism and Western progress. Thus Russian and Soviet history might face yet another way of being positioned on the margins of history. But Russian and Soviet histories are characterized by significant potentials of becoming part and parcel of global history. There are several reasons for this kind of optimism. Both Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union were entangled with neighbouring Empires as the British, Ottoman, Japanese and Chinese and world regions as Europe, Asia and America. The multitude of Russian entanglements with other empires and world regions is highly understudied. Further, fields of study which are highly relevant to global history have also come to flourish within the confines of Russian and Soviet history: imperial and colonial rule, histories of travel, environmental issues, migration studies and histories of academic disciplines as oriental studies to name but the most important ones. It is highly promising to include global perspectives into Russian and Soviet history in order to deconstruct notions of a Sonderweg which still frame many histories of Russia and the Soviet history. Further there are also vital gains which Russian and Soviet history might offer to global history. If one of the most important tasks of global history is to undo eurocentrism, to „provincialize Europe“ (Dipesh Chakrabarty) and to pay attention to a large variety of world regions, this cannot be achieved without addressing the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. Located in Europe and Asia as well, the Russian Empire and the Soviet

Union are central with regard to the deconstruction of narratives which focus exclusively on a single continent or civilization. This panel presents three new research projects which are actually in the making. All three papers address the basic question how to globalize Russian and Soviet history. Mutual benefits for both Russian and Soviet history and global history will be discussed by all panelists. Russian and Soviet history is more or less divided into research subcommunities which focus exclusively on either the 18th century, the 19th century or Soviet history. This holds true for academia in the US, Europe and Russia as well. Thus each panelist will address one of these three centuries.

Convenor: **Martin Aust** (Munich)
 Chair: **Jutta Scherrer** (Paris)
 Commentator: **Vera Tolz** (Manchester)

Papers:

Willard Sunderland (Cincinnati):
 Westernization or something else? Reflections on Russia and the world in the 18th Century

Martin Aust (Munich):
 Empire and internationalization: 19th-Century Russia in the world

Julia Obertreis (Erlangen-Nürnberg):
 The Soviet Union and the world in the post-war period: New perspectives

▷ **State-formation in global perspective: Meaningful comparisons to provincialize Europe**

Venue: Salle des Résistants, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

For long, the development of the typical European nation-state has been regarded as the standard trajectory for state-formation. The last decades a number of scholars have questioned that trajectory through the method of 'provincializing Europe'. Some pointed at developments in non-European states that were at least as efficient or even much more efficient as in Europe, such as the installment of a meritocratic bureaucracy or the advantages of scale in large, centralized empires. Others compared early modern state-formation in Europe to ancient state-formation in China, or looked at the impact of warfare in Africa in the nineteenth century in comparison to the early modern situation in Europe, or analyzed remarkable parallels between contemporary state-formation processes in Europe, the Ottoman Empire and South-East Asia during the early modern period. Such comparisons shed significant new lights on state-formation in global perspective. We invite empirical papers that focus on a certain comparative aspect of state-formation in this new scholarly tradition or papers that deal with the larger, historiographical context.

Convenor: **Marjolein 't Hart** (Den Haag)
 Commentator: **Peer Vries** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Victoria Tin-Bor Hui (Notre Dame):

Does war make or unmake the state? Insights from the Chinese State

Bartholomé Yun-Casalilla (Florence):

The Hispanic monarchy and the long breakdown of the first global Empire: Different paths for nation-state building in Europe and America (1580–1898)

Kent Deng (London): How the Qing State withered and Its consequences

Marjolein 't Hart (Den Haag):

Wars and state-formation in global perspective: The advantages of commercialized warfare

Wenkai He (Honkong):

State formation in peaceful times: Famine relief and the legitimization of state power in 18–19th century Japan and China

▷ **The „Eastern Bloc“ as a transnational space: Contacts, encounters and circulations: Between national identities and „proletarian internationalism“ (Part 1)**

Venue: Amphithéâtre Rataud, 45 Rue d'Ulm – NIR 1st basement

Part 2 see page 167.

The term „Eastern Bloc“ belongs to the vocabulary of the Cold War and since its beginning there have been several approaches towards analysing the region concerned. The first approach consisted in considering these countries principally as the result of the violent diffusion of the political, economic, social and cultural model of Stalinism between 1947 and 1953. For many observers, especially in the 1950's, the creation of the Cominform in 1947, the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance in 1949 (CMEA), and finally the Warsaw Pact in 1955 were all evidences of the homogeneity of the Eastern Bloc. This approach tends to explain the stability of the Eastern Bloc by a permanent Soviet coercion that was made possible by the domination of the different socialist „party-states“ – as Soviet ‚transmission belts‘ – on societies. In this perspective, East and Central European countries were nothing but a „kidnapped West“ (Milan Kundera).

A second approach was developed at the beginning of the 1960s, when socialist regimes unexpectedly turned out to be stable in the long run. Western political scientists began identifying national variations of „real socialism“ and thus questioning the homogeneity of the Eastern Bloc. Especially since 1989 they showed with archive support that the so-called „Eastern Bloc“ was not so monolithic and that the official friendship between „brother countries“, imposed by the Soviet „big brother“, masked real national tensions that were due to current interests but also to historical legacies. This research trend also showed that the Eastern Bloc although it was a politically closed space was also subject to Western influences in various fields. Here, however, any coherence

between these states tended to be neglected. As a consequence, until the end of the 2000's, studies on communism showed little interest for the transnational dimensions of the „Eastern Bloc“, such as processes of circulations and transfers. Instead, they favoured a national approach articulated with a totalitarian interpretation. In contrast, this panel, drawing on the results of the mentioned two approaches and dealing critically with them, favours a transnational perspective on the „Socialist camp“. We contend that it cannot be simply understood as a number of national states and that the totalitarian interpretation is not suitable for explaining how transnational relations may have developed through the agency of many individuals both inside and outside the state and party apparatuses. Here, it is suggested that the „East“ did after all have, independently from the hollow rhetoric of „proletarian internationalism“, real and (to a point) functioning transnational communities that should be seen as elements of cohesion and stabilization. Addressing different fields (the security organs like political police and army, the state parties, the intellectual and economical elites, etc.), the goal of this panel is to pay attention to interactions both at the level of institutions and through „people-to-people contacts“, the circulations of knowledge, ideas, know-how and technologies. The transnational scale is understood not as a practice of history „above ground“, but rather as a dialectical movement between different levels of analysis (from local to transnational through the national one). This set of scales can be used in a number of areas to study the cooperation and crystallization process of a possible transnational professional culture common to different kind of collective actors.

Convenors: **Nadège Ragaru** (Paris) tbc

Chair: **Emmanuel Droit** (Rennes)

Commentators: **Sandrine Kott** (Geneva), **Muriel Blaive** (Vienna), **Jens Gieseke** (Potsdam)

Papers:

Jens Boysen (Warsaw):

„Brothers-in-arms“: The Warsaw Pact military establishments as transnational elite

Michel Christian (Lyon):

Communist parties in a transnational perspective

Emmanuel Droit (Rennes):

The „Eastern Bloc“ and the „Chekist International“?

Simon Godard (Geneva):

Experimental 60s: Debates and controversies in the process of framing international economic cooperation in the Eastern Bloc

Martine Mespoulet (Nantes):

Between utopia and reality: Creating a Marxist space of social sciences in the Eastern Bloc (from the mid-50's to the mid-80's)

▷ **Free / unfree labour: comparative and global perspectives (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle U / V, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 2 see page 186.

The history of forms of „free“ labor is intimately linked to that of coerced labor. This panel aims at showing that between the seventeenth and the twentieth centuries forms of labor and bondage were defined and practised in reference to each other. In China and Indonesia, In Africa as well as in the Indian Ocean a whole spectrum of forms of dependence, bondage and labor were available and mutually encroached. Non-European spaces, although increasingly dependent on Europe over time, were not mere passive recipients of European expansion. Over the very long run, the interaction between these spaces requires to be studied in detail; conceptions and practices of labor and labor institutions in Eurasia and Africa, Africa and the Americas influenced each other and entered into global dynamics.

Convenor: **Alessandro Stanziani** (Paris)

Chair: **Gwyn Campbell** (Montréal)

Commentator: **Gareth Austin** (Geneva)

Papers:

Claude Chevaleyre (Paris):

Acting as master and bondservant: Considerations on status, identities and the nature of „Bond-servitude“ in late Ming China

Ulbe Bosma (Amsterdam):

Imperial concerns and free and unfree labor in the Malay and Philippine Archipelagos

Alessandro Stanziani (Paris):

Coercion in Russia and Central Asia: From slavery to serfdom, 16th–19th century

Alexander Keese (Berlin):

The great show: Britain's colonial administration and the compulsory labor issue, 1919–1960

José C. Moya (New York):

The spectrum of freedom in migrant labor

▷ **From the League of Nations to the UN-System**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

International organizations are an indispensable feature of the present-day international system. For this reason it is even more important to understand the early beginnings of international organiza-

tions and to shed new light on function, actors and evolution. It is particularly important to widen the focus of the classical perspective of IR theory or diplomatic history. In a transnational perspective international organizations are open social spaces of encounters and communication, transnational spheres of interaction in which actors of different origin meet, connect and engage with each other. Moreover international organization not only reflect the historically specific images of existing space and world orders as well as established power constellations but at the same time they formulate own and alternative interpretations of world orders by establishing spaces for (re-)negotiating the global order. Thus, the panel takes a closer look on a wide range of aspects of international organizations, thereby focusing on the League of Nations and the United Nations.

The main aim of this panel is to show

- a on how different levels (cultural, political, legal) international organizations shaped the international system and
- b how international, national and non-governmental actors actively used international organizations to support or to negotiate their specific causes.

Chair: **Angela Glodschei** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Timo Holste (Heidelberg):

The Global Scout Movement and the League of Nations

Nikolaus Rottenberger (Vienna):

UN Peacekeeping in Africa: A global history approach

Angela Glodschei (Leipzig):

Negotiating Cold War politics, decolonization and white supremacy: South Africa in the United Nations

Benjamin Auberer (Heidelberg):

Opening up new opportunities: Dominion citizens and the League of Nations

Ellen Jenny Ravndal (Oxford):

The Evolution of the autonomous Secretary-General: The United Nations and the Cold War, 1946–1950

Simone Müller-Pohl (Freiburg):

„Fish don't vote“?! Hazardous waste, Ocean dumping and the international regulation of Maritime space

▷ **L'Afrique et les organisations internationales**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

While the study of international organizations (IOs) has expanded rapidly, the place and role of African countries, or of Africans, in these structures have been studied less intensively. Therefore

it is necessary to „decolonize“ the study and history of IOs by highlighting Africa’s place and role. Until the early 1960s Africa had a limited place in these institutions, as in 1945 only four African countries were members of the United Nations (UN). With the independence of 17 African countries in 1960 Africa began to massively invest in the UN and African regional organizations. In 1958 the UN Economic Commission for Africa was created and in 1963 the Organization of African Unity (OAU, now African Union (AU)). From then on African countries have played an important role in international bodies and organizations, such as the UN General Assembly, G77, UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) and several African regional IOs, like SADC, ECOWAS, IGAD, etc. The panel aims to discuss the political, economic and cultural dimensions of this process. The political dimension: How have African countries used the UN and its organs in order to have a political platform and to obtain aid for development? How and to what extent have the OAU / AU contributed to reinforcing African unity? Has the UN provided African leaders with a platform that allows them to unite in a pan-African spirit? Which circumstances have allowed African politicians like Amadou Mahtar M’Bow, Boutros Boutros-Ghali and Kofi Annan to play a leading role in IOs? The economic dimension: In what ways have the UN and other IOs contributed to the training of African economic executives? What has been the impact of foreign economic aid? And how have Africans themselves contributed to the promotion of development ideas and activities? What has been the relevance of African regional IOs? The cultural dimension: To what extent and how have the UN and other IOs contributed to the promotion and protection of African heritage, cultures and knowledge? Have these IOs permitted a transnational circulation of actors, ideas and knowledge between North and South, and between Europe, America and Africa?

Convenors / Chairs: **Chloé Maurel** (Paris), **Bob Reinalda** (Nijmegen)
Commentators: **Patrick Manning** (Pittsburgh), **Bantenga Moussa Willy** (Ouagadougou)

Papers:

Chloé Maurel (Paris):

L’Histoire générale de l’Afrique de l’Unesco: Un projet de coopération intellectuelle transnationale d’esprit afro-centré (1964–1999)

Guia Migani (Paris):

Le débat aux Nations unies et à la CNUCED autour d’un fonds pour les matières premières: un enjeu important pour les pays africains

Samuel Misteli (Lucerne):

Claiming African Unity: The UNECA, the OAU, and the Making of Postcolonial African Internationalism

Bob Reinalda (Nijmegen):

African Secretaries-General of International Organizations

Marie Caillot (Paris):

La Société des Nations et le patrimoine culturel africain

▷ Voluntary transnational food aid and the emergence of global civil society

Venue: Salle Aimé Césaire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

The concept civil society has had a renaissance in the past two decades, accompanied by an increasing notion that its outreach is global. However, as yet global civil society remains an abstraction that is not rooted in abundant empirical work on transnational practices. This panel seeks to enhance the understanding of global civil society by exploring one of its strands – transnational food aid. Whereas researchers of transnational voluntary action have usually preferred dealing with advocacy organisations committed to a principled 'progressive' agenda, this panel focuses on an under-researched area, namely that of providers of services and relief working for pragmatic 'compensatory' achievements. In contrast to present discussions that often treat the amalgamation of globalization, civil society and philanthropy as a contemporary phenomenon, this panel brings together case studies from the last two centuries, thus exploring voluntary transnational engagement in a long-term perspective. The panel is based on the assumptions (1) that global civil society is characterised by a network structure, and (2) that a state of emergency throws this fabric and the morals and capabilities available at any point in time in sharp relief. Thus, rather than focusing on the genealogies and relief activities of individual organisations or attempting to get hold of global civil society in its entirety, this panel's papers deal with a variety of interconnected voluntary responses in acute situations of distress.

Issues to be addressed by the papers include some of the following: civil society networking, cosmopolitanism and the emergence of an embryonic transnational public sphere, the distinction between advocacy and service as well as that of donor and recipient agendas, altruist vs. instrumental driving forces, social background (e.g. the significance of religion, migrant activism, metropolitan life-style, sex, class) as well as gendered roles in relief work, fundraising strategies, the need of tackling transparency and accountability, efficiency, institutional adaptation to political precepts, the relation of civil society and state or empire (including the use of civil society for non-civic purposes and that of the state for vested interests), and the relation of civil society and business. Departing from aspects of such an analytical matrix the papers are supposed to furnish nuanced case-sensitive answers to the question what configurations were at work and contribute to answering the joint question how global civil society developed over two centuries. Consequently, the panel is designed to contribute to an improved integration of empirical insights and theoretical generalizations and the presenters are asked to discuss their specific findings within a broader framework of transnational civil society.

Convenors / Chairs: **Steffen Werther** (Södertörn), **Norbert Götz** (Södertörn)

Commentator: **Maartje Janse** (Leiden)

Papers:

Norbert Götz (Södertörn):

Patron, kin, fellow believer: Transnational relief for Ireland 1845–1851

Andrew Newby (Helsinki):

„Acting in their appropriate and wanted sphere‘: The Society of friends and famine relief in Ireland and Finland, c. 1845–1868

Katarina Friberg (Södertörn):

„Hand over the money to the Society of Friends‘: The Organisation of Voluntary Relief in the 1940s

Georgina Brewis (London):

„Feed the World‘: Famine Relief in the Horn of Africa, 1983–1985

▷ **Fascism as a global phenomenon: Transnational trajectories and cultural encounters (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle W, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

Part 2 see page 167.

To date, research on fascism has overwhelmingly focused on Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, while by and large neglecting fascism in non-Western or non-European countries. Through empirical discussion of interwar and postwar fascism and its „flow“ of ideas, this panel explores the cultural and political encounters between European and non-European countries with regard to Fascism, with an emphasis on the porosity of national cultures and spaces. Thereby, the panel seeks to contribute to the transnational history of radical politics in Europe and its relation with the outside world. It aims at documenting the intellectual foundations and transcultural processes in the development of ‚marginalized‘ European and non-European fascist movements and regimes. We will focus on the intellectual and political sources of fascism and its global resonance, and on the trajectory of fascist movements and regimes, analyzing cultural encounters, the translation of concepts of a new world order, and assessing their impact on transnational ideological debates. In order to illuminate global patterns of cross-national encounters among far right movements and regimes, the contributors will identify and examine processes of cross-fertilization among fascist movements and regimes, and specifically the circulation of fascist activists and ideas across trans-regional borders, emphasizing international political transfers and exchanges leading to the elaboration of common transnational strategies. Particular attention is devoted to the long-lasting impact of these legacies and their implications for the postwar right-wing extremists and the contemporary cultural memories, political cultures and imagined communities (see, for example, the case of Breivik in Norway). On this basis, our findings will also expose the current nostalgic-apologetic perspectives on historical fascism and refute attempts at the rehabilitation of fascism advanced by the contemporary historical revisionism.

Convenor: **Susanne Hohler** (Heidelberg)

Chairs: **Kerstin von Lingen** (Heidelberg), **Madeleine Herren-Oesch** (Basel)

Commentator: **Madeleine Herren-Oesch** (Basel)

Papers:

Susanne Hohler (Heidelberg):

„We are Fascists!“. Russian Émigrés and their understanding of Fascism

Peter Wien (College Park):

Fascist tendencies in the Islamic world

Constantin Iordachi (Budapest):

Fascism in interwar East Central Europe In translational perspective

Georgi Verbeeck (Maastricht / Leuven):

Dutch, Flemings and Afrikaners: Global fascism and ethnic nationalism in the Low Countries and South Africa

Alaric Scarle (Manchester):

British fascism: A battalion in a global movement or genuinely unique? The transnational and regional dimensions to fascist movements and ideas in Britain, 1919–1939 / 40

Maria Framke (Zurich):

„If I were a Jew ...“: Indian engagements with German and Italian anti-Semitism

▷ **Fascist imperialism: New perspectives on Japan, Italy, and Germany, 1931–1945**

Venue: Salle Cavallès, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

In the interwar period Japan, Italy, and Germany embarked on imperial paths that aimed to overthrow the international status quo. In 1931 Japanese forces overran Manchuria, setting up an empire that would set the foundation for Japan’s „New Order“ in Asia; in 1935 Fascist Italy invaded Ethiopia and declared the birth of an Italian impero that would lead to Italian dominance in the Mediterranean; in 1939, the Wehrmacht invaded Poland, en route to conquer a larger German Lebensraum in Eastern Europe. This panel examines the connections and commonalities among these imperial projects, particularly the extent to which there was something distinctly „fascist“ about them. Proposing a transnational approach to the question of fascist imperialism, the panel focuses on two sets of questions. First, it considers the „newness“ of the empires set up by Japan, Italy, and Germany. What were the continuities with pre-World War I power politics? How distinctive was fascist from liberal imperialism? What was the role of ideology? Second, the panel examines inter-Axis connections. How did Japanese, Germans, and Italians think about the imperial politics of one another? To what extent were there encounters, cooperation, and tensions? To what degree was the Axis alliance based on empire building? Ultimately the panel seeks to address the broader problem of the relationship of fascism and imperialism during the 1930s and early 1940s. Whereas early fascism was very nation-centered, global imperialist implications became more important during the 1930s and during World War II. To what extent was imperial-

ism inscribed in fascist politics? By asking this question, the panel attempts to shed new light on how fascist domestic reform was connected to attempts to revise the world order.

Convenors: **Janis Mimura** (New York), **Reto Hofmann** (Melbourne), **Daniel Hedinger** (München)

Chair: **Sebastian Conrad** (Berlin)

Commentator: **Michael Wildt** (Berlin)

Papers:

Daniel Hedinger (München):

The Far East as example: Italian and German perceptions of Japanese imperialism and the formation of the axis

Reto Hofmann (Melbourne):

Toward imperial self-determination: Japan and the Italo-Ethiopian War, 1935–36

Young-sun Hong (New York):

Empire-building and race war as a new way of life in Nazi Germany

Janis Mimura (New York):

Japan, geopolitics, and the axis alliance

▷ **The Mediterranean in times of war: How did 18th cent. actors maintain flows of goods, people and information and adjust to warfare?**

Venue: Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

This session examines how international conflicts affected actors’ behaviors and their patterns of relations and interconnectivity. We will notably examine how merchants and shipowners in the Mediterranean faced warfare by looking at the ways they adapted to the specific constraints put upon trade and shipping by belligerents and how they were able to maintain the flows of goods, information and people. We will concentrate on the long eighteenth century, a century of impressive growth in trade which experiences major world conflicts with an increasing economic component, culminating in the French Wars (1793–1815). More broadly, we want to focus on the persistent – or increased – interconnectivity generated by international conflicts, which is reflected among others by the activities of neutral merchants and shippers but also of freemasons. Actors could call upon a multi-faced web of inter-correlated networks to keep communication and circulations of people and goods alive. Neutrals, in particular, also exploited the possibility of negotiating norms with belligerents. We are particularly interested in looking at how neutrality was experienced and shaped in daily wartime interactions. In concentrating on the Mediterranean, we will analyze the relevance of Atlantic shipping in the trades within and of the Inner Sea, two centuries after what Fernand Braudel labeled as the „Atlantic invasion of the Mediterranean“. Atlantic interests were undoubtedly relevant in this

area, if not decisive for the equilibrium of the balance of trade and the profitability of shipping ventures, as in the American and Scandinavian cases. If recent research has pointed to the importance of neutrals in times of war, a closer look at the British case and at the strategies adopted by French merchants shows that belligerents were far from being cut off from international circulations. Collaboration between belligerents existed as well. Provocatively, the underlying question we want to examine is whether warfare may contribute to increase interconnectivity by pushing actors to establish a more varied set of relations than in peace-times – a good example pleading in favor of this hypothesis being the case of French colonial trade to Marseille (by then the second French colonial port after Bordeaux) which in wartime relied on neutral carriers and British intermediaries.

Convenor: **Silvia Marzagalli** (Nice / Paris)
 Chair: **Eric Schnakenbourg** (Nantes / Paris)

Papers:

Pierre-Yves Beaurepaire (Nice / Paris):
 Defense, illustration... and fragility of neutral shipping through the consular prism:
 The Swedish case in late 18th-century Mediterranean

Katerina Galani (Korfu):
 Britons in the Mediterranean during the Napoleonic Wars: The untold story of a successful adaptation

Leos Müller (Stockholm), **Steve Murdoch** (St. Andrews):
 Early modern neutrality, shipping and maritime law: Sweden and Britain 1650–1800

Pierrick Pourchasse (Brest):
 Danish shipping in the Mediterranean during the Revolutionary wars (1793–1795)

Silvia Marzagalli (Nice):
 The United States shipping networks in the Mediterranean during the French Wars, 1793–1815

▷ **Les armées européennes dans la décolonisation, 1943–1974**

Venue: Salle 235B, 29 Rue d’Ulm – 2nd floor

La réflexion historiographique portant sur les aspects militaires de la décolonisation, facilitée par une plus large ouverture des archives, a profondément évolué ces dernières années. Profitant des avancées que connaît l’histoire des deux guerres mondiales, elle s’efforce de saisir le fait militaire dans son environnement politique, social et culturel. Ce renouveau, qui s’appuie à la fois sur les apports méthodologiques de l’histoire culturelle de la première guerre mondiale et sur ceux d’une nouvelle histoire du phénomène global de colonisation, invite les chercheurs à ne plus se contenter

d'un regard strictement bilatéral sur la relation entre métropoles et colonies. Au contraire, pour affiner la connaissance de ces conflits, il est nécessaire de mettre à jour les nombreuses interrelations entre territoires, institutions, collectivités et individus. Notre intention, dans ce panel, est d'offrir des pistes de recherches pour la production d'une histoire sociale, culturelle et politique du fait militaire en décolonisation. Des approches comparatives transnationales, ainsi que des études de cas souligneront la dimension multilatérale des expériences de la décolonisation. Au-delà de la conflictualité opposant armées impériales et mouvements indépendantistes, les décolonisations mettent en situation de contact, militaires et civils, en métropoles et territoires coloniaux. Ces contacts, à une échelle souvent jusque là inédite, induisent une perception nouvelle du phénomène colonial qu'ils participent à redéfinir. Les empires sont en effet des espaces où circulent, accélérés par le conflit, des individus, des théories et des pratiques. Les militaires n'y apparaissent pas uniquement comme des combattants mais également comme des acteurs sociaux, confrontés à des populations bouleversées par de nouvelles pratiques d'encadrement et de violence. En centrant notre attention sur les militaires, individus et institutions à tous les niveaux de la hiérarchie, nous entendons ouvrir des perspectives inédites sur de nombreux aspects de la décolonisation, en particulier sur l'évolution des institutions militaires face à cette expérience, les transferts de savoirs et de pratiques militaires entre les différents empires, ou encore sur la mise en place de nouvelles relations entre les métropoles et leurs anciennes colonies. Le panel que nous présenterons reflète l'activité d'un groupe de recherche international, dont le travail porte sur des sujets aussi variés que les rapports d'autorité au sein de l'armée, les relations entre armées et autorités civiles, l'univers politique et social des soldats et officiers, les stratégies et pratiques contre-insurrectionnelles, les médias et la propagande militaires, les déplacements forcés de populations, les troupes supplétives, les relations entre les militaires et les populations vivant dans les „colonies“.

Convenor: **Steffen Prauser** (Paris / Birmingham)

Chairs: **Peter Gray** (Birmingham)

Papers:

Steffen Prauser (Paris / Birmingham):

Army, law and decolonisation

Moritz Feichtinger (Berne):

The ideology and practice of strategic resettlement in wars of decolonization

Elie Tennebaum (Paris):

A tactical laboratory: South-East Asia and Western powers' cross-learning in irregular warfare (1949–1959)

Luis Rodrigues (Lisbon):

The Portuguese Armed Forces and decolonization

▷ **Architects of world history: Researching the global past**

Venue: Salle des Actes, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

While theoretical attention has been paid to definitions of „world“ and „global“ history in recent years, a more pragmatic means of assessing the development of the field is to follow the „intellectual trajectories“ of prominent historians to gain a sense of where world history has come from, and where it is going. A recently published book of essays, *Architects of World History: Researching the Global Past* (Wiley Blackwell, 2014) does just that, with contributions from: J. R. McNeill (environmental history); Lauren Benton (legal history); Kenneth Pomeranz (comparative economic history); Merry Wiesner-Hanks (gender history); Dominic Sachsenmaier (religious history); Kerry Ward (trans-oceanic history); David Christian (large-scale history); and the final essay by the late Jerry Bentley (cross-cultural history). As editor of this volume, Kenneth R. Curtis will reference these essays in his own analysis of the „state of the field“ as defined by the diverse research agendas of some of its most prominent practitioners.

Convenor / Chair: **Kenneth R. Curtis** (Long Beach)

Papers:

Kenneth R. Curtis (Long Beach):
Architects of world history

Kerry Ward (New Haven):
Africa in the world: From national histories to global connections

Dominic Sachsenmaier (Bremen):
Early modern exchanges between China and the West: New world historical perspectives

Alan Karras (Berkeley):
Connecting regional histories: The Caribbean and South Asia

David Christian (Sydney):
Maps of time: Towards ‚Big History‘

▷ **Histoire transnationale, ethnographie transnationale: Quelle collaboration?**

Venue: Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Les ethnographes qui s'intéressent aux phénomènes transnationaux sont confrontés de toutes parts aux dynamiques historiques des processus qu'ils observent. Ils sont amenés à articuler leurs observations de terrain aux configurations historiques transnationales dans lesquelles les acteurs sont pris; ils cherchent également à comprendre ce que les incertitudes présentes disent des

connexions transnationales éprouvées sur le long terme. En outre, la pratique de l'ethnographie transnationale confronte de fait les chercheurs à des phénomènes apparemment similaires mais en réalité plus ou moins distincts, ancrés dans des régimes d'historicité distincts. Seule une analyse historique forte peut être en mesure de dégager les spécificités des phénomènes transnationaux étudiés, dans la mesure où ils doivent être chacun resitués dans leur horizon spatio-temporel propre. Le développement de l'approche multi-située en ethnographie a permis d'analyser comment les acteurs s'engagent dans des pratiques transnationales mais sans toujours prêter attention aux démarches et aux outils des historiens qui décrivent les circulations et les échanges internationaux sur un temps long. À partir de cas ethnographiques, ce panel propose d'interroger comment l'ethnographie et l'histoire peuvent mutuellement enrichir l'interprétation des phénomènes transnationaux. En quoi le recours aux méthodes historiques peut-il se révéler nécessaire pour comprendre des situations transnationales contemporaines ? L'observation de processus transnationaux en train de se faire peut-elle aider à saisir des situations passées de contacts transnationaux ?

Convenor: **Marine Dhermy-Mairal** (Paris)

Chair: **Julien Bonhomme** (Paris)

Commentator: **Blaise Wilfert-Portal** (Paris)

Papers:

Caroline Bertron (Paris):

Histoire et ethnographie transnationales des pensionnats internationaux

Daniele Inda (Paris):

Une „renaissance ethnique“ transnationale? Les mouvements indiens au Mexique et ailleurs

Anne Monier (Paris):

Histoire et ethnographie transnationales de la philanthropie culturelle franco-américaine

Yann Renisio (Paris):

Comprendre les effets différenciés des transformations de l'offre de financement dans la recherche en sciences sociales

Radim Hladik (Prague):

A theory's travelogue: Post-colonial theory in post-socialist space

▷ **Economy and global encounters**

Venue: **Salle Dussane, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Dussane Hall ground floor**

In dealing with economic aspects of global history, this panel emphasises the importance of particular actors, places, and the role of institutions and institution building in knowledge transfer. Several questions lead the discussion: Which were the actors and institutions guiding knowl-

edge transfer? What role did institution building play in the overall economic development of a particular place? How can we situate economically marginalized places in a global perspective? In other words, how can we denationalize national economic history? The papers address these questions in a variety of ways by focussing on transnational or global encounters that led to the exchange of skills, know-how, and technology through institutional or business networks. Empirically cases from North Western and Eastern Europe, the Near East, South Asia and South Africa are presented, covering time periods from the 14th to the early 20th century. Some papers utilize a comparative approach while others focus on connections and transfers in order to situate the economic history of a particular place. In doing so, the papers either directly or indirectly address the great divergence debate.

Chair: **Regina Grafe** (Florence)

Papers:

Jessica Dijkman (Utrecht), **Maarten Prak** (Utrecht):

How to become a master craftsman? Guild regulation of professional training and qualification in late medieval and early modern Europe and the Near East

Regina Grafe (Florence):

Institutional diversity and European expansion, 1450–1850

Ekaterina Khaustova (Moscow), **Robert C. Allen** (Oxford):

Russia in the world economy

Karolina Hutkova (Warwick):

Knowledge transfer and the English East India Company's Bengal silk enterprise, 1757–1812

Mariusz Łukasiewicz (Geneva):

Men, mines and stocks: The making of the Johannesburg stock exchange. 1880–1889

SATURDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER 2014

1:30–3:30 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS F

▷ **Vrbi et orbi, le centre et la périphérie: Quelques réflexions sur l'empire de Rome, I–II siècle ap. J.-C.**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Rome et son empire sont généralement perçus comme acteurs d'une première globalisation occidentale, s'opposant et interagissant avec l'empire parthe faisant, lui, partie d'un système de transferts avec les puissances chinoise et indienne. Or, depuis plusieurs décennies, les recherches ont remis en question la notion de romanisation, permettant de s'émanciper des simplifications et de nuancer la perception de l'empire romain comme évidemment centralisateur. Empire composite, multiculturel, Rome devait en effet intégrer des populations diverses, „barbares“: centre du pouvoir conquérant, elle n'excluait pas la diversité des situations et continuait d'influer sur des territoires qu'elle ne maîtrisait pas directement. Il convient donc de s'intéresser au „modèle romain“, à son impact sur les autres régions du monde antique et les puissances médiévales, modernes et même contemporaines, qui ont affiché des ambitions universelles et qui, dans notre monde „globalisé“ voient remettre en cause leurs racines classiques. Le monde romain était-il donc lui aussi un monde globalisé, susceptible d'apporter à la connaissance du monde actuel? Le projet répond à une double visée: établir une base de comparaison trans-période par rapport sans doute à l'essentiel des interventions du colloque, point d'appui pour une histoire globale des rencontres, circulations et conflits, et d'autre part, s'inscrire dans le prolongement d'une réflexion sur l'empire romain. La période du Haut-Empire, que l'on peut considérer comme une „économie-monde“, pilotée par une „ville-monde“ où affluent informations, hommes, capitaux, crédits, représente un croisement de dynamiques, depuis la réorganisation de l'empire par Auguste jusqu'aux Sévères, et, au sein d'un empire à la fois en expansion et relativement pacifié, un entrelacs de mouvements centrifuges comme centripètes. Il s'agit de reprendre l'étude des relations entre centre et périphérie, en s'interrogeant sur les rapports entre macrocosme et microcosme, ville et empire, autrement dit ville et monde (puisque'elle a vocation à se confondre avec celui-ci dès le 1er siècle av. J. C., dans la tradition des puissances orientales et hellénistiques), sur les limites et les contraintes de possibles décentrement. Seront privilégiées la dimension culturelle, ou comment l'appropriation du savoir passe par celle de modèles exogènes pour penser l'empire, et, avec lui, le monde habité, comme un tout. Jusqu'à quel point Rome est-elle toujours dans Rome, toujours romaine? Comment les peuples soumis ont-ils pu s'approprier ou contourner la création administrative mise en place par les nouveaux maîtres, système d'organisation et de mise en relation reposant sur l'asymétrie dominant / dominé? Dans quelle mesure y avait-il harmonisation juridique, économique, culturelle des espaces et des échelles du pouvoir? Autant d'approches qui permettront d'étudier jusqu'à quel point les thèmes et outils du pouvoir traditionnellement privilégiés faisaient fonction de clivage, ou au contraire laissaient Rome faire l'expérience de l'altérité et de la proximité au cœur de son empire. Comment le langage du pouvoir, lui-même fruit d'un travail d'appropriation de formes et savoirs exogènes (notamment hellénistiques), intègre-t-il les notions de centre et de périphérie jusque dans ses dimensions les plus concrètes, et se trouve-t-il en situation d'être réinterprété par ses administrés? Comment Rome structure-t-elle la société et les rapports qu'elle construit dans

son empire, comment repousse-t-elle sur ses marges des formes d'altérité particulières, suscitant de facto une violence propre à cette forme de „globalisation“ antique? Pour tenter d'expliquer le „modèle romain“, nous privilégierons trois axes à ce stade: la question de la globalisation du savoir, au service du pouvoir universel, dans les tensions entre modèles et réceptions, centres et périphéries; le pouvoir impérial et sa matérialisation spatiale, étudiée à l'aide de l'archéologie et des textes; les tensions qui révèlent l'usage d'outils romains pour des revendications particulières.

Convenor: **Anne Vial-Logeay** (Rouen)

Papers:

Anca Dan (Paris), **Anne Vial-Logeay** (Rouen):

Empire et globalisation du savoir. De l'Alexandrie des Ptolémées au service de Rome

Manuel Royo (Tours):

Hadrien cosmocrator, empereur excentré ?

Sabine Lefebvre (Dijon):

Les provinciaux face au Prince: Dénoncer les abus des mauvais gouverneurs

▷ **Encounters and circulations between the socialist ‚Second World‘ and the ‚global South‘ during the Cold War (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle des Actes, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 2 see page 168.

Whilst North-South and South-South transfers and connections are now explored in developing academic literatures, the encounter between Soviet Union / Eastern Europe and what would later be called ‚the global South‘ have received little attention. The double panel seeks to bring together scholars working on ‚socialist encounters‘ from both a Soviet / Eastern European and ‚global South‘ perspective in order to begin a dialogue on both how we conceptualise these linkages during the Cold War, and how to place East-South encounters within broader histories of mid to late 20th century globalisation. Focussing on the circulations of ideas within the ‚socialist world‘, these panels will primarily address cultural and intellectual encounter and transfer.

Convenors: **Steffi Marung** (Leipzig), **James Mark** (Exeter)

Chair: **Frank Hadler** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Steffi Marung (Leipzig), **James Mark** (Exeter):

Introductory remarks on encounters and circulations between the Socialist ‚Second‘ World and the Global South during the Cold War

Gesine Drews-Sylla (Tübingen):

Encounters of „Alternatives“: Literary and cultural exchange between the Soviet Union and Senegal

Brigitta Triebel (Leipzig):

Foreign cultural policy of socialist federations: The relations of the Croatian and Slovak Socialist Republic towards developing countries in 1970s and 1980s

Tobias Ruprecht (Berlin):

Formula Pinochet: Latin American impacts on economic reform in the late Soviet Union

▷ **Sorties de dictature et transitions démocratiques dans le second 20e siècle:
Procès, épurations, amnisties**

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

Le panel se propose, en partant d'un état des lieux des sorties de dictatures, de régimes autoritaires ou d'occupation dans plusieurs pays d'Europe occidentale en 1945 (France, Allemagne, Italie, Belgique et Grèce) de s'interroger sur les similitudes et les spécificités nationales à l'oeuvre dans les processus d'épuration et ensuite de des-épuration. Existe-t-il une circulation de modèles épurationnaires en Europe occidentale après la guerre? Peut-on identifier des figures de passeurs d'expériences ou de normes juridiques entre différents pays? Et comment l'anticommunisme pèse-t-il dans ces processus? Il s'agira non pas de juxtaposer les études de cas, mais de réfléchir à d'éventuelles dynamiques transnationales. Le panel permettra ainsi de présenter un groupe de recherches international sur les épurations et les amnisties post-épurationnaires dans l'Europe de l'après-Deuxième guerre mondiale.

Convenor: **Marie-Bénédicte Vincent** (Paris)

Papers:

Valeria Galimi (Viterbo)

Jonas Campion (Louvain):

Transitions politiques et épurations: le cas belge

Stephane Gacon (Dijon):

L'amnistie au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale en France

Dimitris Kousouris (Konstanz)

▷ **Travel and global encounter**

Venue: Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

This panel will take us on a trip through time and space, from 11th century Jerusalem to the shores of the Pacific Islands around 1800 with a stop in America and Africa in the early modern period. The common theme will be the presence of Europeans in far-away lands and the consequence it had in return on European lives and consciousness in a wide variety of domains, from geographical knowledge to medicinal and religious practice.

Chair: **Rahul Markovits** (Paris)

Papers:

Chunjie Zhang (Berkeley):

Travel and German transcultural consciousness around 1800

Jutta Wimpler (Frankfurt / O.):

Bodies of exotic consumption: Producing knowledge through African and American remedies in early modern Europe

Elisabeth Richenhagen (Bonn):

Journey to the centre of the world: Jerusalem Pilgrimage on the eve of the first crusade

▷ **Globalising fitness: Transnational histories of sports and physical culture (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 2 see page 183.

The spread of 'Western' sports and physical education practices since the 19th century is a global phenomenon, caused in part by the political hegemony of Europe and the United States, and characterized by power asymmetries due to colonialism, racism and 'Orientalism'. Due to the twin processes of industrialization and urbanization that occurred in the 'West' during the 19th century and continued well into the 20th century, social reformers, religious activists but also the military, increasingly saw sports and physical education as a necessary means to overcome a perceived 'degeneration' of the human body. Concomitantly, the ideal of 'fitness' was reinforced by scientists influenced by the evolutionist paradigm that had been quickly gaining ground from the 1860s onwards. Underlying this growing concern with fitness were deep anxieties regarding the negative side-effects of 'modern life': office work would lead to nervousness, fatigue, neurasthenia and other physical and mental illnesses that were to be combated by physical exercise. Alongside this concern, 'progressive' reformers considered amateur sports as an ideal vehicle to inculcate

,beneficial' norms and ,habits' in the wider populace. The practice of sports would convey values such as fair play, belief in hard work and training instead of luck or fate, team spirit, obedience of duly constituted authority and self-control as citizenship training for a more egalitarian and (economically) progressive social order. The urbanization and industrialization processes, nonetheless, also led to the emergence of consumer societies, which resulted in an increase of professional sports for entertainment purposes. Linked with the so-called ,Western Civilising Mission', which (in addition to affecting the lower classes at home) justified colonialism as a necessary means of bringing ,backward' peoples up to ,Western' standards of ,civilisation', ,Western' sports soon spread to ,non-Western' world areas. Here, they became entangled with ,Western' perceptions, for example, of Africans as ,uncivilised' and ,undisciplined', ,savages' and of Asians as being ,sick', ,degenerated', ,backward' and ,notorious liars', who would all be in need of ,Western' guidance and tutelage. The initial aim of this transfer of norms, values and corresponding physical education practices thus was both social control and self-improvement. However, colonial regimes did not necessarily support such activities by both ,benevolent' and ,paternalistic', ,Western' reformers and their local collaborators. Moreover, in many cases ,non-Western' actors and organisations managed to subvert the colonisers' civilising agenda. As a result, sports and physical education frequently became entangled with anti-colonial struggles and were put in the service of a spiritual and physical rebirth of the nation. At the same time, local cultural resistance often resulted in hybridization processes and the (partial) integration of foreign practices into local value systems and existing bodily practices. Especially religious approaches to physical education, such as ,muscular Christianity', were heavily debated (and sometimes emulated by representatives of other religions), while more secular ,Olympism' possessed a larger integration potential. The transfers also were hardly one-sided. ,Western' reformers often attempted to apply the experiences they gained in colonies as ,laboratories of modernity' in the ,West', influencing ideas about sportive citizenship training and physical education practices. Moreover, the growing interaction between ,Westerners' and ,non-Westerners' confronted the ,West' with differing physical cultures. This interaction further increased during decolonisation and the Cold War. Health, fitness, the shaping of physically more efficient human beings and generating national pride through athletic victories became part of the nation building processes in many ,non-Western' countries, which were now eager to overcome the power asymmetry between them and the ,West'. Similar ideas can be found in the interaction between the ,West' and the ,Eastern Bloc'. Focusing on the transnational proliferation of sports, physical education and idea(l)s of fitness and privileging ,non-Western' perspectives, the panel thus intends to produce new insights into the global histories of ,modernization', ,civilisation', ,race' and the human body.

Convenors: **Harald Fischer-Tiné** (Zurich), **Stefan Hübner** (Munich)

Papers:

Katrin Bromber (Berlin):

Bodywork: Heavy athletics and conceptualizations of self-improvement in Ethiopia (1950–1980)

Stefan Hübner (Munich):

Amateur sports and the „Civilizing Mission“ in East Asia (1910–1924): Elwood S. Brown, the YMCA and the Far Eastern Championship Games

Jürgen Martschukat (Erfurt):

Critical ability studies, the study of fitness and the ambivalent effects of Michelle Obama's „Let's Move“ campaign

Carey Watt (Fredericton):

Eugen Sandow in colonial Asia: A strongman weakening his message of physical culture and European masculinity?

Uta Balbier (London):

„(...) and run with endurance the race that lies before us“: Gil Dodds, Youth for Christ, and the relationship between sport and religion in the United States

Daphné Bolz (Rouen / Berlin):

Keeping fit the „New Man“: Physical education and sport in interwar Europe

Harald Fischer-Tiné (Zurich):

Saving „Physical Wrecks“: The YMCA, its Indian epigones and the role of sports in South Asia c. 1900–1940

▷ **Transnational solidarity in processes of decolonization**

Venue: Salle F, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 1st floor

Convenors: **Roland Wenzhuemer** (Heidelberg / Basel), **Isabella Löhr** (Basel)

Chair: **Isabella Löhr** (Basel)

Commentator: **Roland Wenzhuemer** (Heidelberg)

Papers:

Fredrik Petersson (Turku / Moscow):

Radical spaces in a changing world: A global history of transnational anti-colonial movements, 1919–1955

Susann Baller (Basel):

French empire and decolonization: West African politicians travelling the world, 1945–60

Anne-Isabelle Richard (Leiden):

The limits of solidarity in a decolonising world. Europeanism, anti-colonialism and socialism at the Congress of the Peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa in Puteaux in 1948

▷ **The circulation of knowledge, 19th–20th cent. (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Cavaillès, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 2 see page 183.

Tracing the movement of people, goods, ideas and practices across borders has become a valuable research approach in transnational history. Scholars have not only focused on flows that connected different nation states and world regions, but also on the interplay of homogenization and differentiation that was produced by cultural exchanges. This panel will look at these processes by focusing on the circulation of various forms of knowledge across transnational networks in the context of imperialism and industrialization during the 19th and 20th centuries. The concept of circulation has been used to study the mechanisms and effects of interconnections and exchange within and between societies. It implies at least three aspects:

- the role of agents and institutions that acted as brokers, go-betweens and mediators, thus initiating, facilitating and regulating circulation;
- the material infrastructures, channels and sites that enabled and shaped different forms of circulation;
- the adaptation to different contexts and various forms of use, resulting in the localization and regionalization of the circulating models, practices and ideas.

The papers show how in modern science and culture, knowledge was produced, distributed and implemented in different world regions. They identify the relevant agents, infrastructures and logics of knowledge circulation, and show how the relationship of tradition and modernity, of center and periphery, and of general models and local variants was reconfigured in the process.

Chair: **Antje Dietze** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Nicola Maughan (Marseilles):

Waterborne diseases in a global perspective: What real impact of cholera on the development of water supply systems in southern European cities in 19th century?

Johanna Dupré (München):

Transnational „Cultures of Circulation“ and the emergence of the „Circo Criollo“

Antje Dietze (Leipzig):

Cultural entrepreneurs as transnational agents in the entertainment industries

Rashna Nicholson (München):

The trajectory and reception of Savitri (presented by Johanna Dupré)

Sonja Walch (Vienna):

„Philippine Flora Project“: The production of botanical knowledge in the central third of the twentieth century

Ezio Ritrovato (Bari):

Une contribution italienne au développement des colorants pour l'industrie textile entre le XIXe et le XXe siècle: Les études de Antonio Sansone (1853–1928)

Teresa Almeida Cravo (Coimbra):

The power of labels in donor-recipient relations

▷ Contemporary and historical higher education regions

Venue: Salle R, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

In the attempt to recalibrate global power relations in the realm of so called knowledge societies, higher education transcends borders and increasingly engages in region-wide projects. The nature of these regional approaches is multi-layered and can only be captured by interpreting it through multi-disciplinary theoretical lenses. In explaining their emergence it is important to not only account for the contemporary aspects such as forming a competitive teaching and research area to ensure economic growth or utilizing it as a soft power in conflict ridden regions for peace and security negotiations. Acknowledging historical legacies in these regional projects translated in post-colonial, linguistic and cultural ties is not only of great analytic value, but puts the novelty of this phenomenon in perspective and bears great potential for new research avenues. Contemporary examples of higher education regions are the officially established European Higher Education Area, after the expiration of the Bologna Process in 2009 or what could be called an ‚Africanization‘ in which universities, for example, in Botswana, Ghana or South Africa recently decided to shift from a global towards a regional internationalization strategy. Further implemented but smaller in scale are regional universities such as the South Asian University, the Federal University of Latin America Integration or the University of International Integration Lusophone African-Brazilian. This approach does not cover the entire higher education region, but is supposed to spread from one particular nucleus to it. Still in its infancy, but on the rise are regional efforts in East Asia and in the Arab World. The governments of China, Japan and Korea launched the Campus Asia project in 2012 to promote cooperation among universities and mutual understanding among students of the three countries and hope for a contribution to the peace and stability in Asia. Advocating Arab Higher Education can be observed north of the Sahara, driven by Tunisia and in the Middle East where the United Arab Emirates see themselves as the forerunner of a pan-Arab education hub. Even the United States, usually exempt from the worries about the future of higher education, cannot ignore the current trends and announced a greater engagement within the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and promoted the idea of an Asia-Pacific higher education space. The first panelist, Claudia Baumann, will give an overview of these different forms of higher education regions on a global scale and will venture out to research if the organization of higher education existed previously in similar ways. Stefanie Baumert will provide a more detailed account of Africanization from the perspective of the University of Stellenbosch (SU), one of the historically advantaged South African universities. The University's approach towards the African continent forms part of South Africa's re-entry into Africa, the (re-)invention of an African identity and the confession of guilt as the University increasingly tries to come to terms with its apartheid past through accepting responsibility for the continent. At the same time SU's Africa engagement is a source with a view to the rest of the University's international relations: it wants to be seen as

the „preferential portal“ to Africa for partners in the North. On the basis of strategy papers and the institution’s mission and vision statements this paper will address the role of Africa for the institution’s global positioning. It is intended to invite one or two scholars from the regions under scrutiny to add further perspectives. Kathleen Schlütter will assume the role of the moderator in the panel.

Convenor: **Claudia Baumann** (Leipzig)
Chair: **Kathleen Schlütter** (Saarbrücken)

Papers:

Claudia Baumann (Leipzig):
Transcending borders in higher education: The comeback of the region

Kenneth Omeje (Nairobi):
University education and peacebuilding in Africa: A conflict-sensitive approach

Stefanie Baumert (Leipzig):
The role of Africa in internationalizing the University of Stellenbosch

▷ **Jeux d’influences politiques et économiques entre les forces en présence dans les espaces nord et ouest africains, 1900–1918: Regards croisés (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle U / V, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 2 see page 183.

A la veille de la Grande Guerre les tensions entre les diverses puissances qui prendront part au conflit de 1914–1918 se répercutent sur les intérêts économiques concomitants et divergents des différentes puissances coloniales dans les espaces nord et ouest-africain et ont des retombées sur les réactions des populations locales. Les attitudes de résistance et de subordination aux dominations coloniales sur la région sont souvent conditionnées à la possibilité ou non de recourir à des interlocuteurs européens qui, à leur tour, se prêtent à des jeux d’influence pour contrer les politiques rivales. Bien sûr, certains acteurs locaux sont entravés dans leurs habitudes commerciales ou quotidiennes. Cependant, les populations de ces régions, confrontées aux intérêts divergents des forces en présence, développent des stratégies de contournement, d’adaptation en les exploitant en fonction de leurs propres intérêts politiques et économiques et en les jouant les uns contre les autres, remodelant ainsi les configurations politiques et économiques de la région. Ce panel propose de mettre en exergue les expressions des intérêts politico-économiques des forces en présence et les conséquences découlant du climat de pénétration coloniale, dans la période précédant l’éclatement du conflit mondial et pendant son déroulement dans ces espaces nord et ouest africains. L’enjeu est de restituer les positions défendues par les différents protagonistes, puissances européennes impliquées dans le conflit, administrations coloniales, populations locales, autres acteurs étrangers notamment Ottomans et Allemands, en partant d’études de cas qui illustrent des perspectives différentes fondées sur l’exploitation de sources historiques d’origine diverses. Cette approche par le biais de l’histoire croisée permettra de remettre

en lumière certaines politiques d'alliances et de résistance tout comme certaines priorités politico-économiques liées à la Grande Guerre et de (ré)-interpréter son impact que ce soit sur les stratégies des hommes ou la circulation des marchandises et ainsi apporter une nouvelle grille de lecture des événements dans ces espaces.

Convenors: **Francesco Correale** (Paris / Tours), **Laurence Marfaing** (Hamburg)

Chair: **Ibrahima Thioub** (Dakar)

Commentator: **Laurence Marfaing** (Hamburg)

Papers:

Francesco Correale (Tours):

Espaces maghrébins de conflit et d'insurrection pendant la Grande Guerre

Charles Grémont (Marseille):

Les révoltes touarègues des années 1916–17 au Soudan français et au Niger: Retour sur un bouleversement géopolitique local majeur sous l'effet de la conquête coloniale française

Nicola Melis (Cagliari):

New insights on the Ottoman perception of modernity and colonialism at the dawn of the First World War

Joseph Koffi Nutefé Tsigbe (Lomé):

Le Togo entre l'Allemagne, la France et la Grande Bretagne: Les manœuvres politiques et économiques (1914–1919)

▶ **The worker's body: Physical labor, biopower and actors resistances in imperial contexts, 1850–1950**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

In the era spanning from the Industrial Revolution to the last decades of colonial rule, millions of individuals around the world used their physical abilities as their primary source of income. In this panel, we intend to present selected case studies in which working techniques, social management of wage laborers, as well as worker's uprisings and resistances against authorities are perceived through the lens of body history. Both industrial revolution and colonization processes had deep influences on the way Western and Non-Western individuals used their bodies in order to make a living. Therefore, analyzing and comparing specific transformations in labor techniques around the world can lead to a better understanding of the physical impacts of technological advancements and Western influence on workers. Workers bodies have also been subject to various controlling schemes and management techniques by public authorities and private actors, what Michel Foucault calls „biopower“: „the set of mechanisms through which the basic biological features of the human species became the object (...) of a general strategy of power“. For instance, hygiene education provided to colonized people as well as working-class Europeans changed in-

dividuals self-representations and interactions with their own bodies. Missionaries and clerics spread principles of continence and sexual morality throughout the globe, contributing to major transformations in customary principles of affection and kinship. By comparing different examples of workers management by social elites through their bodies, this panel could help us understand how bodily aspects of the worker's self were apprehended in various specific cases, therefore allowing interesting comparisons between particular situations. Workers around the globe also rose occasionally against authorities, using multiple modes of resistance. Strikes, riots or destruction of infrastructures were a few of the many means through which social groups expressed their rejection of control and domination. Whether they are studied as single examples stemming from a local situation, or as parts of a much larger discontent, workers acts of self-assertion also provide interesting outputs in body history. Outbursts of violence can for instance be considered as ways of reclaiming physical autonomy by resorting to illegal actions. Also, by spreading their messages through visual propaganda often celebrating an idealized worker's body, unions and leftist political parties contributed to determine so-called „proletarian“ standards of beauty, which can also be analyzed in a comparative approach. By combining these multiple perspectives, we hope to attain a better understanding of working class body techniques, physical (self-) perception and representation during the Colonial era.

Convenor: **Nathalie Tousignant** (Brussels)

Papers:

Romain Tiquet (Berlin):

Civilization through coercion: Forced labor and representation of work in colonial Senegal (1930–1946)

Thea Smolinski (New York):

Healthy Mothers, Healthy State: Women, Labor and the Third Republic

Victoria Tafferner (Berlin):

Trials by fire and the making of Americans: Working women and wounded bodies in the progressive era

Benoit Henriet (Brussels):

Biopower in the rainforest: Managing worker's bodies in Congolese palm oil concessions, 1910–1940

▷ **Wardens of the West? The OEEC, the OECD and global economic governance since 1945 (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle des Résistants, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 2 see page 183.

This double session will explore the neglected history of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC, 1948–1961) and its successor, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, since 1961). Both the OEEC and the OECD played a key role in defining the „Western point of view“ on economic growth, governance and development after 1945. Starting as a forum for the 18 Western European recipients of Marshall aid, the OEEC was transformed in 1961 into the OECD, which included not only the United States and Canada, but also Japan (1964), Australia (1971) and New Zealand (1973). From a core Euro-Atlantic constituency, the OECD thus became a key site for (Euro-Atlantic-Pacific) trilateral encounters and circulations during the growth decades, as well as during the tumultuous period of the „long 1970s“ (C. S. Maier) characterized by the global crisis of industrial societies and the rise of the Global South. Because of their early involvement in colonial overseas territories and post-colonial development, both the OEEC and the OECD thus served as crucial platforms for mediating and buffering North / South conflicts, as well as Global South organizations such as the G7. In addition to its core Western members, the OECD also offered an observer status to Yugoslavia, a country that acted as a bridge between the capitalist West and the Socialist Bloc regrouped in the COMECON / CMAE. Both the OEEC and the OECD might also be described as potential Western ante-chambers for discussing key issues such as global monetary equilibriums, the Western energy dependency, or challenges to multinational business. In this context, how did both organizations collaborate but also compete with other IOs such as the Bretton Woods institutions (World Bank / IMF), the UN Economic Commissions, the UNCTAD or regional groupings such as the European organizations (EEC / EFTA)? This panel will explore these dimensions by emphasizing continuities and breaks since 1945, as well as pointing to key junctures and to the rise of challenger organizations such as the G7 during the 1970s.

Convenors: **Matthieu Leimgruber** (Geneva), **Daniel Speich** (Luzern)

Commentators: **Patricia Clavin** (Oxford), **Kiran Patel** (Maastricht)

Papers:

Patricia Hongler (Luzern), **Matthias Schmelzer** (Frankfurt / O.):

A „Rich Man's Club“: The OECD Development Aid Committee (DAC) in the 1960s

Nataša Mišković (Basel):

Bold ventures in the Cold War: Tito's bargaining between East and West

Ludovic Fulleringer (Geneva):

Science mavericks: The rise of science policy at the UNESCO and OEEC / OECD, 1948–1963

Samuel Beroud (Geneva):

Wardens of free trade: OECD, GATT and G7 during the economic crisis of the 1970s

Noël Bonhomme (Paris):

Challenge, partnership or subordination? The OECD and the rise of the Group of Seven, mid-1970s–late 1980s

Henning Türk (Duisburg-Essen):

Managing energy security: From the OECD Oil Committee to the International Energy Agency

▷ **Warfare, soldiers and military encounters**

Venue: Salle d'Histoire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

Papers:

Thomas Davies (London):

Lifesaving societies and the development of transnational humanitarianism, 1767–1843

Elina Gugliuzzo (Messina):

Eastern and Western warfare in a comparative perspective

Véronique Larcade (Bordeaux / Tahiti):

Lost soldiers of European wars in Marquesas (French Polynesia) from Napoleon to Bismarck times

▷ **Long distance trade (Part 1)**

Venue: Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Part 2 see page 183.

Chair: **Guillaume Daudin** (Paris)

Papers:

José Luis Gasch-Tomás (Seville):

Southeast Asia and New Spain in the making of world history: The Manila Galleons and the circulation of Asian goods in the Hispanic empire, c. 1565–1650

Tatiana Shestova (Moscow):

Growth / decline of long distance trading in ancient Eastern Europe

Stijn Ronsse (Ghent), **Samuel Standaert** (Ghent):
Analysing historical Integration

Stefania Montemezzo (Verona):
Being alien: Venetian merchants in London and Bruges at the end of 15th century

Ana Sofia Ribeiro (Évora):
Informal Iberian trade partnerships in times of imperial competition, 1580–1640: An example of border-crossing exchange in a globalized scenario

Robrecht Declercq (Ghent):
Leipzig in the Siberian fur commodity chain: Persistence and discontinuities (1900–1933)

▷ **Revisiting metropolitan settings: Colonial and post-colonial production of knowledge**

Venue: Salle Weil, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs D ground floor

Understanding men in time, the essence of history, is premised on perspective. History is predominantly seen through hegemonic eyes, which tend to be culturally and socially conservative and based on contemporary concerns. Adopting unconventional perspectives or questioning conventional readings can lead to hitherto neglected understandings of men in time. Whether by reversing universalistic and essentialist views on Africa through African philosophical aesthetics, highlighting the groundbreaking role of corruption in the shaping of imperialism and anthropology, or de-centring the production and deployment of imperial science in British India, this panel revisits colonial and post-colonial knowledge systems from underrepresented, yet representative angles.

Chair: **Geert Castryck** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Lena Heinze (Leipzig):
Transatlantic entanglements: Aesthetic frames beyond national borders

Marc Flandreau (Geneva):
Anthropology and the stock exchange: Science, globalization and white collar criminality in Victorian Britain

Pascale Rabault-Feuerhahn (Paris):
The German contribution to 19th century British Indology: Reflections on the deployment of science

Thursday

Friday

▷ Saturday

Sunday

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- ▷ **The „Eastern Bloc“ as a transnational space: Contacts, encounters and circulations: Between national identities and „proletarian internationalism“ (Part 2)**

Venue: Amphithéâtre Rataud, 45 Rue d'Ulm – NIR 1st basement

Part 1 and further details see page 139.

- ▷ **Fascism as a global phenomenon: Transnational trajectories and cultural encounters (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle W, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

Part 1 and further details see page 145.

- ▷ **Internationalization in the late 19th and 20th cent. (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Aimé Césaire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

Part 1 and further details see page 73.

SATURDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER 2014

4:00–6:30 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS G

▷ **Encounters and circulations between the socialist ,Second World‘ and the ,global South‘ during the Cold War (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle des Actes, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 154.

▷ **Predicting disasters in peripheries?: Central state planning in socialist countries**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

The panel ,Predicting Disasters in Peripheries? State Planning in Socialist Countries‘ will focus on the position of peripheries with respect to the centre in connection with the modern idea of central planning. The panel will focus not only on relations between the centre (Moscow) and peripheries (non-USSR countries of the Socialist Bloc), but also on the phenomenon of ,hidden integration‘ and its role in the Cold War context. The key question to be analysed is the centre’s ability to take into account various local problems and integrate them into the general agenda. More specifically, the panel shall focus on various attempts to introduce the central COMECON system of state planning and its consequences. Within the general framework (V. Fava), three strategies shall be analyzed: 1) turning a special case into a general issue (COMECON water management policy), 2) ignoring local problems in order to protect the authority of the local centre (relations between Prague and Bratislava), and 3) tolerating independent policy on subjects represented in the general agenda (Romania).

Papers:**Valentina Fava** (Helsinki):

State planning in international context or hidden integration?

Arnost Stanzel (Munich):

Socialist planning efforts to keep the water on the ,Roof of Europe‘: Water management and state water plan in socialist Czechoslovakia

Ludovit Hallon (Bratislava), **Miroslav Sabol** (Bratislava):

Periphery against centre? Slovakia in Czechoslovak state planning

Cezar Stanciu (Targoviste):

Visions of sustainable development under national stalinism: The role of COMECON environmental initiatives in Romania’s industrial planning

Thursday

Friday

▷ Saturday

Sunday

▷ **Writing a transnational history of socialisms: Categories and approaches**

Venue: Salle W, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

Disseminating from its origins in European societies and ideas via the expanding global networks of capital, state systems and cultural transfer, socialism has left an indelible mark on modern-era global history. In a certain sense, of course, this fact has been widely acknowledged by historical scholars conducting innumerable studies of socialist thought and movements, including Jacques Droz' monumental *Histoire générale du socialisme* (1972–1977) or C. D. H. Cole' *A History of Socialist Thought* (1953–1960). Yet, such studies have tended to be shaped either as very specific case studies, often within the unquestioned framework of a single nation-state, or deceptively general in perspective – often by really only looking at well-established cases within very traditional conceptions of the history of Western civilization. Such perspective leave out important considerations of cultural transfer, *histoire croisée*, global history and the history of concepts and discourses developed in recent methodological debates among historians. How may we apply or develop such methodological considerations in the study of socialism as a transnational phenomenon? What were the characteristic preconditions and forms of transfer of social movements, ideas and concepts across state borders? To what extent may we generalize about social structures and developments making particular societies or social groups susceptible to socialist principles and organization or to specific versions of socialism? How may we conceive the problem of non-contemporaneity in socialism, i.e. conjunctions of modern industry, proletarian consciousness and craft guild continuities? This panel seeks to confront such question from perspectives of methodology and categories as well as empirical case studies. Our starting point will be European socialisms during the formative period, circa 1750 till 1914, but we conceive temporal as well as geographical demarcations as very open-ended, leaving room for interventions from other time periods or world regions as well.

Convenor: **Bertel Nygaard** (Aarhus)

Commentator: **Katja Naumann** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Jean-Numa Ducange (Rouen):

Penser et comprendre le socialisme français: Des spécificités au regard de l'histoire croisée

David Mayer (Amsterdam):

Left-wing intellectuals – actors and ideas in connection: Reflections on transnational approaches to studying an important actor of the history of socialism

Bertel Nygaard (Aarhus):

Communism and socialism: A study in the formation and transfer of concepts and movements

▷ **Variations sur un même thème? Circulations, formes de réception et transformations des dispositifs de gestion de la délinquance juvénile dans le second 20ème siècle**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

L'histoire des dispositifs d'encadrement et de rééducation de la jeunesse délinquante est un domaine qui a déjà inspiré plusieurs études. Ainsi, on connaît bien la genèse des dispositifs nationaux de traitement de la délinquance au cours du XIXe siècle aux USA et en Europe occidentale. Mais le rôle joué par la circulation de modèles institutionnels (et des paradigmes qui les fondent) dans l'évolution des dispositifs nationaux reste peu étudiée. C'est le cas tout particulièrement pour les périodes les plus récentes, et pour des espaces géographiques périphériques aux sociétés occidentales (Europe centrale et méditerranéenne, Afrique, Asie). On tentera ici de combler partiellement ces lacunes en se concentrant sur l'analyse de la circulation et l'appropriation d'un modèle central dans les dispositifs de gestion de la délinquance juvénile qu'est le tribunal des mineurs. Si son émergence et sa diffusion transatlantique au lendemain de la première guerre sont désormais bien connues, il n'en est pas de même de son évolution après le 2e conflit mondial, alors même que l'enjeu de la jeunesse et de ses modes d'intégration devient une des préoccupations majeures des sociétés contemporaines. A travers une diversité de cas, on s'attachera ici à discuter les mécanismes circulatoires qui ont rendu possible le transfert et la généralisation de ce dispositif dans la seconde moitié du XXe siècle, en s'interrogeant sur les évolutions intrinsèques que le modèle a pu connaître au fil des traductions nationales et locales auquel il a donné lieu. Le contexte de l'après-guerre modifie en effet sensiblement les fondements du rapport que les sociétés contemporaines nouent avec leur jeunesse: reconstruction économique, affirmation de l'Etat Providence, généralisation de la société de consommation, allongement de la scolarité, démocratisation des études, transformation des rapports de genre ne sont que quelques-uns des facteurs propres à affecter les bases du dispositif des tribunaux des mineurs tel qu'elles s'étaient établies durant l'entre-deux-guerres dans la plupart des sociétés occidentales. Quel impact ces évolutions structurelles ont-elles pu avoir sur les juridictions pour mineurs, leur organisation, leurs modes de fonctionnement, leurs effets pour les populations soumises à son autorité ? Par ailleurs, l'évolution du contexte politique international et des rapports Nord / Sud, avec la formation des deux blocs et l'essor des mouvements de décolonisation, se marque-t-elle par une transformation du dispositif tel qu'il s'implante ou s'adapte dans les Etats nouvellement décolonisés ou les sociétés confrontées à l'immigration ? Enfin, dans quelle mesure les organisations internationales et les ONG, qui avaient présidé à la diffusion transnationale du modèle depuis le début du Xxe siècle, accompagnent-elles ces évolutions? Voit-on de nouveaux réseaux et organisations émerger sur ce terrain en fonction de l'apparition des organisations régionales (notamment européennes) qui doublent / concurrent les réseaux pré-existants ? Contribuent-elles à élaborer et diffuser de nouveaux paradigmes en matière de politiques publiques de la famille et de la jeunesse, à une époque où ces enjeux sociétaux connaissent de profonds bouleversements? Autant de questions que tenteront d'aborder les contributions de ce panel, à travers une diversité d'analyses de terrain et de perspectives qui permettront de poser des jalons pour tenter de mieux cerner la manière dont les sociétés contemporaines ont pu reconstruire après guerre leur rapport à leurs jeunes.

Convenor: Joëlle Droux (Geneva)

Papers:

Guillaume Périssol (Paris):

Modalités idéologiques et répressives de la justice des mineurs aux États-Unis et en France au milieu du XXe siècle

Frederic Moisan (Sherbrooke):

Entre l'intérêt et le droit de l'enfant: La Cour de bien-être social au Québec et la question du traitement judiciaire, 1950–1977

Joelle Droux (Geneva):

Un modèle exportable ? L'Union internationale de protection de l'enfance et la diffusion internationale des dispositifs occidentaux de gestion de la délinquance juvénile (1945–1975)

Esoham Assima-Kpatcha (Lomé):

La gestion de la délinquance juvénile au Togo français (1922–2008)

▷ **Histoire mondiale de la religion, histoires mondiales des religions?**

Venue: Salle Aimé Césaire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor

This introductory paper aims at offering a sketch of the lines of reflection, debates and controversies, theoretical and methodological issues, relating to the discreet, yet significant rebirth of a wide-scale history of religion(s). Yet, as it is influenced by Globalization theories and studies, it is not just a replication of previous models of Universal history of religion. After years of a polite indifference, (some) historians of religions have decided to take the issue of Globalization seriously - empirically and theoretically speaking. It is therefore time to evaluate the new paths of history of religion, and the new intellectual horizons offered by the encounter with Global history and Globalization Studies. Convenor: Lionel Obadia (Lyon)

Papers:

Lionel Obadia (Lyon):

La magie et la sorcellerie au prisme global: La violence sociale du sacré et le désordre symbolique du monde historique

Olivier Christin (Neuchâtel):

Mondialisation et Marialisation XVIIe–XXe: L'Atlas Marianus de Gumpfenberg et ses avatars historiques

Corinne Bonnet (Toulouse):

Entre global et local: L'empire d'Alexandre et ses dynamiques „religieuses“

Françoise Micheau (Paris):

Le Coran, dernière des écritures religieuses de l'antiquité tardive

► **Biopolitics and visual materials' circulation: A global exchange, 1900–1955**

Venue: Salle R, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

The panel deals with the growing influence and proliferation of visual materials as means of communication and knowledge production / spread within the framework of global biopolitical trends in the first half of the 20th century. Main analytical categories for the panel presentations / discussions are epistemic communities, exhibitionary order and visual communication. The beginning of the 20th century saw a global rise of expert communities working within the framework of diverse biopolitical projects such as eugenics and social hygiene. Various epistemic communities dealt with and campaigned against intoxicants such as alcohol, opium and tobacco. The central theme of the panel is the circulation of visual material and the visual culture surrounding the knowledge production and transfer within these communities. Thus, the panel tackles different media like photos / images within specialized literature, magic lantern images used for presentations in rural areas, exhibitions and last but not least cinematographic productions. Put in their context, i. e. epistemic correspondence, print media or various screenings, such visuals represent different channels for communicating / transferring knowledge, targeting and delineating various social groups as well as educating / disciplining the other. The panel attempts to break from a long-standing tradition within historical research of using images to illustrate and reinforce written arguments. Conversely, panelists position visual materials in the center of their historical analysis. Modern visual communication methodology as well as art history methods such as Panofsky's notable iconography and iconology are used as main investigative tool. Further, papers dealing with exhibitions draw on existing theoretical contributions, such as Tony Benett's and Timothy Mitchell's notions of exhibitionary complex / order or Carol Duncan's view of the modern museum as ritual. The panel's interest in museums lies not only in the circulation of exhibitions (tournées), but also in the circulation of visual materials (exhibits). Finally, the panel attempts in its discussion to bring out and delineate similarities and / or differences between the different epistemic communities and the various visual strategies they pursued.

Convenor: **Nikolay Kamenov** (Zurich)

Chair: **Jana Tschurenev** (Zurich)

Papers:

Michaela Hampf (Berlin):

Eugenic Photography: Evidence, excess and archives

Rachel Schreiber (Oakland):

Visual Representation of Prostitution

Katharina Schembs (Berlin):

„A vigilant eye over the health of the population“: Biopolitics and Peronist visual propaganda in a transnational perspective

Nikolay Kamenov (Zurich):

Temperance visuals: From morality to eugenics

▷ „The Great Orenburg“ integration to the Russian Empire, 18th–19th cent.

Venue: Salle Paléographie, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Despite its crucial significance in the territorial management of the Russian Empire and its geographic and ethnographic richness, the Ural-Caspian Region (or Orenburgskii kraï, which should perhaps be translated as the Great Orenburg) has not attracted sufficient scholarly interest. This situation appears even stranger if we compare the academic situation around this macro-region with the booming historical studies around the neighboring Volga-Ural region during the last decade. The Great Orenburg was a territory much wider than the present Orenburg Oblast of the Russian Federation. It was surrounded by the Kama and Iset’ Rivers from the North, the Tobol, Ui, Nura, and Ishim Rivers from the East, and the Syr-Daria River and the Aral and Caspian Seas from the South. This territory was largely incorporated into the Muscovite State when Ivan IV gained the oath of loyalty from the Bashkir tribes after his seizure of Kazan, but the Muscovite state’s control of this territory remained nominal for a long time. Peter I made unsuccessful attempts to extend the Russian influence to Central Asia through this region. The real domestication of the region was started by Ivan Kirillov’s expedition during the 1730s, which provoked a fervent Bashkir uprising. The territory of Great Orenburg was established in 1782 as a result of Catherine II’s territorial reform, though under the name of an Ufa viceroyship (namestnichestvo). In 1796, this administrative unit was renamed again to Orenburg Province under an Orenburg military governor (voennyi gubernator), and later under an Orenburg governor-general (general-gubernator). After 1782 the territorial boundaries continued to be almost identical until the mid-nineteenth century, when the Orenburg governor-generalship was composed of (1) two civilian provinces, Orenburg (what later became Orenburg and Ufa) and Samara, (2) two Cossack territories of the Orenburg and Ural armies and the territory of the Bashkir-Meshcheriak Army, (3) the territory of the Internal Orda, and (4) the territory of Orenburg Kirgizy (largely covering the Minor Juz of Kazakhs). Thus „The Great Orenburg“ integration to the Russian Empire is a difficult historic problem, that leads to a new understanding of reasons for the stable existence of the Russian Empire.

The panel is organized with financial support of the Governments of the Orenburg region and with financial support of the Russian Foundation for Humanities, project No. 12-31-01281/a2.

Convenor: **Sergey Lyubichankovskiy** (Orenburg)

Chair: **Svetlana Kovalskaya** (Astana)

Papers:

Sergey Lyubichankovskiy (Orenburg):

Specificity of the Orenburg region as the part of the Russian Empire’s: Review of the international discussion

Gulbany Izbassarova (Aktyubinsk):

Formation of Kazakh Officialdom of Orenburg Administration

Saule Uderbaeva (Alma-Ata):

Activities of the Orenburg scientific archive commission (1887–1917) within the context of the imperial policy of Russia in Central Asia

Elena Godovova (Moscow):

Everyday life of the Orenburg Cossacks of XIX century as the factor of Russian positions' strengthening in multinational Orenburg region

Svetlana Kovalskaya (Astana):

Everyday life of rural priests of the Diocese of Orenburg XIX–XX centuries

▷ **The circulation of knowledge, to the 18th cent.**

Venue: Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Global and world historians have often focused on the circulations of goods and people, and thus of ideas and cultural practices, within the context of trade and colonial empires. This panel, however, seeks to focus on other circulations of knowledge through networks that may have preceded colonialism. Each paper offers an interdisciplinary perspective on various topics with a focus on world regions including Africa, North America, Europe, and Asia; an emphasis here must be placed on oceans as means of connecting distant places and peoples rather than separating continents. In order to trace the circulation of knowledge prior to the 18th century, a variety of sources are used in the papers including early maps, trade documents, travel journals, public questionnaires, and plays. Therefore, the focus of this panel is on three main points: 1) to bring to light new aspects of the early modern world which will help us to understand prior connections and cultural exchanges; 2) to identify the means through which agents disseminated and managed knowledge; and 3) to evaluate the level of the reception of information in various populations in a world prior to steamships and the telegraph. In order to do this, the papers indicate the key agents and means by which knowledge was exchanged in various world regions and the effect of these processes on specific places relative to broader networks.

Chair: **Joep Leerssen** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Carla Bocchetti (Nairobi):

Africa in the perspective of the Indian Ocean world

Rathika Muthukumaran (London):

Siam and the Politics of Transmigration on the Late-Stuart Stage, 1684–1693

Ida Federica Pugliese (Galway):

Eighteenth-century questionnaires: Extension and limits of trans-European and transatlantic circulation of knowledge

▷ **Aspects transnationaux du syndicalisme au cours du 20ème siècle**

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

Le syndicalisme par principe ancré dans un territoire national peut-il trouver dans l'espace international un moyen de défendre des intérêts souvent transnationaux ? Les circulations des hommes, des idées ou d'intérêts communs au niveau des relations internationales (S. Müller), transnationales (D. Lange), européennes (R. Fattmann) ou „au-delà du national“ dans l'espace communiste (C. Margain) caractérisent des espaces syndicaux aux connexions multiples. A l'intérieur de ces nouvelles délimitations s'engagent des combats particuliers (D. Lange), des rapports de pouvoir singuliers (S. Müller / R. Fattmann) ou se crée une culture politique (C. Margain). L'histoire du syndicalisme avant ou après la Seconde Guerre mondiale peut ainsi se comprendre à l'aune de sensibilités politiques différenciées mais tout autant symboliques de nouvelles pratiques d'action militantes.

Convenor: **Constance Margain** (Le Havre / Potsdam)

Chair / Commentator: **Berthold Unfried** (Vienna)

Papers:

Dietmar Lange (Berlin):

Strike movements and left wing union opposition in the 1960s and 1970s in Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany

Constance Margain (Le Havre / Potsdam):

L'histoire transnationale du syndicat communiste: L'Internationale des gens de la mer (1930–1937)

Stefan Müller (Duisburg-Essen):

Functional Internationalism? German social democratic trade unions and foreign policy in the 1920s

Rainer Fattmann (Bonn):

Union representation at the initial stage of the European Economic Community (from 1958 till 1967)

▷ **Global history of development: Perspectives on and from the world**

Venue: Salle 236, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 2nd floor

Given the theme of the ENIUGH conference, „Encounters, Circulations and Conflicts“, we focus in our session on one aspect of the opposition between centres and peripheries, namely providing a critical look at so-called „development policy“ by delving into the under-utilized archives of international organizations like the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund. On the one hand, the policy pursued by these organizations represent a continuation of the contested

colonial policies of countries of the centre. On the other hand, these international organizations inaugurate a new kind of relationship between countries of the periphery and of the center, based on policy advice and „development assistance“. The World Bank has sought to resist the pressures from its main shareholders, especially the United States, and has tried to be politically neutral vis-à-vis its borrowers – it has worked equally well with right wing and left wing governments (from Allende to Pinochet; from Marcos to Aquino; from Somoza to the Sandinistas; and from Idi Amin to Museveni) and with dictatorships and democracies. However the World Bank has advocated specific views on economic and social policy and has influenced the history of nations in the South through its loans or through the policies that it advocates. By examining the historical record, we can obtain a general picture of the policy views advocated by international organizations and of how they influenced the borrower countries. Partly on the basis of material from the World Bank archives this panel will focus on (a) the economic transformation of member countries, the role played by the policies of their governments in this transformation, and the evolution of the relationship between the international organizations and member countries; (b) issues of effectiveness and sustainability of development in several sectors with a particular focus on agricultural policy, energy and environment, education and health policy; (c) the role of the state and non-governmental organizations in development; (d) the evolution of evaluation as a tool in assessing projects and shaping development policies. Geographical coverage extends from Asia and Africa to Latin America.

Convenor: **Elisa Liberatori Prati** (Washington)
 Chair: **Gareth Austin** (Geneva)

Papers:

Gareth Austin (Geneva):
 The World Bank, history and structural adjustment

Jean-Jacques Dethier (Washington):
 The World Bank and governance: The bank's efforts to help build state capacity (joint work with Alain de Janvry)

Elisa Liberatori Prati (Washington):
 Global archives for global history: The memory of the World Bank

Giovanni Zanalda (Durham):
 From periphery to the centre: The development of South Korea and the role of the World Bank

▷ **Germany transnational**

Venue: Salle F, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 1st floor

The panel focuses on cultural and scientific exchanges between Germany and European countries like Belgium, France and Portugal, but also Japan and the USA from the end of the 19th century

to the end of World War II. Several papers tackle this topic in the context of the cooperation with Nazi Germany, raising in this regard the question of anti-Semitism.

Chair: **Geneviève Warland** (Louvain)

Papers:

Sarah Panzer (Chicago): Sun-Banner and Swastika:

The Deutsch-Japanische Gesellschaft and the German-Japanese transcultural romantic

Cláudia Ninhos (Lisbon):

The circulation of knowledge and culture: German-Portuguese encounters during World War II

Geneviève Warland (Louvain):

Martin Philippson (1846–1916), an (in)voluntary Grenzgänger? The case of a Jewish scholar in Wilhelminian Germany

Konstanze Loeke (Leipzig):

Effects of GerMANYs transnational encounters in the higher education sphere

▷ **Gendering global history: Masculinity and femininity in 19th and 20th cent. letter writing**

Venue: Salle d'Histoire, 45 rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

In this panel, we seek to develop the link between global history and gender. Although the power structures of globalization have frequently been characterized as being „male“ and „white“, this knee-jerk statement has not led often enough to further exploration about the meaning of gender in global history. By examining letters written by female and male travellers in Africa, Europe, the Middle East and Russian America, we explore the dynamics, connections and perhaps ambivalences of gender in processes of globalisation. Using the genre of letters, we will focus on ego-documents in order to explore individual perceptions of globality and constructions of femininity and masculinity. Did men and women view the transformations brought to the world in the nineteenth century in different ways? How did they construct themselves in terms of their femininity or masculinity, and how did they link this question of individual identity to the experience of imperialism, cultural difference and spatial distance? The panel will thus provide new momentum in global history by emphasizing both the meaning of gender and the significance of individual experience for research.

Convenor: **Martina Winkler** (Bremen)

Chair: **Hulya Adak** (Istanbul)

Commentator: **Marilyn Booth** (Edinburgh)

Papers:

Siobhan Lambert-Hurley (Loughborough):

Muslim women's travel writing as world history: Nazli Begam's letters from Europe and the Middle East

Iris Schröder (Erfurt):

The art of not going wild: Endangered bodies and fragile masculinities and the private writings of late nineteenth century German travellers to East Africa

Martina Winkler (Bremen):

The Furuahjelm: Letters from the end of the world

Hubertus Büschel (Gießen):

Meeting the 'Modern African Woman' – Feminist Activism, Independence, and Self-Reliance in Mid-20th Century Eastern Africa

▷ **Global perspectives on contested sexualities: Entangled history of intimacy and pleasure in the 20th century**

Venue: Salle Daniel Reig, 45 Rue d'Ul'm – Stairs A 2nd floor

In the 20th century, sexuality has become a major site for various actors to debate questions of health, racial boundaries, gender roles, sexual deviance, and social order, and to administer bodies globally in domestic and imperial settings. Under the aegis of governmental as well as non-governmental actors and institutions concepts like social darwinism and eugenics with their increasing scientific interest in biological reproduction were popularized. They penetrated most intimate parts of the populace's lives with the attempt to „sanitize“ the supposedly homogenetic make-up of a nation's people and to „protect“ the family as the kernel of society with programs to restore the moral integrity of communities. In this course, also non-reproductive sexualities received major attention: prostitution, promiscuity and homosexuality were targeted and regulated, medicalized and /or criminalized. Borders and hierarchies of race, class and gender were reinforced or destabilized through diverse contacts between various actors ranging from short, spontaneous sexual acts, permanent relationships to marriages. This arena of contested sexuality thus produced a new body of knowledge about sexuality, which made sexual pleasure and intimacy an important field for governmental policies and civil society on a global scale.

This panel seeks to explore the struggle over the control of sexuality during the 20th century connecting this core issue of society to the contemporary socio-cultural backgrounds as well as to the everyday life of specific places. The encounters between different nations / ethnicities are conceptualized as entangled histories of pleasure and intimacy in different times and places distributed over the globe. The papers in this panel approach the issue of contested sexuality in case studies – strongly related to the U.S. empire – on topics such as morality, domesticity, health, and urban space to tackle the entwined orders of race, class, and gender. Linking the localities the global connection among all papers with the presence of the U.S. military enables to raise questions of asymmetrical power relations between the periphery and the center. A focus on sexuality of

fers (global) perspectives on tensions and conflicts as well as cooperations and transfers in contact zones, e. g. between agents of empire and occupied societies or actors in the borderlands.

Convenors: **Stefanie Eisenhuth** (Berlin), **Robert Fischer** (Erfurt)
Chair: **Sebastian Conrad** (Berlin)

Papers:

Stefanie Eisenhuth (Berlin):

The most widespread violation of American laws since prohibition: American GIs and German Fräuleins in post-war Berlin

Robert Fischer (Erfurt):

Moralizing the border: Reactions to the vice industry in the border cities Ciudad Juárez and El Paso in early 20th century

Robert Kramm-Masaoka (Zurich):

Pulp Fiction: Contesting and desiring prostitution in occupied Japan, 1945–1952

David Möller (Erfurt):

Five-Day Bonanza: US servicemen, R&R-programs and sexual pleasures in Cold War Taiwan

▷ **The World-system-concept revisited**

Venue: Salle 235A, 29 Rue d'Ulm – 2nd floor

What is new about world-systems? This panel will introduce recent advances in the use and criticism of this four decades-old concept. The historiography of world-systems has been recently enhanced by the two volumes book on the Indian Ocean history (Beaujard). New questions have also been raised on the dynamics of world-systems, especially the role of semi-peripheries in transforming the systems size and their logics of accumulation (Chase-Dunn). The panel will also deal with the nature of unequal exchange within systems, thus precisising the very structure of world-systems (Norel). This concept may finally be used to analyze the birth of the State, a topic relatively unthought within this specific framework up to now (Berger).

Convenor: **Philippe Beaujard** (Paris)

Papers:

Philippe Beaujard (Paris):

Philippe Norel et l'Histoire Globale

Philippe Beaujard (Paris):

The crucial role of China in the cycles of the Afro-Eurasian world-system (1st–15th cent.)

Laurent Berger (Paris):

The world-system analysis of state formation process: A reappraisal

Christopher Chase-Dunn (Riverside):

Comparing world-systems and socio-cultural evolution

▷ **Local market institutions in the age of global trade expansion:
Cases in Asia, 19th–20th cent.**

Venue: Amphithéâtre Rataud, 45 Rue d'Ulm – NIR 1st basement

As the first decades of the 21st century proceed, the trajectory of the integration of the world economy has attracted much academic attention, particularly in terms of the rise of modern economy. The two key hypotheses seem to be shared among the scholars. One is that „globalization“ of the economy that we observe today results from the interaction and mutual strengthening of long-term processes, and the other is that in terms of the degree of regularity and stability, and the number of people affected, the early-mid 19th century marked the watershed in those processes of deepening economic relations between distance places. Kevin O'Rourke and Jeffrey Williamson, for example, observe that the integration of the Atlantic region became evident in an increasing convergence of commodity prices and real wages between the Western Europe and North America from the 19th century. In South-South East- East Asia, Kaoru Sugihara and others argue during the „long 19th century“ from the late 18th to the eve of the World War I, not only the long distance trade but also the regional and the local trades developed as those three tiers of transactions mutually stimulated one another. Even if the on-going projects on statistical analyses of the global trade might support their arguments, we have yet to know in detail about the institutional infrastructure that made the globalized flow of goods, money, and labor force possible. The conventional understanding emphasizes the colonial legal systems or the treaties to enforce free trade were crucial for the expansion of trade to outside of the European core area. Still, the missing link in the context of the Asian economy concerns how the bundle of rules and regulations expressed in the treaties were effectively executed at the sites of market transactions. How could those commodities and resources be securely transacted at the markets that became newly involved in the global web of commerce? How could the foreign merchants relate themselves with the local merchants and bureaucracies? If the local merchants took advantage of the colonial legal system or the new trade regime, in what sense and to what extent did they do so? Given that these key questions share the institutional black box between the ideas of colonial rules or free trade and the actual mode of trade, we need to investigate more closely local market institutions for transactions, including enforcement of contracts, conflict resolutions, and protection of property rights. This panel is going to take the task by comparing the case studies on the trade centres in China, Hong Kong, Vietnam, India, and Turkey. The goal of this panel is not only to uncover the process of global trade expansion from local perspectives but also to reconsider the tenability of the key analytical frameworks of modern world economy, including „colonialism“, „imperialism“, and „the free trade regime“. At the same time, because new institutions may ultimately have an impact on the development (or underdevelopment) of local economies, the long-term transformation of institutions at the local level to accommodate foreign trade are not just of historical

interest, but may also be pertinent to today's economies. In fact, whether the deepening integration of the world's economies from the late 1980s leads to „convergence“ of market systems has not only attracted academic interest but has also been on the political agenda pursued by both national governments and international organizations. By demonstrating that the same question was arguably relevant in the past and is still relevant today, this panel aims to stimulate the current debates on markets and institutions, comparison of regional economies, and the continuity and discontinuity of the global economy.

Convenor: **Tomoko Shiroyama** (Kunitachi)

Chair / Commentator: **Claude Markovits** (Paris)

Papers:

Kentaro Matsubara (Tokyo):

Colonial law and traditional Chinese institutions of credit: Experiences of Hong Kong's new territories and French Indochina

Sayako Kanda (Keio):

Salt merchants and trade institutions in early colonial Bengal

Toshiyuki Miyata (Tokyo):

Agent for Siam and Bangkok rice business of Hokkian Chinese Tan Kim Ching in Singapore

Chi-cheung Choi (Hong Kong):

The saga of taxation: Trade, merchant groups and ethnicity in late Qing Shantou

▷ **Peripheral port-cities as portals of globalization (Part 1)**

Venue: [Salle Weil, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D ground floor](#)

Part 2 see page 197.

This panel focuses on port-cities that once were relevant portals of globalization, but for one reason or another lost their appeal or strategic centrality on a global scale. We address both historical overviews and analyses of representations and perceptions. In the common understanding of globalization port-cities play a crucial role, connecting each other as well as respective hinterlands. Such port-cities attained centrality in the process of global integration, both through material interconnectedness and perceptions of prominence, which in turn underpinned the city's infrastructure and identity. These dynamics form the backbone of many a thriving global city. However, not all stories have been or remained success stories. In this panel we focus on port-cities that once were relevant portals of globalization, but for one reason or another lost their appeal or strategic centrality on a global scale – either temporarily or for good. The focus is on the 19th and 20th centuries. The starting point for this panel is threefold. First, we assert that for a proper understanding of global integration as a non-linear process short-lived or tragic instances of (some

degree of) global prominence are as essential as the eye-catching success stories. Secondly, we believe that material or perceived traits that helped a port-city become a portal of globalization in the first place, are crucial to recognize the continuity between before, during and after, and to overcome too simplistic binary centre-periphery thinking. Thirdly, we are interested in what remains of having once been a portal of globalization when a port-city's centrality decreases. Some impact of once having been globally prominent as well as remnants of connectedness, centrality and world-savvy mentality can still be present – can even have become part of the place's perceived roots or identity, both locally and radiating over longer distances, in both internal and external perceptions, in both reputations of past glory and of decay. This panel about port-cities as erstwhile portals of globalization addresses the following questions: why or how did a port-town become a portal of globalization; what did it mean to be a portal of globalization; and how can we discern the legacies of having been a portal of globalization? The panel consists of two parts, each addressing this set of questions from a different angle. The first part focuses on the 'descriptive' side of the story, with historical interpretations of the rise and fall of peripheral port-cities as portal of globalization, incl. aftermath and possible revival. The second part specifically focuses on 'representations', with analyses of how a port-city was imagined or perceived during and after its heydays, both locally and externally.

Convenor / Chair: **Geert Castryck** (Leipzig)
 Commentators: **Abdul Sheriff** (Zanzibar), **Ulf Engel** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Walter Gam Nkwi (Buca):
 Victoria, Cameroon: The rise, decline and fall of a port-city in the context of globalisation and modernity, 1940s–C.1960

Nethra Samarawickrema (Stanford):
 Remaking the fort: Familiarization, heritage, and gentrification in a former port city in Southern Sri Lanka

Lisa Hellman (Stockholm):
 Canton as a past and future global port city

Felix Schürmann (Frankfurt a. M.):
 Detaching Furna: A study in the regression of global connectivity, ca. 1770–1924

Isa Blumi (Atlanta):
 Harnessing the world's economic engine: The rise of finance capitalism and the marginalization of Arabian port cities, 1870–1939

Peter Thilly (Evanston):
 Illicit globalization: Quanzhou and the smuggler's view of periphery

▷ **Globalising fitness: Transnational histories of sports and physical culture (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 1 and further details see page 156.

▷ **The circulation of knowledge, 19th–20th cent. (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Cavaillès, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 159.

▷ **Jeux d'influences politiques et économiques entre les forces en présence dans les espaces nord et ouest africains, 1900–1918: regards croisés (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle U / V, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 1 and further details see page 161.

▷ **Wardens of the West? The OEEC, the OECD and global economic governance since 1945 (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle des Résistants, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

Part 1 and further details see page 164.

▷ **Long distance trade (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Part 1 and further details see page 165.

SUNDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER 2014

9:00–11:30 A.M. PARALLEL PANELS H

▶ **Transnational solidarity networks with Latin America in Cold War-conflicts**

Venue: Salle IHMC, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 3rd floor

This panel explores the ways in which the concept of solidarity has been used to establish transnational links between Latin American countries and other parts of the world. Solidarity networks between geographic distant groups and communities that transcend nation-states are phenomena that emerged particularly during the Cold War era. For counter-hegemonic groups (like e.g. National Liberation Movements) in Latin America, transnational solidarity represented a powerful political resource for accessing public opinion in sometimes distant regions of the world in order to denounce abuses by authoritarian regimes and mobilize for their political visions of societal and political change. Activists within solidarity movements acted as „global citizens“, developing new forms of awareness towards globally distant groups and assuming new responsibilities in order protect them in situations of conflict. In order to improve mobilization devices and to create a better public attention for their cause, activists often linked their solidarity claim to more universal maxims such as the respect of Human Rights, citizenship, legitimated democracy and combined them with demands of local, regional or national origin. Transnational solidarity claims often challenged existing power structures through their potential to open areas for public discussion of societal alternatives that went beyond the competing Cold War ideologies. Counter-hegemonic groups and their solidary supporters were often united by common political visions and the idea to fight for a „common cause“. On the one hand, the framework of transnational solidarity prompted a constant mutual flow of ideas, visions and persons, which often managed to deepen the links between both parts and also challenges the notion of a one-sidedness of solidarity. On the other hand, geographic distance or differing priorities of both actors could also prompt miscommunication, romanticisation and disappointment, thus leading to a drain of solidarity. In different approaches and case studies, the panel explores the functioning of transnational solidarity networks and the factors, which foster long-term cooperation or put obstacles to it. Furthermore, the panel focuses on the ways how claims of solidarity were used as resources of political action and raises the question of how different material (donations, delegations and solidarity brigades) and immaterial (know-how, mobilization, access to mass media) resources were employed to influence the formation of public opinion and mobilize for its goals. A third complex refers to personal experience of solidarity and focuses on the protagonists / activists within these transnational solidarity networks.

Convenors / Chairs: **Christine Hatzky** (Hannover), **Christian Helm** (Hannover)
 Commentator: **Margaret Power** (Chicago)

Papers:

Jaroslav Fiala (Prague):

Signs of the future: Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation in the early 1960's

Juan Carlos Guerrero Bernal (Bogotá):

Rise and fall of political militancy of Colombian citizens living in France during the Cold War

Jessica Stites Mor (Vancouver):

Autonomy, anti-imperialism and self-reflection: Solidarity with the Palestinian nationalism on the Argentine left

Christian Helm (Hannover):

„The sons of Marx greet the sons of Sandino“: West German solidarity with Sandinista Nicaragua (1978–1990)

▷ **Migration**

Venue: Salle Henri Cartan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

The large 1815–1914 migration systems were composed of people making individual decisions. The focus on these „big“ movements eclipses other „smaller“ migrations sometimes involving hundreds of thousands. The panelists in this session address four cases from across the world. (1) Farming families of Syrian Christian faith who, from the 1920s, moved from southern Kerala in India to northern Kerala, at the beginning still under British rule. They saw opportunities but impacted heavily on local „aborigines“. (2) In contrast, the migrations to Latin America are well-known. They, too, were influenced by European powers through the development of agro-export economies in suitable locations. Poorer migrants from Europe filled the resulting labor demand in São Paulo state, Brazil, and Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. In a way, the three destinations were frontier regions of opportunities and flexible structures. (3) So were parts of the Mediterranean when European colonizing powers invested in North Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean societies and the contracting Ottoman realm – again: migrants came from Europe, from Italian and Greek regions in particular. (4) Southern Siberia, too, provided options and, beyond the well-researched Russian peasants, Belarusian families migrated and, like their Kerala counterparts, had to reestablish themselves and form communities. Migrant men's and women's agency is the core theme of this session.

Chair: **Dirk Hoerder** (Phoenix / Vienna)

Papers:

Muhamad Ismail (Delhi):

Malabar migration

André Luiz Lanza (São Paulo):

Immigrants and the economic development of São Paulo and Buenos Aires (1870–1930)

Sakis Gekas (York):

Mediterranean migrants: Mobility and state formation in the nineteenth century

Roman Fedorov (Tyumen):

Transformations of ethnic identity of the Belarusian migrants in Siberia

▷ **Free/unfree labour: comparative and global perspectives (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle U/V 45 rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

Part 1 and further details see page 141.

Established notions of labour in contrast to slavery or leisure, as well as of capitalism and market relations have increasingly been criticized as developed from a Euro-centric perspective, ignoring the complexities in other world regions as well as colonial and post-colonial settings. Even more, transregional connections and comparisons of these concepts and their implications are only slowly becoming more central on the research agendas of global labour and economic historians.

In contrast, this panel presents recent research about different forms of labour relations based on empirical source work in Brazil, Bolivia, Samoa and the horn of Africa from the eighteenth century to the present. The contributions uncover how labour relations encompass settings that were both free and unfree, paid and unpaid. By analysing the complexity and the evolution of the workforce in several countries and different continents the papers point out to the difficulties to oppose different forms of work in the dichotomy free/unfree. Forms of labour were rather practised in reference to each other. This is shown by the changing patterns of labour relations in building of railways in the nineteenth century Brazil (Lamounier); by the evolution of several forms of labour in Potosí, in the eighteenth century (Barragán); by the Chinese labour migration to Samoa in the twentieth century (Droessler); and by a general discussion about the encounter of capitalism and labour in Africa (Bellucci).

Chair: **David Mayer** (Amsterdam)

Commentator: **David Mayer** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Rossana Barragán (Amsterdam):

Unfree, free, and independent at the same time: Mitayos or Kajchas: Revisiting Labor in the 18th century Potosi

Holger Droessler (Cambridge):

From Copra hands to Casino tourists: Chinese workers and the making of empire in Samoa, 1903–2013

Stefano Bellucci (Amsterdam):

Capitalism and labour in Africa: A system of encounters or encounter of systems? A history of free wage labor in Eritrea

▷ **Contacts, échanges et influences: Le cas du Vietnam**

Venue: Salle du CEA, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Cet atelier se propose de réfléchir sur la question des contacts politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels en prenant pour point d'appui le cas du Vietnam. Ce pays constitue en effet une sorte de laboratoire géant pour aborder ce thème puisqu'il a été successivement ou simultanément en lien direct avec: le monde chinois, au Nord durant le premier millénaire puis au Sud à partir du XVII^e siècle; les principautés hindouisées du Champa entre le Ve et le XV^e siècles, au centre du pays; les commanderies Thaï sur sa frontière occidentale; et partout ailleurs, en interne, les peuples dits „minoritaires“ (Hmong, Khmers, Tày, Rhadé, Bahnars, Jaraï, etc.). Il existe donc un paramètre géographique et un paramètre chronologique. Selon les lieux et les époques, ce ne sont pas les mêmes populations qui sont concernées et, au surplus, ce ne sont pas les mêmes formations sociales et politiques. Quand le Vietnam dialoguait avec l'empire chinois, il ne le faisait évidemment pas de la même façon qu'avec un groupe ethnique montagnard, ni même qu'avec des commerçants chinois établis sur son propre territoire. Et quand au Xe siècle il dialoguait avec le Champa, ce n'était pas non plus sur la même ligne qu'avec la Chine au même moment. En outre, il y a un fossé entre le contact sporadique et, par exemple, la problématique coloniale à l'œuvre pendant tout le premier millénaire puis sous le régime français. Aussi bien, cet atelier multidisciplinaire ne cherchera pas à établir la réalité strictement factuelle de ces contacts, ce qui demanderait trop de temps. Il cherchera plutôt à déterminer les modalités et à identifier les agents actifs du processus de fusion, de rejet, d'alliance et de connexion. Le but final est de dégager une sorte de modèle opératoire qui informe sur les contacts en général. L'histoire du pays le permet en raison de sa diversité ethnique, de son histoire mouvementée et de sa géographie qui en fait un carrefour placé à l'angle de l'Asie. C'est la manière dont les Viêt et les autres sont devenus interlocuteurs qui importe plus que la cause ou l'objectif de leur dialogue. En filigrane se pose aussi la question de la transformation d'un espace politique, et pour être plus précis de sa marche vers l'unité par intégration des „marchés“ et rejet des corps hétérogènes. L'équipe qui a été réunie comporte quatre spécialistes du Vietnam mais de différentes époques et de différentes régions.

Convenor: **Philippe Papin** (Paris)

Papers:

Philippe Papin (Paris):

Le Vietnam et la question chinoise à travers trois exemples: Le premier millénaire et la colonisation, l'établissement des commerçants chinois au Sud, la politique internationale actuelle

Nguyen Thi Ha (Paris):

Contacts, échanges et influences: Le cas du Vietnam

Andrew Hardy (Paris):

La „Longue Muraille“ de Quang Ngai, érigée à partir de 1819 pour séparer les Viêt des peuples montagnards: Un limes asiatique?

Tiên Đông Nguyễn (Hanoi):

Les contacts entre le Vietnam et le Champa vus à travers l'archéologie et l'architecture: Croisements, influences, domination

Dang Anh Ninh Nguyen (Paris):

Viêt et Bahnars depuis 1950, échanges et conflits dans le domaine de la religion et des croyances

▷ **Making global soundscapes? Cultural brokers in musical life since 1800**

Venue: Salle W, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs B 3rd floor

When historians study the dimensions of modern global connectivity in terms of the different flows of commodities, migrants, information and so on, they generally do not spend much thought on the role of music in these processes. The few who do so usually assume that only Anglo-American pop music finally wielded a truly universal influence, thus exerting a soft cultural imperialism, or they highlight the emergence of so-called world music which, however, is a rather recent phenomenon. The panel seeks to correct the limited recognition music has so far received by global historians, and it puts the late-20th-century rise of a global westernized musical culture into a truly historical perspective. It will do so, firstly, by a systematic and comparative scrutiny of various agents of musical transfer, and, secondly, by extending the scope of investigation back into the 19th century. With panelists looking at musicians, instrument makers, missionaries, ethnomusicologists and recording engineers, a wide range of cultural brokers is brought into sharp relief. Joint discussion of the individual papers will not only allow for a better understanding of the driving forces behind the musical transfers and for a fresh assessment of its particular difficulties and limits. Additionally, the focus on different dimensions of musical life – knowledge, instrument distribution, record business, education, and musical practice – will disaggregate the history of musical globalization which up to now is largely confined to individual aesthetic transfers and appropriations. Finally, it will become evident that the making of global soundscapes since 1800 was much more prone to cultural misunderstandings, structural obstacles and local persistence than the proverbial 'universal language' of music would have us believe.

Convenors: **Claudius Torp** (Kassel), **Martin Rempe** (Konstanz)

Commentator: **Martin Rempe** (Konstanz)

Papers:

Claudius Torp (Kassel):

The late nineteenth-century piano trade: Globalizing a European cultural technology?

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Jutta Toelle (Frankfurt a. M.):

The „sound of whiteness“? Missionaries as actors in the globalization of music and the consequences

Christiane Sibille (Heidelberg):

How to analyze „exotic“ music? Erich M. von Hornbostel and the International Music Society

Laetitia Corbière (Geneva):

Artist agents as cultural brokers, 1870–1930

Harry M. Liebersohn (Urbana-Champaign):

A. L. Hipkins and the Making of Global Musicology in London, 1880–1900

▷ **Women activists in the new education movement: Their impact on the circulation of educational knowledge at the international level, 1920–1940**

Venue: [Salle Daniel Reig, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A 2nd floor](#)

At the turn of the 20th century, pedagogues of various countries disapprove the traditional school systems. Some of them open „New Schools“ in which they provide new educational methods based on a scientific knowledge of the child. Shortly after the Great War, these initiatives give birth to an international movement – New Education, Education nouvelle, Reformpädagogik – and take shape through the founding of associations dedicated to this cause. The New Education Fellowship (NEF), rallying pedagogues, psychologists, teachers, medical doctors and scientists, is one of the biggest. Led by its founders – Beatrice Ensor (UK), Elisabeth Rotten (D), Adolphe Ferrière (CH) – this association promotes its principles through the organization of international congresses and the publication of journals in three languages: *Pour l’Ere Nouvelle*, *The New Era*, *Das Werdende Zeitalter*. Among its members, many women – teachers, educators, principals, writers, etc. – take part to the international congresses, write in its journals, some are members of the International Committee and / or publish a pedagogical journal in their country. This panel proposes to study some of these women deeply involved in promoting the New Education ideas in their country. Through the analysis of their training, their professional activity, their social relations, their editorial activity, their translation work, we will show their impact on the expansion of the New Education Fellowship. As relays and representatives of their country in the NEF, these women act as exchange platforms in the circulation of educational knowledge at the international level. Based on the works of international historians of education (Brehony, 2004; Del Pozo Andrés 2009; Depaepe, 1993; Hameline, D., Helmchen, J. & Oelkers, J. 1995), this panel will bring a new perspective of the topic using the concepts and methodological approach of transnational history and focusing on the social networks these women belonged to, notably the international feminist networks.

Convenor: **Beatrice Haenggeli-Jenni** (Geneva)

Commentator: **Trine Øland** (Copenhagen)

Papers:

Christine Mayer (Hamburg):

Elisabeth Rotten (1882–1964): A transmitter between national and international pedagogical discourses and practices in the field of new education (1919–1933)

Sue Middleton (Hamilton):

Beatrice Ensor and Clare Soper: Their roles in NEF'S British Commonwealth Networks, 1937–1948

Katalin Helmich (Pécs / Petőfi):

Schoolfounder, scholar, editor or cultural ambassador? The mediating activity of Nemesné Müller Márta across Europe (1912–1939)

Beatrice Haeggeli-Jenni (Geneva):

Helena Radlinska (1879–1954): Teacher, researcher and social activist in Poland

▷ **Conflicts about territorialisation by infrastructure and municipal policy in Central and Eastern European empires in the late 19th and early 20th cent.**

Venue: Salle Pasteur, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Pasteur 1st floor

Territorialisation can be described as a strategy of actors competing for power and striving to gain control of or influence on resources and people by associating them with a specific territory (Anderson / O'Dowd). Studies about territorialisation processes (including de- and reterritorialisation) concentrated on the trend to nation state-building and on border studies. This panel will take a different perspective and will paint a more complex picture. Firstly, it asks for the ability of Empires as relatively flexible regimes of territorialisation to optimize the relations between regional urban centres and their hinterlands and to use infrastructures for the strength of political and economic power. Secondly, it deals with the attitudes and interests of socio-cultural groups, who do not act primarily as representatives of an Empire or a national movement. In the focus are case studies about local elites (majors, deputies of city councils, merchants) and scientists from the centres and peripheries (geographers, economists and transportation experts) and their impact on territorialisation processes in the Habsburg Monarchy, the Russian Empire and Prussia / Germany in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The papers compare these central and eastern European Empires, analyse the competition between the Empires and the conflicts of interest within the Empires.

Convenor: **Uwe Müller** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Catherine Horel (Paris):

Municipal policies of the provincial capitals in the Habsburg Monarchy



Uwe Müller (Leipzig):

The entanglement of the German / Prussian and Russian infrastructure and freight rate policies in northern East Central Europe

Steffi Marung (Leipzig):

Creating territory, connecting empires: Representations in East Central European infrastructure maps

Hrvoje Ratkajec (Koper):

The port city of Trieste and its development between the two empires (1890–1940)

▷ **The ‚global‘ history of business in Africa**

Venue: Salle d'Histoire, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D 2nd floor

There is a lack of systematic business history programmes in Africa and most of the research on business in Africa is conducted by scholars outside Africa. In the only recent review of business history in Africa, Robert Tignor (2007) noted „...that relatively little work has been done on uncovering the history of these firms or of the people who founded and ran them.“ Tignor's historiographical overview identifies a small number of studies focussing primarily on British or other European business enterprises' operations in Africa. While a growing number of African businesses have entered the global markets (businesses such as the Dangote Group, a cement manufacturer in Nigeria, or Real Africa Investments in South Africa), there are only a few business histories (Forrest 1995) on African businesses (Teagarden 2011). This panel will explore the nature and expansion of African business through the history of pre-colonial control, colonialism and the decolonised independent phase. What are the conditions from which African business emerged? What were the capitalisation strategies, the growth and labour strategies and how did these businesses expand? What were the linkages with global markets, or to what extent were African businesses locked in regional networks? Were African businesses different from European businesses they competed with, or could market collaboration be identified? What kind of business networks could be identified? How were African businesses managed? What was the degree of global interaction between African business and foreign businesses in Africa? Can a distinct ‚African Business‘ model be identified? This panel will investigate African business history and the degree of integration in global markets since the late eighteenth century.

Convenor: **Grietjie Verhoef** (Johannesburg)

Chair: **Tetsuhiko Takai** (Sapporo)

Papers:

Grietjie Verhoef (Johannesburg):

African Business development

Chibuike Uche (Nsukka):

The nationalization of Lonrho's business interests in Tanzania

Tetsuhiko Takai (Sapporo):

History of francophone business in Africa and in Asia

Ayodeji Olukoju (Lagos): Family firms: Inter-generational succession and business strategies in colonial western Nigeria

Kofi Takyi Asante (Evanston):

'Colluding nationalism' versus 'conflictual nationalism': Gold Coast merchants and the making of the colonial state, 1850–1950

John Ngoy Kalenga (Sapporo):

Business History of the copper industry in the Democratic Republic of Congo

▷ **The Global History of UNESCO**

Venue: Salle Celan, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

Convenor: **Poul Duedahl** (Aalborg)

Papers:

Poul Duedahl (Aalborg):

Routes of knowledge: The global history of UNESCO, 1945–75

Casper Andersen (Aarhus):

Engineering internationalism or engineering imperialism? UNESCO and the birth of the union of international engineering organizations 1945–1955

Jens Boel (Paris):

Sources to global history: Discovering UNESCO archives

Chloé Maurel (Paris):

The UNESCO / UNRWA educational program for Palestinian refugees (from 1949)

▷ **The long making of neoliberalism and its global repercussions**

Venue: Salle R, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Rataud 2nd basement

We (still) live in neoliberal times. Whether praised or criticized the triad of deregulation, competition and self-induced growth dominates discourses and policies in almost every societal sphere, especially so in economics. This is the case in Western European countries and the US, but also in many other societies, and it directs international politics. The coming of these principles is commonly dated to the late 1970, seen as a reaction against the oil price shocks in the context of the last phase of decolonization and the end of the gold standard. At least in Western Europe it was accompanied by rising unemployment and the first cracks of the welfare state. The McCracken report of the OECD (1977) clearly marks that turning away from interventionist policies while the Washington Consensus stands for the full enforcement of the new guiding lines. Without doubt the crises of the instruments developed after the end of the Second World War to secure economic stability are an essential cause for the rise of neoliberalism. There is, however, another and equally important reason why it was perceived by many as the only possible solution, namely a decade long renewal of liberal economic thought beginning in the 1930s, when in response to the World Economic Crisis international as well as national politics followed the dictum of governance and control. Liberal economists began to sharpen and refine their position in the context of a *Zeitgeist* that stood against them. They did so in transnational networks and stable institutional settings. The panel will present this largely unnoticed side of the beginning of the current wave of neoliberalism. In five papers that concentrate on the 1960 and 1970s we will show its making and enforcement within the OECD, the Organisation of African Unity, as well as in the Group 77, the UN with its declaration of the New International Economic Order) and in the Comecon.

Convenor: **Hagen Schulz-Forberg** (Aarhus)

Chair: **Dieter Plehwe** (Berlin)

Commentator: **François Denord** (Paris)

Papers:

Niklas Olsen (Copenhagen):

The Scandinavian way? The Nordic reconstruction of liberalism after the Second World War

Jean Solchany (Paris):

Wilhelm Röpke and the transnational emergence of the neoliberal paradigm

Katja Naumann (Aarhus):

Neoliberal networks in Central Europe

Roxana Breazu (Aarhus):

Romanian economic thought and the role of (neo-) liberalism

Hagen Schulz-Forberg (Aarhus):

Nesting liberalism in the welfare state after the Second World War



▷ **Japan and the Great War: New connections, new opportunities, and new dangers (Roundtable)**

Venue: Salle Cavallès, 45 rue d'Ulm – Stairs A 1st floor

The objective of this roundtable is to explore a variety of ways in which the Great War affected Japan's relations with the wider world. It will examine how the destructive nature of the global conflict allowed Japan and Japanese citizens to alter their position in the world, a transformation that had its own beneficial and problematic outcomes in the interwar years. The catastrophic impact of World War I, with its devastation of Europe and its destruction of multiple empires and severe damage to most of those that survived, opened new pathways for Japan and its citizens to assert greater regional influence and extend their presence around the globe. Although Japanese expansion had been underway before 1914, the Great War provided an unprecedented opportunity for the achievement of national and individual goals. As European military and economic power turned inwards, Japan rushed in to fill the vacuum. The acquisition of German concessions in Shandong Province was followed quickly by China's acquiescence to most of the Twenty-One Demands. Japanese merchants and industrial conglomerates expanded to take advantage of both the absence of European companies and the needs of European governments and societies, resulting in a brief economic boom for Japan but more ambivalent effects on the rest of Asia. Following the war, Japanese delegates went to Versailles to argue for racial equality and to Washington to demand naval parity, only to have their ambitions frustrated in both respects. The presenters on this roundtable will open a discussion of Japan's relationship to World War I from three main perspectives. First, they will reassess Japan's diplomatic and military relations during this period based upon previously unused sources and/or understudied parts of the world. They will offer reinterpretations of the existing picture of Japanese diplomacy and Japan's military activities, and will shed important new light on Japan's interactions with nations that were not major powers. Second, they will take a transnational approach and explore the influence of border crossing on Japan's foreign relations during the early 20th century by referencing new research on issues such as intra-regional trade, the spread of disease, the migration of hygienic practices, and transnational labor movements. Third, the presenters will explore changes in Japanese society and culture that resulted from shifts in Japan's global position or from Japan's interactions with groups and individuals in other countries that affected Japanese thinking about territory, urbanization, and intra-empire as well as external migration. They will address these major themes through three presentations that will broadly address Japan's relations with different parts of the world – East Asia, Europe, and the United States – along with specific case-studies of Japan-Poland relations, and Japan's encounter with the Spanish influenza through its participation in the Siberian Intervention. This combined macro-micro approach is intended to provide an opening for broader discussions of Japan's foreign relations as well as the global nature and impact of World War I.

Convenor: **Evan Dawley** (Baltimore)
 Chair / Commentator: **Masato Kimura** (Tokyo)

Papers:

Sumiko Otsubo (St Paul):

The 1918 influenza pandemic made it visible: Siberia as a „supraterritorial“ biological zone during the intervention

Ewa Pałasz-Rutkowska (Warsaw):

The origins of Japanese diplomacy towards Poland

Tze-ki Hon (New York):

The Great War and East Asian modernity: New regional networks in East Asia, 1900–1919 (presented by Evan Dawley)

Evan Dawley (Baltimore):

The Great War and Japan's new relations with the old world

Selçuk Esenbel (Istanbul):

Friends in opposite camps or enemies from afar: Japanese and Ottoman Turkish relations in the Great War

▷ **The idea of the unity in world history in ancient and medieval times:
Geographical aspects**

Venue: Salle Paléographie, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs A ground floor

The idea of the unity of world history is as old as the idea of history itself. It found reflection in biblical genealogies, tracing all nations back to the descendants of Noah and thus proclaiming the unity of the human race. The idea of the oneness of humanity is embodied in the ancient Greek concept of the „oecumene“, i. e. all the land inhabited by humankind. Biblical genealogies became a cornerstone of the global representation of space in Christianity and Islam. Alongside the idea of the unity of mankind, they also transmitted the idea of its geo-cultural and ethnic diversity, assigning different peoples to the different parts of the world, namely Europe, Asia and Libya. The need for self-identification (including the spatial one of demarcating a specific homeland) gave rise to a variety of ways of representing the world's space in various traditions of Antiquity and the Middle Ages, the Greek, Latin, Old Norse, Arab-Persian ones. Physical space, in the process of land development, turned into geographical space (reflected in peripluses, itineraries, on maps, etc.), while the latter turned into social space which was comprehensible to a certain group of people and which was common to the representatives of one and the same culture. In each of the above mentioned traditions there was created a particular form of textual and cartographic representation of humanity as a historical and cultural entity in world history. The aim of this session is to present and analyse the geographical aspect of the ancient and medieval ideas of world history and to investigate various methods of representation of the inhabited world. Alexander V. Podosinov will discuss the interrelation of two ancient civilizations, the Greek and the Scythian ones, paying much attention to the geographical dimension of the Greek image of Scythians.

Irina G. Konovalova will examine the ways of representing world space in the medieval Islamic geography, which showed a strong interest in the representation of the world as a whole, both in texts and on maps. Tatjana N. Jackson will concentrate on the image of the oecumene preserved in the works of Old Norse-Icelandic literature, primarily sagas. A commentator will be Professor Jonathan Shepard, University of Cambridge, former Lecturer in History at the University of Cambridge, Fellow of Selwyn College and of Peterhouse.

Convenor: **Irina Konovalova** (Moscow)
 Chair: **Tatjana Jackson** (Moscow)
 Commentator: **Jonathan Shepard** (Cambridge)

Papers:

Alexander Podosinov (Moscow):
 Ancient Greece and Scythia: To the problem of interrelation of two civilisations

Irina Konovalova (Moscow):
 Images of the inhabited world in the medieval islamic geography

Tatjana Jackson (Moscow):
 The oecumeneo of medieval Scandinavians

Christina Gadrat-Ouerfelli (Marseille):
 Medieval western travellers and the knowledge of the world

▷ **Commodity chains across eras: Preindustrial and early industrial global commodity chains**

Venue: [Salle Beckett, 45 Rue d’Ulm – Stairs A ground floor](#)

Within the context of global commodity chain or global value chain studies used by developmental sociologists and economists, there remains room for historical studies drawing on modern methodologies but also concerned with shifting structures and evolutionary patterns in the chains. This panel seeks to examine several examples of global commodity chains over periods which straddle the „industrial revolution“.

Convenor: **Preston Perluss** (Grenoble)
 Chair: **Allan Potofsky** (Paris)

Papers:

Elbra David (Berkeley):
 Cotton commodity chains and Western development (Louisiana Purchase)

Karin Hofmeester (Amsterdam):
Diamond commodity chains

Preston Perluss (Grenoble):
Sugar and spice and other things nice: Café consumption in France in 18th and 19th centuries

Ghulam A. Nadri (Atlanta):
India and the world indigo market

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▷ **Peripheral port-cities as portals of globalization (Part 2)**

Venue: Salle Weil, 45 Rue d'Ulm – Stairs D ground floor

Part 1 and further details see page 181.

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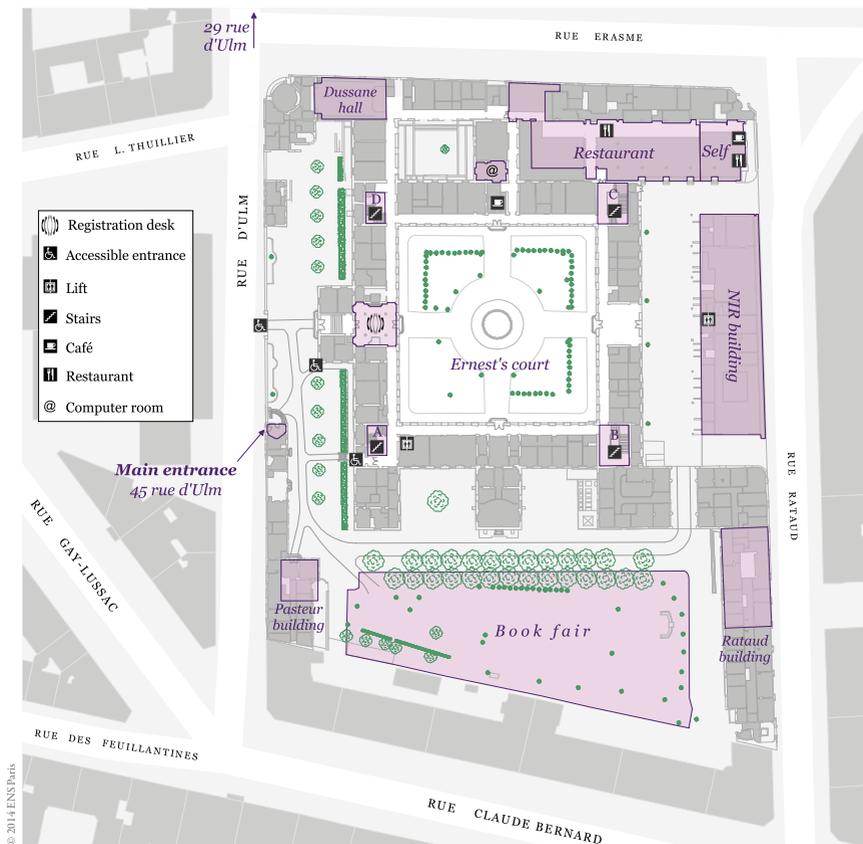
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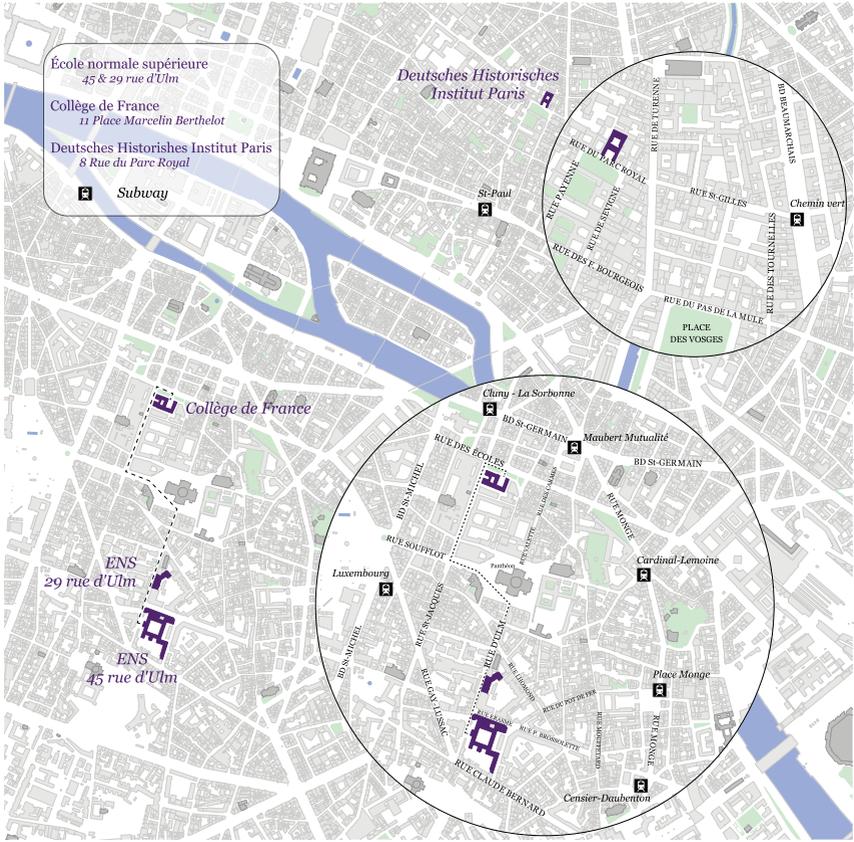
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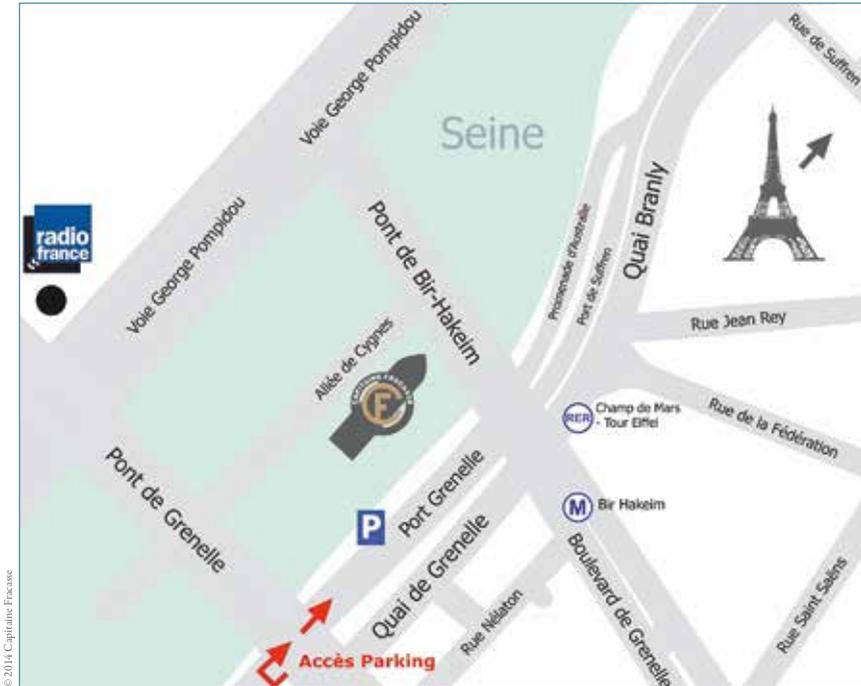
Conference venues on the ENS area

- ▷ **Parallel Panels:**
École normale supérieure,
45 rue d'Ulm and 29 rue d'Ulm
- ▷ **Publishers' Roundtable:**
École normale supérieure,
45 rue d'Ulm, Salle Dussane
- ▷ **Publishers' Exhibition:**
École normale supérieure,
45 rue d'Ulm, Pasteur Yard
- ▷ **Closing Roundtable:**
École normale supérieure,
45 rue d'Ulm, Salle Dussane



Conference venues outside of the ENS area

- ▷ **Opening Ceremony and Reception:**
 Collège de France,
 11 Place Marcelin Berthelot,
 Salle Marguerite de Navarre
- ▷ **Special Lecture and Reception:**
 German Historical Institute Paris,
 Hôtel Duret-de-Chevry
 8 rue du Parc-Royal
- ▷ **Embarkment for Conference Dinner Cruise:**
 L'Île au Cygnes



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Dinner Cruise

- ▷ L'Île aux Cygnes
6 September
9:30–11:45 p.m.

The boat will depart from (and return to) L'Île aux Cygnes. To reach L'Île aux Cygnes, take the stairs in the middle of the bridge Pont Bir-Hakeim (Paris 15ème) next to the Eiffel Tower.

By public transport, you can reach the Pont Bir-Hakeim and the L'Île aux Cygnes with Metro Line 6 (stop „Bir Hakeim“) or with the RER C (stop „Champ de Mars Tour Eiffel“).