

Connections and Comparisons

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

*at the London School of
Economics and Political Science*

London, 14–17 April 2011



ENIUGH

EUROPEAN NETWORK IN UNIVERSAL AND GLOBAL HISTORY



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

PROGRAMME

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Press deadline: 14 March 2011.
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included.



W E L C O M E

WORDS OF WELCOME

to the Third European Congress in World and Global History

On behalf of the European Network in Universal and Global History (ENIUGH), and of our hosts the Economic History Department of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), we welcome you to the Congress, which promises to be easily the largest conference in this expanding field yet held in Europe. Many thanks indeed for coming! We are delighted that the main congress venue will be the elegant New Academic Building on Lincoln's Inn Fields. The following notes say something about the aims of this meeting, about ENIUGH, about global history in London, and about the people and institutions who – together with all of you – have helped make this gathering possible.

The congress theme of 'Comparisons and Connections' is meant to be both generic and specific. It is intended to be generic enough to attract participants from all the overlapping approaches which share a commitment to transcend national historiographies, whether under such headings as (to give only an incomplete list) 'world' or 'global' history, 'transnational' history, or *histoire croisée*. To judge from the nearly ninety panels accepted for the congress, this aim has been achieved. The theme is also specific, in that 'comparisons and connections' encapsulates a (broad) agenda shared by many scholars around the world concerned with global or transnational history. To give a little local flavour, it is worth mentioning that it has been explicitly the organising approach adopted by those involved in developing global history in London over the last fifteen years.

ENIUGH exists to promote and support research and teaching in world, global and transnational history around Europe. At the time of writing we have almost 300 members, many of whom will be present at the congress. We very much hope that you will want to become a member, or to renew your membership, as a means of keeping up with initiatives and publications in the field, of receiving our journal *Comparativ*, and getting a discounted subscription to the *Journal of Global History*. Above all, we hope that you will help the network as a means of strengthening the global and transnational approach(es) to the study of history.

ENIUGH cooperates closely, both informally and formally, with sister associations around the world. We belong to the Network of Global and World Historical Organisations (NOGWHISTO), which was founded at the last ENIUGH congress in 2008 in Dresden and held its first meetings during last year's CISH in Amsterdam. NOGWHISTO has now also become an affiliated member of the *Comité International des Sciences Historiques*. We are delighted to welcome to London many colleagues from other continents, including a number active in NOGWHISTO.

The inaugural ENIUGH congress was held in 2005 at the University of Leipzig, which provides the permanent headquarters of the network. The second congress, in 2008, was in Dresden. It is hoped that the venue for the fourth in 2014 will be finalised during the business meeting accompanying the London Congress.

Global history, as an approach to the study of the past, has been assiduously pursued in London for more than a decade and a half. It began with a seminar at the Institute of Historical Research, convened by Patrick O'Brien, which has been followed by other seminars at the Institute and around London. A series of ventures followed, in research, publications, and teaching. These included the foundation of the *Journal of Global History* (owned by LSE, published by Cambridge University

Press). The Department of Economic History at the LSE launched the first master's programme in Global History in 2000. This one-year programme continues to exist in its own right, but is now also part of the Erasmus Mundus 2-year Global Studies MA, with the universities of Leipzig, Vienna, Wrocław and Roskilde which enables students to spend successive years in universities in different parts of Europe. The other LSE history department, International History, now also has a joint programme in world history, with Columbia University.

Talking with publishers, and seeing the new books, is a key part of the conference experience, so we are delighted that so many publishers will be participating in the exhibit on the first floor of the New Academic Building.

A feature of the conference (for those who sign up in time for tickets, as space is limited) will be the roundtable on 'Empires and colonies' on Friday evening, hosted by the German Historical Institute in their elegant premises in Bloomsbury Square.

We are very grateful for financial contributions from the LSE Economic History Department, the Centre for Area Studies of Leipzig University, the GWZO at Leipzig University, GHIL, and the Georg Eckert Institute in Braunschweig. We are also immensely appreciative of the cooperation we have received from different parts of the LSE, including the Conferences Office and the library, and of the continuing work of many assistants in Leipzig and LSE. We thank all of you who organised panels, not least the members of the ENIUGH Steering Committee.

On behalf particularly of Steffi Marung, Matthias Middell and Katja Naumann in Leipzig, and Tracy Keefe at LSE, I wish you a productive and enjoyable congress.

Gareth Austin

President, ENIUGH (Reader in Economic History at LSE until August 2010;
now Professor of International History and Politics at the Graduate Institute, Geneva)



The Conference

A T A G L A N C E

In recent decades there has been the re-emergence and unprecedented development of a multitude of interacting strands of world, global and transnational history, all which share the common aim of transcending national historiographies. Central to these intellectual enterprises has been the study of both connections and comparisons. Together these perspectives have provided for a continual reflection on a great variety of themes and analyses.

Under the framework of 'Connections and Comparisons' some 90 panels will present new findings on research topics, including the following:

1. Entanglements between polities, societies, communities and individuals situated in, or spanning, different regions of the world;
2. Interactions between humanity and the environment, including those which developed over the very long term, through the cultural and economic histories of material and social life;
3. Histories of empires, large-scale crises, international organisations, as well as the intercontinental origins and consequences of revolutions, whether political, technological, social or ideological;
4. Exchanges on oceans as spaces of sustained interaction between communities from different continents, the experience and consequences of migration, and periods of 'de-globalisation' and 'globalisation'

Not least, this includes critical reflections on the methodological and conceptual issues involved in comparative, transnational and entangled histories: both in general terms as well as in relation to specific areas of historical inquiry, from religions to real wages and from diasporas to epistemic communities.

The common emphasis is a commitment to transcend national historiographies and explore different approaches to wide-ranging comparisons.

The conference will include keynote sessions as well as a series of parallel panels. Scholars practicing or interested in global, world and transnational history from whatever discipline, based both within Europe and from around the world will attend the London congress.



Panels

A T A G L A N C E

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL

- 2.00–4.30 pm
▷ Conference Opening with Keynotes followed by a Tea Break
- 4.30–6.30 pm
▷ Parallel Panels I
- 6.30–8.30 pm
▷ Reception

FRIDAY, 15 APRIL

- 9.30–12.00 am
▷ Parallel Panels II
- 12.15–1.15 pm
▷ General Meeting ENIUGH
- 1.30–3.30 pm
▷ Parallel Panels III
- 4.00–6.00 pm
▷ Parallel Panels IV
- 6.30–8.30 pm
▷ Plenary Forum on ‘Empires and Colonies’

SATURDAY, 16 APRIL

- 9.30–12.00 am
▷ Parallel Panels V
- 1.30–3.30 pm
▷ Parallel Panels VI
- 4.00–6.00 pm
▷ Parallel Panels VII
- 7.30 pm
▷ Conference Dinner Cruise

SUNDAY, 17 APRIL

- 10.00–11.45 am
▷ Parallel Panels VIII
- 12.00–1.00 pm
▷ Concluding Round Table



SPECIAL CONFERENCE EVENTS CON

Accompanying the sessions and panels and along with the opening and closing ceremonies a series of other events will take place combining the pleasures that London has to offer with the joy of intellectual inspiration.

OPENING AND WELCOME RECEPTION

On **Thursday, 14 April 2011, 2.00–4.00 pm**, Prof. Gareth Austin (President of ENIUGH) will welcome the conferees. We will then open our conference with keynote lectures by two outstanding European scholars.

Programme of the Opening

Words of Welcome: **Prof. Gareth Austin**
President of ENIUGH

Keynote lectures: **Prof. Maxine Berg** (University of Warwick):
Europe's Asian Centuries: Material Culture and
Useful Knowledge 1600–1800

Prof. Michel Espagne (CNRS, Paris):
Global History and the Conceptualisation of Cultural Transfers

Venue: Sheikh Zayed Theatre, Lower Ground, NAB
*If this venue is crowded there will be a videolink of the session to
Wolfson Theatre in the NAB.*

Welcome Reception

Thursday evening we will celebrate the conference opening with a welcome reception, at **6.30 pm**. All participants are invited to this reception with drinks and fingerfood.

Venue: Senior Dining Room, Old Building of the LSE,
5th Floor

ENIUGH GENERAL MEETING

As the congress does not only serve as a regular forum for a broad discussion on recent findings in the fields of global and transnational history, but also as a meeting place for the international membership of the network – which in 2011 comprises almost 300 scholars from all over Europe and the world, we will hold a General Meeting of ENIUGH on **Friday, 15 April, at 12.15–1.15 pm.**

After the business report a new Steering Committee will be elected and the location of the next congress in 2014 discussed.

Afterwards the Walter-Markov-Prize 2011 will be awarded to Christoph Kalter for his dissertation on: 'Die Entdeckung der Dritten Welt und die neue radikale Linke in Frankreich, 1950er- bis 1970er-Jahre' / 'The discovery of the Third World and the new radical Left in France, 1950s–1970s'.

A short laudation will be given by Prof. Matthias Middell.

Venue: STICERD meeting room,
Lionel Robbins Building of the LSE (Library), 5th Floor

PLENARY FORUM “EMPIRES AND COLONIES”

Hosted by the German Historical Institute London and kindly supported by Campus Verlag, Princeton University Press and Cambridge University Press the Plenary Forum on 'Empires and Colonies' takes place **Friday, 15 April, 6.30–8.30 pm.** Three outstanding scholars in the field – Frederick Cooper (New York University), John Darwin (University of Oxford), and Regina Grafe (Northwestern University) – will discuss various, possibly contradicting approaches to imperial and colonial history, chaired by Peer Vries (University of Vienna).

Venue: German Historical Institute London
17 Bloomsbury Square
London WC1A 2NJ
www.ghil.ac.uk
Entrance commences at 6 pm, half an hour before the plenary forum begins.

Please note that due to restricted space tickets are limited. Tickets are free of charge and can be reserved when registering. If tickets are still available they will also be handed out at the registration desk at the conference.

Following the forum *a small reception* is given. The event is kindly supported by Campus Verlag, Cambridge University Press and Princeton University Press.

SPECIAL SESSION “GLOBAL STUDIES: EMPLOYMENT PERSPECTIVES”

Global Studies programmes become more and more popular. But what are the job perspectives with such a degree? The panel addresses some key questions concerning the employment possibilities with a MA or a PhD in Global Studies. It brings together experts on the concepts and aims of academic teaching and long-time alumni to discuss questions like: What are the chances and experiences of alumni on the job market? What possibilities do programme coordinators have to prepare graduates for the challenges they will face? Do national differences matter?

Convenor: **Kathleen Schlütter** (Leipzig)

Panelists: **Anna Gorski** (Leipzig)
Ashley Hurst (Vienna)
Konstanze Loeke (Leipzig)
Patrick Manning (Pittsburgh)

Time: Saturday, 16 April, 12.30–1.15 pm

Venue: NAB 107

DINNER CRUISE

On **Saturday, 16 April**, we have organised a conference dinner in a very special setting – on a boat on the Thames river, the MV Erasmus.

The ticket price of £55 includes a four-hour cruise along the Thames with the services of a Blue Badge Tour Guide; a glass of Buck’s Fizz on reception, a half bottle of wine per person with a hot and cold buffet, and a glass of champagne with the toast. There is also a bar where further drinks can be bought.

The MV Erasmus is a large, spacious boat with plenty of room to move about. There is fixed seating on the lower deck, while the upper deck affords great views of London by night. Even if you have visited London before, there is nothing quite like seeing it from the river.

Tickets will be available on a first-come, first-served basis and we cannot guarantee that there will be any left for purchase on the day. If still available, they can be purchased at the registration.

Venue and Time: The boat will depart from Westminster Pier at 7.30 pm and return by 11.30 pm. Please make sure to be on time.

CONCLUDING ROUNDTABLE “GLOBAL HISTORY AND THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE OF RESEARCH AND TEACHING”

The idea of this closing roundtable is to identify and discuss some of the trends in the study of world and global history around Europe. The panelists are invited to give a very brief introduction to the main developments in the field in their respective countries and then to invite the audience to comment, not least from the perspective of experiences elsewhere in and beyond the continent.

- Time: Sunday, 17 April, 12.00–1.00 pm
- Venue: Sheikh Zayed Theatre, Lower Ground, NAB
If this venue is crowded there will be a videolink of the session to Wolfson Theatre in the NAB
- Chair: Gareth Austin (Geneva)
- Panelists: Alexander Chubariyan (Moscow)
William Clarence-Smith (London)
Martina Winkler (Münster)
N.N.

THE WALTER-MARKOV-PRIZE

As a network of historians and their colleagues from neighbouring disciplines ENIUGH continues a long tradition of studies on the past's transnational and global dimensions. To foster and to refresh this tradition ENIUGH biennially awards the Walter-Markov-Prize, endowed with 1500€, for an outstanding MA- or PhD-thesis. The prize honours book length manuscripts exploring global dynamics, e.g. by taking up comparative perspectives, examining processes of cultural transfers, or by seeking to understand the entanglements of various spatial frameworks. At the ENIUGH General meeting on **Friday, 16 April 2001**, this year's prize will be awarded to Christoph Kalter.

Walter Markov (1909–1993) was one of the leading German world historians enhancing the legacy of Karl Lamprecht, who initiated the Institute for Cultural and Universal History at the University of Leipzig in 1909. As director of this institute after the Second World War Markov invested much of his effort and time in resuming the international cooperation with scholars from Western Europe, which had been characteristic of the Leipzig tradition in world history writing. He was among the very first German scholars initiating contacts with colleagues in Africa at the time of decolonisation and was the first German professor teaching a full academic year in now independent Nigeria in 1961. He inspired a school of thought on the comparison of colonising and decolonising processes as well as on comparing revolutions since the 18th century while he devoted his later work to the history of leftist movements during the French Revolution.

PROGRAMME

Scientific

PROGRAMME

OVERVIEW: TIMES, THEMES AND PANELS

Timetable

Parallel Panels I: Thursday, 14 April, 4.30–6.30 pm

- Concepts and Methodologies of World History Writing
 - Economic Spaces: Spatial Patterns in Economic Activities in the ‘Eastern Bloc’
 - Educational Spaces in Global Perspective: Transfers and Connections
 - Globalisation Stages in World History: Hegemonic Transition, Efflorescence and State Formation in Interconnected Societies
 - Hidden Winners of Colonialism
 - Imagination of Smaller Powers in the Construction of World Order: Germany, South Africa and Others
 - Italian and International Trade Activity: Europe and Asia, 16th–19th Centuries
 - On Mission to ‘Shoe the World’: The Controversial Rise of the Bata Shoe Company to a Global Enterprise
 - Rights of Access and Rights of Property in Peasant Societies: A Comparative Exercise
-

Parallel Panels II: Friday, 15 April, 9.30–12.00 am

- Comparative Approaches to Colonial History
- Countries without Colonies (Part 1)
- Entangled Translations: Japanese Representations of the West and European and Asian Reactions, 1860s–1930s
- Globalising Family Businesses for a Global Economy
- Higher Forms of Education and their Construction, Development and Diffusion of Useful and Reliable Knowledge in the East and the West before the Industrial Revolution
- Historical Actors of Globalisation, 1860–1930 (Part 1)
- Historical Origins of ‘East Asian Resurgence’: Economic Nationalism, Developmentalism and the International Order of Asia, ca. 1950s–1970s
- Measuring Early Foreign Trade Connections: Comparing Trade Statistics in the 18th and 19th Centuries
- ‘Rasse’ and Race in a (Post)Colonial and Transnational Setting: Transfers of Concepts, Policies and Practices in / between British and German Contexts, 1880–2000
- Teaching Cross-Cultural Interactions: Histories on Neighbours and ‘Strangers’ in Current Global History Curricula

- Workers in War: A Transnational Comparison of Wartime Labour Policy in the Second World War
 - World History of an Occupational Disease: The Political Economy of Silicosis in the 20th Century
 - Zero Hours: Conceptual Insecurities and New Beginnings in the Interwar Period from a Global Perspective
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Parallel Panels III: Friday, 15 April, 1.30–3.30 pm

- Colonial Taxation in Global Perspective
 - Countries without Colonies (Part 2)
 - Development: A Global Concept?
 - Dynamics of Change within International Organisations: Challenges of Western Dominance and Inequalities in International Relations
 - East and West: Processes of Divergence and Uniformity
 - Forms of Resistance and Appropriation of Global Economic Processes and Pressures
 - Global Challenges and Transnational Networks (Part 1)
 - Going Dutch? Cooperation and Conflict during Dutch Encounters in the Early-Modern World
 - Historical Actors of Globalisation, 1860–1930 (Part 2)
 - Noble Ways and Democratic Means: 19th Century Established Elites and Cultures of Democratic Participation in a Global Perspective
 - Regulating Welfare Capitalism: Historical and Global Perspectives
 - Spread of Bourgeois Ideology
 - Which Conceptual and Methodological Tools for what Kind of Interdisciplinarity in Global History?
-

Parallel Panels IV: Friday, 15 April, 4.00–6.00 pm

- Colonial Legacies in Africa and Asia: Accumulation, Extraction and Investment Compared
- Critical Junctures of Globalisation
- Facing the War, Preparing for Peace: International Organisations during the Second World War
- From Guild Marks to the 'Made in ...': Marks of Origin and Country Branding in the Global Economy, 15th–20th Centuries
- Global Challenges and Transnational Networks (Part 2)
- Historical Perspectives on Global Pension Provision and Governance
- Indigenous Peoples within Two Worlds: The Articulation of Difference in a Globalised World
- Mechanisms of British Imperial Control
- Popularisation of Knowledge: Crossed Perspectives
- Population Processes and Global Hierarchies
- Temperance Societies and Anti-Alcohol Campaigns in Global History Perspective, ca. 1870–1940
- War, Empire and Transnational Mobilisation
- Work and Life Course in Civil Service

Parallel Panels V: Saturday, 16 April, 9.30–12.00 am

- Area Studies in the Soviet Union: Actors, Entanglements and Paradigms
 - China's Silver Trade and the Philippines in the 16th–18th Centuries (Part 1)
 - Circulation of Knowledge (Part 1)
 - Comparing Living Standards in Europe and Asia before 1870: A National Accounting Perspective
 - Fascism: Transnational and Global Connections (Part 1)
 - Global Wars: Regional and Cross-regional Perspectives
 - Globalised Port Cities: Development and Influence (Part 1)
 - Institutionalisation of Knowledge Transfers in Global Spaces
 - Mercantile Networks, Entrepreneurial Migrations and Economic Development
 - Politics of Memory between Local Differentiation and Global Alignments
 - Shaping the Law: Maritime Law of Warfare and its Impact on the Creation of International Law and Early Globalisation (Part 1)
 - Transitions in Labour Relations World Wide 1500–2000. Preliminary Results of the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations
 - Tridentine Marriage in a Global Perspective: Tensions and Adaptations (Part 1)
 - War, State and Capital: European Connections and Global Repercussions in the Early Modern Period
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Parallel Panels VI: Saturday, 16 April, 1.30–3.30 pm

- China's Silver Trade and the Philippines in the 16th–18th Centuries (Part 2)
- Comparing the Afterlife of Imperial Connections
- Connecting and Transcending Nations: Asianist Rhetoric and Practice in the 20th Century
- Epidemics, Famines and Catastrophes: Great Equalisers or Cause of Divergence?
- European Semiperiphery in Recent Writings on Early Modern Global History
- Fascism: Transnational and Global Connections (Part 2)
- Globalised Port Cities: Development and Influence (Part 2)
- Institutional Foundations of Global Trading Networks: Examples from the East and West
- Reciprocal Comparison: Roundtable
- Shaping the Law: Maritime Law of Warfare and its Impact on the Creation of International Law and Early Globalisation (Part 2)
- State and State-Building in a Transcultural Context: The Case of Asia and Europe During the Early Modern Period
- Tridentine Marriage in a Global Perspective: Tensions and Adaptations (Part 2)
- Understanding Globalisation and Building 'Peaceful Politics' Networks, International Associations and Governments

Parallel Panels VII: Saturday, 16 April, 4.00–6.00 pm

- Area Studies in the United States
- Circulation of Knowledge (Part 2)
- Cosmopolitan Thinking in Literature, Historiography and Public Discourses
- Global Conceptual History of the Social and the Economic
- Humanitarianism, Development and Racism in Colonialism and Post-Colonialism, 1850–1990
- Labour Intensification in Eurasia: Comparative and Long-Term Perspectives
- Reconsidering a Lost Intellectual Project: Exiles' Reflections on Cultural Differences
- Role of the State in Changes in Diplomacy and Trade
- Transcending Borders
- Transnational Educational Missions Programmes and Implementation in Colonial and Postcolonial Contexts
- Trust, Risk and Globalisation between Water and Land
- Virtues of Weakness
- Writing China into World History: Differing Perspectives from the Early 20th Century

Parallel Panels VIII: Sunday, 17 April, 10.00–11.45 am

- Asymmetries of Technological Globalisation: The Electric Telegraph, 1850–1950
- Central and Western Asia: Between Regional Sovereignty and Interference of Global Powers
- Decolonisation and Mobility in the Mediterranean, 1940s–1960s
- Environmental History of the North: Explorations of the Arctic in the 18th and 19th Centuries
- European and Asian Merchant Houses in Late Colonial Asia
- Local Monetary Demand and Global Currency Supply: A Complementary Connection
- Mapping Global Agricultural History
- Re-Connecting African and Asian Societies: Perspectives from Cultural History
- Staging the Post-Colonial State in the Global Age: Political Representations of Post-Colonial States in International Organisations
- Telecommunications: Connections and Dis-Connections
- Visible Hand and the Role of the Government for 18th and 19th Century Industrialisation

Thursday, 4:30–6:00 pm
 Friday, 9:30–12:00 am
 Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm
 Friday, 4:00–6:00 pm
 Saturday, 9:30–12:00 am
 Saturday, 1:30–3:30 pm
 Saturday, 4:00–6:00 pm
 Sunday, 10:00–11:45 am

THEMES AND PANELS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
▷ Aisles, Spaces and Arenas of Globalisation								
Asymmetries of Technological Globalisation: The Electric Telegraph, 1850–1950								Green
Cosmopolitan Thinking in Literature, Historiography and Public Discourse							Dark Grey	
Educational Spaces in Global Perspective: Transfers and Connections	Dark Grey							
Global Wars: Regional and Cross-Regional Perspectives					Dark Purple			
Globalised Port Cities: Development and Influence					Dark Purple	Brown		
Historical Actors of Globalisation, 1860–1930		Yellow	Light Blue					
Spread of Bourgeois Ideology			Light Blue					
Temperance Societies and Anti-Alcohol Campaigns in Global History Perspective				Orange				
Transcending Borders							Dark Grey	
Tridentine Marriage in a Global Perspective: Tensions and Adaptations					Dark Purple	Brown		
▷ Colonialism and Decolonialisation								
Colonial Legacies in Africa and Asia: Accumulation, Extraction and Investment Compared				Orange				
Colonial Taxation in Global Perspective			Light Blue					
Comparative Approaches to Colonial History		Yellow						
Comparing the Afterlife of Imperial Connections						Brown		
Countries without Colonies		Yellow	Light Blue					
Decolonisation and Mobility in the Mediterranean, 1940s–1960s								Green
Hidden Winners of Colonialism	Dark Grey							
Humanitarianism, Development and Racism in Colonialism and Post-Colonialism							Dark Grey	
Mechanisms of British Imperial Control				Orange				
Transnational Educational Missions: Programmes and Implementation in Colonial and Postcolonial Contexts							Dark Grey	
▷ Connections and Integrations								
Connecting and Transcending Nations: Asianist Rhetoric and Practice in the 20th Century						Brown		
Economic Spaces: Spatial Patterns in Economic Activities in the ‘Eastern Bloc’	Dark Grey							
Fascism: Transnational and Global Connections					Dark Purple	Brown		
Global Challenges and Transnational Networks			Light Blue	Orange				
Going Dutch? Cooperation and Conflict during Dutch Encounters in the Early-Modern World			Light Blue					
Re-Connecting African and Asian Societies: Perspectives from Cultural History								Green
Telecommunications: Connections and Dis-Connections								Green
Writing China into World History: Differing Perspectives from the Early 20th Century							Dark Grey	

THEMES AND PANELS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
▷ Differences and Convergences								
East and West: Processes of Divergence and Uniformity								
Epidemics, Famines and Catastrophes: Great Equalisers or Cause of Divergence?								
Indigenous Peoples within Two Worlds: The Articulation of Difference in a Globalised World								
Mapping Global Agricultural History								
Noble Ways and Democratic Means: 19th Century Established Elites and Cultures of Democratic Participation in a Global Perspective								
Politics of Memory between Local Differentiation and Global Alignments								
'Rasse' and Race in a (Post) Colonial and Transnational Setting: Transfers of Concepts, Policies and Practices in / between British and German Contexts								
Reconsidering a Lost Intellectual Project: Exiles' Reflections on Cultural Differences								
▷ Global Hierarchies and Inequalities								
Central and Western Asia: Between Regional Sovereignty and Interference of Global Powers								
Comparing Living Standards in Europe and Asia before 1870: A National Accounting Perspective								
Development: a Global Concept?								
European Semiperiphery in Recent Writings Early Modern Global History								
Historical Origins of 'East Asian Resurgence': Economic Nationalism, Developmentalism and the International Order of Asia, ca.1950s–1970s								
Imagination of Smaller Powers in the Construction of World Order: Germany, South Africa and Others								
Population Processes and Global Hierarchies								
Virtues of Weakness								
▷ Labour and Property								
Historical Perspectives on Global Pension Provision and Governance								
Labour Intensification in Eurasia: Comparative and Long-Term Perspectives								
Rights of Access and Rights of Property in Peasant Societies: a Comparative Exercise								
Transitions in Labour Relations World Wide 1500–2000: Preliminary Results of the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations								
Trust, Risk and Globalisation between Water and Land								
Work and Life Course in Civil Service								
Workers in War: A Transnational Comparison of Wartime Labour Policy in the Second World War								
World History of an Occupational Disease: The Political Economy of Silicosis in the 20th Century								
▷ Methods and Approaches								
Concepts and Methodologies of World History Writing								
Global Conceptual History of the Social and the Economic								
Reciprocal Comparison: Roundtable								
Teaching Cross-Cultural Interactions: Histories on Neighbours and 'Strangers' in Current Global History Curricula								
Which Conceptual and Methodological Tools for what Kind of Interdisciplinarity in Global History?								
▷ Organisation of Control and Sovereignty								
Critical Junctures of Globalisation								
Globalisation Stages in World History: Hegemonic Transition, Efflorescence and State Formation in Interconnected Societies								

THEMES AND PANELS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Regulating Welfare Capitalism: Historical and Global Perspectives			■					
Role of the State in Changes in Diplomacy and Trade							■	
State and State-Building in a Transcultural Context: The Case of Asia and Europe During the Early Modern Period						■		
Visible Hand and the Role of the Government for 18th and 19th Century Industrialisation								■
War, Empire and Transnational Mobilisation				■				
War, State and Capital: European Connections and Global Repercussions in the Early Modern Period					■			
Zero Hours: Conceptual Insecurities and New Beginnings in the Interwar Period from a Global Perspective		■						
▷ Production, Change and Spread of Knowledge								
Area Studies in the Soviet Union: Actors, Entanglements and Paradigms					■			
Area Studies in the United States							■	
Circulation of Knowledge					■		■	
Entangled Translations: Japanese Representations of the West and European and Asian Reactions, 1860s–1930s		■						
Environmental History of the North: Explorations of the Arctic in the 18th and 19th Centuries								■
Higher Forms of Education and their Construction, Development and Diffusion of Useful and Reliable Knowledge in the East and the West before the Industrial Revolution		■						
Institutionalisation of Knowledge Transfers in Global Spaces					■			
Popularisation of Knowledge: Crossed Perspectives				■				
▷ Regulation and Governance of International Affairs								
Dynamics of Change within International Organisations: Challenges of Western Dominance and Inequalities in International Relations			■					
Facing the War, Preparing for Peace: International Organisations during the Second World War				■				
Shaping the Law: Maritime Law of Warfare and its Impact on the Creation of International Law and Early Globalisation					■	■		
Staging the Post-Colonial State in the Global Age: Political Representations of Post-Colonial States in International Organisations								■
Understanding Globalisation and Building ‘Peaceful Politics’ Networks, International Associations and Governments						■		
▷ Trade and Finance								
China’s Silver Trade and the Philippines in the 16th–18th Centuries					■			
European and Asian Merchant Houses in Late Colonial Asia								■
Forms of Resistance and Appropriation of Global Economic Processes and Pressures			■					
From Guild Marks to the ‘Made in ...’: Marks of Origin and Country Branding in the Global Economy, 15th–20th Centuries				■				
Globalising Family Businesses for a Global Economy		■						
Institutional Foundations of Global Trading Networks: Examples from the East and West						■		
Italian and International Trade Activity: Europe and Asia, 16th–19th Centuries	■							
Local Monetary Demand and Global Currency Supply: A Complementary Connection								■
Measuring Early Foreign Trade Connections: Comparing Trade Statistics in the 18th and 19th Centuries		■						
Mercantile Networks, Entrepreneurial Migrations and Economic Development					■			
On Mission to ‘Shoe the World’: The Controversial Rise of the Bata Shoe Company to a Global Enterprise	■							

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 2011

4.30–6.30 PM

PARALLEL PANELS I

▷ **Concepts and Methodologies of World History Writing**

Venue: NAB 206

The writing of world history has a long tradition, by no means solely in Europe, and over times very different approaches have been developed. Recent years have seen intensified discussion on concepts and methodologies because certain long-term assumptions and narrative patterns have become questionable. This panel presents criticism of the omissions and pitfalls of conventional world histories. First, non-European approaches are introduced, highlighting their potential to overcome the focus on cultures that had acquired hegemonic positions, and the corresponding neglect of cultures that had been long subject to the political domination of foreign powers. Second, the potential of an actor-based perspective is discussed vis-à-vis the limits of structuralist models.

Convenor: **Patrick Manning** (Pittsburgh)

Papers:

Satyanarayana Adapa (Bremen):

Postcolonial historiography and decentring of world / global history: An Indian perspective

The objective of my paper is to focus on the recent developments and key issues of the postcolonial historiography in modern India. An attempt will be made to examine the latest historiographical debates and approaches pertaining to the writings of post-Eurocentric world / global history represented by the subaltern school of historians.

Klaas Dykmann (Roskilde):

Global governance and international organisations in world history

International organisations (IOs), understood as the development of international ideas of order, constitute a special field within International Relations and thus used to be an area of political science, not history (M. Herren). Historians tended to focus on powerful countries, bilateral relations and diplomatic history and often assigned IOs the role of a stage on which mostly 'great powers' pursued their interests. I want to emphasise that historical inquiries of international organisations can provide additional findings and outline future fields of research. With studies of international organisations we can gain insights into (almost) all areas of world and global history. This paper categorises existing research on IOs from an historical perspective and suggests new approaches.

Peter Leese (Copenhagen):

India and Ireland ca. 1947

Of necessity, global history, including migration history, functions at the level of systems and trends. While individuals are not irrelevant, they are subjects shaped by abstract 'global' forces, which define and direct personal experience and choice; agency has little place within this scheme of historical interpretation. This paper argues for the necessity of human agency in global history by comparing two apparently unconnected cross-border migrant life histories. Such autobiographical accounts function at the level of personal decision making and individual events, but also reveal connections at a given moment in global history.

Magid Shihade (Birzeit):

Reading Ibn Khaldoun: Scholar of all times

In this paper, I will present Ibn Khaldoun's knowledge as a global knowledge, which in studying it one can go beyond the historical gaps/breaks and among other binaries that have plagued our modern times. Taken as such, the periodisation of history then is challenged where there is no use of such term as neither the Dark Ages nor the Modern of the Modernity. I also discuss how many 'modern' disciplines, ideas, theories, have strong linkages to the past, and thus provide powerful challenges to 'modernity' and its many claims, and what is really new or modern, if anything at all, other than the claim and the monopoly of knowledge that has been going with it hand in hand.

▷ **Economic Spaces: Spatial Patterns in Economic Activities in the 'Eastern Bloc'**

Venue: Thai Theatre

At the heart of many debates in global and transnational history is the question of how spatial frameworks are constructed. This is not only an epistemological problem but also an issue for empirical investigation: how and by whom are spatial patterns of economic activities produced; and which symbolical, political and cultural resources do various actors use to make them effective? The 'Eastern Bloc' is a peculiar example in this respect as it is dealt with as a geographical given in many debates and it is often consciously excluded from or unreflectedly omitted in the investigation of globalisation. The panel presents recent research about the question how its symbolical cohesion, its political institutionalisation and its economic effectiveness and entanglements were generated. Given the very few studies on the issue and the current under-theoretisation of the field this panel intends to identify (controversial) research questions and to test approaches so far proposed either by researchers focusing on the COMECON or by those working on economic integration with regard to other world regions.

Convenor / Chair: **Steffi Marung (Leipzig) / Frank Hadler (Leipzig)**

Commentator: **Matthias Middell (Leipzig)**

Papers:

Simon Godard (Geneva):

Nationalistic beauty-contest or area of transnational learning processes: professional practices and cultural dynamics in the permanent commissions and the international brigades of specialists in COMECON

The 'Eastern Bloc' shaped by the Soviet Union after the Second World War remains nowadays a geopolitical image of the Cold War. Most of the studies on socialist Europe after 1945 did not question its limits and the process of shaping a socialist Europe. Going over the geopolitical dimension of the 'bloc' makes it possible to investigate its existence as a dynamic process producing, through encounters, circulations and negotiations, a symbolic and cultural cohesion of the European communist space. A deconstructive and comprehensive approach of the actors involved in the day-to-day activities of COMECON, the economic organisation of the 'bloc', allows understanding how it became an appropriated and meaningful, more than a soviet-imposed, frame of reference for few specific Eastern Europeans.

Dagmar Jajesniak-Quast (Wassenaar):

'Business as usual'? The hidden economic integration of the COMECON as related to Agromash and Intermetall

Taking the example of two international organisations of Comecon this paper shows the ways of 'hidden integration' (Misa, Schot) which have influenced and still continue influence the region of Eastern Europe. Both the organisations – established in 1964 in Budapest – tried to avoid the bureaucratic and political framework of COMECON and instead organised fairs and expositions at which products could be bought and sold, independent of socialist economic plans or state trade monopoly. These newer institutions managed to permeate the Iron Curtain and as such provide the ideal case study to consider special patterns in economic activities in the 'Eastern Bloc'.

Juliana Kadeshnikova (St. Petersburg):

The restoration of the Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations after the World War II

The article deals with the background factors of restoration of the Soviet-Japanese economic relations in 1950s. The article is based upon certain unpublished documents from the Russian foreign policy archive. The author proves that it was small and medium-size cooperative partnerships of Japanese businessmen that had greatly contributed to signing the trade agreement between the USSR and Japan.

Mikhail Lipkin (Moscow):

Possibilities and limitations of economic convergence between East and West: the USSR, the 'new world economic order' and the Cold War

The paper analyses how the level of economic interdependence between the East and West fluctuated in the post-war world. Based on new evidences from Russian and European archives it attempts to underline the key discussions and decisions in Soviet policy-making which became or for certain reasons became not the 'bifurcation points' that shaped the global picture of economic relations between East and West.

▷ Educational Spaces in Global Perspective: Transfers and Connections

Venue: NAB 115

Both social sciences and humanities increasingly investigate global diffusion and transfer in education with a historical perspective; however, the transformation in the conceptual repertoire of the field is rarely discussed. The debates on globalisation require that students of transcultural processes go beyond the traditional concepts of national and international regimes that focus exclusively on governmental actors, national apparatus and nation-state. In this respect this sessions seeks to explore a historical perspective of globalisation that draws upon the development of educational networks in the 19th and 20th centuries as well as the emergence of a global semantics in history textbooks.

Convenor: Eckhardt Fuchs (Braunschweig)

Papers:

Marcelo Caruso (Münster):

Connecting men of progress: The international educational network of the French Société pour l'instruction élémentaire (1815–1850)

In the early 19th century, the English monitorial system of education, a device aimed at the cheap and effective delivery of elementary mass instruction, circulated internationally. It had the strong support of elites enthusiastic for the transformative promises of popular schooling. Civic associations for the promotion of this device mushroomed. Apart from the international reach of the British school societies, a liberal society in Paris also developed its own strategies of international connectivity and favoured its spread. This paper analyses the reach, density and functions of the international activities of the Société as a case of purposeful internationalisation of educational technologies.

Romain Faure (Braunschweig):

Shaping international educational action: the emergence of a transnational field of history textbook revision

International history textbook revision has been endorsed since the interwar era by dozens of organisations. Despite the great plurality of these projects, a somewhat integrated field of textbook revision evolved in Europe after 1945. This paper will examine and compare two moments of crystallisation of this field: first the emergence of a transnational expert network in Western Europe in the 1950s and secondly the international congresses on history teaching in Eastern Europe in the 1970s.

Joyce Goodman (Winchester):

The International Federation of University Women and international co-operation

The International Federation of University Women celebrated differences between women, while pointing to universal aspects drawing women together. International comparison enabled women to resolve on action to be applied in the national context, or through transnational networks surrounding engagement with the League of Nations. Universal categories around women's intellectual work and the nationality of married women resulted in divergent strategies by university women in national contexts.

▷ **Globalisation Stages in World History: Hegemonic Transition, Efflorescence and State Formation in Interconnected Societies**

Venue: NAB 204

Globalisation phases entail geographic expansion in exchanges along with structural changes within interconnected societies: new division of labour; marketisation of production factors, rise of interstate systems.... The issue is to understand why and how these processes arise, develop and combine in some specific places and at certain times. The purpose of the panel is first to reveal the plausible phases of globalisation on a continental or global scale. Such phases are obvious at the turn of the 19th–20th centuries, probably also late 18th century, possibly much sooner. The purpose is second to categorise what sets them apart and what they have in common in order to propose a possible evolution of types of globalisation throughout history.

Convenors: **Philippe Norel** (Poitiers / Paris) / **Laurent Berger** (Paris)

Papers:

Philippe Beaujar (Paris):

Processes of globalisation 4th century BC–beginning of the Christian Era

In the 1st millennium BC, exchanges led to the unification of large areas wherein developments occurred interdependently. They experienced cycles marked by processes of globalisation and deglobalisation. I intend to follow these processes during the last cycle of the western area (western Asia, the Mediterranean and part of Africa) from the 4th century BC to the beginning of the Christian Era, a crucial period of change, where we can observe a progressive integration of Old World regions.

Jonathan Friedman (Paris / San Diego) / Kajsa Ekholm Friedman (Lund):

The current crisis, global systemic analysis and the failure of globalisation discourse

This paper argues that the current deep crisis that has racked so much of the Western world is in fact an empirical falsification of much of the assumptions contained in globalisation discourse. A global systemic analysis is argued to provide a more cogent understanding of the crisis as well as the way globalisation has failed to account for it. A longer-term analysis of the crisis is used to argue for the bias of globalisation discourse and the reasons for its misrepresentation of global realities while at the same time it provides such an attractive identity framework for elites.

Eric Mielants (Fairfield / Paris):

Interactions between states, markets and classes: A longitudinal view

The paper will address the evolution of political economies and the different geopolitical strategies that various elites, especially merchants, were able or unable to implement over prolonged periods of time in the early modern period (1400-1600). It will also discuss the emergence of a first 'world-city', Antwerp, within an emerging world-system, contrasting it with developments elsewhere. Finally, it will address the implications of parochial conceptualisations of (global) capitalism/modernity and arbitrary nation-state centred Eurocentric classifications in the social sciences. Finally, the presentation will consider the continuing relevance of a sociological analysis of existing interactions between states and merchants in the more recent era.

Philippe Norel (Poitiers / Paris):

Globalisations and the smithian dynamics of structural change

Contemporary globalisation is often considered as a process of price convergence. But this reductionist approach fails to account for transnational corporate strategies and weakening state regulations. Therefore it cannot unveil processes of globalisation before the end of the 19th century. Globalisation will be defined here as a synergy between a spatial expansion of exchanges and some sort of disembeddedness through which market systems and capitalism are built. Such a synergy emerges sporadically in global history and not only in Europe. The paper tries to conceptualise the theoretical underlying dynamics which combines smithian growth and structural change.

▷ Hidden Winners of Colonialism

Venue: NAB 104

A global labour division cleared the way for an integration of European hinterland into the system of colonialism up until the 20th century. Slavery and caravan trade were also efficient for the indirect profit that was based on articles of exchanges, such as textiles and weapons. Indirect earnings and its profiteers have been overlooked so far; therefore, the panel turns the attention to these ‘hidden winners of colonialism’. Precisely, the focus lies on European companies in the hinterland that were involved in networks of colonial trade and challenged by globalising markets. Generally the intention of this panel is to connect and rethink local studies with global perspectives.

Convenors: **Angelika Epple** (Bielefeld) / **Felix Brahm** (Bielefeld)

Papers:

Felix Brahm (Bielefeld):

William O’Swald & Co. in a European network of textile and arms trade to East Africa, ca. 1850–1890

The paper focuses on hinterland connections of William O’Swald & Co., a Hamburg company that was engaged in long distance trade with East Africa. The export of O’Swald was dominated by two groups of products: textiles and weapons. The paper examines the tying-up of a hinterland network, specialisation in connection with East African consumerism and reactions to trade regulations.

Angelika Epple (Bielefeld):

Knives for the colonies: The Bergische Land and the business of Zwilling J.A. Henckels

Even though Germany did not have a long colonial history in the strict sense, individuals such as salesmen, financiers, craftsmen, scholars, soldiers, and missionaries may be seen as stakeholders of European colonialism. The paper will investigate a German hinterland region and its specific industry: the Bergische Land and the metal processing industry. Due to its natural advantages (iron ore and abundant water power) the Bergische Land easily became one of the most industrialised European regions before the era of coal. In the first half of the 19th century it delivered knives, machetes, and metal weapons all over the world.

Albane Forestier (Montreal):

Romberg, Bapst & Co of Bordeaux, 1783–1793: The German interest in the Atlantic economy

As one of the largest economic players of the 18th century the French-German firm Romberg, Bapst & Co had wide-ranging commission activities with the West Indies. This paper explores the roots of its success, and focuses on three aspects of German entrepreneurship in the French Atlantic. First, it will concentrate on the firm’s direct ties with Central Europe and the role of German capital and credit in enabling the Rombergs to establish credentials in the Atlantic trade. Second, it will ask to which extent Romberg, Bapst & Co’s prosperity derived from the social, familial and economic networks formed by German communities in French Atlantic ports. Lastly, it will consider the strategies deployed by the partners to integrate within the French mercantile elite, and their ability to reap the benefit of the French economic, legal and institutional conjuncture.

Birte Förster (Darmstadt):

Hidden winners of colonial development

Large-scale infrastructure and agricultural projects, such as the Volta Rivers Project, were the main means of Colonial Development in sub-Saharan Africa after 1945. Beneficiaries of these projects were first and foremost governmental institutions and companies from the metropolis, while the development of the respective colony was sometimes quite openly considered to be a by-product of the metropolis' interests. Besides these overt winners there were other more hidden ones in the metropolis' hinterland, such as component suppliers or those entrusted with surveys, Sir William Halcrow and Partners or Cooper Brothers & Company for instance. Moreover, most of the companies involved in large-scale projects benefited from their involvement even if the projects turned out to be white elephants, like the Tanganyika Ground Nut Scheme. This talk will focus on these less obvious beneficiaries of Colonial Development and explore the different ways in which the Colonial Development was profitable to the hinterland. Since contracts were not given exclusively to British bidders, but to those companies who offered the lowest price, the British as well as the European hinterland will be considered.

Klaus Weber (London):

Winners on the landlocked periphery of the Atlantic: German merchants and the slave trade

In contrast with Germany's image of being hardly integrated with the Atlantic economy, Germans were heavily involved with the plantation system and the slave trade. They oversaw slave ships under the Portuguese, French or British flags, and ran plantations in these empires. Even more important were the high proportion of German-made products among the barter goods for Africa, and the absorption of plantation products such as sugar and coffee, hitherto neglected by most studies on the slave trade.

▷ **Imagination of Smaller Powers in the Construction of World Order:
Germany, South Africa and Others**

Venue: NAB 214

Many observers do seem to agree that a new world order is in the making. After the demise of the Cold War order and a brief interregnum of US-dominated unipolarity, a key marker of this new order is the 'rise of the BRICs'. The place of other states relative to this order is imagined in different ways. With a view to somewhat smaller states, this panel is interested how different disciplines are framing Germany (civilian power?), South Africa (emerging middle power?) and other states in the construction of hierarchy in global politics.

Convenor: Ulf Engel (Leipzig)

Papers:

Scarlett Cornelissen (Stellenbosch):

African modernscapes? Aspirations, projections and limitations in South Africa's foreign policy

The projection of a particular variant of modernity has been a key, if implicit, element in post-apartheid South African foreign policy by which the country has sought to cast a particular idea of itself, and the wider African continent, into the international domain. The ideational content of South Africa's international posturing has received little attention in foreign policy analysis. This paper explores this aspect in relation to recent developments in South African multilateral politics.

Ulf Engel (Leipzig):

Making sense of changing world order: The case of Germany

The international system is imagined as a particular "order". Historically this order has seen a number of substantial changes during the last hundred years or so. Subject to a dialectic of deterritorialisation and reterritorialisation, the international system has moved from a Wilsonian moment post-World War I to global confrontation during World War II, Cold War bipolarity between the USA and the USSR, a period of post-Cold War US hegemony and, more recently, an emerging form of multi-polarity as epitomised in the G20. In this paper I am interested how these changes are reflected in academic and political representations of Germany's role in the world.

Lionel Obadia (Lyon):

Buddhism and the world: The poetics and politics of globalisation from an Asian point of view

The discourses of Asian globalised religions offer alternative scenarios (more equalitarian) to a Western-centred 'global order'. They provide contesting repertoires to the contemporary distribution of power in the geopolitical and economic orders. The pragmatics of a Buddhist 'spiritual' globalisation is both a poetics of ethnicity ('Asianess') and a discursive strategy politically oriented towards universalism that counterbalances the 'Western' power on the world. Moreover, these discourses fashion moral geographies against political geographies, and epitomise a 'resistance' of these countries against a globalisation they nevertheless align with since Buddhism and other Asian religions do spread thanks to the processes of globalisation.

▶ **Italian and International Trade Activity: Europe and Asia, 16th–19th Centuries**

Venue: NAB 107

The panel tries to detect the presence and the activities of the Italian merchants in areas where they had played an important role since the Middle Ages, but where they appeared increasingly weaker in front of the new dynamic trade European companies, such as the Spanish, Portuguese, English and French. These were operating from the 16th century onwards under the protection of the modern nation / state while the Italian merchants had to continue their activities in an autonomous way and / or relying on other trading networks. The area under analysis is quite large – expanding from the East Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean – studying the Florentine, the Genoese and the Venetian merchants, sometimes operating as connected groups, sometimes as scattered entrepreneurs.

Convenor: **Salvatore Ciriaco** (Padova)

Commentators: **Giorgio Riello** (Warwick) / **George Souza** (San Antonio)

Papers:

Andrea Caracausi (Padua):

The Florentine-Venetian cooperation and the European Asian trade (1580–1610)

This paper aims to analyse strategies and structures of some Florentine merchants in Venice and their overseas agents in the European-Asian trade during the Late Renaissance. I will show how those merchants were still involved in European-Asian trade and I will analyse some exemplary case histories of merchants who left the European context and went to Asia as agents or individual merchants.

Evelyn Korsch (Dresden):

Armenian trade activity in Venice and Persia in Early Modern Time

This paper deals with the interactions between trading networks and cultural exchange. The Armenian diaspora in Venice, its Eurasian trade activities and the sociocultural impacts related to the latter will be discussed. As a case study, the Sceriman will show the career of a family of merchant bankers with a worldwide trading network and their settlement in Venice. Considering the commercial and social activities of the Sceriman in two different cultural contexts as Persia and Venice the strategies used for achieving assimilation or integration will be analysed.

▷ **On Mission to ‘Shoe the World’: The Controversial Rise of the Bata Shoe Company to a Global Enterprise**

Venue: NAB 213

In the mid-1920s a new East-Central European firm appeared on the centre stage of global economic and technological development: the shoe factory of Tomáš Bat’a in Zlín, Czechoslovakia. By the late 1930s the company became the largest footwear exporter in the world, and one of the earliest multinational consumer goods manufacturers. By establishing standardised, satellite-like factory towns all over the world, Bata not only transferred their European production and distribution model. The firm also sought to change living conditions and consumption practises. A large number of the contentious social and cultural issues concerning the globalisation of consumer commodity production were first discussed in respect to the Bata Company. The panel seeks to make the firm’s activities visible as a ‘transnational regime’ and to begin an assessment of its social, economic and cultural impact as a global actor.

Convenor: **Anne Sudrow** (Potsdam)

Commentator: **William Clarence-Smith** (London)

Papers:

Veronika Hlávková (Opava):

Bata in African countries: Establishing Bata firm branches in Cameroon, Morocco and Nigeria in the 1930s

In my presentation, I would like to deal with the establishment of buying centres and raw material collecting centres for the Bata Company in Africa in the 1930s. My focus will be on individual buyers of raw hides, rubber, wool and cotton and their different lifestyles in Africa. I am especially interested in the three African countries of Cameroon, Morocco and Nigeria.

Elisabeth van Meer (Charleston):

Modernity in Brabant: Building Batadorp in the south of the Netherlands, 1932–1940

This paper focuses on the start of a Dutch subsidiary of the Bata Shoe Company in the 1930s. It analyses the company within the history of consumer goods production in North Brabant.

Ian Petrie (Philadelphia):

Cultivating workers and consumers in late colonial India: The rise of Bata in the subcontinent

Within Bata's global history, its operations in India beginning in the 1930s present a complex and contradictory case study, as the firm's standardised model of manufacturing and retailing collided with local circumstances. The paper seeks to interpret Bata's early history in India (including a series of significant labour disputes) in light of larger debates over economic and social development in late colonial India and local histories of anti-colonial nationalism, communalism (Hindu-Muslim conflict) and labour politics.

Anne Sudrow (Potsdam):

Fighting 'Slavic Expansionism' in Western Europe: A transnational European movement against the Bata Company during the interwar years

In the mid-1920s the main proportion of Bata shoes was exported to Western European countries. This paper examines how the circulation of Bata shoes encountered resistance by various political, economic and social actors who formed a transnational European movement against the Bata Company during the interwar years. It asks why the Bata shoe became a phenomenon deemed a threat to various 'traditional' Western social values and business traditions, and how the firm was ultimately forced to find new markets for their shoes overseas and become a multinational enterprise.

▷ **Rights of Access and Rights of Property in Peasant Societies:
A Comparative Exercise**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

Throughout history, the social distribution of rights to land and natural resources has been one of the most important foundations of the organisation of society and the distribution of power within society. However, discussions regarding rights of access and rights of property have often been paralysed by a strict analytical dichotomy between common open access rights and individual private property rights. The governing of these rights almost always resides between these two extremes. This session will focus on the peasant institutions that regulate rights of access and property such as the village commune and other local governing bodies, village courts and local policing procedures, village customs and land markets. What are the rules of use, access and trespassing; and how are they preserved or overruled? How is this related to the structures of ownership and landholding? What are the differences and similarities over space and time?

Convenor: **Eric Vanhaute (Ghent)**

Papers:

Rafael Calderón-Contreras (Norwich):

Property: A mechanism of access to land-based resources in rural Mexico

This paper explores the way in which an indigenous group in Mexico uses property to access land-based resources in the context of a land reform process. Property has been linked with the ideas of formal ownership. However, this paper states how different authorities, both state-based and local consuetudinary, sanction property in different – and often contesting ways.

Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Jonathan Crossen (Waterloo):

The World Council of Indigenous Peoples and the internationalisation of indigenous land rights

In 1975, efforts at securing indigenous land rights expanded to a global scale for the first time when a conference brought together Scandinavia's Saami, New Zealand's Maori, Australia's Aborigines, as well as indigenous peoples from the Americas to form the World Council of Indigenous Peoples. For twenty years, the Council attempted to secure indigenous rights to culture, land, and resources, often in conflict with the traditional norms of national state sovereignty. My research will show that this broad international struggle, while not always successful, has nevertheless shaped modern international conceptions of both group and human rights.

Kevin Murphy (New York):

Agrarian unrest in the British Empire: Munster and New York in the 1760s

This paper explores agrarian unrest within the British Atlantic in the 1760s. It highlights the connections between the 'Whiteboy' movement in Ireland and the Hudson Valley land riots of New York in the same period. The reasons behind these movements, their strategies and tactics, and their subsequent repression, all follow a close pattern. They were linked through migration, participation in the British imperial economic and social system, and a shared sense of 'moral economy'.

Eric Vanhaute (Ghent):

Trajectories of peasant transformation: The incorporation and transformation of rural zones in the capitalist world-system (1500–2000, North Sea Area, Andes Highlands, Yangzi River Delta)

This paper contributes to a comparative and global analysis of the position of peasant societies within the expanding capitalist world-system from 1500 to 2000. It is based on an ongoing comparative research project that addresses the global questions of deagrarianisation, deruralisation and depeasantisation in the context of capitalist expansion in the last 500 years, and its impact on processes of convergence and divergence. We try to understand the different roads of transition via a comparative research design, looking for resembling or divergent processes of (de)peasantisation, both in space (zoning within the world economy) and over time (phases of incorporation).

Liang Zhao (Beijing):

Ownership structure of agricultural land in pre-modern China

It is the traditional idea that yeomanry is better than tenancy in terms of efficiency and equality. However, this paper finds that tenancy economy shows its advantage in many aspects in pre-modern China, such as production scale and profits. The reasons of tenancy's advantage are that 1) it separates land as capital and land as production factor, 2) it enables land operational scales not to be restricted by land ownership scales, and 3) it realizes the selection of tillers.

FRIDAY, 15 APRIL 2011

9.30–12.00 AM

PARALLEL PANELS II

▷ **Comparative Approaches to Colonial History**

Venue: NAB 104

The aim of this panel is to trace, analyse and compare socioeconomic, cultural and ideological change in colonies and protectorates ruled by different colonial regimes. Research on colonial history has to a large extent been shaped by the idea that each colonial power established its own specific institutions and policies. This assumption is, however, seldom investigated through detailed comparative analyses of different colonial regimes. The aim of this panel is to invite to a discussion on similarities and dissimilarities of colonisation, colonial institutions and colonial policies and / or paths of development based on comparison between different colonial powers.

Convenors: **Erik Green** (Stockholm) / **Markéta Křížová** (Prague)

Papers:

Sophia Argyriou (Athens):

The imperialistic foundations of British colonial rule in Cyprus

Cyprus was occupied by Britain for strategic purposes. It was needed as a place of arms in the eastern Mediterranean and was vitally important to British imperial communications. Occupation served British imperialistic interests and depended on the exploitation of the island. The British regime, though deeply influenced by liberal ideas imposed a heavy tax on Cyprus known as the 'Cyprus tribute'. People continued to pay taxes, a well known precedent for them from the Ottoman rule. In addition, economic changes or radical reforms were not introduced and Cyprus, the so called Cinderella, was condemned to backwardness. Not only was the old system eliminated but whatever amelioration of their situation and industrialisation depended on the island's resources, which were exploited all the same.

Moritz Deutschmann (San Domenico di Fiesole):

Russian imperialism in Iran in the late 19th century

My project takes the so far under-explored Russian archival sources on Qajar Iran as a basis for a comparative analysis of Russian imperialism in Iran. The paper argues that Russian imperial policy in Iran can be understood as an overlapping of three global structures of empire. Russian policy used an international system of unequal treaties, it was based on an alliance with the Iranian monarchy and the court, and it created frontier areas similar to those of other Eurasian empires.

Erik Green (Stockholm):

The end of slavery? Labour relations and colonial institutions in Dutch and British Cape Colony

Historical research on colonialism has been shaped by the idea that each colonial power established its own specific institutions and policies. This paper reassesses this proposition by looking at the continuity and change of rural slavery in Western Cape 1770–1840. When the British took over from the Dutch, they introduced new legislation that gradually led to the emancipation of slaves. On paper, it looks like a classic case of new rulers imposing new institutions. This paper critically discusses this proposition and highlights the degree of continuity of labour relations and labour policies before and after the emancipation.

Thursday
▷ Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Sabina Groeneveld (Sydney):

City planning, native policy and everyday life in colonial Qingdao (1897–1914)

Qingdao (East China) was a colonial city during 1897 to 1914 that was directly administered by the German navy. It was hoped that this colony would serve as a showcase for the navy's organisational skills. This paper will discuss two unique examples that were introduced by the German government, the 'Landordnung' and the 'Chinesenordnung', with a focus on how these policies influenced the everyday life of Qingdao's colonial society.

Markéta Křížová (Prague):

The Mosquito Coast in the 19th century: Colonial competition and cultural syncretism

Strategically located region of Central America, known since the 18th century as 'Mosquito Coast' (Costa de Mosquitia), became in the 19th century point of intersection of imperial interests of the Great Britain, USA, the Central American republics, but also German states. At the same time, it became a locality of intense cultural mixing and mutual influencing of various racial and cultural groups.

▷ **Double Panel: Countries without Colonies (Part 1)**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

Colonial Connections in Societies without Colonies: Comparing Nordic and Alpine Countries in Europe

Since the 1990s, historical research has been producing interesting new insights into the connections and relations between European metropolises and their colonies. These debates stress the importance of colonialism for entities which are often described in notions of 'western, industrial modernity', 'bourgeois cultures' or simply 'Europe'. However, these claims often turn out to be rooted empirically in the histories of the greater European empires. If and how smaller countries that also belong to 'Europe' are to be included in these notions is a matter of debate. Therefore this panel brings scholars from Nordic and alpine countries together to discuss how and to what extent these countries were shaped by colonial experiences as well as how to analyse the impact of colonialism in countries without formal colonies.

Convenors: **Bernhard C. Schär** (Bern) / **Konrad J. Kuhn** (Zurich)

Commentator: **Bo Strath** (Helsinki)

Papers:

Johannes Feichtinger (Vienna):

Habsburg colonial: The impact of colonialism in imperial Austria

Habsburg, an empire without a marked colonial tradition in the conventional sense of the term, was nevertheless strongly shaped by colonial practises. They were imposed by the two diametrically opposed political projects: Dynastic, transcultural and integrative state nationalism; and cultural nationalism that constructed new cultural, linguistic and / or ethnic boundaries in regions where such had not existed before. Both projects strove for integration, but on different levels. Both found tools for their aims in colonial practises: State nationalism adopted the language of civilising mission (Bosnia / Herzegovina). Culture nationalism adopted practises of 'micro-colonialisms', prompting members of the pluricultural communities either to assimilate to or to dissimilate from the dominant culture of a specific place.

Kristín Loftsdóttir (Reykjavik):

Colonial dreams and anxieties: Icelandic identities in the context of colonialism

My presentation positions Icelandic identity in a postcolonial perspective, exploring Icelandic engagement with colonial ideologies. Iceland was a Danish dependency in the 19th and early 20th centuries, striving to gain independence. Iceland did not participate directly in the colonial project, but its interwoven racial and gendered ideologies were a part of Icelandic identity.

Bernhard C. Schär (Bern) / **Konrad J. Kuhn** (Zurich):

Traders, scientists and missionaries: Neutral Switzerland's involvement in colonialism

We shall give an overview of scholarship on how Swiss traders, missionaries and scientists were involved in colonialism. Then we shall discuss how this involvement shaped modern Switzerland's class- and gender-relations and the underlying culture. One aim is to offer the groundwork from which particularities and similarities of Switzerland's position in an imperial world can be compared to the other cases in this panel. Another aim is to discuss the potential of postcolonial theory and other concepts for analysing countries without colonies.

▷ **Entangled Translations: Japanese Representations of the West and European and Asian Reactions, 1860s–1930s**

Venue: NAB 107

Looking for connections and entanglements between East Asia and the West, the panel focuses on actors of cultural globalisation in the years between the 1850s and the 1930s. We understand these actors as intermediaries and translators between different cultures. Our panel will, however, also examine the limitations of such cultural encounters and the problems and dilemmas these translation processes caused at home. In summary, the five case studies will focus on the entanglement and connections of translation processes between the West and Japan as well as the difficulties they caused.

Convenor / Chair: **Daniel Hedinger** (Berlin) / **Hartmut Kaelble** (Berlin)

Papers:

Daniel Hedinger (Berlin):

Translating fascism: Japanese perceptions of fascist ideologies in the interwar years

Even though the ultra-nationalist and racist ideology of European fascism posed considerable problems for Asian contemporaries, such ideas were broadly translated to Japan from the early 1930s onwards. First of all, Hitler's *Mein Kampf* was widely discussed. But when the future axis powers converged after 1935 the growing personal exchange between travelling protagonists became more and more important for the Japanese perception of European fascism.

Vincent Houben (Berlin):

Eurasians and Japan: Tensions of self-definition between Asia and Europe

In the Dutch East Indies Eurasians traditionally played an intermediary role in colonial society. Between 1900 and 1940 their position altered, however. Caught between Europeans on the one side, who increasingly identified Japan as an economic and political threat, and Indonesians on the other side, who saw Japan as an example of modernity as well as independence, Eurasian group identity dissolved as a consequence of the need for socio-political positioning.

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Mamiko Ito (Tokyo):

Translations of encyclopaedias: Transforming knowledge in early modern Japan

The Japanese encyclopaedia took the form of an edited translation of a Chinese one long time ago. The government began to translate it from Europe in the 19th Century. But the method of explanation was different. This paper will focus on the translation of the encyclopaedia. An encyclopaedia is a mirror of a culture, ideas, and trends at that age and in that country. With this in mind, I discuss how the Japanese translated and incorporated encyclopaedias originating elsewhere.

Dominic Sachsenmaier (Durham):

Japanese representations of the West and European and Asian reactions between the 1860s and 1930s

Like in many other parts of the world, also in China the Great War was understood as a watershed, a turning point that opened up possibilities for a new world order and new forms of internationalism. The talk will focus on some Chinese intellectual circles, which interpreted the events in Europe as a warning sign not to embrace iconoclastic forms of modernisation. In this context, it will particularly focus on somewhat ambivalent discourses of Japan as both, a first moderniser and an imperialist threat. In an effort to situate the viewpoints of several Chinese intellectuals in new social and intellectual historical contexts, the talk will particularly apply transnational perspectives. For example, it will discuss some networks among like-minded thinkers in China, East Asia, Europe, and other parts of the world. Transnational circles were underlying some surprising transfers and local adaptations of visions to situate the Great War in a future world.

Andreas Weiß (Berlin):

The periodical 'Ost-Asien' as an intermediary between Japan and the German Kaiserreich

The periodical is one of the few serial publications that aimed at influencing European opinion towards Asia and bringing an Asian point of view to the European public. This presentation focuses on strategies of self-representation and on negotiations of boundaries between Europe and Asia. Also it will be asked which representation of Japan Tamai used and which constructions of European and Asian 'civilisation' he evoked.

▷ **Globalising Family Businesses for a Global Economy**

Venue: NAB 115

This panel addresses with a transnational, comparative perspective some important long-term changes that large family firms have experienced in the world to overcome the challenges of globalisation. Among these changes the panel focuses on the professionalisation of management, new corporate governance structures, new financial tools, philanthropy, and internationalisation. There will be five papers, dealing with large family firms in emerging economies, governance structures in large European family firms, Spanish multinationals in Latin America, Scandinavian family firms, and philanthropy of large family firms.

Convenor / Chair: **Paloma Fernández Pérez** (Barcelona) / **Mark Casson** (Reading)

Papers:

Paloma Fernández Pérez (Barcelona):

Large family firms and groups in emerging economies through a comparison of China, Brazil, and Mexico

This paper presents first results of a new data base with a sample of the largest family controlled corporations in China, Mexico and Brazil. Indicators about longevity, performance and corporate governance have been compiled and elaborated, and a qualitative research of significant case studies been undertaken. The paper indicates the enormous differences between family-owned firms in emerging economies but also the important similarities when the role of the State and private institutions is analysed.

Mauro F. Guillen (Philadelphia) / Esteban García-Canal (Oviedo):

Family firms and the new MNEs: Evidence from Spain

Does family ownership leverage the competitive advantages of the New MNEs? Based on the evidence of case studies of successful new MNEs from Spain, we found that being a family firm reinforces the competitive advantages of the New MNEs in at least three ways: A) more freedom to develop their business model, B) easiness in transferring and exploiting it abroad, specially through external growth (alliances and acquisitions), and C) easiness in the adoption of trust based flexible organisational structures.

Jari Ojala (Jyväskylä) / Juha Kansikas (Jyväskylä):

Family business corporate identities in the era of globalisation

The paper is analysing internationalisation and globalisation processes of Nordic family owned companies during the post war era. The study will use as sources published company histories, archival data from certain family firms and also a large biographical database on the business leaders in Finland, covering hundreds of biographies of family firm owners.

Nuria Puig (Madrid) / Marta Rey-Garcia (A Coruña):

The global rise of organised family philanthropy: A historical perspective

Charitable and non-profit foundations connected to entrepreneurial families and family firms have become major economic actors of the global economy. This paper aims to examine the development of institutional family philanthropy in the Western world in contemporary times; to identify organisational models being utilised by entrepreneurial families and family firms in their philanthropic endeavours; and to explain why they tend to adopt seemingly similar models internationally.

▷ **Higher Forms of Education and their Construction, Development and Diffusion of Useful and Reliable Knowledge in the East and the West Before the Industrial Revolution**

Venue: NAB 117

This panel will discuss the contribution of systems and institutions for higher forms of education in the east and west to technological progress in the early modern period. It will consider: the constitutions of relevant and comparable institutions, their relations with political authorities and hegemonic religions, their curricular and modes of learning, their role in the reordering of cultures to render them more or less adaptable to innovations in the production of useful and reliable knowledge. The panel will offer reciprocal comparisons for Western Europe, China, India, Japan and Dar al Islam.

Convenor / Chair: **Ting Xu (London) / Patrick O'Brien (London)**

Papers:

Mina Ishizu (London):

The role of higher education in adaptations of science and technology in early modern Japan

This paper will analyse the complex nature of higher education systems for the diffusion of scientific and technological knowledge in Tokugawa period (1603–1868). Intellectual communities in early modern Japan consisted of varieties of institutions each of which constituted a specific type of disciplinary community. The curricula and teaching materials will be analysed. Adaptations to Western science through Dutch Learning operated within the vibrant intellectual communities. I will pay attention to early modern networks of educated elites, patrons, mediators and projectors in order to reveal patterns of diffusion of western science and technology for importing and producing knowledge in Japan.

Khodadad Rezakhani (London):

Chronicles, maps, astrolabes, and observatories: On the patronage of practical and useful knowledge during the Timurid Period

Prior to the advent of the Gun-powder empires and the establishment of centralised empires in Central and West Asia, the Timurids, heirs of Tamerlane, were the main political actors in the space between the Jaxartes and Euphrates and through the Pamirs. Despite the relatively short rule (virtually the length of the 15th century), the effects of Timurid patronage of sciences and arts left a strong impression on the world of Islam. This paper will explore the relationship between the Timurid patrons, particularly Ulugh Beg, Baiqara, and Babur, and the important scholars of the period. Through this investigation, the paper will highlight the importance of useful knowledge and the interconnectedness of the production of knowledge to its practical use in the areas ruled by the descendants of Tamerlane.

Anjana Singh (London):

Changes and continuities in higher education in pre-modern India

This paper will discuss the transition in the systems of higher education in the Indian sub-continent from the traditional Islamic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain institutions to a British colonial educational system introduced in the early modern period. The aim is to locate connections and comparisons as well as variations and divergences between the 'indigenous' and 'imported' systems. I will examine various institutions and their relations with political authorities and hegemonic religions as well as the usefulness of their curricula for the production of useful and reliable knowledge.

Simona Valeriani (London):

Researching, creating and transmitting technical knowledge in early modern Europe

Institutions for Higher Education in Early modern Europe included universities, academies, courts, private tuition for wealthy elites. Useful and reliable knowledge was perceived and defined in different ways by these institutions. This paper will compare different forms of higher education and analyse their social, political and economic roles in society. In particular the paper explores how different ways of understanding and investigating nature impacted – directly or indirectly – on the development of new technologies. Its analysis will encompass both the influence of general higher education and the impact of institutions that dealt more directly with natural sciences and their practical deployment.

Ting Xu (London):

Accommodation and diffusion of Western science into late Ming and Early Qing China

This paper examines accommodation to and diffusion of Western science into late Ming (1368–1644 A. D.) and early Qing China (1644–1839 A. D.) by investigating interactions between the Jesuits missionaries and Chinese intellectuals. The core questions addressed are: what factors determined whether knowledge conveyed was 'useful'? Were certain kinds of knowledge seen by the Chinese as more useful than others? I will consider economic, cultural and intellectual forces facilitating or constricting transfer of 'useful and reliable knowledge', especially the role played by 'higher forms of education' in this process.

▷ **Double Panel: Historical Actors of Globalisation, 1860–1930 (Part 1)**

Venue: NAB 204

Scholarship on the history of globalisation has focused largely on the political and economic dimensions of the process. In the double panel, we will instead concentrate on social actors, both individuals and groups, and assess their role and impact in the history of trans-border integration. We will deal primarily with historical actors in Latin America and Africa, South Asia and East Asia and their respective responses, and initiatives, in an integrating world. One of the core questions will be how these actors articulated, and negotiated, notions of difference that structured the globalisation process, and that defined, and limited, their rooms for manoeuvre.

Convenor: **Sebastian Conrad** (Berlin)

Papers:

Sebastian Conrad (Berlin):
Introduction and comment

Natascha Gentz (Edinburgh):
Early Chinese student migration and the politics of maintaining boundaries

Politics of identification remains the core problem in studies of migration, transnationalism and diaspora. Key features of the migration experience are expected to constantly produce new forms of consciousness, collectivity and individual identity. The unprecedented massive Chinese student migration in the 19th and early 20th century makes an appropriate case study, as it produced controversial debates about the local agency of returned students. The formation of local discourses among the returnees, the stereotypes produced, as well as repercussions the re-positioning within a 'new' world hierarchy also point towards potentially different perceptions and/or alternative approaches to processes of globalisation.

Simone Müller-Pohl (Berlin):
'To put a girdle round the World in forty minutes': The transatlantic telegraphs and cable transnationalism

This paper focuses on the role of the telegraph engineer between the transnationalism of his work and profession and the increasingly nationalistic interpretation of the globe's communication network. The paper argues that the engineers' response was one of strategic nationalism, applying national rhetoric as they saw fit, but otherwise leaving their global system which was shaped by cable transnationalism unchanged.

Jessica Bönsch (Hamburg):
Labour and Globalisation in Mexico City, 1876–1911

Mexico was increasingly integrated into the world market under the Porfirian Regime. Historiography depicts this process as a project of a small elite group. Lower class individuals are mainly analysed in the context of their protest against these changes. However, labour and globalisation can be analysed from a different perspective. This viewpoint shows that working class people in different areas of their everyday life can be described as an agency of cultural globalisation.

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Harald Fischer-Tiné (Zurich):

Indian diaspora nationalism, cross-national borrowing and the question of political violence

As recently suggested by Elleke Boehmer, it can be a fruitful exercise to extend the study of anti-colonial nationalisms beyond the conventional narrow framework of colony-metropole. A broader definition of the 'contact zone' would allow for the inclusion of cultural and political transfers between different peripheries, thus bringing to the foreground important facets of those emancipatory movements that have hitherto been neglected by historians. Building on this insight, the present paper seeks to explore the cross-national collaboration and ideological borrowing that took place between Indian nationalist exiles in Europe in the decade before the outbreak of the Great War. In this period, Indian revolutionaries of various backgrounds criss-crossed borders and oceans to forge strategic alliances with groups as diverse as Russian anarchists, Irish Fenians and Egyptian nationalists in order to overthrow British rule in India. One of the central themes in the exchanges with these constituencies was the question of the legitimacy or otherwise of political violence. After analysing these internal debates, the paper will briefly address the 'counter-terrorism' measures that were taken by the governments of Britain and France to check what was perceived a new global anarchist threat.

Maria Moritz (Bremen):

In the 'Spiritual League of Nations': South Asian affiliates of the theosophical Movement around 1900

Embedded in the colonial setting and entangled with globalising processes the theosophical milieu provides the ideological and institutional framework for a historical analysis of South Asians such as Jiddu Krishnamurti and their articulation of a diverse as well as unifying spirituality in the global religious sphere. This paper aims to contribute to an understanding of the role and perspective of social actors within an integrating world.

▷ **Historical Origins of 'East Asian Resurgence': Economic Nationalism, Developmentalism and the International Order of Asia, ca.1950s–1970s**

Venue: Thai Theatre

This panel tries to reconsider historical origins of contemporary 'East Asian Resurgence' or 'East Asian Miracle' from historical perspectives. We pay attention to the transformation of intra-regional economic international order of Asia from the 1950s to 1970s, by analysing the connections between the emerging economic nationalism of Asian countries after World-War II and its implementation for economic development or industrialisation in Asia.

Convenor: **Shigeru Akita (Osaka)**

Papers:

Shigeru Akita (Osaka):

The Aid-India Consortium and the International Order of Asia, 1958–1965

This paper deals with the connection between international economic-aid programmes and the formation of international order of Asia, by focusing on Indian economic development. Indian government under Nehru administration played a key-role in the negotiations of the Consortium. By using the documents of several Archives, including the Bank of England, the paper reconsiders the role of Asian economic nationalism for a global history.

Toru Kubo (Shinshu):

Chinese policies on textile industries in the 1950s and 1960s

This paper explores the rarely-studied topic of Chinese policies on textile industries in the 1950s and 1960s, by using the new-released original policy documents of the PRC (People's Republic of China). After the Communist Revolution in China in 1949, the development of Chinese textile industries continued for export in order to get foreign exchange. However, economic situation of the 'Great Forward Policy' in the mid-1950s and its aftermath are not studied well, due to the limitation of documents and political bias against the PRC policies. The paper tries to reveal more a dynamic development of textile industries of mainland China, including the technology transfer of synthetic fibres from Japan.

Gerold Krozewski (Sheffield):

Aid and the postcolonial world: British overseas development, economic nationalism, and colonial legacies after 1964

After the end of colonial rule, British overseas aid policies entered a more conscious phase with the creation of the Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM) under the Wilson government in 1964. The period marks the repositioning of British overseas assistance in a world in which multilateral aid channels had become more important, though key players in the new Ministry had been advocates of colonial development under the Labour government of the late 1940s. The paper will explore the dynamics of aid policies in the new international setting in relation to the quest for economic development in former British colonies, and draw comparisons with previous colonial approaches.

Kaoru Sugihara (Kyoto):

Developmentalism, intra-Asian trade and Asia's regional economic order, 1945–1979

This paper outlines the evolution of a regional economic order in Asia for the period from 1945 to 1979. There was a steady growth of intra-Asian trade in the pre-war period under the regime of forced free trade, which was disrupted by the Great Depression and the Japanese aggression in the 1930s. Under decolonisation and the Cold War divide, part of the pre-war free trade dynamism was restored by Japan and countries later to be NIEs and ASEAN. Against the orthodoxy of import substitution industrialisation strategy, what might be called 'developmentalism of free trade' gained currency, and promoted regional industrialisation.

▷ **Measuring Early Foreign Trade Connections: Comparing Trade Statistics in the 18th and 19th Centuries**

Venue: NAB 206

The consumption of goods produced in distant lands is one of the most pervasive and ancient channels of global connection. Researchers have often used trade statistics of individual countries, but little comparative work has been done. This panel examines the construction and usage of early international trade statistics in a comparative way. This question is at the crossroad of intellectual history, administrative history, economic history and, more specifically, global history. The panel includes papers centred on the 18th century and early 19th century production of statistics around the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the British Atlantic.

Convenor: **Guillaume Daudin (Lille)**

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Papers:

Mehmet Bulut (Ankara):

The composition of the Ottoman import from England in the 19th century

The development of international transport in overseas trade played a vital role in developing Ottoman-Atlantic commercial and economic relations. The Ottoman policy towards the rising western nations was crucial in their expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean trade. Thus, the early modern period witnessed a new stage for the institutionalisation and integration of international commodity markets in the Levant and Northwestern Europe. These markets stabilised their influence and penetrated the European continent as well as the seas beyond. The entry of the French, English, and Dutch into the Levant trade led to great changes in the European trading patterns. These western trading nations were able to corner the Ottoman market and sell goods in the Levant. In this paper, we try to understand the composition of the Ottoman import from England during the 19th century.

Andrea Caracausi (Padua):

18th century data trade: A comparative analysis on Austria and northern Italy

The aim of this paper is to compare administrative functions and data trade structure between three regions at the end of the 18th century: Austria, the State of Milan and the Republic of Venice. First we shall show and then compare which products were classified and how data were registered. Secondly we will compare the general evolution of trade showing continuity and change in manufacturing specialisation and division of labour at the end of the 18th century.

Loïc Charles (Reims / Paris):

Comparing early trade statistics: The case of Austrian Netherlands and France from 1759 to 1791

This paper compares foreign trade data from France and the Austrian Netherlands. By doing so, this paper aims at determining the robustness of both sources and their usefulness for the contemporary researcher. Can we use them to answer important historical questions such as the evolution of the relative positions of France and the Austrian Netherlands in terms of economic development and the international division of labour?

Ann Coenen (Antwerp):

Comparing early trade statistics: The case of Austrian Netherlands and France from 1759 to 1791

This paper compares foreign trade data from France and the Austrian Netherlands. By doing so, this paper aims at determining the robustness of both sources and their usefulness for the contemporary researcher. Can we use them to answer important historical questions such as the evolution of the relative positions of France and the Austrian Netherlands in terms of economic development and the international division of labour?

Javier Cuenca-Esteban (Waterloo):

British ghost exports in US ships to Spanish America, 1790–1819

With due allowance for transport costs and mercantile profits, British exports to the United States widely exceeded US imports from Great Britain through the neutrality years 1795–1810 and beyond. These overlooked gaps suggest that two fifths of those British goods that were formally despatched for the United States were diverted to alternative destinations. Drawing on circumstantial evidence and statistical inference, it is argued that large shares of the cargoes in question found their way to Spanish America. This finding lends credence to British contemporary views on the importance of Spanish American markets that might otherwise be dismissed as colourful. British exports to the United States widely exceeded US imports from Britain through 1790–1810. Two fifths of those British goods that were formally despatched for the US were probably diverted to alternative destinations. It will be argued that most of these goods found their way to Spanish America. This finding supports British contemporary views on the importance of Spanish American markets that might otherwise be dismissed as colourful.

Guillaume Daudin (Lille):

Comparing early trade statistics: The case of Austrian Netherlands and France from 1759 to 1791

This paper compares foreign trade data from France and the Austrian Netherlands. The data were produced by two public agencies: the French and the Austrian Netherlands's bureaus of trade. By doing so, this paper aims at determining the robustness of both sources and their usefulness for the contemporary researcher. Can we use them to explore the evolution of the relative positions of France and the Austrian Netherlands in terms of economic development and the international division of labour?

Klemens Kaps (Vienna) / Giovanna Tonelli (Milano):

18th century data trade: A comparative analysis on Austria and Northern Italy

The aim of this paper is to compare administrative functions and data trade structure between three regions at the end of the 18th century: Austria, the State of Milan and the Republic of Venice. First we shall show and then compare which products were classified and how data were registered. Secondly we will compare the general evolution of trade showing continuity and change in manufacturing specialisation and division of labour at the end of the 18th century.

Margrit Schulte Beerbühl (Düsseldorf) / Klaus Weber (London):

Linking Silesia, the slave coast and Saint-Domingue: Global networks

Customs records from North Sea ports preserve detailed information on dimension and structure of early modern trade between European coastal and hinterland regions on one hand, and African, Asian and American markets and production centres on the other. The total of data is immense, but periods covered and contents vary from port to port. Only transnational comparison provides a more consistent picture.

Anne Wegener-Sleeswijk (Paris):

Morineau revisited: The Franco-Dutch balance of trade in the 18th century

In 2009 the French historian Michel Morineau passed away. In articles published in the 1960's to 1980's still often cited today, he made a considerable contribution to our understanding of trade between France and the United Provinces. New data have become available since, but no systematic attempt has been made to revise his work. I will argue that his analysis needs correction. A 'product quality approach' to trade statistics reveals major shifts in the international movements of goods in the 18th century. I will exemplify my argument with case studies on wine and sugar.

▷ **'Rasse' and Race in a (Post)Colonial and Transnational Setting: Transfers of Concepts, Policies and Practises in / between British and German Contexts, 1880–2000**

Venue: NAB 213

Race is one of the most important categories for constructing and sustaining differences in modern history. Not only racial policies but also conceptualisations of race vary significantly between different countries. Despite the different meanings and histories of 'Rasse' and race, the (re-)articulation of race in Germany and Britain has never been a purely national issue, but has always also taken place within a transnational framework. As our panellists will address, British and German encounters with race took place within a global context that extended well beyond these two nations and their respective colonies and ex-colonies. Race in the United States acted

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as a critical point of reference for Europeans, as did apartheid-era South Africa and other symbolic locations of racialised social divisions and unrest.

Convenor: **Ulrike Lindner** (Bielefeld)

Chair: **Claudia Bruns** (Berlin)

Papers:

Eva Bischoff (Berlin):

Black beasts – white masters? Transatlantic white racial solidarity and the debates on the Senegalese Tirailleurs in interwar Germany

When in 1919 the allied forces occupied the Rhineland area, part of the French troops employed were colonial troops (Senegalese Tirailleurs). These African soldiers were accused of raping white German women or to coerce them into prostitution. This sexual and racial danger was summarised as 'Schwarze Schmach' or 'Schande' (black dishonour or shame). As this presentation will demonstrate, German publications that brought these allegations forward aimed at the American and the British public and were intended to create a rift between the allied forces by appealing to a white racial solidarity against the 'black peril'.

Elizabeth Buettner (York):

Transnational entanglements in post-war British discussions of 'coloured' immigration: Reading the 1960s West Midlands through global lenses

In 1964, the English town of Smethwick outside Birmingham became infamous for the unprecedented way in which issues of immigration, race, and racism entered national politics. In the British general election that year, Peter Griffiths, the Conservative candidate, captured the Smethwick seat in Parliament aided by the slogan 'If you want a nigger for a neighbour, Vote Labour.' This paper addresses how Griffiths, his supporters, and his opponents discussed the local and national issue of 'coloured' – mainly Indian, Pakistani, and West Indian – immigration from the Commonwealth with explicit reference to a diverse and densely entangled set of global reference points. The example of Smethwick illuminates the flow of transnational ideas about and encounters with multi-racial societies, and suggests the need to reevaluate Britain's history of post-war immigration by not simply discussing the links between locality, nation, and Commonwealth but also by casting the geographical analytical net more widely still.

Kathy Castle (London):

Race in popular culture of the Atlantic world: Black and white minstrels as messengers of racial images and constructions

The construction of race in Britain has been often attributed to the colonial experience and the imagery refracted from the imperial project back into a domestic discourse. However, what has been largely ignored is the concurrent influence of ideas of race from the United States. This paper will examine the transmission of such ideas through popular culture – in particular the travelling troupes of Blackface performers who moved freely across borders into Britain and beyond from the mid 19th century.

Dörte Lerp (Frankfurt / Main):

Whiteness and settler colonialism in German South West Africa

Settlement policy in German South West Africa was based on the notion of white supremacy. Still colonial officials, activists and settlers did not always agree on who was to be part of the white colonial community and who was not. The controversial debates on which settlers were most suitable demonstrate how closely whiteness was interlaced with other social categories like nationality, class and gender, while at the same time they reveal the inconsistencies and instability of racial categories.

Ulrike Lindner (Bielefeld):

Conceptualisations of race and race policies in colonial Africa: Transfers, entanglements and differences between the British and German context 1880–1914

Colonial rule in Africa was strongly connected with the notion of ruling over inferior races. Theories of race were being developed in all European countries at the end of the 19th century, knowledge on race and colonial rule in Africa developed in a process of transfer between European imperialists. However, despite strong transnational connections, there are some differences in 'national' racial discourses to be found. The paper will follow the complex development of racial concepts in Germany and Great Britain that significantly affected race policy and colonial practises in British and German colonies in Africa.

▷ **Teaching Cross-Cultural Interactions: Histories on Neighbours and 'Strangers' in Current Global History Curricula**

Venue: NAB 118

Be it the debate on Muslim headscarves in German classrooms, the escalation of hostilities against Moroccans after the murder of Theo van Gogh in the Netherlands, or the expulsion of the Roma and Sinti in France, it seems that societies once again respond to migration and cross-cultural encounter with rejection, demarcation and reinforcement of national concerns. Simultaneously, in many places at schools and in universities global perspectives are being integrated into the teaching of history. Do both developments speak to each other? To what extent do curricula that open up a global horizon include historical exchanges with neighbours and other cultures that are part of today's multi-ethnic societies? Do current textbooks start with the everyday experiences of students, the tensions that intercultural encounter brings with it, and put them in a historical perspective? In what way are interactions between the society and others are dealt with? Are borrowings and appropriations traced so that the previous 'alien' becomes visible and thus the current 'unknown' less frightening? And are processes of learning on how to organise the inflow of peoples, thoughts and goods, thus the handling of the 'global condition' discussed? After all they would help to dismantle discourses of newness which often ground nationalist rhetoric and political demands for drastic measures against a presumably unseen estrangement. The panel will offer case studies from several European countries as well as from the United States.

Convenor: **Katja Naumann** (Leipzig)

Short presentations:

Maria Repoussi (Thessaloniki) / **Susan Legêne** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Klaas Dykmann (Roskilde):

Danish encounters with other cultures: Examples of their representation in History Teaching

Denmark has witnessed a reform of the teaching of history at the high-school level in 2005. To what extent does the new concept address globalisation and cross-border issues and how are these connected to Danish society?

Urte Kocka (Berlin):

Bringing global history into the classroom

Global History has moved beyond World History as taught in the U.S. in previous decades. But teaching global history in the classroom can learn a lot from the new world history as practised in the U.S. today. It continues to take national history serious, but broadens it and puts it in global perspectives. It helps to advance the integration of immigrant students and minorities. In general: what can be the purpose of bringing global history into the classroom? How could it be integrated into curricula and textbooks? Which mistakes should be avoided? The paper tries to give answers to these questions.

Judith Martin (Berlin):

Writing Turks into German history lessons: Why, where and how to integrate Turkish students and German-Turkish relations into curricula

Occasionally the general public attention is pointed to the issue of integrating and assimilating the ethnic minorities living in Germany. The debates tend to be emotional rather than rational and productive. The co-existing societies in Germany, both the German and the foreign, live 'next to' each other instead of 'with' each other. However, many regions in Germany have multicultural schools in which students from different nationalities are taught in one classroom. In order to integrate those nationalities in the lessons the approach of "Intercultural Learning" has offered various ideas. To what extent are their "histories" included in German national curricula and history textbooks will be exemplified with the Turkish history. Ultimately, the life, ideas and achievements of the Turkish figure of Latife Atatürk will be used as a model on how to deal with History in the context of a multicultural classroom.

Monika Milowska (Warsaw):

Globalisation and cross-cultural connectivity in school education: Current curricular reforms in Poland

In 2008 the Polish Ministry of Education started a thorough review and revision of the core curriculum in secondary education. One of the intensively discussed issues was the question, whether, how and to what extent it should be given a global frame and horizon. Among others representatives of NGOs cooperating with Grupa Zagranica took part in the public debates and the drafting of a new curriculum. By presenting their proposals and their work the paper will show that the intersectora collaboration indeed led to the inclusion of cross-cultural developments and global problems.

▷ **Workers in War: A Transnational Comparison of Wartime Labour Policy in the Second World War**

Venue: NAB 214

This panel seeks to explore the similarities and differences between various governments' Second World War-era labour policies and their outcomes. Regardless of their location or allegiance, most countries were short of labourers in agriculture, industry and to maintain infrastructure. Many countries recruited previously unused labour from within their own borders, including Prisoners of War and at risk populations, as well as from third-party neutrals. This panel will examine activities of the origins of labour recruitment, especially in the policies of the Great War and the 1920s. It will trace the methods various governments used in their recruitment of such labour in the Second World War, including both the specific political origins of such programmes as well as their eventual economic results. In developing a transnational vision of wartime labour policy and mechanisms for recruitment, the panel will highlight the similarities and specific differences

between the various governments' activities. It will seek to encompass examples of Second World War labour policies from all continents.

Convenors: **Johann Custodis** (London) / **Eric Golson** (London)

Papers:

Johann Custodis (London):

Productive assets Down Under: The economics of Italian prisoner of war employment in Australia during and after the Second World War

Australia held 18.432 Italian POWs during and after the Second World War and employed 13.000 of them at peak. While several historical studies on the prisoner's experiences exist, the economic and financial perspective remains largely unexamined. This paper fills this gap by analysing the prisoners' employment share, productivity and profitability using new qualitative and quantitative evidence. The POWs were more productive than previously assumed, contributed more than 10% to the production of several rural crops and Australia yielded a profit from their utilisation. The Italian POWs thus indeed were 'productive assets': they represented economic and financial assets for wartime and post-war Australia.

Eric Golson (London):

European neutral labour transfers to Germany during the Second World War

The labour contributions of Spain and Switzerland to the Germans during the Second World War were not significant to the overall war effort, but they are important for determining the Spanish and Swiss position towards the Axis. This paper provides estimates for the number of Spanish and Swiss workers in Germany as well as their skill and gender breakdown; it approximates wages earned. The statistics show Germany took a disproportionate number of skilled workers from both countries. It asserts both programmes remained small throughout the war by Spanish and Swiss design, despite considerable belligerent pressure to the contrary.

Euan McKay (Tokyo):

Working (almost) without pay: Japanese surrendered personnel in post-war South East Asia

The British made use of Japanese troops for postwar reconstruction in South East Asia. Over 100.000 Japanese were employed until the end of 1947. The direct economic value of this labour was considerable, but the indirect value, as a compliant and obedient workforce that could be employed when local peoples would not cooperate with the returning colonial power, was also immense. The background to the use of this labour is described, and an estimate of the economic value is calculated.

Bob Moore (Sheffield):

Working for the Nazis: Dutch labour and the German war economy, 1940–1945

Labour from occupied territories was an integral and increasingly essential element of the Nazi war economy. This paper examines the recruitment patterns in the Netherlands and shows how both voluntary and coerced forms had their origins in the prewar period, before looking at how the introduction of formal forced labour programmes became the driving force behind popular opposition and resistance to the occupation after the summer of 1942, and again in April 1943 when attempts were made to re-intern the Dutch armed forces. Finally, it assesses how the postwar Dutch state and society have sought to interpret this particular aspect of their wartime history.

Charles Nicholas Sorrie (London):

Industrial unrest in France 1917–1918: Three departments compared.

In May 1918, a violent strike movement manifested itself in several departments of France. Unlike previous French WW1 strikes, the movement was motivated by pacifism and internationalism. It came at a time of particular military

danger for the French war effort and was swiftly suppressed by the Clemenceau Government. Discussion will be given to the cohesion of the 'Union Sacrée', the female role in WW1 syndicalism and finally the nature of democracies in the age of total war.

Fabien Théofilakis (Paris / Augsburg):

Rebuilding France with the German prisoners of war (1945–1948)

In 1945, France, weakened by 5 years of war and occupation, was yet to be rebuilt: clearing landmines, restoring factories and coal mines, replacing French workers still kept in Germany. As soon as 1944 it became obvious to the French authorities that they should claim and massively employ POWs in all economic sectors. Which administrative and military logics were at work in the creation of the framework for the employment of almost one million Germans? Which problems did the introduction of this uncommon labour pose on a local scale in their daily interactions with the population?

Felicia Yap (Cambridge):

Allied POW and civilian internment labour in Japanese-occupied British Asia, 1941–1945

This paper examines Japanese labour policies for Allied POWs and internees in occupied Hong Kong, Borneo, Malaya and Singapore. The Japanese placed great emphasis on the use of POWs as a labour resource. When this intersected with pressing tactical concerns, POWs were frequently forced to toil under severe conditions. However, civilians were generally expected to engage in lighter, camp-based projects such as food production. By comparing the broader significance of these policies and their impact on captive treatment and welfare, this paper will shed compelling new light on labour realities within prison camps of the Japanese.

Neville Wylie (Nottingham):

Britain and the question of POW labour

During and immediately after the Great War, British official discussion on the fate of British servicemen in German captivity focused heavily on the extent to which their use as labour contravened accepted, and acceptable, international standards. This paper explores these discussions, and shows how British officials and legal commentators came to understand the issue of POW labour and how they sought to have these views reflected in the new POW convention of 1929. It then takes the story into the Second World War, and explores how, and why, initial concerns over the abuse of British POW labour declined over the course of the war.

▷ **World History of an Occupational Disease: The Political Economy of Silicosis in the 20th Century**

Venue: NAB 216

This panel presents the conclusions of a four-year collective research which involved scholars from seven countries working on the five continents. At stake was one the classic difficulties in world history: how can one conciliate the necessity to tackle an issue in its global dimension, and a first-hand control on primary sources? Silicosis is a planetary occupational disease, which has been massively striking the most various countries since the 19th century, and whose medical definition has been bargained in the 1930s in transnational arena. This talk will both present the way how silicosis became a global disease, and the way how a set of scholars spread all over the world, from New York to Melbourne, implemented a collective writing of history covering the US-American, South African, European and Asian experiences.

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Convenor: **Paul-André Rosental** (Paris)

Papers:

Eric Geerkens (Liège):

What do protect the prevention policies in 20th century western coal industries?

Technical and medical prevention of silicosis and later coal workers' pneumoconiosis have often been closely related to the introduction of compensation schemes. To some extent, prevention policies have improved their efficiency. Nevertheless, some evidences, from local, national and transnational archives, show that those policies protect industries' interests at least as much as worker's health.

Martin Lengwiler (Basel):

The effect of the compensation system for occupational diseases, on the recognition of silicosis

The process of recognising silicosis as an occupational illness was paralleled in most European countries by important changes in the compensation systems for industrial accidents and occupational illnesses. The legal recognition of silicosis was driven by research findings and by the lobbying of international expert communities, whereas the development of compensation systems was based on legal and political considerations.

Julia Moses (Oxford):

The politics of recognition: Silicosis in the interwar period

Already before WWI, an occupational illness associated with miners captured the attention of scientists, medics, workers and others across the globe, which formed the first steps towards a coherent understanding of what was later called silicosis. This paper examines how the path to recognising the disease proved to be a highly complex and multi-layered process, which demonstrates the difficult relations and interactions between national and inter- or transnational actors.

Paul-André Rosental (Paris):

An experiment in the collective writing of world-history

This talk will both present the way how silicosis became a global disease, and the way how a set of scholars spread all over the world, from New York to Melbourne, implemented a collective writing of history covering the US-American, South African, European and Asian experiences.

Jock McCulloch (Melbourne) / **Paul-André Rosental** (Paris):

The road through Johannesburg: Silicosis as a transnational and imperial disease (1900–1940)

This talk will present the way how the interplay between the respective agenda of the South African gold mining industry and the International Labour Office shaped the medical definition and legislation of silicosis around 1930, and promoted it as 'the queen of occupational diseases'. Silicosis is more of a compromise than the outcome of medical knowledge. The way it has been conceived is the result of a process which involved market economy, trade unions' pressure, international relations, social insurances, racial exploitation of the workforce, and competition between professions. Its definition in the 1930s had long-lasting epidemiological consequences, which still strike workers all over the world.

David Rosner (New York):

Popular representations of pneumoconiosis and occupational dangers.

Silicosis is clearly a paradigmatic disease of the 20th century. Caused by new technological developments such as high speed drills, air powered hammers and the like, and broadly debated in the medical, public health and scientific literature, the disease has created both political and social crises. Yet, one aspect of its recognition has generally been underappreciated. The broad attention it received from labour unions and working people throughout history has

largely been missed by scholars. This paper will look at the ways occupational disease in general, but silicosis and other pneumoconioses have become part of working class culture and conflicts. Through song, plays, movies and other forms of popular culture working people have developed a very specific understanding of the ways that this disease has affected the lives of their husbands, wives and those living in mining, quarrying, and other industrial communities.

Bernard Thomann (Paris):

From 'yoroke' to 'jimpai': How transnational circulation of knowledge transform an old Japanese industrial disease in an object of professional expertise

In proto-industrial Japan, miners knew diseases caused by inhalation of mineral dust under the name of 'yoroke'. However, as Japan introduced modern mining methods and western medicine from the second half of the 19th century, new conceptions of this disease tended to replace old ones. This result of transnational circulation of knowledge, in which ILO had a particularly important role, had not only scientific, but also social consequences. As professional expert knowledge tended to acquire a greater normative role than knowledge rooted in professional experience, workers had to develop new form of mobilisation to win recognition and compensation of their industrial disease.

▷ **Zero Hours: Conceptual Insecurities and New Beginnings in the Interwar Period from a Global Perspective**

Venue: NAB 208

This panel looks at different modes of breaking with the past. Following the hypothesis that the construction of a break with the past is a globally shared practise within discourses of legitimacy, the panel looks at different world regions and examples of the role of a break with the past at moments of conceptual insecurity. These moments are understood as times in which societies renegotiate power and core concepts because established modes of legitimacy and future-oriented social imaginations have lost the power to act as stabilising concepts able to map out a stable future. Thus, the panel combines regional variations of breaks with the past and combines it with an overall theoretical reflection on the very construction and mobilisation of time as history and future in moments of conceptual insecurities and within discourses of new beginnings.

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

Papers:

Maria Framke (Bremen): Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany: Ideal templates for India's economic development?

The paper examines Indian perceptions of economic and social developments in Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany in the 1920s and 1930s. At the same time it also traces practical engagements with different economic aspects of fascism in South Asia. While critical voices from the subcontinent rejected Fascism / National Socialism as fitting models for India's economic development, the 'planned economy' model as embodied in the Four-year-plans of Nazi-Germany and the model of the cooperative state, implemented in Italy, attracted not only intellectuals like Benoy Kumar Sarkar, P. N. Roy or M. M. Moulik, but also politicians in general.

Christoffer Kølvrå (Aarhus):

Space and spirit in the European colonial imagination after World War One

World War One was a profound shock to Europe in many senses. One of these was its potential destabilising of the discourse of the 'mission civilisatrice' which had legitimated the possession of colonies and the less direct domination of large parts of the world in the age of High Imperialism. In this article I will examine and compare how Europe's relations to the non-European (colonial) world was thought about in what I conceive to be two of the dominant discourses in this debate about Europe. My claim is that the discourse of Europe's mission civilisatrice split in two distinct parts after the War. In one discourse – which I term the 'geopolitical discourse of Europe' – Europe's destruction was conceived primarily in material terms, the authors worried chiefly about its future in a global geopolitical system, and advanced an unrestrained confidence in technology as its solution. The other discourse – the 'spiritualist discourse of Europe' – instead conceived of Europe's destruction in spiritual terms, it worried incessantly about the degeneration of Europe's soul in the hands of 'modern technology', and sought a spiritual reinvigoration as the solution. However in neither of these discourses was the shock of the war translated into a full rejection of the colonial system or of the ideas of justified asymmetries of power and moral worth which underpinned it.

Bertel Nygaard (Aarhus):

French Revolution and communist future

This paper studies the changing modes of interaction of revolutionary past, present and future as seen in the the use of the French Revolution in debates on strategy among leading figures of European Social-Democratic and Communist movements in the decades around 1917. One of the main results of this was the establishment of a Communist Party philosophy of history reflecting the paradoxes of the historical experience of the Russian Revolution.

Paul Strong (London):

'Greeks' & 'Turks' move out of each other's way: The uncomfortable differences and similarities between the 1920s and the 1970s

How did the economic consequences and political realities of fleeing Christians and Muslims across the Aegean in the 1920s compare with the more recent experiences of fleeing Christians and Muslims across Cyprus in the 1970s; was it more of the same? How was the latter event treated by key protagonists? Was it considered in the context of Asia Minor revisited? What economic and political difficulties were faced, ignored, neglected, as huge proportions of population were forcibly displaced and permanently ('temporarily') re-settled? Could it have been handled differently? Did history repeat itself? Was it the working out of a long-term ethno/national, de-colonial trend of social disaggregation and physical separation? Was it simply the interconnection of a random series of events, played out in very different political circumstances, sharing little with a similar event (which had occurred 50 years earlier) but the accident of language and religion?

Ken Weisbrode (San Domenico di Fiesole):

Contours of the New Diplomacy

What can the history of concepts tell us about the major ideologies of the interwar period? Conventional accounts begin with the juxtaposition of Wilsonianism and Leninism as alternative models of world order. That this opposition became popular during the early years of the Cold War was no accident. In the wake of the Cold War's passing, historians began to re-examine the so-called official mind at the turn of the last century in order to reinterpret mental maps following today's reigning ideology, globalisation. To what extent were the self-appointed architects of world order of nearly a century ago conscious of the kinds of distinctions one makes today between international and global governance?

FRIDAY, 1.30–3.30 PM

PARALLEL PANELS III

▷ **Colonial Taxation in Global Perspective**

Venue: NAB 206

This panel offers six papers on colonial taxation in various historical periods and world regions. The organisation of colonial fiscal systems in terms of revenue sources, bargaining procedures, income transfers and the distribution of collective goods is fundamental to our understanding of the imperial policies guiding the rise, consolidation and eventual decline of empire. Colonial fiscal legacies also play an important role in the grand debate concerning the long term effects of colonial institutions and state formation. A global comparative perspective is useful to create new insights and re-assess old questions and hypotheses regarding the role of colonial fiscal systems.

Convenor: Ewout Frankema (Utrecht)

Papers:

Anne Booth (London):

The impact of the transition to independence on taxation policies in Asia

The purpose of the paper is to examine government tax and revenue policies as they evolved across Southeast Asia in the late colonial era (1900–1942) and examine the impact of the transition to independence. If we include Taiwan in Southeast Asia, as was often done before 1940, we can examine the policies of five different colonial powers plus independent Thailand. The paper will argue that there were considerable differences in revenue policy across the region and these differences had a number of implications for both equity and economic growth in the decades before the Pacific War. After 1950 when most former colonies had achieved independence revenue policies continued to diverge. Although several of the newly independent countries espoused socialist policies and tried to implement ambitious policies of planned economic development, they were often hampered by inadequate revenue flows. The paper examines the implications of revenue policy for monetary stability and post-independence economic growth.

Leigh Gardner (London):

Taxing European settlers in British colonial Africa

Existing research shows that colonial expenditure in settler colonies often favoured settler interests. This paper examines the taxation of European settlers in British colonies to demonstrate that the contributions of settlers to colonial budgets varied depending on the influence of different settler groups. Settlers were generally able to avoid heavy tax burdens, with significant implications for revenue collection and political relations between racial groups.

Regina Grafe (Chicago):

The Spanish stakeholder empire

This paper revises the traditional view of Spain as a predatory colonial state that extracted revenue from natural resources and populations in the Americas while offering little in return. Using 18th century Spanish American treasury accounts we show that local elites not only exerted important control over revenue collection as argued by (Irigoin/Grafe 2006) but also over expenditure allocation. The Spanish colonial state developed into a stakeholder model, in which local interests were deeply invested in the survival and expansion of empire. The means of co-optation were intra-colonial transfers, as well as credit relations between the state and colonial individuals and corporations, which guaranteed that much of colonial revenue was immediately fed back into the local economy, while minimising

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enforcements costs. By allowing stakeholder control of both revenue and expenditure Spain managed to avoid the problems faced by France where royal control of expenditure clashed with at least partial elite control of revenue raising (Velde/Weir 1992, Hoffman/Rosenthal 1997).

Ewout Frankema (Utrecht):

How missions made the difference: On the origins of formal schooling in sub-Saharan Africa

British colonial rule has often been praised for its comparatively benign features such as its support for mass education. This paper studies the origins of formal schooling in former African colonies arguing that the role of British colonial policy should not be overstated. British policies were distinct from French policies by freely allowing Christian missionaries to develop mission schools, but active support of their activities in the form of substantial financial contributions emerged rather late and was, on the whole, unimpressive. In fact, the differences in educational legacies within British Africa were as large as those between the British and other European metropolitan powers and this can only be understood by the different reception of Christian missionary activities by native Africans.

Philip Havik (Lisbon):

Taxation, citizenship and sovereignty: Measuring the impact of fiscal administration on Portuguese colonies in sub-Saharan Africa

In contrast to the fiscal systems in French and above all British Africa, research on fiscal administration in former Portuguese Africa has been rather limited so far. This despite the fact that especially from the mid 1920s onwards, taxation became the centre piece of the metropole's efforts to regain effective political and economic control over its colonies. Much criticised for its lacklustre and ineffective administration by its French and British rivals, Portuguese colonies appeared to be lagging behind in terms of modern government and economic development. The present paper intends to take a closer look at this debate by analysing the performance of Portugal's continental colonies (Guinea, Angola and Mozambique) in terms of the methods, efficiency and revenue of their fiscal administration and its impact upon governance and society, while taking into account the shifting perspectives on these issues.

Thandika Mkandawire (London):

On tax efforts and colonial heritage in Africa

One commonly observed phenomena about taxation in Africa are regional differences and the fact that southern African countries have higher levels of shares of taxation in GDP. This article argues that the major source of differences in 'tax effort' is the colonial histories of various countries. Using standard measures of 'tax effort' in a panel data framework and dividing colonial Africa along forms of incorporation into the colonial system, it shows that African countries and others with similar colonial histories have higher levels of 'tax effort'. However, the difference disappears when we control for the colonial factor. These results hold under different model specifications.

▷ **Double Panel: Countries without Colonies (Part 2)**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

The Impact of Colonial Connections in Societies without Colonies: Present-day Perspectives

Although Switzerland, Scandinavian and other European countries never owned so-called 'formal' colonies, they were linked to colonialism in diverse ways, reaching from their involvement in

slavery to active proponents of racial theories and sciences up to missionary organisations. Also in the present the aftermaths of colonialism are perceptible in such fields such as tourism, development aid and other areas. Following up on the more historically oriented panel (Countries without Colonies I), this panel traces such colonial impacts in present-day European societies such as Scandinavia or Switzerland by applying concepts from postcolonial theory and asking about the interplay of race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, religion and other categories. To what extent can approaches from postcolonial theories be applied to countries without colonies and where are their limits?

Convenor: **Barbara Lüthi** (Basel)
Commentator: **Daniel Speich** (Zurich)

Papers:

Erlend Eidsvik (Bergen):

Norwegian colonial participation, anti-imperialism and polar imperialism

Norway has not been a colonial power in its conventional meaning. Yet, many Norwegian enterprises served the colonial apparatuses, particular in Africa. This paper search to explore the ideas of colonialism in a Norwegian context through three different historical trajectories: 1) Individual Norwegian enterprises established on the colonial arena, 2) the anti-imperialistic sentiments in Norway during the South African war, and 3) polar imperialism and the creation of national sentiments in the race for polar territories. Elaboration of these three trajectories also aims to illustrate the lack of analysis and self-reflection on colonial participation and the colonial ethos in Norway.

Francesca Falk (Basel):

Illegalised immigration and colonial constellations in Switzerland

Even Switzerland, which was never a formal colonial power, participated in and profited from European colonialism. But colonial violence was less visible here than in the 'classical' European colonial powers. It is not only the colonial past which is very often invisible (not only in Switzerland), but also the illegalised immigrants. A postcolonial perspective shows how historically, deportation camps have been developed in colonial constellations. In Switzerland, gypsies were detained in camps in order to make their identification and deportation possible. In the second part of my paper, I will analyse how today, migration is depicted as a kind of colonisation.

Lukas Meier (Basel):

Switzerland's late decolonisation: The example of the Swiss Tropical Institute Field Laboratory (STIFL) in Tanzania, 1980–1995

Swiss science in Tanzania was fundamentally reshaped at the beginning of the 1980s when the activities of the Swiss Tropical Institute Field Laboratory were decolonised. The period not only witnessed an influx of African scientists who acted as 'cultural brokers' between the institute and rural village dwellers. Guided by the principles of 'partnership' and the recognition of 'local' research priorities, the institute itself was integrated into a Tanzanian health system. The presentation scrutinises the era of Swiss scientific decolonisation and analyses the replication of social hierarchies and power relations inherent in this process.

Patricia Purtschert (Zurich):

Swiss mountain expeditions and their colonial legacies

From 1950 on, many colonies and former colonies became attractive destinations for mountaineers. The racings for first ascents that were going on between different European nations for many a decade were shifted from the Alps to the Himalayas. This paper looks at several famous Swiss expeditions and asks for the entanglement of the following

three aspects: 1) climbing as a so-called 'typically Swiss' and thus highly nationalistically charged activity, 2) expedition as a colonial practise, and 3) mountain climbing as closely linked with notions of masculinity.

Jana Sverdljuk (Trondheim):

Postcolonial feminist critique of the Nordic model of gender equality: Potentials and limitations

The paper sheds light on postcolonial feminist criticism of Nordic model of gender equality. Nordic welfare system cannot simply be classified as 'women friendly' because of the lack of cultural recognition experience by minority women and men. The aim is to define the ways how to combine 'women friendliness' with ethnic diversity.

▷ **Development: A Global Concept?**

Venue: NAB 104

This panel questions the still predominant (Western) notion of development from the perspective of global history since 1945. It intends to show that the concept of development has always been a highly contested ground and should therefore be understood as the outcome of transnational interactions and power struggles. The papers on Asian and African case studies will ask how development was historically 'imagined', which strategies existed to adopt 'alternative' approaches to development and in how far 'globalised' concepts of development existed at all.

Convenors: **Clemens Six (Bern) / Sara Elmer (Zurich)**

Papers:

Sara Elmer (Zurich):

Developing differences: The 'Back to Village Campaign' and the representation of rural Nepal

Despite claims of Nepal being over-aided the idea of development still finds its manifestation in an extensive and self-sustaining aid sector. To better understand this pervasiveness, my paper goes beyond the critique of development being a Western discourse and asks for the historical significance of Nepalese actors and discourses. Through case studies from the 1960s I will show how the elites not just reproduced alien concepts, but knew how to play the aid game in their own favour.

Clemens Six (Bern):

Development and religion: The 'construction' of religious pluralism in post-Independence Delhi

The political elite in early independent India faced a major development dilemma: How to organise 'modernisation' and 'secularism' in a 'religious society'? This paper analyses the strategies of the political elite in Delhi during the first years after Independence to secure religious pluralism after Partition and shows that the idea of development was determined by international discourses, but also by adaptation and 'translation' in relation to the 'problem' of religion.

Lukas Zürcher (Zurich):

Liberation and development: Rwandan conceptions of development after World War II

Since 1945, donor and recipient countries invented themselves as development actors. By looking at Swiss development endeavours in independent Rwanda, the paper suggests exploring how Rwanda and Switzerland defined their role within the international aid system. The paper shows how the Hutu-elite in Rwanda pursued a development policy that linked national development strategies with the liberation from the Tutsi-elite, and it focuses on the support these efforts enjoyed by the Swiss.

▷ Dynamics of Change within International Organisations: Challenges of Western Dominance and Inequalities in International Relations

Venue: NAB 208

According to a general assumption, international organisations are mostly designed by western ideas and have been instruments for the enforcement and preservation of Western dominance in a highly hierarchical world shaped by inequalities in international relations. In our panel, we will ask if these global imbalances were challenged in international organisations. We look at the participation, the spaces of manoeuvre and the appropriation of IOs by countries, which were less influential in determining global affairs. In particular we ask to what extent representatives from non-western countries brought about transformations of international organisations. The panel focuses on the period from the 1950s onwards because of the massive extension of membership institutions of global governance experienced since then. Our aim is to trace the changes this new composition caused. Taking a closer look at the UNESCO (Chloé Maurel), the ISO (Craig Murphy), the WHO (Claudia Prinz) and the Non-Alignment-Movement (C.S.R. Murthy) we follow the concerns of non-Western agents, especially their questioning of and resistance against internal regulations, policies and principles which grounded Western hegemony.

Convenors: Klaas Dykmann (Roskilde) / Katja Naumann (Leipzig)

Papers:

Chloé Maurel (Paris):

Non-Western countries in Unesco (1945–1987)

During the first decade of its existence UNESCO had a predominately 'western' membership but in the course of the decolonisation states from other world regions progressively joined in. Since 1960, non-Western countries were numerically in the majority and gained increasingly influence.

Craig N. Murphy (Boston):

How international standard setting became global

Southern firms, unions, and activists consider ISO standards unusually legitimate. Southern engineers have taken part in international standard setting from the beginning. The UN helped build national standards bodies that became part of the ISO network. In the 1960s, ISO began subsidising Southern participation. After the cold war, key Southern standards bodies became allies of groups consolidating new or renewed democracies, and brought ISO into environmental and social fields.

Changavalli S. R. Murthy (New Delhi):

The nonaligned and change in international organisations

Although major intergovernmental organisations (IOs) owe their origins to the West, they owe their continuing relevance to the non-Western (nonaligned) countries. There are both positive and not so positive dimensions of the impact of the nonaligned countries on IOs. Their dogged pursuit of universality of membership transformed the originally aligned UN to an unaligned organisation. Not only in influencing UN to reorient its agenda in favour of anti-colonialism and anti-racism, but also in the acknowledgement of peacekeeping as the unique contribution to world peace and security, the role of nonaligned was notable. Emanation of IDA, UNCTAD, and UNIDO exemplifies the institutionalisation of aspirations for economic development of Global South. The Fund/Bank reworked their lending policies in response to the

criticism that indifferent to the hardships of the poor countries. True, group solidarity governed their interface with IOs; but divergence between individual and group interests – whether on trade, environment or disarmament issues – was not uncommon. The powerful West sought to gain both by exploiting such intra-group contradictions and to undermine inconvenient IOs. Indeed, the lately evident nonaligned solidarity shortfall may impinge on the legitimacy of normative framework evolved by IOs.

Claudia Prinz (Berlin):

A ‘Magic Bullet’ after all? Diarrhoeal diseases control at WHO and UNICEF

Diarrhoeal Diseases have been the leading cause of death of children in poor countries for most of the 20th century. Tracing the way in which WHO and UNICEF implemented Diarrhoeal Diseases Control reveals much about institutional dynamics, the concerns of member states, donor influence, and change as well as persistence of concepts of health and development in the 1970s and 1980s, a time of reconfiguration in international health.

▷ **East and West: Processes of Divergence and Uniformity**

Venue: NAB 118

This first paper gives a critical reading of recent literature and debate on Asian contributions to the rise of Europe. After that research findings will be presented that challenge well-established views on differences or similarities by making comparisons in domains to which relatively little attention has been paid. The second paper offers insights on developments in accounting, management and business; the third reconsiders the relative status of European serfs and Ottoman reaya, and the last paper examines integration in the grain market. As chair Margaret Grandner will explore what conclusions may be drawn when these different lines of comparison are taken together.

Chair: **Margarete Grandner (Vienna)**

Papers:

Kent Deng (London) / Luca Zan (Bologna):

Searching for managerial micro foundations in West / East comparison (or divergence?)

The paper will search for micro foundations in managing practises to address the debate on East/West divergence. While prevailing approaches adopt a macro view and give a crucial emphasis on the industrial revolution as a major discontinuity in the Western development, recent research in accounting, management and business history suggest a different picture. When opting for a micro focus, crucial discontinuities in management in the West can be traced back to the Renaissance. Despite serious problems in terms of available sources, the author will try to approach Chinese manufacturing entities with a similar micro focus, looking for similarities and differences over time.

Rafael Dobado González (Madrid):

International grain market integration in the 18th century: Early Globalisation and the great divergence

By means of an econometric approach that has not been used before in Economic History, we study market integration in a sample of grain markets in the Americas, Asia and Europe. Our results show that wheat market integration

in the West significantly increased during the central decades of the 1700s. While, rice markets in Japan were highly integrated, no statistical signs of intra-continental market integration are found in Asia.

Kaveh Yazdani (Osnabrück):

The controversy about Eastern contributions to the rise of the West: An overview of recent debates on Europe's debt to China, India and West Asia

The question whether modernity emerged through a dialogical process or due to internal European dynamics exclusively has been discussed controversially, especially after the works of Needham, Nasr and Hodgson were published. Recently, Eurocentric scholars such as Huff, Landes and Duchesne have underestimated the important role that Asian resource portfolios played in Europe's ascension to world domination. On the other hand, academics such as Goody, Hobson and Bala claim that Eastern contributions were crucial. In this paper, I intend to give an overview of some recent debates surveying Europe's linkages to some Eastern core areas from the 17th century onwards.

Melda Yaman Ozturk (Kurupelit) / Nuray Ertürk Keskin (Kurupelit):

Is 'Reaya' so different from the 'Serf'? A comparative analysis on the relations of production in the Ottoman Empire and feudal Europe

It is generally claimed that the status of Reaya was very different – in fact better – than that of the Serfs of Western feudalism. This implies that the Ottoman society was not feudal and had some 'sui generis' characteristics. This paper argues that despite some differences, the status of the Reaya was in fact similar to that of the Serfs, especially in terms of property relations and surplus appropriation.

▷ **Forms of Resistance and Appropriation of Global Economic Processes and Pressures**

Venue: NAB 213

The study of encounters and transfers has made clear that the diffusionist model is Eurocentric and misleading in its assumption that transfers are one-way. More so processes of inclusion always involve adaptations in which what is transferred or imposed changes. Even in unequal relations, autonomy may be preserved and the weaker side may manage to shape change to some extent in its interest. This panel looks at several instances of appropriation in particular contexts: the Cuban elites and the patent system, the giving and receiving of credit in the Portuguese African colonies, and negotiations on the palm oil 'agricultural frontier'.

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

Papers:

Shimon Agur (London):

Banking, credit and loans for new ventures in Portuguese Africa 1880–1910

The paper discusses the banking, financial arrangements and credit facilities that were available to local ventures in the Portuguese African colonies from the mid-1880s. With expanding international interest in the colonies and their growing requirements, the monopoly Banco Nacional Ultramarino could no longer meet the demand. This paper will show that the charter companies not only brought foreign money and organised sub-concessions companies but also

supplied credit and loans directly to local ventures. The majority of the loans were given to Portuguese immigrants and also to Creole families (who were until late 19th century in the process of transforming their businesses from slave-trading into 'legitimate commerce'). Limited credit was given also to indigenes for development of local initiatives when this was in line with the relevant company interest.

David Pretel (Cambridge):

Patents, sugar technology and sub-imperial institutions in 19th century Cuba

This article examines the relationship between colonialism and technology transfer via the study of the patent system of 19th century Cuba. Preliminary findings suggest two noteworthy claims. First, that despite having the same patent laws as metropolitan Spain, Cuban Creole elites obtained practical control of the patent sub-institution on the island. Second, that this achievement led to an autonomous functioning of the patent system in Cuba that allowed sugar-mill owners to participate actively in the global networks of technological exchange and to generate higher levels of patent activity in Cuba than in metropolitan Spain.

Carmen Gruber (Vienna):

Selectivity and adaptability: Technology transfer between the West, Japan, and the Japanese Empire

Despite a long tradition of selective borrowing and adaptation of foreign cultures, most notably from China, the opening of Japan in the wake of Commodore Perry's arrival is often depicted as a period of miraculous economic growth based upon the introduction of western science and technology to Japan. While the opening of Japan to trade was certainly a significant event in modern Japanese history, the technology transfer that resulted was not a passive one-way process of the Japanese readily accepting all that the West offered. Indeed, there were forms of resistance and selectivity exercised by the Japanese in adopting western methods; and western specialists sent to Japan often returned home with new ideas. The purpose of this study is to analyse the diffuse process of technology transfer between Japan and the West following the Convention of Kanagawa in 1854 and to draw parallels between the subsequent transfer of technology between Japan and its colonies in the 20th century.

▷ **Double Panel: Global Challenges and Transnational Networks (Part 1)**

Venue: NAB 107

This double panel elaborates on problems transcending national borders as well as on challenges confronting several societies at similar times, such as ecological issues and social tensions, and political responses to both. The six papers give examples of concerns that were global in nature and thus addressed by people at various places and from different origins, interestingly often by linking up in transnational networks. The topics range from constitutionalism and economic orders to networks of novelists and educators as well as responses to the social effects of industrialisation and the global spread of capitalist economy.

Chair: **Juan Carmona Pidal** (Madrid)

Papers:

Manfredi Alberti (Florence):

The Birth of Unemployment Statistics: a Comparison (1880–1915)

Between 19th and 20th centuries in the capitalistic economies did an attention on unemployment problem begin. The statistical inquiries created in this period the new concept of 'unemployed', whose condition was different from that of poor or idle people. The new category was used in the population census and in the periodical surveys of the labor bureaus. My paper will analyse in a comparative perspective the main features of these statistical sources on unemployment in USA, France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain and Italy. My historiographical reference is the history of statistics, a field of study at the crossroads between institutional history and history of science.

Reinhard Blänkner (Frankfurt / Oder):

(B)Ordering 18th century constitutionalism in a global context

The emergence of modern constitutionalism has so far been studied within the frame of nation-states. However, this approach does not sufficiently explain the diffusion of constitutionalism as idea and institutional practice in the long 18th century. This paper tries to transcend methodological nationalism by putting the emergence of constitutionalism into a framework of global economic and political connections, which by the middle of the 18th century opened a new global space of (b)ordering the juridical and political fields. Focus of the paper will be the British-American issues (1773–1776), the debate on the constitution in revolutionary France (1791–1793), the Haitian Constitution (1805), and the Constitution of Cadiz (1812).

Agnes Kneitz (Munich):

Notional novelist networks: Spreading a sense for the environment

Literary works with an 'ecological approach', focusing on global pollution and disasters, or the effects of human interaction with their natural environment, are known as a product of the 20th century. But a century earlier, novels written in realist and naturalist traditions contain detailed descriptions of contemporary environmental problems all through the European influenced nations. Novels such as Charles Dickens' *Our Mutual Friend* (1864–1865), Wilhelm Raabe's *Pfisters Mühle* (1883) and Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906) allow the conclusion that a new, changed perception of nature as an actor was already present during the age of industrialisation. Supported by other archival material and drawing on a *Histoire Croisée*, transnational references, transfer of ideas and interdependences can be proven, leading to an elite network of environmental critics activated by men of letters.

▷ **Going Dutch? Cooperation and Conflict during Dutch Encounters in the Early-Modern World**

Venue: NAB 214

When Dutch merchants crossed the oceans and established their own ports and settlements, they shaped the many old and new worlds they encountered in very different ways. In this panel the researchers aim to go beyond a coloniser/colonised dichotomy by focusing on the varieties of cooperation and conflict in global encounters of the early-modern world. Our aim in this panel is to explore how connections were being established among groups and individuals with a particular focus on the Dutch. By analysing the degree of cooperation and conflict between Dutch and non-Dutch (European and non-European) actors in different parts of the globe, a variety of connections and disconnections comes to light, which provokes a discussion on the definition and use of terms like connection and comparison for the writing of global history.

Convenor: **Matthias van Rossum** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Karwan Fatah-Black (Leiden):

Free and enslaved labour on Paramaribo's waterfront, 1680–1795

Enslaved labour dominated all aspects of the Surinamese economy in the 18th century. The free white labourers that slaves encountered on the plantations were either specialists or bakrabasjas, white overseers. However, on the waterfront of the capital Paramaribo African slaves could be found performing the same labour as Europeans. Both the rowing of sugar barges as the loading and unloading of ships was done by either of them. It was a space in which the different labour disciplines of the Dutch Atlantic existed side by side. This paper presents the results of an investigation into the changes in the interrelation between these forms of labour throughout the 18th century.

Frasie Hertroijs (Amsterdam):

Meeting the Dutch: Cooperation and conflict between Jesuits and Dutch merchants in and around China

When merchants of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) arrived at the Court, they had to rely on these Catholics who they did not trust at all. The Jesuits in China in turn depended on merchants willing to transport them and their many letters and packets to and from Europe.

Diana Raesner (Los Angeles):

The 'Republic of Letters' in Asia: Intellectual network formation and knowledge exchange in the 17th-century Dutch East India company

In the 17th-century the Dutch East India Company (VOC) dominated the sphere of European economic trade with Asia, and it was also the vehicle through which Europeans collected scientific and cultural information about Asia. This paper examines how VOC employees developed and used their own intellectual networks in Asia for the purposes of compiling and examining new knowledge. These cultural and scientific descriptions all give a sense that what was being observed was also something that needed to be experienced and shared. For individuals their experiences and their close ties to their intellectual networks in Asia went hand in hand with their reflections that they recorded.

Matthias van Rossum (Amsterdam):

Cooperation and conflict in a global labour market: Asian and European sailors working for the VOC

This paper will focus on intercultural relations between Asian and European sailors working for the Dutch East India Company in the 17th and 18th centuries. It will focus on the construction and employment of 'difference' (ethnic, cultural, social-economic). It seeks to find out how the VOC employed categorisations in recruiting and controlling their labour force, how the resulting situation of diversity was managed, and how sailors themselves (re)acted in this intercultural situation.

▷ **Double Panel: Historical Actors of Globalisation, 1860–1930 (Part 2)**

Venue: NAB 204

Abstract on page 36.

Convenor: **Andreas Eckert** (Berlin)

Papers:

Andreas Eckert (Berlin):
Introduction and comment

Christine Peters (Berlin) / Stefan Rinke (Berlin):

The hidden agenda of the game: Football, global entanglements, and the political context

Our paper will demonstrate that football was not an end in itself, rather football agents used the networks for political and economic aims. Football served as a means for diplomatic relations and for the exchange of values and norms, therefore it was linked to political power relations. Transnational sport exchange and the development of a transnational sporting community and the increasing nationalization of sports, particularly after World War I, were not exclusive but interdependent processes. South American football agents were integrated in a transnational sporting community where they could express regional and national differences.

Michael Facius (Berlin):

Globalising knowledge in 19th century Japan: The case of Chinese scholarship

The institutions and practise of Chinese scholarship in Japan underwent a fundamental change in the 19th century, driven by the displacement of a Chinese universalism by a Western one. The paper argues that the principal outcome of this transformation was not, as is often maintained, the demise of Chinese scholarship in Japan, but a growing significance of the 'really existing' China. The paper explores how actors of Chinese scholarship dealt with the challenges of globalising knowledge.

Klaus Mühlhahn (Berlin):

Travel, translation and the re-envisioning of China in early 20th century

This paper examines the development of an academic field of study called *guoxue* or 'National Studies' during the Republican period in China. The study of Chinese history used to be part of a highly regarded tradition dating back to the times of the early empire. In the 20th Century, this field however was transformed by global circulations and acquired new meaning in transnational interactions. The very notion of a Chinese 'national learning' out of its classical tradition was in fact the product of a global system of knowledge production. The paper offers a preliminary consideration of how issues concerning the national and the global might have been negotiated in the study of Chinese history.

M. Michaela Hampf (Berlin):

Toward a global history of the Eugenics Movement, 1880–1945

Eugenics was both an international movement and a transnational formation of knowledge. Scientists from diverse disciplinary backgrounds and identified with the entire political spectrum subscribed to this movement that promised to provide solutions to a host of social problems thought to be caused by hereditary factors. Although a genuinely transnational movement, Eugenics resonated in very specific ways in different countries. The concepts of 'fit' and 'unfit' were informed by different social values of race and class as well as issues of immigration or economic crises. Various countries, ranging from Scandinavian welfare states to totalitarian regimes like Nazi-Germany as well as liberal democracies passed laws providing for voluntary or forced sterilization, the restriction of immigration and other legislation aiming at the control of populations.

Sebastian Sprute (Berlin):

Time-conflicts in colonial Senegal, 1890–1920

The project attempts to examine the process of the 'Standardisation of time' as a constitutive factor of cultural globalisation. The intercultural exchange of temporal norms is centered on the enforcement of the 'clock-time regime', the notion of progress and the accompanying processes of cultural negotiation and synchronization of different time conceptions. The analysis concentrates on the perspectives of local actor groups in the service of the French colonial administration.

▷ **Noble Ways and Democratic Means: 19th Century Established Elites and Cultures of Democratic Participation in a Global Perspective**

Venue: NAB 216

The 19th century has long been described as an era of global aristocratic decline. Overall, the rise of democracy and mass political participation put established elites on the defensive, even though some of them managed to maintain influential positions. Venturing beyond the classical description of simple conservative reactions to change, this panel examines the often ambivalent ways in which social elites responded to the emergence of new public spheres and popular movements for change. It will look at the contribution of established elites to new and democratic forms of politics in very different societies, and suggest new perspectives on the emergence of different cultures of political participation.

Convenors: **Ewald Fric** (Tübingen) / **Jörg Neuheiser** (Tübingen) / **Daniel Menning** (Tübingen)

Papers:

Christian Büschges (Bielefeld):

The Latin American nobility between monarchy and republic: Aristocratic attitudes and political participation in Mexico and Brazil during the independence period (ca. 1800–1840)

Between 1810 and 1826 the Iberian colonies in the Americas achieved independence from their mother countries. During the wars of independence the transition from colonial rule to nation-state followed (or anticipated) in many respects the example of revolutionary processes in Europe and the United States. New forms of political representation and participation were established within the context of constitutional monarchy or liberal republic. The paper addresses the political participation of the Mexican and Brazilian nobility in the independence period and focuses on the role these former colonial aristocracies played in the formation of the political sphere of the new nation-states.

Daniel Menning (Tübingen):

Nobility in Württemberg and changing ‘frames of reference’ for political legitimisation

After Germany’s unification in 1871, the political landscape for the established elites of Württemberg changed. There was a national parliament elected by universal male suffrage. To secure political influence noblemen had to enter this arena. But, while on the national level adjustments to new forms of politics were necessary, in Württemberg, the political influence was secured through reserved seats in parliament. Consequently, a change in attitudes towards new political spheres did not have to take place here. Yet, entering mass politics to win Reichstag seats on the national level nevertheless affected the political self-understanding of the noblemen in Württemberg’s parliament.

Jörg Neuheiser (Tübingen):

Forgotten gentleman leaders

The term ‘gentleman leader’ normally refers to British radical politicians. However, this paper describes the role of conservative gentleman leaders and argues that these leaders helped to establish an aristocratic type of democratic politician who dominated 19th-century politics in Britain, secured aristocratic influence in the process of democratisation and helped to defend established elites against a rising tide of pressure from below.

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Paul Quigley (Edinburgh):

Slavery, democracy, and the problem of planter authority in the 19th-century US south

In the 19th century US South, the planter elite's embrace of democracy was complicated by strong attachment to hierarchies of both race and class. What made this landowning elite unusual in international context was the combination of their revolutionary rhetoric of democracy with the realities of racial slavery and class gradations even within white society. This paradox generated special problems as a result of the North-South conflict over slavery which led to the Civil War (1861–1865). To a considerable degree, the southern elite was able to maintain hierarchies of race and class amid the interrelated pressures of democratisation and emancipation.

Dietmar Rothermund (Heidelberg):

Bengali notables in the political arena: The British-Indian Association

The British-Indian Association (BIA) founded in 1851 and ably guided by its secretary general Kristo Das Pal (1839–1884), the first professional politician of India, represented the big landlords of Bengal who had been 'ennobled' by the British. These 'Rajas' and 'Maharajas' nevertheless became the vanguard of a democratic movement, creating a new political arena in colonial India. The newspaper *The Hindu Patriot* edited by Pal since 1861 was then the premier nationalist periodical in India. The BIA was one of the precursors of the Indian National Congress founded in 1885.

▷ **Regulating Welfare Capitalism: Historical and Global Perspectives**

Venue: **Thai Theatre**

This panel will examine and emphasise the interconnections between the ways in which capitalism has evolved within various regulatory modes – institutional governance, power structures, social structures, cultural arrangements, public policies – over time and place. The global financial crisis has prompted much rethinking about the nature and forms of regulation and a renewed emphasis on re-examining the history of regulation and welfare. The challenge of the crisis has been, in part, to understand and criticise the regulatory transformations and ideological justifications of the globalisation era of recent decades. Current debates involve, inter alia, the re-vitalisation of old ideas in new forms, especially regarding the role of the state, welfare systems, the powers of non-state groups, and the public / private nexus.

Convenor: **Christopher Lloyd (Armidale)**

Papers:

Susanna Fellman (Helsinki) / Martin Shanahan (Adelaide):

The rise and fall of cartel registration in the 20th century: An international comparison

Over several decades in the 20th century, many countries required firms engaging in non-competitive market practises to register their behaviour and agreements with a government authority. It is interesting to see that such registers are to be found in countries with different institutional setting, legal traditions and anti-trust doctrines. These registers which usually recorded thousands of agreements became known as cartel registers. While the timing and details of the legislation establishing these registers varied between jurisdictions, the aim was generally to record the extent to which firms engaged in non-competitive behaviour, not to punish transgressions. Despite this comparatively benign intent, by the end of the 20th century all these registers had been closed; often swept away by legislation which severely

increased the penalties for non-competitive behaviour and which drove such practises underground. This paper compares the origins, timing and content of cartel registration legislation in several countries and examines the similarities and differences in their aims and outcomes.

Pauli Kettunen (Helsinki):

Soft governance and neo-voluntarism – Reflections on social partnership and corporate citizenship in the making of competitive communities

At the time of increasing asymmetries between labour and capital in globalised capitalism, the warm symmetrical expressions of 'social partners' and 'social dialogue' have been widely adopted, especially in the language of the European Union. At the time of the loosening spatial ties of capital, humble community-oriented concepts like 'corporate citizenship' frequently appear in the discussion on 'corporate social responsibility'. The paper will discuss these paradoxes from a historical perspective. It will argue that these concepts of social harmony reflect and contribute to the changing relationship between the public and the private, which has been a crucial aspect in the reshaping of the nation-state as a competition state. In this way, the paper will highlight the role of soft governance and neo-voluntarism in the changing social-political dimension of capitalist regulation.

Matthieu Leimgruber (Geneva):

The three-pillar gospel: The roots of an international pension reform model, 1972–1994

This article proposes a critical genealogy of the transnational diffusion process of the 'three-pillar doctrine'. Brought to fame by a 1994 World Bank report, the idea of pension pillarisation has now become part of the orthodoxy of contemporary pension reform and a striking example of the transnational impact of pension reform ideas. Yet, scholars have neglected the pre-1994 diffusion of the pillar concept, and have forgotten its origins in the process. This article thus retrieves the Swiss roots of the pillar doctrine during the late 1960s, as well as its gradual adoption and mainstreaming during the 1970s and early 1980s by a transnational epistemic community of life insurers and pension consultants. By the 1990s, the Swiss 'model' had already become a generic reform doctrine used in controversies on the future shape of old age provision. This case study highlights how 'global' reform concepts may have very 'local' origins, but how these origins are partly erased, reshaped, and transformed in the process of internationalisation.

Christopher Lloyd (Armidale):

Capitalism, welfare, and regulation: New themes from past and present

A central theme of political economy concerns the long-run stability of capitalist systems in general and of particular types, which is essentially about their formal and substantive regulatory structure. Stability has always been a problem for capitalism, beset as it is with cycles and periodic depressions, and the analysis of the organisation of capitalism by various regimes of regulation has been an essential task for understanding this instability. Regulation is a part of social systemics and of the ways in which social systems maintain their integrity and continuity against their own tendencies to dissipation and chaos. We can analyse the history of capitalism, then, as a dynamic complex structure of regimes of regulation of integrated systems and sub-systems that all derive their fundamental dynamic from the imperatives of capitalist accumulation and maintenance of systemic stability, neither of which are straightforwardly linear nor predictable. The history of capitalism and its variations reveals a non-teleological process that is full of contingency at many moments. The role of welfare systems in regulatory stability is germane to this theme, which draws upon evolutionary and Marxist/Polanyian theoretical resources.

Katalin Miklossy (Helsinki):

Balancing the system: In-between models as crisis management

This paper argues that a certain pendulum-like evolutionary mechanism can be most clearly distinguished in East Central Europe where the use of in-between models had functioned traditionally as crisis management strategy.

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Göran Therborn (Cambridge):

Welfare capitalism in world history: Then and now

Welfare capitalism developed over the 20th century mainly as a European phenomenon. This was not a foregone conclusion. What might explain the actual Eurocentrism of really existing welfare capitalism? Currently, new progressive social efforts are being made, most ambitiously in parts of Latin America. How do they relate to the European experience – and to the world of yesterday and today?

▷ **Spread of Bourgeois Ideology**

Venue: NAB 117

This panel considers the relationship between social attitudes to the bourgeoisie, liberal ideas, imperialism and economic development. Deirdre McCloskey argues that the industrial revolution was not the result of technological innovations and economic forces, but rather of changing attitudes towards them. In western Europe the elaboration and spread of both liberal social philosophy and new ideas in science and technology was partly facilitated by, and partly embodied in, voluntary organisations such as literary and philosophical societies. Sakis Gekas examines the foundation of such organisations in the Ionian Islands during the British occupation in the 19th century, and the relations between the adoption of liberal ideology among Ionian middle class, and British free trade imperialism. The panel discussion will also consider the proposition that increased respect for the bourgeoisie, and a spread of liberal economic, social and political ideas, have contributed to the recent economic ‘take’offs in China and India.

Chair: **Gareth M. Austin (Geneva)**

Commentator: **Marc Flandreau (Geneva)**

Papers:

Athanasios (Sakis) Gekas (Toronto):

Liberalism in the Mediterranean: Ionian merchants, free trade ideas and British commercial expansion

The fifty years of British rule in the Ionian Islands (1815–1864) coincided with the expansion of liberal imperialism. The Ionian bourgeoisie of merchants, intellectuals and colonial officers founded commercial, philanthropic and literally associations and promoted the circulation of liberal ideas. The paper shows the spread of free trade ideas and this liberal modernising project in the Ionian Islands and other Mediterranean markets where Ionians were trading.

Deirdre McCloskey (Chicago):

Bourgeois dignity and the origins of the modern world

Most explanations of the modern economic world don’t have enough oomph. World incomes around \$3 a day in 1800 rose to over \$100 a day in countries thoroughly adopting bourgeois liberty and dignity, and to \$30 even including the countries that did not. Moving from inefficiency to efficiency, or accumulating physical or human capital, or extracting this or that from poor people at home or abroad don’t explain the Great Fact.

▷ **Which Conceptual and Methodological Tools for what Kind of Interdisciplinarity in Global History?**

Venue: NAB 115

This panel discusses the methodological and conceptual tools likely to generate a transdisciplinary space of confrontation of facts and theories. What units of observation, field sites, archival sources may be mobilised, and to which qualitative / quantitative treatments, symmetric or serialising principles, should the materials, sources, and data be subjected? What are the appropriate temporal and spatial scales of analysis, and what are the relevant levels of account and generalisation? Which considerations guide the choice of concepts such as ‘assemblages’, ‘connections’, ‘process’, ‘articulations’, ‘core-peripheries relations’? Which questionings of the various disciplinary habitus does the formation of such a transversal space of debate raise?

Convenors / Chair: **Anne-Christine Trémon** (Paris) / **Blaise Wilfert-Portal** (Paris) / **Pierre Singaravelou** (Paris)

Papers:

Laurent Berger (Paris):

Critique of models of ethnographic inquiry and contribution of anthropological theories to global history

Global History often theorise the structuring effects of interaction networks according to evolutionist, diffusionist, culturalist, or marxist schools in Anthropology. Taking into account the geographical expansion of these interaction networks in Anthropology imply to change the way of doing fieldwork (multi-sited ethnography, linkages methodology, extended case method approach) and the way of conceptualising comparatism, the articulation of local/global and the social reproduction of polities. By consequence, the issue is about the kind of anthropological knowledge both structuring and structured by the development of Global History.

Romain Bertrand (Paris):

Dutch pretence, Javanese contempt: Revisiting early modern imperial encounters between Europe and the Malay world

The aim of this paper is to show that connected history can help us getting rid of implicit Eurocentrist assumptions by giving more narrative space to extra-European worldviews. The paper will focus on a peculiar situation of Early Modern imperial encounter: between the Dutch and the Javanese. When Cornelis de Houtman’s fleet made it to the port-kingdom of Banten, on Java’s North Coast, in June 1596, this was seen, back in Amsterdam, as a turning point in the history of the relationships between Europe and Asia. Yet no local Javanese court-chronicle (babad) did mention this ‘event’ before the 1660s. The arrival of Houtman’s trading vessels was not by itself an ‘event’ worth mentioning. It is the story of this initial indifference of the Javanese to the Dutch that this paper tries to make sense of, using not just Dutch accounts but also Javanese babad and Malay hikayat, in order to provide us with a less Eurocentric, more balanced narrative of the ‘first encounters’ between Europe and the Malay world.

Albert Roca (Lleida):

Local knowledge and global hegemonic knowledge: The question of development through the prism of African studies

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Anne-Christine Trémon (Paris):

Processual anthropology: A contribution to global history

This paper points out that much of anthropological studies of the World System remain embedded in a local/global dichotomy. The use of these terms as analytical tools tends to lead to a reification of 'global forces' seen as external to the local site where the ethnographic study takes place. In order to make a contribution to Global History, anthropology should treat the local and the global as scalar properties of social systems that are generated in the course of historical processes.

Blaise Wilfert-Portal (Paris):

Since when? Which one? The question of historical narrative in globalisation studies

The paper will question the historical narratives that frequently open the essays of sociologists and anthropologists dealing with globalisation. Taking the cases of Saskia Sassen, Gisèle Sapiro and Ulrich Beck, I will study the form, significance and role of the preliminary historical narratives that they offer. Seeming most of the time a mere way of fulfilling the obligation of minimal historical 'depth', these apparently harmless pieces of rhetoric cover a crucial affirmation of authority: painting the past – the time before 'us' – as a time of frontiers, national political units, restricted mobilities and enclosed territories allows to write with authority that 'our time' is precisely the time of globalisation, and to enforce the false evidence that it is new, unknown in scope and depth, and then somehow 'belongs' to sociologists or anthropologists. This critical reading will be the occasion, from that point of view, to propose an alternative way to historicise globalisation studies.

FRIDAY, 4.00–6.00 PM

PARALLEL PANELS IV

▷ **Colonial Legacies in Africa and Asia: Accumulation, Extraction and Investment Compared**

Venue: NAB 104

Colonial empires and its postcolonial legacies have been a dominant theme in Global History. This panel seeks to engage debates on the relative importance of the colonial episode for Africa and Asia in its integration in the world economy, to compare different European colonial legacies and to revisit and compare new and old typologies of colonial rule in Africa such as ‘settler’ versus ‘peasant’ or ‘extractive’ versus ‘productive’ with patterns observed in Asia. The central question is whether colonial rule set countries on a higher or lower path of economic development. The panel welcome papers that view aspects of colonial rule and legacy in global comparative context.

Convenors: **Morten Jerven** (Vancouver) / **Alvaro Pereira** (Vancouver)

Papers:

Anne Booth (London):

Accumulation and extraction in different colonial contexts: Indonesia, Taiwan and the Congo, 1900–70

In the early 1950s, the Belgian Congo had a higher per capita GDP than either Taiwan or Indonesia. But after independence was granted in 1960, GDP declined continuously until the end of the century. In contrast Taiwan began to grow rapidly after 1960. Indonesia's economic growth accelerated after 1970. The purpose of the paper is to examine the very different economic trajectories which the three countries followed between 1960 and 2000 and ask to what extent colonial legacies can explain the differences.

Kent Deng (London):

Re-thinking Japanese imperialism in China 1928–1945

During the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century, Japan had a persistent state policy of colonising East Asia. China was a victim of Japan's pursuit. There has been a long tradition to study the damage and losses caused by the Japanese invasion and colonisation in China. However, in the 1980s, there was a revisionist school to argue in favour of ‘Japanese exceptionalism’. This paper tackles the myth of it.

Ewout Frankema (Utrecht) / **Marlous Van Waijenburg** (Utrecht):

Structural impediments to African growth? Countervailing evidence from real wages in British Africa, 1880–1960

This paper offers time-series of urban unskilled labour wages and commodity prices in nine British African colonies (1880–1960). We find that British African real wages were above subsistence level and had a tendency to rise. A global comparative perspective shows that real wages in West Africa and Mauritius were considerably higher than those in East and South Asia, even up to 300%. Our results cast doubt on the literature that emphasises ‘structural impediments’ to African growth – such as adverse geographical conditions, poor institutions or ethnic heterogeneity –, because these arguments assume that African relative poverty has been a persistent historical phenomenon. We show that Nunn's slave trades regression is not robust for pre-1970 GDP per capita levels and pre-1973 and post-1995 growth rates. The inability of cross-country regressions to take strong fluctuations in economic performance into account, can thus severely limit its explanatory power.

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Morten Jerven (Vancouver):

Comparing colonial and postcolonial output: Challenges in estimating African economic change in the long run

Until recently most of economists' work on Africa has taken 1960 as the starting point, because data on national income and similar derivatives are only available back to this point. To date the quantitative literature on Africa has made heroic leaps of faith, asserting causal relationships across time periods, without being able to account for different trajectories of economic development. This paper suggests some ways in which historical national accounts for African economies can be created, and discusses whether such estimates will add to our stock of knowledge regarding African economic change, or whether they are likely to be misleading.

Alvaro Pereira (Vancouver):

From extractive to settler colonies: Portuguese Africa in the 20th century

This paper analyses the development of Portuguese Africa during the 20th century. In the early 20th century, all Portuguese African territories could be characterised as extractive colonies with high extraction rates. In contrast, from the mid 1950s until the end of colonisation, Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde were becoming settler colonies. The other African territories (Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe) remained extractive colonies until the end of colonisation. This research also finds that this de facto status of the colonies (i.e., whether they were settler or extractive colonies) had substantial implications for the long-term economic developments of these countries.

Ichiro Sugimoto (Tokyo):

An analysis of British colonial government behaviour in the state of Johore, 1910–1940

This paper examines the British colonial fiscal behaviour in the state of Johore for the period 1910–1940. Johore recorded one of the most notable economic developments in the Malay states and the British colonial financial administration was generally perceived to have played a significant role during the period. However, this study established that the central concern of British colonial authority was the creation and accumulation of budget surpluses, allocated mainly to portfolio financial investments in the British Empire. This study provides an alternative view to the colonial narratives on economic development in Malaya.

▷ **Critical Junctures of Globalisation**

Venue: NAB 115

Obviously, the topic of global history is not only characterised by evolutionary growth of world markets, increased speed of communication and cultural entanglements at a transcontinental level gaining momentum against political, cultural and socioeconomic identification within the framework of the nation-state. To the contrary, it has to be analysed through the lenses of power relations. Recent 'spatial turn' in the humanities and social sciences focuses on exactly the making of space and territory. Space is no longer the container within which history happens but it is seen now as the object of conflict. When the talk on globalisation is very much on flows, we have to ask whether there is someone who tries to exercise control over these flows and what happens when traditional forms of spatial regimes no longer fit with the needs of that control. Our central argument goes that under the global condition (that means at times when no society can develop appropriative without substantially connecting to others) the regime of territorialisation which guarantees most success both in the control of global flows (of goods, capital, people, ideas) and in the connection with other parts of the world can be seen as the linchpin of global history or at least as its point of departure.

Convenor: **Matthias Middell** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Debora Gerstenberger (Münster):

The transfer of the Portuguese court to Brazil: Panic of sovereignty and policing measures in times of global crisis (1808–1821)

Threatened by a Napoleonic army, the Portuguese crown decided to transfer its entire Royal Court from Portugal to Brazil. Thus, Rio de Janeiro temporarily became the centre of the Empire and a safe haven for the beleaguered Portuguese Monarchy. Regardless of the great advantages of this smart geopolitical move for the central government, the politics both in Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro were characterised by a manifest 'panic of sovereignty'. In a close reading of police documents produced in the two capitals between 1808 and 1821, my paper will discuss the reasons for such a panic and the outcomes of the measures taken by the ruling elites in order to ban the revolutionary forces which were (seemingly) undermining the entire Atlantic World.

Ashley Hurst (Vienna):

Empires caught between worlds: Nationalism, nation-state ideological frameworks and the destabilisation of imperial power structures

A commonly accepted narrative of the late 19th century is how an irresistible force – nationalism, driven by the modern ethnically-homogenous nation state – began overwhelming what until then had proved immovable objects – contiguous, multi-ethnic empires. This tends to overshadow how such empires employed nation state ideological frameworks to bolster their realms, and how nation states cultivated their own, multi-ethnic imperial projects to bolster their nationhood. For the Habsburg and Russian Empires, these efforts would prove self-defeating, further destabilising their imperial power structures already hindered by challenges to existing spatial frameworks. This paper will examine this dynamic in both empires, and endeavour to lay the foundation for a provisional hypothesis to be considered when analysing 'imperial' entities throughout history.

Matthias Middell (Leipzig):

Where and when the new regimes of territorialisation are negotiated

By critical junctures of globalisation we understand historical moments and configurations where new regimes of territorialisation are negotiated, often in crises happening simultaneously and referring to each other. The paper situates this approach within recent historiographical development and argues for a research programme of which some results already achieved will be presented. These results may help to establish periodisation and to focus on where regimes of territorialisation are negotiated and in which way they socially mobilise both hope and fears leading to a reconfiguration of the concept of sovereignty.

▷ **Facing the War, Preparing for Peace: International Organisations during the Second World War**

Venue: **Thai Theatre**

Histories of international organisations and associations usually see the Second World War as the symbol of the failure of interwar internationalism. Drawing on wide-ranging archival evidence, the five papers on this panel will demonstrate how the Second World War was characterised not just by crisis, dislocation and even hibernation, but also a high rate of productivity. They became

'Pioneers in world order' who adjusted to the new situation in which they found themselves, participated in the war effort and as early in some cases as 1939, began to make plans for post-war reconstruction and a new world order. They were heavily engaged in the foundation of new organisations, frequently playing a preeminent role, and the panel will explore some of the ways in which the new world order was widely shaped by the old one.

Convenor / Chair: **Sandrine Kott** (Geneva) / **Corinne Pernet** (St. Gallen)

Papers:

Patricia Clavin (Oxford):

The League of Nations beyond the history of a failure

This paper will explore how the League of Nations helped to construct and perform a narrative of failure that helped to launch international institutions intended to reshape international relations after the Second World War. The primary focus will be the League's efforts to advance 'planning without plans' in international efforts to remodel the world economy to combat what it believed was the ever-present risk of economic depression. The paper will show how League officials' take on economic and financial policy was heterodox and their dual role as 'outsiders' and 'insiders' afforded a critical, transnational view on Anglo-American post-war planning. The paper also compliments the paper of Ludovic Tournès by exploring how the League officials sought both to use, and distance themselves, from US philanthropic support to further their own aims.

Joelle Droux (Geneva):

From child welfare to child rescue: The Save the Children International Union (SCIU) facing world warfare (1939–1947)

This paper considers the impact of war on the long-term evolution of SCIU. During the war, SCIU had to adapt its activities to the military context. Case studies of humanitarian programmes will be drawn upon to illustrate the compromises which had to be made to keep the scheme going in spite of mounting pressures. Global war urged SCIU leaders to operate fundamental shifts regarding their modes of action, international alliances and objectives. Finally, war experiences contributed to redefine relations between European child welfare networks after 1945, urging them to metamorphose in order to survive in the new international order.

Madeleine Herren (Heidelberg) / **Isabella Löhr** (Heidelberg):

Being international in times of war

Histories of international organisations normally presume hibernation in times of war usually as the best strategy to survive during periods of crises and conflicts. This contribution will focus on international organisations newly created during World War II on both sides of the lines. The paper will show how the initiators used these organisations in order to establish new platforms allowing them to continue their economic and political activities or to uphold networks that got under pressure because of the war. In addition to institutional histories of partly ephemeral organisations a second part of the presentation will therefore focus on the role of cosmopolitans and international civil servants during World War II.

Sandrine Kott (Geneva):

The International Labour Organisation between survival and transformation

Unlike the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation survived the Second World War. This presentation will study how the ILO officials adjusted to war conditions and budget cuts and try to capture how ordinary work could continue under these extraordinary circumstances. It will then emphasise continuities as well as clear discontinuities in the Organisation's main directions and supports. The Philadelphia shift in 1944, often seen as the 'second Birth' of the ILO, will be reinterpreted in this shifting context as well as the new definition of the role of this organisation after the war.

Ludovic Tournes (Paris):

Reinventing the global mission of American philanthropy : The Rockefeller Foundation during World War II

The Rockefeller foundation was during the interwar period a leading force of internationalism. World War II was thus both a moment of crisis and of reconstruction of the philanthropic global project. During these years, the activities of the Rockefeller were twofold: first, they aimed at contributing to the war effort, primarily through the funding and management of scientific research projects; second, the foundation wanted to play her part in the construction of the postwar order, by maintaining the contact with the international network of scholars built up during the interwar period, and by sustaining the works undertaken in view of the reorganisation of the world.

▷ **From Guild Marks to the ‘Made in ...’: Marks of Origin and Country Branding in the Global Economy, 15th–20th Centuries**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

The need to make products recognisable in order to qualify them, making the place of production visible to the consumer, began with the advent of the craft guilds in medieval Europe. The following centuries brought about new forms by which products could be recognised by the consumer, but the indication of the country of origin kept a fundamental value. The panel is not focused on a particular period, but rather aims at bringing to light the interaction between local product identities and the wider scenery of the globalisation process in its broadest sense.

Convenor: Marco Belfanti (Brescia)

Papers:

Giovanni Ceccarelli (Parma) / Alberto Grandi (Parma) / Stefano Magagnoli (Parma):

A ‘made in Italy’ made by English: How Marsala wine became a typical product of Italy

During the 19th century, Marsala was the only Italian wine to reach an international status. This success was due to innovations and marketing strategies in which English entrepreneurs, merchants and consumers played a major role. Marsala had to hide its origins and change its identity several times (a semi finished good used for blending, a cheap imitation of more reputed products, a low-cost alternative to other wines) before being eventually considered a typically Italian product.

Jonathan Morris (Hatfield):

Making Italian espresso, making Espresso Italian

Espresso coffee is closely associated with Italy where the preparation process originated. Today espresso-based beverages are widely enjoyed throughout the world. Analysing various elements in the espresso system (beans, blends, roasting, machines, recipes and service formats) the paper explores ways in which beverage offers have been adapted to different markets while being endowed with ‘authenticity’ through branding and certification to meet demand for a ‘genuine’ experience.

Bert de Munck (Antwerp):

Guilds and the pride of place: Early modern trade marks in a comparative (global) perspective

This paper will examine the wider transformations regarding branding practises in which the shift from guild marks to marks of origin took place. How did 'place' suggest quality and what changed in this respect in the 18th and 19th centuries?

Liliane Hilaire-Perez (Paris):

Geographical taxonomies for steel and the origins of an operative language in the 18th century

Far from any standardisation of production, the Industrial Revolution is more and more considered as rooted into the rise of markets for a wide range of products, highly diversified. This economy of variety fostered linguistic abilities among traders, for denominating an ever growing diversity of products. Such taxonomies are often considered as a means to enhance appearances of products. We will argue that naming the origins of products could refer to processes and that it was contributing to a technological vocabulary. We will rely on steel taxonomies between France and England thanks to archives of practises and to technological literature.

Nadège Sougy (Neuchâtel):

Brands and quality: The problem of the Swiss watches, 19th century

During the 19th century, counterfeit models and copies were seriously compromising the international economic position of Switzerland watchmaking. In this context, the Genevan watchmakers decided to protect their production. For this purpose they developed different ways. They claimed the protection of Industrial Property. So, they put pressure on the government, which set up progressively the legislation on right of marks and on the geographical indication. At the same time, at the request of the trade body, the Société des horlogers established in 1873, the legislative body of the republic and Canton of Geneva created an office for the optional inspection of Genevan watches. My research project focuses on the discussion between the Société des horlogers and the Republic and Canton of Geneva. We would like to understand the preoccupation of these watchmakers of Geneva at this period. It seems important to study how the discussion of the protection of their production became a discussion of the quality. At this point of view the problem of the development of the international reputation of the Genevan watchmaking is down to brand, quality, watches, label and geographical indication.

▷ **Double Panel: Global Challenges and Transnational Networks (Part 2)**

Venue: NAB 107

Abstract on page 54.

Chair: **Juan Carmona Pidal (Madrid)**

Papers:

David Mayer (Vienna):

Foundations for a new research perspective

References to Marx and 'Marxism' have played an undoubtedly important role in 20th century intellectual debates and political practices. Yet, in current discussions about the histories of knowledge transfer and transnational intellectual networks Marxism is paid relatively little attention. At the same time, the sizeable scholarly literature which, starting

from the 1920s, has attempted to deliver a history of Marxism, hardly corresponds to the maxims of global-history perspectives. Starting with a critical survey of the existing literature on the history of Marxism this paper will propose possible methodological foundations of a programme to consistently historicise Marxism.

Christina Reimann (Berlin):

Transnational civil society in late 19th century Europe

This paper examines the political engagement of civil society groups aiming at influencing education politics during the European Kulturkampf, when the state's education-engagement sharply increased. It argues that civil society groups – the English National Education Association, the French and the Belgian Ligue de l'Enseignement – developed their communication and discourse techniques while influencing or imitating each other, thus generating a transnational civil society.

▷ **Historical Perspectives on Global Pension Provision and Governance**

Venue: NAB 214

This session investigates the causes and consequences of the rise and decline of occupational defined benefit pension provision. Drawing on historical perspectives from financialization, risk management and relational theory, and collectively covering the history of pension provision over the past hundred years, the papers investigate the multiple consequences of the evolving decisions of firms to provide occupational pensions to their employees. In addition to considerations of welfare, consequences include the development of a global financial advisory industry, changes to the financial literacy of members and changes to the governance of financial markets. Papers examine the rise of occupational pension provision in the immediate postwar period, the high period of occupational pensions between 1960 and 1990 and the decline of occupational pensions over past two decades.

Convenor: **Yally Avrahampour (London)**

Papers:

Yally Avrahampour (London):

Agency, decentralisation and the rise of UK occupational pensions: A relational reassessment

In explaining the growth of occupational pension provision in the UK, this paper outlines a model of agency in which the pension fund manager (PFM) mediates between shareholders and beneficiaries. The PFM uses opacity in financial accounting and discretion in management accounting to suspend the reality of conflict between these two principals, suspending the need for mutual assurance and removing constraints on risky investment. Drawing on analysis of archives, interviews and technical texts the emergence of ambiguity, facilitating the PFM's role, is traced to the introduction of pension fund financial accounting standards and standardisation of actuarial practise. Changes in professional standard setting required feedback from actuaries working in industrial firms, contributing to opacity in financial accounting and increased actuarial discretion.

Elizabeth F. Brown (Atlanta):

The impact of the shift away from defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States

My paper will examine the shift away from defined benefit plans towards defined contribution plans in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States and will compare the way it changed the relationship between workers and the financial industry. For example, workers' investments helped fuel the growth and volatility of these countries' stock markets. This movement required workers to have a greater financial literacy than prior generations had. Unfortunately, the educational systems in these countries left many workers financially illiterate. These factors played a role in the recent financial crisis and, if left unaddressed, may contribute to future financial crises.

Matthieu Leimgruber (Geneva):

Employee benefits for multinationals and the making of a global pension industry (1960–1990)

By the early 21st century, the financialization of retirement has attracted much interest. Yet, the shift of the pension industry from the national to the international level has not been properly studied. This paper unveils the roots of the global pension industry during the 1960s–1980s. It analyses pension plans for the expatriate workforce of multinational corporations, the internationalisation of pension consultancies, the emergence of journals and conferences that served as the knowledge nodes of the nascent global benefits industry, as well as the foundation of lobby groups promoting funded solutions.

▷ **Indigenous Peoples within Two Worlds: The Articulation of Difference in a Globalised World**

Venue: NAB 117

This panel focus on the indigenous quest(-ion) of negotiated presence within a globalised world. A quick glance at indigenous societies shows us a mixed position, simultaneously in and out of the mainstream capitalist mode of exchange and state structures. Focusing on the Pacific area, this panel will discuss different expressions of networked relationships and examine the situation of negotiated presence, with adding the UN meetings of Indigenous Peoples nexus and a point of comparison with similar situations in South Asia. Finally, the notions of 'articulation' and 'distance' will be also discussed transversally.

Convenor: **Alexandre Soucaille** (Paris)

Papers:

Tiffany McComsey (Manchester):

Articulating indigenous child welfare: Child removals and the making of aboriginal communities

To encourage placing Aboriginal children with Aboriginal carers, advocates in the 1970s argued for inclusion of an 'Aboriginal child placement principle' in Australian legislation. Influential was the Indian Child Welfare Act 1978 and claims of 'indigenous sovereignty' in Native American child welfare. This paper compares what these legislative measures articulate about indigenous child welfare then examines current ambiguities Aboriginal community makers face in Aboriginal child welfare policy.

Lise Garond (Brisbane):

A history of reserves and removals, a contemporary rearticulation of ‘diasporic attachments’ in the aboriginal community of Palm Island

This paper focuses on the way the Aboriginal inhabitants of an island in North-East Queensland, formerly designated as one of the main colonial state’s reserves at the beginning of the 20th century articulate their sense of attachment to Palm Island as well as to multiple places and communities on the mainland – and the Torres Strait islands. The population of Palm Island is constituted almost entirely of people who were forcibly removed, or whose forebears were forcibly removed from many different locations in Queensland to Palm Island until the early 1970s, as a result of particular state legislations directed at Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people. The inhabitants of Palm Island often express their simultaneous relationships to multiple places and people away from the island, as well as on the island (conceived as a kind of mosaic, composed of different tribes which at times also merge as one) in terms of tribal names. The manner in which they do so is revelatory of their desire to participate in the contemporary recognition of Aboriginal attachments to land by the State. However, it is also overall very different from the objectified and unified Aboriginal identities represented within the contemporary discourses on their recognition by the State.

Martin Préaud (Paris):

Diverted histories: Towards a global history of indigenous place-making

The construction of a global indigenous movement in the 20th century illustrate a relational logic of place-making within networked structures. Indigenous peoples have kept producing moving attachments within the colonial process and beyond, thus tracing a specific history that national perspectives fail to capture. Connecting a global history approach with an anthropological perspective, I will outline elements of this particular history as it unfolds from Australia.

Marie Salaün (Paris):

Indigeneity as a conceptual tool, a battle cry and an experience: A case from the Pacific New Caledonia

My paper is about the conditions needed for the emergence of self-identification in terms of indigeneity. New Caledonia witnessed rather recently the emergence of a new kind of demand articulated in terms of ‘autochthony’, which is radically different in some ways from former Kanak demands in terms of the steps to be taken towards obtaining ‘independence’ from France. Indigeneity is a useful concept and a fruitful heuristic tool. That said, it is not necessarily a concept shared beyond the academic community or the narrow bounds of native activists. What does it achieve – or not – for the ‘grassroots’ people?

Alexandre Soucaille (Paris):

Articulation and difference: An introduction

A quick glance at indigenous societies shows us a mixed position, simultaneously in and out of the mainstream capitalist mode of exchange and state structures. This position relates to a colonial and postcolonial indigenous history. But being indigenous is not so much based on belonging to a particular location as on providing an experimentation in other forms of agency where in and out, local and global are linked. This introduction will discuss the political question of autochthanism.

▷ Mechanisms of British Imperial Control

Venue: NAB 216

British imperial history has been back in vogue for some time now, yet there is much to explore. Drawing upon recent interest in colonial control by securing adaption in the social domain instead of enforcing obedience through direct violence the papers of this panel discuss British instruments of crime fighting in India and Sierra Leone, educational policies in Ghana and the exercise of control in the Atlantic trade.

Chair: **Geert Castryck** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Yasmina Djafri (Mostaganem) / **Djamila Aissat** (Mostaganem):

The role of colonial education in retrospect: The Gold Coast case

The present paper illustrates how the education policy implemented in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) under British rule was neither adapted to local needs nor responsive to the natives' wants, thus showing its drastic impact on the traditional fabric. The purpose of this work is to explore the authoritarian character of schooling. It examines teaching styles, funding, curricula and educational organisation.

Fahad Mustafa (Leipzig):

Cricket and globalisation: Global processes and the imperial game

This paper seeks to reposition sport as a subject of analysis in 'global historical' processes. It examines the diffusion of cricket in the British Empire, its appropriation by the colonies and the subsequent commercialisation of the sport. It asks how an elite English sport came to be one controlled by a former colony – India? Through this, it seeks to reach theoretical insights about the nature of cultural transfers in the 20th century. It also looks at how as a result of these global processes there could be a tangible shift in the 'cultural economy' of sports.

Philipp Robinson Rössner (Leipzig):

Interloping, underdevelopment and the state: Scotland and the Atlantic economy after 1707

By the mid-18th century Scotland accounted for about one or two per cent of Europe's gross total trade. Yet it handled close to one-third of Europe's tobacco imports. Being a small economy at the economic periphery of Europe it came second after England as a purveyor of tobacco to continental European markets. In explaining Scottish commercial success scholars have usually drawn attention to factors such as geography, business techniques, asymmetrical credit relationships, networks etc. Whilst it cannot be denied that these factors did play a role, the institutional framework, defined by the nascent 'British Empire' and its technical 'sub-system', the Restoration Customs System have usually been overlooked. This paper addresses the commercial restrictions, as well as the stimuli provided by the system. It will be suggested that the institutional superstructure in a sense strongly determined by the design and development of 18th-century commercial flows within the Atlantic Economy.

Christine Whyte (Zurich):

'A weird and potent influence'. From Indian thugges to Sierra Leonean human leopards: Colonial policing and criminology, 1830s and 1910s

Both the Thuggee Campaign of the 1930s in India and the Special Court established to try 'Human Leopards' in Sierra Leone in 1912 involved the British colonial government creating new methods of fighting crime. This paper will analyse these two cases as case studies in the long-term development of policing and criminology in the British Empire and at home.

▷ Popularisation of Knowledge: Crossed Perspectives

Venue: NAB 208

Popularisation of knowledge has been an essential aspect of societies' democratisation since the end of the 19th century. Panel's contributions will give a comparative insight in the processes at stake in different fields: popular Arthurian narratives in England around 1900 and 2000; art history and museum politics in Germany and in France in the first half of the 20th century; diffusion of music knowledge in England and Germany at two century's turns; representations of Congo through films in colonial and postcolonial contexts as well as Islamic jurisprudence through the Media-Fatwas in the second half of the 20th century.

Convenors: **Geneviève Warland** (Brussels) / **Hubert Roland** (Louvain)

Papers:

Sophia Luise Ebert (Frankfurt / Main):

What's the difference between popularisation and popularisation?

At the end of the 1920s Walter Benjamin criticised the traditional concept of popularisation as an instrument of repression. According to Benjamin, an educated elite passes useless knowledge down to the public. This knowledge prevents the people from acquiring their own knowledge which is useful for their real life. Instead of a mere simplification of scientific, political or cultural ideas, Benjamin recommends a Popularisation which works the other way round: The interests of the mass should inspire the so-called high culture. The lecture is going to give a summary of Benjamin's concept and will discuss how it can be used to explain Popularisation in contemporary society.

Bettina Gräf (Berlin):

Media-Fatwas and the popularisation of the knowledge of Islamic jurisprudence in the second half of the 20th century

My paper deals with the changes in fatwas (Islamic legal opinions) through the influence of the media. The argument presented is that a genre which used to be legal has evolved into a media genre that functions based on different principles and should be analysed as such. By way of example this essay focuses on one actor, his social environment and his fatwas: Yusuf al-Qaradawi, the so-called 'media sheikh', an Azhar scholar born in Egypt in 1926. Qaradawi has been living in the Gulf state of Qatar, the seat of satellite TV station Al-Jazeera, since 1961. The study of the changes in his fatwas presented in various media, in both their form and their function, demonstrates that Islamic law is becoming popularised and publicly integrated into different legitimization discourses.

Christina Kott (Paris):

„Museen für das Publikum“? Popularisierungstendenzen europäischer Museen zwischen 1900 und 1950

Ab 1900 wurde die Institution Museum von einer Reformwelle erfasst, die sich auf die Museographie und die Öffnung zum Publikum bezog. Die Maßnahmen zur „Popularisierung“ der Museen zeigen einerseits nationale oder regionale Eigenheiten auf, nehmen andererseits an einer internationalen Bewegung teil. Der Beitrag möchte die Transferprozesse innerhalb der Popularisierungsbewegung aufzeigen und sie in Verbindung mit der Internationalisierung der Museen bis zur Entstehung des ICOM (1946) setzen.

Christian Thorau (Frankfurt / Main):

Führer durch symphonische Räume: Zur Popularisierung musikalischen Wissens in Konzert und Oper / Guides through symphonic spaces: Popularisation of musical knowledge in concerts and operas

Die musikwissenschaftliche Perspektive ist in der historisch orientierten Popularisierungsforschung nur wenig berücksichtigt worden, obwohl gerade Musik und Musikrezeption besonders interessante Gegenstände für die Untersuchung von Übersetzungs- und Vermittlungsprozessen darstellen. Ein anschauliches Beispiel bildet die Verknüpfung von Auf-führung, Musikhören und Wissen, wie sie sich am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts in der florierenden Erläuterungsliteratur für Symphonien, Kammermusik und Opern manifestierte (Programmhefte, Musikeinführungen, Konzert- und Opern-führer). An diesem Prozess der Wissenspopularisierung durch Musik – und vice versa: Musikpopularisierung durch Wissen – lässt sich die Ambivalenz bürgerlicher Kunstrezeption zwischen Öffnung und Distinktion ebenso untersuchen wie die identitätsstiftende Formierung eines Hörkollektivs durch Referenz- und Deutungskanonisierung.

Nathalie Tousignant (Brussels):

Shooting Congo: A comparative analysis of films in colonial and postcolonial contexts

The paper analyses a selection of films produced by the Belgian Minister of Colonies between 1945 and 1960 that have been reused in historical documentaries since 1984. The analysis first identifies the exact corpus of images, if the borrowed images are similar: in this context, 'similar' means the same 1945-1960 films, the same exact fragments, same treatment (original images, original sound, original montage). The analysis then focuses on the status of the sequences used in the historical documentaries: are the sequences granted a status of illustration, of testimony, of archive, of quotation? In which narrative context are the sequences inserted? Are the images used in a context consistent with their origins? The analysis finally compares this common practice with other movies, such as family films, as archival material, which provides an alternative to official propaganda film production.

▷ Population Processes and Global Hierarchies

Venue: NAB 118

Several scholars describe an interpretative framework in all fields of social thinking that establishes a hierarchical categorisation in terms of development. This conceptual framework has had an enormous role not only in scholarly thinking but has also influenced public and political views, and through this has changed the course of history itself. The proposed panel seeks to link perceived global hierarchies to population processes since the 18th century. It aims at discussing the following topics: developmental ideals and attitudes toward migration; developmental ideals and attitudes concerning marriage, fertility, and family life; and developmental ideals and theories of demographic change.

Convenors: **Attila Melegh** (Budapest) / **Arland Thornton** (Ann Arbor)

Papers:

Dirk Van de Kaa (Amsterdam):

Rise and decline 'theories' and their presence in demographic thinking

As the comparison with the life of a human being is so powerful it is easy to assume that the idea that during their existence all living organisms, institutions, and civilisations pass through a clear cycle of rise, shine, and decline, has

been with us since times immemorial. But this is not the case. It would appear that, at least after classical times, the Italian philosopher Giambattista Vico (1668-1744) has been the first to voice the idea that we are not subject to magic, mysterious and unpredictable forces nor heading straight for a better future.

Attila Melegh (Budapest):

Population and developmental ideals in the agrarian semi-periphery in the early 20th century in Europe in the context of global hierarchies

The paper aims at understanding how population processes were linked to developmental ideals in Southern and Eastern Europe in the first half of the 20th century. The paper claims that population processes and demographic developmental ideals were formulated according to delicate hierarchical positioning strategies in the context of rapidly changing economic circumstances, most notably the deconstruction of previous rural economies and societies.

Maria Mesner (Vienna):

Population control and eugenics: Population discourse and policy of Rockefeller and Ford Foundations during the 1950s

Arland Thornton (Ann Arbor):

Developmental idealism and worldwide family change

This paper argues that developmental idealism has been a strong force for family change throughout the world. Developmental idealism is an ideational force that emerged from the modernisation models that have dominated scholarship and public policy for centuries. It provides a set of beliefs and values stating that modern families and modern societies are good and to be attained. Developmental idealism stresses that increased development produces family change and that certain family changes facilitate progress. It also specifies that freedom and equality are basic rights. I discuss how developmental idealism has spread internationally and been a force for family change.

Kathryn M. Yount (Atlanta):

Lay accounts of 'modern' and 'traditional family in Greater Cairo: a test of developmental models of family life

In this paper, we evaluated how Egyptians define and use the concepts of traditional family and modern family. We also explored whether Egyptians follow the schema of many scholars and policy makers in defining traditional families as bad or backward and as having certain ascribed attributes, such as extended households, arranged marriage, young age at marriage, uncontrolled and high fertility, and gender inequality. On the basis of survey data and focus group interviews, we explored how local models of the family among lay Egyptians matched and/or resisted dominant developmental models of traditional and modern family.

Mikolaj Szoltysek (Rostock):

Family systems and the genealogy of eastern European difference: An insider's view

Although East-European family history has long remained screened off from the main current of European thought, it pictured the formation of family forms on the eastern territories in terms largely incongruent with the Western science. This paper draws on that literature to question a typical perspective on Eastern Europe as the locus of complex family organisation and familistic values. It re-examines the evidence for the existence of the divergent 'Eastern European family pattern', and reveals diversity of historical family forms and the rhythms of their development in this part of the continent.

▷ **Temperance Societies and Anti-Alcohol Campaigns in Global History Perspective, ca. 1870–1940**

Venue: NAB 204

The panel focuses on the late 19th and early 20th century ‘battle against alcohol’ as an early global movement. It analyses the trans-local, imperial, or international connections of anti-alcohol campaigns from different local perspectives, including France and West Africa, Russia and Bulgaria, India, New Zealand, and Chile. Moreover, it explores the interactions between civil society actors, governments, and emerging international bodies in the making of alcohol policies. Finally, it shows how the discourse on the ‘dangers of alcohol’ became linked to intellectual currents such as Darwinism, racialism, and positivism, as well as to issues of nation-building, colonialism, and gender.

Convenors: **Jana Tschurenev** (Zurich) / **Harald Fischer-Tiné** (Zurich)

Papers:

Dmitri van den Bersselaar (Berlin):

The local politics of temperance in British West Africa

Between 1880 and 1940 the British anti-liquor trade movement campaigned against the importation of gin and rum into West Africa. This paper shows how Africans used language and infrastructure of anti-alcoholism as resource within local political contexts (against the colonial state or vis-à-vis other African interests). It explores local politics of global anti-alcoholism and processes by which local actors appropriated the imperial centre's universalising moral and political discourse.

Nikolay Kamenov (Zurich):

Modes of coexistence – Anti-alcohol institutions competing and / or cooperating: Temperance activity in Bulgaria in the 1920s

This paper provides a localised case study of the cooperation and competition of different international anti-alcohol organisations. In Bulgaria, the protestant church, led primarily by American missionaries and often sponsored by donations made overseas, organised the first temperance campaign. However, by the 1920s the International Organisation of the Good Templars (IOGT) was imported to Bulgaria and became a leading organisation in the fight against alcohol. Simultaneously, the Tolstoyan followers in Bulgaria produced their own periodicals. The paper examines the dynamics of the anti-alcohol campaigns in the 1920s in Bulgaria, while taking into consideration the interaction of different international and local currents. It explores the various modes of cooperation and competition between the different organisations as well as the power issues behind this coexistence.

Stefan Rinke (Berlin):

A ‘country of alcoholics’: The futile attempts to prohibition in Chile in the early 20th century

The Chilean discourse on Prohibition gained in intensity after the First World War. The US example seemed noteworthy and Chilean social reformers pressed for the introduction of similar measures in a country that had traditionally been plagued by alcoholism. However, resistance to such a move remained strong. The debates about the ‘alcohol problem’ demonstrate the interaction of global and local discourses in an age of cultural globalisation.

Irma Sulkunen (Tampere):

Temperance, nation and contested citizenship: A comparative perspective

The paper discusses the many-faceted role of temperance in the processes of nation-building and the formation of democratic citizenship from a comparative perspective, particularly analysing the cases of Finland and New Zealand. These were the countries, where inclusive citizenship, in terms of both class and gender, was gained first in the Western world. In both countries – which differed from each other in many respects – temperance had a salient role in this complex process. The analysis will be structured by the following themes: 1) the place of temperance ideology in nation-building projects and the role of religion in temperance campaigns, 2) the function of temperance as a mediator in the formation of new national values and the definition of new criteria of appropriate citizenship, 3) the role of temperance in the struggle for women’s vote. How and why did it differ in the countries under comparison?

Jana Tschurenv (Zurich):

Returning the Gaze: The American Women’s Christian Temperance Union in Indian perspectives

In 1873, the Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was formed as part of the ‘women’s crusade’ against saloons and liquor shops. Under the leadership of Frances Willard (1839–1898), it’s ‘do-everything’ policy included, most prominently, campaigning for (Anglo-Saxon) women’s right to vote. Guided by a belief in American women’s providential mission to care for their ‘enslaved sisters’, moreover, the ‘World’s WCTU’ started to work internationally for temperance and social reform. The paper contrasts the WCTU’s ‘feminist imperialism’ with sources written by Indian commentators, such as Pandita Ramabai (1858–1922), thus trying to put Western internationalism and its limitations in another perspective.

▷ **War, Empire and Transnational Mobilisation**

Venue: NAB 206

Since the French Revolution state armies have gradually transformed into citizen armies. Imperial armed forces, however, preserved practises of transnational recruitment well into the 20th century. The World Wars forced European governments to expand transnational mobilisation, thereby giving rise to dilemmas surrounding loyalty, identity and future uncertainties for both recruiters and enlistees. By looking at the British, French and Italian Empires through various interpretative frameworks, the panel places transnational mobilisation during World War II within a comparative context. The papers analyse different mobilisation strategies, different national and individual interests for enlisting, and the effects of transnational military service on the history of the regions from which imperial soldiers were raised.

Convenor: **Nir Arielli** (Worcester)

Papers:

Nir Arielli (Worcester):

Mussolini’s Arab Legion: Transnational mobilisation and its limits

In autumn 1941 Hajj Amin-al Husayni, the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, suggested to the Italian leadership to establish an Arab Legion, which would be used to fight the British in the Middle East. The Fascist regime agreed and began forming a military unit composed of Middle Eastern students and exiles sojourning in Italy as well as Muslim

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POWs. While the Italian Army had had a long tradition of recruiting colonial troops from within the empire (Libya and East Africa) and beyond (Yemen and the Aden Protectorate), the ideologically and nationally distinct Arab Legion of the Second World War was unprecedented. The paper uncovers a complex web of different and often conflicting Italian, Arab and German interests. As each side had its own view on the Legion's goals and deployment, the paper offers a hitherto understudied case for the ideological and practical difficulties involved in transnational mobilisation.

Ashley Jackson (London):

Transnational mobilisation for War: The British Empire in colonial and global conflict

The British Empire recruited hundreds of thousands of colonial subjects in order to support its military endeavours around the world. These recruits formed not only well known formations such as the East India Company's army and the famous 8th and 14th armies of the Second World War, but a host of small local formations and military labour units. Beyond this, it required the labour of men and women as porters and labourers as ports, airfields, roads, pipelines and other lines of communication required for military purposes were developed and constructed. This paper reviews the British Empire's transnational mobilisation of indigenous people.

Yasmin Khan (London):

Allied soldiers and Indian civilians: Transnational encounters in South Asia during the Second World War

The contact between civilians and foreign soldiers was integral to Indian experiences of the Second World War. In turn, these relationships profoundly impacted nationalist politics, the moral economy of the state and the sovereignty of British imperial power. This raises wider questions about the conceptual frameworks of colonial and military studies.

Julie Le Gac (Paris):

France saved by its Empire? The recruitment of 'natives' in French North Africa (1942–1944)

In 1943, the occupation of France made colonial recruitment all the more crucial. Though anchored in a long French tradition, this fitted uneasily with the Republican idea of a 'Nation in Arms'. By examining local responses to mobilisation, this paper assesses the degree to which indigenous populations supported the war effort. At a time of rising colonial nationalism, French uses of the myth of a 'levée en masse' highlighted the complex nature of the 'colonial republic'.

Daniel Owen Spence (Sheffield):

Transnational mobilisation and the 'Call of the Sea': Britain's colonial naval volunteers and the Second World War

In the years leading up to the Second World War, Britain augmented the Royal Navy with the formation of several indigenous naval forces at strategic locales of its colonial Empire. In a period of imperial overstretch the mobilisation of colonial manpower and finance was increasingly appealing to a burdened Admiralty struggling to adequately protect its further-flung outposts. Despite these pressing necessities, recruitment to such forces was often restricted. The officer class remained almost the exclusive domain of white European settlers, regardless of maritime experience or aptitude. Even the ratings were limited to select groups not fully representative of the ethnic plurality of the societies from which they were drawn. A significant factor behind the exclusivity of such policies were Admiralty and colonial beliefs in the innate seafaring attributes of these 'races', an ideology similar to and influenced by martial race theory, but one which was distinctly naval in character. Yet contradictions existed between these conceptions, and service justifications often masked political concerns for the preservation of imperial authority and 'prestige' from potentially destabilising elements, both within the forces and the colonies more broadly. Through a comparative study of British Caribbean, Asian and African territories, this paper will not only assess the ideology and methods behind the mobilisation of colonial naval volunteers, but local responses to them, the varied nature of motives for volunteers, how these sometimes shifted in reaction to the reality of their experiences, and in the process engage with larger debates surrounding the degree to which wartime service contributed to anti-imperial sentiment and emerging national consciousness.

Jacob Stoil (Oxford):

Aligned motivations and transnational recruitment among Zionist underground military volunteers in the Second World War

This paper examines the motivations of indigenous personnel serving transnationally on the side of the British Empire during Second World War. Many historical approaches on similar topics focus on the split between pro-imperialist and pro-nationalist perspectives. However, a case study of Palmach, Haganah, and I.Z.L. recruits from Palestine, suggests a third alternative. The recruitment of underground Zionist military volunteers in Palestine suggests a model centred on aligned motivations towards a common goal. While many recruits from Palestine were conscious of the nation building potential of imperial service, it rarely seems to have been a primary motivation for volunteering. Neither does it appear that the recruits desired to serve any imperial goals. Rather, certain specific goals of the volunteers, and the organisation from which they came, dovetailed with particular Imperial goals during the war. The research supporting this finding makes widespread use of both top-down and bottom-up sources. These sources include in-depth interviews with surviving volunteers, official papers and corespondence, documentary evidence, and memoirs and other personal papers from both British and local perspectives. It is likely that the phenomenon of aligned motivation was not unique to the relationship between Zionist volunteers and the British Empire in Palestine during the Second World War. It also appears to be the case for many Ethiopians and Eritreans recruited during the Second World War to fight against the Italians in East Africa, and it seems likely to apply to many other groups across the modern era.

▷ **Work and Life Course in Civil Service**

Venue: NAB 213

Modern civil service has assumed various forms in different national contexts. In this panel, we discuss a variety of activities assembled under the umbrella term ‘civil service’ in the 20th century. Apart from comparative approaches we are also interested in the transfer and transformation of administrative practises, particularly in (post)colonial settings. The panel shall focus on work and life courses of civil servants (administrative and judicial officers, teachers, policemen and other professional subgroups). Case studies concerning West Africa, India, Austria and the Soviet Union will be presented and discussed.

Convenor: **Therese Garstenauer** (Berlin)

Chair: **Andreas Eckert** (Berlin)

Papers:

Thomas Bierschenk (Mainz):

States at work in West Africa: Sedimentation, fragmentation and normative double-binds

In West Africa, the sedimentation of colonial and postcolonial experiences have resulted in highly disintegrated bu-reaucracies which resemble never-finishing ‘building sites’. For the public servants, these bureaucracies are highly complex, and to a large extent opaque moral orders which are shot through by hypocrisy and numerous double-binds.

Therese Garstenauer (Berlin):

Two variants of civil service: Austria and the Soviet Union (interwar period)

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The focus of this paper are the years between World Wars I and II, a time of considerable political upheavals. While in Austria the number of civil servants was strongly reduced, in the Soviet Union civil service of the traditional variety was abolished altogether. In the ideal Soviet state, according to Lenin's 'State and Revolution' no bureaucracy would be required. In the real Soviet Union, however, bureaucracy was thriving (although there was no such professional group as civil servants, in the legal sense). The comparison of two rather different contexts shall provide more insights on what working for the state is about.

SATURDAY, 16 APRIL 2011

9.30–12.00 AM

PARALLEL PANELS V

▷ **Area Studies in the Soviet Union: Actors, Entanglements and Paradigms**

Venue: NAB 208

Area Studies have played a particular role in the context of the Cold War. After 1989 they have been subject to considerable criticism addressing both their categories and epistemologies questioned as Eurocentric and their alleged instrumentalisation for political and ideological means. While this debate has mostly been focused on Western developments, the panel introduces fresh perspectives on its Eastern counterparts, especially the Soviet Area Studies, focussing on paradigms, actors and entanglements. Investigating this history can, among other things offer insights into how processes of an intensifying globalisation were also shaped by actors and societies on the Eastern side of the Berlin Wall.

Convenor / Chair: **Steffi Marung** (Leipzig) / **Katja Naumann** (Leipzig)
 Commentator: **Markéta Křížová** (Prague)

Papers:

Alexander Balesin (Moscow):

Center for African Studies in the Institute of World History: An alternative to the Africa Institute in researching African history

The center for African Studies was founded in 1971 by the prominent historian Apollon Davidson. Its research principles from the very beginning were distinctly different from those of the Africa institute – not to be engaged in politically orientated themes, such as ‘non-capitalist way of development’, to be focused on the period before 1960, to be based on primary sources, to form its cadres from people trained as Africa historians possibly with knowledge of African languages. The center focused its research activities on such themes as: sources on African history, historiography of Africa, Russia and Africa, the societies of colonial type in Africa.

Apollon Davidson (Moscow):

Soviet African studies in the 1920–1950s

The paper will trace the history of Soviet African studies since its birth in the 1920s, highlighting the role of the Communist International in this process. It will elaborate the main ideas and trends in research and publications during this early period. When Comintern changed its line this remained not without influence on Soviet African Studies as well. At the same time Soviet Africanists, though struggling with limitations, produced first major contributions for the discipline. From the 1930s to the 1950s Soviet African Studies faced a decreasing importance in the context of Soviet geo-politics. The main centre of African Studies was transferred to Leningrad. The paper will conclude by investigating the characteristic features of historical, ethnological and linguistic studies on Africa in that period.

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Andreas Hilger (Hamburg):

Soviet indology in the Cold War: On the relationship between science and politics from Stalin to Chruščev, 1945–1966

Debates about Orientalism to a large extent have neglected the international dimension of Soviet area studies after 1945. The case study of developments and focuses of Soviet Indology under Stalin and Khrushchev discusses the application of orientalist conceptions to the Marxist area studies. Scientists and political decision-makers operated within identical ideological frameworks. During the 1950s and 1960 critical scientific analyses of the Indian situations disagreed with optimistic political assessments. In general, post-war Soviet Indology did not promote Soviet foreign policy, but had to contribute to domestic legitimization of official positions.

Mariya Kurbak (Moscow):

Knowledge of South African literature in the Soviet Union (1960–1980s)

Real knowledge of South African literature was gained after 1960, 'the year of Africa'. Thousands of South African writers were translated into Russian, mostly the 'literature of resistance'. It was used mainly for propaganda. Nevertheless the publication of South African literature has helped the soviet people to learn something about the history and the culture of South Africa. Since 1980s the number of translations of the South African writers was sharply reduced.

Florian Mühfried (Jena):

Soviet era anthropology in the Caucasus and Central Asia

In this presentation, I explore theoretical and empirical developments in the anthropology of the Caucasus and Central Asia, originating in or shaped by the Soviet era. Special attention will be paid to the creation of local and national schools as well as to the role of institutional and biographical dis/continuities. Within the academic field of anthropology in the Soviet republics, Russia-based research institutes and regional branches of the former Soviet Academy of Sciences played a special role. Explorations of this role and of the impact of ideology are pertinent to the controversial question as to whether the Soviet Union was essentially a colonial enterprise.

▷ **Double Panel: China's Silver Trade and the Philippines in the 16th–18th Centuries (Part 1)**

Venue: Thai Theatre

The World Upside Down: The Role of Spanish American Silver in China during the Daoguang Reign Period 1821–1850

In her recent book *China Upside Down* (Harvard University Press 2006), a major contribution to the field of China's economic history, Lin Man-Houng points at the role of Spanish American silver and China's importation of silver in the economic, social and political developments of China in the Daoguang period. Lin shows how the disruption in the world's silver supply caused by the turmoil in Latin America and subsequent changes in global markets led to the massive outflow of silver from China and the crisis of the Qing Empire. Thus, *China Upside Down* challenges the established supply side explanation which points at the outflow of silver from excess opium imports as the main cause for the crisis and the decline of Late Qing China. In the light of new research in global economic and commercial history this panel intends to revisit Lin Man-houng seminal contribution with reconsideration of the role of Spanish America silver and its main commercial

channels in the Pacific and Asia in the economic history of 19th century China. The panel envisages two ways to address the issue.

1) On the one hand recent research (Irigoin, *Journal of World History* 2009, *Economic History Review* 2009) seems to indicate that a demand for a stable means of payment – the Spanish American silver peso – more than a shortage of silver in the producing regions was indeed driving China's silver trade (at least after the 1780s) until the 1850s. These findings still confirm the main contribution of Lin about the irrelevance of Opium as the main cause for the 'de-silverisation' of the Chinese economy. So a first panel will reconsider the role of silver in China during the Daoguang period, discussing Man Houng Lin thesis in the light of this new research. See the panel 'The World Upside Down' proposal attached.

2) On the other hand, because the evolution of China's maritime and foreign trade is a critical part of Man-houng Lin argument, a second panel will revisit the trade through the Spanish Philippines since the 16th century. Silver transported on the Manila galleon was the most significant channel in supplying China's needs for silver – either through direct trade at Manila or through spillages within the broader Asian trade. Hence a second session on the commercial institutions at work in the Philippines will assess the importance of the silver connection to understand the structural changes in China's commercial relationships with the Spanish colony in Asia in a broader, changing global economy.

Convenors: **Alejandra Irigoin** (Ewing) / **George B. Souza** (San Antonio)

Commentator: **Harriet T. Zurndorfer** (Leiden)

Papers:

Richard von Glahn (Los Angeles):

Monetary demand and silver supply in 19th century China

Previous studies of the Chinese economy in the 19th century have devoted primary attention to the 'drain of silver' from China during the 1820s–40s and its deleterious effects on China's domestic economy. However, insufficient attention has been paid to the fact that it was precisely during this period that a new monetary standard (the yuan) was established in the most commercialised regions of China based on the Spanish imperial silver peso coin. This paper reassesses the 'drain of silver' phenomenon from the perspective of the asymmetrical demand for specific types of money in China's multiple currency monetary system, in contrast to the common practise of treating money as an undifferentiated aggregate. Although shifts in the production of and demand for silver in the global economy had important consequences for money use in China, my findings challenge claims that the 'Daoguang Depression' of 1820–50 in China was precipitated by the 'drain of silver.'

Takeshi Hamashita (Tokyo / Guangzhou):

Ryukyū-Taiwan trade networks with Spanish Manila: 16th–18th century

Silver brought into Maritime South China Seas through Spanish Manila played an important role to connect East Asia and Southeast Asia through tributary trade networks. There Hokien merchants also formed business networks among Hokian, Ryukyū, Taiwan, Manila and other southeast Asian areas. This paper argues the importance of silver circulation in Maritime South China Seas Area and its influence to coastal China economy from the 16th-18th centuries.

Mio Kishimoto (Tokyo):

Foreign silver and China's domestic economy

This paper is divided into two parts. In Part One, a variety of local monetary practises in early 19th-century China is surveyed. In Part Two, the role of foreign silver in the Chinese domestic market is discussed in a hypothetical way. Through these analyses, the author will reexamine the causes, processes and effects of the silver outflow during the Daoguang period.

Man-Houng Lin (Taipei):

Latin American silver and early 19th-century China

On the monetary crisis of the Daoguang period, Lin points at the shortfall of Spanish American exports caused by the region's war of independence, as the driving factor in setting the contemporary currency crisis. Thus, a supply side shock originated in a decrease in the New World' silver production was crucial for the observed outflows in distorting the domestic price of silver relative to copper coins inside China, which brought major consequences to people's lives and state finances and fuelled a variety of harms to the economy: market failure and social unrest.

▷ **Double Panel: Circulation of Knowledge (Part 1)**

Venue: NAB 206

Intercultural Spaces, States and Local Contexts: Circulation of Knowledge in the Early Modern World

This double panel deals with the circulation of knowledge from local and transnational perspectives. The organisers of this panel aim to create a platform for discussion between experts with different regional specialisations and different disciplinary backgrounds, which will improve our understanding of the role of circulation of knowledge in global history at large. The panel consists of two sessions: the first one deals with Intercultural Spaces, States and Local Contexts: Circulation of Knowledge in the Early Modern World, the second one with The Transnational Circulation of Pedagogical Knowledge in the long 19th Century: Actors, Networks and Global Entanglements. The panel will conclude with a plenary discussion on comparative issues related to methods and concepts.

Convenor / Chair: **Karel Davids** (Amsterdam) / **Bert de Munck** (Antwerp)

Papers:

Karel Davids (Amsterdam):

Triangular views: Maritime knowledge in the Atlantic orbit in the 18th century

This paper examines the relation between intercultural spaces and local contexts in the field of maritime knowledge. Maritime knowledge concerns the measurement and description of the seas and the art to sail a ship across a wide expanse of water. Key questions addressed in this paper are: in what ways, to what extent, and when, was the circulation of maritime knowledge in this period promoted or regulated by territorial powers? How important were territorial states as actors in the circulation of knowledge between intercultural spaces and local contexts? These questions will be approached from a 'triangular' perspective: by studying connections and making comparisons between three maritime networks, namely the British, the Dutch and the French.

Sven Dupré (Ghent):

Antwerp in the early modern world: Knowledge circulation, commerce and migration

The historiography of science in the Southern Netherlands is dominated by the theme of migration from the South to the North. While economic historians have downplayed the importance of this migration, historians of science still need to take the message on board that the Dutch Republic is not the only frame of reference to analyse the circulation of

knowledge. This paper shifts the focus of attention by placing the circulation of knowledge in Antwerp in the context of the Early Modern world.

Kapil Raj (Paris):

The combined and differential development of knowledge in the Early-Modern World: Botany in South Asia and Europe, 1550–1750

The history of early-modern botany and botanising is dominated by a model whereby itinerant Europeans collected botanical samples and empirical knowledge, which they then sent to their ‘metropolitan’ patrons. However, an examination of the making and circulation of botanical knowledge through the analysis of three works compiled by Europeans – Garcia da Orta’s *Colloquios* (1563), Van Reede’s *Hortus Malabaricus* (1678–93) and Nicolas Lempereur’s *Jardin de Lorient* (ca. 1725) – points to a very different scheme in which these texts are themselves the product of close interaction with South Asian practitioners of botany, medicine and graphic representation. Furthermore, following their trajectories shows that they circulated not only from the India Ocean to Europe, but also had lives of their own in the Indian Ocean.

Dagmar Schäfer (Berlin):

Crafts of the empire: Means and methods of circulating practical know-how in Qing (17th–18th century) China

Only recently the imperial archives of the forbidden city have revealed the vast array of means, media and methods, the Qing used to secure knowledge flow: sketches, models, and tools were systematically exchanged and travelled between the court and the producing centers within and beyond the Qing’s geographical boundaries. These sources reveal a story about practical knowledge circulation quite different to text and show when and how locally produced knowledge moved into the court and was ‘universalised’; or vice versa, the role universal knowing played for standards of validity on the local level.

▷ **Comparing Living Standards in Europe and Asia before 1870: A National Accounting Perspective**

Venue: NAB 204

The principal aim of this session is to bring together researchers working on the reconstruction of national income before the mid-19th century in individual European and Asian countries, so that the work can be consolidated on a comparative basis to shed new light on the long run economic development of the two continents. As well as quantifying the origins of the ‘Great Divergence’ between Europe and Asia, the session will help to shed light on the ‘Little Divergence’ between Northwest Europe and the previously more developed Mediterranean region.

Convenors: **Stephen Broadberry** (London) / **Bishnupriya Gupta** (Warwick)

Papers:

Stephen Broadberry (Warwick) / **Bishnupriya Gupta** (Warwick):

India and the great divergence: An Anglo-Indian comparison of GDP per capita

This paper provides estimates of Indian GDP constructed from the output side for the pre-1871 period, and combines them with population estimates to track changes in living standards. Indian per capita GDP declined steadily be-

tween 1600 and 1871. As British living standards increased from the mid-17th century, India fell increasingly behind. Whereas in 1600, Indian per capita GDP was more than half the British level, by 1871 it had fallen to less than 15 per cent. As well as placing the origins of the Great Divergence firmly in the early modern period, the estimates suggest a relatively prosperous India at the height of the Mughal Empire, with living standards well above bare bones subsistence.

Bozhong Li (Beijing) / Jan Luiten van Zanden (Utrecht):

Before the great divergence? Comparing the Yangzi Delta and the Netherlands at the beginning of the 19th century

Since Kenneth Pomeranz' *The Great Divergence* economic historians have devoted much attention to the question how large the gap in income per capita was between China on the one hand, and Western Europe on the other. To address this question, we have for the 1820s reconstructed the national accounts of one of the most advanced parts of China – the Hua Lou district in the Yangzi valley, which we compare with the structure and level of GDP in the Netherlands in the same period. This is to test Pomeranz' contention that the most advanced parts of China were more or less on par with those of Western Europe. We demonstrate that there were large differences in labour productivity between the two regions, and that income per capita in the Netherlands was about 90% higher than in the Yangzi delta. We analyse differences in price structures and in level of labour productivity in some detail, and also speculate about the implications for the income gap between China and Europe at the time.

Jean-Pascal Bassino (Montpellier) / Stephen Broadberry (Warwick) / Kyoji Fukao (Tokyo) /

Bishnupriya Gupta (Warwick) / Masanori Takashima (Tokyo):

Japan and the great divergence, 800–1913

New estimates of Japanese GDP are provided covering the period 800–1913 and combined with estimates of population to track the path of GDP per capita. The GDP estimates are built up from the output side paying particular attention to the development of agriculture, which accounted for a large share of economic activity during this period. Quantification of the non-agricultural sector relies heavily on urbanisation and trade data. A comparison is made with Britain to provide a quantitative contribution to the Great Divergence debate.

Stephen Broadberry (Warwick) / Bruce Campbell (Berlin / Belfast) / Alexander Klein

(Warwick) / Mark Overton (Exeter) / Bas van Leeuwen (Warwick):

British economic growth, 1270–1870

Annual estimates of population, output-based GDP, and GDP/capita are presented for England 1300–1700 and Great Britain 1700–1850. Growth was episodic and until 1700 averaged 0.16% per annum, rising to 0.31% from 1700. Working back from the present, these modest annual growth rates imply living standards in the late-medieval period that were well above 'bare-bones subsistence'. This was partly because of the very large share of pastoral production in agriculture.

Bas van Leeuwen (Warwick) / Jan Luiten van Zanden (Utrecht):

The origins of modern economic growth: Holland between 1347 and 1800

On the basis of a newly constructed dataset of the national accounts of the province of Holland in the period between 1347 and 1800, which was one of the most prosperous and dynamic parts of the pre modern European economy. We demonstrate that this economy was characterised by almost continuous but highly unstable economic growth. We argue that this can neither be interpreted as a process of 'modern economic growth', or as a wave-like 'efflorescence' of the economy.

Carlos Álvarez-Nogal (Madrid) / Leandro Prados de la Escosura (Madrid):

The rise and fall of Spain (1270–1850)

Contrary to Western Europe, where the highest standards of living were achieved by the mid-15th century, in Spain, the highest output per head before 1850 was reached in the eve of the Black Death. In pre Black Death Spain, Malthusian

forces were mostly absent. Instead, sustained progress took place after the Reconquista ended in the context of a frontier economy, urban expansion, and openness to trade. The plague destroyed the equilibrium between scarce population and abundant resources and pre-Black Death per capita income levels were temporarily recovered by the late 16th century and only overcome during the early 19th century.

▷ **Double Panel: Fascism: Transnational and Global Connections (Part 1)**

Venue: NAB 104

This panel represents a major new contribution to fascism as a ‘transnational’ and ‘global’ phenomenon, affecting both Europe and the colonial world. Departing from classic comparison, it tries to challenge the (old) idea that fascismo was a word with no meaning outside Italy. In doing so, it challenges much of the rather parochial nation-based historiography on the interwar extreme right. Rather than focusing on problems of ‘definitions’, battles on ‘consensus’, or on the troubles of a generic form of fascism, this panel will try to offer something different, notably some empirical analyses of ‘fascism in action’ across national boundaries or geopolitical (world) regions, as well as the circulation of fascist ideas and their incredible ‘appeal’ within and outside the European continent.

Convenors: **Peter Wien** (Maryland) / **Maria Framke** (Bremen) / **Andrea Mammone** (London)

Papers:

Maria Framke (Bremen):

Perceptions of and interaction with European fascism in India in the 1930s

My presentation focuses on the spread of fascist ideas into the South Asian subcontinent in connection to the topics of youth/physical culture/service to the nation and race/Anti-Semitism. These themes were widely discussed in South Asia, especially against the background of Indian nationalism and the independence movement. Therefore, the presentation will not only examine public debates in the Indian press, but also look at the discussions that arose within different political parties. A necessary inclusion will be the nature of exchange of ideas and personnel between fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and the Indians who travelled to these two countries.

Guido Mühlemann (Zurich):

China’s experience with militarism

In the aftermath of the bloody crackdown on the peaceful demonstrators in Beijing of June 4th, 1989, many people outside of China believed that the last remnants of the communist ideology in China had also passed away (as far as the support within the Chinese people is concerned) so that China’s rulers had to turn to nationalism and militarism in order to replace the ideas of communism. In his paper, the author will not only argue whether this perception is true, he will also describe China’s experience with militarism, especially during the Nationalist regime of Chiang Kai-shek from 1927–1949.

Peter Wien (Maryland):

Between the local and the global: Fascism and fascistic trends in the Arab Middle East during the colonial period

In this paper, I will, first, outline the broad thematic structures of contemporaneous political, intellectual, as well as sociological debates in Arab public media about the applicability of a fascist model of state- and society organisation. Topics on these debates ranged from the role of the individual in a national society, principles of education and the formation of future generations, political alliances with Fascist powers, the endorsement or rejection of racism and political violence, and the benefits and detriments of dictatorship. The spectrum of opinions in these debates was very broad. Second, I will give an overview of 'fascistic' representations in the public spheres of Arab states during the 1930s and 1940s. Starting from this, I will suggest several ways of critically integrating Arab debates about fascism into a broader framework of global fascism.

Steven Woodbridge (London):

Universal fascist: The career and transnational ideology of major James Strachey Barnes

This paper will investigate the career and ideas of a writer who fell in love with Italy and its culture, Major James Strachey Barnes (1890–1955). This Italophile Englishman greatly admired Mussolini and the doctrine of fascism, and did everything possible to try to promote the creed as a 'universal' ideology, viewing it as a model with political prescriptions for all nations. From the mid-1920s to 1945, Barnes attempted to convince all shades of opinion outside Italy that fascism contained the potential for 'universal' application.

▷ Global Wars: Regional and Cross-regional Perspectives

Venue: NAB 117

Wars and military conflicts are without doubt a constant feature of history but have been ignored in the historiography on transnational and global phenomena. Here they are at the centre. The paper demonstrates that local alliances can influence and even set off confrontations of global powers and hegemonic constellations. They also show that wars (aside the opposition of political actors) brought about intercultural encounters. And they explore the decisive impact of military conflicts of processes of (re-)territorialisation.

Chair: **Joan Pau Rubies (London)**

Papers:

Derek Elliott (Cambridge):

The Indian wars of the honourable company: Bombay 1720–1756

The wars between Bombay and the local Maratha polity of the Angria from 1715–1756, serve as a lesser-known study that throws into question the military revolution thesis. According to the latter the English should have defeated Angria and controlled the surrounding maritime spaces; but they could not. This paper seeks to demonstrate that alliances with local powers were often far more valuable than the taken-for-granted might of European military power during the early half of the 18th century.

Carolina García Sanz (Sevilla):

The strait of Gibraltar during the First World War: Economy, politics and transnational relations

The Allied intervention in strategic territories of the Iberian Peninsula and North of Africa exemplified the global changes caused by the Great War, defying traditional frames of States. At that level, we learn from the transnational forces involved, their motivations and incentives, as well as the diverse strategies on the commercial, political and propaganda fronts. Thus, we contribute not only to revise Spanish neutrality but crossing other European countries histories.

Jonathan Hyslop (Hamilton):

‘Segregation has fallen on evil days’: World War, imperial restructuring and the racial politics of South Africa, 1941–1943

This paper draws on recent theoretical work on processes of ‘territorialisation and deterritorialisation’, political imaginaries and military power, to argue that 1942 marked a real potential turning point for South Africa, but one stimulated primarily by external rather than internal challenges. The paper suggests that the real threat of a German-Japanese strategic link-up across the Indian Ocean forced the South African state into an attempt at total re-imagination of its political project. South Africa’s wartime racial politics need to be understood in an imperial rather than a national framework, and as completely changed by the fortunes of battle.

Chen Tzoref-Ashkenazi (Heidelberg):

The colonial discourse of German auxiliary troops in the 18th century

During the last quarter of the 18th century the practise of hiring auxiliary troops from small German states was extended to European colonies overseas. The paper examines the German troops sent by the British to North America and India and by the Dutch to southern Africa and Asia. It explores the point of view that the German soldiers and officers had of these wars, compared to their host armies and to the colonial discourse in Germany.

▷ **Double Panel: Globalised Port Cities: Development and Influence (Part 1)**

Venue: NAB 118

The progress of the human societies has been often reached in towns based on business and in particular in and through the big cities equipped with a port and a hub of trade connections and enjoying a certain kind of self-government. From globalised port cities important impulses have gone out over and over again for the processes of globalisation. The development of globalised port cities is similar in some regard. Trade, navigation, and industry were developed there in a peculiar mixing relation. From there, global networks have been arranged: globalised port cities were a start and destination of migration processes. They are therefore suited for considerations about which signs a town must show to play a role in the world system. And finally we could ponder how is the future of the globalised port cities to be seen.

Convenors: **Hubert Bonin (Bordeaux) / Helmut Stubbe da Luz (Hamburg)**

Papers:

Bert Becker (Hong Kong):

Colonial port cities in China (1842–1914)

The paper intends to take a comprehensive view arguing that globalised port cities in China were centres of interconnected business networks that not only included members of the respective foreign business communities but also Chinese entrepreneurs collaborating in complex networks with each other, as well as inside and outside the colonies, and with colonial governments and foreign business circles alike.

Hubert Bonin (Bordeaux):

French banking and business community of interests in Canton (1900–1940)

We intend to determine how French banks were competitive against the British ones to help the French business community in the Canton concession to penetrate South-Western China trade areas, and how their settlements there were inserted into an international hub of exchanges. We shall insist on the connections between Canton and Hong Kong, through commercial and banking links, but how far some kind of differentiation distinguished Canton from the other market places where the French banking and finance influence was important in China. We shall reconstitute the stages of development of Banque de l'Indochine in Canton alongside the growing commitment of French firms in southern China, assess the performances, competitiveness and returns of the branch, and afterwards draw comparisons with other banks.

Peter Hertner (Halle):

Buenos Aires as a hub for the dispatching of European (and German) capital, banking, and engineering

Carles Manera Erbina (Palma):

Port cities and the degree of integration of the food market (co-authored with Gabriel Jover / Andreu Sansó)

The object of this research is to analyse the degree of cointegration of the food market in some cities of Europe and to demonstrate that it's possible to observe one first economic globalisation from 18th century to the first decades of the 19th century, in a context of advance of industrialisation. The geographic spaces of study include the Spanish coast, the French, Italian and United Kingdom and Dutch Economy.

▷ **Institutionalisation of Knowledge Transfers in Global Spaces**

Venue: NAB 216

Globalisation is often theorised as a process of the emergence of global spaces, flows and transfers of knowledge. This panel will focus on the Institutionalisation of knowledge transfers and their impact on the formation of global spaces. How do particular spaces and places shape the transfer of knowledge? How can we conceptualise borders and gates of spaces? How can we describe processes of sedimentation and institutionalisation within particular spaces? Steamships from Europe to Africa (Pesek), networks of military theorists (Kamissek), world fairs (Hedinger), colonial institutes (Lindner) and mid-east universities (Huber) will serve as entries into comparisons of processes of the emergence of global spaces / places of knowledge transfers.

Convenor: **Christoph Kamissek** (San Domenico di Fiesole)

Papers:

Daniel Hedinger (Berlin):

Spaces of competition – spaces of exchange: The Japanese Empire at the world fairs

Since their beginnings, world fairs have been understood as places of global exchange and competition. Thereby, they have been described as a symbol as well as an agent of Western domination and imperialism. However, the fact that also non-Western participants were able to use the medium for their own interests has been widely neglected. This presentation will focus on the Japanese empire, the most famous, routine and successful non-Western participant at world fairs in the 19th century.

Valeska Huber (Konstanz):

Nodal points of knowledge transfer and elite formation: Universities in Cairo, Beirut and Jerusalem

This paper explores the 'export' of institutions of higher learning from Europe and the United States of America to the Middle East. More explicitly it takes the American universities in Beirut and Cairo, the French Université Saint Joseph in Beirut and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem as case studies to draw attention to the different aims and goals that could be pursued with the export of education as well as to the different outcomes that were reached. By highlighting these specific examples, the three elements mentioned in the title of this panel – Institutionalisation, knowledge transfers, and global spaces will be thrown into sharper relief: first of all, the universities will be analysed as institutionalised global spaces – in terms of the people they connected (founders of the institutions, teachers, students), as parts of global networks of learning and regarding the 'global' ideas that stood behind them. By looking at such worldwide networks and at some specific nodal points within them, it furthermore becomes evident that 'knowledge transfer' does not signify a one-way street. Rather the term takes on a more multifaceted meaning when the complicated processes of educational export, borrowing, adaptation and transformation come to the fore.

Christoph Kamissek (San Domenico di Fiesole):

Transnational militarism: Networks of military professionals and the concept of global war in the late 19th century

With the emergence of new technologies of communication and transport and the global spread of imperial rule in the later 19th century, military force had to be projected to distant places to conquer territory, rule foreign populations or repel interventions of other powers. European military institutions only in part were able to adjust to these tasks quickly and adequately. Therefore informal transnational networks of military theorists emerged as alternative forms of knowledge transfer. The paper explores the formation of these networks between different national military departments and the impact of this form of knowledge exchange on traditional concepts of warfare.

Ulrike Lindner (Bielefeld):

The Brussels 'Institut Colonial International' as a place for the exchange of colonial knowledge between imperial states

The Institute Colonial International in Brussels was founded in 1894 to promote the exchange between European imperial nations on colonial matters. Most of the colonising nations sent their colonial experts to the meetings; furthermore, a rich body of expert literature on colonial rule, colonial trade, colonial law, economic development in the colonies etc. was generated by the institute. It continued its work until 1949, therefore providing a highly interesting example for the exploration of knowledge exchange during the first half of the 20th century as well as for the development of a globally working institution at a particular place.

Michael Pesek (Berlin):

Form Europe to Africa: German passengers on the steamship passage to German East Africa

For visiting their colony in Eastern Africa, Germans had to travel via steamships through the Mediterranean sea, the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean. The paper describes the steamships as places of encounters between Europeans

from different nations. The passengers were also confronted with non-European populations when they visited the ports of Port Said, Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar. The aim of the paper is to develop new approaches to colonial history that are moving beyond the national. Focusing on a period between 1880 and 1914 the paper argues that the colonial experience of Germans was not restricted to the colonies themselves, but took also place while travelling to Eastern Africa. The steamship was a place of transfer of knowledge where Germans became embedded in European discourses of belonging and conceptions of the other.

▷ **Mercantile Networks, Entrepreneurial Migrations and Economic Development**

Venue: NAB 214

Up to the 20th century merchant networks equalised prices across space and time, efficiently organised the international production of goods and innovated, stimulating entrepreneurial migrations. To spread risks, to enlarge their networks, to heighten profit rates merchants continuously assessed the profitability of new technologies and accordingly organised the production, changed routes, sought new entrepreneurial opportunities. The panel will analyse the impact of this kind of activity on economic development across different countries from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Convenor: **Monika Poettinger** (Milan)

Papers:

Diletta D'Andrea (Messina):

An English entrepreneur in Sicily: Gould Francis Leckie and his agricultural colony at Syracuse 1801–1807

In 1801 the English esquire Gould Francis Leckie 'migrated' to Sicily where he accepted the Bourbon King's proposal of establishing an agricultural colony in the heart of the Island. Leckie was the only one in those crucial years to choose Syracuse, as the seat for an unconventional and very special experiment: in fact, he wanted to try and export in Sicily the English agricultural revolution. This paper will deal with this extraordinary experiment, which was carried out for about six years from 1801 to 1807, evaluating the impact of this uncommon entrepreneurial 'migration' in a particularly backward country as Sicily.

Michela D'Angelo (Messina):

English merchants' networks in Italy (16th–19th centuries)

Since the end of the 16th century, many English merchants settled in Leghorn. Until the end of the 18th century, this port became the commercial headquarter of English trade in the Mediterranean, while other Italian ports (Genoa, Naples, Messina, etc.) played time by time a role subsidiary or alternative. The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars disrupted these mercantile networks in Italy: merchants fled away from the Italian peninsula and migrated to the Mediterranean islands not occupied by the French. Because of the Napoleon's Continental Blockade (1806), Sicily and Malta became almost the only mid-Mediterranean markets for English trade.

David Hancock (Ann Arbor):

The Challenge of network overlay: New-England merchants and commercial flows, 1669–1687

This paper will analyse the type, direction (and redirection), rate, and persistence of network interactions and flows in the early-modern Atlantic trading world – something about which we still know too little. It will focus on the varied commercial and non-commercial activities of John Hull (1620–1683). Born in Leicestershire, England, he migrated to Boston in New England with his parents in the 1630s. He apprenticed as a silversmith, married well, became the colony's Mint Master, and emerged as its most prominent merchant. From reconstituting his four previously unstudied account books, which span the years 1669–1687, one gets a clearer sense of how complementary shipping, insuring, trading, and financing networks were constructed and maintained, as well as of the diversity of members in them and the language they spoke.

Monika Poettinger (Milan):

The legacy of entrepreneurial migration in Lombardy: The Kramer family

Adam Kramer arrived in Milan in 1782 following Swiss mercantile routes and state incentives. His enterprise dominated the cotton printing sector in Milan till the 1830s. When the political boundaries of Lombardy constrained the economic efficiency of this sector, the eldest son of Adam Kramer, Carlo, was ready to shift the family's resources toward other promising ventures. The legacy left by Adam Kramer to the city was so a continuous inflow of knowledge from Europe's excellence centres.

Ezio Ritrovato (Bari):

Entrepreneurial migrations and industrial training in the 19th century: Italians at the Manchester Technical School

During the 19th century, foreign entrepreneurs dominated the entrepreneurial scene around the city of Bari (South Italy), both in the textile and the mechanical sectors. At the same time, from this region originated an opposite migration toward European industrial excellence centres. Such was the experience of a young scion who migrated to Manchester in 1875 to complete his formation as a textile worker, and of Prof. Antonio Sansone, another Italian at the Manchester Technical School.

Wolfgang Sartor (Frankfurt / Main):

The grain exporters of the Russian Empire 1830–1914: Minorities and global development – the example of Louis Dreyfus

During the 19th century, Russia became the biggest grain exporter worldwide. The grain exporters of the Russian empire between 1830 and 1914 represented a group whose multiethnic members were internationally very active. The first Russian company Dreyfus was registered in Taganrog in 1873. In 1890 its operations spanned worldwide. The stable structure as a family merchant house, the integration and cooperation with the Jewish trade diaspora in the export harbours, the good access to credit and good relationships with the government will be proposed as possible explanations of this century long economic success.

Margrit Schulte Beerbühl (Düsseldorf):

Global trade and the emergence of a European elite in the 18th century

The notion of 'merchant empire' is usually associated with the big international family enterprises of the the Rothschilds or the Barings in the 19th century. In a case study on a group of merchants from the Hanseatic towns and the textile hinterlands of Germany the pattern of migration and settlement which led to the creation of an early modern trade and an European merchant elite will be elaborated.

Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

▷ **Politics of Memory between Local Differentiation and Global Alignments**

Venue: NAB 119

This panel discusses transnational and international transfers, appropriations or diffusions of knowledge and experience between societies confronting 'burdened pasts'. Its focus is set on the friction, within the field of memory politics, between international conventionalisation on the one hand and the shaping of agendas by specific local experiences and interests, on the other. We will debate processes of simultaneous universalisation and particularisation of patterns of memory politics, the heterogeneity of transnational public spheres, the potential emergence of a 'global memory', as well as the circulation of norms concerning how interpretations and representations of the past are to be negotiated.

Convenors: **Berthold Molden** (Vienna) / **Stephan Scheuzger** (Zurich)

Papers:

Stefanie Kron (Berlin):

Memory of Migration in the Americas

Departing from the Central American and Caribbean experience the paper explores the shift of the concept 'diaspora' from a territorial based description of collective homelessness, rootlessness and exile to a broader understanding of diaspora as a counter-narrative to the nation and, moreover, as an alternative methodology for the research of transnational processes.

Berthold Molden (Vienna):

The global memory of anticolonial activism

Led by South Asian states like India, Pakistan and Burma, recently decolonised states organised the Asian-African Conference in Bandung in 1955. At this and other summits (the Non-Aligned conferences or the Tricontinental Conference in Cuba) as well as at anti-colonial meetings like Russell and Sartre's Vietnam Tribunal, criticism against global power relations was framed within particular patterns and tropes of historical references. This paper looks into the emergence of anti- and postcolonial politics of history, drawing both on specific experiences of these countries and on increasingly transnationalised sites of memory, and their entanglements with other memory agencies.

Stephan Scheuzger (Zurich):

Transfers of expert knowledge of transitional justice and the production of historical truth

The international rise of truth commissions is evidence for the globalised context in which the discussions and practices of societies' dealing with the legacies of repression crimes after dictatorship or civil wars take place. The paper explores the significance of transnational and international transfers of methodological expertise in transitional justice for the production and representation of historical knowledge about past human rights violations by means of national truth and reconciliation commissions.

Berthold Unfried (Vienna):

European historical commissions as foci of politics of memory at the turn of the millennium

Historical Commissions were established in all major European countries in the second half of the 1990s. They dealt with property issues referring to the NS-era, and with the post-war wave of restitution and compensation half a century

ago. In a larger sense, they can be seen as part of an enterprise to rewrite the history of Europe in the NS-era from a history of resistance towards a history of collaboration. This paper will focus on the question how these Historical Commissions served as foci (focal points) for the elaboration and the dissemination of a Holocaust-orientated European memory. With reference to the paper of Scheuzger, similarities and differences between Historical and Truth Commissions concerning the diffusion of practises and of doxa as well as the use of expertise shall be discussed. Referring to the papers of Kroh and Molden, it shall be resumed how the Holocaust-orientated memory comes into competition with another strand of transnational memory featuring the colonial experience as an alternative point of reference in the European past.

▷ **Double Panel: Shaping the Law: Maritime Law of Warfare and its Impact on the Creation of International Law and Early Globalisation (Part 1)**

Venue: NAB 213

While the right to attack and capture an enemy's shipping has always been a part of naval war, the development of a global network of trade in the early modern period changed its significance. Now, every naval war affected various neutral interests and could easily spread. Therefore, the world's first global treaty, the 1856 Declaration of Paris, addressed the laws of maritime warfare and guaranteed the freedom of neutral commerce in wartime. Throughout the centuries, maritime law of warfare has been the driving force in the development of international law. Recently, a new field in international history has begun to take a fresh look on the origins of international law and the mechanisms that made it effective, as well as the relationship between war, power and law in general.

Convenor: **Jan Martin Lemnitzer** (London)

Commentator: **William Mulligan** (Dublin)

Papers:

Gabriela A. Frei (Oxford):

International maritime law and Britain's future naval strategy, 1870–1899

This paper analyses Britain's position towards international maritime law prior to the Hague Conferences, looking at the period from 1870 to 1899. In particular, it focuses on the impact of the Declaration of Paris of 1856 on Britain's future naval strategy. Britain, as the leading sea power, was a neutral throughout this period. Yet, it was felt that Britain had given away its 'maritime rights'.

Tara Helfman (Syracuse):

'At peace with all the world': The United States and neutral rights in the early republic

This presentation examines the doctrinal justifications for the United States' precarious neutrality during the Early Republic, focusing on the undeclared naval war between the fledgling nation and France (1798–1800) and the War of 1812. When hostilities erupted between France and Britain in 1793, the US declared neutrality in contravention of a treaty obligation to join France in a defensive alliance. The international legal fallout of Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality was adjudicated in federal courts. Thus special attention is paid to the role of the US Supreme Court in placing its judicial imprimatur on America's declared neutrality.

Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Rolf Hobson (Sentrum):

Maritime law and the national security of secondary sea powers in the 18th and 19th centuries

The Scandinavian states Sweden, Denmark-Norway (and semi-independent Norway after 1814) often had to protect their exposed maritime interests during other states' wars. They sought the profits of overseas trade during peace and war but, individually, they lacked the naval force to command respect for their neutral status. They shared this dilemma with other smaller countries which declined in status from secondary to minor maritime powers. Towards the end of the 19th century, they produced a number of leading experts in international law who distilled the lessons these historical experiences held for their national security.

▷ **Transitions in Labour Relations World Wide 1500–2000:
Preliminary Results of the Global Collaboratory on the History
of Labour Relations**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

In close cooperation with various other research institutes the International Institute of Social History has developed a Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations 1500–2000. This project aims to gather data on the occurrence of different types of labour relations for five historical cross-sections (1500, 1650, 1800, 1900, 2000) and to explain the shifts in labour relations which took place across the globe in the course of the last five hundred years. Setting out from gender- and age-specific statistical explorations of slavery, indentured labour, free wage labour, self-employment, and domestic subsistence labour within both national and regional settings, we will discuss the internal 'logic' of particular labour relations and of the processes which cause them to replace, co-exist with, or give way to others. The session provides a general outline of the project and lines up some of its preliminary results, presenting data on Europe, Asia, the Ottoman Empire and West-Africa, and analysing the transitions in labour relations that can be observed.

Convenor: **Karin Hofmeester** (Amsterdam)

Papers:

Gareth Austin (Geneva):

Transitions in labour relations in Ghana 1900–1950–2000

The paper will present initial results for Ghana and discuss the source and methodological issues involved. The data for the 20th century are much more comprehensive than for earlier periods, so the paper will concentrate on that. I will explain why the Africanists involved in the Global Labour History project felt it necessary to insert an additional benchmark date, 1950, as well as 1900 and 2000: partly to take advantage of the data when it is relatively abundant and good, and – more interestingly – to capture something of the very important changes that occurred between different parts of the 20th century.

Hulya Canbakal (Istanbul) / **M. Erdem Kabadayi** (Istanbul):

Transitions in labour relations in the Ottoman empire (1500–1845), West Anatolia and the Balkans

In this presentation, the Ottoman working group will utilise data collected from two different sets of registers: probate registers for the earlier period and a survey of income yielding assets for the 19th century. Based upon these sources

transitions in labour relations will be traced over time and compared in two chosen urban environments: Bitola in the Balkans and Manisa in Western Anatolia.

Karin Hofmeester (Amsterdam):

Short introduction of the project

In close cooperation with various other research institutes the International Institute of Social History has developed a Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations 1500–2000. This project aims to gather data on the occurrence of different types of labour relations for five historical cross-sections (1500, 1650, 1800, 1900, 2000) and to explain the shifts in labour relations which took place across the globe in the course of the last five hundred years.

Gijs Kessler (Amsterdam):

Transitions in labour relations in Eastern Europe: Russia, 1500– 2000

Combining pre-modern registers of taxpayers, population censuses and other sources the historical occurrence of different types of labour relations is charted for the territory of the modern-day Russian state. Particular attention is paid to the overlap of economic activities and labour relations at the level of the individual and the household. Until well into the 20th century the majority of Russia's overwhelmingly rural population regularly combined two or more economic activities. Only in the course of the 20th century a general shift away from a reliance on multiple sources of income took place.

Jan Lucassen (Amsterdam):

Transitions in labour relations 1500–2000: A preliminary report

This presentation focuses on the transitions in labour relations in Western Europe, concentrating on shifts between free and unfree labour and self-employment and wage labour.

Christine Moll Murata (Bochum):

Transitions in labour relations in China, Taiwan, and Japan, 1500–1800

Following the taxonomy set up by the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations, 1500–2000, this author explores population sizes in China, Japan and Taiwan for the cross-section years 1500, 1650, and 1800. For China, apart from estimates for the entire Ming and Qing empires, we will discuss labour relations in particular macroregions. The main transitions to be observed during this period are those from complete self-subsistence to partly self-subsistence and partly self-employment, or to seasonal wage labour.

▶ **Double Panel: Tridentine Marriage in a Global Perspective: Tensions and Adaptations (Part 1)**

Venue: NAB 115

This panel aims to compare the tensions and adaptations the marriage model established by the Council of Trent (1545–1563) underwent in a number of non-European regions between the 16th and the 18th century. Its geographical scope is truly global and encompasses China, Tonkin and Siam, South India, Kongo and Angola, the Ottoman Empire, Canada and the United States, New Spain, Peru and Bolivia. The papers of this panel will examine both the resistance opposed by traditional marriage models in Asia, Africa and Latin America during the early modern age, as well as the lasting effects produced by the introduction of Catholicism.

Convenors: **Paolo Aranha** (London) / **Benedetta Albani** (Frankfurt / Main) / **Michela Catto** (Paris)

Papers:

Benedetta Albani (Frankfurt / Main):

A frail balance: Contrast and collaboration between the Spanish Crown and the Holy See concerning the application of Tridentine marriage in the New World

On the strength of documents proceeding from Mexican, Spanish and Vatican archives, this paper will investigate the procedure on marriage trials between the Roman Curia and the New World and prove that, in marriage matters, these relations were not only less rigid than usually thought, but were also more disposed towards a shared interest, in as much as they were both concerned with the rapid and correct administration of justice for subjects of the Crown.

Tara M. A. Alberts (Cambridge):

Marriage in Southeast Asia: Obstacles to the tridentine model and the development of local compromises

This paper examines missionary attempts to introduce Catholic forms of marriage in early modern Southeast Asia. Missionaries faced various obstacles to the implementation of Tridentine decrees. Concubinage and polygamy were normative in many areas, and European settlers frequently adapted to local practices rather than heeding the injunctions of Catholic priests. The small number of priests precluded their assistance at most marriage ceremonies: for many Catholics, marital relations were embarked upon without sacerdotal sanction. A careful reading of missionary sources can uncover some of the ceremonies which emerged in convert and settler communities to celebrate marriages outside of the Church.

Paolo Aranha (London):

Tridentine marriage or vivāha? Social disciplination and native agency in the Malabar Rites controversy

During the early modern age a number of Catholic communities emerged in India as a consequence of the Portuguese and then French expansion to the East. In particular the Jesuits developed dynamic Christian communities in the regions of Madurai, Mysore and the Karnatik, subject to Hindu or Muslim rulers. Radical forms of accommodatio (social and cultural adaptation), known as 'Malabar rites', were devised so as to allow the neophytes to keep their own social and cultural specificities. This paper argues that the 'Malabar Rites' were used by the neophytes as tools to reform and reinvigorate their own samskaras, rituals that marked the life cycle of a Hindu. In particular, the Jesuit adaptation of Christianity hybridised the marriage defined by the Council of Trent with the Hindu marriage rituals, the samskara of vivaha. Notwithstanding the official ban of the Holy See on the 'Malabar Rites' in 1744, the marriage performed by the new Catholics sorted out being a reformed vivaha that was still functional to the social reproduction of local caste hierarchies.

Laura Binz (San Domenico di Fiesole):

Tridentine marriage in Constantinople 1660–1750

We will work out the specific difficulties faced by the members of the Latin clergy as regards the implementation of the Tridentine marriage in the pluri-religious Ottoman capital. The most frequent violations of the Tridentine marriage rules during the whole period under examination consisted either in mixed marriages (Catholics marrying Orthodox, Protestants or Muslims) or in Catholics getting married before Greek Orthodox or Protestant religious minister or Ottoman civil authorities.

Michela Catto (Paris):

Tridentine marriage in the Celestial Empire. Early modern sacramental adaptations and transformations in China

The main obstacle in order to convert Chinese was polygamy. How was it possible to transform the Chinese marriage into a Christian one? Jesuits identified in the ancient Chinese marriage the memory of a Christian tradition. In the Chinese case Jesuit adaptation had a double direction: explaining marriage both to the Chinese and to the European public given the misunderstandings on the Jesuit accommodation that were current in Europe. A possible solution was to describe China as the Ancient Roman or Chinese rites as those of the Biblical account.

▷ **War, State and Capital. European Connections and Global Repercussions in the Early Modern Period**

Venue: NAB 107

Military history addresses by its very nature comparative, transnational and entangled histories. The debate on the military revolution takes as its point of departure the ways in which states competed with and emulated one another. To date, the debate has concentrated mainly on tactical and strategic innovations. However, another aspect of military organisation, namely military provisioning and administration, was also a part of interstate competition and emulation. Early modern states had to face up to the enormous challenges of recruiting, paying, feeding, transporting, clothing and lodging ever-increasing numbers of troops. This session will concentrate on one aspect of military provisioning and administration: the activities of entrepreneurs. It includes cross-country comparisons of the collaboration between European and non-European states on the one hand and entrepreneurs on the other. It also discusses the role of military supply in colonial expansion.

Convenor: **Griet Vermeesch (Brussels)**

Papers:

Pepijn Brandon (Amsterdam):

Canon capitalism: local connections and international trade in Dutch arms supply (1650–1795)

From Brazil to the Baltic, the Mediterranean to the East Indies, the early modern Dutch navy operated on a global scale. More than any other institution, except the East India Company, it was associated with Dutch commercial hegemony of the Golden Age. But the organisational structure underlying this powerful force was still highly localised. With Admiralty Colleges located in three seaborne provinces, particularist urban or provincial interests were always strongly ingrained in naval planning.

Jeffrey Fynn-Paul (Brussels) / Griet Vermeesch (Brussels):

Networks of military supply and power: The formation of European states and their colonial enterprises in the early modern period

Early modern European states witnessed profound changes in military organisation, driven in large part by the massive increase of the size of armies. In the 16th century, states generally managed to supply victuals directly to their armies, or else could rely on regional and local administrations to do so. However, in the late 16th and 17th centuries, the practical organisation and provisioning of troops were gradually contracted to private entrepreneurs. As experience

showed that these private suppliers often had their own agendas, 18th-century states once more attempted a return to direct supply, or else tried to increase control of entrepreneurial activities by setting up complex administrations. Historians have labelled this wide-ranging trend an evolution from 'brokerage' to 'nationalisation'. Thus far, these changes have been mainly studied within the context of national historiographies. However, a methodical comparison of the ways states and entrepreneurs interacted and collaborated both within different countries and across national boundaries remains to be carried out. Our current understanding of the evolution of military supply will benefit from such a comparison, because the organisation of troops was inherently part of early modern interstate competition and was at the root of successes in colonial expansion. Moreover, an assessment of the relations between the nature of state administrations on the one hand (which could be bureaucratic or patrimonial; absolutist or constitutional) and the nature of military organisation on the other hand, promises to reveal previously unrecognised patterns in the evolution from brokerage to nationalisation. In this paper the changing role of entrepreneurs in military provisioning will be compared for England, France, the Northern and Southern Low Countries, Spain and the German territories. Attention will be paid to both military provisioning in wars on the continent and on colonial enterprises of European states.

Marian Füssel (Göttingen):

Private vices turned into public benefits? The moral economy of military entrepreneurship in the global Seven Years War

Although conceived as an age of standing armies and state control of military actors the 18th century witnessed many examples of military entrepreneurship. Most strikingly in the context of European expansion for example in South Asia and India did states and empires profit from the activities of far reaching corporations like the East India Company or the Compagnie des Indes. But also in Europe itself the waging of war remained largely bound to private or semi-private activities by the leaders (and owners) of regiments, factories for weapons or the notorious parties of the small war. Comparing the practises on the European and the South Asian theatres of war during the seven years war my paper tries to discover the moral economies of military entrepreneurship. Which practises and which subjects are labelled as greedy, self-interested Condottiere on the one or national heroes on the other hand? How did different contexts and situations determine the evaluation of entrepreneurial actions from recruitment to plundering? The state of the ancien regime depended as much on private activities as it was unwilling to accept the autonomy and quick success of individual actors like for example Robert Clive becoming Clive of India almost overnight. The Seven Years War thus can be investigated as a kind of laboratory of public and private policies of capitalising war between old and new models of military entrepreneurship. Asking for its moral economies may shed new light on practises becoming essential for state- and empire building at the same time.

Agustin Gonzalez Enciso (Pamplona):

The role and economic significance of state contractors in the Spanish Central Administration in the first half of the 18th century

The argument of this paper tries to explain how the contractors and 'asentistas' won a high position in the Central Administration as a way of being paid for their services. As far as the royal treasury was not able to pay its debts, the king found a way to pay appointing these merchants with positions in the administration. Through this means they would be able not only to gain a salary, but also to gain access to new earning possibilities. It is a clear case of an ill definition of the public and private interests and also an action that results in merging private mercantile interests with public ones: in the end, it was more profitable for the people involved in financing to contract with the state than to make mere private business.

Rafael Torres Sánchez (Pamplona):

The Cinco Gremios Mayores and the provisioning of the Spanish army in the 18th century

The Cinco Gremios Mayores (literally, Five Major Guilds) was the Spanish monarchy's most important financial and mercantile company undertaking during the 18th century. Its success was based on a combination of services and

links with the monarchy, the most important of which was military provisioning. Our work will analyse the role played by military supplies in the company's business strategy. Our interest centres on ascertaining how the company used military provisioning to build up a privileged relationship with the state and support an expansion strategy, which spread to Europe and the Americas. We will also investigate how the relations built up between the Spanish state and these entrepreneurs might have affected the rest of the military suppliers and the market as a whole, identifying the economic opportunity offered by the state's military demand.

Griet Vermeesch (Brussels):

Networks of military supply and power: The formation of European states and their colonial enterprises

Early modern European states witnessed profound changes in military organisation, driven in large part by the massive increase of the size of armies. Historians have labelled this wide-ranging trend an evolution from 'brokerage' to 'nationalisation'. In this paper these evolutions will be compared for on the one hand England, France, the Low Countries, and the Ottoman and the Mughal Empires on the other.

Peer Vries (Vienna):

Britain and China in the long 18th century fiscal militarism and agrarian paternalism

In his presentation Peer Vries will compare the fiscal-military state and its characteristics that have become more or less typical for the state in early modern Europe in particular in the 18th century with the characteristics of the Qing State in China at the same moment in time. He will focus on the enormous differences that existed between in particular fiscal-military Britain and China with its agrarian paternalist state, try to explain what caused these huge differences and in particular try to indicate what difference these differences made to the economic, military and political development of both countries.

SATURDAY, 1.30–3.30 PM PARALLEL PANELS VI

▷ Double Panel: **China's Silver Trade and the Philippines in the 16th–18th Centuries (Part 2)**

Venue: NAB 104

Abstract on page 83.

Open for Business: Trade in Spanish Manila 16th to 18th centuries

Alejandra Irigoín (Ewing):

The Manila galleon: why was there only one? Real Compañía de Filipinas, 1788 to 1793

The paper discusses the implication of the end of the Spanish American silver standard for China during the years of the Daoguang reign, 1821–1850. It explores the possible impact of increasing scarcity of the type of quality coins traditionally imported. It concludes that the growing diversity in the standard of the silver coins arriving to China's shores after 1808, ought to have critical economic consequences for the integration of market, the tax burden and, overall, the continuation of the Smithian-type of growth the region had had in the previous century.

George Bryan Souza (San Antonio):

Cosmopolitans and global commercial intelligence and strategies: Joseph Pereira Viana and the Real Compañía de Filipinas, 1788–1793

The establishment of the Real Compañía de Filipinas (Royal Company of the Philippines) by the Bourbon's in 1785 was intended to revitalise Spanish commercial activities in Asia. My presentation analyses the Real Compañía's efforts to obtain actionable global commercial intelligence from a cosmopolitan Lisbon-based Portuguese merchant, Joseph Pereira Viana from 1788 to 1793. It evaluates the information that was gathered and examines the degree to which it contributed to the success and failure of the Real Compañía de Filipinas. It concludes with observations and general comparisons between the Spanish and other commercial regimes towards the end of the 18th century.

▷ **Comparing the Afterlife of Imperial Connections**

Venue: NAB 107

Global and world history has to address the way in which imperial pasts and global connections are appropriated in national contexts. Therefore, in our panel we will explore how different actors evoke deliberate reminders of such transnational connections. Through different sites, they produce new relations between citizenship and collective memories. The panel will be based on three post-imperial case studies referring to the Ottoman Empire in contemporary Turkey, the Habsburg Empire in contemporary Hungary and the Dutch Colonial Empire in contemporary Netherlands. The papers will discuss how migration and multicultural populations are connected to imperial histories and national territories.

Convenor: **Berteke Waaldijk** (Utrecht)

Papers:

Susan Legêne (Amsterdam):

Indian diaspora and historical citizenship: Cultural heritage of empire in cultural citizenship discourse

In 2004, a Hindustani organisation donated a migration monument to the city of the Hague; in 2002, Amsterdam got a National Monument on Slave Trade and Slavery. The monuments visualise migration histories of ethnic minority groups labeled as 'postcolonial immigrants'. Meanwhile notions of citizenship are connected to normative requirements regarding knowing the past of the Netherlands as a historical nation. The two monuments make fundamentally different connections to this past. Why and How?

Andrea Petö (Budapest):

A museum for Trianon: Commemorative place for the 'loss'

The new museum of remembering the signature of the Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920, which diminished the territory of Hungary to one third was opened in a former Zichy Palace. In the mission statement the claim defines the purpose of the museum of a 'mental re-conquest' of Hungary. The loss of the Hungarian Empire, the form of cultural and economic domination is conceptualised as amputation, which requires new unity and a new temporality (R. Griffin). Cooper argued that the way to understand empires is to 'to use of a range of conceptual tools adequate to understand a range of practises and processes.' The paper analyses one of these practises with answering to the following question: what kind of commemorative practises are used in the museum for creating a narrative about loss? Special attention will be made to the politics of emotions and how these emotions are negotiated in a historical context. It analyses the different exhibitions and book of (net) visitors in order to point out how evoking nostalgic feelings and visual representations (as the biggest hit of the museum the annually published 'Trianon Calendar' demonstrates) are creating exclusionist definitions of citizenship.

Deniz Ünsal (Istanbul):

Re-conquest of Constantinople: Rethinking cultural citizenship in contemporary Turkey

The Panorama Museum, opened in 2009 in Istanbul monumentalises the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 by Mehmet the Conqueror. It is an expression of a yearning for the glory of an empire at its peak. The nostalgia for the empire among the new elite in modern Turkey employs several cultural symbols solidified in the urban landscape from public buildings to mass housing projects. This paper discusses the visualisation of the longing for the empire in modern Turkey, analysing the contradictory memories of the Empire and the Republic, while highlighting the common logic that lies underneath.

Berteke Waaldijk (Utrecht):

Dutch women's exhibitions of the colonial connection: Custody and consumption

Imperial connections between the Netherlands and Indonesia have long been imagined in the Netherlands by two discourses: the language of citizenship and language of economic interests. This paper explores how women in the Netherlands have developed alternative versions of both languages and thus changed the gendered connotations of colonial and postcolonial imagination. A women's exhibition in 1898 and a consumer fair in 1948 will be the starting point to trace how the concept of custody complemented and complicated the references to war and diplomacy, and how consumption of colonial products complicated the language of exploitation and profit.

▷ **Connecting and Transcending Nations: Asianist Rhetoric and Practise in the 20th Century**

Venue: NAB 206

Historically, 'Asia' may be the product of Western imagination as its negative and backward Other. In the course of the past century however, Asians have started to employ 'Asia' affirmatively to refer to themselves in the realms of politics, economy, culture, history etc. This Asian embrace of 'Asia' has triggered controversial debates about Asian identity, commonality, and unity throughout Asia and in the 'West' – Asia's Other. Addressing Asianist conceptions from the late 19th to the early 21st century, this panel seeks to discuss the contradictories and complexities of rivaling nationalist, regionalist, and internationalist agendas that underlay the diverse conceptions of 'Asia' held by Chinese, Japanese, Indian and other thinkers and activists.

Convenor: **Harald Fischer-Tiné** (Zurich)

Papers:

Satyanarayana Adapa (Bremen):

'Subglobalisation' and regional integration: Intra-Asian migration, trade and commerce, 19th–20th centuries

In my paper, I wish to focus on the Asian dimensions of evolution of globalisation in world history. The movement of people/labour across the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean region and regional interaction illuminate such a dimension.

Stefan Hübner (Bremen):

The early Asian games and their predecessors, 1913–1978

The Asian Games are the second largest international sports event in the world, only overtrumped by the Olympic Games. With almost a century of history, their origins can be found in the Far Eastern Championship Games, which were established by Americans in 1913 and lasted until 1934. I will analyse the national and pan-Asian discourses surrounding the early Games and compare them with the actual behaviour of participating countries and athletes. I will also focus on what kind of identity – national identity of the host country vs. pan-Asian identity – was dominant in the staging of the Games.

Stefani Jürries (Bremen):

Sinocentric Asia or the changing Chinese perceptions of its Asian neighbours

The paper will examine Chinese historiography on Asia from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. It will analyse how Chinese historians conceptualised Asia and Asian history and how they influenced and were influenced by current political discourses, in particular those of Asianisms. The study is based on the idea that Asian history was written not only for an academic, but also for a political purpose, and that texts on Asian history were closely linked to the 'Asianisms' that circulated in China during that time. Chinese historians writing about Asian history tried to reposition China in Asia and globally by reflecting on the history of neighbouring countries to find solutions for China's own problems. Furthermore, their concepts of Asia bore the marks of both nationalism and regionalism. Some advocated a Sinocentric Asia somehow succeeding the *tianxia*-model of the traditional Chinese world order, while others favoured new ideas of co-operation between emancipated countries.

Carolien Stolte (Leiden):

‘The international moment’: Indian revolutionary exiles and Pan-Asianism in the interwar period

The question, to which extent Asia can be understood as a space with clearly defined characteristics, has become the subject of increased attention over the last two decades. Recent work has highlighted several discourses on Asian identity and initiatives towards Asian unification. However, in the historiographical narrative of Pan-Asianism, its particular Indian incarnations have become obscured. This paper examines the years between the World Wars as a critical period in the history of India’s international engagements. Its aim is to demonstrate what Asianist pursuits, while part of the anti-imperialist project, are part of the larger context of interwar internationalism.

Torsten Weber (Bremen):

Towards an East Asian Community? ‘Post-Asianism’ and the shadows of the past in the present

The legacy of historical concepts of Asian commonality is omnipresent in discourse on East Asian integration and identity formation. Mostly the past is viewed as an obstacle to reconciliation and a wider embrace of ‘Asia’ by Asians. Focusing on the way Asia’s past is used as a political argument for or against visions of an East Asian Community this paper studies the rationale of critical Asianist thinking against the background of legacies of nationalism and imperialism.

▷ **Epidemics, Famines and Catastrophes: Great Equalisers or Cause of Divergence?**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

The greatest mortality crises of the past, able, like the Black Death for example, to cover large areas, are often treated as a kind of ‘great equaliser’: both within a society (especially in the case of epidemics) and between different societies. However, within a specific society the impact of epidemics, famines and other catastrophes can be very varied, according to class, age, place of living and other. The panel explores how catastrophes can affect differently the societies involved, and how they could act as factors of potential divergence between more and less affected societies, or between affected and non-affected societies.

Convenors: **Guido Alfani (Milan) / Luca Mocrelli (Milan)**

Papers:

Guido Alfani (Milan):

Plague in early modern Europe: From great equaliser to specialised killer (about 1450–1700)

Recent studies of plague in the preindustrial period failed to clarify in a satisfying way the epidemiological development of the disease. These studies failed to show how plague, while becoming a more focussed disease killing mostly the poor, also became a ‘territorial’ killer: striking much more badly, during the 17th century, Mediterranean Europe, especially Italy, than Northern Europe. The disease, then, stopped being a ‘great equaliser’ both looking at who was killed, and where.

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Luca Mocarelli (Milan):

Economic and social consequences of famines in early modern period: Europe and Asia compared

In his influential book *The European miracle* Eric L. Jones stated that one of the reasons of the divergence between Europe and Asia would have been the different impact of catastrophes, such as earthquakes, floods and famines. According to him such catastrophes would have been more frequent and destructive in Asia, with important consequences on capital accumulation and on consistency of work force. Aim of this paper is testing Jones's hypothesis through a broad comparison focused on European and Chinese data in order to understand if such catastrophes, and in particular famines, really acted as factors of divergence.

Tirthankar Roy (London):

Natural disasters and the institutional order: An illustration from 18th century Bengal

The essay revisits the 1770 Bengal famine, an episode that caused the largest mortality in 18th century India. Later readings interpreted it as a Malthusian crisis, entitlement failure, outcome of colonial revenue policy, or ecological shock. The famine, however, was seen by many contemporaries as an institutional failure brought on by asymmetric information and distrust between agencies in charge of relief operation. Such problems of collective action recur in modern episodes of natural disasters. The paper considers this angle and argues that the 1770 famine can be reread as an example of a universal institutional syndrome that plagues disaster response.

Donatella Strangio (Rome):

Coping with famine in the pre-industrial age

In the light of the reassessment of what happened in some European states and their capitals (representing their main marketplaces) in the pre-industrial period it can be seen that famines were not independent of the development of grain policies. From this point of view, any falls in production levels constituted only one aspect, and perhaps not the most important, of the conditions that determined the famines. It is paramount to take into account the power structures existing within a state as well as their ability, or lack of it, to guide the economy in general and the agricultural sector in particular.

▷ **European Semiperiphery in Recent Writings Early Modern Global History**

Venue: NAB 208

The aim with this session is to initiate a discussion where the European semiperiphery regains a more central position in the debate about early modern global developments. Global history cannot solely be about the European colonial powers and their colonies, but must include the European semiperiphery and its links to the wider world. The ambition here is to deal with central Europe, Scandinavia, as well as the fringes of the British Isles. The participants are asked to present empirical cases addressing theoretical aspects that will show important global connections between the European semiperiphery and the wider world showing the fruitfulness of global history for regions outside the European centres.

Convenor: Göran Rydén (Uppsala)

Papers:

Chris Evans (Glamorgan):

Peripheral Britain: Wales, Munster and the English South-West in the 18th century

It is simple enough to categorise the south-westerly parts of the British archipelago (Wales, the Irish province of Munster, and Cornwall) as subordinate to a more developed core region around London. On the face of things, the archipelagic south-west supplied mineral and agricultural exports to be processed elsewhere. This paper explores the relationship between these supposedly peripheral regions and their 'core'. It suggests that their trajectories of development are best explained as responses to (i) opportunities in the wider Atlantic economy, and (ii) the availability of energy resources.

Ragnhild Hutchison (Trondheim):

The Norway Trade – a look at the significance for England of the timber trade with Norway in the late 18th century

Norwegian timber made up significant shares of what physically built ships, wafts and houses for the growing English trade and population in the 18th Century. The timber trade was important for economic growth occurring in Norway, but little attention has been given to the implication of this trade for England. The presentation will give an overview of the trades development and discuss its' implications for England.

Leos Müller (Stockholm) / Michal Wanner (Prague):

Bohemian textiles and glass in 18th-century global trade

One of the 'forgotten' regions of the global trading system of the 18th century was Bohemia. In the course of the century Bohemia had become a big glass-maker and producer of textiles and a significant share of this manufactures reached distanced markets of the global economy. This paper will enlighten this connection between the European heartlands, Bohemia, and the global economy. The paper will provide picture of Bohemian produce, its volumes and values, that reached the global markets, and it will describe the channels in which Bohemia was connected with the global economy.

Margrit Schulte Beerbühl (Düsseldorf):

Entangling Europe: German traders in Germany, Italy and Britain (1700–1814)

The aim of the paper is to show that the semi-peripheral countries played a crucial role in the early modern process of globalisation. It will be argued that the Atlantic expansion led to a denser entanglement of the European countries by connecting previously only loosely or unconnected trade networks into an interconnected European web.

Holger Weiss (Turku):

Swedish positions towards slavery and the trade in slaves during the 18th and early 19th century

The study will examine the Swedish ambitions and positions towards slavery and the slave trade it took over the Caribbean island of St. Barthelemy in 1784. As there were no prerequisites for the development of slave plantations on the island, the transit trade via the free port of Gustavia was to become the economic backbone of the colony.

▷ **Double Panel: Fascism: Transnational and Global Connections (Part 2)**

Venue: Thai Theatre

Abstract on page 88.

Convenors: Peter Wien (Maryland) / Maria Framke (Bremen) / Andrea Mammone (London)

Papers:

Patrick Bernhard (Berlin):

From Libya to the general gouvernement: Italian colonialism as a model for the German planning in Eastern Europe

This paper suggests that in its plans for Poland and the Soviet Union, the Third Reich did not draw upon its own colonial past but looked to the undertakings of Fascist Italy in Libya and Abyssinia for inspiration. High-ranking Nazis were fascinated by Mussolini's 'achievements' in Africa and moulded their plans according to the Fascist matrix. The type of colonialism pursued by Fascist Italy served as a model for Nazi Germany particularly in one crucial regard: in the organisation and regulation of a the new German Volksgemeinschaft at the edge of the empire. Convergences like these provoke the very fundamental questions of where the substantial differences between the two regimes are to be found.

Fabio Bertonha (Maringà):

A 'Foreign Legion' for Mussolini? A transnational experience of fascists volunteers during the Ethiopian war

The main purpose of this paper is to present the results of research about the experience of members of the fascist movements around Europe and America who tried to volunteer to fight for the fascism in the 1935–1936 war. The idea of the Legion, even though frustrated, is an opportunity to better understand the connections, solidarities and contradictions among the fascist movements and to discuss the similarities and divergences among them.

Bruno De Wever (Ghent):

Belgium as an extreme-right 'crossroad' for Latin and Germanic influences

This paper explores the transnational networks that had an impact on Belgian fascism in the interwar period. WWI provoked a anti-German(ic) feeling in the French-speaking Belgian nationalistic milieus. These ones established those Belgian fascist groups that shaped their ideology and structure on Latin movements and/or regimes. On the other hand, World War I and the German occupation also led to an anti-Belgian Flemish nationalist movement that was influenced by international fascism. Its networks were specifically in the Germanic world. National-socialism and its Völkisch doctrine worked particularly within the context of the Flemish 'people' nationalism – and against the Belgian 'state' nationalism.

Andrea Mammone (London):

'Encounters': Cultural and political fascistic transfer across interwar France and Italy

By following Michel Dobry's approach this paper suggests breaking away altogether from the logique classificatoire – rigid comparison with successful fascisms, and interpretations on the fascist nature of various movements simply based on outcomes of historical processes, notably in their capacity to organise revolutionary mobilisations, gain power and promote dictatorial experiments. Given this, along with the perceptions of Italian fascism in France and of French fascistic intellectuals in Italy, it highlights the cross-national linkages and circulation of ideas across the Alps: from Marinetti to Sorel, from Action Française to the March on Rome, from Mussolini to Doriot, and from the Italian Fasci in France to the newspaper *Je suis partout*.

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▷ Double Panel: **Globalised Port Cities: Development and Influence (Part 2)**

Venue: NAB 118

Abstract on page 90.

Convenors: **Helmut Stubbe da Luz** (Hamburg) / **Hubert Bonin** (Bordeaux)

Papers:

Yaşar Aydın (Hamburg):

Hamburg's growth, expansion and development in the direction of an industrialised metropolis

Migration and Migrants are not only in Europe but also in Hamburg subject of controversial scientific as well as political debates. Hamburg is an important location for multinational companies and has the highest share of other nationalities among all German federal states. In some respects, Hamburg can be seen as a world-society en miniature. In order to gain a more profound understanding of current processes of migration and integration, we will try to give an overview about past processes and historical developments. By this, the focus of the analysis will lie approximately between 1800 and 1871. During that time Hamburg not only developed rapidly towards Industrial Modernity but was also a sending and receiving city as well as a site of transit migration from Europe to America. This contribution thus aims at elucidating the role of migration in the history of Hamburg during this particular period.

Carsten Kaven (Hamburg):

The genesis of Hamburg in connection with predominant historical processes

In the early middle ages, the settlements of Saxon tribes set a basis for subsequent towns; one of them was Hamburg. Both, the first settlement and the status of a medieval town are to be understood as results of a specific historical process. Therefore, Hamburg cannot be considered as a unity sui generis; its genesis can rather be described and explained by exploring its connections and relationships with predominant developments in a long-term perspective.

Ulf Skirke (Hamburg):

Hamburg's history and future: Green capital of Europe; Climate Capital of Germany. Reflexions after the Expo Shanghai 2010

Helmut Stubbe da Luz (Hamburg):

Role and rank of a city in the history of the world-system: The free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg

In order to determine the importance of a city for world history, it may be useful to reconstruct the structure, the function, and the behaviour of its social system, i.e.: What was (and is) its composition? What function did (and does) it occupy in reference to its environment, and how did (and do) its internal processes work? What reactions did (and does) it show towards all kinds of influences and challenges? Are we able to foresee its future?

▷ **Institutional Foundations of Global Trading Networks: Examples from the East and West**

Venue: NAB 119

Drawing together several key institutional elements, this panel underscores political, legal and economic aspects which were critical to the institutional roots of mercantile networks in both the East and the West. The panel first grapples with how the aims of respective legal frameworks aided or restricted merchant operations. Using a number of legal documents and cases, these papers ask how respective legal architectures interacted with the function of merchant credit. Did they compliment or cloud existing customs and norms? The second part of the discussion engages with entrepreneurship. These papers discuss the advantages which the structure of the firm and social networks provided for entrepreneurship in locations well removed from the merchants' home countries.

Convenors: **Marina Martin** (London) / **Albane Forestier** (Montréal)

Papers:

Albane Forestier (Montréal):

Credit systems in the 18th century Atlantic trade: A comparative study of French and British commercial institutions

This paper compares mercantile and credit practises in the late 18th century French and British West Indian trades. Different institutional frameworks operated in the French and British Atlantic, and this study examines the extent to which this affected credit mechanisms and trading relationships in each imperial context. Particular attention will be paid to the use of the legal system for debt litigation purposes. Contemporary sources pointed out the deficiencies of colonial institutions, and insisted that lawsuits in the Caribbean were costly, lengthy and in the hands of planters. Unlike legal historians, economic historians interested in Atlantic trade and finance have stressed the importance of the legal framework in explaining the good performance of the British trade with the West Indies. The 1732 Debt Recovery Act in particular allowed greater protection to the British creditor. Yet, the advantages of the Anglo-Saxon system as set out in theory should not automatically lead us to assume that the Debt Recovery Act made a difference in practise. Based on the study of legal records and private commercial correspondences, this paper will therefore assess whether in practise British merchants benefited from better-established institutions, when it came to credit and the resolution of financial disputes.

Marina Martin (London):

Project codification: Legal legacies of the British Raj on the Indian indigenous mercantile credit institution Hundi between 1969–1978

A centuries-old artery of credit for Indian merchant networks, the indigenous credit system hundi was a highly negotiable instrument, and source of liquid capital. Hundi knitted together the properties of goods, capital, credit, information and agency, all of which served as the backbone of the Indian merchant network. Much has been written about colonial legislation in India, but little regarding its impact on indigenous institutions, much less its legacies. This discussion focuses on the colonial legacy of codification, and the way in which the postcolonial Indian government sought to reconcile the indigenous credit institution hundi with such a process. Legislation inevitably left its imprint on the institutional foundations of hundi, and this is investigated within the paper. In this discussion hundi serves as a unit of analysis for how legal frameworks and customary norms can both collide and merge. In particular, it addresses the important issue of how legal change in colonies affected the indigenous or so-called 'informal' institutions that facilitated trade.

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Peter Sims (London):

The merchants of Montevideo: British social networks and entrepreneurship in Uruguay, 1830–75?

This paper will use the example of the British merchant community in Uruguay during the mid-19th century to consider ideas about the links between social networks and entrepreneurship and to reflect more broadly about entrepreneurs' role in small peripheral countries during the first globalisation. For this migrant community, two types of network connections will be considered: local and transatlantic. Local connections had important business functions: the accumulation of local knowledge, acquiring contacts and access to political power, distribution of credit, and protection against risk. Transatlantic business networks, by contrast, provided the advantages in information, technology and access to markets that enabled British merchants to establish themselves as the predominant entrepreneurs in the Uruguayan economy. To clarify this analysis, an "archetypal" case for the British merchant entrepreneur will be examined.

Kevin Tennent (Milton Keynes):

The free-standing company in pastoral investment: The New Zealand and Australian land company 1866–1968

Historians of both British foreign investment and Empire have long been interested in the role of British capital flows from the mid-19th century onwards. British investments in pastoral activities were crucial influences in the Australasian rural economy. The balance of power within such firms' management could have been crucial to their success. This paper examines the New Zealand and Australian Land Company Ltd. (NZALC), which took over a disparate chain of almost 40 properties on both sides of the Tasman Sea comprising over 2.5 million acres of land. The paper concludes that the Head Office of a Free Standing company was not necessarily an impediment to the company, but actually was capable of being a strong force determining the success of the company as an organisation and shaping its impact.

Reciprocal Comparison: Roundtable

Venue: NAB 204

This roundtable wishes to discuss reciprocal comparison in global history. In particular participants will consider scales of analyses and multiple comparisons in order to escape conventional confrontation between Western countries and other areas. The accent will be put on one or more areas in Africa, Central Asia, China, and Russia. Starting from this, participants will discuss forms of causalities and explanations in history. The notion of backwardness and functionalist approaches to history will be put on the test.

Convenor: **Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)**

Panelists: **Gareth Austin (Geneva)**
William Clarence-Smith (London)
Frederick Cooper (New York / Berlin)
Matthias Middell (Leipzig)
Prabhu Mohapatra (New Delhi)
Patrick O'Brien (London)
Kapil Raj (Paris)

▷ **Double Panel: Shaping the Law: Maritime Law of Warfare and its Impact on the Creation of International Law and Early Globalisation (Part 2)**

Venue: NAB 213

Abstract on page 90.

Convenor: **Jan Martin Lemnitzer** (London)

Commentator: **William Mulligan** (Dublin)

Papers:

Scott Keefer (London):

Maritime warfare in a shifting landscape: The 1907 Hague peace conference and visions of the future

The 1907 Second Hague Peace Conference was a turning point in international legal relations, witnessing tensions between a great power dominated legal system and more egalitarian conceptions of interstate relations. This paper will explore the emergence of coalitions in favour of state equality and the opposition of the great powers, as they crystallised over issues of maritime warfare. The collision of viewpoints led to stalemate, reconsideration, and eventual synthesis. Legitimacy required the acknowledgment of a broader spectrum of views, yet functionality demanded a tacit recognition of the role played by the great maritime powers in the international system.

Jan Martin Lemnitzer (London):

‘That moral league of nations against the United States’: The 1856 Declaration of Paris and the abolition of privateering

Often dismissed as a spectacular blunder of British diplomacy, this paper will show that the 1856 Declaration of Paris was actually a package deal: Britain guaranteed liberal rules for neutral trade in wartime, but gained international recognition for the abolition of privateering, the United States’ most important strategic weapon. Privateering ended despite US protests since the vast majority of states cooperated to make it unworkable. The presentation will also address the wider question of the panel, namely to what extent the Declaration was the founding document of modern international law and the mechanisms to create new norms.

Giovanni Venegoni (Bologna):

Piracy, law and international relations in the French colony of Saint-Domingue (1664–1730)

In the French colony of Saint-Domingue, buccaneers, freebooters and pirates became and remained part of the society, as long as they were considered fighting for colonial economic and military development. This paper focuses on how the relationship between freebooters and French governors grew constantly from 1664 to 1714, influencing local justice administration and Caribbean French, British and Spanish international relations, and why this cooperation fell down rapidly during the 1720s. In particular, the research will investigate the period 1697–1718, in which the relationship seemed to have initiate an integration between French law, pirate customs and international maritime law of warfare.

▷ **State and State-Building in a Transcultural Context the Case of Asia and Europe During the Early Modern Period**

Venue: NAB 214

This panel posits that interaction between Europeans and Asians on an administrative level during the early modern period led to state-building in a transcultural context. These interactions often resulted in hybrid administrative institutions, transfer in the military field, and in the shaping of the concept of state. The first aim of the panel is to elucidate the hybridised processes of state-formation as a result of entanglement and cultural transfer. Second, the general assumption that the European State model was a completely self-contained entity, resulting from a uniquely European process of state-formation, will be questioned.

Convenor: Antje Flüchter (Heidelberg)

Papers:

Zoltán Biedermann (London):

State building or power brokering? Iberian policies in Sri Lanka in the early 1600s

This paper looks at the early phase of what we usually perceive as the Portuguese conquest of Ceylon, a period around 1600 marked by a transition from a policy of indirect control to a policy of direct rule. This paper analyses the period after 1595 and examines to what extent Lankan political practises continued to play a role in the new process of Portuguese territorial expansion. The paper will focus on the nature of the Portuguese wars against the Buddhist kingdom of Kandy and on the ways in which the Portuguese attempted – with very mixed results – to create a European-style border between the latter and themselves. It will be discussed whether, beneath the symptoms of ‘typical’ Early Modern state building, the well-established local practises of power brokering remained or not in place.

Binu Mailaparambil (Bielefeld):

Local cosmology and the perception of ‘state’ in early-modern Malabar, South India

Scholars who were keen on studying the material and ideological constitutes of pre-colonial South Asian ‘states’ generally portrayed them as ‘religious’. Thus such Asian ‘world religions’ as Islam, Hinduism formed the ideological backbones of the pre-colonial state forms in South Asia. This paper attempts to question this ‘religious’ approach to analyse the political formation in early-modern Malabar, South India. It focuses on the image(s) of ‘state’ in hitherto neglected folk sources by comparing it with the European perceptions about it (especially the Portuguese and the Dutch) to delineate the features of ‘state’ in the region.

Barend Noordam (Heidelberg):

Perceptions, power and diplomacy: The Dutch United East India Company’s (V. O. C.) embassies to the Mughal and Manchu courts in the 17th century.

In the course of the expansion of the VOC’s trade network into Asia, the company encountered different political systems of varying size. The VOC had to tailor their policies towards them with an eye to their political and military power, also keeping into account their customs of diplomacy. This paper aims to study the Dutch perception of the Mughal and Qing empires’ power and the way it shaped the diplomatic practise towards them. The VOC embassies to the Mughals and the Qing will be compared, and an attempt will be made to define a typology of Dutch transcultural diplomacy with powerful Asian polities.

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Gauri Parasher (Heidelberg):

Dynamics of transcultural governance: The case of French territories in India during the 18th century

Taking as a case in point the French in India during the 18th century, this paper will examine the practical working out of administrative institutions that resulted from the interaction between administrative traditions from different cultural backgrounds. Predecessors of the initially unintended French colonial state in India, three particular institutions that arose as a result of this entanglement were le Conseil Superieur, le Tribunal de Chaudrie and the Dubash. Taken together these institutions provide an administrative interface that functions as an example of hybridisation and adaptation of dynamics of governance and of state formation in a transcultural context.

▷ **Double Panel: Tridentine Marriage in a Global Perspective: Tensions and Adaptations (Part 2)**

Venue: NAB 115

Abstract on page 98.

Convenors: **Paolo Aranha** (San Domenico di Fiesole) / **Benedetta Albani** (Frankfurt am Main) / **Michela Catto** (Paris)

Papers:

Luca Codignola (Genova):

The issue of tridentine Marriage in a composite North Atlantic World: Doctrinal strictures vs. loose practises, 1622–1800

In the early 17th century, French authorities in the North Atlantic favoured intermarriages between aboriginal women and Frenchmen as a way to allow the conversion of the former. In practice, however, later in the century they embraced the view that these unions had to be discouraged. Confronted by the growth of these unions, Catholic missionaries were more open towards mixed marriages. In the second half of the 18th century marriages between partners of different religious and ethnic backgrounds became an every-day occurrence. At the doctrinal level, no exceptions were made to the Tridentine doctrine. At the practical level, however, more pragmatic solutions were adopted. Rather than a theological examination, this paper will present a number of instances which were submitted to Propaganda Fide.

Ana de Zaballa Beascochea (Leioa):

Del matrimonio prehispanico al matrimonio cristiano: La vision de los evangelizadores

My study concerns the Christian idea of marriage and how the Christian model of family was assimilated by the Indians in New Spain. Owing to very different cultural practises, missionary efforts to translate and enact a Christian model of marriage were difficult. Doctrinal and pastoral didactic sources, reveal the way the Indians adapted some European marriage customs such as betrothal, espousal, and the freedom to consent, as necessary requirements for marriage.

Madalina Florescu (London):

Catholic marriage as religious boundary in Angola (17th and 18th centuries)

Angola in the early 17th century was a Creole society that emerged from marriages between Portuguese and Dutch traders with women of the local aristocracy. Creole families maintained a strong sense of cultural identity as Lusophones, Catholics, and bearers of Portuguese and Dutch patronyms. They demarcated themselves from their northern Catholic neighbours, whom they probably did not recognise as fellow Catholics, and from the Africans of the hinterland with whom they were in contact through a society of "middlemen" (the Ambaquisas) who worshipped the Virgin. The paper argues that this boundary inserted the "Angolan society" into the Atlantic by providing a source of legitimacy for a hierarchy of "free" and "slaves". The way this boundary worked is best seen through a comparison between the Catholicisms of Creoles, Kongo society, and Ambaquistas.

Pilar Latasa (Pamplona):

Marriage in Lima in the 16th and 17th Centuries: Law and practise

The attempt to create a new Christian society in Spanish America flavoured the common effort by both the Church and the State towards the implementation of the Council of Trent's dispositions concerning marriage. Despite this goal, trials brought to Lima ecclesiastical Court show how medieval transgressions such as promise of marriage and clandestine marriage returned again.

Robert C. Schwaller (Charlotte):

Race, bigamy, and the problem of tridentine marriage in early colonial Mexico

This paper will discuss several non-Spanish Tridentine marriages to highlight the importance of Tridentine reform in Mexican Catholicism. Firstly, many of these early Inquisition cases required the tribunal to adjudicate bigamy in the context of marriages contracted under differing standards. Secondly, the heightened emphasis on sacramental purity and validity led to more severe penance for bigamists after the establishment of the Tribunal. Finally, since many of those being investigated were non-Spaniards the enforcement of the new Tridentine standards represented part of the ongoing 'spiritual conquest' of the Americas. More importantly, this enforcement prejudicially affected non-Spanish neophytes of mixed race precisely because it subjected them to the authority of the Holy Office. Ultimately, this paper examines how race, marriage, and changing standards of sacramental validity intersected in the first several decades of the Tridentine era.

▷ **Understanding Globalisation and Building 'Peaceful Politics' Networks, International Associations and Governments**

Venue: NAB 216

This panel focuses on cross-border operating organisations and associations and aims at exploring and discussing the various aspects of transnational networks, organisations, and multilateral institutions. The panelists discuss a) the role of 'experts' – jurists, politicians, parliamentarians but also hygiene-experts – in the building of 'peaceful politics' and b) the activities of governments within international associations, showing the difficulties to understand the complexities of the 'first globalisation' and the rearmament processes. Focusing on several case studies, the papers will highlight the limits and problems of the international organisations' network, of international cooperation, of the governments' policy, and of the experts' associations aimed at the growth of peaceful, humanitarian and 'progressive' social relations among states.

Convenor: **Leonida Tedoldi** (Verona)
Commentator / Chair: **Bernhard Struck** (St. Andrews)

Papers:

Julia Moses (Oxford):

Limits to international cooperation in forging social states: The accident problem at the turn of the 20th century

This paper investigates how governments operated within international associations that targeted workplace accidents. It examines the rhetoric of international cooperation for the 'humanitarian' issue of accidents and shows that this cooperation helped to create a consensus about the problem and solutions to it. Focusing on several case studies, it reveals the, at times, paradoxical governmental rationales behind international cooperation for an issue that was inherently national in origin.

Leonida Tedoldi (Verona):

The inter-parliamentary union from the late 19th to early 20th century

The 1880s and 1890s represented the phase of greatest expansion for the Peace Societies and the construction of a transnational network, so that in 1892 an International Peace Bureau was established in Bern. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was formed in 1889, gathering, initially, 38 British and French parliamentarians. The IPU (guided, from 1901 up to 1908, by Frédéric Passy and William Randall Cremer), was to support and reinforce the objective of extending arbitration as a 'peaceful tool' for resolving the dispute between states. This paper summarises some issues of ongoing research. I focus on two key topics the rise of parliamentary control of foreign policy and the making of 'parliamentary diplomacy'. Besides, I tried to elucidate, from another point of view, the political building of 'transnational and peaceful politics'

Jakob Vogel (Paris):

Protecting Europe on its Margins – International experts discussions on epidemic control in the late 19th Century

SATURDAY, 4.00–6.00 PM PARALLEL PANELS VII

▷ Area Studies in the United States

Venue: NAB 119

The Second World War heralded a phase of unprecedented expansion of US-American research on other world regions. Conceptualised and framed as ‘area studies’ it was soon institutionalised broadly. Recent attention for globalisation processes raised however questions about the value of separated regional expertise and fuelled fierce debates about the future of area studies. In spite of all discussions, a critical reconstruction of its history, based on the analysis of archival materials, is still in the beginning. The panel presents research demonstrating that the development of regional research in the US was shaped by competing agendas of scholars, university administrations, private foundations and government agencies. By examining the complex relationship between political interests and the intellectual and institutional development of regional research, the panel tries to identify the historical specificities of the US-American model of ‘area studies’.

Convenor / Chair: **Torsten Loschke** (Leipzig) / **Katja Naumann** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Torsten Loschke (Leipzig):

The history of Latin American studies in the United States since the 1940s

The field of Latin American Studies underwent two remarkable phases of institutional expansion after 1940. In this process, the scientification and intellectual diversification of Latin American studies went hand in hand with massive funding by government agencies and philanthropic foundations, creating a complex relationship between changing political interests and the institutional and intellectual development of the profession.

Matt Kohlstedt (Washington):

The road not taken in Middle East Area studies

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 is seen as the foundation of area studies, but many efforts began earlier. I focus on a rejected proposal made in 1944–45 to transform the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago, which had previously studied antiquity, into a centre for the study of the contemporary Middle East. I examine why some existing departments, such as Princeton’s, successfully changed their research focus while others, such as Chicago’s, did not.

Junko Koizumi (Kyoto):

A history of Southeast Asian Studies in the United States after World War II

Southeast Asian Studies took root in the United States right after the Second World War, when Southeast Asia was conceived as a distinctive geographical region separate from the Far East or Further India. Within a few decades, US scholarship on Southeast Asia developed rapidly from almost nothing. Drawing on archival documents and a re-reading of some classics in the field, questions about how this dramatic development came about both institutionally and academically and what the challenges and limitations were will be addressed.

▷ Double Panel: **Circulation of Knowledge (Part 2)**

Venue: NAB 206

The Transnational Circulation of Pedagogical Knowledge in the long 19th Century: Actors, Networks and Global Entanglements

Abstract on page 85.

Convenor: **Klaus Dittrich** (Seoul)

Daniela Bartholomé (Braunschweig):

Transatlantic networks during the German empire: About the role and reception of Friedrich Paulsen (1846–1908) within the German-American cultural exchange

Around 1900, the philosopher and educational historian Friedrich Paulsen was one of the most respected academics in Germany. Among others, Paulsen called for the modernisation of the German Gymnasium. He constituted the science of pedagogy as a national and international author of fundamental works. The presentation will emphasise the conditions of the reception of Paulsen's ideas in the United States, i. e. through student exchange or the World's Fairs, and trace the receptional mechanisms. Within the American discourse and the development of the American educational system Paulsen took an outstanding role.

Klaus Dittrich (Seoul):

Korean education between foreign reference and foreign influence, 1876–1910

The conclusion of diplomatic and economic treaties between Korea and foreign countries in the late 1870s and early 1880s brought an end to centuries of Korean exclusionism. This led to changes in many fields, including education, where actors suggested to align Korean institutions on Western models. This presentation discusses these institutions and approaches its foreign staff as a group of experts with transnational biographies. It is a contribution to a transnational history of education.

Leonora Dugonjic (Paris):

Sociogenesis of an international educational institution: The 'International School of Geneva' during the 1920's

Among the private schools which account for Geneva's reputation as the "Mecca of pedagogy" since the 18th Century and which recruited the bulk of their students from other countries on the basis of confession or class, the International School, founded in 1924 by international civil servants, is the first to assert an international identity in reaction to the nationalisation of education systems and the construction of national identities during the 19th Century. I will focus on the construction of this specific identity by examining the social and historical conditions that determined its creation in the early 1920s.

Damiano Matasci (Paris):

Transnational circulation of pedagogical knowledge and school reforms in France (1870–1914)

This paper focuses on the channels of the transnational circulation of pedagogical knowledge set up by French reformers between 1870 and 1914. The accent will be put on missions of French education experts in Europe and in the United States, international congresses and education sections of World's Fairs. The aim is to evaluate the role of the transnational expertise as a variable having an impact on French school reforms.



▷ **Cosmopolitan Thinking in Literature, Historiography and Public Discourses**

Venue: NAB 216

Traditional intellectual history, like other historiographical approaches, has concentrated on outstanding intellectuals and their influence in the societies in which they lived and wrote, particularly emphasising their impact on processes of nationalisation. As the papers of this panel demonstrate, the traditional focus passes over important aspects of public discourses, literature and historiography. One example given is the critical reformist stance towards existing political and social orders taken by German writers around 1800 and by German art historians a century later. Further the role of intellectuals in conceptualising transnationalisation and in envisioning the transcending of borders is addressed. The panel will also discuss popular culture, in the context of the political power of popular historiography and popular cosmopolitan praxis.

Chair: **Kenneth R. Curtis** (Long Beach)

Papers:

Jerry H. Bentley (Hawaii):

Cosmopolitan praxis and world history

Recent attention to cosmopolitan issues opens doors to fresh historical analyses that are particularly useful for world historians developing alternatives to Eurocentric historical scholarship. This contribution will propose an understanding of cosmopolitanism that refers to historical as well as contemporary experience of popular and sometimes even subaltern cosmopolitan behaviour outlined here under the rubric of 'cosmopolitan praxis'.

Michael Keren (Calgary):

The global public intellectual

This paper explores the role of public intellectuals in enhancing transnational trends and communications. I analyse the impact public intellectuals with a global outreach (both offline and online) have in conceptualising the boundaries of today's global world and the policy issues confronting it, and discuss the shortcomings of the present global intellectual culture as reflected in such literary works as John Le Carré's *Absolute Friends* and Ian McEwan's *Solar*.

Regina Schleicher (Frankfurt / Main):

A psychopathology of the French Revolution: Popular historiography in the French Third Republic

Pathologising representations could enter in several ways to the political discourses of the Third Republic of France. For example, actors of the French Revolution who incorporated a radical republicanism, as Jean-Paul Marat, were stigmatised and pathologised and so transformed from a hero to a pariah.

Tom Wilkinson (London):

Art History in Germany 1873–1945: From ivory tower to tower of Babel

During the Weimar Republic several art historians in Weimar Germany, attempting to reach out beyond academia, used the new media to expand the audience for their discipline. Examining these phenomena with Negt and Kluge's *Public Sphere and Experience in mind*, I will ask how bourgeois technologies were appropriated in the attempt to establish a proletarian public sphere around the discussion of art, tracing the roots of these developments back to the oppositional public sphere of the 1890s.

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Chunjie Zhang (New York):

Popularisation of the South Pacific in German discourse around 1800

The South Pacific was the 'New World' for Europe around 1800. A perusal of travel literature by Forster and popular dramas by Kotzebue demonstrates that non-European cultures are here not only the loci reflecting European colonial control and desire, but also take an active role in transforming and co-constituting a modern European and global subjectivity.

▷ **Global Conceptual History of the Social and the Economic**

Venue: NAB 208

How can new historiographic methods such as transnational or entangled history be applied to the study of global history? And how can we move beyond a mere description of networks to an analysis of entanglements and impact of these entanglements in different polities? To tackle these questions we have chosen a conceptual approach and in order to gain in focus we have looked at the period of so-called new imperialism and the specific concepts of the social and the economic. Through translations and appropriations, meanings and inter-connections of the social and the economic can be not only followed, but their role in moments of crisis, political change or semantic shifts can be illustrated and used to explain structures of power and legitimacy.

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

Papers:

Ihlam Makdisi (Boston):

The conceptualisation of the social in Arabic thought and language in Syria and Egypt, 1850–1920

This paper investigates how the social, and concepts that were at various times attached to it or competed with it (civilisation, rights, political economy, progress, reform, socialism, the nation) were conceptualised in the writings of late 19th and early 20th century Arab intellectuals, primarily based in Beirut and Cairo. The authors, articles and publications selected here occupied a central place in the production of knowledge and concepts. Through an analysis of these writings, the paper seeks to shed light on the multiplicity of meanings attached to society and the social. The conceptualisation of the 'social' started in the 1860s, while 'reform' became a mantra of the 19th and 20th century. The social was also connected to the emergence of a new class of public intellectuals.

Dominic Sachsenmaier (Durham):

Notions of Society in early 20th century China, ca. 1900–1925

The paper provides some conceptual historical perspectives of terms and discourses related to the idea of 'society' in China during the early 1900s. During that time period, ideas of 'society' and 'the social' were gaining presence in public and intellectual debates. The paper shows that concepts of society were often seen as important parts of an enormous transformation, of a fast-paced world characterised by painful historical ruptures. They were typically situated closely to a plethora of fundamental questions which were being raised about China and the future world at large. Among the most contested themes was the problem of what constituted the essence of Chinese society and what demarcated its boundaries. Further important issues of contention included the question whether the Chinese society of the future was to be defined along ethnic, historical, or cultural lines; and whether it needed to emerge from radical breaks with the past. The paper discusses some key protagonists, representative social forces as well as their transnational connections.

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▷ **Humanitarianism, Development and Racism in Colonialism and Post-Colonialism, 1850–1990**

Venue: NAB 204

Between the mid-19th-century and today missionaries, colonial officers and development workers have always promoted ‘new’ not racist ways of ‘humanitarian development’ in so called underdeveloped societies in Africa, Asia or Latin America. The section deals with the ambiguous contemporary concepts, discourses and practises concerning ‘race’, racism and development. It also focuses on shifts and tradition lines between colonial and postcolonial times. Generally, the papers will analyse indications of racist language and practises in so called humanitarian ways of development. Last but not least should be shown: Humanitarian engagement could also create violence, attributions of inferiority and social exclusion.

Convenor: **Hubertus Büschel** (Giessen)

Papers:

Hubertus Büschel (Giessen):

‘Race’ and racism in the ‘humanitarian development sciences’ in Tanzania, Togo and Cameroon, 1920–1970

The paper focuses on British, French, German and African racism-concepts, which have been negotiated between 1920 and 1970. In several case studies will be shown, how ‘humanitarian development sciences’ created practises like aid for self help, community development or animation. The aim of paper is to show how discourses and practises of development, which paradoxically strongly neglected categories of ‘race’ could also perpetuate or transform classical racism, create new cultural racism, violence, and social exclusion.

Marcel Dreier (Basel):

‘The Africanisation of St. Francis Hospital’: The perception and construction of difference in medical development Practise in a rural Tanzanian setting, 1950–1990

‘Africanisation’ can be traced back to colonial times. With independence it assumed relevance in Tanzania as an anti-colonial attempt to staff leadership positions with Africans. In the course of integration into the national health system during the 1970s and 1980s, the notion of Africanisation also began to serve as a central discursive container in the former mission hospital St. Francis in Ifakara. Extending its scope beyond questions of staffing Africanisation continued racial models of explaining difference in a debate about service quality, ethics of care, professional habitus, and the transformation from a mission to a national hospital.

Felicity Jenz (Münster):

‘Not quite as stupid as ... imagined’: Indigenous peoples, mission schools, and colonial racism

Through focusing upon a case study of the competing religious and secular expectations placed upon the schooling of Aboriginal people on mission stations in colonial Australia, this paper will demonstrate how humanitarian developments in colonial practises that mitigated the focus of race were transformed and reconstructed into other forms of racism that were durable and transportable, and ensured the exclusion of indigenous people from European norms.

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Martin Rempe (Berlin):

Tracing racism in development cooperation in the 1960s: A case from Senegal

How far was development cooperation influenced by racist perceptions? The case study of a development project in Senegal will serve to show the analytical problems involved in answering this question. The first problem to be discussed will be the often neglected fact of multiple and differing perceptions of the other in development. Secondly, tracing racism in development requires not only a focus on language and discourse but also on practises of social differentiation and exclusion.

▷ **Labour Intensification in Eurasia: Comparative and Long-Term Perspectives**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

Asian labour-intensive path has been recently opposed to the European capital-intensive growth. This panel wishes to re-evaluate this statement by stressing a) the long-term importance of labour-intensive units also in Europe, in both agriculture, proto-industry, and, to a given extent, industry; b) the local pertinence of differences within broad areas and c) the main empirical and heuristic role of Russia and Central-Eastern Europe within this broader analysis.

Convenor / Commentators: **Alessandro Stanziani (Paris) / Kaoru Sugihara (Osaka) / Tirthankar Roy (London)**

Papers:

Gareth Austin (Geneva):

Labour-intensive industrialisation and global economic development

This paper explores the significance and problems of Kaoru Sugihara's distinction of plural 'paths' of very long-term economic development, defined by characteristic technical and institutional responses to relative factor endowments. While his original formulation contrasted a capital-intensive Western path with a labour-intensive East Asian path, questions arise in the context of the different experiences of Latin America and Africa, as well as from variations across Asia. It is suggested, however, that the plural paths approach offers a research agenda that renews the analysis of 'late industrialisation' and sets it firmly in the context of longer-term economic development.

Markus Cerman (Vienna):

The growth of proto-industries in 18th century Bohemia in a comparative perspective: Proto-industrial employment and by-employment, a first estimate

As defined by Mendels (1969/1971) and Kriedte/Medick/Schlumbohm (1977/1981) proto-industrialisation represented an increase of labour input in the secondary sector. With respect to the debate on labour intensive vs. capital intensive growth, this paper analyses a specific case of proto-industrialisation, the Kingdom of Bohemia. Employment in the sector was 17.5–20.2 per cent in 1766/67 and rose to 26.5–29.6 in 1798. The paper will discuss these findings considering micro-level evidence regarding the actual employment situation in the textile proto-industries. While for those occupied in by-employment, proto-industrial activities could represent an increase in labour intensity, proto-industrial growth – at least from a regional perspective – seems volatile with serious repercussions on actual employment.

Penelope Francks (Leeds):

Diversification and the role of the rural household in Japan's labour-intensive industrialisation

This paper argues that, insofar as it is useful to see Japan as following a distinctive labour-intensive path of industrialisation, underlying this is a rural economic structure within which agricultural and non-agricultural activities cannot be viewed as separate, specialised operations. It outlines the ways in which intensive use of labour was made possible by rural income diversification and the institutions, technology and economic organisation that facilitated it.

Sayako Kanda (Tokyo):

Labour, resources and industrial decline in Bengal during the first half of the 19th century

The economy of Bengal in the second quarter of the 19th century in particular has been characterised as a period of 'de-industrialisation'. This paper re-examines the various factors that contributed to Bengal's 'industrial decline', from a close examination of the fate of the salt industry – one of her most labour-intensive and energy-intensive industries. By doing so, it also attempts to understand India's long-term economic development in terms of energy and labour.

Alessandro Stanziani (Paris):

Labour-intensive path: The Russian perspective

The notion of 'second serfdom' and that of 'coerced labour' related to it expressed the anxieties of Western European intellectual elites in the 18th century and, to a given extent, those of their Russian counterparts. Historical dynamics hardly confirmed these perceptions. We will study labour relations at micro level on the Russian estates; then we will examine the market relations in Russia and their link with the international markets, and, finally, we will discuss the relations between economic growth and labour constraints. We will argue that seigniorial estates and labour services were not synonymous with withdrawal from the market. Russian agriculture was integrated not only in the international, but also in local and national markets.

▷ **Reconsidering a Lost Intellectual Project: Exiles' Reflections on Cultural Differences**

Venue: NAB 214

The panel presents different surveys about effects of transnational experiences on the views of emigrants and exiles concerning their own old academic and intellectual cultures. Intellectuals and scholars living in foreign contexts asked themselves often about the lost projects of the inter-war European elites: the – academic and cultural – modernisation of Spain, Romania and Poland, that was stopped by the beginning of the war period, left a nostalgic feeling for this exiles but the experiences in the USA, Mexico, England, Spain or France took then to a questioning of their old views. We focus on reflections by people who left their countries in the period 1936–1945 and who were reconsidering their own past in the old country and comparing it with the actual experiences in the new fatherland.

Convenors: José M. Faraldo (Madrid) / Carolina Rodríguez-López (Madrid)

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Papers:

Mihaela Albu (Craiova):

Romanian intellectual elites in exile: Painful experiences and multifaceted actions

The paper presents the experience of the Romanian intellectuals in exile, the effects of transnational experiences on their view about politics, culture and identity. Living in a foreign space and a foreign cultural context they had a painful experience losing their country. Paradoxically, in these new conditions, they focused on their native language and culture, trying to remain and to preserve their own culture. Our paper will have a theoretical framework and also concrete examples.

Natacha Bolufer-Laurentie (Albany):

The three stages of the newspaper 'Liberación': Tracing the identity shift of 'la Colonia' in New York, 1936–x+1946

This paper will trace a shift in identity of the Spanish Republican exiles living in New York City, that call themselves la colonia, as reflected through a sampling of a weekly paper *Liberación* published between the years 1946 and 1949. It will be argued that *Liberación* changed its discourse from a struggle against Spanish fascism and the reinstatement of the Spanish Republic to a struggle against international class oppression and capitalist imperialism. Martin Diskin referring to ethnic identities writes that the identities chosen may shift depending on the group's allies and adversaries of the moment, the resources they seek, and, of course, timing. The shift, therefore, will be explained as a consequence of the Spanish exiles' integration into the New York Hispanic community and the social historical events surrounding them at the time. This change in identity of la colonia, represented in *Liberación*, will be traced through a content analysis of the front pages of the newspaper.

José M. Faraldo (Madrid):

Dreams of a better past: Central European exiles in Franco's Spain and the projects of the interwar

After the fall of the Axis in 1945, refugees from all Central and East Europe escaped to Spain. Some of the refugees were intellectuals and writers, who had participated in the cultural modernisation of their countries before the war. In this paper we are going to explore how (if) their views on the modernisation attempts in their old countries were affected by their life in a right-wing dictatorship that was at the same time a southern European country engaged in an own modernisation process.

Merel Leeman (Amsterdam):

Cold War Weimar: The exiled view on Weimar culture of George Mosse and Peter Gay

This presentation is on two Jewish German-American cultural historians, who fled from Nazi Germany to the United States: George Mosse (1918–1999) and Peter Gay (1923). It especially concentrates on the dynamic between their experience of exile and their position during the early Cold War. In this period, the historians' attempted to connect cultural traditions from Weimar Germany to American cultural traditions. As intermediators, Mosse and Gay were convinced that Weimar culture would support the position of the United States during the Cold War.

Carolina Rodríguez-López (Madrid):

Hopes to reach an academic project: Spanish exiled professors in the US universities

During the first episodes of the civil war in Spain in 1936 and during the long post-war period, a large group of Spanish scholars were forced to leave their country in search of a new destination. Their common goal was to continue their academic careers which they had already begun in Spain. I will identify the first Spanish professors who came to US universities and their experiences of the American academic milieu.

Steven Schouten (The Hague):

Ernst Toller in American Exile: Reflections of a German-Jewish writer on artistic identity and creativity, 1936–1939

Ernst Toller was one of Germany's most famous playwrights during the 1920s and 1930s. He was the author of very successful and politically coloured plays many of which uprooted the artistic scene in Weimar Germany and beyond. Most of these plays were critical of Nazi ideology; as a result, the Nazis deprived Toller of German state citizenship after 1933 and forbade publication of his books. Toller was forced into exile and first left for Great Britain but soon moved on to the US. Although he tried to adapt to (intellectual) life in American exile, he encountered great difficulties in terms of language and creative production. This meant that he was cut off from the outer world in creative terms. Influenced by other reasons too, Toller killed himself in 1939. This paper presents a case of a writer caught between the intellectual realities of past and present. It will focus on Toller's repositioning of a lost German 'intellectual project' during the years of American exile.

▷ **Role of the State in Changes in Diplomacy and Trade**

Venue: NAB 104

It has often been claimed that comparative analyses of 'international' contacts in the long 16th-century use the slippery concepts of empire and state. By focusing on local as well as central actors and factors in foreign relations in East Asia, this panel tries to deal with these problematic, i.e. vague (empire) or fairly anachronistic (state) concepts. Panelists try and show to what extent shifts in governance and sovereignty changed self-conceptions in China and Japan as a consequence of increasing contacts with 'foreigners' and how diplomacy and maritime trade came to play a critical role in East Asian quests for identity and polity building.

Convenor: **Peer Vries** (Vienna)

Commentator: **Takeshi Hamashita** (Kyoto / Guangzhou)

Papers:

Olah Csaba (Tokyo):

Administration of diplomacy in China and Japan in the 15th–16th centuries

Every relationship with China during the Ming period had to be maintained within the bounds of a diplomatic system in which, formally speaking, the Chinese emperor was the 'sovereign' and the foreigners were his 'vassals'. In Japan Zen monks were responsible for making the preparations for the dispatch of diplomatic embassies to China, which promoted the gradual development of diplomatic practices during the Muromachi period. This paper examines the questions how the state in China controlled diplomatic missions on local and central level, and how the Muromachi shogunate in Japan organised the diplomatic missions to China.

François Gipouloux (Paris):

Wealth and power: Private traders' practises and mercantilist policies in maritime Asia, 16th–18th century

The intrusion of westerners in Asian seas in the second half of the 16th century has undermined China's tribute trade system. It has also favoured the emergence of numerous private actors, mostly Chinese. A relatively integrated economic area linked southeast China coast and Japan. Asian traders then developed sophisticated instruments to

pool capital and deal with risks. This paper will attempt to delineate the trade architecture in maritime Asia in the 17th century taking into account the level of taxation, but also specific constraints such as the maritime prohibitions which often blurred the border between trade, smuggling and piracy.

Kenji Igawa (Osaka):

Islands trade in the Chinese empire: Contradiction of the maritime ban system

Until the 16th century, it was too difficult to shuttle between Japan and Southeast Asia directly, as Francisco Xavier reported. Before 17th century-Shuinsen trade, the existence of relay points was an essential condition to hold maritime routes from Southeast Asia to East Asia. It means that considering islands trade in China or the Philippines is not only understanding them, but trying to explain why the circum China sea region network was held in the difficult periods.

Birgit Tremml (Vienna):

Spanish reactions to East Asian concepts of diplomacy at the end of the long 16th century

This paper attempts to shed light on the connected history of the Spanish Overseas Empire and her East Asian neighbours based on the Manila-trade. Intercultural diplomacy was intertwined with global trade that developed parallel to the growing dualism between state monopolies and private enterprises, which occurred on both a local and a central level. Questions such as how the Castilians responded to the challenges of diverging ideological contexts and how they communicated them to their administrative authorities will be addressed, giving way to new insights into early modern governance and the role of the state in diplomacy.

▷ **Transcending Borders**

Venue: NAB 118

Comparative studies show that phenomena traditionally conceived as specific in time and place can be understood in more general and even global terms. This panel illustrates and expands beyond this theme with five papers presenting research findings on racial segregation in relation to colonial cities, contest over 'colonial' sport, state apologies for the colonial past, the Soviet version of an increasingly global struggle against malaria, and the previously underestimated similarity between precolonial Asian and European seaborne trade, with respect to the role of coercion.

Chair: **Frank Hadler** (Leipzig)

Papers:

Matthias Braun (Berlin):

Lord of the mosquito: Malaria prevention in the Soviet Union and its global context

In early 20th century, malaria posed a global threat and led to the emergence of global networks and discourses. In Soviet Russia, malaria prevention emerged as the result of a twofold revolution. While the bacteriological revolution framed malaria as a vector-borne disease, the Bolshevik revolution made malaria control a state-sponsored effort to conquer humans as well as nature. The paper deals with global aspects of malaria control in the Soviet Union during the 1920s and 1930s.

Pablo La Porte (Edinburgh):

On the age of apology: Coming to terms with the colonial past

This paper explores the recent proliferation of state apologies issued by Western governments regarding their colonial past and their implications for the future of North-South relations. The paper points out incoherencies and shortcomings in the state-to-state apologies discourse and practise, offering alternatives for cathartic and fruitful processes of reconciliation.

Carl Nightingale (New York):

Segregation is everywhere: The world history of urban colour lines

This paper reports on research for a book project entitled 'Segregation is Everywhere: A World History of Urban Colour Lines.' Such a global historical narrative must account for the contingent relationship between racial segregation and colonial cities, and for political dramas occurring on many geographic scales at once, from the near-global to the neighborhood. Institutions, people, ideas, and practises that circulated between London and Madras and Calcutta first established the patterns that later allowed explicitly racial segregationist politics to spread across the colonial world. Three crucial modern institutions were always at work: empires, intellectual networks, and international real estate markets.

Sebastian R. Prange (Berlin):

Emplacng the Indian Ocean in a global nexus of maritime violence

This paper rethinks the role of violence in the Indian Ocean and points to important parallels between Asia's and Europe's maritime past, especially in regard to the marketisation of public warfare during the early modern period. It is argued that a focus on maritime violence reveals global similarities in the dynamics of seaborne trade, piracy, and naval warfare.

▷ **Transnational Educational Missions: Programmes and Implementation in Colonial and Postcolonial Contexts**

Venue: NAB 115

The transfer of (particular kinds of) knowledge, ideologies and moral values through education was an intrinsic part of both colonial rule and post-independence development cooperation. Christian missions, colonial states and socialist brother states all attempted to export educational models and institutions overseas in order to create new people and consciousnesses, whether good Christians, colonial subjects or socialist citizens. However, this was rarely just a transfer of ready-made models. By focussing on educational programmes and their implementation, this panel aims at a more differentiated understanding of the processes involved in the transfer of educational models.

Convenors: **Christine Hatzky** (Hannover) / **Silke Strickrodt** (London)

Papers:

Christine Hatzky (Hannover):

Latin American-African transfers of knowledge: Cuba's educational mission in Angola 1976–1991

Angola, which became independent in 1975 with Cuban military assistance, was, over the following decades, more than a scene of a 'proxy war' between the global powers of the Cold War, the USA and the Soviet Union. The Angolan-

Cuban co-operation included also an important exchange in civil matters that aimed at a transformation of the Angolan economy and society under socialist signs. One of the most significant co-operation project was therefore an educational mission to set up a system of universal mass education in postcolonial Angola in order to educate 'new men'. My recently finished research project explored the transfers of educational visions and programmes between Cuba and Angola, realised through a massive dispatch of approximately 10.000 Cuban teachers, educationalists and advisers between 1976 und 1991. They supported their Angolan colleagues to draft new educational programmes and methods to put the postcolonial educational reforms into practise at Angolan schools and educational institutions. The research was based on interviews with eyewitnesses – Cuban teachers and Angolan students – as well as on reports on participants' experiences. This offered the possibility to examine the complex and sometimes asymmetric relationships between social actors from both countries on transnational, national, regional and local levels and to explore the challenges of the implementation of the new educational concepts and methods and their adaptation into Angolan contexts. Finally, the phenomena of mutual perception in the memories of contemporary witnesses form the basis for a critical analysis of the results of this educational mission.

Ulrike Sill (Basel):

Negotiating a new female space: The Basel Mission Girls' boarding schools on the 19th century Gold Coast

Around 1860 on the Gold Coast (Ghana) the Basel Mission attempted to establish girl's boarding schools. In their background was the Basel aim of introducing domesticity as a female sphere within the paradigm of modern middle-class femininity. The paper will describe and analyse the multi-layered process of negotiating the set-up of these schools, and the complementary, competing and conflicting interests it reveals.

Silke Strickrodt (London):

Creating the 'new' West African woman: Western educational models and African initiatives in 19th century

The development of female education in Sierra Leone can be regarded as part of the British project of bringing Christianity, commerce and civilisation to Africa. In this paper I analyse the educational models that various missionary societies sought to export to Sierra Leone and how they were implemented.

Jana Tschurenév (Zurich):

Promoting 'Indian civilisation' missionary education in Bengal and South India (c. 1813–1835)

The paper discusses the enthusiastic plans for 'Indian civilisation' by means of reformed 'native schools', formulated by British and German missionaries in Bengal and South India. The missionaries used a new model of classroom organisation, the so-called monitorial system of education, which had originated from a colonial experiment in South Indian Madras. The monitorial system, based on techniques of mutual instruction, gained popularity among the promoters of the 'education of the poor' in England, as well as among missionary societies, who considered it a powerful instrument to reforming the minds of colonial subjects.

▷ **Trust, Risk and Globalisation between Water and Land**

Venue: NAB 213

In the 18th century, in the Mediterranean area the links, crossing and manipulating the borders of the states, multiplied. The trust played an important role to make the multiplication possible.

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

The panel would focus on the relationships between the processes of globalisation, the health regulations, the maritime insurances and the coastal safety in the Mediterranean and in the Oceans with the objective of highlighting the elements of uniqueness of the Mediterranean model and the possible similarities with the Oceanic policies.

Convenor / Chair: **Raffaella Salvemini** (Naples) / **Daniele Andreozzi** (Trieste)

Commentator: **Jane Stevens-Crawshaw** (Oxford)

Papers:

Daniele Andreozzi (Trieste):

Trust and health rationality in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas (17th–18th centuries)

After the XVII century crisis, in the Adriatic the traditional hierarchies of routes were in question because of the actions of the marinerie of the ports of the Adriatic and Mediterranean coasts. In this context Venice failed to impose the rules that had guaranteed its supremacy for centuries. So the Republic reshaped its own health policies under the pressure of a dual challenge: the challenge of the state powers being present in the Mediterranean arena and the challenge of the marinerie.

Paola Avallone (Naples):

Connections between distant spaces: The insurance maritime market in the western mediterranean basin: The case of southern Italy from the 16th to the 19th centuries

The concept of insurance took its first steps with the expansion of maritime commerce and evolved through the movement of men and the expanding knowledge of sea-related activities. From the beginning of 16th century to the mid-19th century, in the Kingdom of Naples, a diversification took place in the activities carried out by various forms of insurance. In particular the insurance companies assumed an extensive role in finance by offering credit in absence of a specialized credit system. The insurance institute proved to be a flexible, transnational instrument, anticipating the big insurance and financial companies, and assuming all the characteristics of an ante-litteram globalising product of modern economy.

Sylvain Coindet (Lorient):

Maritime accidents in 18th-century Brittany

The objective of this research is, from a Global History viewpoint, to look at Maritime Risk under a combination of factors (such as the weather, the maritime trade rhythm, crew training, the run-down state of the ship and navigation modes) in order to develop a view of an event as an indicator of a complex whole. This study is based on archives issued by various admiralties of coastal Brittany.

Loredana Panariti (Trieste):

The hub of Trieste: The construction of the trust and the global insurance networks in the 18th century

From the mid of the 18th century, many insurance companies had been created in Trieste. So the city became one of the most important insurance center of Central-Eastern Mediterranean area playing a primary role in the organisation of the global insurance networks. Many 'national' communities (Jewish, Greek and so on) were established in Trieste. The relationships of these communities allowed the creation of the necessary social capital for the growth of the global insurance networks.

Raffaella Salvemini (Naples):

Towards the construction of a shared port sanitary policy: Trust and health in the ancient regime mediterranean

From the middle of the 18th century the South of Italy regained its role in trade and commerce in the Mediterranean. An increase of trade measures imposed against the spread of smuggling and epidemics of plague. In the absence of a global market the magistrates of the Italian states improved the health information network, created common techniques of pest control and document control of the goods. As in France in the South of Italy a shared port sanitary policy was built. But it is in the first decades of the 19th century that is being reorganised with the maritime health effects are not neutral but still less uncertain about the effects on health and trade.

Ana Crespo Solana (Madrid):

Nets, trades, risk and maritime insurance in Cadiz (1680–1760)

The proposal deals with some of the features of the mercantile networks between Amsterdam and Cadiz. Through an analysis of merchants networks, we will try to analyse their mechanisms and the extent of their influence in the Hispanic Atlantic trade between 1680 and 1760 focusing on the risk and the maritime insurance.

▷ **Virtues of Weakness**

Venue: Thai Theatre

The panel focuses on the ways in which – and the means by which – agents of minor colonial powers and peripheral European states have attempted, throughout the colonial and postcolonial eras, to turn their weakness on the global scene into some sort of strength and advantage. These agents operated in the space in-between; between the interests of other colonial powers, between the interests of the (de-)coloniser and the (de-)colonised, between the interests of the metropolis and the colony. Investigating their use of weakness as a strategy reveals some of the more subtle and hidden mechanisms of transnational hegemony.

Convenor: **Michael Harbsmeier (Roskilde)**

Papers:

Christina Folke Ax (Reykjavik):

Protesting innocence: Danish strategies and narratives of power in Iceland, c. 1870–1950

During the late 19th century, Icelanders began to demand larger degrees of self-determination from Denmark. This paper explores the various strategies and narratives employed by Danes caught up in this struggle. Ditlev Thomsen and Thor Jensen were two of the most influential Danish merchants during the first decades of the 20th century, and their stories may serve as a starting point for understanding the Danish reluctance to acknowledge the colonial past in the North Atlantic World.

Niklas Thode Jensen (San Domenico di Fiesole):

Science without empire: Negotiating scientific knowledge in the Halle Mission, India, c. 1706–1820

The Danish-Halle missionaries in Tranquebar, South India, worked both within and outside national colonial systems, and always in a dialogue with the Indian population. Their presence in India was depending on their ability to negotiate with whatever groups were in power at any given time or place. I will explore the use of medicine and science by the missionaries and my hypothesis is that both of these fields were used as instruments in the continuous negotiation of positions of power.

Michael Harbsmeier (Roskilde):

Microhistories of colonialism

Small nations and other marginal actors have of course only played a minor role in the history of European expansion and colonialism. Paying closer attention to the ways in which such actors actually have taken advantage of their marginality, however, also can shed light on some of the more subtle and less visible aspects of colonial and postcolonial domination. In this paper the Danish case of Greenland will serve as point of departure.

Richard Hoelzl (Göttingen):

In Dire Straits: German Catholics between anti-modernism and civilising mission

18th century enlightenment described Catholicism as an outmoded system of belief. Romanticism, however, saw it with nostalgic comfort. This inner-European 'orientalism' combined with a religious revivalism led into the 'Culture Wars' of the 1870s. At the height of the conflict Catholics started a civilising mission founding orders and mission stations in the new German colonies. Missionaries sought to invest non-Christian 'others' with modern agriculture, medical treatment, bourgeois family styles and working ethos. I argue that this blend of weakness and strength produced a particular stance on cultural encounters and modernity with an impact on 20th century development policies and aid.

Maria Rhode (Göttingen):

Polish scientists in Siberia: From exiles to scholars

Poland has never been a colonial state. At first glance there is no need to put Polish history in a colonial or imperial context. Hundreds of members of the military and dozens of scientists from the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth however, lived and worked in Imperial Russia. Their special object of interest was Siberia and its peoples. I argue that looking at those scientists from a one-sided perspective, be it a Polish, a Russian or a local one, ignores their multiple identities, roles and impacts on science and the particular societies.

Gunvor Simonsen (Copenhagen):

Making a Career: Christian Protten and Frederik Svane Pedersen

In the presentation I will explore how the marginal social positions of the two mixed-race men Christian Protten and Frederik Svane in the Danish-Guinean Atlantic world gave them opportunities that perhaps they would not have had in a more rigidly structured colonial setting. Their marginality may indeed be part of the story of how these two men managed to make a career for themselves as teachers and missionaries by travelling between the town of Osu, adjacent to Fort Christiansborg on the Gold Coast, Copenhagen in Denmark, and Herrnhut in Saxony, Germany.

▷ **Writing China into World History: Differing Perspectives from the Early 20th Century**

Venue: NAB 107

China is now undeniably a crucial player on the world stage, but its rise has a precedent in the modern era. Focusing on the early 20th century, this panel addresses some of the many ways in which the story of change in China became inextricably intertwined with events and concepts that were permeating the world at large. Toby Lincoln begins with an analysis of the economic impact of the Great Depression and then the outbreak of war with Japan. Linkages between China, East Asia and beyond are then analysed in the field of material culture by Leon Rocha, who

explores how marketing changed perceptions of public health. Finally, Andres Rodriguez analyses the construction of the idea of a Chinese ethnicity in a postwar era of self-determination.

Convenor: **Toby Lincoln** (Leicester)

Papers:

Toby Lincoln (Leicester):

The negative side of globalisation: One Chinese city's response to depression and war

By the early 20th century China was already heavily integrated into the global economy. This paper traces the impact of this on one city, Wuxi, which by the 1920s was China's largest inland industrial centre. Demand for Chinese silk and the introduction of factory-based production was the catalyst for its rapid growth. This narrative is only true in part, as it does not take into account the impact of the Great Depression and the Japanese invasion in 1937. Both of these events had a massive impact on both farming households that produced the silk and the factories in which it was reeled and woven. Exploring the reaction of industrialists, factory workers and farmers to these events provides an insight into how the expansion of modern industrial capitalism into China needs to be understood as a nuanced process, with both positive and negative effects on a local level.

Leon Rocha (Cambridge):

Of flying eagles and snatching condors: Wu Baiheng (1894–1974)

In the late 19th century, sweetened condensed milk was introduced into Asia. The initial aim was to satisfy the demands of expatriates and the colonial elite in places where fresh dairy products were not easily available, but eventually international corporations like Anglo-Swiss Milk Company (now known as Nestlé) and Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company (later Carnation) also sold to local populations. By the 1920s, New York Condensed Milk Company's 'Eagle Brand' (or 'Flying Eagle' in China) dominated the Chinese market. The entrepreneur Wu Baiheng (1894–1974) opened the Hundred Happiness (Baihao) Condensed Milk Factory in 1926 in his native Wenzhou in Zhejiang Province. The factory produced the 'Snatching Condors' (Qindiao) sweetened condensed milk, which Wu Baiheng hoped would compete against the more expensive and Western 'Flying Eagle'. In this paper I will briefly explore his career and sweetened condensed milk in China. It is simultaneously a history of commodity flows, national products, marketing, and the transfer of scientific and technical expertise.

Andres Rodriguez (Southampton):

Globalising and localising 'self-determination' in early post-war China (1945–1949)

Anti-imperialism was one of the most important elements of Chinese nationalist ideology during the early 20th century. In this respect, the end of World War Two in Asia arguably cast off the shackles of imperialism, and paved the way for the recognition of China as fully sovereign nation. Yet, although a proud Chinese nation could now finally begin to savour the fruits allowed by a new world order that extended the ideas of self-determination to Asia, it could not escape the contradictions that ensued when it came to debating the legal status of those non-Han Chinese inhabitants who resided on the borderlands of the nation-state. Few have studied the effects that global decolonisation and its concomitant discursive elements of self-determination had on ethnic nationalism within China during the critical period of 1945–1949. By focusing on the area of Kham on the Sino-Tibetan borderlands this paper explores ways in which ethnic groups within China attempted to carve out their own sense of identity and legal autonomy against the backdrop of decolonisation and the retracing of sovereign borders taking place across in Asia.

SUNDAY, 17 APRIL 2011

10.00–11.45 PM

PARALLEL PANELS VIII

▷ **Asymmetries of Technological Globalisation: The Electric Telegraph 1850–1950**

Venue: Alumni Theatre

The electric telegraph enhanced global interconnectivity, which from an early stage inspired eruptions of techno-evangelism. Such celebrations of a global technology gloss over the vast disparities of the emerging system. Tensions grew between well connected citizens of urban centres and less integrated users at the outskirts of the networks. This session investigates the asymmetries between a unified idea of successful communication and the varied, complicated realities of the electric telegraph. It explores the relationships between centers and peripheries, institutions and users, systemic and local experiences as a corrective to often heard observations regarding systemic strive towards expansion and homogenisation.

Convenors / Chair: **Jonas Harvard** (Stockholm) / **Frank Schipper** (Eindhoven) / **Simone Fari** (Granada)

Papers:

Yakup Bektas (Tokyo):

Futurism and the dualistic character of the electric telegraph

Since its inception, one often-heard theme of the electric telegraph was the idea that it would eradicate frontiers and barriers (social and cultural). It would end conflicts and wars by diminishing misunderstandings between peoples and nations. Gained strong momentum with the success of the Atlantic Cable, this idea became an enduring theme in popular culture (continued with telephony, wireless and now the internet). What does its bold utopian forecast, and its failure to materialise, say about our understanding of the social agency of electric telegraphy? How does this relate to the equivocal character of technology or the intention and values of its users and possessors?

Jonas Harvard (Stockholm):

Broken lines: Northern experiences of global telegraphy

The ability of the electric telegraph to collapse time and space was interpreted as the beginning of a new era for long distance communications. We need to distinguish, however, between ideologically laden assessments of the new technology, and what really happened. The current paper relates the idea of a global 'simultaneity' to the varied and often complicated conditions under which the telegraph networks operated, by paying attention to the realities of the telegraph in Northern Scandinavia between 1850 and 1880, and posits difficulties in maintenance, occurrences of sabotage and social against the different ways in which the telegraph was perceived.

Frank Schipper (Eindhoven):

Access for all: Telegraph reformers and visions of use, 1865–1914

This paper concerns the relationship between cross-border telegrams and the governance structures regulating them. When flows grow, they put pressure on existing regulations, sometimes resulting in newer versions easing cross-border

traffic. Vice versa, changes in governance (including tariffs) often intend to enhance or restrict flows across borders. Some reform-minded individuals embarked on what the press identified as a 'crusade' against high international telegraph tariffs in the late 19th century. This paper portrays three such reformers. Additionally, it analyses the weight of arguments regarding flows in their reform proposals, and the impact of tariff reforms on telegraph flows.

Ana Paula Silva (Lisbon):

Particularities in Europe's periphery: Portuguese telegraphs as global links, 1855–1939

The analysis of the introduction and development of the electric telegraph in Portugal between 1855 and 1939 reveals a number of features worthy of inclusion in the Global History of Telegraphy. Firstly, it developed quickly and aside of the canonical 'integration system' – the train. Secondly, the globalisation of the submarine cables network was based on a crucial service provided by the country – the accommodation of network nodes, surprisingly not valued in the literature on the spread of telegraphy. And thirdly, while the new telecommunication technologies were introduced a true 'ecological' relationship between the 'old' and 'new' technologies had been established. This paper proposes to describe these particularities, highlighting some of the key factors related to them.

▷ **Central and Western Asia: Between Regional Sovereignty and Interference of Global Powers**

Venue: NAB 216

Regions, be they sub-continental or continental, emerge both from intensified interactions of people from a specific area and from efforts to order the world and international relations. They may be intellectual as well as material in nature. It is seldom that both types of regional demarcations are congruent. Regional conceptualisations have cut across zones of exchange and integration while historical spaces of identification have disappeared from the memories and maps. To retrieve a forgotten region is the attempt of one paper in this panel. A second presentation demonstrates how the idea of nation states being the precondition for sovereignty in international relations was implemented in the Middle East. And the third one explores the participation of regional actors in projects of the United Nations, emphasising their shaping power. Taken together the panel presents the complexity of factors and the various spatial frames by which the forming and dissolving of regions is driven.

Chair: **Mustafa Erdem Kabadayi (Istanbul)**

Papers:

G. S. L. Devra (Kota):

Examination of the concept of Hindu Kush in the history of Asia

In the history the mountainous range of Hindukush is marked as division between South and Central Asia. During the medieval period, the emergence of Saffavids (Iran), Mughals (India) and Uzbeks (Central Asia) created the conditions for the formation of separate land locked regions. The process was further accentuated with the coming of British and Russians in South and Central Asia. Neither the nomads from steppes nor settled people of Oxus, Helmand and Indus regions were interested in such developments. Protests and revival movements of the both medieval and modern

periods have shown such internal trends. The paper explores the proposition that the ethnic consciousness and social composition of the people played a major role in determining the territorial sovereignty in the different regions of Asia.

Matthieu Rey (Paris):

How did the Middle East meet the West? The international UN surveys in the fifties

In 1949, the United Nations sent its first mission to the Middle East in order to provide help to Palestinian refugees. This was the first step towards a development policy from this international institution. By the analyses of the Iraqi (1952) and the Syrian mission (1955), it seems to be possible to understand in which ways Middle Eastern countries were involved in the work of the new international organisation. Indeed, these investigations testify a new policy in order to improve economic and social conditions in the Middle East. With my research, I would like to point out interactions between national institutions, local personalities and international institution, to give an idea about the way of communication between the Middle East and the United Nations Assistance.

Shohei Sato (Oxford):

Standardisation of international relations: British empire and the institutional development of sovereignty in the Middle East

This paper examines how the idea that only sovereign states are the legitimate actors of international relations has developed in modern times, particularly by looking into the relationship between the British Empire and the Middle East. It focuses on the decolonisation of the smaller states of the Persian Gulf, and it benefits from the recent opening of sources. Whereas the existing literature is largely divided between overly Eurocentric historiography on the one hand and self-serving nationalistic narratives on the other, my research suggests that the connection between the (former) metropole and (post) colonial societies was characterised by coordination and compromise.

▷ **Decolonisation and Mobility in the Mediterranean, 1940s–1960s**

Venue: NAB 204

The panel is interested both in the different mobilities engendered by decolonisation (or more specifically in the importance of the flows of ideas and populations during the decolonisation processes) and in the long-term impact decolonisation had on mobility and connections across the Mediterranean. The focus on a maritime space enables to include both comparisons of different case studies and the analysis of connections and interactions between them. Whereas we concentrate on the Southern and Eastern rim of the Mediterranean, the different talks also explore the reverberations these processes had on the Northern shores of the Mediterranean.

Convenors: **Valeska Huber (Konstanz) / Jan Jansen (Konstanz)**

Papers:

Johann Büssow (Halle):

Colonisation, decolonisation and mobility in the periphery: The case of the ‘Anaza Bedouin in Syria

Around 1960, ten thousands of Bedouin, most of them ‘Anaza, left Syria for Saudi Arabia. This reversed a longstanding trend of nomadic migration into Syria. The paper argues that deglobalisation and decolonisation changed the patterns of mobility among the most mobile population group in Syria, the pastoral nomads. It draws special attention to how

Bedouin migration was shaped by economic changes and by interlocking political decisions in France, Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

Julia Clancy-Smith (Tucson):

Students as migrants and militants: Gender and the end of empire in North Africa

The grand narrative of empire's demise privileges the complex, involuntary trans-Mediterranean movements of colonial officials, settlers, and, in some cases, indigenous allies back 'home,' to European Metropolises. Less studied, but equally crucial, was the current of voluntary mobility created by students from colonies or former colonies in search of advanced education in the heart of the empire that was no longer. My paper employs a biographical approach to the problem of gendered educational migration during the tumultuous moments of rupture as France's North African empire crumbled. I employ the life stories of women, such as the Tunisian nationalist Dorra Bouzid (born 1933) and that of the lawyer and human rights activist Gisèle Halimi (born 1927 in Tunis). What political and socio-cultural transformations on both sides of the Mediterranean explain this current of educational migration? What was its significance? And what conceptual approach links student activism with larger paradigms of mobility, gender, and decolonisation? I will also argue that current narratives of nationalism and decolonisation both are complicit in erasing the role of women as students and educational migrants.

Valeska Huber (Konstanz):

Brain drain? Educational mobility in the Middle East

The paper will deal with the issue how postcolonial states in the Eastern Mediterranean (especially Egypt and Lebanon) addressed the problem of educational mobility, which was frequently discussed under the heading of 'brain drain'. At the same time Western ideas of education moved to the newly independent countries, a process that had started already in the 19th century, but gained speed in the following century. In the paper, the exchange processes connected to higher education will be traced with reference to particular institutions such as the American Universities in Beirut and Cairo but also within the wider framework of postcolonial states and their reactions to the movement of elites abroad.

Jan Jansen (Konstanz):

Algerian decolonisation and the mobility of symbolic objects

The end of French Algeria in 1962 was not only marked by the exodus of almost one million settlers and the bloodshed of European terrorist activities. It also led to a redistribution of material heritage from the colonial period. From the ceasefire in March 1962 on the French army shipped dozens of important symbolic devices to France. Based on research in Algeria and France the paper examines this as part of a more in-depth demarcation process between the two newly separated nation states.

▷ **Environmental History of the North: Explorations of the Arctic in the 18th and 19th Centuries**

Venue: Thai Theatre

The papers explore perceptions of the North from the 18th century on with a focus on the Russian perspective. The interest in trading and hunting in the Arctic started with the concept of a 'natural' and undisturbed Russian niche. The international race for natural resources and imperial power in an increasingly globalised world, however, required novel concepts. At times, the North became a valuable and contested piece of the global pie, while at others, both scientists and

politicians attempted to develop a concept of shared responsibility and interest in this region. We want to describe this development, which was characterised by scientific, economic and political interests as well as by national and cultural concepts.

Convenor: **Martina Winkler** (Münster)

Papers:

Alexander Kraus (Münster):

The first international polar year 1882 / 1883: Making science transnational

Having just returned from the Austrian-Hungarian North Pole-expedition in 1875 Carl Weyprecht framed a wide-ranging proposal: the almost unexplored polar region should be examined in a concerted and systematic international cooperation. Until then, he pronounced, polar research lacked nearly everything that could have been called a scientific foundation. In his opinion this being in the dark was particularly due to the lack of 'simultaneous comparative observation'.

Shane McCorristine (Cambridge):

Re-animating place: Perspectives on mobility and disembodiment in British arctic exploration

Marx reminds us that history does not walk on its head. Countering postcolonialist concern with hegemonic vision and imperialist attitudes in 'blank' realms such as the Arctic, this paper emphasises the essential embodiment of the British Arctic explorer, with most perceptual attention being directed to the everyday, sensible experiences of climate, pain, movement through space, and diurnality. Focusing on narratives from 1818 onwards, these material and corporeal experiences will be shown to have radically affected place-making, specifically through the practises of reverie, wandering, and the dreamy (but nonetheless material) experience of leaving the body.

Franziska Torma (Munich):

Networks of knowledge: Plankton studies, non-human agency and the 'invention' of marine ecology in the German empire ('Kaiserreich')

Martina Winkler (Münster):

Northern lights – Russians in the 18th century explore and claim the North

In the writings of Mikhail Lomonosov, "the North" played a major role: the Russian polymath of the 18th century marveled about the phenomenon of the aurora borealis, developed explanations for the existence of icebergs and planned expeditions into the Northern ocean. The paper explores how 'the North' was conceptualised as a legitimate niche of the expanding Russian Empire and how scientific ambition, imperial and globalising plans as well as religious awe combined in Lomonosov's work.

▷ **European and Asian Merchant Houses in Late Colonial Asia**

Venue: NAB 107

The history of European merchant firms in colonial Asia gives the possibility to examine differences and similarities in business practises in Europe and Asia, and to investigate the role of cooperation and competition between European merchants and Asian trading networks during

colonial time. It may be assumed that different firms found different answers to the difficulties and opportunities they faced in colonial Asia depending on their country of origin, their area of operation and on the goods they handled. The panel gives insight into the history of trading firms from Asia and from different European, both colonial and non-colonial, nations.

Convenor: **Christof Dejung** (Konstanz)

Commentator: **Anthony Webster** (Liverpool)

Papers:

Christof Dejung (Konstanz):

The boundaries of Western power: The colonial cotton economy in India and the problem of quality

The paper presents the history of the Swiss firm Volkart Bros., which was one of the biggest European merchant houses in South Asia in the colonial period. It will be shown firstly how European firms could supersede Indian traders from the cotton export trade to Europe after the 1860s. Secondly, the paper argues that also during the colonial period European merchants were depending on the cooperation with Indian merchants for upcountry purchase. Thirdly, it will show why the strong position of Indian intermediaries hindered quality control and rendered difficult the cultivation of the long stapled cotton types favoured by Lancashire.

G. Roger Knight (Adelaide):

Establishing a business in ‘the East’: Gillian Maclaine and the founding of the Batavia merchant house of Maclaine Watson and Co (1827–c.1961).

Gillian Maclaine (1798–1840) founded what became one of the biggest commodity trading firms operating in the colonial Indonesia. The paper advances three basic propositions of relevance to our expanding knowledge of the place of colonial European trading networks in world commerce over the last two centuries. One relates to the importance of intra-regional rather than transcontinental trade in building up business fortunes. A second concerns significant contrasts between the business worlds of contemporary Batavia (Maclaine’s base in ‘the East’), Calcutta and Canton-Hong Kong. A third seeks to identify the social as well as commercial-financial roots of Maclaine’s – eventual – success.

Peter Post (Amsterdam):

Japanese merchant houses and Chinese business networks in colonial Southeast Asia

Late 19th century Japanese merchant houses started to appear in colonial Southeast Asia. Importing not only Japanese manufactured goods but also exporting local Southeast Asian produce such as sugar and rubber these companies were soon very successful but found formidable competitors in Chinese business networks in the region. In this paper I will highlight the rivalry and cooperation between Japanese merchant firms and Chinese networks in the region looking specifically at marketing strategies and Japan’s imperial ambitions in the area. This will be done through a case-study of one particular Japanese merchant house, the Nanyo Shokai, which was set up by the legendary Japanese entrepreneur Tsutsumibayashi Kazue who since 1905 until the late 1930s operated a wide chain of retail shops in Central and East Java and whose business fortunes seem to have depended upon his close cooperation with one of the most well-known Chinese businessman of the time, Kwik Djoeng Eng, owner of the Semarang-based Kwik Hoo Tong Company.

Andreas Zangger (Zurich):

Common signs in the trade between strangers

The trademarks and branding are usually linked to Western modernisation and to the managerial company. I try to show how the need for visual branding rose in the contact zone of trade between West and East, namely the bazaar. Symbols

instead of producer's names were used to build up reputation. Brands structured the relationships between European trading houses and their Asian clients. A case study of textile trade in colonial Singapore is presented.

▷ **Local Monetary Demand and Global Currency Supply:
A Complementary Connection**

Venue: NAB 214

Money cannot be always supplied on demand even when currencies physically accumulate. Among a set of currencies covering all size of transactions a part could be created by a local agent, while another part could be of foreign origin. Global history shows that complementary assortments of monies often facilitated trades connecting from village fairs to international ports. Mismatches and adjustments between local monetary demand and international currency supply make clear both the defect of monetary theory depending on the myth of single national currency and the misconception of historiography based on framework with state sovereignty.

Convenor: **Akinobu Kuroda** (Tokyo)

Papers:

Catherine Eagleton (London):

Copper and silver currencies in Zanzibar, 1900–1940

In the first few decades of the 20th century, Zanzibar used several different currencies as part of one monetary system.

The silver coin was the rupee of India, while the copper had been minted in Belgium and the UK in the 1880s. This paper will consider the two coinages, their relationship to each other, and their links to questions of sovereignty, and debates about the relationship between Zanzibar, the Gulf, India, and mainland Africa.

Farley Grubb (Newark):

Specie scarcity and efficient barter: The problem of maintaining an outside money supply

Chronic specie scarcity in British Colonial America is explained by the divergence between individual utility maximising welfare and economy-wide social welfare in the face of open trade in specie. Americans developed an efficient local barter money system which gave individuals an incentive, because they could not capture the external gains of their specie money use in subsequent local trades, to export their specie to buy foreign goods rather than to use it to transact local trade.

Akinobu Kuroda (Tokyo):

Seasonality, paper money, and peasant economy: Revisiting the international gold standard system

Before World War I any monetary system of convertibility in terms of gold had spread across Asia and other regions. Through the period countries depending on small peasant increased their exports of raw cotton, soya, sesame, rice etc. Convertibility among monies should mean no transaction cost in changing a money into another. However, it does not mean flexible supply could be guaranteed to both of monies. The monetary tension which had been eased by local devices assorting plural currencies became beyond control. The currency tensions globally synchronised would have aggregated to an unprecedented scale and were ignited in harvest seasons.

Karin Pallaver (Bologna):

From global commodities to local currencies: Venetian glass beads as money in 19th-century East Africa

During the 19th century the interior of Tanzania was involved in the commercial world of the Indian Ocean. Commodities of foreign origin were used as currency in the commercial transactions of the interior: cloth, glass beads and metal wires became part of a complex monetary system. Drawing from archival sources in Venice, the aim of this paper is to outline the characteristics of the Venetian glass bead production and its connection to the East African market.

▷ Mapping Global Agricultural History

Venue: NAB 213

Among climate researchers it is increasingly recognised that early agriculture impacted on the climate. Historical geographers and economic historians have been slow in responding to this new interest in global history of land use. Instead superficial and Eurocentric back-projections are used by climate modelers. At the same time, in the rapidly growing research on global history, there is a lack of synthesis of the recent research on global agricultural systems prior to Columbus. This session will report on a US / Sweden cooperation of geographers and historians aimed at producing a series of maps of global agricultural systems during the last millennium.

Convenor: **Mats Widgren (Stockholm)**

Papers:

William E. Doolittle (Austin):

Farming on and transformation of Turtle Island, native North America

The preindustrial agricultural landscape of North America is envisaged as a dynamic mosaic or a kaleidoscope. Variations in localised natural environments established conditions that confronted farmers with different technologies, needs, and cultures. Irrigation in the Southwest was paramount ca. AD 1000. By 1500 agriculture was widespread throughout the Eastern Woodlands. In 1800, it was limited to east of the Appalachian Mountains, but beginning to spread westward along with commercialisation.

Ulf Jonsson (Stockholm):

The great leap forward: Commercial flows and changing patterns of land use, 1800 to 1900

Janken Myrdal (Uppsala):

Agricultural systems of Eurasia AD 1000, 1500, 1800

This paper aims to describe the main agricultural systems in Eurasia 1000–1800. In the far north large scale pastoralism based on reindeer developed late. In Europe the totally dominant system became mixed farming: cattle-breeding and crop growing combined on every single farm. In China wet-rice cultivation expanded in the South, in the North the border between intensive agriculture and pastoralism remain constant. In Central Asia extensive pastoralism and intensive oasis agriculture dominated. South East Asia was characterised by shifting, with islands of wet-rice cultivation. In India pastoralism and shifting for a long time dominated large tracts, before intensification took over.

Mats Widgren (Stockholm):

Mapping pre-colonial African agricultural systems

This is the first continent-wide overview of the development of farming landscapes in Africa during the past millennium. Since AD 1000 farming expanded in Southern Africa, and retreated along the Sahel zone in some areas. The first millennium also saw the establishment of intensive banana cultivation in the Great Lakes area. The Columbian exchange and the Atlantic trade had a profound impact on intensification of agriculture in hierarchical states as well as in decentralised farming communities.

William I. Woods (Lawrence):

Agriculture on the hollow continent, AD 1000–1800

South America has a rich and very early history of domestication of a host of productive crop and other economically useful plants. The environments of the continent are quite diverse and have posed a number of challenges for crop production. A variety of agricultural systems were developed during the past 1000 years. This paper discusses these systems, and presents a typology cartographically. Maps depict the spatial distribution of these systems types in AD 1000, 1500 and 1800. The implications of the resultant patterns are discussed in relation to human populations, societal complexity, cultural landscape development and associated land cover units. In many cases the results of this investigation run counter to long-held conceptions of human articulations with the land and suggest that extrapolations based on these conceptions, such as modeling land cover and its prior effects on global climate change, need to be seriously reconsidered.

▷ **Re-Connecting African and Asian Societies: Perspectives from Cultural History**

Venue: NAB 117

The panel discusses cultural aspects prevalent in both African and Asian societies, including the ‘caste system’ which can be observed for the Igbo people of Eastern Nigeria and those of the Dalit of India. The same holds true for the concept of ‘spirit possession’ among the ‘owe’ people of Kabba in North-East Yoruba, the ‘Bori’ of Hausaland and the people of Papua New Guinea and Haiti. These phenomena are explored in comparative perspectives while the influence of Chinese Confucianism on the Nigerian societies, which will be discussed, draws attention to linkages between societies living on different continents. All papers employ a historical perspective and are based on primary source analysis.

Convenor: **Peter Adebayo (Ilorin)**

Papers:

Peter Adebayo (Ilorin) / Paul Akanmidu (Ilorin):

A comparative study of ‘caste system’ between the Igbo people of Nigeria and Dalit of India in the Age of Modernism

This paper focuses attention on caste system which is highly prevalent among the Osu of the Igbo stock in Nigeria and the Dalit of India. Indeed, it explores tradition of their origin, nature and gravity of social deprivation they have been subjected to despite the enactment of laws and the United Nations (UN), which appear to favour and guarantee equal

protection of all citizens regardless of race, religion sex or origin. The study thus unravels how tradition and culture combine to produce a unique form of social bondage (a caste) which in many circumstances have degenerated into violence, physical assault and humiliation.

Adeboyega Adebayo Karim (Ilorin):

Electoral violence in African and Asian countries: A comparison of the trends in Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Burma and Pakistan

The central thesis of this study is that the spates of violence being experienced in some African and Asian countries under different regimes emanate from three interconnected sources. The first one arises from a series of problems that democratic governments in Africa and Asian countries inherited from the colonial, authoritarian and militaristic governments of the past. The second reason is related to the very discontents which democracy as a political and socioeconomic system itself guarantees. While the third reason is based on the perceived failures of democracy by the people of the countries who are often disappointed or get wary of the results of democratic rule.

Mary Lewu (Ilorin):

Cultural similarities in world history: A study of spirit possession in Nigeria and Pacific Asia

This paper examines the 'Aruta' spirit possession that is prevalent among the Owe people of Kabba in North-East Yoruba land, the 'Bori' of Hausaland and the people of Papua New Guinea and Haiti. An 'Aruta' is believed to be possessed by the spirit of the dead titled men and powerful women in the society hence 'he' assumes the powerful 'fatherly' role of the deceased. Taking a critical look at the spirit of possession in Hausa land, 'Bori', Haitian voodoo 'iwa or 'aloo' and Papua New Guinea 'Jari' or 'Megis, some similarities are discovered. Although the influence of Christianity and western education has reduced the frequency and importance of Aruta, its religious and cultural milieu cannot be denied among the aforementioned communities.

Lemuel Odeh (Ilorin):

The moral precepts of Chinese Confucianism and their relevance to the Nigerian Society

This paper explores the influence of Chinese Confucianism on the Nigerian society. Confucianism is a Chinese ethical and philosophical system developed from the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius (551–478 B.C.) It is a complex system of moral, social, political, philosophical and quasi-religious thought that influenced the culture and history of East Asia. It emphasised the fact that human beings are teachable, improvable and perfectible through selfcultivation and selfcreation. Indeed, the main idea of Confucianism is the cultivation of virtue and development of moral perfection. The extent to which this moral aspect of th Chinese Confucianism has influenced the Nigerian society over the years is the main thrust of this paper.

▷ **Staging the Post-Colonial State in the Global Age:
Political Representations of Post-Colonial States in International
Organisations**

Venue: NAB 206

International organisations like the UN or the ILO emerged in the 20th century as new stages and arenas of political representations of the nation state. In the panel we will discuss how postcolonial states of the Third World and, with downfall of the Soviet Empire in late 1980s, of Eastern Europe entered the global scene by using and transforming established languages of

state representation as they were circulating in international organisations. The representation of state-hood in international organisations is seen as a strategy in state-building processes in the second half of the 20th century. Our approach is aimed at an inter-cultural and inter-temporal comparison of different international organisations and to analyse the change of representations of the nation or postcolonial state and to point at the intersections between global and trans-local processes.

Convenor: **Michael Pesek** (Berlin)

Commentator: **Andreas Eckert** (Berlin)

Papers:

Sandrine Kott (Geneva):

East-West confrontation and the developing countries: A post Cold War perspective

Former and current research emphasise that the third world has been the major battle field of the cold war and in particular a testing venue for two fiercely competing models of development. I would like to challenge some crucial assumptions of cold war research by looking at technical support provided by different governments of both blocs in the framework of the United Nations Expanded program for technical assistance. My main assumption is that beyond the cold war discourse which is shaping each intervention, the technical support will reveal common patterns of a strong belief in modernisation and necessity of intervention in "less developed" countries.

Michael Pesek (Berlin):

Representing the postcolonial state in Africa and the world

The paper investigates the first steps of African post-colonies into the global orbit of diplomacy. The emerging new states on the continent became quickly embedded into a world that was both united in new international organisations like the UN and at same time divided by Cold war confrontations. The emerging states had only few resources available to present themselves on the stage of global diplomacy. Many postcolonial policy makers had few illusions about their country's significance in international relations. One solution was to apply for a membership in international organisations. African policy makers saw in these organisations a way to overcome the old world order of colonial empires. Which concepts of nation, the continent and global order did Africans develop in the 1960s and 1970s? How did they present the role of their respective new state in world affairs? Which strategies did Africans use to overcome their structural weakness in international relations?

Iris Schröder (Berlin):

Decolonising the minds: UNESCO – as an agent of cultural decolonisation?

In my talk I will tell the story of a UNESCO resolution, drafted in 1960, in order to enhance the organisation's engagement with the ongoing struggle for independence, especially in Africa. Firstly, I will consider the preparatory steps that UNESCO's new post-colonial member states had taken in order to bring the issue on the agenda, then, secondly I will particularly deal with the role of the Soviet Union that had also come up with a draft resolution of its own. Thirdly, I will have a closer look at the discussions of the working group, considering its composition that still reflected UNESCO's power-relations at that specific moment. My analysis will focus on the ways in which the issue was "staged" in public. While I consider the first and second steps as kind of backstage rehearsals, I will analyse the work of the actual group as well as the general conference's discussion as a frontstage event. Against this background, I will finally discuss in how far UNESCO's self acclaimed role proved to be crucial and credible, as it tentatively meant to theatrically enact the rather impossible drama that potentially allowed the new post-colonial states to meet with former colonial powers on an equal ground.

▷ Telecommunications: Connections and Dis-connections

Venue: NAB 104

Telecommunications belong to the classical subjects of connection and connectivity. So far, much has been written on the girdling of the globe by wires since the middle of the 19th century. Particularly the telegraph was highlighted as the most influential means of modern communication connecting different parts of the globe by the end of the 19th century. However, besides extensive terrestrial networks in Eastern Europe, the USA, but also in Brazil and British India, many parts of the globe remained disconnected to the telegraph's growing World Wide Web. This is also mirrored by the many submarine cables intensively connecting the transatlantic world and, at the same time, disconnecting a continent like Africa. Papers try to elaborate on the problem in how far even tightly woven and intensively used connections caused asymmetries due to the unbalanced flow of information. Thus it will be possible to point out the dis-connections as a counterbalance to the hitherto dominating narrative of modern media simply connecting countries, companies and people.

Convenor / Chair: **Michael Mann** (Berlin) / **Antje Flüchter** (Heidelberg)

Papers:

Amelia Bonea (Heidelberg):

Channels of communication and newspaper identity in 19th-century India

This paper complicates the issue of newspaper identity in 19th-century India by examining the colonial press' access to international news transmitted via the electric telegraph. It argues that the process of news collection and distribution was fraught with many inequalities and that language conveniently served as the main criterion according to which papers were granted or denied access to official channels of communication.

Paul Fletcher (Heidelberg):

The conversation of empire: Official correspondence and telegraphic communication, c. 1870–1900

A study of British colonial telegraphic communication offers fresh grounds for exploring and questioning the relationship between imperial communications, power, and technological change in the 19th-century. This paper taps into this important subject by analysing the uses and limitations of telegraphic communication as official correspondence between Ceylon's Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London during the second half of the 19th century.

Simone Müller-Pohl (Berlin):

Wiring the world: The class of 1866 and global network expansion

The paper deals with the global expansion of ocean telegraphy in the later part of the 19th century with a particular focus on the so called class of 1866. The paper makes the argument that it was these particular agents' ideas of communication, connections and disconnections and lastly modernity that sustainably shaped the global media system in the 19th century.

Roland Wenzlhuemer (Heidelberg):

The perfect shot: Telegraphy and crisis management in late 19th-century British Burma

The Third Anglo-Burmese War officially ended in 1885 and brought Upper Burma under British control. The territory was officially annexed to the British Raj on 1 January 1886. The British troops in the region, however, met severe local



resistance which lasted for years after the annexation. In many cases, the British response to such insurgencies was brutal. The British public did not seem to be bothered much about the ruthless course of action adopted in Burma – until a cable of the Times correspondent in Mandalay alerted the readers to particularly questionable practises conducted under British Provost-Marshall Willoughby Wallace Hooper. Not only did Hooper seem to extract information from insurgents under threat or application of torture on a regular basis. As a keen amateur photographer, he also took picture of executions trying to capture the moment at which the bullet entered the flesh of those executed. The correspondent's cable caused a public outcry – and, of course, necessitated some prompt crisis management on the side of the British authorities. In this talk, the role of intercontinental telegraphy in this respect will be discussed.

▷ **Visible Hand and the Role of the Government for 18th and 19th Century Industrialisation**

Venue: NAB 115

Since the publication of Gerschenkron's 'Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspectives', the role of the governments has been considered as a key factor for industrialisation especially in the developing countries. His view is, however, limited to European and American cases. In this panel, we will discuss the role of governmental 'Visible Hand' to support, promote or retard industrialisation from the early modern period to the contemporary world. The areas we cover will be Europe, Americas and Asia. We will present different roles of the government for industrialisation according to periods and areas.

Convenor / Chair: **Toshiaki Tamaki** (Kyoto) / **Lars Magnusson** (Uppsala)

Papers:

Jari Ojala (Jyväskylä) / **Maare Paloheimo** (Jyväskylä):

Institutional change and Finnish economic development

The paper analyse how the institutional change that occurred in 1809 affected to the governmental economic policies; in Finland; namely, the change from the Swedish rule to Russian one.

Osamu Saito (Tokyo):

Early Meiji Japan: A developmental state?

In early Meiji Japan 'catch-up' was the goal of the nation. This paper surveys both actual processes of economic change, and policies and measures taken by the successive governments. The paper will not simply enumerate what the early Meiji state did for economic development but examine the interactive processes between the evolution of the state's economic policy frameworks, on the one hand, and factors that acted as constraints in pursuing 'hands-on' measures, on the other.

Toshiaki Tamaki (Kyoto):

Dutch contributions to the European industrialisation

The Netherlands is called 'the First Modern Economy', but it did not become the first industrial state. As a result, its economic policy seems to have been sometimes criticised. We should not, however, forget the fact that in the

17th century, no country succeeded in industrialisation. Britain or England became the first industrial state regardless of the governmental intentions. In this panel, I will examine the Dutch commercial policy in early modern period and show that their policy did not contribute to their own but other states' industrialisation especially in England. The Netherlands did not control their commerce so much by regulation, and there it prospered in the 17th century. By this policy, however, their money, their commercial know-how, and Dutch merchants spread to other European countries and these factors were indispensable to English industrialisation. The governmental policy of the Netherlands gave impact to other countries' industrialisation especially Britain.



OUR PARTNERS

We are grateful for the support of a variety of public and private organisations, whose commitment is indispensable for organising the congress.

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- ▶ London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), Department of Economic History



- ▶ Center for the History and Culture of East Central Europe (GWZO) at the University of Leipzig



- ▶ Centre for Area Studies of the University of Leipzig



- ▶ Georg-Eckert-Institute for International Textbook Research (GEI)



- ▶ German Historical Institute London



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PUBLISHERS' EXHIBITION

We are happy to welcome a wide range of international publishing houses and bookstores who exhibit and sell their books during the conference. The exhibition is located on the first floor of the conference venue, the New Academic Building, and is open during the whole conference.

The following publishing houses (at the time of going to press) participate in the exhibition: (presented in alphabetical order)

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- Cambridge University Press
- Central European University Press
- Cornell University Press
- Duncker&Humblot
- Ferdinand Schöningh Verlag
- I. B. Tauris Publishers
- Institut für Europäische Geschichte Mainz, Project 'European History online'
- Maney Publishing
- Martin Meidenbauer Verlagsbuchhandlung
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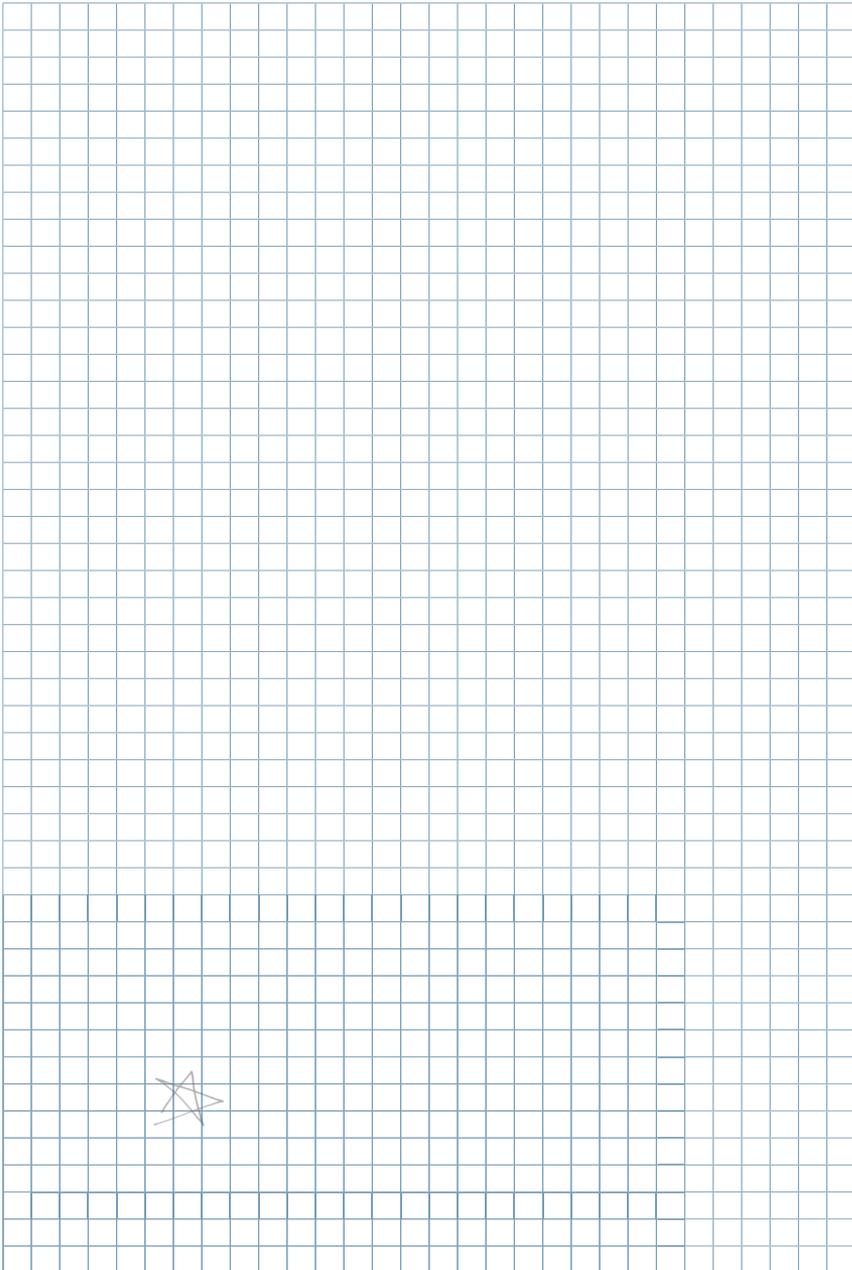
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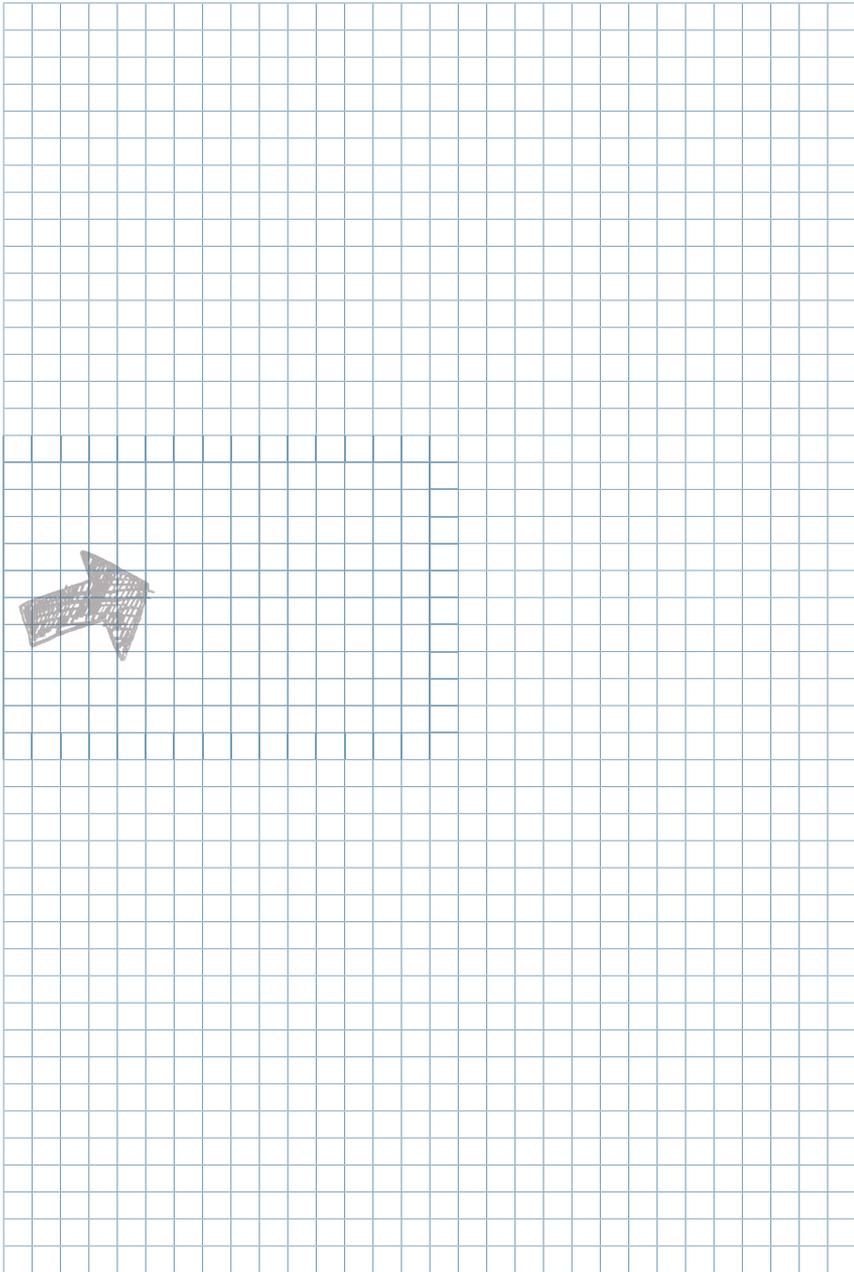
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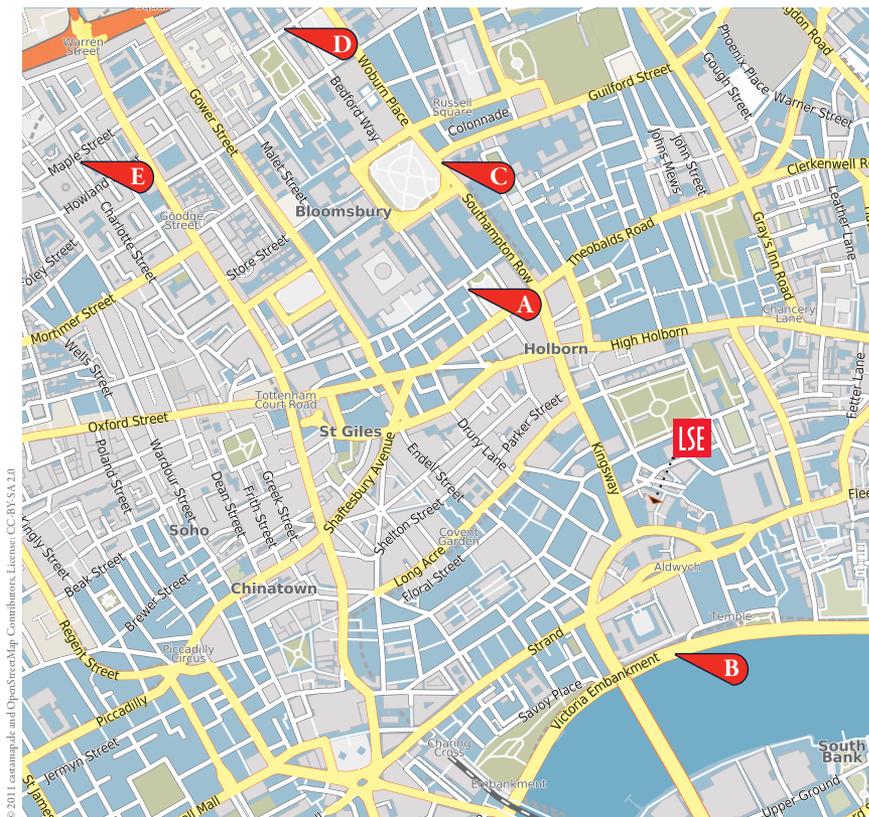
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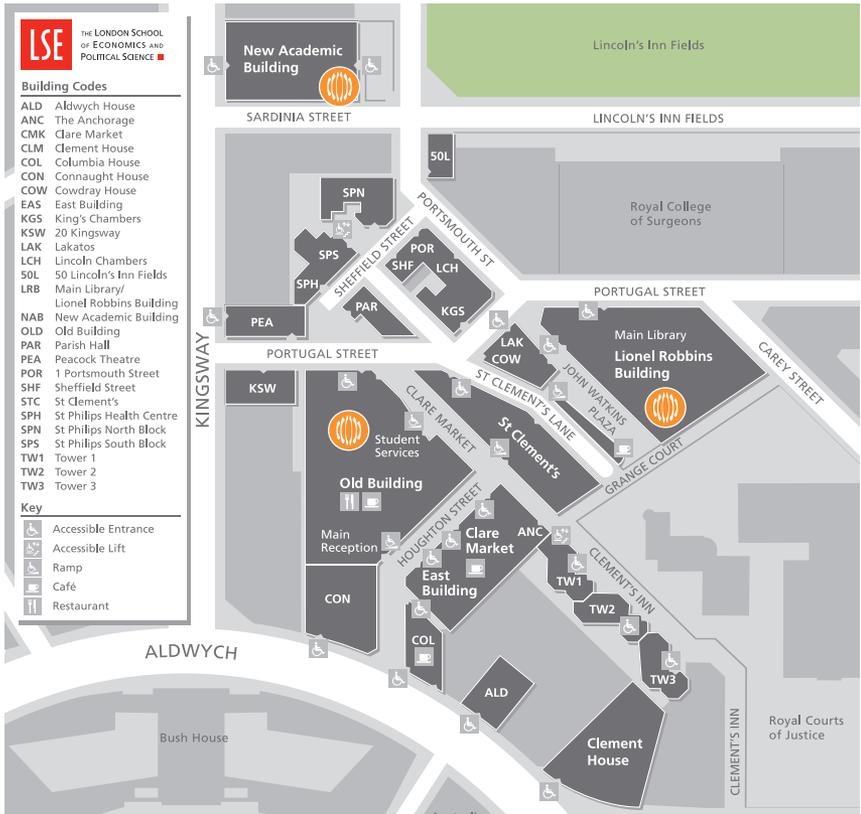


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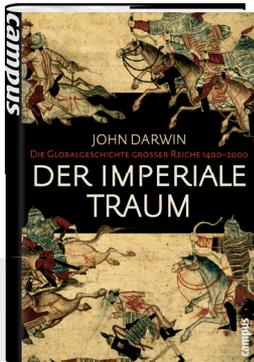
- C** Russel Square
- D** Passfield Hall
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- ▷ **WELCOME RECEPTION**
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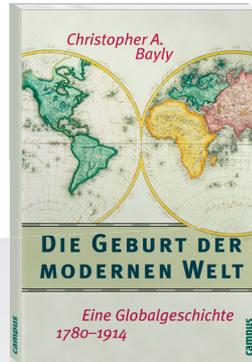
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