

*Sixth European Congress on World and Global History*

# Minorities, Cultures of Integration and Patterns of Exclusion

*Online, 15—19 June 2021*

P R O G R A M M E



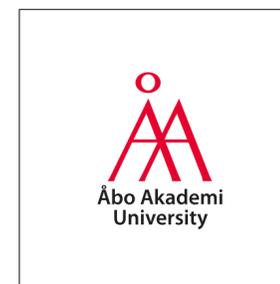
**ENIUGH**

EUROPEAN NETWORK IN UNIVERSAL AND GLOBAL HISTORY

# PROGRAMME

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# W E L C O M E

## W O R D S O F W E L C O M E

**W**elcome to the 6th European Congress on World and Global History. Originally planned as an onsite event in Turku in the southwest of Finland a couple of days after Midsummer in 2020, I would have highlighted the symbolic correlation between what happens inside and outside the Arken campus of Åbo Akademi University. Those of you not familiar with the Nordic summer, you would have recognized that the sun shines almost for 24 hours a day. And for us who have come together, our congress demonstrates that global history as an approach and perspective illuminates (almost) every corner in the universe.

Then came Sars-Cov-2 and we, too, had to reschedule and reconfigure our congress. Our first idea was to organize it as a hybrid event but as the lockdown and home office mode continued, we decided to go for an online event instead of postponing it to 2022. I think that the decision was a wise one as the home office mode for most of us did not mean a hibernate mode of two years of inactivity and non-existence but a time of intensive desktop or chamber research. In fact, in hindsight we should have organized the congress online already in 2020 as we researchers – as the sun above us – never rest and many of our colleagues have revised and published their original papers already. However, the postponement of the congress enabled us to open it up for new themes, most notably on the global impact of and responses to pandemics and the populist challenge to global history.

The original theme of the congress, Minorities, Cultures of Integration, and Patterns of Exclusion, is as timely as ever and Covid-19 has not changed the situation. Recent developments over the world, not least Black Lives Matter or, to take

a Nordic perspective, the critical debates about the state and internal colonialism in Sampi as well as that on minorities and hegemonic majorities and the (welfare) state, underline the need for us global historians to raise critical questions about ‘whose history’, to examine the spatialities and temporalities of minority agency and experiences. Global history, therefore, has the potential to open up for an inclusive perspective both on the remote, the recent and the present past.

Online congresses like ours transgresses borders in a novel way – we all sit at home or in our offices but meet in one virtual space. This is the exiting part of our congress but a hypermodern online venue is still incapable to solve the physical conditions of our present reality – none of us will meet physically face-to-face in a seminar room, go out for a coffee or a drink, stroll along River Aura, meet at a pub or participate on the steamboat evening cruise to the archipelago. Networking will be difficult and perhaps future technical solutions will make this possible. Meanwhile, some of the members of the Global History Laboratory, our local organizing team at Åbo Akademi University, produced a “on the road” video for you to “Localize the Global in Åbo”. We walked around in Turku last autumn when the sun was still available and the second wave of Covid-19 had not yet hit Finland. Our intention is to underscore that most, if not all spots on this globe have a global past and present. And by insisting of using the name Åbo we link up with the theme of our congress – Åbo is the Swedish name for Turku, Åbo Akademi University is the Swedish university in Finland, the Swedish-speaking minority of Finland is concentrated to the coastal areas in Southern, Southwestern and Western Finland as well as on the autonomous

Åland islands. But the Swedish-speaking Finns are but one of many minorities in Finland, we constitute about 6 percent of the population and Swedish (together with Sami in the north) has the status as national language, in contrast to the Roma and Tatars, or all the other non-Finnish/Swedish/Sami speaking inhabitants of Finland. A global history of Finland awaits to be written in future but locating our congress in Turku will make a starting point.

With these words I warmly welcome you to Online Åbo and the Sixth European Congress on World and Global History

Dr. Holger Weiss

Professor in general history, Åbo Akademi University  
President of the ENIUGH Steering Committee

W E L C O M E  
W O R D S O F W E L C O M E

We warmly welcome you to the 6th European Congress on World and Global History, which we have developed and organized with Holger Weiss and his able team from Åbo Akademi University in Turku. Although we all sit at our desks at home, in my mind I am in Turku, a beautiful city on the coast of Southwest Finland. I see the doors opening to welcome us and recall the warmth and hospitality extended to us when we, the Leipzig headquarters and members of the Steering Committee of ENIUGH, visited Turku for preparatory meetings. At these visits, we had the wonderful opportunity to get a sense of Turku's 'global past' and of the global histories examined here. Although you may be far away, you'll be treated to glimpses of the city, thanks to the superb video tour produced by Holger Weiss and his colleagues from the Global History Laboratory. We invite you to join them on their walks throughout Turku during breaks in the conference. You'll see where we would be had the pandemic not prevented travel, and we think that, if you do, you might add this lovely city to your list of must-see destinations when travel has again become possible.

We live in changing times. Much of what has happened worldwide since we met in Budapest four years ago would have seemed like fiction had someone foretold it then. The Covid-19 pandemic is certainly a watershed moment, but other profound transformations have taken place as well, among them the pervasive nationalistic backlash seen in many societies around the globe. It seems that, more than ever before, we as researchers who study the past from transnational, transregional, and global perspectives are asked to scrutinize current worldwide developments in

view of their histories. We answer that call at this congress when we look in-depth at minorities and processes of minoritization and at the resistance they engender. Examining the concepts of minority and minority positions as well as practices and narratives of inclusion, belonging, and exclusion with a focus on transnational and transregional constellations has become even more relevant as the pandemic has increased inequalities, produced new divides, and strengthened established mechanisms of exclusion. Societies and politics are undergoing wide-ranging transformations, as are international relations and collaborations. We warmly invite you to explore the extensive panel program and the numerous inspiring perspectives engaged to address the main theme of this congress, as well as many more topics on which the most recent research is presented.

In addition, we hope to see you at a series of special events. The first is the keynote speech by Dipesh Chakrabarty on the Anthropocene and minorities, which promises a lively debate. As in previous meetings, the congress aims to foster exchanges and networking between scholars focusing on comparative and entangled histories. Thus, we have prepared a plenary discussion on "Nordic World and Global History" that introduces the state of our field in the part of Europe where this congress – at least virtually – takes place. There, you will hear about current institutional settings and research approaches and learn about the potentials as well as challenges of writing global histories of this region.

We also continue the discussion of two concerns that have marked the ENIUGH congresses from their inception in 2005. On the one hand, the gathering of scholars

from across Europe and other parts of the world is a unique opportunity to reflect collectively on where we stand regarding the globalization of historiographies and the tasks that lie ahead. In a plenary discussion on “Institutionalizing Global History,” we would like to discuss areas in which future cross-border cooperation seems particularly fruitful and where resources can be pooled to consolidate and advance the field, ranging from established pivotal tasks, such as teaching, to new fields, for example, data management. On the other hand, the ENIUGH congresses have developed to become occasions to address the political and societal conditions of world and global historical research. This time, a particular concern is the rise of right-wing parties and movements, which have become elements of governments in several European countries, not only in Eastern Europe. At the plenary discussion “Global History and Populist Challenges,” we zero in on this development and address the question of how we, as historians, can respond to right-wing populist discourses and how transnational and transregional connections of populist movements can be examined, linked among others to their nationalistic rhetoric and political agendas.

It is essential for our research to cast a wide net, and with this in mind, we have organized a Publishers’ Exhibition that will be available for you to visit each day during the span of the congress. [Click here](#) to see it. To foster communication with the participating publishing houses, representatives will be available to answer your questions about ongoing or future publication plans in an open forum. You are also cordially invited to make appointments for individual consultations during the congress; to take advantage of this opportunity, please contact Miriam Meinekat by email ([congress@eniugh.org](mailto:congress@eniugh.org)). Added to that, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the presentation of the recently initiated collaboration between Palgrave MacMillan Publishing and ENIUGH in the edition of the Palgrave Encyclopedia of Global History.

Last but not least, the general meeting of ENIUGH will be a moment to take stock of the activities of the past four years and to look ahead. In the years to come we will be concerned, among others, with the project “Global History of Humankind” that was recently under the auspices of the International Commission for the Humanities and Philosophy, a UNESCO-related body. Following a presentation of this project, we will introduce the organizing team and venue for the congress in 2023, and we will award the Walter Markov Prize, which honors an outstanding MA or PhD thesis that contributes to the research fields of Markov (1909–1993), an eminent world historian whose work was dedicated to the comparative exploration of revolutions, social movements, and decolonization processes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as to connecting the multiple historiographies that seek to transcend methodological nationalism and Eurocentric perspectives.

We are very pleased that you answered our call for contributions back in 2019 and that you remained committed despite the enormous challenges that confronted all of us during the past year, which included postponing the congress and then changing it from a lively face-to-face meeting to an online event. I trust, however, that we will enter fruitful debates and robust exchanges during the course of the four congress days ahead of us, and that we will use our creativity to compensate for the lack of personal conversations over coffee or a drink.

I am tremendously grateful for the reliable, effective, and ongoing support we received from our colleagues in Turku, and I would like to extend a special thank you to Holger Weiss and Patrik Hettula who have worked tirelessly, first on hosting the congress in Turku, and then on its virtual online realization. This congress would not have been possible without the continuous effort of our colleagues at Leipzig headquarters, and I would like to extend a special thank you to Miriam Meinekat, Eva Ommert, Florian Förster, Patricia Ulbricht, Hannah Rieck-Günthner, and Florent

Pieplu. Without the support of the ENIUGH Steering Committee, we would not have been able to cope with the uncertainties we faced in the months after the rapid spread of the pandemic and its numerous impacts on academic exchanges and communication. I extend my sincere gratitude to everyone who made it possible for all of us to meet, exchange, debate, and reflect on what lies ahead.

On behalf of the Steering and Organizing Committee, I wish each of you an inspiring and enjoyable 6th European Congress on World and Global History.

Dr. Katja Castryck-Naumann

President of ENIUGH

Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO)

AT THE CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

	Tuesday, 15 June	Wednesday, 16 June	Thursday, 17 June	Friday, 18 June	Saturday, 19 June
8 am–9.30 am		Parallel Sessions III			
9.45 am–11.15 am		Parallel Sessions IV	Parallel Sessions VI	Parallel Sessions IX	
11.30 am–12.30 pm	Conference Opening	Publisher Panel: Meet & Talk		Publisher Panel: The “Palgrave-ENIUGH Global History”	Plenary Discussion (11.30 am–2.15 pm) Institutionalizing Global History
12.45 pm–2.15 pm	Parallel Sessions I	Parallel Sessions V	Parallel Sessions VII	Parallel Sessions X	
2.30 pm–4 pm	Parallel Sessions II		Parallel Sessions VIII	Parallel Session XI	Conference Closing (2.30 pm–3.30 pm)
4.15 pm–6 pm	Plenary Discussion: Nordic World and Global History	Keynote Speech: Dipesh Chakrabarty	General Meeting ENIUGH	Plenary Discussion: Global History and the Populist Challenge	

## SPECIAL CONFERENCE EVENTS

## Plenary Discussion: The Nordic World and Global History

Tuesday, 15 June, 4.15–6 pm

*Convenor: Lisa Hellmann (U Bonn / Global History Lab, Turku)*

**Panelists:**

Anna Knutsson (U Uppsala)

Janne Lahti (U Helsinki)

Leidulf Melve (U Bergen)

Eivind Heldaas Seland (U Bergen)

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This plenary discussion is for all who are interested in the global history of the Nordic countries, as well as for students, researchers, teachers and all who work with outreach of global history within the Nordic countries. This plenary session will both include a short panel discussion, a presentation, and a general debate on the state of global history in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

The focus will be both on the state of the field in the Nordic region, institutionally and scientifically, and on debating the potential particularities – challenges

and opportunities alike – for writing the global history of this region. During an open-ended debate, we consider whether there is a particular Nordic perspective to global history as a field, and what such a perspective could offer. This region shows strong historical ties and a long history of conflicts alike. In addition, it offers a linguistic pluralism, with a combination of several mutually intelligible as well as mutually unintelligible languages. How do these characteristics affect our ability to go beyond the nation as the given analytical framework?

In addition, we consider the position of the Nordic region as a perceived periphery, versus as a centre of empires, and as a non-prominent colonial actor, and to what degree these can offer a different view also of Europe in a global context. Furthermore, we consider whether there would be a temporality to this perspective, and whether it would be equally applicable to all era, from ancient to modern history.

The plenary discussion is organised by NordGlob. This is a hub and network for global history in the Nordic countries, which will also be introduced during the session.

A warm welcome to all!

**Publisher Panel: Meet & Talk****Wednesday, 16 June, 11.30 am–12.30 pm**

Our Silver and Gold Exhibitors provide you with information on interesting new publications in the field of transnational, transregional, world and global history in the Online Publishers Exhibition. In addition, representatives from the participating publishing houses will be present at the congress for personal contact and to answer your question. Please join in when we meet via Zoom to talk and exchange.

**Keynote Speech: Dipesh Chakrabarty****Wednesday, 16 June, 4.15–6 pm**

Dipesh Chakrabarti, Lawrence A. Kimpton Distinguished Service Professor of History, South Asian Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago, will present his keynote lecture on the theme *The Anthropocene and Minorities*. Professor Chakrabarti ranks among world's leading global historians and his research interest covers modern South Asian history and historiography, subaltern, indigenous and minority histories, labour history, history in public life, history of decolonization, history and theory, and environmental history. His path breaking work on *Provincializing Europe: Postcolonial Thought and Historical Difference* (2000) challenged Eurocentrism and opened up for historians' critical engagement with postcolonialism, whereas his essays "The Climate of History: Four Theses," *Critical Inquiry* 35, no. 2 (2009) and "Between World History and Earth History: Anthropocene Time," *History and Theory* 57, no. 1 (2018) foreshadows a similar global impact of his recently published *The Climate of History in a Planetary Ages* (University of Chicago Press, 2021).

### Publisher Panel The “Palgrave-ENIUGH Global History”

Thursday, 17 June, 11.30 am–12.30 pm

**Participants:**

Emily Russell from Palgrave-Macmillan converse with Matthias Middell (U Leipzig, ReCentGlobe), editor of the handbook, and the audience.

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Palgrave Handbooks are high-quality, original reference works that bring together specially-commissioned chapters, cutting-edge research, and the latest review articles in their fields. They provide an unparalleled overview of a specific field of research, while also setting the agenda for future directions of a discipline. As a unique cooperation between ENIUGH and Palgrave, such a handbook will bring together our network’s competencies in analyzing global processes and structures in their historical development. It will contain more than 300 contributions. The panel presents the project in its detailed structure and the manifold opportunities for participation for which the panel is a kind of kick-off.

### Plenary Discussion: Global History and the Populist Challenge

Friday, 18 June, 2.30–4 pm

*Moderator: Matthias Middell (U Leipzig, ReCentGlobe)*

**Participants:**

Federico Finchelstein (New School for Social Research, Eugene Lang College)  
Constantin I. Iordachi (Central European University Budapest)

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“Globalism” is one of the enemy images of right-wing populism, which has become increasingly prominent in recent years. While pleas for restrictions on migration and often pronounced xenophobia are part of the repertoire of right-wing populism, at the same time, a variety of transnational and even transregional interconnections can be observed between actors of this political current. This leads to the two guiding questions of this round-table discussion: What place does the current upsurge of right-wing populism occupy in a global history of populism that goes back at least to the 19th century? And how does global history, as a field in international historiography that has recently been on the upswing, react to the challenge of right-wing populist discourses that convey a certain image of society and its history?

With their origins and perspectives, the participants represent a broad spectrum of variants of right-wing populist movements and regimes, so that a comparison of the specifics and general traits of right-wing populism becomes possible.)

### General Meeting ENIUGH

Thursday, 17 June, 4.15–6 pm

*Chair: Katja Castryck-Naumann (GWZO Leipzig) /  
Holger Weiss (U Åbo Akademi Turku)*

As the congress does not only serve as a regular forum for a broad discussion on recent findings in the field of world and global, transnational and transregional history, but also as meeting place for the members of the European Network in Universal and Global History, a General Meeting of ENIUGH will take place. Following a brief report of the development of the network in the past four years, we will present the project for a “Global History of Humankind” that was recently launched under the auspices of the International Commission for the Humanities and Philosophy, a UNESCO-related body. Afterwards the Walter-Markov-Prize will be awarded and Stefano Bellucci (U Leiden), head of the local organizing committee of the next ENIUGH congress that will take place in The Hague in 2023 will introduce the venue, the main theme and the forthcoming preparations.

### Plenary Discussion: Institutionalizing Global History – Current Experiences and Future Planning

Saturday, 19 June, 11:30 am–2:15 pm

*Convenor: Matthias Middell (U Leipzig, ReCentGlobe)*

The aim of this panel is to discuss where we stand with the institutionalization of global history in Europe. While in a series of European countries, global history has meanwhile found a firm place with regard to its academic institutionalization there are not only remaining issues with effective networking across borders but also new issues that can be addressed only collectively such as for ex. data management or transnational training for graduate and junior scholars.

The panel comes in two parts. In the first part, scholars from different countries will give an input on a specific topic particularly important from his / her perspective when reflecting on the transition from individual research to larger institutes / alliances / centres: Sebastian Conrad (Freie Universität Berlin; Forum of Transregional Studies, Berlin); Lisa Hellmann (University of Bonn, Center for Dependency and Slavery Studies); Federica Morelli (Università di Torino, Area and Global Studies for International Cooperation); Alessandro Stanziani (École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales Paris, Global History Collaborative); Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge University, Centre of South Asian Studies); Roland Wenzlhuemer (University of Munich, Käte Hamburger Kolleg global dis:connect).

The inputs will last 5–7 minutes each in order to allow for substantial discussion time afterwards. Among the topics are MA-programmes, transnational graduate

schools, cooperation in the field of research and fellowship programmes, transdisciplinary clusters of research.

In a second part, the panelists look at the respective focal points of the other presenters and invite for an open debate with the audience at large that approaches the question of whether there are perhaps initiatives in which several locations would be jointly interested and in which they could cooperate.

## Conference Closing Session

**Saturday, 19 June 2.30–3.30 pm**

*Chair:*        *Holger Weiss (U Åbo Akademi Turku)*  
                  *Katja Castryck-Naumann (GWZO Leipzig)*

### **Speakers:**

Ana Moledo (U Leipzig)  
Robin Möser (U Leipzig)  
Margarete Grandner (U Vienna)

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With this closing session, main lines of discussions at the congress will be highlighted, identifying major findings, new currents and challenges for further research. As this is a difficult task for one person, we have invited three colleagues to present their perspective on the congress and to open up discussion for the plenary.

# PUBLISHER'S EXHIBITION

This year's ENIUGH congress brings around 400 participants together who form a great number of well-informed readers and promising authors. The conference offers a perfect forum to get informed and meet with publishers who take part in our Online Publisher's Exhibition.

Renowned publishers from Europe and beyond exhibit their books in an online format which you can access on the ENIUGH website.

The publishing houses will present their activities and features in their individual exhibitor booths as Gold and Silver Exhibitors. The attendees will find themes

and books representing approaches from cultural, economic, global, social, political, and world history as well as special offers and further links to interesting opportunities. In this way participants will get an insight into newest publishing trends in the social sciences, especially with regard to publications in the field of global history.

Interested authors can also get directly into contact with the publishers at our online event "Publisher Panel: Meet & Talk" on Wednesday, 16 June 11.30 am–12.30 pm.

[<https://research.uni-leipzig.de/~eniugh/congress/special-events/publishers-exhibition>]

## Gold Exhibitors

WILEY

[transcript]

Yale University Press

palgrave  
macmillan

  
**PETER LANG**  
ÉDITIONS SCIENTIFIQUES INTERNATIONALES

## Silver Exhibitors

  
LEUVEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

 **CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

  
Duncker & Humblot · Berlin

**F** Frank & Timme  
Verlag für wissenschaftliche Literatur

**CEU PRESS** | CENTRAL  
EUROPEAN  
UNIVERSITY

**I.B. TAURIS**

 **WAXMANN**

 **berghahn**  
NEW YORK · OXFORD

  
BREPOLS

  
BRILL

# CONGRESS APP

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONGRESS APP

### The virtual conference platform

The Sixth European Congress on World and Global History will take place on a versatile virtual platform called Liveto. It is a completely web browser-based platform developed with online conferences in mind. Liveto utilizes Zoom for meetings and webinars.

The Parallel Sessions I–XI will take place in a Zoom meeting and the General Events can be accessed through the Zoom webinars. Subsequently, step-by-step-instructions will be given.

In case of technical difficulties you can use the chat on the conference app page to ask for help (note that this chat is restricted to technical support only!). Furthermore, technical support will feature every day during the congress in a separate Zoom room dedicated for troubleshooting issues. It is also possible to directly contact the help desk in Turku by emailing Patrik Hettula [phettula@abo.fi](mailto:phettula@abo.fi), or the ENIUGH Congress Team [congress@eniugh.org](mailto:congress@eniugh.org).

### How to access the platform

Detailed login instructions are sent to you by email before the congress. The email contains this link [https://events.liveto.io/events/eniugh-2021?access\\_key=eniugh](https://events.liveto.io/events/eniugh-2021?access_key=eniugh) that will forward you to Liveto's login page.

- At the upper right hand corner of the page, you can see a red “Account” button. Hover on it and click “Sign up” to create a new user account for yourself.
- Please note that when creating a new user account, you must verify the account via a link sent to your email (if you do not receive a verification, be sure to check the junk email folder).
- After that, you can enter your personal information and continue to the event platform.
- Use the Liveto event page link above to return to the congress each day.

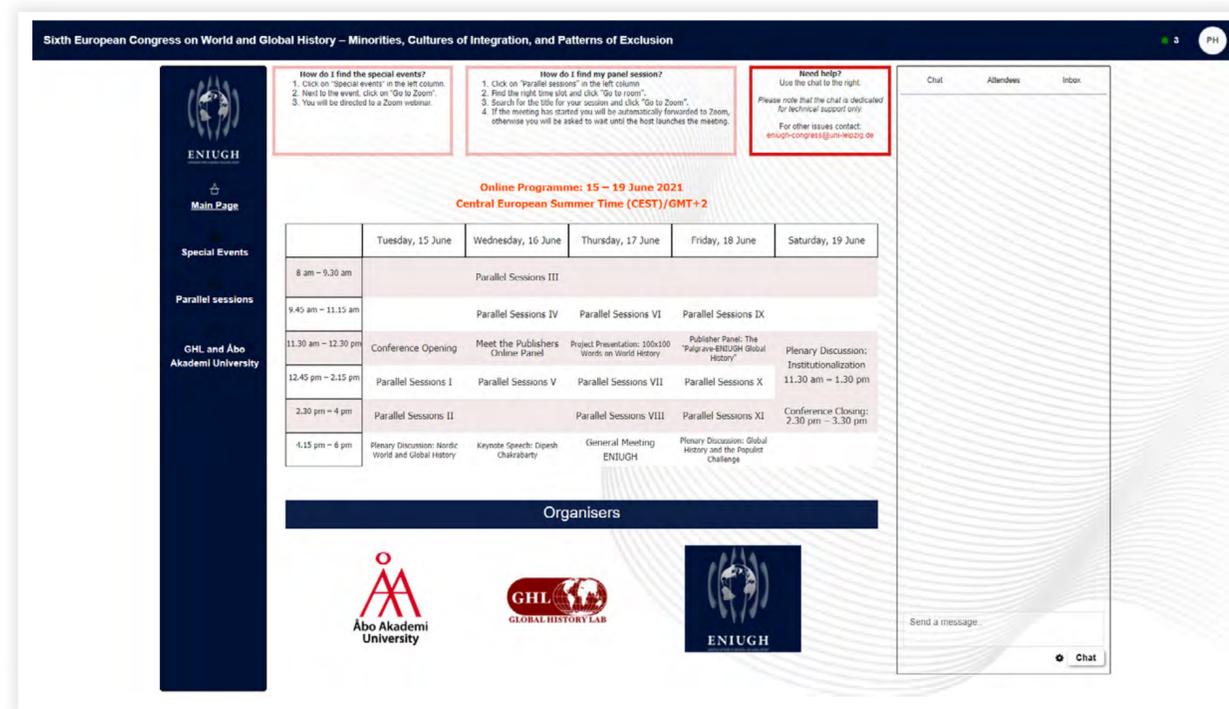
*Remember to log in and explore the platform in advance to become familiar with it!*

The platform is developed with desktop users in mind. Some features might not work with mobile devices. Therefore, we recommend that you use a desktop computer instead of a mobile phone or tablet during the congress.

### How to find your way in Liveto

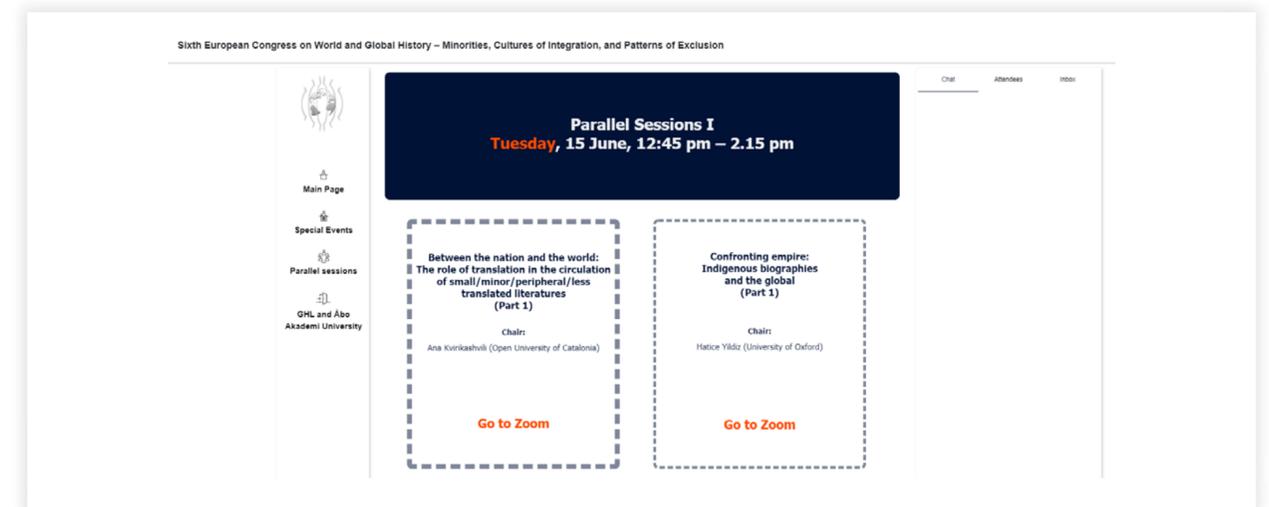
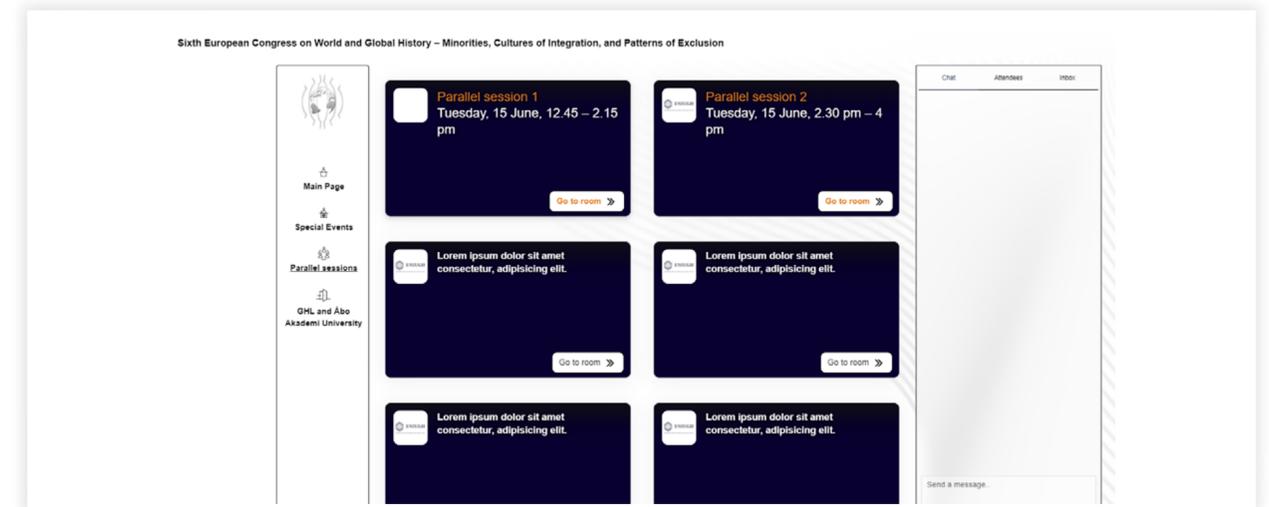
The Liveto platform opens to a main page. Here you can explore the general schedule or navigate to other pages. Please notice that all events and sessions are listed in Eastern European Time. To edit your profile information and to add your own profile picture, go to the profile settings by clicking on your initials (or profile picture) at the upper right hand corner > Profile.

In the column to the left, you can access the panel sessions and special events or view information about our partners. In the column to the right, you can find a chat (this chat is restricted to technical support only) and a list of attendees as well as an inbox for in-platform messaging.



### To access panel sessions in Liveto:

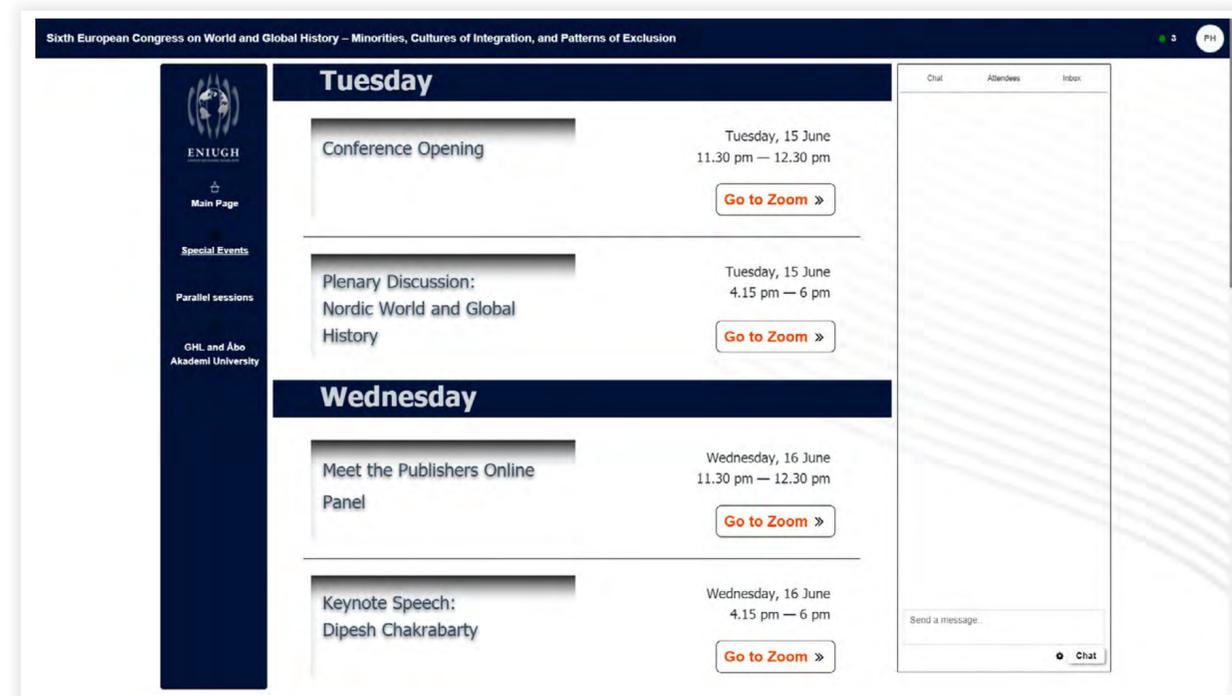
1. Click on "Parallel sessions" in the left column
2. Find the right date and time slot for the session you want to attend and click "Go to room".
3. Here, search for the title for your session and click "Go to Zoom".
4. If the meeting has started you will be automatically forwarded to Zoom, otherwise you will be asked to wait until the host launches the meeting.



### To access special events in Liveto:

1. Click on "Special events" in the left column.
2. Here you can see the schedule for the events. When an event has started, click on the "Go to Zoom" button.
3. You will be directed to Zoom. Panelists are assigned their roles by the host of the meeting, all other participants are attendees.

ENIUGH has opted to dedicate the last day of the congress for social interactions and discussions. If you want to contact participants in beforehand, you can search for them in the "Attendees" list in the column to the right. You can find the private messages sent to you and your message history in the "Inbox" section. In addition to this, it is possible to make 1to1 video calls.



### To place a video call follow these instructions:

1. In the chat attendees list, you can select who you want to send a private message to. When a private conversation with another participant is open, click "Start Video Call".
2. Before the other participant answers, you can select the source of your camera and mic, or end the call from the red symbol.
3. During the call, you can share the screen, open/close the mic, end the call, open/close the camera or change the source of camera and mic from the settings.
4. You may click and drag the video call screen to place it to the desired location on the platform screen.
5. If another participant makes a video call to you, you will see their name and profile picture in the request. You can either accept or reject the call.

### Technical requirements during the congress

Make sure that you are on a stable internet connection and avoid running other programs that might affect your internet connection. Be sure to update your web browser (Google Chrome is recommended) and Zoom to their latest versions. Please note that strong firewalls can interfere with the operation of the virtual event platform, so to ensure the best functionality, UDP connections from jvb.liveto.io on ports 30300–30500 should be allowed (you can check with your organization's IT support).

**Sound:** Headphones are the best way to participate in virtual events. If you participate in a conversation, preferably use headphones with their own microphone. If any sound or image issues appear, log out and refresh or restart the browser. Make sure the sound is on in your device and browser and that you have a stable internet connection. Also make sure your firewall does not block any content.

Those of you who are familiar with Zoom know that you can share your presentations, powerpoints or other information directly from your own screen. We recommend that you prepare and practice your presentations with Zoom in beforehand. Technical issues are commonly easy fixes, but we hope to minimize last minute problems by detecting them in good time.

# OVERVIEW

## TIMES, THEMES AND PANELS

### 1. List of Panels & Roundtables

Event No	Title	Time	Theme
P 1_1	Actor or instrument: The role of the CMEA in the global Cold War (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	B
P 1_2	Actor or instrument: The role of the CMEA in the global Cold War (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30 pm–4:00 pm	B
P 2	Histories of disability in the global south: A comparative perspective on a minority in the majority world	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30 pm–4:00 pm	E
P 3	Towards a global history of neoliberalism	Tuesday 15 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	H
P 4	Workers and the change of ownership in the 1970s and 1980s	Tuesday 15 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	B
P 5	At the intersection of minority rights: Global history, internationalisms, and the in- and exclusion of „marginal“ groups	Tuesday 15 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	F
P 6	Roundtable: Between the spatial and the digital turn: Challenges for scholars, publishers and funding agencies in global and transnational history	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	E
P 8	Business of Minorities: Financial Services in Non-Western Communities (19th / 20th Century)	Tuesday 15 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	B
P 19	Setting the boundaries of transnational action	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	C
P 10_1	The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45–11:00 am	G
P 10_2	The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	G
P 10_3	The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 3)	Friday, 18 June • 2.30–4:00 pm	G
P 11	The institutional pillars of the Eastern Block	Friday, 18 June • 9:45–11:15 am	D
P 12	„Primitive“ people in nation-states and empires: Global patterns of inclusion and exclusion	Tuesday, 15 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	A
P 13_1	History of state enterprises in African states after independence (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45–11:15 am	B

Event No	Title	Time	Theme
P 13_2	History of state enterprises in African states after independence (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	B
P 14_1	Global history and the history of small states: Research agendas for the integration of a marginalized field of study (Part 1)	Friday, 18 June • 9:45-11:15 am	E
P 14_2	Global history and the history of small states: Research agendas for the integration of a marginalized field of study (Part 1)	Friday, 18 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	E
P 15_1	Anti-fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	F
P 15_2	Anti-fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30-4:00 pm	F
P 15_3	Anti-fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 3)	Friday, 18 June • 2:30-4:00 pm	F
P 16	Making our voices heard: Minority communities and the teaching of history	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	A
P 17	The Northern European experience in slavery	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	D
P 18	Confronting empire: Indigenous biographies and the global	Tuesday 15 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	G
P 19	Patterns of integration and exclusion in the Napoleonic Empire	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	G
P 20	Global trafficking / global migration: Marginalization, integration and minorities	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	C
P 21	Silence in / of archives: Absence, erasure, censorship, and archival politics	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30-4:00 pm	A
P 22	Instruments of imperial inclusion and exclusion: Treaties and diplomatic encounters in maritime Southeast Asia, 1600-1900	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45-11:15 am	G
P 23	Pan-African cultures of solidarity: Anti-colonialism, exiles and refugee politics in Africa	Friday, 18 June • 9:45-11:15 am	F
P 24_1	Between the nation and the world: The role of translation in the circulation of small / minor / peripheral / less translated literatures (Part 1)	Tuesday 15 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	E
P 24_2	Between the nation and the world: The role of translation in the circulation of small / minor / peripheral / less translated literatures (Part 2)	Tuesday, 15 June • 2:30-4:00 pm	E
P 25_1	Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 1)	Tuesday 15 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	F
P 25_2	Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45-11:15 pm	F
P 26	Inclusion and exclusion in Russian law	Tuesday, 15 June • 2:30-4:00 pm	G
P 27_1	Minorities in Eurasian empires: Their functions for the survival of empires (Part 1)	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00-9:30 am	G
P 27_2	Minorities in Eurasian empires: Their functions for the survival of empires (Part 2)	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45-11:15 am	G
P 28	Colonial borderlands, nationalism and foreign others: Mobility controls, practices of citizenship and the definition of marginal subjects in the 20th century	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45-2:15 pm	D

Event No	Title	Time	Theme
P 29	Minority formation and nation-making in Asia	Tuesday, 15 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	A
P 30	Colonial policy in imperial and post-imperial Eurasia (1886–1960)	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00–9:30 am	G
P 31	Was it a man's world? Intersections of gender and global history (Part 1)	Tuesday, 15 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	E
P 32_1	Ideas and peoples across the waters of the Western Indian Ocean (Part 1)	Friday, 18 June • 9:45–11:15 am	D
P 32_2	Ideas and peoples across the waters of the Western Indian Ocean (Part 2)	Friday, 18 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	D
P 33	Displacement and resettlement during and after the Second World War in a global perspective	Friday, 18 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	C
P 34	Migration between Africa and Europe: Past and present policies of marginalization and integration	Tuesday, 15 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	C
P 35	The Dutch Early Modern Empire as a Globalized Institution of Localized Social Control	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00–9:30 am	G
P 36	Spatial semantics and digital humanities	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	E
P 37	Digital history and the writing of minority (global) histories	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	E
P 38_1	Minority conflicts and postcolonial nation state building in Asia: Exploring the role of diplomatic and humanitarian aid, c. 1940s to 1960s (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45–11:15 am	A
P 38_2	Minority conflicts and postcolonial nation state building in Asia: Exploring the role of diplomatic and humanitarian aid, c. 1940s to 1960s (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	A
P 39_1	Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45–11:15 am	F
P 39_2	Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	F
P 39_3	Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 3)	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	F
P 40_1	Globalizing Eastern Europe – New Perspectives on Transregional Entanglements of an often Neglected Region (Part 1)	Friday, 18 June • 9:45–11:15 am	D
P 40_2	Globalizing Eastern Europe – New Perspectives on Transregional Entanglements of an often Neglected Region (Part 2)	Friday, 18 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	D
P 41	The global colour line: Pan-Africanism and Black Internationalism in the 21st Century	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	F
P 42_1	,Mining and its Commodities as Wheels of the Early-Modern Global Economy (Part 1)	Friday, 18 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	B
P 42_2	,Mining and its Commodities as Wheels of the Early-Modern Global Economy (Part 2)	Friday, 18 June • 2.30–4:00 pm	B
P 43_1	Japan and global trends in finance, industry, and communication: Late Nineteenth-century perspectives (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	B
P 43_2	Japan and global trends in finance, industry, and communication: Late Nineteenth-century perspectives (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30–4 pm	B

Event No	Title	Time	Theme
P 44	Medical knowledge in / from the North: Global connections and local solutions in Sweden and Finland, 18th and 19th centuries	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	D
P 45_1	Internationalism and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 1)	Friday, 18 June • 9:45–11:15 am	F
P 45_2	Internationalism and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 2)	Friday, 18 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	F
P 45_3	Internationalism and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 3)	Friday, 18 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	F
P 46	Scaling early modern entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship and power relations in business history	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	B
P 47	Poles in Poland and in the Diaspora after the Second World War: Patterns of exclusion and inclusion	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	A
P 48_1	Non-Europeans seen from Central Europe: Conceptual and methodological approaches (Part 1)	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45–11:15 am	D
P 48_2	Non-Europeans seen from Central Europe: Conceptual and methodological approaches (Part 2)	Thursday, 17 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	D
P 49	Global perspectives on Nordic colonialism	Thursday, 17 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	D
P 50	Tackling coerced labour regimes in Asia: Towards a comparative model (Part 1)	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	D
P 51	Roundtable: Oceanic Asia: Global History, Japanese Waters, and the Edges of Area Studies	Tuesday, 15 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	D
P 52_1	Welfare and development in colonial societies (19th–20th centuries): Actors, institutions, and dynamics (Part 1)	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	G
P 52_2	Welfare and development in colonial societies (19th–20th centuries): Actors, institutions, and dynamics (Part 2)	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	G
P 53	Solidarities and Exclusion under and after the Cold War	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45–11:15 am	F
P 54	Creating Global / world History from Asian perspectives – Activities of the Asian Association of World Historians (AAWH) (2009–2019)	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00–9:30 am	E
P 55	Book Discussion Panel – Humanitarianism in the Modern World	Friday, 18 June • 9:45–11:15 am	F
P 56	Transnational Female Agency	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	C
P 57	Knowledge Production of the Other: Circulations, Appropriations, Co-Productions	Friday, 18 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	H
P 58	Historical narrative and process of marginalisation	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	A
P 59_1	Refugees, Diasporas and Expatriates: Perspectives on Exclusion and Inclusion (Part 1)	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00–9:30 am	C
P 59_2	Refugees, Diasporas and Expatriates: Perspectives on Exclusion and Inclusion (Part 2)	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	C
P 60	Inequality and Social Cohesion: Political and Institutional Implications	Friday, 18 June • 9:45–11:15 am	A

Event No	Title	Time	Theme
P 61	Dissemination, transformation, and perception of (western) science in a global perspective	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00–9:30 am	H
P 62_1	Ambiguous Identities: The Role of Literature and Intellectual Debates in the (Re)Definition of Collective Identities (Part 1)	Wednesday, 16 June • 9:45–11:15 am	A
P 62_2	Ambiguous Identities: The Role of Literature and Intellectual Debates in the (Re)Definition of Collective Identities (Part 2)	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	A
P 63	Minorities, Migrants and Social Change across Time	Tuesday 15 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	A
P 64	Migration, Internationalism and Xenophobia	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00–9:30 am	F
P 65	New perspectives in Asian Trade, Chinese Opium Consumption and Global Governance (ca. 1860s to 1930s)	Wednesday, 16 June • 8:00–9:30 am	B
P 66	Labour Migration: Contexts, Restriction and Spaces of Maneuver	Wednesday, 16 June • 12:45–2:15 pm	C
P 67	Historicizing the COVID-19 Pandemic. Local, Regional and Global Perspectives on Contagious Diseases	Thursday, 17 June • 9:45–11:15 am	D
P 68	Pandemic in the (sub) Arctic North: A supra- and crossdisciplinary data collection on experiences, resilience and social mobilisation during the Covid19 pandemic focusing on Norrbotten county	Friday, 18 June • 2:30–4:00 pm	D







Parallel Sessions  
 Tue., 12.45–2.15 p.m.  
 Tue., 2.30–4.00 p.m.  
 Wed., 8.00–9.30 p.m.  
 Wed., 9.45–11.15 p.m.  
 Wed., 12.45–2.15 p.m.  
 Thu., 9.45–11.15 p.m.  
 Thu., 12.45–2.15 p.m.  
 Thu., 2.30–4.00 p.m.  
 Fri., 9.45–11.15 p.m.  
 Fri., 12.45–2.15 p.m.  
 Fri., 2.30–4.00 p.m.

Themes and Panels	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
<b>F: Solidarities, internationalisms, and global movements</b>											
P 5: At the intersection of minority rights: Global history, internationalisms, and the in- and exclusion of "marginal" groups		■									
P 15_1: Anti-fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 1)							■				
P 15_2: Anti-fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 2)								■			
P 15_3: Anti-fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 3)											■
P 23: Pan-African cultures of solidarity: Anti-colonialism, exiles and refugee politics in Africa										■	
P 25_1: Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 1)	■										
P 25_2: Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 2)						■					
P 39_1: Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 1)						■					
P 39_2: Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 2)							■				
P 39_3: Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 3)								■			
P 41: The global colour line: Pan-Africanism and Black Internationalism in the 21st Century								■			
P 45_1: Internationalism and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 1)									■		
P 45_2: Internationalism and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 2)										■	
P 45_3: Internationalism and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 3)											■
P 53: Solidarities and exclusion under and after the Cold War						■					
P 55: Book Discussion Panel – Humanitarianism in the Modern World									■		
P 64: Migration, internationalism and xenophobia			■								
<b>G: Patterns of integration and transregional dynamics in and across empires</b>											
P 10_1: The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 1)							■				
P 10_2: The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 2)								■			



## 3. Time Table

**Parallel Session I • Tuesday, 15 June, 12:45 pm–2.15 pm**

- P 24\_1:** Between the nation and the world: The role of translation in the circulation of small / minor / peripheral / less translated literatures (Part 1)  
**P 18:** Confronting empire: Indigenous biographies and the global  
**P 34:** Migration between Africa and Europe: Past and present policies of marginalization and integration  
**P 29:** Minority formation and nation making in Asia  
**P 25\_1:** Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 1)  
**P 3:** Towards a global history of neoliberalism  
**P 31:** Was it a man's world? Intersections of gender and global history  
**P 4:** Workers and the change of ownership in the 1970s and 1980s

**Parallel Session II • Tuesday, 15 June, 2.30 pm–4 pm**

- P 5:** At the intersection of minority rights: Global history, internationalisms, and the in- and exclusion of “marginal” groups  
**P 24\_2:** Between the nation and the world: The role of translation in the circulation of small / minor / peripheral / less translated literatures (Part 2)  
**P 8:** Business of Minorities: Financial Services in Non-Western Communities (19th / 20th Cent.)  
**P 26:** Inclusion and exclusion in Russian Law  
**P 63:** Minorities, Migrants, and Social Change across Time  
**P 12:** ‘Primitive’ people in nation-states and empires: Global patterns of inclusion and exclusion  
**P 51:** Roundtable: Oceanic Asia: Global History, Japanese Waters, and the Edges of Area Studies

**Parallel Session III • Wednesday, 16 June, 8 am–9.30 am**

- P 30:** Colonial Policy in imperial and post-imperial Eurasia (1886–1960)  
**P 54:** Creating Global / World History from Asian perspectives – Activities of the Asian Association of World Historians (AAWH) (2009–2019)  
**P 61:** Dissemination, transformation, and perception of (western) science in a global perspective  
**P 64:** Migration, Internationalism and Xenophobia  
**P 27\_1:** Minorities in Eurasian Empires: Their functions for the survival of empires (Part 1)  
**P 65:** New perspectives in Asian Trade, Chinese Opium Consumption and Global Governance (ca. 1860s to 1930s)  
**P 59\_1:** Refugees, Diasporas and Expatriates: Perspectives on Exclusion and Inclusion (Part 1)  
**P 35:** The Dutch Early Modern Empire as a Globalized Institution of Localized Social Control

**Parallel Session IV • Wednesday, 16 June, 9:45 am–11.15 am**

- P 44:** Medical knowledge in / from the North: Global Connections and local solutions in Sweden and Finland, 18th and 19th centuries  
**P 27\_2:** Minorities in Eurasian Empires: Their functions for the survival of empires (Part 2)  
**P 47:** Poles in Poland and in the Diaspora after the Second World War: Patterns of exclusion and inclusion  
**P 59\_2:** Refugees, Diasporas and Expatriates: Perspectives on Exclusion and Inclusion (Part 2)  
**P 9:** Setting the boundaries of transnational action  
**P 50\_2:** Tackling coerced labour regimes in Asia: Towards a comparative model  
**P 56:** Transnational Female Agency  
**P 51\_1:** Welfare and development in colonial societies (XIX–XX centuries): Actors, institutions and dynamics (Part 1)

**Parallel Session V • Wednesday, 16 June, 12:45 am–2.15 pm**

- P 20:** Global trafficking / global migration: Marginalization, integration and minorities  
**P 58:** Historical narrative and process of marginalization  
**P 66:** Labour Migration: Contexts, Restriction and Spaces of Maneuver  
**P 16:** Making our Voices Heard: Minority Communities and the Teaching of History  
**P 6:** Roundtable: Between the spatial and the digital turn: Challenges for scholars, publishers and funding agencies in global and transnational history  
**P 46:** Scaling early modern entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship and power relations in business history  
**P 17:** The Northern Experience in slavery  
**P 51\_2:** Welfare and development in colonial societies (XIX–XX centuries): Actors, institutions and dynamics (Part 2)

**Parallel Session VI • Thursday, 17 June, 9:45 am–11.15 am**

- P 62\_1:** Ambiguous Identities: The Role of Literature and Intellectual Debates in the (Re)Definition of Collective Identities (Part 1)  
**P 67:** Historicizing the COVID-19 Pandemic: Local, Regional and Global Perspectives on Contagious Diseases  
**P 13\_1:** History of state enterprises in African states after independence (Part 1)  
**P 22:** Instruments of imperial inclusion and exclusion: Treaties and diplomatic encounters in maritime Southeast Asia, 1600–1900  
**P 38\_1:** Minority conflicts and postcolonial national state building in Asia: Exploring the role of diplomatic and humanitarian aid, c. 1940s to 1960s (Part 1)  
**P 48\_1:** Non-Europeans seen from Central Europe: Conceptual and methodological approaches (Part 1)

- P 48\_2:** Non-Europeans seen from Central Europe: Conceptual and methodological approaches (Part 2)  
**P 25\_2:** Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 2)  
**P 53:** Solidarities and Exclusion under and after the Cold War  
**P 7:** Spatial Literacy under the global condition: Dimensions and conceptualizations  
**P 39\_1:** Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 1)

**Parallel Session VII • Thursday, 17 June, 12:45 pm–2.15 pm**

- P 1\_1:** Actor or instrument: The role of CMEA in the global Cold War (Part 1)  
**P 62\_2:** Ambiguous Identities: The Role of Literature and Intellectual Debates in the (Re)Definition of Collective Identities (Part 2)  
**P 15\_1:** Anti-Fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 1)  
**P 28:** Colonial borderlands, nationalism and foreign others: Mobility controls, practices of citizenship and the definition of marginal subjects in the 20th century  
**P 13\_2:** History of state enterprises in African states after independence (Part 2)  
**P 43\_1:** Japan and global trends in finance, industry and communication: Late Nineteenth-century perspectives (Part 1)  
**P 38\_2:** Minority conflicts and postcolonial national state building in Asia: Exploring the role of diplomatic and humanitarian aid, c. 1940s to 1960s (Part 2)  
**P 10\_1:** The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 1)  
**P 39\_2:** Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 2)

**Parallel Session VIII • Thursday, 17 June, 2.30 am–4 pm**

- P 1\_2:** Actor or instrument: The role of CMEA in the global Cold War (Part 2)  
**P 15\_2:** Anti-Fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 2)  
**P 37:** Digital history and the writing of minority (global) histories  
**P 49:** Global perspectives on Nordic colonialism  
**P 2:** Histories of disability in the global south: A comparative perspective on a minority in the majority world  
**P 43\_2:** Japan and global trends in finance, industry and communication: Late Nineteenth-century perspectives (Part 2)  
**P 21:** Silence in / of Archives: Absence, erasure, censorship, and archival politics  
**P 36:** Spatial semantics and digital humanities  
**P 41:** The global colour line: Pan-Africanism and Black Internationalism in the 21st Century  
**P 10\_2:** The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 2)  
**P 39\_3:** Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 3)

**Parallel Session IX • Friday 18 June, 9:45 am–11.15 am**

- P 55:** Book Discussion: Humanitarianism in the Modern World  
**P 14\_1:** Global History and the History of Very Small States: Research Agendas for the Integration of a Marginalized Field of Study (Part 1)  
**P 40\_1:** Globalizing Eastern Europe – New Perspectives on Transregional Entanglements of an often Neglected Region (Part 1)  
**P 32\_1:** Ideas and peoples across the waters of the Western Indian Ocean (Part 1)  
**P 60:** Inequality and Social Cohesion: Political and Institutional Implications  
**P 45\_1:** Internationalisms and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 1)  
**P 23:** Pan-African cultures of solidarity: Anti-colonialism, exiles and refugee politics in Africa  
**P 11:** The institutional pillars of the Eastern Block

**Parallel Session X • Friday 18 June, 12:45–2.15 pm**

- P 33:** Displacement and resettlement during and after the Second World War in a global perspective  
**P 14\_2:** Global History and the History of Very Small States: Research Agendas for the Integration of a Marginalized Field of Study (Part 2)  
**P 40\_2:** Globalizing Eastern Europe – New Perspectives on Transregional Entanglements of an often Neglected Region (Part 2)  
**P 32\_2:** Ideas and peoples across the waters of the Western Indian Ocean (Part 2)  
**P 45\_2:** Internationalisms and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 2)  
**P 42\_1:** Mining and its commodities as wheels of the early-modern global economy (Part 1)  
**P 19:** Patterns of integration and exclusion in the Napoleonic Empire

**Parallel Session XI • Friday 18 June, 2.30–4 pm**

- P 15\_3:** Anti-Fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 3)  
**P 45\_3:** Internationalisms and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 3)  
**P 57:** Knowledge Production of the Other: Circulations, Appropriations, Co-Productions  
**P 42\_2:** Mining and its commodities as wheels of the early-modern global economy (Part 2)  
**P 68:** Pandemic in the (sub) Arctic North: A supra- and crossdisciplinary data collection on experiences, resilience and social mobilisation during the Covid19 pandemic focusing on Norrbotten county  
**P 10\_3:** The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 3)

# PROGRAMME IN DETAIL

## Parallel Session I

Tuesday, 15 June, 12:45 am–2.15 pm

### P 24\_1: **Between the nation and the world: The role of translation in the circulation of small / minor / peripheral / less translated literatures (Part 1)**

*Convenors:* Ana Kvirikashvili (Barcelona), Elisabet Carbó (Barcelona), Diana Roig Sanz (Barcelona)

*Chair:* Ana Kvirikashvili (Barcelona)

*Commentator:* Markéta Křížová (Prague)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Laura Fólica (Barcelona):** The tension between Spanish and Indigenous languages in Latin American avant-garde literary journals during the twenties

**Elisabet Carbó (Barcelona):** The internationalization of Catalan Culture: an overview

**Maud Gonne (Namur):** Between Belgium, Flanders and the Others. Literary translation practices and beliefs in Wallonia (1850–1930)

**Ana Kvirikashvili (Barcelona):** Mapping 30 years of circulation of a less-translated literature: Georgian books abroad since 1991

**Golda van der Meer (Barcelona):** From self-translation to the world: the case of Deborah Vogel and the “choice” of the Yiddish language

**Mushtaq Bilal (New York):** The World Novel and the World Reader: The Case of Mohsin Hamid’s Fiction

The global turn has favoured the questioning of epistemological categories and conceptual binarisms and it has brought to light the need to decenter the production of knowledge (Darian-Smith & McCarty, 2017) and to acknowledge the existence of multiple modernities, temporalities, and regimes of territorialisation (Middell & Naumann, 2010). Thus, it has fostered the development of new theoretical approaches and methodologies and the (re)discovery of previously neglected phenomena and objects.

Both global history and global literary studies share the same interest in “interactions, processes of exchange and cultural differences in various locations, but also at different points in time” (Rotger, Roig-Sanz, Puxan-Oliva, 2019). Translation is central to this perspective, as a practice tied to processes of literary exchange and cultural transfer (Espagne and Werner, 1987) and as an essential mediating tool in cross-border encounters. Even though critical interest in its role has significantly risen, the enormous scope and scale of the topic, combined with the very focused linguistic and literary expertise required for the study of translation, has allowed for very few comparative studies. This shortage is more evident when it comes to languages referred to as small, minor, peripheral, or less translated; although widely

discussed (Deleuze & Guattari; Branchadell & West), these terms remain controversial. Comparative literature, world literary studies, and translation studies have generally focused on central languages or, at best, on the relationships between central and peripheral literatures (Cronin 1999; 2003), but there is still a lot of research to be done concerning inter-peripheral literary exchanges. The recent turn towards globalization, cosmopolitanism, and transnationalism calls us to rethink specifically the role of major national literatures and broader regional configurations, as well as the place of smaller literatures and their relations to the wider world.

Peripheral literatures not only show how important literature is to nation building, but also how deeply translation affects the autonomization of the literary field (Bourdieu 2008). In this respect, even though some of their texts can be also classified as world literature, minor literatures have been mostly overlooked and it has been assumed that they play a marginal role in the global literary system, and even major works such as *The Routledge Companion to World Literature* (Damrosch, D'haen, Kadir) have paid little attention to the impact of this new focus on truly small languages and less known literatures. This fact contributes to its minorization, dominance, and exclusion. Postcolonial criticism has focused on a specific segment of world literature – literature from the colonies – but this is not always applicable to the analysis of small literatures from, for instance, Western Europe, which is much more plural with its own core-periphery schemes and power relations. Indeed, there is little theoretical work on the specificities of these cases. Within this framework, this panel offers several case studies related to the translation, circulation and institutionalization of small / minor / peripheral and less translated literatures: Catalan, native languages (indigenous) and Spanish in Latin America, Georgian, and Walloon in Belgium, Yiddish and Czech. They illustrate different degrees of minorization: literatures within a nonstate framework, small literatures with a state framework and minor literatures which crisscross a whole region. This panel will also shed light on key concepts related to the objects of research of global literary history such as

cross-border languages, cultural diversity, indigenous people, identity politics, inter-peripherality, language minority, lesser-translated languages, major vs. minor languages and literatures, national minority, or regional literatures.

Digital humanities and big data have a relevant role in some of these case studies, demonstrating how data mining can contribute to the global approach, visibilizing minor agents and shedding light on ignored processes. The different case studies proposed in this panel allow us to move out of the national framework by showing concrete circuits and dynamics that enable the questioning of established hierarchies and fixed conceptions of global history, such as the ideas of giving / receiving culture or the one of innovative centres and imitative peripheries.

**P 18\_1: Confronting empire: Indigenous biographies and the global (Part 1)**

*Convenor:* Stephanie Mawson (Cambridge)

*Chair:* Hatice Yildiz (Oxford)

*Commentator:* Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge)

▷ **Papers:**

**Stephanie Mawson (Cambridge):** Don Juan and the Subversion of Colonial Hierarchies in Seventeenth Century Manila

**Meg Foster (Kensington):** Indigeneity in Fact and Legend: Colonial mythmaking and the case of Mary Ann Bugg

**Martin Dusingher (Zurich):** Reconciling Japanese-indigenous histories in the late-19th century Pacific world

**Katherine Roscoe (Liverpool):** Criminalizing Indigeneity: Telling Aboriginal Life-Stories using Colonial Prison Records

This double panel determinedly foregrounds Indigenous peoples in global history at a time where the global turn is often critiqued for displacing the individual and for focussing on agent-less processes of transformation such as capitalism, industrialisation or imperialism. If individuals are often lost from view, this is even more acute for the stories of indigenous peoples, given that their voices do not easily reside in colonial documents and imagery and are not easily revealed to the historian trained in empiricist Western historiography. The double panel moves across a wide range of regions and across the early modern and the modern. It does not take ‘indigeneity’ as strictly defined: the concept isn’t applied only and primarily to the indigenous peoples who faced settlement colonialism. At the same time, the speakers don’t take

‘indigeneity’ as a flat concept but rather one that was creatively reinvented for use by those who resisted, faced and responded to empire. While individuals are in the foreground, the double panel takes up some of the most innovative theoretical approaches on empire today, by working from these biographies to the violence, silencing acts and power dynamics of a series of imperial annexations and encounters. At the same time, the double panel approaches the key word of ‘global’ as a space which was experienced and contemplated by indigenous peoples even as colonists sought to cast it as central to imperial definitions. In all of these ways, the double panel opens up a discussion of methods, sources and approaches for a vibrant area of criticism and debate in wider world historiography today. In all of this, it moves from biography and the micro to empire and the global as macro.

**P 34: Migration between Africa and Europe: Past and present policies of marginalization and integration**

*Convenors:* Francesca Fauri (Bologna), Donatella Strangio (Rome)

*Chair:* Paolo Tedeschi (Milan)

*Commentator:* Stefano Bellucci (Leiden)

▷ **Papers:**

**Francesca Fauri (Bologna):** A temporary minority: the progressive marginalization of Italians in Tunisia

**Donatella Strangio (Rome):** Italy's recruitment of migrants in the inter war years: empire and labor mobilization

**Mark Mcquinn (London):** Key changes in Europe towards migration and migrants from Africa

Migratory phenomena are part of the history of human evolution and have been an integral part of the life of many populations: permanent settlement was not a universal way of living. We would like not only to discuss the forces that were powerful enough to make people permanently uproot themselves, but also the problems faced by migrants once reached the destination country, such as the processes of past and present minoritization and economic and political exclusion in a comparative perspectives. One of the most striking divergence between past and presents movements lies in the fact that in the years of the great migration (1870–1914) millions of people were allowed to move freely while remarkably strict immigration policies are a worldwide feature nowadays. However, we would like to discuss how policies of marginalization, integration difficulties, poverty of the incoming minority are similar features, yesterday and today. We chose to focus on Africa and Europe because

of their complex and rich history, featuring colonialism, decolonization, migration and integration / marginalization issues. Historically Europe has played and plays an important role in African history and would benefit from an honest reflection on the history of its outward flows to the African continent and on the best common policy to be pursued towards the incoming African flows nowadays.

## P 29 Minority formation and nation making in Asia

*Convenor:* Kwangmin Kim (Boulder, CO)

*Chair:* Kwangmin Kim (Boulder, CO)

*Commentator:* Shinnosuke Takahashi (Wellington)

### ▷ Papers:

**Ilyeong JEONG (Seoul):** Expelling unhappiness, Outsourcing Happiness – the Forced Adoption of Children of Leprosy patients in South Korea in the 1970s

**Myeon Jeong (Seoul):** The Formation of the Bai People and Founding Tales of Nanzhao Kingdom

**Kwangmin Kim (Boulder, CO):** Chinese Citizenship and Property Right in the Sino-Korean Borderland in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

**Yasuko Hassall Kobayashi (Kyoto):** Changing Attitudes: the formation of a minority agency, Malays in Singapore

This panel examines the global and translational dynamics that contributed to the minority formation in Asia in the 19th and the 20th centuries. In particular this panel explores the critical role that the global politics of the nation-making and nationalism played in the minority formation. The panelists show how various colonial and post-colonial visions of modern nationhood in Asia contributed to the rise of new modes and patterns of social exclusion and to the formation of the specific groups of new minorities.

Especially this panel focuses on four specific visions of nationhood, emerged out of Asian state builders' constant interactions with the European or "Western" political discourses: genetically superior Korea, multiethnic China composed of Soviet-style "nationalities", Chinese nation composed of property-owner citizens, and racially

harmonious meritocratic Singapore. The panel also explores the various, often contradictory ways in which the minorities resisted against and conformed to their minoritization.

Jeong Ilyeong's paper, "Expelling Unhappiness, Outsourcing Happiness," examines Korean state's systematic discrimination against leprosy patients in the 20th century. The Korean government implemented discriminatory policies as a part of its initiative to create a genetically superior nation, a vision drawing upon the globally circulated discourse of Eugenics. In particular, the paper explores the South Korean government's effort in the 1970s to separate the "uncontaminated" children of the leprosy patients (Mi-gam-a) from their parents. It pays special attention to the state initiative to send Mi-gam-a on international adoption, which engendered controversies both in Korea and the US, a major destination of the adoptees.

Jeong Myeon's paper, "The Formation of the Bai people and Founding Tales of Nanzhao Kingdom," explores the formation of the ethnic identity of Bai people (Baizu), an ethnic minority residing in southwestern Chinese province of Yunnan. This paper pays special attention to how since the 1950s the government of People's Republic of China has reinterpreted the history of the Nanzhao Kingdom, a medieval kingdom of dubious ethnic origin that existed in the area, as the ethnic history of the Baizu. The paper shows that the reinterpretation served the PRC state's purpose of making Baizu as one of the 55 official "minority nationalities" that constituted the multiethnic Chinese nation.

Kwangmin Kim's paper, "Chinese Citizenship and Property Right in the Sino-Korean Borderland in the Late 19th and the Early 20th Centuries," investigates Chinese government's efforts to assimilate the long-term Korean settlers living in the disputed Sino-Korean border territory in southern Manchuria at the turn of the twentieth century. The paper investigates how the Chinese state, including both the imperial Qing and republican Chinese governments, deployed the notion of national citizenship, or lack thereof, as a forceful justification to deprive the Korean settlers

of the rights to own land property in the border area. It also shows at the same time how the Chinese state used the award of property rights as an effective tool to pressure the Korean settlers to be assimilated into the emerging Chinese nation.

Yasuko Hassall Kobayashi's paper, "Changing Attitudes: the formation of a minority agency, Malays in Singapore," examines Malay ethnic community's engagement with the Singaporean state's project of building a meritocratic, multiethnic nation. This paper explores Malay minority's appropriation of the Singaporean state's discourse of the "Malay Problem (Masalah Melayu)", which was critical of Malays' underperformance in various domains of public life (such as education and employment) in 1960s and 1970s. Rather than confronting the discourse, this paper shows, the Malay community internalized it to establish itself as part of the meritocratic society envisioned by the Singaporean state. As such, this paper critically engages with Homi Bhabha's concept of the third space, and highlights limits of its presumption that the subordinate could shift the power of the superior by forming its agency in the process of encountering and responding to the superior. In case of Malays, the subordinate internalized the state ideology as Malays' innate desire to catch up with the national mainstream.

## P 25\_1: Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 1)

*Convenors:* Steffi Marung (Leipzig),  
Ana Moledo (Leipzig)

*Commentators:* Eric Burton (Innsbruck)  
Johanna Wolf (Frankfurt am Main / Amsterdam)

### ▷ Papers:

**Steffi Marung (Leipzig):** Socialist mobilities: Developing a Research Agenda

**Su Lin Lewis (Bristol):** Intimate Solidarities: Socialist Women's Networks Across North and South

**Ana Moledo (Leipzig):** Anticolonial solidarities between Paris and Algiers: reusing revolutionary channels and rethinking socialism(s)

**Immanuel R. Harisch (Vienna):** Building Up Networks: The peculiar socialist mobilities of two Angolan trade union leaders during the 1960s and 1970s

**Cyril Cordoba (Distance / Lausanne):** Mobility Across the Bamboo Curtain: Political Tourism in Red China (1970s)

During the last years a growing literature has empirically enriched our understanding of socialism(s) and communism(s) in a global perspective, by hinting at the multiplications of these political projects as a result of transregional encounters of actors in the wake of decolonization and the Cold War. More specifically, East-West and East-South axes of such encounters have been highlighted. By focusing on socialist mobilities, this panel aims to further develop this agenda in two ways. Firstly, by investigating a triangular geography that connects Eastern Europe, the transatlantic North, and the Global South. Secondly, by integrating "socialist mobilities" into broader trends of mobility studies, thereby further differentiating concepts of

“transregional mobilities” and their relation to processes of globalization. Mobility was inherent to the socialist project, aiming at the transformation of the global order after imperialism. The panel investigates transregional mobilities of socialist actors during the second half of the 20th century and aims at integrating them into the history of 20th globalization. At the center of the panel are mobile actors who were considered as agents and mediators in these circulations, imagined or created socialist projects as well as acted in and constructed new institutions in transregional settings. During the second half of the 20th century, these actors – activists, experts, students, intellectuals, party and trade union members, staff of international organizations – developed new practices of mobilities in a world shaped by decolonization as well as the Cold War and by the rise of the nation state, transnationalism, and globalization. As a result, they engaged with and produced differentiated geographies and spatial formats such as post-colonial nation states or transregional solidarity networks. The panel focusses on mobilities resulting from actors’ efforts to pursue emancipatory projects formulated in the language of communism, socialism and internationalism. This includes spatial and social mobilities, i.e. both transcending the borders of states, and world regions and those of social groups. The concrete shape socialist mobilities took was not only a result of actors’ voluntary decision to move, but of them reacting to political persecution, state control, war and violence, or economic and cultural marginalizations. While this is true also for other kinds of mobility, more peculiarly socialist mobilities were characterized by massive tensions: between internationalist ambitions and limited resources, between claims of solidarity and exclusionary practices, between universalist assertions and particular manifestations, between a cosmopolitan agenda and the imperial interest of the Soviet Union. The panel joins here scholarship, that has identified the tension between the internationalist and the territorialist orientation of international communism as the key dialectic of its history. These tensions have, however, frequently been interpreted as contradictions, often leading to perceptions of the communist world (particularly

during the Cold War) as immobile – with the strong role of state actors controlling, limiting, managing movement – and the language of internationalism as mere propaganda. In contrast, this panel tests the hypothesis, that these tensions have resulted in peculiar types of mobility, which still await their closer investigation. Going beyond state socialism in Eastern Europe and with a focus on actors instead of regimes, the panel brings together scholarship on mobile socialist actors in Eastern and Western Europe, the transatlantic North, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The contributions investigate infrastructures, patterns and practices of circulation as well the structural prerequisites and the intentions of actors to move, as well as hindrances to their mobilities. The conveners ask for a double panel with six papers and two commentators. The remaining open slot would be filled until September with a contribution selected from an ongoing Call for Papers, in addition to the vacant chair position. The conveners are also open to suggestions from the SC, should there be related proposals submitted during the CfP for ENIUH VI. The panel is supported by the SFB 1199 at University of Leipzig and the LeibnizScience Campus “Eastern Europe – Global Area”.

### P 3 Towards a global history of neoliberalism

*Convenor:* Hagen Schulz-Forberg (Aarhus)

*Chair:* Hagen Schulz-Forberg (Aarhus)

*Commentator:* Katja Castryck-Naumann (Leipzig)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Hagen Schulz-Forberg (Aarhus):** Neoliberalism, Normative Statehood and Global Governance

**Isabella Weber (Massachusetts Amherst):** China's Dance with Neoliberalism

**Tobias Rupprecht (Exeter):** The 'model chileno'. Neoliberalism between peripheries

**Martin Beddeleem (Aarhus):** The political epistemology of neoliberalism

Neoliberalism is everywhere. As a critical concept it still informs the social sciences and political thought as it is identified as one of the main reasons for today's crisis of capitalism – an ideology based on seemingly naively conceptualised free market agency best left completely to private contractors only. Yet things are more complicated than that and recent histories dealing with neoliberalism and neoliberals have shown the various origins and trajectories of the concept and its manifold semantic shifts as well as its various adaptations in policy since the end of the Second World War. What emerges from the literature is a history of neoliberalism that grows ever more intricate and complex. Ten years ago, the first broad strokes of this history saw a movement of self-organised liberal economists founding the Mont Pèlerin Society in 1947 and dealt mostly with the spreading of this society and with the ideological takeover of two of the most powerful politicians of the 1980s, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. And the first histories of political thought dyed neoliberalism in market radical colours. Yet, while this strand of research has also found more

historical substance recently with Quinn Slobodian's *Globalists*, what is still missing – quite astonishingly, given the prominence of the topic – is a global history of neoliberalism. Not the allegedly globalist claims by neoliberals, but a thorough historiography based on the approach developed within the field of global history. As such, both in the social sciences and in history, neoliberalism is merely a Western story and still focused on the thought of a handful of economists and their friends and enemies. A global history of neoliberalism might then help addressing questions that still remain ignored by the field despite their glaring obviousness. Here are only some: How can the 'homegrown neoliberalism' within many Central and Eastern European countries be explained? Why did self-declared neoliberals believe that neoliberalism actually existed in the 1950s in Belgium, West Germany, England, Italy, Sweden and Portugal? What is the role of international organisations in the making of neoliberalism? How did neoliberalism globalise? What emerges on closer inspection is a doctrine of normative statehood that originated in the days of the League of Nations and within a transnational governance network destined to design a sustainable and peaceful global order. Neoliberalism was deep-seated within the policy networks of international organisations, from the League to the OECD, the Bretton Woods Organisations, UNESCO and more. Not as an isolated ideology, but as a set of ideas and convictions that lived in dialogue and in contestation with other ways of addressing prominent issues of world order. It is helpful to see neoliberalism as a global history that unfolded on national and transnational levels simultaneously and interdependently, and not as an essentialised history originating somewhere in 'the West'? Rather, the normative agency of neoliberals as reconstructors of Western civilisation (as they imagined it) needs to be scrutinised. Starting from the historical perspective on neoliberalism that provides arguments for a period of early neoliberalism from the 1930s to the 1960s and a following period of late or contemporary neoliberalism beginning in the 1970s and reaching into the present, the papers of this panel strive to address this broader global historical question by focusing on the

cases of China, Latin America, and Russia, on the important role of neoliberal epistemology and its political quality and on global governance.

**P 31: Was it a man's world? Intersections of gender and global history**

*Convenors:* Angelika Epple (Bielefeld), Christof Dejung (Bern)

*Chair:* Christof Dejung (Bern)

▷ **Papers:**

*Antje Flüchter (Bielefeld):* The forgotten (world) history of mighty female rulers of the East

*Felix Brahm (Washington, DC):* Writing gender into global commodity chains (in the 1820s)

*Katharina Storning (Giessen):* The gendered logics of transnational aid: Women, men and the drive to save distant others in need

*Angelika Epple (Bielefeld):* Designing the future, comparing the past: Globally entangled discussions on race and gender around 1900

In the last decade and a half, a global historical perspective has altered the field of historical research profoundly. A brief look at recent publications in global history shows, however, that women in general, and men as men in particular, are barely mentioned. Gender is not an issue in these publications. Of course, most, even older, studies or synopses in global history do have a chapter on women or on families and households. Christopher Bayly, for instance, deals in a short chapter of three pages with “gender and the subordination in the ‘liberal age’”. Basically, it examines women and their growing restrictions in nineteenth century (Bayly 2004). Meanwhile in other parts of the book, the gender model of European middle classes with its specific nineteenth gender segregation becomes an allegedly self-evident blueprint for the description of gender relations in cultures and societies across the world. Marnie

Hughes-Warrington's (2011) intervention that the program of gender history should not be about adding a chapter in world history books but about gendering world or global history is still an unsettled issue. This demand has often been made and repeated during the last two decades (Blom 2001; Smith 2009; Epple 2012). The response, so far, has been modest. The exclusion of women and the category of gender in historical scholarship is, of course, nothing new. After the 1970s, an entire generation of women's and gender historians have convincingly argued that gender relations were an integral part of social, economic and political processes. Why is it that with the global turn in history gender issues – again! – have been disavowed? This is all the more astonishing as gender studies were always on the agenda and have also been further developed in discussions such as feminist postcolonial studies (Lewis & Mill 2003) or global microhistory (Davis 2009; Trivellato 2011). As a result, multilayered societal hierarchies and mechanisms of in- and exclusion were analyzed within an intersectional framework (Kerner 2016). Is there a gendered labor division also in historiography? Is global history (as well as big history) a genre that not only deals mainly with a man's world but is also written mainly by male historians? One of the rare exceptions that explores the role of gender in world history in a systematic, although sketchy, manner is Peter Stearns' textbook published in 2000. In this book, the author argues for an increasing polarization of gender characteristics after the eighteenth century; a polarization that can be observed throughout the world according to Stearns. Only after the late nineteenth century, this hegemonic gender order had arguably been altered by the emergence of a women's movement around the world. This double-panel aims for testing this claim by adopting a *longue durée*-perspective, involving papers exploring the role of gender in cultural diagnoses, economic relations and political discourses from the early modern period up to the twentieth century. It will explore how gender history and intersectionality can be integrated into the writing of world history. By doing so, it aims for redefining the field of global history in a similar way as has been done for national history be-

fore; in fact, numerous initiatives in the 1980s and 1990s attested that the history of nations are incomplete without considering the role of women and gender relations (see f. i. Blom, Hall & Hagemann 2000; Epple & Schaser 2009). The panel thus aims for establishing that gender is, indeed, not only a "useful category" (Scott 1986) but a necessary component of global historical analysis.

**P 4: Workers and the change of ownership in the 1970s and 1980s**

*Convenor: Attila Melegh (Budapest)*

*Chairs: Attila Melegh (Budapest), Eszter Bartha (Budapest)*

*Commentator: Marcel van der Linden (Amsterdam)*

▷ **Papers:**

*Eszter Bartha & András Tóth (Budapest):* Revisiting attempts to render workers' ownership of production possible in the wake of the change of regimes in Hungary

*Tibor Valuch (Eger):* How to survive? – The personal experiences of Hungarian workers concerning the transition and privatization before and after 1989 / 90

*Raquel Varela (Lisboa):* Workers and workers' councils controlling private companies during the Portuguese revolution

*Attila Melegh (Budapest):* 'I could never imagine this happening'. The memories of elderly outmigrants from Hungary concerning the change of ownership

The novel idea of the panel is to concentrate on a historical and geographic comparison of the varieties in the privatization of social ownership and the perspectives of workers concerning privatization between the 1970s and 1990s. This will be a panel in which participants compare workers' perspectives across countries and across the privatization of organizations, companies, cooperatives by various ownership forms (self-management, cooperatives, state owned companies, other forms of public employment etc.) This will be also discussed from the perspectives of the later life history of these workers, for instance how they becoming migrant workers. The panel will build upon rich source materials, unused party documents, ethnographic evidence

and very importantly also oral history interviews. Participants will also raise the issue what perspectives could be developed historically the other way round, when workers moved from private to social ownership, for instance during the Portuguese revolution.

Parallel Session II

Tuesday, 15 June, 2.30 am–4 pm

**P 5: At the intersection of minority rights:  
Global history, internationalisms, and the in- and  
exclusion of “marginal” groups**

*Convenor:* Paul van Trigt (Leiden)

*Chair:* Monika Baar (Leiden)

*Commentator:* Monika Baar (Leiden)

▷ **Papers:**

Francesca Piana (Geneva): Faith and Gender in the medical practices of Dr. Ruth Azniv Parmelee in the shadow of the Armenian genocide

Zsófia Lóránd (Cambridge): Feminist Dissent and Women’s Rights as Human Rights in Socialist Yugoslavia

Linde Lindkvist (College Stockholm): The Making of Children’s Human Rights

Paul van Trigt (Leiden): Rights and Disability Internationalism since the 1960s

In this panel, we will explore an intersectional approach to the history of minority rights. Recently, scholars working on the history of internationalisms and the rights of minorities have been arguing that since the end of the 19th century the Western world has used law as an instrument for colonial, imperial, or semi-imperial domination over “less civilized” areas of the world. Therefore the protection of minorities in the international sphere is often seen as an instrument of the “West” to impose its “progress” on the rest of the world. This narrative could be criticized and made more complicated by an approach in which an analytical category such as gender or ethnicity challenges us to put the “West” in one framework with other parts of the

world. Research from this perspective points at the agency of historical “marginal” actors and the entanglement of global and local histories in the international sphere. Women for instance, have used their international humanitarian work to advance their political, social, and economic rights at home. The innovative contribution of this panel to the existing historiography lies in bringing together the histories of different minorities (women, children and people with disabilities) and in studying the intersection of different categories. We are interested to analyze which power dynamics relegated these minorities to the condition of minority and which actors concurred in bringing their claims to the international sphere. Through a series of case-studies covering the whole of the 20th century, we aim to uncover processes of in- and exclusion in Europe and beyond.

**P 24\_2: Between the nation and the world: The role of translation in the circulation of small / minor / peripheral / less translated literatures (Part 2)**

*Convenors:* Ana Kvirikashvili (Barcelona), Elisabet Carbó (Barcelona), Diana Roig Sanz (Barcelona)  
*Chair:* Ana Kvirikashvili (Barcelona)  
*Commentator:* Markéta Křížová (Prague)

▷ **Papers:**

**Laura Fólica (Barcelona):** The tension between Spanish and Indigenous languages in Latin American avant-garde literary journals during the twenties

**Elisabet Carbó (Barcelona):** The internationalization of Catalan Culture: an overview

**Maud Gonne (Namur):** Between Belgium, Flanders and the Others. Literary translation practices and beliefs in Wallonia (1850–1930)

**Ana Kvirikashvili (Barcelona):** Mapping 30 years of circulation of a less-translated literature: Georgian books abroad since 1991

**Golda van der Meer (Barcelona):** From self-translation to the world: the case of Deborah Vogel and the “choice” of the Yiddish language

**Mushtaq Bilal (New York):** The World Novel and the World Reader: The Case of Mohsin Hamid’s Fiction

The global turn has favoured the questioning of epistemological categories and conceptual binarisms and it has brought to light the need to decenter the production of knowledge (Darian-Smith & McCarty, 2017) and to acknowledge the existence of multiple modernities, temporalities, and regimes of territorialisation (Middell &

Naumann, 2010). Thus, it has fostered the development of new theoretical approaches and methodologies and the (re)discovery of previously neglected phenomena and objects.

Both global history and global literary studies share the same interest in “interactions, processes of exchange and cultural differences in various locations, but also at different points in time” (Rotger, Roig-Sanz, Puxan-Oliva, 2019). Translation is central to this perspective, as a practice tied to processes of literary exchange and cultural transfer (Espagne and Werner, 1987) and as an essential mediating tool in cross-border encounters. Even though critical interest in its role has significantly risen, the enormous scope and scale of the topic, combined with the very focused linguistic and literary expertise required for the study of translation, has allowed for very few comparative studies. This shortage is more evident when it comes to languages referred to as small, minor, peripheral, or less translated; although widely discussed (Deleuze & Guattari; Branchadell & West), these terms remain controversial. Comparative literature, world literary studies, and translation studies have generally focused on central languages or, at best, on the relationships between central and peripheral literatures (Cronin 1999; 2003), but there is still a lot of research to be done concerning inter-peripheral literary exchanges. The recent turn towards globalization, cosmopolitanism, and transnationalism calls us to rethink specifically the role of major national literatures and broader regional configurations, as well as the place of smaller literatures and their relations to the wider world.

Peripheral literatures not only show how important literature is to nation building, but also how deeply translation affects the autonomization of the literary field (Bourdieu 2008). In this respect, even though some of their texts can be also classified as world literature, minor literatures have been mostly overlooked and it has been assumed that they play a marginal role in the global literary system, and even major works such as *The Routledge Companion to World Literature* (Damrosch, D’haen, Kadir) have paid little attention to the impact of this new focus on truly

small languages and less known literatures. This fact contributes to its minorization, dominance, and exclusion. Postcolonial criticism has focused on a specific segment of world literature – literature from the colonies – but this is not always applicable to the analysis of small literatures from, for instance, Western Europe, which is much more plural with its own core-periphery schemes and power relations. Indeed, there is little theoretical work on the specificities of these cases. Within this framework, this panel offers several case studies related to the translation, circulation and institutionalization of small / minor / peripheral and less translated literatures: Catalan, native languages (indigenous) and Spanish in Latin America, Georgian, and Walloon in Belgium, Yiddish and Czech. They illustrate different degrees of minorization: literatures within a nonstate framework, small literatures with a state framework and minor literatures which crisscross a whole region. This panel will also shed light on key concepts related to the objects of research of global literary history such as cross-border languages, cultural diversity, indigenous people, identity politics, inter-peripherality, language minority, lesser-translated languages, major vs. minor languages and literatures, national minority, or regional literatures.

Digital humanities and big data have a relevant role in some of these case studies, demonstrating how data mining can contribute to the global approach, visibilizing minor agents and shedding light on ignored processes. The different case studies proposed in this panel allow us to move out of the national framework by showing concrete circuits and dynamics that enable the questioning of established hierarchies and fixed conceptions of global history, such as the ideas of giving / receiving culture or the one of innovative centres and imitative peripheries.

## P 8: **Business of Minorities: Financial Services in Non-Western Communities (19th / 20th Cent.)**

*Convenor:* Martin Lengwiler (Basel)

*Chair:* Gilad Ben-Nun (Leipzig)

*Commentator:* Jean-Jacques Dethier (Berkeley)

### ▷ **Papers:**

**Claus Musterle (Paris / Basel):** ‘Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières’: Ottoman Armenians and the Genesis of a Turkish Market for Life Insurance (1880–1930)

**Eva Kocher (Basel) Francis Daudi Mlacha (Basel):** Africanisation strategies in African insurance markets during decolonisation

**Martin Lengwiler (Basel):** Expat Communities in Emerging Asian Insurance Markets (1860–1914)

The panel contributes to the emerging field of non-Western conditions and actors in the formation of modern global capitalism. Focussing on the exemplary field of finance in general and insurance in particular, it aims at examining the roles, individual and / or collective, played by minority communities in the development of financial services in non-Western markets. In finance as in trade, European companies expanded into foreign markets like East Asia or sub-Saharan Africa often by building upon local practices or establishing networks and joint-ventures with local companies. Many of these local practices and networks were based on kinship or ethnicity, often providing prominent positions for minorities.

The panel analyses the position of minorities in financial markets in a comparative framework with case studies on at least three different geographic regions: the Middle East (with a focus on Turkey in the late Ottoman period and the nascent

Republic), sub-Saharan Africa (focussing on West-African countries such as Ghana and Nigeria in the decolonisation period), and East and South-East Asia (especially late 19th and early 20th centuries China).

In all these regions, the development of insurance and banking – in their Western commercial forms – has arguably been driven to a considerable extent by minority groups acting both as customers (i.e. comparably wealthy local communities, such as the Armenian community in the Ottoman Empire), as well as entrepreneurs and corporations linked to these minorities. The panel analyses the interactions and learning processes between Western companies and local actors, the influence of government regulation (e.g. in the context of decolonization) on the development of financial markets, and the specific contributions of minority communities to this process.

## P 26: Inclusion and exclusion in Russian Law

*Convenor:* Jane Burbank (New York)

*Chair:* Ira Jänis-Isokangas (Helsinki)

*Commentator:* Stefan Kirmse (Berlin)

### ▷ Papers:

**Michel Tissier (Rennes):** Serfdom, property and legal thinking in the Russian empire: the emancipation of the 1860s and the compensation issue in a global context

**Jane Burbank (New York):** The majority as other: the formulation of “peasant” courts in imperial Russia

**Tatiana Borisova (St.Petersburg):** Imperial legality through ‘exception’: Gun Control in the Russian Empire

The Russian state has always addressed a composite population; defining groups (minorities or majorities) and assigning them differentiated rights has been a fundament of Russian law for centuries. This panel considers, in different case settings, how rights – to justice, to property, to power – have been conceived and allocated in Russia from the 16th to the 20th centuries.

Among our concerns is the question of how Russia’s rulers regarded the people they governed. Did a notion of minority develop in an imperial polity where no majority ruled? Or were there other ways of thinking about differences in the population? To address this question, the panel will take up the issue of the peasantry – a “majority” in the numerical sense, but some would argue, treated as an “other” by the empire’s rulers. We will consider two examples of inclusion / exclusion of the interests and needs of peasants: the “emancipation” of 1861 and the laws applied to the

separate local (“peasant”) courts over the subsequent fifty years. A third paper takes up the question of who should, legally, be allowed to bear arms; legislation on this issue produced targeted restrictions of rights as well as new practices of exception.

## P 63: Minorities, Migrants, and Social Change across Time

*Chair: Norbert Fabian (Bochum)*

### ▷ Papers:

**Irina Konovalova (Moscow):** Rus minority as an agent of social and political change in the context of East-European Politogenesis (9th–10th Centuries)

**Norbert Fabian (Bochum):** Meso-economic, regional progress and the rise of more inclusive societies: The crisis of feudalism, the early English revolution of 1381 and the modern history of emancipation

**Maya Petrova (Moscow):** Reconstruction of the collective biography of social minorities of early civilizations: problems and solutions from the perspective of global history

Inclusion and exclusion are important categories in sociologist Rudolf Stichweh’s social theory of world society. He argues that world society is the only society system of the present. For him, further research is necessary on processes of participation, communication and innovation to understand dynamics in this world society, but also its historical genesis. And we need better tools to stop exclusion mechanisms in remaining local and regional variations. – Economist Daron Acemoglu and political scientist James A. Robinson additionally, more empirically-historically and critically link exclusion and exclusiveness to extractive political and economic institutions. In sociohistorical, large-scale and global comparisons they show and emphasize that these institutions are responsible for the failure of nations. For Acemoglu / Robinson, inclusion and the development of inclusive institutions are the only path to prosperity and freedom.

Throughout world history, minorities have been discriminated and excluded in many societies. However, their inclusion and their integration have often supported the rise of more functional states and economies. Moreover, their multifaceted cultural contacts have contributed to the emergence of transnational and global cultural networks in different times. On the other hand, extractive and autocratic ruling groups and classes have been, and in most cases still are, minorities. Social movements against exclusion, for freedom and social justice, revolutions and reforms have achieved democracy and more political, social and cultural inclusion for many and all people in societies around the world. But inclusion and overcoming exclusion and different forms of extraction remain an important task for the present and for the future – and for this task we have to learn from world history.

**P 12: ‘Primitive’ people in nation-states and empires:  
Global patterns of inclusion and exclusion**

*Convenors:* Francesca Fuoli (Bern), Christof Dejung (Bern)

*Chair:* Francesca Fuoli (Bern)

*Commentator:* Christof Dejung (Bern)

▷ **Papers:**

**Francesca Fuoli (Bern):** Mountain people and bandits in Italy and Eritrea: primitiveness, marginalisation and exclusion across the metropole-colony divide

**Christof Dejung (Bern):** Primitiveness and Sovereignty: Conceptions of Temporality in Anthropology and Folklore Studies in Germany (1850s–1930s)

**Franz L. Fillafer (Vienna):** Global Villages: Communes as Nodes of Inter-Imperial Social Reform in the Nineteenth Century

**Elisabeth Leake (Leeds):** Tribal’ Societies in the Age of Euro-American Expansion

Which patterns of inclusion and exclusion determined ‘primitive’ peoples’ place in nation-states and empires in Europe and non-European areas such as Asia and Africa? This panel will engage with the role these communities played both in the process of state-building and the forging of national narratives. Rural and mountainous peripheries have been pinned as political and social constructs that elicited their own categories of knowledge and collective action (Debarbieux and Rudaz 2015). Their inhabitants have been seen both as bearers of a fundamental alterity to metropolitan populations and as personifying the collective identity of the nation as a whole. These people have been described as barbarians and primitives, lacking the fundamental characteristics to partake in ‘modern’ societies. In the construction of the nation, mountain people have been taken as bearers of national identity in countries such as

Italy and Switzerland (Armiero 2011; Purtschert 2015). At the same time, the characteristics attributed to ‘primitive’ people have transcended the bounds of metropole and colony (Stoler and Cooper 1997). The peasantry and Alpine mountaineers have been compared to colonised people found in European empires, thus framing anew the debates around racial differences and social class (Hall 2002; Schär 2012). What is more, recent work on the transfer of legislative codes within the British empire and beyond has shown that mountain areas were subjected to similar forms of legal and administrative exclusion implemented in far-flung places such as the United States and Afghanistan (Hopkins, *forth.*). This panel will engage with these debates by approaching ethnic, linguistic, religious minorities and social, political outlaws found in peripheral areas from a perspective that highlights their global connections and similarities. The place of ‘primitive’ people is analysed in the framework of the changing understanding and forms of territoriality (Maier 2000), the expansion of European empires, the worldwide rise of the middle classes (Dejung, Motadel and Osterhammel 2019) that shaped the nineteenth century and the interactions that connected centres and peripheries around the world. In this way, the panel contributions will highlight how entanglements and networks that shaped the modern world originated along the world’s peripheries.

**P 51: Roundtable:  
Oceanic Asia: Global History, Japanese Waters,  
and the Edges of Area Studies**

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*Convenor:* Stefan Hübner (Singapore)

*Chair:* Martin Dusinger (Zurich)

**Participants:**

*Nadin Heé (Berlin)*

*David Howell (Harvard)*

*Stefan Hübner (Singapore)*

*Manako Ogawa (Kyoto)*

*Takehiro Watanabe (Tokio)*

Asia’s oceans demand our attention. Violent and fecund, they define life in the region: pushing the shore under the rush of tsunamis; charging typhoon circulation and seasonal monsoons; feeding billions. And yet, Asian Studies remains largely beholden to a terrestrial view of the world that is at odds with the importance of the sea across all eras of the region’s history. This “terrestrial bias” also means that oceans are seen as dividers or connectors, while the interaction with the wet environment often remains obscure. Our “Oceanic Asia” roundtable convenes a multi-national and multi-disciplinary group to expand the scope of Asian Studies and, in particular, global Japan’s place within it. We do this by drawing from the broader turn to the sea—the “new thalassology”—that is developing within our fields and in adjacent areas such as Pacific History, Indian Ocean Studies, and environmental history.

Oceanic and global perspectives are opening up new spaces that were often left untouched by area studies and maritime history. Approaching the nation-state from an oceanic “outside in” perspective also provides new insights into historical agency.

Taking “ocean time” instead of terrestrial time into account will bridge modern and pre-modern interactions with the sea above and below its surface. Doing so also draws our attention to environmental, territorial, and social practices and changes. We will investigate especially those that emerged from or took place in the greater Pacific region, driven by our shared interest in integrating Asia and Japan more strongly into global and transnational oceanic history. This interest will lead us far beyond Asia’s coastlines. But it will also help us to shed light on coastal regions otherwise marginalized in “terrestrial” or port-oriented global histories.

Seeing the ocean as more than merely empty space between entrepôts or political entities thus elicits questions: How does thinking *with* and *about* and *against* the sea require us to change our practice as humanists and social scientists? Does an oceanic perspective change how we understand the *trans-* of “trans-national”, “trans-regional”, or other scalar frames? What interests are unsettled by an oceanic approach, especially within the ambit of Asian Studies?

Each presenter has 7 minutes – timed by the turn of an (digital) hourglass – to present their argument. Afterwards, we open the floor to the moderator and audience.

Parallel Session III

Wednesday, 16 June, 8 am–9.30 am

**P 30: Colonial Policy in imperial and post-imperial Eurasia (1886–1960)**

*Convenors:* Margot Lyautey (Paris)

Marc Elie (Paris)

*Chair:* Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)

*Commentator:* Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)

▷ **Papers:**

**Jawad Daheur (Paris):** Green Colonizer? The State Forests’ activities on the land market and their impact on the ethnic balance in the Prussian East (1886–1914)

**Margot Lyautey (Paris):** The Ostland company: Nazi agrarian colonization in occupied Poland and France

**Marc Elie (Paris):** Ethnic deportation and agricultural development in the Eurasian steppes under Soviet Rule

**Arailym Mussagaliyeva (Nur-Sultan):** The colonization of the Kazakh steppe by Soviet power, 1920s–1930s

The panel presents four case studies of efforts to conquer perceived marginal and backward agricultural lands from the end of the 19th to the middle of the 20th centuries: Prussian forest acquisitions in Polish lands; German soldier settlement in Courland after World War One; the management of farms taken from their owners in occupied Poland and France during World War Two; and deportation of ethnic minorities to plow up the steppe at the Russian-Kazakh border in the Soviet Union. Inspired by research on “green imperialism” as well as on research focused

on varied forms of labor constraints in imperial contexts, the panel insists on the environmental representations and impacts of agricultural development in the late and post-imperial context of resource extraction.

The panel handles three problematic clusters:

- 1) imperial rule and settlement: How did the imperial state managed minority groups who settled on its territorial margins; what was the agency of these groups in the imperial settlement policy? What combination of coercion and incentives did different imperial agents and private stakeholders such as firms and landowners use to orient the settlers' migration and economic activity (labor policy, definition of statuses, rights and obligations)?
- 2) Ecological representation and environmental management: What conceptions of useful / detrimental nature and progressive / backward techniques did undergird each project of territorial development? Which were the ecological effects and unexpected consequences of these projects and how did they strike back at the settlers and the imperial administration? Did the minorities develop forms of "settler environmentalism" (Grove 2014)?
- 3) Patterns of minority settlement: What did these three imperial contexts – the imperial German, the Nazi and the Soviet – have in common, if anything at all? Are historical (dis)continuities, transnational transfers of experience or converging patterns of socio-ecological behavior at work among these three cases?

**P 54: Creating Global / World History from Asian perspectives – Activities of the Asian Association of World Historians (AAWH) (2009–2019)**

*Convenor:* Shigeru Akita (Osaka)

*Chair:* Shigeru Akita (Osaka)

*Commentator:* Diego Holstein (Pittsburgh)

▷ **Papers:**

**Shigeru Akita (Osaka):** Creating Global History from Asian Perspectives – Challenges from Osaka

**Yasuko Hassal Kobayashi (Kyoto):** Trans pacific Visions: Connected Histories of the Pacific across North and South

**Jie-Huyn Lim (Seoul):** Entangled History and Memory in the Global Memory Space – On the Mnemonic Confluence of Holocaust, Colonial Genocides, and Stalinist Terror

In the last twelve years since the establishment of AAWH at Tianjin / Osaka, the Association has continued to explore new interpretations of world and global histories from Asian perspectives. This panel introduces our recent activities, especially the achievements of the 4th Osaka Conference (5-6th January 2019). Osaka conference served to explore and present new interpretations based on trans-regional or trans-national analyses. This framework combined a vertical historical perspective of the *longue-durée* from the ancient to the contemporary period with a horizontal analysis encompassing a range of specific regional studies beyond the purview of national histories. The conference was anchored by three plenary lectures by distinguished Asian historians. Prof. Li presented an analysis of Central and Eastern

Eurasian history based on the study of global economic history. Prof. Mitani reconsidered the historical significance of the Meiji Revolution on the occasion of its 150th anniversary, and Prof. Mukherjee examined the modern and contemporary development of the world economy and globalization from perspectives of the ‘Global South’. These keynote lectures together with 17 large panels and 30 individual papers offered valuable insights and perspectives for creating world and global histories from Asian perspectives. In addition, our aim was to make a lasting contribution to society by collaborating with senior high-school teachers and journalists in view of reforming world history education in Japan and Asia through the publication of several text books. In addition to brief introduction of our Osaka Conference and the attempts of challenge from Osaka, two Board members of AAWH will introduce the latest research / educational attempts to create Global / World History from Asian perspectives, based on their ideas and practices.

**P 61: Dissemination, transformation, and perception of (western) science in a global perspective**

*Convenor: Malin Sonja Wilckens (Bielefeld)*

*Chair: Holger Weiss (Turku)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Kiel Ramos Suarez (Växsjö / Kalmar):** The Making of the Filipino / a “Homosexual”: Science, Homosexuality, and Empire in the Colonial Philippines (1565–1946)

**Malin Sonja Wilckens (Bielefeld):** Entanglement and Hierarchization: Worldwide Skull Transport through European Comparative Anatomy

**Jean-Yves Heurtebise (New Taipei City):** Racial Anthropology in East & West: Kant’s & Hegel’s Orientalist perception of China and Liang Qichao’s Occidentalism perception of the West

**Qingmei Xue (Nanjing) / Luca Zan (Bologna):** Oral history perspectives on Chinese accounting change

In the field of the history of science and knowledge, recent research focuses on the production of knowledge and the question of what knowledge is in the first place and how it is established. It furthermore asks about the effects of knowledge, the particular contexts in which it operates, and the forms in which it appears. Circulation and entanglements of knowledge, practices and actors testify to the relationality of the produced knowledge and its global dimension.

The panel will take up on those questions and use different examples, especially in anthropological science, to show this fabrication and intertwining of knowledge in asymmetrical power relations. Colonialism and imperialism are powerful structures through which European powers claimed epistemological “superiority” and

gave their knowledge a global claim to validity. Powerful concepts emerged, also through the interweaving of different social spheres in the generation, application, and communication of knowledge. On the basis of different sources, therefore, not only the dissemination, transformation and the respective perception of science are analyzed, but also the generation of scientific knowledge is reflected in its epistemological method. The global development of (scientific) knowledge, its exchange processes, relationality and its interconnectedness will be focused against a Eurocentric perspective.

## P 64: Migration, Internationalism and Xenophobia

*Chair: Yulia Gradszkova (Stockholm)*

### ▷ Papers:

**Raquel Varela (Lisboa):** Migration: Globalization and Internationalism

**Soomin Kim (Seoul):** For the Sake of Women's Right: Intersection of nationalism and feminism in South Korean internet discourses

**Sara Cosemans (Leuven):** „Will the Real Refugee Please Stand Up? Determining Refugee Status in Resettlement Cases from the Global South during the 1970s”

The panel is dealing with the issues of migration from a historical and global perspective. It addresses issues of resettlement and legalization as well as conflicts between different approaches to the migrants' rights: right for a free movement, worker's rights, and women's rights. In particular, one of the presentations is dealing with the legal framework and practices that shaped the concept 'refugee' in resettlement cases from the Global South between 1972 and 1979. The second paper discusses the problem of migration and internationalism in connection to the history of work. Finally, the last paper is dealing with the intersection of nationalism and feminism in internet discourses in South Korea.

## P 27\_1: Minorities in Eurasian Empires: Their functions for the survival of empires (Part 1)

*Convenor:* Tomoko Morikawa (Tokyo)

*Chair:* Ryuto Shimada (Tokyo)

*Commentator:* Robert Fletcher (Missouri)

### ▷ Papers:

Birgitt Hoffmann (Bamberg): Minorities in the Ilkhanid Empire

Khohchahar E. Chuluu (Tokyo): Minorities in the Qing Empire

Tomoko Morikawa (Tokyo): Non-Muslim minorities and a Shi'ite Empire: Case studies of Armenians and Jews in Safavid Persia

Masato Tanaka (Tokyo): Minorities in the Ottoman Empire: Perspectives from Mount Lebanon

Kristine Kostikyan (Yerevan): The Armenian minorities of Russian empire in the second half of 18th century

Ryuto Shimada (Tokyo): Slavery in the Dutch East India Company: A Case study of the slavery at the Dutch trading post in Nagasaki in the late eighteenth century

Minority is a key concept for historiography of empires. In general, Eurasian empires inevitably absorbed several ethnological groups in the time of the territorial expansion. Establishment of managing system of minorities was crucial for survival of empire. With sophisticatedly-made managing system, empires could exist in extremely large territories. This panel discussion session aims to offer a platform to elaborate on the concept of minority in empire by taking examples from the history of Eurasian empires. This panel session focuses on the following three points in particular:

The first point for argument is concerned with the ruling class. It was often a minority group in terms of total population of empire. Clear examples are the cases of the Mongolian Empire and the Qing Empire. Mongolians in Ilkhanate Persia were absolutely a minority in the total population, and had to intricate a system to rule non-Mongolian people. In the case of Qing Empire, Manchurians were highly small group in number, but the Qing empire establish the system to manage to rule the majority group of Chinese while it collaborated other minority groups such as Mongolians.

Second, the panel highlights non-ruling class of minorities group. In management, the empires took measures not only of discrimination and hostility, but also those of adaptation and courtesy. In this panel, two case studies are offered: One is on the Armenians and Jews in the capital city of Safavid Persia in the early modern period, and the other is about the case of Christians and Arabs in the highland of Lebanon in the modern period.

The third point for discussion in this panel is on European empires in Asia. Since the early modern period, European empires expanded to Asia and they had to manage to establish systems to manage several Asian groups. The questions are as to how similar to or different from those of traditional indigenous Asian empires. These points are discussed by taking examples from Armenians in the Russian Empire and slavery in the Dutch empire in maritime Asia.

**P 65: New perspectives in Asian Trade, Chinese Opium Consumption and Global Governance (ca. 1860s to 1930s)**

*Chair: Matthias Middell (Leipzig)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Steven Ivings (Kyoto):** Western Merchants and Intra-Asian Trade: An Anglo-Danish Merchant at Treaty Port Hakodate, 1861–1889

**Ichiro Sugimoto (Tokio):** Living Standards of Chinese Opium Smokers in Colonial Singapore, 1900–1939

**Deepak Mawar (London):** Road to War: How the 19th Century Model of Global Governance Failed to Prevent World War I

**Mizuki Yamauchi (Osaka):** Distribution of Indian Tea to Some Asian Regions in the 19th century

In this panel the Asian trade in the 19th century is in focus and examined in its various facets, as well as its connection to global forms of governance. While Ivings explores the relationship between Asian and European traders with the example of John Henry Duus at Treaty Port Hakodate by the end of the century, Yamauchi will display the Indian tea as a successful and failing business model in the area of Tibet and China. Sugimoto will bring interesting factors of alternative measures of welfare into discussion by exploring the role of the drug opium as such a measurement factor for the usage of non-skilled workers in Singapore. These papers on Asian trade and labor are accompanied by Mawar's explanation why besides successful transnational economic connections the 19th century model of global governance could not prevent global warfare and World War.

**P 59\_1: Refugees, Diasporas and Expatriates: Perspectives on Exclusion and Inclusion (Part 1)**

*Chair: Frank Hadler (Leipzig)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Emmanuelle Comtat (Grenoble):** The process of memorial marginalization of the former French settlers of Algeria into the French society after the independence of Algeria

**Maik Schmerbauch (Hildesheim):** Minorities and Integration of expelled Catholics in German dioceses after 1945

**Mohammad Shameem Chitbahal (Pessec):** The Chagossian Diaspora → Deportation, exile and resistance

**Yehuda Sharim (Merced, CA):** Displacement, Film, and the Future: Seeking Refuge in Contemporary USA

**Sorin Antohi (Bucharest):** The Transfiguration of Migrant Romania: From Migrant Stigma to Diasporic Apotheosis

**Evgeniya Pruskaya (Moscow):** Algerian inhabitants in the colonial governance: the case of early French Algeria

The multilayered development of diaspora societies is discussed in this panel in view of refuge seeking groups and expatriation. Examples include colonial French Algerian authorities and governance (Pruskaya) and the repercussions of those, accentuating memorialization of the former colonial power after independence (Comtat). The impact of changing colonial powers such as France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom will be examined by highlighting the case of Chagos Archipelago and the lasting effects of exile and resistance on the island's inhabitants and diaspora

(Chitbahal). What kind of practical issues come with the reallocation of millions of people will be shown by the example of Germans from former German territories after WWII and their redistribution to Catholic churches in Germany after 1945 (Schmerbauch). How much the dealing with refugees is a challenge in contemporary discussions is shown by the examples of Romania (Antohi) and the US (Yehuda), two countries that have a long history of mass migration and transnational minorities.

### P 35: The Dutch Early Modern Empire as a Globalized Institution of Localized Social Control

*Convenors:* Sophie Rose (Leiden), Alexander Geelen (Amsterdam)

*Chair:* Kaarle Wirta (Tampere)

*Commentator:* Johanna Skurnik (Turku)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Alexander Geelen (Amsterdam):** Mobility regulation and segregation in the Dutch colonial empire

**Sophie Rose (Leiden):** Embattled legitimacy: segregation, exclusion, and children of mixed descent in the eighteenth-century Dutch Empire

**Rafaël Thiébaud (Amsterdam):** Labor relations and diversity in the Dutch colonial empire (16th–19th centuries)

**Elisabeth Heijmans (Antwerp):** Institutionalizing Discrimination? Practices of Criminal Courts in the Dutch Early Modern Empire

The expansion and consolidation of early modern colonial empires brought about the question of governance with respect to populations that were culturally, religiously and ethnically diverse and often transient. In the governance of this dynamic diversity, economic interests converged with political and social concerns. Simultaneously, these empires form an early instance where institutional structures that transcended national or even continental divides grappled with highly localized social tapestries in an attempt to create a social hierarchy ordered by social boundaries, (ethnic) classifications, and racially and religiously informed modes of inclusion and exclusion. This session will take the Dutch early modern empire as a case study of this interaction between the global and the local in mechanisms of social control. The ‘Dutch

Empire' tends to be treated in historiography as not an entity as such but as two separate colonial projects largely controlled by two chartered trading companies – respectively the VOC in the Indian Ocean and the WIC in the Atlantic. However, not only did strong institutional, human, and financial entanglements connect the two, Dutch colonial authorities across the globe also confronted comparable challenges to colonial order on the ground and often responded in remarkably similar ways. This panel series seeks to investigate and compare the daily practices in the governance of diversity throughout the Dutch empire through different factors of social control, such as regulation of mobility, family formation, labour relations and legal practices. How did economic constraints shape practices of governance and categorization based on status, ethnicity, gender or religion? What other motivations, and which groups of actors, can be identified in accounting for differences in mechanisms of social control between and within empires?

Parallel Session IV

Wednesday, 16 June, 9:45 am–11.15 am

**P 44: Medical knowledge in / from the North: Global Connections and local solutions in Sweden and Finland, 18th and 19th centuries**

*Convenor:* Kalle Kananoja (Helsinki)

*Commentator:* Petteri Impola (Jyväskylä)

*Chair:* Iris Borowy (Shanghai)

▷ **Papers:**

**Katariina Lehto (Tampere):** Shared values, circulating ideas and a physician facing local demands in the early eighteenth-century Sweden

**Ritva Kylli (Oulu):** “Look at the grass in another way” – indigenous knowledge and plant-based medication in the Arctic

**Kalle Kananoja (Helsinki):** Literacy and Healers’ Strategies in Finnish Folk Medicine 1850–1950

What constitutes a minority practice in the global history of health and medicine? In the post-WWII world, biomedicine gained a hegemonic position on a global scale, leading to the exclusion of many previous medical traditions and healing modalities. In the *longue durée* history of global healing, this was quite exceptional. While various medical systems have at times held strong positions locally and regionally, no medical system had, at least ideologically, permeated the world so successfully. However, prior to the twentieth-century, ‘western’ medicine was merely one alternative among medical systems, often a minority practice resorted to by the wealthy elites. In local societies, indigenous medical knowledge provided the primary way

to health. In the early modern period, cross-cultural interaction and expanding intellectual networks widened the limits of the possible. The papers in this panel explore the formation of medical knowledge in Sweden and Finland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, focusing on narratives of inclusion and exclusion. They also highlight transnational and cross-cultural connections in the Nordic history of medicine, demonstrating how medical cultures and practitioners underwent major changes in the increasingly interconnected world. When we look back into the past worlds of healing, our view tends to be framed, or dominated, by an apparatus of 'biomedicine triumphant', either as a narrative of progress to be celebrated or as a structure of power / knowledge to be criticised and deconstructed. These perspectives, as valuable as they are, tend to obscure the longer-term, more every-day, and less teleological perspectives within the histories of healing. This panel aims to bring such perspectives, of healers and patients, of people and institutions of power, into new focus and to consider the methodological possibilities of expanding historical inquiry.

## P 27\_2: Minorities in Eurasian Empires: Their functions for the survival of empires (Part 2)

*Convenor:* Tomoko Morikawa (Tokyo)

*Chair:* Ryuto Shimada (Tokyo)

*Commentator:* Robert Fletcher (Missouri)

### ▷ Papers:

**Birgitt Hoffmann (Bamberg):** Minorities in the Ilkhanid Empire

**Khohchahar E. Chuluu (Tokyo):** Minorities in the Qing Empire

**Tomoko Morikawa (Tokyo):** Non-Muslim minorities and a Shi'ite Empire: Case studies of Armenians and Jews in Safavid Persia

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Second, the panel highlights non-ruling class of minorities group. In management, the empires took measures not only of discrimination and hostility, but also those of adaptation and courtesy. In this panel, two case studies are offered: One is on the Armenians and Jews in the capital city of Safavid Persia in the early modern period, and the other is about the case of Christians and Arabs in the highland of Lebanon in the modern period.

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## P 47: Poles in Poland and in the Diaspora after the Second World War: Patterns of exclusion and inclusion

*Convenor:* Bartłomiej Kapica (Warsaw)

*Chair:* Roger Moorhouse (London)

*Commentator:* Roger Moorhouse (London)

### ▷ Papers:

*Magdalena Heruday-Kiełczewska (Poznań):* Poles in France after the World War II

*Bartłomiej Kapica (Warsaw):* From ideological dispersion to physical expulsion – the case of Marxist Revisionists in Poland (1956–1968)

*Jerzy Rohoziński (Warsaw):* Kazakhstani Poles as a second class citizens

*John Cornell (Warsaw):* Youths and Youth Culture as an “Other” in the Ideological Construction of the Polish People’s Republic 1948–1956.

The papers in this panel will analyse the position of Poles in Polish society after the Second World War in different configurations – within and outside of the borders of the Polish state as ruled by the communists after 1945. We will examine the case of Marxist revisionists, some of whom were of Jewish origin, expelled from communist Poland in 1968, showing also more theoretical aspects of our theme as they were persecuted by the communist government for their ideas. This will be linked with a paper analysing the construct of the „other” as it could be applied by the communist government to Polish youths and youth culture. Another paper will present the history of Poles in France, and their identity in the world that was formed by the outcomes of the War. This aspect will also be touched upon – but in the context of the imperialist rule of the Soviet Union – in a presentation on the topic of the Polish minority in Kazakhstan. The panel will thus present a large spectrum of

issues connected with the exclusion, inclusion, and integration of Poles within different systems in which they lived after the Second World War.

## P 59\_2: Refugees, Diasporas and Expatriates: Perspectives on Exclusion and Inclusion (Part 2)

*Chair: Frank Hadler (Leipzig)*

### ▷ Papers:

**Emmanuelle Comtat (Grenoble):** The process of memorial marginalization of the former French settlers of Algeria into the French society after the independence of Algeria

**Maik Schmerbauch (Hildesheim):** Minorities and Integration of expelled catholics in german dioceses after 1945

**Mohammad Shameem Chitbahal (Pessec):** The Chagossian Diaspora → Deportation, exile and resistance

**Yehuda Sharim (Merced, CA):** Displacement, Film, and the Future: Seeking Refuge in Contemporary USA

**Sorin Antohi (Bucharest):** The Transfiguration of Migrant Romania: From Migrant Stigma to Diasporic Apotheosis

**Evgeniya Pruskaya (Moscow):** Algerian inhabitants in the colonial governance: the case of early French Algeria

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(Chitbahal). What kind of practical issues come with the reallocation of millions of people will be shown by the example of Germans from former German territories after WWII and their redistribution to Catholic churches in Germany after 1945 (Schmerbauch). How much the dealing with refugees is a challenge in contemporary discussions is shown by the examples of Romania (Antohi) and the US (Yehuda), two countries that have a long history of mass migration and transnational minorities.

## P 9: Setting the boundaries of transnational action

*Convenors:* Katja Castryck-Naumann (Leipzig),  
Antje Dietze (Leipzig)

*Commentator:* Daniel Laqua (Newcastle upon Tyne)

### ▷ Papers:

**Katharina Kreuder-Sonnen (Vienna):** The historiographic challenges of history writing without borders – the case of Modern ‘Polish’ history in a transnational perspective

**Kasper Braskén (Turku):** “Unreliable and Thoroughly Undesirable”: Transnational Anti-Fascist Activism and the Problem of Police and Governmental Interference

**Saila Heinikoski (Helsinki) Tatu Hyttinen (Turku):** Crimmigration in the European Union: from the establishment of Schengen to penalising border-crossers in the Covid-19 crisis

Global and transnational historians investigate a wide variety of exchanges, circulations and entanglements that evolved across societies in different parts of the world; often they employ actor-centred and biographical approaches. This focus has helped to advance source-based studies into cross-border interaction, and in effect, an increasing number of actors have come to the fore who established and managed transnational, trans-imperial or trans-regional connections. In addition, such studies have carved out different forms of connection and the inner workings of exchanges and circulations. Aiming to overcome abstract notions of connectivity and globality, the debate has recently moved on towards conceptual reflections on the various formats, qualities and conditions of cross-border action, the different spaces of interaction, and the wider effects of connections and entanglements. Researchers have long been

fascinated with the emergence of trans-boundary actors, networks and spaces. With all the enthusiasm for mobility, transgression and networks however, there is a risk of paying less attention to the limits, constraints and challenges of transnational action, or to the numerous cases in which connections have failed, were discontinued, marginalized or restricted. The research literature shows that while exchanges and entanglements across borders and other spatial boundaries increased massively over the course of the nineteenth century, they have often remained temporary, unsteady and disputed. Moreover, these connections were hardly ever global as such, but were usually bounded and specific, varying in range and scope. Following along these lines, our panel proposes to focus more closely on the delimitations and ambivalences, as well as on the fragility and failures of transnational activities. In the first place, we would like to investigate the social arenas and scopes of action such actors carved out for themselves. We ask whether they made efforts to increase the social integration and public recognition of their transnational endeavours, or to what extent they actively separated themselves in particular spaces, milieus, professions or organisations which allowed for their trans-boundary and intermediary activities. We want to analyse the place transnational actors occupied in different social contexts, how integrated or excluded they were, which strategies they pursued to remain both externally and internally connected, and under what circumstances they stopped engaging in trans-boundary networks. Secondly, we are interested in the ways that other actors reacted to them and delimited the boundaries of their transnational action. Political decision-making and legal frameworks, social differentiation and hierarchies, as well as the construction of cultural, ethnic or religious boundaries played an important part in the patterns of integration and exclusion that transnational actors were confronted with. We thus propose to explore to which degree separation or integration seemed necessary or desirable to them or to other actors in their social environments. Such a perspective has, we believe, the potential to give insights into the ways societies manage their relation to the wider world and delimit

arenas and channels, as well as institutions and social groups that are more closely involved with connectivity while shielding the rest from these interactions. Overall, we invite investigations into the different forms of marginalization, segregation and control of transnational activities in different societies.

**P 50: Tackling coerced labour regimes in Asia:  
Towards a comparative model**

*Convenor:* Kate Ekama (Stellenbosch),  
Matthias van Rossum (Amsterdam)  
*Chair:* Matthias van Rossum (Amsterdam)  
*Commentator:* Matthias van Rossum (Amsterdam)

▷ **Papers:**

**Sanjog Rupakheti (Worcester, MA):** Law, Slavery, and the Making of a Hindu Kingdom in Nepal

**Amal Shahid (Geneva):** Famine Labor and Coercion in Relief-based Public Works Construction in Colonial India c. late 19th century

**Mònica Ginés-Blasi (Barcelona):** The ‘Coolie Trade’ via South East Asia: Exporting Chinese Indentured Labourers to Cuba through the Spanish Philippines

**Kate Ekama (Stellenbosch):** Boundaries of bondage: enslavement and ‘enslaveability’ in Dutch Ceylon

The challenge of understanding simultaneously the commonalities and differences of regimes of coerced labour has recurred time and again in the study of slavery, serfdom, and other forms of labour coercion. Whereas one approach to this challenge has been to bring the many variants of coerced labour into a single broad category of ‘bondage’, other approaches tend to juxtapose forms of slavery and forms of serfdom. The difficulties in creating a clear differentiating and at the same time unifying analytical model have led some scholars to conclude that “no single definition has succeeded in comprehending the historical varieties of slavery or in clearly distinguishing the institution from other types of involuntary servitude” (Davis 1988, 32).

This panel seeks to contribute to this enduring challenge by inviting contributions to an inductive global-historical comparative agenda that aims to detect characteristics, differences and commonalities through in-depth analysis (or thick descriptions) of different coercive labour regimes.

It departs from the notion that we should aim to understand the different variants within the context of ‘the whole praxis of coerced labor’, not in order to bring them together in one broad category of bondage, but in order to ‘identify clearly the differences and similarities between various forms of exploitation and repression’ (Van der Linden 2016, 294, 322). The contrasts, at the same time, were also not clear-cut, as forms of slavery on the one hand extended to variations of caste- and land-based slavery, which showed similarities to corvée and serfdom regimes, while serfdom regimes on the other hand could at times allow for hiring and selling subjects in ways comparable to slavery.

Recent studies for the Indian Ocean and Indonesian Archipelago worlds, as well as for Central and East Asia, indicate that forms of commodified slavery were widespread, and were fuelled by networks of slave trade that stretched across these regions. Research also indicates that commodified forms of slavery existed side by side and interacted with different forms of non-commodified bondage, most importantly corvée, caste- and debt-based slavery. This makes it important to not only understand why slavery occurred, but to understand in a more comparative and contextualized way why specific forms or regimes of labour coercion occurred, and, in a wider sense, why specific regimes developed less or disappeared in specific contexts, and / or why such regimes occurred in specific combinations.

Building on meetings in Amsterdam (2016), Kalmar (2017) and Lyon (2019), the panel is part of a network that aims to further the study of coerced labour and relocation in Asia by developing a framework to enhance the study of comparisons and connections. A first set of common elements for inquiry has been formulated building upon and combining models focussed on the three ‘moments’ of coercion

in entry, work and exit (Van der Linden); the classical model of ‘open’ and ‘closed’ systems of slavery (Watson; Reid; Ward); the proposed distinction between coercive regimes based on the method of binding through mobilizing or localizing mechanisms (Van Rossum); and the notion of slaveries as defined by partial or complete availability or Verfügbarkheit of people’s bodies (Miller; Mann).

To facilitate discussion and systematize comparisons, panellists are encouraged to develop thick-descriptions of different coerced labour regimes, while addressing a set of common questions regarding to 1) the origins and entrances of bonded or enslaved people; 2) the method of binding; 3) the function or aim of the coerced labour regime; 4) the regulation and praxis of alienability; 5) as well as of assimilability of the enslaved or bonded people; 6) and the possible legal or illegal exits.

Papers are pre-circulated amongst participants.

## P 56: Transnational Female Agency

*Chair:* Ruth Ennis (Leipzig)

*Commentator:* Francisca de Haan (Budapest)

### ▷ Papers:

**Benjamin Auberer (Halle-Wittenberg):** Women with a typewriter: The international career of Mabel Dorothea Weger

**Laura Frey (Basel):** Transnational strategies of the German women’s movement to acquire equal nationality rights

**Christian Gerdov (Östersund / Sundvall):** Winning women for the West: Making the international Alliance of Women “truly international” (ca. 1945–1965)

More than 20 years after Leila Rupps pivotal „Worlds of Women“ the study of the women’s internationalism evolved to one of the core fields of global and transnational history. The papers in this panel assemble new perspectives on the history of women’s internationalism, by looking on the significance of international spaces for individual actors (Auberer), the struggle of the International Alliance of Women to become “truly international” during the early Cold War (Gerdov), and the balance between Nationalism and Internationalism in the interwar period (Frey).

**P 51\_1: Welfare and development in colonial societies  
(XIX–XX centuries): Actors, institutions and dynamics  
(Part 1)**

*Convenors:* Miguel Bandeira Jeronimo (Coimbra),  
Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)  
*Chair:* Gareth Austin (Cambridge)  
*Commentator:* Gareth Austin (Cambridge)

▷ **Papers:**

- Alessandro Stanziani (Paris):** Labor and welfare in the French Congo, 1890s–1914  
**Alexander Keese (Geneva):** Attempts at welfare in a late colonial port: “social issues” in Pointe-Noire, 1945–1963  
**Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk (Utrecht):** Ideological underpinnings of the Welfare State: The case of women’s and child labour legislation and general education in the Dutch Empire, ca. 1870–1940  
**Miguel Bandeira Jeronimo (Coimbra):** “Labour, Welfare and Social Action”: The politics and policies of welfarism in the Portuguese colonial empire (1940s–1970s)  
**Andreas Eckert (Berlin):** Solidarity and distribution: Notions and practices of welfare in Africa since World War II  
**Ravi Ahuja (Göttingen):** Workmen’s Compensation: Comparative perspectives on the making of formal employment relations in mid-twentieth century India

This panel aims to address, from an historical perspective, ideas and policies of welfare and development, in specific colonial contexts and societies and in diverse chronologies, from the late nineteenth-century to the era of decolonization and the post-independence momentum. Engaging with different case-studies, and diverse

imperial and colonial projects, from the French and the Dutch to the British and the Portuguese, this panel will specifically focus on the emergence and historical transformation of the colonial state as a crucial agent in the elaboration, transfer and enactment of particular languages and repertoires of welfarism and developmentalism. Notably shaped by processes of racialization and constrained by varying political and socioeconomic circumstances – local, metropolitan, international –, the latter frequently entailed significant restrictions to the social, “native” policies being implemented, influencing their nature, rationales, and (un)intended consequences. The provision of social rights (e.g. labour or political) and the execution of successive “native policies” (on health, labour or education, for instance) varied in time, from colonial project to colonial project (notwithstanding significant interimperial and intercolonial cooperation on these affairs), and from trajectory of decolonization to trajectory of decolonization, impacting on the postcolonial possibilities and options. Taking into consideration these processes and circumstances (and analytical principles), this panel will deal with legal frameworks, political decision-making processes, politics and policies of difference (including gender), institutional arrangements and, of course, instances and forms of negotiation, appropriation or resistance to the welfare and developmental state in the colonial and postcolonial situations by local societies.

Parallel Session V

Wednesday, 16 June, 12:45 am–2.15 pm

**P 20: Global trafficking / global migration:  
Marginalization, integration and minorities**

*Convenor:* Ned Richardson-Little (Erfurt)

*Chair:* Ned Richardson-Little (Erfurt)

*Commentator:* Ned Richardson-Little (Erfurt)

▷ **Papers:**

**Sonja Dolinsek (Erfurt):** From “White Slavery” to “Sexual Slavery”: Migration, Race and “Othering” in Anti-Trafficking Regimes (1960s–1980s)

**Stefan Höhne (Essen):** “A Laboratory of Europe?” – Görlitzer Park, Global Migration and the Making of Dangerous Urban Spaces

**Ruth Ennis (Leipzig):** Language, Data and Administration: The Bureaucracy behind the First International Agreement against the “White Slave Traffic”, 1895–1904

**Julia Laite (London):** The ‘Whiteness’ of White Slavery: Trafficking, Racialisation, and Immigration Exclusion in the Early Twentieth Century British World

This panel will explore how multiple mechanisms of marginalization and integration of minority groups emerge from global trafficking and migration. On the one hand, prohibitionist approaches to trafficking build on and strengthen the stigmatization of minorities who are categorized as “illegal” due to their associations with the trade in sex and drugs. Global flows of people and prohibited substances have spurred the spatialization of criminalized forms of migration and the creation of categories of criminalization, which in turn build upon existing forms of social exclusion through race, class and gender. Historically, anti-trafficking discourse and policies have been

associated with racism, including antisemitism and anti-Arab sentiment as well as the gendered policing of women at borders. On the other hand, economic activity associated with trafficking also integrated minorities into society via their participation in illicit markets, which are patronized by members of majority groups. Under systems where labour in fields such as sex work and the narcotics trade is either informal or outright prohibited. Yet the black market plays a decisive role in creating material benefits for the majority society while maintaining the marginalization of minorities, both in established communities as well as those who have themselves been trafficked or participated in global flows of migration. The papers in this panel will examine various aspects of these processes including how moral panics are constructed and how they in turn act to marginalize specific groups, the evolving nature of certain categories as a means of political and social control, and the interrelationship of integration and exclusion through illicit economies. Working from differing methodological backgrounds including global, transnational and urban history, this panel aims to develop new approaches to the field as a result of this collaboration. Chronologically, the papers examine this problem from the late 19th century until the present-day providing insights into the evolution of modern anti-trafficking systems in Europe and globally.

**P 58: Historical narrative and process of marginalization**

*Convenor: Forrest Kilimnik (Leipzig)*

*Chair: Forrest Kilimnik (Leipzig)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Cecilia Biaggi (Rotterdam):** A comparison of historical narratives in Northern Ireland and South Tyrol

**Hülya Tuncor (Giessen):** The Eichmann trial in the Turkish print media of the 1960s: A contextualization of reporting against the background of Turkish minority policy

**Sanna Ryyänen (Jyväskylä):** Bad for any good reason: Jews in the Finnish press before the Second World War

**Gabriele Pizarz-Ramirez (Leipzig):** „More of the pioneer spirit“: Black spatialization processes in the Age of US Imperialism

This panel presents patterns of marginalization of different groups and discusses the intertwining of individual dominant exclusionary historical narratives and actual policies. While Biaggi introduces the concept of historical narratives and their connection to cultural differences such as religion and language in a comparative case study of Northern Ireland and South Tyrol, Pizarz-Ramirez addresses the spatialization of power hierarchies and territory in the U.S-American context highlighting African American voices in the 19th century. In Ryyänen's contribution we can observe the role of media in fostering negative depictions of Jews in Finland before WW II and Tuncor views the Eichmann trial in Turkish media as part of Turkish minority policy.

**P 66: Labour Migration: Contexts, Restriction and Spaces of Maneuver**

*Chair: Lucie Dušková (Leipzig)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Christian Jacobs (Berlin):** Names and Identities of Arab “immigrés” in France in (post)-migrant media

**Johanna Folland (Washington, DC):** Glass Curtain: African Guest Workers and the AIDS Crisis in East Germany

**André Lanza (São Paulo):** From “Arms To The Farm” To Landowners: Immigration And Land Access In São Paulo State, Brazil (1886–1905)

By displaying the realities of migrants in different contexts, this panel explores the opportunities and spaces of maneuver that migrants had in their host societies. The transformation of social status is highlighted by Lanza, who demonstrates how European immigrants such as Austrians, Spanish, Italian and Germans in Brazil would use integrative state actions such as free labor and how they could benefit from that, eventually becoming successful landowners in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Different experiences of Africans and Arab immigrants in a European context are presented. While the AIDS crisis was often related to the arrival of guest workers in the former GDR and depicted in negative ways, these workers also influenced East Germany's relationship with the global economy with positive outcomes (Folland). How paradox and complex relationships of host society and migrants can be will be shown by Jacobs who brings the term of post-migrant society and media into the discussion around labor migration.

**P 16: Making our Voices Heard: Minority Communities and the Teaching of History**

*Convenors:* Steffen Sammler (Braunschweig),  
Riem Spielhaus (Göttingen)  
*Commentator:* Péter Bagoly-Simó (Berlin)  
*Chair:* Steffen Sammler (Braunschweig)

▷ **Papers:**

Riem Spielhaus (Göttingen) / Marko Pecak (Budapest): The Representation of Roma History in European Curricula and Textbooks

Maria Auxiliadora Schmidt (Curitiba): The Controversial History of Indigenous Brazilian People: An Example in Collaborative Textbook Writing

Denise Bantovato (Pretoria): Memory politics and history education in the context of shifting majority-minority power dynamics and competitive victimhood in post-colonial Rwanda and Burundi

Research into how a community that are oppressed and discriminated against form their identities has increased in intensity in recent years, as has the awareness of its societal relevance. Researchers have examined these identity-building processes within the context of the understanding of legal and property notions in these cultural communities and in relation to the dominant social and political elites' understanding and practice. Aided by national and international funding programmes, academics and grass-root activists started studying how cultural communities reconstruct, preserve, share and transmit their own history. The central concern continues to be that cultural communities should make their own experiences visible and legally

compatible with the framework of national and international educational standards. However, these projects, though successful, remain confined to national or regional frameworks and have seldom been the subject of systematic comparison. The panel aims to bring together the results from projects on history education conducted with Roma communities in Europe (Prof Riem Spielhaus, Marko Pecak, M.P.P.), indigenous and Afro-Brasileiros communities in Brazil (Prof Maria Auxiliadora Schmidt), Dalits in India and Hutu and Tutsi communities in Rwanda and Burundi (Dr Denise Bantovato), it will also include comparative perspectives. On the panel are academics from Brazil, Germany, Hungary, India and South Africa, who will collate their research experience in the field of historical research on minorities and the resulting challenges for history, geography and social sciences education. The panel's work discusses the emergence and development of emancipatory movements that reconstruct their own history of exclusion, expropriation and exploitation, and their contributions develop their own narrative of potential development paths from the past as well as in the future of history education. The panellists reconstruct the arguments that have led to the development and enforcement of rights and the national and international constellations in which these rights have been recognised. The Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research has a special research interest in the development of curricula and textbooks for history, geography, politics and religion, against this background the discussant Prof Peter Bagoly-Simó (Humboldt University Berlin) is developing proposals, based on his own research on the self-understanding of majorities and minorities in South-eastern Europe and South Tyrol, for a comparative synthesis and will reflect on the development of new curricula and textbooks in the field of history, geography and social sciences education.

**P 6: Roundtable: Between the spatial and the digital turn: Challenges for scholars, publishers and funding agencies in global and transnational history**

*Convenors: Ninja Steinbach-Hüther (Leipzig),  
Steffi Marung (Leipzig)*

**Participants:**

Colin Wells (UN Geneva Library and Archives)  
Dr. Mikko Tolonen (Helsinki Centre for Digital Humanities)  
Rabea Rittgerodt (DeGruyter)  
Clare Mence (Adam Matthew Digital)  
Wendel Scholma (Brill Publishers)  
Dr. Dr. Grischka Petri (FIZ Karlsruhe, Leibniz-Institut für  
Informationsinfrastruktur, Priv.Doiz.)

While two further panel proposals connected to this roundtable (Steinbach-Hüther: Spatial Semantics and DH and Middell / Marung: Spatial Literacy and DH) will provide insights into conceptual challenges for the encounter between DH, global history, spatial history, and geography, this roundtable focusses on the practical and institutional dimensions of this contact. It brings together representatives of research institutes specializing in digital history, publishing houses, libraries and funding agencies. Digitization in many spheres of present-day society has not only contributed to the rise of DH as a contact zone between computer and information sciences and the humanities, but provoked new questions about the storage and accessibility, valorization and presentation, dissemination and communication of research data and findings. Not only has this trend contributed to the emergence of digital archives and new forms of analyzing their material,

novel forms of (geospatial) visualizations together with new research questions, hypotheses, interpretations and arguments based on this digital scholarship, but also inspired innovative forms of producing, communicating and publishing this knowledge. While these questions have gained relevance for many disciplinary communities during the last decade, they pose both a particular challenge and an opportunity for global and transnational history. In these fields, “data” is mobilized, combined and communicated from diverse historical, linguistic and cultural contexts. Multi-sitedness and multi-perspectivity characterize research practices challenging spatial containers and the trans- and international scholarly communication is particularly strong in this field. Digitization may here offer solutions to facilitate (and reduce costs for) multi-sited and transregional research as well as the communication of its results across national and disciplinary boundaries. At the same time, global and transnational historians have to develop a critical reflection about (and propose answers to) the limits, gaps and inequalities digitization may produce in new ways. Against this background, the roundtable seeks to address a number of questions that concern publishers, research organizations, archives, libraries and scholars in different ways: Which kind of digital and research “data” are we actually talking about in the field of global and transnational history? In which languages are digital archives accessible and ready to be processed? Who finances which digitization project and who selects the material for them? Which digital tools and by whom help to process the data? Who is able to offer open access of data and publications and which consequences does this have for career developments in different academic traditions? Which consequences does this have for publishing research findings and how do publishing houses need to adapt to the new challenges of data accessibility, data providing, data visualization etc.? How to create viable infrastructures for intra- and inter-disciplinary communication between DH, computer sciences, global and transnational history etc.

and for transnational / transregional communication across unequal digital landscapes? How to deal with authorship and copy-right issues in these collaborative research areas? How to integrate spatial reflexivity into these new infrastructures and methodologies? Which are the technical, organizational and financial challenges emerging from these complexities?

**P 46: Scaling early modern entrepreneurship:  
Entrepreneurship and power relations in business  
history**

*Convenor: Kaarle Wirta (Tampere)*

*Chair: Elisabeth Heijmans (Leiden)*

*Commentator: Anu Lahtinen (Helsinki)*

▷ **Papers:**

*Mari Välimäki (Turku): Iron Lady – Elin Säger, Head of a Family Business*

*Marion Pluskota (Leiden): ‘Entrepreneurship of the lowest class’: reconsidering 18th-century prostitution through the lens of entrepreneurship*

*Kaarle Wirta (Tampere): A Day of Entrepreneurship: A study of international business through the Deutz family and their everyday entrepreneurship*

*Igor Fedyukin (Moscow / St. Petersburg): Administrative Entrepreneurship: A study of institution-building in early modern era.*

This panel explores different scales of early modern entrepreneurship by discussing the links between entrepreneurship and power relations. Generally, entrepreneurship is about coordinating business based on the resources at hand and taking decisions despite risks and uncertainty. However, we seek to look at the function of entrepreneurship in early modern societies from a social and administrative point of view. We aim to demonstrate that entrepreneurship is not only about individuals orchestrating large business transactions. Entrepreneurial behavior, strategies, goals and aims are also found outside the areas of conventional business history. The panel discusses the usability of the concept of entrepreneurship, in sectors of society where the concept has usually not been prominent. In our panel, entrepreneurship

has wider social and gendered implications than what is usual portrayed in business history; this panel shows as well that entrepreneurship takes place even at the margins of society.

The four contributions of this panel take different approaches towards entrepreneurship, and our contributions are testing how flexible and applicable an entrepreneurial lens is on the activities of different groups and individuals in the early modern societies. We argue that it is worthwhile to focus on social and cultural aspects, such as gender, education, bureaucracy, family relations and social capital when entrepreneurship is studied. Together, these contributions focus on the power relations of entrepreneurship.

The contribution by Kaarle Wirta studies the relationship between international business and the social strategies of northern European families in the seventeenth century. The contribution demonstrates that valuable insights on international business strategies are found in the structure and behavior of migrant families.

The contribution by Mari Välimäki focuses on the entrepreneurial behavior of a widow in seventeenth century Sweden. The presentation explores her position as part of most prestigious bourgeoisie in the town, as a head of a family business and family as well as household. What were her rights to engage in business and act as an entrepreneur in a patriarchal world?

The contribution by Marion Pluskota focuses on entrepreneurship in 18th-century prostitution and how prostitutes navigated the early modern economy and society. By combining examples of famous courtesans with local prostitutes, this paper analyzes and compares the entrepreneurial strategies of women who chose to use their body to create their own economic and social opportunities.

The contribution by Igor Fedyukin outlines the idea of “administrative entrepreneurship” as a key driving force behind early modern institution-building in Russia. Fedyukin shows how, novel organizational forms and institutions were built by spe-

cific individuals and group actors who benefitted from particular institutional arrangements.

Collectively we want to raise the point that entrepreneurship is always bound to the societal and temporal context. For us entrepreneurship is a broad form of agency, where gender, social background, family relations and upbringing matter a great deal. Our contributions touch upon several corners of Europe and beyond. Our idea is conceptual, and we wish to attract the interest of historians around the world to discuss transregional, transnational and even global comparisons regarding the links between entrepreneurship and power relations.

**P 17: The Northern Experience in slavery**

*Convenor:* Rebekka v. Mallinckrodt (Bremen)

*Chair:* Holger Weiss (Turku)

*Commentator:* Holger Weiss (Turku)

▷ **Papers:**

**Joachim Östlund (Lund):** Trafficked individuals from Africa and Central Europe in Early Modern Sweden: Enslavement and the Culture of the Gift

**Hanne Østhus (Bonn):** Slaves and Servants in Eighteenth-Century Denmark-Norway. Trafficked people in European Households

**Rebekka v. Mallinckrodt (Bremen):** Slavery in the Holy Roman Empire – Legal Concepts and Case Studies

Whereas there has been extensive research on slavery and practices of enslavement in the Mediterranean as well as with regard to Western European colonial powers such as France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, research on the repercussions of global slaving systems on Central and Northern Europe is still scarce. Being less prominently involved in the transatlantic slave trade and early modern colonization these countries appeared for a long time as bystanders and „hinterlands“ of early modern globalization. This panel brings together current research on eighteenth-century Sweden, Denmark-Norway and the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. All three papers discuss trafficked people of African and Asian descent in these eighteenth-century Central and Northern European lands. By focusing at the same time on different aspects and concepts (involuntary minorities, identity, race / ethnicity, slavery, domestic service; cultural, social and legal history)

and thus also different forms of contextualization, they allow for comparison and complement each other not only on a material level, but also with regard to different approaches to the topic. All three papers document that – while Sweden, Denmark-Norway and the Holy Roman Empire were apparently only at the margins of the transatlantic slave trade – eighteenth-century Central and Northern Europe was deeply embedded in and affected by Atlantic history and to a lesser degree also interacted with the Asian oceans.

**P 51\_2: Welfare and development in colonial societies  
(XIX–XX centuries): Actors, institutions and dynamics  
(Part 2)**

*Convenors:* Miguel Bandeira Jeronimo (Coimbra)  
Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)  
*Chair:* Gareth Austin (Cambridge)  
*Commentator:* Gareth Austin (Cambridge)

▷ **Papers:**

**Alessandro Stanziani (Paris):** Labor and welfare in the French Congo, 1890s–1914  
**Alexander Keese (Geneva):** Attempts at welfare in a late colonial port: “social issues” in Pointe-Noire, 1945–1963

**Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk (Utrecht):** Ideological underpinnings of the Welfare State: The case of women’s and child labour legislation and general education in the Dutch Empire, ca. 1870–1940

**Miguel Bandeira Jeronimo (Coimbra):** “Labour, Welfare and Social Action”: The politics and policies of welfarism in the Portuguese colonial empire (1940s–1970s)

**Andreas Eckert (Berlin):** Solidarity and distribution: Notions and practices of welfare in Africa since World War II

**Ravi Ahuja (Göttingen):** Workmen’s Compensation: Comparative perspectives on the making of formal employment relations in mid-twentieth century India

This panel aims to address, from an historical perspective, ideas and policies of welfare and development, in specific colonial contexts and societies and in diverse chronologies, from the late nineteenth-century to the era of decolonization and the post-independence momentum. Engaging with different case-studies, and diverse

imperial and colonial projects, from the French and the Dutch to the British and the Portuguese, this panel will specifically focus on the emergence and historical transformation of the colonial state as a crucial agent in the elaboration, transfer and enactment of particular languages and repertoires of welfarism and developmentalism. Notably shaped by processes of racialization and constrained by varying political and socioeconomic circumstances – local, metropolitan, international –, the latter frequently entailed significant restrictions to the social, “native” policies being implemented, influencing their nature, rationales, and (un)intended consequences. The provision of social rights (e.g. labour or political) and the execution of successive “native policies” (on health, labour or education, for instance) varied in time, from colonial project to colonial project (notwithstanding significant interimperial and intercolonial cooperation on these affairs), and from trajectory of decolonization to trajectory of decolonization, impacting on the postcolonial possibilities and options. Taking into consideration these processes and circumstances (and analytical principles), this panel will deal with legal frameworks, political decision-making processes, politics and policies of difference (including gender), institutional arrangements and, of course, instances and forms of negotiation, appropriation or resistance to the welfare and developmental state in the colonial and postcolonial situations by local societies.

Parallel Session VI

Thursday, 17 June, 9:45 am–11.15 am

**P 62\_1: Ambiguous Identities: The Role of Literature and Intellectual Debates in the (Re)Definition of Collective Identities (Part 1)**

*Convenor:* Thea Sumalvico (Halle-Wittenberg)

*Commentator:* Otso Kortekangas (Stockholm)

▷ **Papers – Part 1:**

*Diana Hitzke (Giessen / Dresden):* Minorities Entangled. Cultural and Linguistic Crisscrossing in Sorbian Literature

*Kathi King (Freiburg):* Rewriting America in a shaken world: African American women writers and the WPA

*Otso Kortekangas (Stockholm):* Indigenous avant la lettre. The origins and livelihoods of the Sámi in European scholarly thought 1930–1960

▷ **Papers – Part 2:**

*Elizabeth Monier (Cambridge):* The inclusion of Christians in the constitutions of Post-WW1 Egypt and Iraq

*Ivo Budil (Prague):* An ambiguity of Jewish Identity in the Early Victorian Era: The Case of Benjamin Disraeli

*Thea Sumalvico (Halle-Wittenberg):* Construction of Judaism and Mechanisms of Exclusion in Late 18th Century Debates

*Ira Jänis-Isokangas (Helsinki):* Konrad (Konni) Zilliacus and Revolutionary Russia

Our panel discusses the role of minorities for national and collective identities. What is the connection between minorities and dominant cultures? How do minorities form their own identities, both influenced by and different from the cultures and identities surrounding them? How do they protest against being dominated and, on the other hand, how do they make attempts to be part of a collective identity? How does their voice change the dominant culture(s) and contribute to a more differentiated view of society? And how are minorities seen in the eyes of members of the dominant culture? What are the strategies used to include and exclude minorities?

To come closer to the answers to these questions, we examine literature, intellectual debates and historical scholarly texts. We are scholars coming from various fields, such as Literary studies, history and cultural studies. Therefore, the papers explore different time periods from the 18th century until today, and different geographical regions in the US, the Middle East and Europe. The questions concerning minorities and identities constitute the connecting link between our various research topics.

**P 67: Historicizing the COVID-19 Pandemic: Local, Regional and Global Perspectives on Contagious Diseases**

*Chair: Katharina Kreuder-Sonnen (Wien)*

▷ **Papers**

*Alessandro Stanziani (Paris): Zoonotics: a long term global perspective*

*Visa Helenius (Turku): Thucydides' and Lucretius' Accounts of the Plague of Athens and Their Similarities with the COVID-19 Pandemic*

*Muhamed Valjevac (Istanbul): Disease and epidemics in Hercegovina during Ottoman period in the early 19th century*

Pandemics are not merely medical events. Covid-19 clearly shows that pandemics raise profound political, social and cultural questions on regional and global scale. The history of pandemics provides a preeminent approach to analyze how these events impact social life, cultural imaginaries and political action.

The panel presents three promising pathways that allow for a historical reflection of Covid-19: a long global history of zoonoses from the premodern era to the 21st century, reflections on epidemics by an ancient Greek and an ancient Roman author and their similarities to today's understanding of Covid, and an account of the spread of epidemics in early 19th century-Hercegovina.

All papers de-center the historical narrative about pandemics. They shed light on hitherto unstudied regions and neglected time periods. The panel will illuminate new aspects of pandemics history and will allow for a critical reflection of how to conceptualize the globality of infectious diseases.

**P 13\_1: History of state enterprises in African states after independence (Part 1)**

*Convenors: Marie Huber (Berlin), Alexander Keese (Geneva)*

*Chair: Marie Huber (Berlin)*

*Commentator: Alexander Keese (Geneve)*

▷ **Papers:**

*Sarah Kunkel (Geneva): Farming and Nation-Building: Nkrumah's State Farms and Decolonisation*

*Marie Huber (Berlin): The Multinational Airline «Air Afrique»*

*Grietje Verhoef (Johannesburg): State-owned enterprise: Africa's market, the state and economic performance in the post-independence era*

*Luca Puddu (Rome): The trajectory of government banking in Imperial Ethiopia*

*Mariusz Lukasiewicz (Leipzig): From decolonisation to financial globalisation: Towards a modern history of Stock Exchanges in Africa, 1960–1994*

The postcolonial economic politics of African states were dominated by development planning, aimed at overcoming deficiencies and to pave way for the economic take-off. While plenty is known about the planning processes in so far as the involvement of international donor organisations and the entangled history of development aid and foreign politics are concerned, our knowledge of domestic economies of African states during that period is still scarce. In recent years, the relevance of business records of both state- and privately-owned enterprises, has been demonstrated in several historical and anthropological research works. Yet, in particular a more in depth look into state-enterprises is still missing from this debate. Often created as devices to stimulate development on the one hand and to protect vital sectors from foreign

profit interests on the other hand, their history presents, in our view, an entry point to a better understanding of the relationship between development planning economics, the state-building processes and the transformation of societies in the newly independent African states.

This first issue links to a second, having to do with a new elite of employees. They have occasionally been addressed within older debates on “working class” issues and Africa and notably (e.g. for Zambia) in the discussion about new “labour aristocracies”. These issues have so far remained highly theoretical – but in new research, the experience of employees of state enterprises leads to a fresh approach in social history. This includes the internationalisation of national sentiment, and the goal to take part in societal modernisation as it was defined by development planners in the African societies. Only from the mid-1970s – and with a stronger impact in the 1980s – the increasing decline of state-enterprises in the vast majority of African countries led to growing disappointment and frustration of the employees of these sectors, who had to struggle with much-delayed salaries and growing misery.

We invite papers contributing to this nascent field of a historiography of African state-enterprises, either through case studies or by addressing methodological questions, for example on how to integrate economic with historical analysis.

**P 22: Instruments of imperial inclusion and exclusion: Treaties and diplomatic encounters in maritime Southeast Asia, 1600–1900**

*Convenors:* *Stefan Eklöf Amirell (Växjö / Kalmar)*

*Hans Hägerdal (Växjö / Kalmar)*

*Chair:* *Stefan Eklöf Amirell (Växjö / Kalmar)*

▷ **Papers:**

*Stefan Eklöf Amirell (Växjö / Kalmar):* The 1899 Bates Agreement: A View from the Sulu Sultanate

*Hans Hägerdal (Växjö / Kalmar):* Diplomacy in the villages: VOC contracts with stateless societies in Maluku in the 17th century

*Tristian Mostert (Leiden):* By treaty or conquest: the political dynamics of the Spice Wars in eastern Indonesia (c. 1600–1660)

*Birgit Tremml-Werner (Zurich):* Encountering diplomacy in maritime Southeast Asia, 1600–1760

Bilateral, so-called unequal treaties were a central legal and political foundation for colonial expansion in Southeast Asia and elsewhere from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. In spite of their ubiquity, however, few historians have ventured to study the circumstances of treaty making in-depth, comparatively or from non-European perspectives. Combining methods and perspectives from New Imperial History with New Diplomatic History, the panel explores treaty making in the context of the colonisation in Southeast Asia from c.1600 to c.1900. Diplomatic encounters between, on the one hand, the main colonial powers in the region (Britain, France, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States) and, on the other hand, indigenous

states of various size and character, are investigated and discussed comparatively in the panel's presentations. All contributions are based on empirical investigations of contemporary sources pertaining to the motives, negotiations and *Nachleben* of the treaties and the negotiations that they involved. Bringing the different cases into conversation with one another, the panel aims to highlight the processes of inter-cultural communications and encounters resulting in colonial or imperial domination of different character. By giving equal, or greater, weight to the voices of Southeast Asians in studying treaties and treaty making, the panel aims to highlight the concurrent understandings of international relations, security, political power, culture and commerce in a long historical perspective. In pursuing these aims, the panel explores the similarities as well as differences in the colonial arrangements and inter-cultural relations during the colonial period in Southeast Asia and beyond, thereby challenging conventional historical narratives of imperialism, which tend to prioritise the metropolitan, European and American perspective to the detriment of indigenous Southeast Asian agency.

**P 38\_1: Minority conflicts and postcolonial national state building in Asia: Exploring the role of diplomatic and humanitarian aid, c. 1940s to 1960s (Part 1)**

*Convenor:* Maria Framke (Berlin), Joanna Simonow (Vienna)

*Chair:* Maria Framke (Berlin), Joanna Simonow (Vienna)

*Commentator:* Corinna Unger (Florence)

▷ **Papers:**

**Joanna Simonow (Vienna):** The Transnational Nexus of Indian Nationalist, Feminist and Humanitarian Responses to the Great Bengal Famine, 1943–44

**Maria Framke (Berlin):** Indian Medical Missions in Malaysia 1946: Governmental and non-governmental humanitarian aid in the context of WWII, decolonisation and (post)colonial foreign policy

**Clemens Six (Groningen):** Minority conflicts as a global agenda: UNESCO's Tensions Project in Asia, 1948–1955

**Eleonor Marcussen (Växjö):** “Dream city of the homeless”: International humanitarianism and refugees in Faridabad industrial settlement (India), 1950–1952

**Andreas Weiß (Hamburg):** Staying in Contact: The Role of Minorities in Diplomatic Contacts between Western Europe and South-East Asia after Decolonisation

During and after the end of the Second World War, decolonization and nation building in South and South East Asia gave rise to, and collated with, multiple minority conflicts in the region. Against the backdrop of decolonization and of the emergent Cold War, (soon-to-be) post-colonial nation states embarked on complex efforts of national integration, but also followed diverse strategies of exclusion that marginalized minorities and cut across established patterns of inter-regional and trans-impe-

rial mobility and migration. In the process, state actors and non-state organizations in Asia looked beyond the emergent or newly drawn postcolonial borders to engage in strategies of inclusion. They tried to secure the rights of people belonging to, but living outside, ‘their’ nation and articulated policies that allowed for, and advocated, the inclusion of minorities. Lastly, patterns of in- and exclusion of minorities in Asia were complicated by the involvement of non-state and intergovernmental institutions situated outside the confines of ‘the nation’ and outside of the region. As they took up the cause to assist minority groups threatened to be marginalized in the process of making and asserting the postcolonial nation-state, they challenged policies of exclusion. Against the backdrop of these multidirectional, transnational and transregional patterns, the panel explores the role of humanitarian, development and diplomatic aid in undergirding and levelling politics of in- and exclusion. It scrutinizes policies and measures of state actors, non-state and international organizations situated in and outside of Asia to assist minorities in South and South East Asia between 1942 and the late 1960s. More specifically, this panel addresses the following questions:

- Which methods did the organizations / actors use to assist minority groups?
- How did they implement their work and with which success?
- Which role did they play in building the postcolonial nation state?
- How was their assistance perceived nationally and internationally?
- Did their efforts influence bilateral or international relations?
- Which influence did their efforts to the composition of pluralistic societies yield? Did their activities reduce or increase existing divisions?
- If these organizations / actors belong to a minority group, how did they position themselves against the majority society?

#### P 48: **Non-Europeans seen from Central Europe: Conceptual and methodological approaches**

*Convenor:* Marketa Krizova (Prague)

Jitka Maleckova (Prague)

*Chair:* Jitka Maleckova (Prague)

*Commentator:* Marketa Krizova (Prague)

#### ▷ **Papers:**

**Balint Varga (Leipzig/ Budapest):** Peripheral missionaries: Missionary writing in the Habsburg Empire

**Jitka Maleckova (Prague):** Images and Acts: Czechs’ Attitudes towards Ottoman Turks and Slavic Muslims

**Robert Born (Leipzig):** Considerations on the Visual Strategies of the Orientalist Painting from East Central Europe in the Second Half of the 19th Century

**Barbara Lüthi (Cologne):** Reassessing “Postcolonial Switzerland”

**Charles Sabatos (Istanbul):** The Romantic Turk in 19th-Century Slovak Literature

Debates about the “margins of colonialism” have been going on for some time already in various national and regional historiographies in those parts of the world, both in and out of Europe, that were not directly involved in colonial expansion. That colonialism was not just a bilateral relationship between the metropole and the subdued (overseas) region may seem self-evident. However, the specificities of the ways in which certain groups of Europeans have constructed their identity/ identities based on an encounter, real or imagined, with the non-European “Other” in the absence of an actual colonial enterprise deserves further exploration. Such study concerns the actual significance of colonialism for the respective

regions, as well as the mechanisms of perceiving, constructing and stereotyping “otherness” in the broad context of modernization, nationalism, and restructuring of power relations in the global context. The panel is aiming to explore one specific case of informal colonialist entanglement – that of Central Europe, itself a region of problematic definition from both within and without, where the relation to the variously defined “Other” was always of great significance. A region located in the interior of the European continent, lacking direct access to the sea and the means to fulfil colonial ambitions, Central Europe was nevertheless involved in contacts with the non-European world, not to mention regions on the margins of Europe, in varied and complex ways. The panel seeks to reflect on the conceptualization of Central European attitudes to non-European Others: how best to approach the study of these relationships in the absence of direct colonial structures and often in a position of marginality in Europe. Given the different Austrian and Hungarian positions within the Habsburg Empire, for example, would it be possible to detect commonality in the approaches to non-Europeans of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles (within the Empire), Croats and Slovenians? Did Central Europeans benefit from the existence of the Habsburg Empire and use it in their “colonial” ambitions? Did they have colonial ambitions in the first place? How was the non-European “Other” defined, and where were the borders of Europe drawn? The study of these and related problems can enrich our understanding of Europe’s colonial history and contribute to discussions on the definition of “Europe” (for example, in relation to the Balkans and its complicated presence in Central European “colonialist” discourse). In order to fulfill this objective, the papers should offer methodological investigations and reflect on possibilities for comparison rather than merely present case-studies. For the purpose of the panel, Central Europe will be defined, loosely, as comprising the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, even though we are fully aware of the objections that could be raised against such delineation. However, Switzerland, as another landlocked European country without a coloni-

al empire of its own, would be a welcome case for comparison. In order to enable a more focused discussion and comparison on a common ground, we encourage papers dealing with the long 19th century (that is, between the end of the 18th century and the end of WWI).

## P 25\_2: Socialist mobilities: Networks, spaces, practices (Part 2)

*Convenors:* Steffi Marung (Leipzig),  
Ana Moledo (Leipzig)  
*Commentators:* Eric Burton (Innsbruck)  
Johanna Wolf (Frankfurt am Main / Amsterdam)

### ▷ Papers:

Steffi Marung (Leipzig): Socialist mobilities: Developing a Research Agenda

Su Lin Lewis (Bristol): Intimate Solidarities: Socialist Women's Networks Across North and South

Ana Moledo (Leipzig): Anticolonial solidarities between Paris and Algiers: reusing revolutionary channels and rethinking socialism(s)

Immanuel R. Harisch (Vienna): Building Up Networks: The peculiar socialist mobilities of two Angolan trade union leaders during the 1960s and 1970s

Cyril Cordoba (Distance / Lausanne): Mobility Across the Bamboo Curtain: Political Tourism in Red China (1970s)

During the last years a growing literature has empirically enriched our understanding of socialism(s) and communism(s) in a global perspective, by hinting at the multiplications of these political projects as a result of transregional encounters of actors in the wake of decolonization and the Cold War. More specifically, East-West and East-South axes of such encounters have been highlighted. By focusing on socialist mobilities, this panel aims to further develop this agenda in two ways. Firstly, by investigating a triangular geography that connects Eastern Europe, the transatlantic North, and the Global South. Secondly, by integrating “socialist mobilities” into broader trends of mobility studies, thereby further differentiating concepts of

“transregional mobilities” and their relation to processes of globalization. Mobility was inherent to the socialist project, aiming at the transformation of the global order after imperialism. The panel investigates transregional mobilities of socialist actors during the second half of the 20th century and aims at integrating them into the history of 20th globalization. At the center of the panel are mobile actors who were considered as agents and mediators in these circulations, imagined or created socialist projects as well as acted in and constructed new institutions in transregional settings. During the second half of the 20th century, these actors – activists, experts, students, intellectuals, party and trade union members, staff of international organizations – developed new practices of mobilities in a world shaped by decolonization as well as the Cold War and by the rise of the nation state, transnationalism, and globalization. As a result, they engaged with and produced differentiated geographies and spatial formats such as post-colonial nation states or transregional solidarity networks. The panel focusses on mobilities resulting from actors' efforts to pursue emancipatory projects formulated in the language of communism, socialism and internationalism. This includes spatial and social mobilities, i.e. both transcending the borders of states, and world regions and those of social groups. The concrete shape socialist mobilities took was not only a result of actors' voluntary decision to move, but of them reacting to political persecution, state control, war and violence, or economic and cultural marginalizations. While this is true also for other kinds of mobility, more peculiarly socialist mobilities were characterized by massive tensions: between internationalist ambitions and limited resources, between claims of solidarity and exclusionary practices, between universalist assertions and particular manifestations, between a cosmopolitan agenda and the imperial interest of the Soviet Union. The panel joins here scholarship, that has identified the tension between the internationalist and the territorialist orientation of international communism as the key dialectic of its history. These tensions have, however, frequently been interpreted as contradictions, often leading to perceptions of the communist world (particularly

during the Cold War) as immobile – with the strong role of state actors controlling, limiting, managing movement – and the language of internationalism as mere propaganda. In contrast, this panel tests the hypothesis, that these tensions have resulted in peculiar types of mobility, which still await their closer investigation. Going beyond state socialism in Eastern Europe and with a focus on actors instead of regimes, the panel brings together scholarship on mobile socialist actors in Eastern and Western Europe, the transatlantic North, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The contributions investigate infrastructures, patterns and practices of circulation as well the structural prerequisites and the intentions of actors to move, as well as hindrances to their mobilities. The conveners ask for a double panel with six papers and two commentators. The remaining open slot would be filled until September with a contribution selected from an ongoing Call for Papers, in addition to the vacant chair position. The conveners are also open to suggestions from the SC, should there be related proposals submitted during the CfP for ENIUH VI. The panel is supported by the SFB 1199 at University of Leipzig and the LeibnizScience Campus “Eastern Europe – Global Area”.

### P 53: Solidarities and Exclusion under and after the Cold War

*Convenor:* Yulia Gradszkova (Stockholm)

*Commentator:* Fredrik Pettersson (Turkui)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Yulia Gradszkova (Stockholm):** “The Soviet Women Constantly Support the Struggle of the African People” Women’s International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and its work with women’s organizations from the “Third World”

**Nadezda Petrusenko (Umeå) & Irina Gordeeva (Moscow):** Female Transnational Solidarity Beyond Feminism: Cooperation between Peace Activists of Great Britain and USSR in the 1980s

**Monica Quirico (Stockholm):** Contested solidarity: right-wing populist parties’ civic nationalism and Social Democracies’ response in the Nordic countries

Solidarity can be seen as an important condition for the functioning of the society; it was also the core idea and practice for many 20th century social movements and transnational and global organizations. The interpretations of the grounds and conditions for solidarity often depend on many factors including political interests of the actors involved, social and cultural contexts as well as from dynamic of global and regional geopolitics. Thus, this panel will contribute to discussion on how geopolitical agendas of the Cold War period and recent changes in political climate impact interpretations of solidarity and its practices for fighting exclusion and discrimination. The first paper (by Yulia Gradszkova) discusses the politics of solidarity practiced by one of the biggest transnational women’s organizations of the Cold War period, Women’s International Democratic Federation (WIDF). The presentation focuses on the contradictions and ambiguities of WIDF’s practices of

solidarity with women from Africa, Asia and Latin America, in particular, the presentation explores the conflict between pro-Soviet position of WIDF's leadership and the demands of women's organizations from the "Third World". The second paper (by Nadezda Petrusenko and Irina Gordeeva) also explores solidarity under the Cold War period, but with focus on peace activism. It explores solidarity between Greenham Common peace camp in Great Britain and the Soviet grassroots organization, the Trust group, both marginalized in their home countries. The presentation focuses on development of solidarity beyond feminism between female peace activists on both sides and shows how that solidarity later boosted cooperation between radical feminist Greenham Common and the men-dominated Trust Group.

### P 39\_1: Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 1)

*Convenor:* Daniel Laqua (New Castle upon Tyne),  
Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor)

*Chair:* Daniel Laqua (New Castle upon Tyne),  
Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor)

#### ▷ Papers:

##### Part 1: Voluntary action

**Sneha Krishnan (Oxford):** Between Girlhood and Christian Internationalism: The YWCA in India and Sri Lanka in the Early 20th Century

**Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor):** Youth Internationalism and Organized Travel between West Germany, Israel and Egypt during the Cold War

Service to Action: Student Work-Camping and Social Service in the 1950s and 1960s

##### Part 2: Student mobility

**Robert Hornsby (Leeds):** Engineering Friendship? Komsomol Work with Youth from the Developing World inside the USSR

**Daniel Laqua (Newcastle upon Tyne):** Pan-Africanism, Educational Mobility and Activism in the 1950s and 1960s

**Jodi Burkett (Portsmouth):** "Unity in Struggle Is Our Strength": Sheffield University's Overseas Student Bureau and Student Activism between the Local and the International

### Part 3: Left-wing internationalism

**Ljubica Spaskovska (Exeter):** ‘Youth Marches On!’: Student Internationalism, Antifascism and the Yugoslav Communist Movement

**Heather Vrana (Gainesville, FL):** Todo el Amor, Lisiados de Guerra en Cuba: Disability Internationalism in the FMLN

**Antonino Scalia (Catania):** Young Generations and Leftist Internationalism in Italy, 1962–1982

#### Panel Outline:

Recent years have witnessed a growing scholarly interest in youth and internationalism. Publications in this field have addressed channels of youth mobility – including travel and study abroad programmes – that helped young people develop or express internationalist ideas. This body of research covers the entire twentieth century, but it particularly focuses on the internationalism of the radical left-wing youth that was active around 1968.

Our double panel aims to enrich and help revise the existing scholarship on youth and internationalism in three ways. First, it approaches various forms of youth internationalism beyond that of the “1968ers”. It explores communist internationalism, as promoted in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia or by bodies such as the International Union of Students. Moreover, the contributors examine underexplored forms of internationalism that ranged beyond the political left, such as those developed by (non-left-wing) Christian organizations. In its critical reflection of Eurocentric categories, we take inspiration from “transregional” as well as transnational approaches. The concept of “transregional history” is constructively ambiguous, as it helps to capture the potential links between diverse units of analysis at local, national and transnational levels. Our double panel pursues such lines of enquiry by tracing hitherto unexplored forms of internationalism beyond Europe.

We consider the internationalist connections among young people residing in the urban centres and provinces of European countries with those residing in North Africa, the Middle East and East Asia. We also analyse connections that did not involve young people from Europe at all, but, rather, the youth of Asia and Central America.

Third, our contributors address both the benevolent and the darker elements of youth internationalism. Older work has tended to focus on internationalism as a synonym of initiatives in favour of peace, rapprochement and equality. By contrast, further attention needs to be paid to the extent to which internationalist contact among young people was also informed by nationalist agendas, imperialist visions and civilizational discourse. We will highlight a variety of tensions, for instance, the entanglement of Orientalism and internationalism in the case of youth mobility programmes between West Germany and Israel. In this, we build on important work by Madeleine Herren and Jessica Reinisch, who have argued that internationalism was never intrinsically “progressive” but could also be placed at the service of initiatives that reinforced power asymmetries and oppression.

We consider this session a springboard for the formation of a network that explores youth internationalism as a multifarious phenomenon, comprising, as already mentioned, benevolent and darker aspects. At the same time, it resonates with the overarching ENIUGH congress theme, “Minorities, Cultures of Integration and Patterns of Exclusion”, as we trace both integrative potentials and exclusionary features within youth internationalism.

#### Overview:

Our two panels are divided along chronological lines. The first will address the era between the 1930s and the 1960s and will explore the often-underexplored link between visions of youth internationalism that appeared in the 1930s with those

that were developed in the aftermath of World War II. The second panel will focus on the era between the late 1960s and the end of the Cold War. It will reflect whether the argument put forth by historian Akira Iriye, that the 1970s witnessed an environment far friendlier to cultural internationalism than in the period between 1945 and 1970, applies to youth internationalisms, cultural and political.

Parallel Session VII: Thursday, 17 June, 12:45 am–2.15 pm

**P 1\_1: Actor or instrument: The role of CMEA in the global Cold War (Part 1)**

*Convenors:* Suvi Kansikas (Helsinki), Uwe Müller (Leipzig),  
Berthold Unfried (Vienna)

*Chair:* Uwe Müller (Leipzig)

*Commentators:* Suvi Kansikas (Helsinki), Uwe Müller (Leipzig),  
Berthold Unfried (Vienna)

▷ **Papers:**

Jan Zofka (Leipzig): The CMEA and Technology transfers to the People's Republic of China in the 1950s

Bence Kocsev (Leipzig): Eastern Europa and the New International Economic Order

Max Trecker (Munich / Berlin): India and the CMEA

Ivan Obadić (Zagreb): The Policy of Economic Coexistence: Yugoslavia in the Cold War divided World Economy in the 1960s

Berthold Unfried & Claudia Martinez (Vienna): Cooperation in the “mutual interest”: Cuba and the GDR as an example for the role of the Council of Mutual Economical Assistance as a “Development” agent

Eric Burton (Innsbruck): From convergence to divergence. Mozambique's failed campaign to join COMECON and the collapse of East-South solidarity, ca. 1977–1985

Aleksandr Glazov (Moscow): The Strengthening of Economic and Technical Cooperation between Comecon Members and Developing Countries in the 1970s: The Role of Oil Factor

The panel examines the role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in structuring the relationship with the “peripheries” of the “socialist camp.” It pays special attention to the Council’s function in shaping the external relations of the socialist bloc during the Cold War.

The CMEA was founded in 1949 as a reaction to the Marshall Plan. The Soviet Union had prevented the states in its sphere of influence from participating in the European Recovery Program. Post-war reconstruction would be organized within the CMEA through “mutual assistance”, such as the exchange of know-how, raw materials, machinery, and technical assistance. At the same time, the CMEA aimed at supporting the heavy industrialization and thereby the foundations for the rearmament of its member states.

The CMEA was therefore a genuine product of the Cold War. Nevertheless, both the CMEA’s self-portrayal and scientific research on the CMEA focused mostly on its inner life. The forms of integration and/or cooperation sought and practiced by the CMEA constituted the foreground of political science and historiographical analyses. The non-European member states (Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam) were hardly taken into consideration. Subsequent analyses of the CMEA concentrated on measuring its “successes” and “failures” in Europe. After 1991, the verdict was almost unequivocally negative and scientific interest in this organization declined significantly.

The question of the CMEA’s role in the socialist camp alongside other international organizations, such as the Warsaw Pact, has only recently been raised again. As the development of a “Socialist Camp” or an “Eastern Bloc” can be meaningfully analyzed only in the framework of the spatial order of the Cold War (Marung / Müller / Troebst 2019), this reemerging interest in the role of CMEA has inevitably brought also external relations into the focus. Investigations on the role of the CMEA in the development of economic as well as political relations of the so-

cialist countries of (Eastern) Europe with the (Western) European capitalist countries and the EEC made it clear that the CMEA was also de facto an instrument of (overall) foreign policy not only of the Soviet Union but, to varying degrees, also of the other Member States (Lipkin 2016; Kansikas 2014). The recent flourishing research on the East-South relations during the Cold War has also shown that the boundaries between the camps were much more porous and a lot less clear than it was long assumed.

The CMEA played an important role and was interested in cultivating relations with the so-called developing countries irrespective of their political tendencies. Trade relations and technology transfers as well as intellectual exchanges regarding economic planning processes (which were what the CMEA could bring into the relationship) were interesting also for countries which did not follow a communist model of society.

The recent relativization of the otherwise widely-accepted thesis that the Soviet Union aspired to (bloc) autarchy (Sanchez-Sibony 2014) has been applied for other CMEA countries at least to the same extent. Similarly, a number of indications have pointed to the fact that sharp ideological-political conflicts between former socialist brother states did not necessarily lead to the complete disruption of economic relations. On the contrary, contacts remained intact in the fields of economics and trade as well as in scientific-technical cooperation. Moreover, at times, there were also attempts at least to normalize the disrupted relations. In addition to the particular roles played by some nation states and socialist international organizations such as the CMEA, intergovernmental institutions focusing on individual sectors of the economy – such as the OSJD in the case of railway transport – , too, played certain roles in improving and maintaining these relationships.

This panel systematically presents the results of recent research and discusses open questions as well as future tasks.

The panel focuses on the following questions:

- What was the role of the multilateral organization CMEA and other international socialist organizations in distinction from (or in coordination with) the bilateral relations of its members?
- What role did the CMEA play in the positioning of the non-European CMEA member states in the Cold War spatial order?
- To what extent did the CMEA have agency not only in the integration or cooperation between the socialist economies, but also in the relations with the “capitalist foreign countries” and the “Third World?”
- What function did these external relations have in the strategy of the socialist countries in confronting and competing with the capitalist system?
- How did the respective weight of political, ideological, geostrategic, and economic rationalities change over the time?

## P 62\_2: Ambiguous Identities: The Role of Literature and Intellectual Debates in the (Re)Definition of Collective Identities (Part 2)

*Convenor:* Thea Sumalvico (Halle-Wittenberg)

*Commentator:* Otso Kortekangas (Stockholm)

### ▷ Papers Part 1:

**Diana Hitzke (Giessen / Dresden):** Minorities Entangled. Cultural and Linguistic Crisscrossing in Sorbian Literature

**Kathi King (Freiburg):** Rewriting America in a shaken world: African American women writers and the WPA

**Otso Kortekangas (Stockholm):** Indigenous avant la lettre. The origins and livelihoods of the Sámi in European scholarly thought 1930–1960

### ▷ Papers Part 2:

**Elizabeth Monier (Cambridge):** The inclusion of Christians in the constitutions of Post-WW1 Egypt and Iraq

**Ivo Budil (Prague):** An ambiguity of Jewish Identity in the Early Victorian Era: The Case of Benjamin Disraeli

**Thea Sumalvico (Halle-Wittenberg):** Construction of Judaism and Mechanisms of Exclusion in Late 18th Century Debates

**Ira Jänis-Isokangas (Helsinki):** Konrad (Konni) Zilliacus and Revolutionary Russia

Our panel discusses the role of minorities for national and collective identities. What is the connection between minorities and dominant cultures? How do minorities

form their own identities, both influenced by and different from the cultures and identities surrounding them? How do they protest against being dominated and, on the other hand, how do they make attempts to be part of a collective identity? How does their voice change the dominant culture(s) and contribute to a more differentiated view of society? And how are minorities seen in the eyes of members of the dominant culture? What are the strategies used to include and exclude minorities?

To come closer to the answers to these questions, we examine literature, intellectual debates and historical scholarly texts. We are scholars coming from various fields, such as Literary studies, history and cultural studies. Therefore, the papers explore different time periods from the 18th century until today, and different geographical regions in the US, the Middle East and Europe. The questions concerning minorities and identities constitute the connecting link between our various research topics.

**P 15\_1: Anti-Fascism in a global perspective:  
Transnational networks, exile communities,  
and radical internationalism (Part 1)**

*Convenors:* Kasper Braskén (Turku)  
David Featherstone (Glasgow)  
Nigel Copsey (Middlesbrough)  
*Chair:* Holger Weiss chair (Turku)  
*Commentator:* Lisa A. Kirschenbaum (West Chester, PA)

▷ **Papers:**

**Nigel Copsey (Middlesbrough):** Diasporic anti-fascism in the 1920s: The Italian radical experience in the English-Speaking World

**David Featherstone (Glasgow):** Anti-Fascism, Anti-Colonialism and the Contested Spaces of Maritime Organising

**Cathy Bergin (Brighton):** African American Internationalism and Anti-Fascism

**Kasper Braskén (Turku):** “Make Scandinavia a Bulwark against Fascism!” Hitler’s Rise to Power and the Transnational Anti-Fascist Movement in the Nordic Countries

**Sandra Pujals (Puerto Rico):** ‘Con saludos comunistas’: The Caribbean Bureau of the Comintern, Anti-imperialist Radical Networks, and the Foundations for an Anti-fascist Culture in the Caribbean Basin, 1927–1935

**Ariel Lambe (Connecticut):** ‘A great example of international solidarity’: Cuban Medical Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War

**Bernhard H. Bayerlein (Bochum):** Soviet Anti-colonialism and the Failure of Comintern Anti-fascism

[Jonathan Hyslop \(Madison County, New York\)](#): Anti-Fascism in South Africa 1933–1945, and its Legacies

[Michele L. Louro \(Salem, Massachusetts\)](#): Anti-Fascism and Anti-Imperialism Between the World Wars: The Perspective from India

[Sana Tannoury-Karam \(Berlin\)](#): No Place for Neutrality: The Case for Democracy and the League against Nazism And Fascism in Syria And Lebanon

[Federico Ferretti \(Dublin\)](#): Transnational Anarchism against Fascisms: Subaltern Geopolitics and Spaces of Exile in Camillo Berneri's Work

The history of interwar anti-fascism has been dominated by studies confined to national contexts and Eurocentric frameworks. Recent studies have significantly broadened the field and revealed the significance of transnational connections for the European anti-fascist movement. Still, the global history of anti-fascism has remained largely unexplored, analytically disconnected, and in the margins of national narratives. These two panels bring together a group of leading scholars on the history of anti-fascism that will present a first comprehensive analysis of anti-fascism from a transnational, comparative, and global perspective. The proposed panels are based on the forthcoming edited volume *Anti-Fascism in a Global Perspective: Transnational Networks, Exile Communities, and Radical Internationalism* (Routledge, spring 2020). The volume is edited by the panel convenors (Kasper Braskén, David Featherstone, and Nigel Copsey) and aims to initiate a critical discussion on the varieties of global anti-fascism and to explore the cultural and political articulations of anti-fascism in global contexts, places and spaces. It will through a number of interlinked case studies examine how different forms of transnational anti-fascism was embedded in various national and local contexts during the interwar period and investigate the interrelations between local articulations and the global movement. Through doing so it will explore the diverse trajectories, agency and solidarities shaped by transnational anti-fascist political activity and enable an innovative global compar-

ison of anti-fascist articulations and practices. In a global perspective, anti-fascism was e.g. by necessity connected to ideas of anti-imperialism, anti-racism, and black internationalism. How were anti-fascist cultures of resistance transferred through transnational connections, and how were they re-articulated / interpreted in various national, ethnic, cultural and political settings? How were anti-fascist solidarities embedded in multiethnic spaces and in the context of European imperialism and anti-imperialism? In which ways were anti-fascist solidarities and resistance cultures forged in contact-zones where political exiles, European and non-European immigrant communities initiated anti-fascist alliances and how did they affect the articulations of anti-fascism? The edited volume is partially based on draft papers presented at three panels organised, first, at the 2016 European Social Science History Conference (ESSHC) in Valencia (World History Network), secondly, at the 2017 ENIUGH Congress in Budapest and, thirdly, at the 2018 ESSHC in Belfast (World History Network). Several new authors have joined the volume after 2018 and we hope to present it to a broader audience of global historians and area specialists. The panels present a new state of the art in the research field but strive also to discuss future paths of transnational and global research.

**P 28: Colonial borderlands, nationalism and foreign others: Mobility controls, practices of citizenship and the definition of marginal subjects in the 20th century**

*Convenors:* Jessica Fernández de Lara Harada (Cambridge),  
Helena F. S. Lopes (Bristol),  
Frances O'Morchoe (Oxford),  
Sundeep Lidher (Cambridge)

*Chair:* Gilad Ben-Nun (Leipzig)

*Commentator:* Gilad Ben-Nun (Leipzig)

▷ **Papers:**

*Jessica Fernández de Lara Harada (Cambridge):* Forgotten heirs of Japan: Nikkei minorities at the margins of the Mexican Nation, 1888–1952

*Helena F. S. Lopes (Bristol):* Imperial In-Betweens: The Hong Kong Portuguese during the Second World War

*Frances O'Morchoe (Oxford):* Majorities, minorities, and the self-Other identification of the nation in Burma

*Sundeep Lidher (Cambridge):* Bordering Britain: the evolution of citizenship and immigration policy, 1945–1962

This panel aims to discuss overlooked histories shaping identities, nation-states and post-colonial contexts across world regions in the 20th century. These histories relate to past processes whose margins shed light on legacies of imperialism, colonialism and nationalism as present and enduring. Although they have been elided from history, these histories connect people and places who interact blurring or reinforcing demarcations of belonging and exclusion in critical ways. As such, these histories al-

low for the re-conceptualization of power actors, structures and dynamics embodied in the fluctuating, (in)visible, and tangible borders constituting both dominant and minority groups. Centring on Japanese immigrants to Mexico from 1888 to 1952, Jessica Harada interrogates the ways in which Asians negotiate their incorporation in post-colonial spaces dominated by European self-conceptions of the nation. Helena Lopes explores the impact of the Second World War on the Hong Kong Portuguese Eurasians, a community of intermediaries at the crossroads of different imperial spheres. Frances O'Morchoe examines how processes of nation-making were destabilised in the Wa states, on the border with China, in the first decade of Burma's independence. Finally, Sundeep Lidher analyses the evolution of British citizenship and immigration policy in the years between 1945 and 1962 through an extra-national lens, focusing on non-white British subjects and Commonwealth citizens. The overlooked histories of the marginal minorities discussed in these four papers challenge hegemonic epistemological perspectives that symbolically and materially confine either indigenous or foreign settlers into different categorical, temporal and spatial demarcations that nevertheless remain shifting. This panel thus addresses the indeterminacy of cultural, political and racial difference, which is deemed relevant to tackle historical injuries of imperialism, colonialism and trade expansion. At the same time, examining these histories generates potential for transformative models that explain relatedness, create a sense of connectedness, and acknowledge the power differentials caused by asymmetrical encounters.

### P 13\_2: History of state enterprises in African states after independence (Part 2)

*Convenors:* Marie Huber (Berlin), Alexander Keese (Geneva)

*Chair:* Marie Huber (Berlin)

*Commentator:* Alexander Keese (Geneve)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Sarah Kunkel (Geneva):** Farming and Nation-Building: Nkrumah's State Farms and Decolonisation

**Marie Huber (Berlin):** The Multinational Airline «Air Afrique»

**Grietje Verhoef (Johannesburg):** State-owned enterprise: Africa's market, the state and economic performance in the post-independence era

**Luca Puddu (Rome):** The trajectory of government banking in Imperial Ethiopia

**Mariusz Lukasiewicz (Leipzig):** From decolonisation to financial globalisation: Towards a modern history of Stock Exchanges in Africa, 1960–1994

The postcolonial economic politics of African states were dominated by development planning, aimed at overcoming deficiencies and to pave way for the economic take-off. While plenty is known about the planning processes in so far as the involvement of international donor organisations and the entangled history of development aid and foreign politics are concerned, our knowledge of domestic economies of African states during that period is still scarce. In recent years, the relevance of business records of both state- and privately-owned enterprises, has been demonstrated in several historical and anthropological research works. Yet, in particular a more in depth look into state-enterprises is still missing from this debate. Often created as devices to stimulate development on the one hand and to protect vital sectors from foreign

profit interests on the other hand, their history presents, in our view, an entry point to a better understanding of the relationship between development planning economics, the state-building processes and the transformation of societies in the newly independent African states.

This first issue links to a second, having to do with a new elite of employees. They have occasionally been addressed within older debates on “working class” issues and Africa and notably (e.g. for Zambia) in the discussion about new “labour aristocracies”. These issues have so far remained highly theoretical – but in new research, the experience of employees of state enterprises leads to a fresh approach in social history. This includes the internationalisation of national sentiment, and the goal to take part in societal modernisation as it was defined by development planners in the African societies. Only from the mid-1970s – and with a stronger impact in the 1980s – the increasing decline of state-enterprises in the vast majority of African countries led to growing disappointment and frustration of the employees of these sectors, who had to struggle with much-delayed salaries and growing misery.

We invite papers contributing to this nascent field of a historiography of African state-enterprises, either through case studies or by addressing methodological questions, for example on how to integrate economic with historical analysis.

**P 43\_1 Japan and global trends in finance, industry and communication: Late Nineteenth-century perspectives (Part 1)**

*Convenor:* Steven Ericson (Hanover, NH)  
*Chair:* Catherine Phipps (Memphis, TN)  
*Commentator:* Catherine Phipps (Memphis, TN)

▷ **Papers:**

**Mark Metzler (Seattle, WA):** 1883–1884: The Correlation of Global Crises

**Steven Bryan (Independent Scholar):** Integrating into the Late Nineteenth-Century World: Japan, Argentina, and Russia

**Janet Hunter (London):** Japan in the Global Information Revolution of the Nineteenth Century: Strategy and Reputation in the Development of the Postal System

**Martha Chaiklin (Independent Scholar):** Japanese Feathers on the World Market in the Late 19th Century

**Timothy Yang (Athens, GA):** Patent Medicine in Japan and Global Trends in the Pharmaceutical Industry in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

**Steven Ericson (Hanover, NH):** Western “Money Doctors” in Meiji Japan: Foreign Employees in the Finance Ministry

This double panel presents new research on Japan’s relation to global developments in finance and business, industrialization, and information flows in the late nineteenth century. As Japan modernized after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and sought equality with the Western powers, it became increasingly integrated into the world economy and the international circulation of ideas and practices. This process led

Japanese government and private interests to embrace and adapt new approaches to development, but connectivity also exposed Japan to global financial crisis and provoked resistance by traditional industries. The papers in the first panel set the table with broad international and comparative views. Mark Metzler examines the understudied global financial crisis of 1883–1884, which engulfed Japan and other parts of Asia as well as Africa and the Americas. He shows that, for many of these areas, this crisis exerted greater impact than better-known shocks in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and that examination of its features throws new light on the dynamics of this era of globalization. He further argues that correlating the crisis of 1883–1884 with political trends reveals that it was, in many places, the “terminal crisis of the mid-century liberal order.” Steven Bryan compares Japan with Argentina and Russia as newly formed or reformed states in the late nineteenth century that strove to develop institutions and infrastructure they needed to establish global influence. He highlights the difference among these three states in developmental strategies whereby domestic resources and histories shaped their adoption of European forms of modernization. In particular, the relative extent to which land dominated the domestic economy caused Japan to diverge from Argentina and Russia in its approach to industrial and military development. Janet Hunter looks at the global information revolution of the nineteenth century and its impact on Meiji Japan. In particular, the Japanese government imported the model that most industrializing countries adopted for their postal systems in the second half of that century. Japan’s postal regime became a significant tool for integrating both the nation into the world economy and its people into the nation-building project at home. The papers in the second panel offer further case studies in Japan’s global interactions. Martha Chaiklin treads new ground in exploring Japanese exports of feathers and feather products designed for Western tastes in fashion after the forced opening of Japan to foreign trade in 1859. She traces the emergence of this industry and its ecological and economic effects and underscores its importance in linking Japan to

global markets. Timothy Yang provides a counterexample to Japan's assimilation of global practices by showing the continued popularity of traditional patent medicines sold door to door by local merchants well into the modern era. Boosted by the development of oversea markets in Asia after the turn of the century, the patent medicine business continued to thrive despite the growth of Japan's modern, science-based pharmaceutical industry. Steven Ericson looks at the ways in which European and American experts hired by Japan's Finance Ministry in the early Meiji period contributed to Japan's adoption of Western financial institutions and methods. He suggests that, in their consulting work, these specialists prefigured the so-called money doctors, international financial advisers who emerged in the twentieth century, as the foreign employees helped Japanese finance officials deal with problems attending their nation's integration into the global economy. Catherine Phipps, who is currently writing a global history of Japan, will serve as panel chair and discussant.

**P 38\_2: Minority conflicts and postcolonial national state building in Asia: Exploring the role of diplomatic and humanitarian aid, c. 1940s to 1960s (Part 2)**

*Convenor:* Maria Framke (Berlin), Joanna Simonow (Vienna)

*Chair:* Maria Framke (Berlin), Joanna Simonow (Vienna)

*Commentator:* Corinna Unger (Florence)

▷ **Papers:**

**Joanna Simonow (Vienna):** The Transnational Nexus of Indian Nationalist, Feminist and Humanitarian Responses to the Great Bengal Famine, 1943–44

**Maria Framke (Berlin):** Indian Medical Missions in Malaysia 1946: Governmental and non-governmental humanitarian aid in the context of WWII, decolonisation and (post)colonial foreign policy

**Clemens Six (Groningen):** Minority conflicts as a global agenda: UNESCO's Tensions Project in Asia, 1948–1955

**Eleonor Marcussen (Växjö):** “Dream city of the homeless”: International humanitarianism and refugees in Faridabad industrial settlement (India), 1950–1952

**Andreas Weiß (Hamburg):** Staying in Contact: The Role of Minorities in Diplomatic Contacts between Western Europe and South-East Asia after Decolonisation

During and after the end of the Second World War, decolonization and nation building in South and South East Asia gave rise to, and collated with, multiple minority conflicts in the region. Against the backdrop of decolonization and of the emergent Cold War, (soon-to-be) post-colonial nation states embarked on complex efforts of national integration, but also followed diverse strategies of exclusion that marginalized minorities and cut across established patterns of inter-regional and trans-impe-

rial mobility and migration. In the process, state actors and non-state organizations in Asia looked beyond the emergent or newly drawn postcolonial borders to engage in strategies of inclusion. They tried to secure the rights of people belonging to, but living outside, 'their' nation and articulated policies that allowed for, and advocated, the inclusion of minorities. Lastly, patterns of in- and exclusion of minorities in Asia were complicated by the involvement of non-state and intergovernmental institutions situated outside the confines of 'the nation' and outside of the region. As they took up the cause to assist minority groups threatened to be marginalized in the process of making and asserting the postcolonial nation-state, they challenged policies of exclusion. Against the backdrop of these multidirectional, transnational and transregional patterns, the panel explores the role of humanitarian, development and diplomatic aid in undergirding and levelling politics of in- and exclusion. It scrutinizes policies and measures of state actors, non-state and international organizations situated in and outside of Asia to assist minorities in South and South East Asia between 1942 and the late 1960s. More specifically, this panel addresses the following questions:

- Which methods did the organizations / actors use to assist minority groups?
- How did they implement their work and with which success?
- Which role did they play in building the postcolonial nation state?
- How was their assistance perceived nationally and internationally?
- Did their efforts influence bilateral or international relations?
- Which influence did their efforts to the composition of pluralistic societies yield? Did their activities reduce or increase existing divisions?
- If these organizations / actors belong to a minority group, how did they position themselves against the majority society?

## P 10\_1: The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 1)

*Convenors:* Geert Castryck (Leipzig),  
Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

*Chairs:* Geert Castryck (Leipzig),  
Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

*Commentators:* Jane Burbank (New York),  
Frederick Cooper (New York),  
Peter Perdue (New Haven)

### ▷ Papers:

#### Part 1: Transimperial Focal Points / Focal Points of Imperial Entanglements and Transformations

*Chair:* Megan Maruschke, University of Duisburg-Essen

Geert Castryck (Leipzig): Welcome to panel and guiding ideas

Nadin Heé (Berlin): Tuna and the Indo-Pacific as a Transimperial Space

Jelmer Vos (Glasgow): Labour at Angola's Coffee Plantations in Comparative Perspective

Daniel Hedinger (Munich): Japan's Place in Transimperial History: Manchuria as a Hotspot of Imperial Transformation in the Interwar Period

## Part 2: Transimperial Expanse / Expanse of Imperial Entanglements and Transformations

*Chair: Geert Castryck (Leipzig)*

*Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen) and Yasmine Najm (Leipzig):* The French and American Nation States with Imperial Extensions: A Comparative and Transimperial Perspective in the 19th Century

*Jane Burbank (New York):* The Spatial Imperative of Russian Empire

*Emily Whewell (Frankfurt am Main):* Re-imagining Territory: Imperial Jurisdiction between the British Formal and Informal Empire

*Peter Perdue (New Haven):* Paris, Beijing, and Vienna in 1900: A Global Moment

## Part 3: Transimperial Perspectives on the Transformation of Imperial Space, Roundtable Discussion

With:

Jane Burbank (New York)

Geert Castryck (Leipzig)

Frederick Cooper (New York)

Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

Peter Perdue (New Haven)

The imperial turn has put empire back on historians' agenda. Beyond the investigation of particular empires in their individual contexts or the writing of comparative and connected histories between and across empires, the occupation with empire also opens up a reappraisal of the long intertwined trajectory of imperial, national, and international currents in conceiving, perceiving, and governing the world. The

master narrative "from empire to nation-state" fails to do justice to the contingent co-constitution of empire and nation-state across time and space. It also disregards the sheer diversity of what empire means in different periods and cultures.

The transimperial perspective of this panel seeks to investigate how the transformation of imperial space, the changing spatial significance(s) of empire, and the constellations of empire in relation to other spatial formats are shaped by the multiplicity or the convergence of empire – as a spatial format – across the globe. By spatial format, we mean that empire is a shared spatial frame of reference that underpins social practices and routines, institutionalization and symbolic representation. However, across time and space, the understanding, conceptualizations, or manifestations of empire evolve and differ, adapting to changing historical (spatial) orders as well as co-determining the transformation of these orders. Under the global condition, which gradually emerged around the middle of the 19th century, such adaptations can only unfold in (sometimes conflictual) interaction.

In this panel, we want to draw attention to transregional connectedness, to intercultural transfers of imperial ideas and practices, and to "hotspots" of empire, particularly beyond a purely European experience. Combining perspectives from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, considering territorial and non-territorial, landed and maritime empires, and including governance, interactions, legitimations and representations of empire, we seek to ask how different transregional and transimperial perspectives might complicate or sophisticate our understanding of the transformation of imperial space or of the spatial format(s) "empire". Overall, we invite historians to consider the spatial format(s) of empire and the spatial constellation of empire, state, and global interconnectedness in the historical instances they investigate.

## P 39\_2: Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 2)

*Convenor:* Daniel Laqua (New Castle upon Tyne),  
Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor)

*Chair:* Daniel Laqua (New Castle upon Tyne),  
Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor)

### ▷ Papers:

#### Part 1: Voluntary action

**Sneha Krishnan (Oxford):** Between Girlhood and Christian Internationalism: The YWCA in India and Sri Lanka in the Early 20th Century

**Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor):** Youth Internationalism and Organized Travel between West Germany, Israel and Egypt during the Cold War

**Georgina Brewis (London):** Service to Action: Student Work-Camping and Social Service in the 1950s and 1960s

#### Part 2: Student mobility

**Robert Hornsby (Leeds):** Engineering Friendship? Komsomol Work with Youth from the Developing World inside the USSR

**Daniel Laqua (Newcastle upon Tyne):** Pan-Africanism, Educational Mobility and Activism in the 1950s and 1960s

**Jodi Burkett (Portsmouth):** “Unity in Struggle Is Our Strength”: Sheffield University’s Overseas Student Bureau and Student Activism between the Local and the International

#### Part 3: Left-wing internationalism

**Ljubica Spaskovska (Exeter):** ‘Youth Marches On!’: Student Internationalism, Antifascism and the Yugoslav Communist Movement

**Heather Vrana (Gainesville, FL):** Todo el Amor, Lisiados de Guerra en Cuba: Disability Internationalism in the FMLN

**Antonino Scalia (Catania):** Young Generations and Leftist Internationalism in Italy, 1962–1982

#### Panel Outline:

Recent years have witnessed a growing scholarly interest in youth and internationalism. Publications in this field have addressed channels of youth mobility – including travel and study abroad programmes – that helped young people develop or express internationalist ideas. This body of research covers the entire twentieth century, but it particularly focuses on the internationalism of the radical left-wing youth that was active around 1968.

Our double panel aims to enrich and help revise the existing scholarship on youth and internationalism in three ways. First, it approaches various forms of youth internationalism beyond that of the “1968ers”. It explores communist internationalism, as promoted in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia or by bodies such as the International Union of Students. Moreover, the contributors examine underexplored forms of internationalism that ranged beyond the political left, such as those developed by (non-left-wing) Christian organizations. In its critical reflection of Eurocentric categories, we take inspiration from “transregional” as well as transnational approaches. The concept of “transregional history” is constructively ambiguous, as it helps to capture the potential links between diverse units of analysis at local, national and transnational levels. Our double panel pursues such lines of enquiry by tracing hitherto unexplored forms of internationalism beyond Europe. We consider the internationalist connections among young people residing in the urban centres and

provinces of European countries with those residing in North Africa, the Middle East and East Asia. We also analyse connections that did not involve young people from Europe at all, but, rather, the youth of Asia and Central America.

Third, our contributors address both the benevolent and the darker elements of youth internationalism. Older work has tended to focus on internationalism as a synonym of initiatives in favour of peace, rapprochement and equality. By contrast, further attention needs to be paid to the extent to which internationalist contact among young people was also informed by nationalist agendas, imperialist visions and civilizational discourse. We will highlight a variety of tensions, for instance, the entanglement of Orientalism and internationalism in the case of youth mobility programmes between West Germany and Israel. In this, we build on important work by Madeleine Herren and Jessica Reinisch, who have argued that internationalism was never intrinsically “progressive” but could also be placed at the service of initiatives that reinforced power asymmetries and oppression.

We consider this session a springboard for the formation of a network that explores youth internationalism as a multifarious phenomenon, comprising, as already mentioned, benevolent and darker aspects. At the same time, it resonates with the overarching ENIUGH congress theme, “Minorities, Cultures of Integration and Patterns of Exclusion”, as we trace both integrative potentials and exclusionary features within youth internationalism.

#### **Overview:**

Our two panels are divided along chronological lines. The first will address the era between the 1930s and the 1960s and will explore the often-underexplored link between visions of youth internationalism that appeared in the 1930s with those that were developed in the aftermath of World War II. The second panel will focus on the era between the late 1960s and the end of the Cold War. It will reflect whether

the argument put forth by historian Akira Iriye, that the 1970s witnessed an environment far friendlier to cultural internationalism than in the period between 1945 and 1970, applies to youth internationalisms, cultural and political.

Parallel Session VIII

Thursday, 17 June, 2.30 am–4 pm

**P 1\_2: Actor or instrument: The role of CMEA in the global Cold War (Part 2)**

*Convenors:* Suvi Kansikas (Helsinki), Uwe Müller (Leipzig),  
Berthold Unfried (Vienna)

*Chair:* Uwe Müller (Leipzig)

*Commentators:* Suvi Kansikas (Helsinki), Uwe Müller (Leipzig),  
Berthold Unfried (Vienna)

▷ **Papers:**

**Jan Zofka (Leipzig):** The CMEA and Technology transfers to the People's Republic of China in the 1950s

**Bence Kocsev (Leipzig):** Eastern Europa and the New International Economic Order

**Max Trecker (Munich / Berlin):** India and the CMEA

**Ivan Obadić (Zagreb):** The Policy of Economic Coexistence: Yugoslavia in the Cold War divided World Economy in the 1960s

**Berthold Unfried & Claudia Martinez (Vienna):** Cooperation in the “mutual interest”: Cuba and the GDR as an example for the role of the Council of Mutual Economical Assistance as a “Development” agent

**Eric Burton (Innsbruck):** From convergence to divergence. Mozambique's failed campaign to join COMECON and the collapse of East-South solidarity, ca. 1977–1985

**Aleksandr Glazov (Moscow):** The Strengthening of Economic and Technical Cooperation between Comecon Members and Developing Countries in the 1970s: The Role of Oil Factor

The panel examines the role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in structuring the relationship with the “peripheries” of the “socialist camp.” It pays special attention to the Council's function in shaping the external relations of the socialist bloc during the Cold War.

The CMEA was founded in 1949 as a reaction to the Marshall Plan. The Soviet Union had prevented the states in its sphere of influence from participating in the European Recovery Program. Post-war reconstruction would be organized within the CMEA through “mutual assistance”, such as the exchange of know-how, raw materials, machinery, and technical assistance. At the same time, the CMEA aimed at supporting the heavy industrialization and thereby the foundations for the rearmament of its member states.

The CMEA was therefore a genuine product of the Cold War. Nevertheless, both the CMEA's self-portrayal and scientific research on the CMEA focused mostly on its inner life. The forms of integration and / or cooperation sought and practiced by the CMEA constituted the foreground of political science and historiographical analyzes. The non-European member states (Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam) were hardly taken into consideration. Subsequent analyses of the CMEA concentrated on measuring its “successes” and “failures” in Europe. After 1991, the verdict was almost unequivocally negative and scientific interest in this organization declined significantly.

The question of the CMEA's role in the socialist camp alongside other international organizations, such as the Warsaw Pact, has only recently been raised again. As the development of a “Socialist Camp” or an “Eastern Bloc” can be meaningfully analyzed only in the framework of the spatial order of the Cold War (Marung / Müller / Troebst 2019), this reemerging interest in the role of CMEA has inevitably brought also external relations into the focus. Investigations on the role of the CMEA in the development of economic as well as political relations of the so-

cialist countries of (Eastern) Europe with the (Western) European capitalist countries and the EEC made it clear that the CMEA was also de facto an instrument of (overall) foreign policy not only of the Soviet Union but, to varying degrees, also of the other Member States (Lipkin 2016; Kansikas 2014). The recent flourishing research on the East-South relations during the Cold War has also shown that the boundaries between the camps were much more porous and a lot less clear than it was long assumed.

The CMEA played an important role and was interested in cultivating relations with the so-called developing countries irrespective of their political tendencies. Trade relations and technology transfers as well as intellectual exchanges regarding economic planning processes (which were what the CMEA could bring into the relationship) were interesting also for countries which did not follow a communist model of society.

The recent relativization of the otherwise widely-accepted thesis that the Soviet Union aspired to (bloc) autarchy (Sanchez-Sibony 2014) has been applied for other CMEA countries at least to the same extent. Similarly, a number of indications have pointed to the fact that sharp ideological-political conflicts between former socialist brother states did not necessarily lead to the complete disruption of economic relations. On the contrary, contacts remained intact in the fields of economics and trade as well as in scientific-technical cooperation. Moreover, at times, there were also attempts at least to normalize the disrupted relations. In addition to the particular roles played by some nation states and socialist international organizations such as the CMEA, intergovernmental institutions focusing on individual sectors of the economy – such as the OSJD in the case of railway transport – , too, played certain roles in improving and maintaining these relationships.

This panel systematically presents the results of recent research and discusses open questions as well as future tasks.

**The panel focuses on the following questions:**

- What was the role of the multilateral organization CMEA and other international socialist organizations in distinction from (or in coordination with) the bilateral relations of its members?
  - What role did the CMEA play in the positioning of the non-European CMEA member states in the Cold War spatial order?
  - To what extent did the CMEA have agency not only in the integration or cooperation between the socialist economies, but also in the relations with the “capitalist foreign countries” and the “Third World?”
  - What function did these external relations have in the strategy of the socialist countries in confronting and competing with the capitalist system?
- How did the respective weight of political, ideological, geostrategic, and economic rationalities change over the time?

**P 15\_2: Anti-Fascism in a global perspective:  
Transnational networks, exile communities,  
and radical internationalism (Part 2)**

*Convenors:* Kasper Braskén (Turku)

David Featherstone (Glasgow)

Nigel Copsey (Middlesbrough)

*Chair:* Holger Weiss chair (Turku)

*Commentator:* Lisa A. Kirschenbaum (West Chester, PA)

▷ **Papers:**

Nigel Copsey (Middlesbrough): Diasporic anti-fascism in the 1920s: The Italian radical experience in the English-Speaking World

David Featherstone (Glasgow): Anti-Fascism, Anti-Colonialism and the Contested Spaces of Maritime Organising

Cathy Bergin (Brighton): African American Internationalism and Anti-Fascism

Kasper Braskén (Turku): “Make Scandinavia a Bulwark against Fascism!” Hitler’s Rise to Power and the Transnational Anti-Fascist Movement in the Nordic Countries

Sandra Pujals (Puerto Rico): ‘Con saludos comunistas’: The Caribbean Bureau of the Comintern, Anti-imperialist Radical Networks, and the Foundations for an Anti-fascist Culture in the Caribbean Basin, 1927–1935

Ariel Lambe (Connecticut): ‘A great example of international solidarity’: Cuban Medical Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War

Bernhard H. Bayerlein (Bochum): Soviet Anti-colonialism and the Failure of Comintern Anti-fascism

Jonathan Hyslop (Madison County, New York): Anti-Fascism in South Africa 1933–1945, and its Legacies

Michele L. Louro (Salem, Massachusetts): Anti-Fascism and Anti-Imperialism Between the World Wars: The Perspective from India

Sana Tannoury-Karam (Berlin): No Place for Neutrality: The Case for Democracy and the League against Nazism And Fascism in Syria And Lebanon

Federico Ferretti (Dublin): Transnational Anarchism against Fascisms: Subaltern Geopolitics and Spaces of Exile in Camillo Berneri’s Work

The history of interwar anti-fascism has been dominated by studies confined to national contexts and Eurocentric frameworks. Recent studies have significantly broadened the field and revealed the significance of transnational connections for the European anti-fascist movement. Still, the global history of anti-fascism has remained largely unexplored, analytically disconnected, and in the margins of national narratives. These two panels bring together a group of leading scholars on the history of anti-fascism that will present a first comprehensive analysis of anti-fascism from a transnational, comparative, and global perspective. The proposed panels are based on the forthcoming edited volume *Anti-Fascism in a Global Perspective: Transnational Networks, Exile Communities, and Radical Internationalism* (Routledge, spring 2020). The volume is edited by the panel convenors (Kasper Braskén, David Featherstone, and Nigel Copsey) and aims to initiate a critical discussion on the varieties of global anti-fascism and to explore the cultural and political articulations of anti-fascism in global contexts, places and spaces. It will through a number of interlinked case studies examine how different forms of transnational anti-fascism was embedded in various national and local contexts during the interwar period and investigate the interrelations between local articulations and the global movement. Through doing so it will explore the diverse trajectories, agency and solidarities shaped by transnational anti-fascist political activity and enable an innovative global compar-

ison of anti-fascist articulations and practices. In a global perspective, anti-fascism was e.g. by necessity connected to ideas of anti-imperialism, anti-racism, and black internationalism. How were anti-fascist cultures of resistance transferred through transnational connections, and how were they re-articulated / interpreted in various national, ethnic, cultural and political settings? How were anti-fascist solidarities embedded in multiethnic spaces and in the context of European imperialism and anti-imperialism? In which ways were anti-fascist solidarities and resistance cultures forged in contact-zones where political exiles, European and non-European immigrant communities initiated anti-fascist alliances and how did they affect the articulations of anti-fascism? The edited volume is partially based on draft papers presented at three panels organised, first, at the 2016 European Social Science History Conference (ESSHC) in Valencia (World History Network), secondly, at the 2017 ENIUGH Congress in Budapest and, thirdly, at the 2018 ESSHC in Belfast (World History Network). Several new authors have joined the volume after 2018 and we hope to present it to a broader audience of global historians and area specialists. The panels present a new state of the art in the research field but strive also to discuss future paths of transnational and global research.

### P 37: Digital history and the writing of minority (global) histories

*Convenor:* Martin Dusinberre (Zurich)

*Chair:* William G. Thomas (Lincoln, NE)

*Commentator:* William G. Thomas (Lincoln, NE)

#### ▷ Papers:

David Ambaras (Raleigh, NC) & Kate McDonald (Santa Barbara, CA): Bodies and Structures: Deep-mapping Modern East Asian History

Martin Dusinberre & Helena Jaskov (Luxembourg): Lives in Transit: Gamification and Global History

This panel examines the interface between minority, global and digital histories. It focuses on two projects which have their roots in the history of the Japanese empire: ‘Bodies and Structures’, and ‘Lives in Transit’ (launched in 2019 and 2020 respectively). ‘Bodies and Structures’ combines individually-authored, media-rich content modules with conceptual maps and visualizations to explore the multiple topologies of historical experience in modern East Asia. Meanwhile, ‘Lives in Transit’ employs the genre of serious gaming to write global history, using role-play partly to expose the player / student to “minority” languages and historiographies. Both projects exemplify the challenges – epistemological and technical – that arise from their adopting multivocal approaches to the study of space, place and mapping. They also both use the potential of digital technologies to practice nonlinear argument-making, thus diverging from the ways historical prose has usually been taught in the Euro-American academy. The panel will introduce both projects and, with the intervention of one of the leading pioneers in the field of digital history, critically reflect on

their origins and future possible development. We aim particularly to address the production of normative narratives in the writing of digital and global history – and the ways our problematizing the “minority” might help us resist such normativities.

## P 49: Global perspectives on Nordic colonialism

*Convenor: Linda Andersson Burnett (Växjö / Kalmar)*

*Chair & Commentator: Stefan Eklöf Amirell (Växjö / Kalmar)*

### ▷ Papers:

**Linda Andersson Burnett (Växjö / Kalmar):** Displaying Europe’s aborigines: Sámi indigeneity in nineteenth-century transnational debates

**Janne Lahti (Helsinki):** Settler Colonial Eyes: Finnish Travel Writers and the Colonization of Petsamo

**Rinna Kullaa (Tampere / Vienna):** Russian Empire and Interactions of Soviet Imperialism across Scandinavia

**Carl-Gösta Ojala (Uppsala):** Colonial collecting and repatriation debates in Sápmi: Contested colonial history and heritage

The Nordic countries are often absent from theoretical analysis of colonialism and there has not yet been a systematic examination of how Nordic colonial histories can be compared with other European and American colonial projects and practices. Furthermore, broader synthesis of colonial history seldom draw Nordic examples or if they do, they view Nordic colonialism as “exceptional,” meaning more humane, marginal, or mere complicit to the larger story. While a number of European countries have for long discussed their colonial pasts and postcolonial presents, research on northern Europe has not until very recently started to contemplate how this region contributed to, benefited from, and now inhabit a colonial history. This is because the region has been imagined, internally and externally, as being untarnished by colonialism despite its multiple colonial histories ranging from Sweden’s participation in the early colonization of North America, Denmark’s small but geographically

widely dispersed set of colonies in Africa, Asia, the West Indies, and Greenland, and Finland was once colonized by Russia and then dreamt of its own settler colonial domain in Eastern Karelia during World War II. In addition, individuals, groups, and companies from all Nordic nations participated in the pan-European colonial project by helping to build the ideological, cultural, and discursive context that the colonial project depended on. This panel represents a step in correcting this by exposing Nordic colonialism in its myriad of forms, multidirectional entanglements, and widespread ramifications, in the process integrating and relating Nordic experiences into larger patterns of global colonial expansion and postcolonial relations. Our papers look beyond national histories and toward transnational understandings of Nordic colonialism. In conjunction, we advocate moving beyond the usual notions of “complicit colonialism” or “Nordic exceptionalism.” We do not suggest traditional comparative histories alone, nor of promoting examples of some static or singular brand of Nordic colonialism. Instead, we take seriously the suggestion made by the historians Tony Ballantyne and Antoinette Burton on the need to explore relationships and spaces not merely within but between colonial projects, and of connecting the local with the global. This involves treating imperial centers and colonial peripheries within a single analytical field as well as mapping and understanding “connections” – the multiple tensions, networks, circulations, and flows of ideas, practices, and peoples within and beyond the boundaries of formal territorial rule. But mere investigation of connections in itself is not enough. We also propose to embed these connections shaping Nordic colonial pasts and postcolonial presents into their global contexts. For centuries the global mobility of goods, peoples, and ideas took place, as historian Sebastian Conrad writes, “under conditions of colonialism.” This resulted in “colonial globality” where asymmetrical relationships that colonial empires created structured global integration, cultural flows, projects of modernization, and other transnational interactions. In all, we strive for more nuanced understandings of the shared histories as well as the divergent trajectories

of Nordic colonial experiences as entrenched in and shaped by an interconnected, highly competitive, and increasingly integrated world of empires from the seventeenth century onward.

**P 2: Histories of disability in the global south:  
A comparative perspective on a minority in  
the majority world**

*Convenor:* Sam De Schutter (Leiden)

*Chair:* Monika Baar (Leiden)

▷ **Papers:**

Magnus Mfoafo-M'Carthy & Jeff D. Grischow (Wilfrid Laurier): From Colonial Paternalism to Grassroots Activism: A History of Disability Rights for Blind Ghanaians

Aparna Nair (Oklahoma): Disability Activism between the Colony and the Metropole

Sam De Schutter (Leiden): Disability Internationalism: Transnational Entanglements of Disability in Kenya, 1960s–1980s

Sara Scalenghe (Maryland): Disability and Education in the Arab World: Historical Perspectives

While disability is the only minority that anyone can become part of at any given time, it still often only figures at the fringes of historiography. The body of research putting disability front and center in history might be growing, but this literature is still mostly focused on the Anglo-Saxon countries or, more broadly, on the global north. It has however often been noted that the majority of the 'minority' that disabled people represent lives and has lived in the global south. Histories of disability in the Majority World are nonetheless still rare, but a growing number of scholars are now picking up on the history of disability in Africa, South America and Asia. In this panel, we want to bring together some of these scholars to make a first attempt at a

more comparative disability history from the global south in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. We aim to link these histories together by uncovering some of the common threads that have defined disability experiences in the Majority World, such as labor, medicine, education, activism and / or religion. We also attempt to explicitly explore the intersections with different forms of oppression and exclusion, specifically the experience of colonialism and imperialism with their accompanying expressions of racism. The ultimate goal of this panel is to get a first comparative perspective on the similarities and divergences of historical experiences of disability in the global south, in an attempt to include these histories in a more global history of disability.

**P 43\_2: Japan and global trends in finance, industry and communication: Late Nineteenth-century perspectives (Part 2)**

*Convenor:* Steven Ericson (Hanover, NH)  
*Chair:* Catherine Phipps (Memphis, TN)  
*Commentator:* Catherine Phipps (Memphis, TN)

▷ **Papers:**

**Mark Metzler (Seattle, WA):** 1883–1884: The Correlation of Global Crises

**Steven Bryan (Independent Scholar):** Integrating into the Late Nineteenth-Century World: Japan, Argentina, and Russia

**Janet Hunter (London):** Japan in the Global Information Revolution of the Nineteenth Century: Strategy and Reputation in the Development of the Postal System

**Martha Chaiklin (Independent Scholar):** Japanese Feathers on the World Market in the Late 19th Century

**Timothy Yang (Athens, GA):** Patent Medicine in Japan and Global Trends in the Pharmaceutical Industry in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

**Steven Ericson (Hanover, NH):** Western “Money Doctors” in Meiji Japan: Foreign Employees in the Finance Ministry

This double panel presents new research on Japan’s relation to global developments in finance and business, industrialization, and information flows in the late nineteenth century. As Japan modernized after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and sought equality with the Western powers, it became increasingly integrated into the world economy and the international circulation of ideas and practices. This process led

Japanese government and private interests to embrace and adapt new approaches to development, but connectivity also exposed Japan to global financial crisis and provoked resistance by traditional industries. The papers in the first panel set the table with broad international and comparative views. Mark Metzler examines the understudied global financial crisis of 1883–1884, which engulfed Japan and other parts of Asia as well as Africa and the Americas. He shows that, for many of these areas, this crisis exerted greater impact than better-known shocks in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and that examination of its features throws new light on the dynamics of this era of globalization. He further argues that correlating the crisis of 1883–1884 with political trends reveals that it was, in many places, the “terminal crisis of the mid-century liberal order.” Steven Bryan compares Japan with Argentina and Russia as newly formed or reformed states in the late nineteenth century that strove to develop institutions and infrastructure they needed to establish global influence. He highlights the difference among these three states in developmental strategies whereby domestic resources and histories shaped their adoption of European forms of modernization. In particular, the relative extent to which land dominated the domestic economy caused Japan to diverge from Argentina and Russia in its approach to industrial and military development. Janet Hunter looks at the global information revolution of the nineteenth century and its impact on Meiji Japan. In particular, the Japanese government imported the model that most industrializing countries adopted for their postal systems in the second half of that century. Japan’s postal regime became a significant tool for integrating both the nation into the world economy and its people into the nation-building project at home. The papers in the second panel offer further case studies in Japan’s global interactions. Martha Chaiklin treads new ground in exploring Japanese exports of feathers and feather products designed for Western tastes in fashion after the forced opening of Japan to foreign trade in 1859. She traces the emergence of this industry and its ecological and economic effects and underscores its importance in linking Japan to

global markets. Timothy Yang provides a counterexample to Japan's assimilation of global practices by showing the continued popularity of traditional patent medicines sold door to door by local merchants well into the modern era. Boosted by the development of oversea markets in Asia after the turn of the century, the patent medicine business continued to thrive despite the growth of Japan's modern, science-based pharmaceutical industry. Steven Ericson looks at the ways in which European and American experts hired by Japan's Finance Ministry in the early Meiji period contributed to Japan's adoption of Western financial institutions and methods. He suggests that, in their consulting work, these specialists prefigured the so-called money doctors, international financial advisers who emerged in the twentieth century, as the foreign employees helped Japanese finance officials deal with problems attending their nation's integration into the global economy. Catherine Phipps, who is currently writing a global history of Japan, will serve as panel chair and discussant.

**P 21: Silence in / of Archives: Absence, erasure, censorship, and archival politics**

*Convenor:* Mahshid Mayar (Bielefeld)

*Chair:* Mahshid Mayar (Bielefeld)

*Commentators:* All panelists

▷ **Papers:**

[Oghenetoja Okoh \(Baltimore, MD\)](#): Silencing the History of the Niger Delta: How the Archive Contributes to its Marginalization

[Carol Magee & Erin Dickey \(Chapel Hill, NC\)](#): Organic Archives and Silent Presences: A Case Study of the Nlele Institute's Photographic Archives

[Susanne Quitmann \(Munich\)](#): Protecting or Silencing? Child Migrant's Voices in British and Canadian Archives

[Katrin Horn \(Bayreuth\)](#): Archives of Gossip: Silencing and Remembering a Queer Past

As we search for a long-gone document or contribute to digitization projects, as we page through redacted documents such as the Mueller Report, and directly linked to our 21st century concerns over saving the archive from centuries of systematic exclusion, silencing, and censorship, one most pressing question arises: What defines the historical archive: the range of documents it holds? The traces found in its margins as they point to what might be missing from or taken out of its collections? Or, the ways it provides access to the unlabeled and the displaced and earmarks the excluded and the erased? Proposed to the 6th European Congress on World and Global History (ENIUGH) on "Minorities, Cultures of Integration and Patterns of Exclusion," this double-panel includes contributions by (art, cultural, social, global,

transnational) historians of all periods and archivists whose research and work in the archives tend to the politics and patterns of marginalization in the archive and examine archival practices that uphold silence and denigrate the silenced. While silence has long been understood in post-colonial studies as a condition of the (neo-)colonized, the panel aims at broadening this perspective as historians and archivists examine the silence as temporarily imposed on politically sensitive classified documents as far from silencing and dis-empowering – an embodiment of political immunity and privilege turn attention to the ephemera and the marginalia in order to restore lost voices and unregistered presences in the archive; take account of minorities and minority statuses (even though temporary and context-bound, such as upper-class children as a minority group with little access to writing their own history) at formerly under-examined intersections such as age, ability, gender, etc.; broaden the understanding of what counts as historical evidence both utilizing and criticizing the ‘big data’ toolbox; write critiques of historiography where focus has been either on the centers or on the margins and not on the reciprocities of the two – entanglements that defy the minority vs. majority binary; criticize the politics behind digitization practices at archival institutions; celebrate collective and individual efforts to uncover, catalogue, and organize historical evidence differently, even at times to completely revolutionize the ways archives approach documents; explore new types of (online and offline) archives, and emerging spatial constellations thereof, and re-examine the conventions of building an archive; Interested in projects that, while subscribing to or critically engaging with global historiography, pay close attention to the politics of the archive in favor of the minorities and minority positions at the intersection of age, race, gender, and citizenship / colonial affiliations, the panel “Silence in / of the Archives” includes case study presentations, theoretical, methodological, as well as policy-oriented contributions that engage with archival silence, political censorship, the empowering effect of erasure and redaction, the minoritizing function of archiving practices, and the future of the historical archive.

### P 36: Spatial semantics and digital humanities

*Convenor:* Ninja Steinbach-Hüther (Leipzig)

*Chair:* Ninja Steinbach-Hüther (Leipzig)

*Commentator:* Ninja Steinbach-Hüther (Leipzig)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Elton Barker (Milton Keynes):** Spatial semantics and digital annotation: mapping Pausanias’s “Description of Greece”

**Marco Büchler (Göttingen):** Extraction of Entity Networks from textual data

**Øyvind Eide (Cologne):** Landscape descriptions in documents: between materiality and semiotics

**Susan Grunewald (Pittsburgh):** Exploring Historical Spaces and Traces with the World Historical Gazetteer

The panel investigates possibilities of Digital Humanities-approaches to analyse spatial semantics since the 18th century. It is proposed within the broader frame of the Collaborative Research Centre 1199, „Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition“ (Leipzig University, Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO), Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography (IfL)). Likewise, the panel is connected to another panel proposal (Middell / Marung: Spatial Literacy and DH) and to a panel proposal for a roundtable (Marung / Steinbach-Hüther: Between the spatial and the digital turn: Challenges for scholars, publishers and funding agencies in global and transnational history).

The CRC developed the heuristic of spatial formats and spatial orders as reasonable categories to analyse and consider modern global history as the history of processes of (re-)spatialization which themselves are a central dimension of social actions.

The question is how to investigate these structures. What can be accessible for researching these structures are changes in the use of more or less popular spatial semantics. We start from the hypothesis that these are indicators for changes in the perception of spatial orders. Therefore, changes in the use of spatial semantics are preconditions for the transformations of spatial orders into new spatial orders or for developing new spatial formats as parts of existing spatial orders. That is why we study the changes and shifts of spatial semantics in different national and linguistic contexts from the 18th century onwards.

This is not trivial and needs the support and collaboration with Digital Humanities as the possible material which can be analysed is vastly growing. The panel's aim is to stimulate the discussion between ongoing projects that take those forms of research up with those that investigate other transformations of semantics.

We undertake comparisons to make a commitment towards new ways of collaboration between cultural, social, historical approaches and DH-approaches. Following the idea of the CRC 1199, we understand spatial semantics as verbally and visually conveyed meanings and structures of meaning that put the medium of the space in the centre of consideration.

The participants of the panel are asked to shed a light on computer-based approaches and practical contributions to analyse imaginations, visualisations, images, pictures, and textually transmitted metaphors from various disciplines such as Geography, Spatial History, History and Cultural Sciences.

Additionally, it can be looked at transitions, shifts, translations, relations, transfers and entanglements between various media and languages of "significance-makings". It will then be possible to also consider what was made visible / invisible or available / non-available respectively, and to analyse the connections between majorities versus minorities in terms of spatial semantics. This should lead to a critical discussion of different computer-based methodological approaches, how (spatial) semantics from the 18th century onwards can be analysed. The examples shall exem-

plarily illustrate and underpin a methodological state of the art which is identified throughout the panel and the different contributions.

With its approach to report from practical experiences (while the Roundtable introduces to rather "institutionalised" perspectives from publishing houses, research institutions, research foundations, DH-centres etc.), the panel will take place complementarily with the panel about „Spatial Literacy and DH". The relatively new term of spatial literacy may also build a bridge between the various contributions of the panellists of both panels.

It would be nice to bring together the different contributions in a common publication (journal article in a peer reviewed journal). The paper will introduce into the general question (Spatial Semantics and DH), the main part will discuss the different methods as applied in the case studies and the last part will take up the panel discussion and give an overlook over further research possibilities, all the while being enriched by the other two discussions.

**P 41: The global colour line: Pan-Africanism and Black Internationalism in the 21st Century**

*Convenor: Lena Dallywater (Leipzig)*

*Commentator: Lena Dallywater (Leipzig)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Tunde Adeleke (Ames, IO):** Questioning ‘Diaspora’ and ‘Pan-Africanism’ as Analytical Frameworks: Two Twentieth Century Complementary, Yet Divergent Viewpoints

**Rita Keresztesi (Oklahoma):** “Global Color Line”: Black Power in the Caribbean through Film and Fiction

**Felix Kumah-Abiwu (Kent, Ohio):** New Social Movements and Black Lives Matter: A 21st Century Pan-Africanism?

**Ernest Ortsin (Ghana Growth and Development Platform [GGDP]):** A Critical Evaluation of the African Response to COVID-19: The Case of Ghana

Recently, scholarly attention has increasingly focused on the re-emergence of Pan-African themes and projects, and the importance of African and African Diaspora activism for contemporary Global History writing. International bodies made the theme “Being Pan-African. Pan-Africanism and Renaissance” their focus (African Union 2013) and historians wonder whether Black Lives Matter (BLM) represents „twenty-first-century Pan-Africanism“(Adi 2018). Whilst the interest in „Post-Blackness“ (Golden) was great in the late 20ths century, and the notion of „Global Art“ has been flourishing since, the question of what it means to be (Pan-)African is clearly on the agenda again. In the last 5-6 years, societies on the African continent, in the USA and also in Western and Eastern Europe witnessed political shifts,

heightened mobility and migration. These dynamics seem to threaten existing orders, they give rise to variety of reactions, ranging from Trump’s foreign policy and ‘Black Lives Matter’ in the USA, students’ movements like ‘Rhodes must fall’ and ‘Fees must fall’ in South Africa, to the strengthening of populist and nationalist politics and rhetorics across Europe. How does an explicitly transnational and trans-regional project like “Pan-Africanism” fit in this new scenario? How has it changed and adapted to the needs, visions and situations of Black and Africans in current processes of global ordering and re-ordering? Or, better: how have individuals and groups of actors changed and adapted it to make it suit the needs of people behind and beyond the „global colour line“ (Marable 2008)? These are the questions this panel addresses, with a specific focus on intellectuals, academics, writers, poets and artists with African descent in higher education, arts and culture from the late 20th century until today. Contributions from African and Global history, Anthropology and Visual Studies interrogate the timeliness, or untimeliness of Black solidarity as mode of integration from an interdisciplinary perspective. They shed light on past and present entanglements of the art world, structures of knowledge production, and modes of discussing and framing “Africanity”. Starting from an actor-centred approach, the papers touch upon the different sites and sides of Pan-Africanism as global, and also ongoing project.

**P 10\_2: The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 2)**

*Convenors:* Geert Castryck (Leipzig),  
Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

*Chairs:* Geert Castryck (Leipzig),  
Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

*Commentators:* Jane Burbank (New York),  
Frederick Cooper (New York),  
Peter Perdue (New Haven)

▷ **Papers:**

**Part 1: Transimperial Focal Points / Focal Points of Imperial Entanglements and Transformations**

*Chair:* Megan Maruschke, University of Duisburg-Essen

Geert Castryck (Leipzig): Welcome to panel and guiding ideas

Nadin Heé (Berlin): Tuna and the Indo-Pacific as a Transimperial Space

Jelmer Vos (Glasgow): Labour at Angola's Coffee Plantations in Comparative Perspective

Daniel Hedinger (Munich): Japan's Place in Transimperial History: Manchuria as a Hotspot of Imperial Transformation in the Interwar Period

**Part 2: Transimperial Expanse / Expanse of Imperial Entanglements and Transformations**

*Chair:* Geert Castryck (Leipzig)

Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen) and Yasmine Najm (Leipzig): The French and American Nation States with Imperial Extensions: A Comparative and Transimperial Perspective in the 19th Century

Jane Burbank (New York): The Spatial Imperative of Russian Empire

Emily Whewell (Frankfurt am Main): Re-imagining Territory: Imperial Jurisdiction between the British Formal and Informal Empire

Peter Perdue (New Haven): Paris, Beijing, and Vienna in 1900: A Global Moment

**Part 3: Transimperial Perspectives on the Transformation of Imperial Space, Roundtable Discussion**

With:

Jane Burbank (New York)

Geert Castryck (Leipzig)

Frederick Cooper (New York)

Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

Peter Perdue (New Haven)

The imperial turn has put empire back on historians' agenda. Beyond the investigation of particular empires in their individual contexts or the writing of comparative and connected histories between and across empires, the occupation with empire also opens up a reappraisal of the long intertwined trajectory of imperial, national, and international currents in conceiving, perceiving, and governing the world. The

master narrative “from empire to nation-state” fails to do justice to the contingent co-constitution of empire and nation-state across time and space. It also disregards the sheer diversity of what empire means in different periods and cultures.

The transimperial perspective of this panel seeks to investigate how the transformation of imperial space, the changing spatial significance(s) of empire, and the constellations of empire in relation to other spatial formats are shaped by the multiplicity or the convergence of empire – as a spatial format – across the globe. By spatial format, we mean that empire is a shared spatial frame of reference that underpins social practices and routines, institutionalization and symbolic representation. However, across time and space, the understanding, conceptualizations, or manifestations of empire evolve and differ, adapting to changing historical (spatial) orders as well as co-determining the transformation of these orders. Under the global condition, which gradually emerged around the middle of the 19th century, such adaptations can only unfold in (sometimes conflictual) interaction.

In this panel, we want to draw attention to transregional connectedness, to intercultural transfers of imperial ideas and practices, and to “hotspots” of empire, particularly beyond a purely European experience. Combining perspectives from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, considering territorial and non-territorial, landed and maritime empires, and including governance, interactions, legitimations and representations of empire, we seek to ask how different transregional and transimperial perspectives might complicate or sophisticate our understanding of the transformation of imperial space or of the spatial format(s) “empire”. Overall, we invite historians to consider the spatial format(s) of empire and the spatial constellation of empire, state, and global interconnectedness in the historical instances they investigate.

### P 39\_3: Youth and Internationalism across the Globe (Part 3)

*Convenor:* Daniel Laqua (New Castle upon Tyne),  
Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor)

*Chair:* Daniel Laqua (New Castle upon Tyne),  
Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor)

#### ▷ Papers:

##### Part 1: Voluntary action

**Sneha Krishnan (Oxford):** Between Girlhood and Christian Internationalism: The YWCA in India and Sri Lanka in the Early 20th Century

**Nikolaos Papadogiannis (Bangor):** Youth Internationalism and Organized Travel between West Germany, Israel and Egypt during the Cold War

**Georgina Brewis (London):** Service to Action: Student Work-Camping and Social Service in the 1950s and 1960s

##### Part 2: Student mobility

**Robert Hornsby (Leeds):** Engineering Friendship? Komsomol Work with Youth from the Developing World inside the USSR

**Daniel Laqua (Newcastle upon Tyne):** Pan-Africanism, Educational Mobility and Activism in the 1950s and 1960s

**Jodi Burkett (Portsmouth):** “Unity in Struggle Is Our Strength”: Sheffield University’s Overseas Student Bureau and Student Activism between the Local and the International

### Part 3: Left-wing internationalism

**Ljubica Spaskovska (Exeter):** ‘Youth Marches On!’: Student Internationalism, Antifascism and the Yugoslav Communist Movement

**Heather Vrana (Gainesville, FL):** Todo el Amor, Lisiados de Guerra en Cuba: Disability Internationalism in the FMLN

**Antonino Scalia (Catania):** Young Generations and Leftist Internationalism in Italy, 1962–1982

#### Panel Outline:

Recent years have witnessed a growing scholarly interest in youth and internationalism. Publications in this field have addressed channels of youth mobility – including travel and study abroad programmes – that helped young people develop or express internationalist ideas. This body of research covers the entire twentieth century, but it particularly focuses on the internationalism of the radical left-wing youth that was active around 1968.

Our double panel aims to enrich and help revise the existing scholarship on youth and internationalism in three ways. First, it approaches various forms of youth internationalism beyond that of the “1968ers”. It explores communist internationalism, as promoted in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia or by bodies such as the International Union of Students. Moreover, the contributors examine underexplored forms of internationalism that ranged beyond the political left, such as those developed by (non-left-wing) Christian organizations. In its critical reflection of Eurocentric categories, we take inspiration from “transregional” as well as transnational approaches. The concept of “transregional history” is constructively ambiguous, as it helps to capture the potential links between diverse units of analysis at local, national and transnational levels. Our double panel pursues such lines of enquiry by tracing hitherto unexplored forms of internationalism beyond Europe. We consider the internationalist connections among young people residing in the urban centres and

provinces of European countries with those residing in North Africa, the Middle East and East Asia. We also analyse connections that did not involve young people from Europe at all, but, rather, the youth of Asia and Central America.

Third, our contributors address both the benevolent and the darker elements of youth internationalism. Older work has tended to focus on internationalism as a synonym of initiatives in favour of peace, rapprochement and equality. By contrast, further attention needs to be paid to the extent to which internationalist contact among young people was also informed by nationalist agendas, imperialist visions and civilizational discourse. We will highlight a variety of tensions, for instance, the entanglement of Orientalism and internationalism in the case of youth mobility programmes between West Germany and Israel. In this, we build on important work by Madeleine Herren and Jessica Reinisch, who have argued that internationalism was never intrinsically “progressive” but could also be placed at the service of initiatives that reinforced power asymmetries and oppression.

We consider this session a springboard for the formation of a network that explores youth internationalism as a multifarious phenomenon, comprising, as already mentioned, benevolent and darker aspects. At the same time, it resonates with the overarching ENIUGH congress theme, “Minorities, Cultures of Integration and Patterns of Exclusion”, as we trace both integrative potentials and exclusionary features within youth internationalism.

#### Overview:

Our two panels are divided along chronological lines. The first will address the era between the 1930s and the 1960s and will explore the often-underexplored link between visions of youth internationalism that appeared in the 1930s with those that were developed in the aftermath of World War II. The second panel will focus on the era between the late 1960s and the end of the Cold War. It will reflect whether the argument put forth by historian Akira Iriye, that the 1970s witnessed an envi-

ronment far friendlier to cultural internationalism than in the period between 1945 and 1970, applies to youth internationalisms, cultural and political.

Parallel Session IX

Friday 18 June, 9:45 am–11.15 am

**P 55: Book Discussion:  
Humanitarianism in the Modern World**

*Chair:* Daniel Laqua (Newcastle)

*Book presenters:* Georgina Brewis (London)

Norbert Götz (Södertörn / Stockholm),

Steffen Werther (Södertörn / Stockholm)

*Panelists:* Maria Framke (Rostock)

Michaël Neuman (MSF-Crash),

Holger Weiss (Turku)

This session discusses the new book *Humanitarianism in the Modern World: The Moral Economy of Famine Relief* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020), a co-authored monograph by Norbert Götz, Georgina Brewis, and Steffen Werther. This book takes a fresh look at the history of food aid and humanitarianism through a novel moral economy approach. It draws on case studies of the Great Irish Famine in the 1840s, the famine in Soviet Russia in 1921–3, and the famine in Ethiopia in the mid-1980s. The analysis of relief efforts includes contributions from English and non-English speaking countries in today's global North and the world at large. In addition to highlighting dilemmas of field work and the distribution of relief, the approach emphasises what are often under-investigated topics, namely aid appeals and financial accounts. Moreover, the book suggests a new periodisation of humanitarianism by analogy to politico-economic regimes rather than geopolitical change, thereby moving the focus of humanitarian history from crisis management in the outside world to the pragmatic conduct of humanitarian affairs, correlating their history with that of voluntary action and broader societal trends.

There will be a brief introduction by the authors, followed by a discussion of the book from the perspectives of global history, humanitarian history, and a practitioner think-tank.

**P 14\_1: Global History and the History of Very Small States: Research Agendas for the Integration of a Marginalized Field of Study (Part 1)**

*Convenor:* *Stephan Scheuzger (Zurich/Bendern)*

*Chair:* *Stephan Scheuzger (Zurich/Bendern)*

*Commentators:* *Geert Castryk (Leipzig), Seán Williams (Sheffield)*

▷ **Papers:**

*Denis Scuto (Luxembourg): A Very Small State Questioning the “Shock of the Global”: Luxembourg*

*Syed Muhd Khairudin Aljunied (Singapore): Small States, Global Significance: Singapore from an Entwined History Perspective*

*Rosemarijn Hoefte (Amsterdam): Ethnic Diversity and Globalization in a Small Postcolonial Caribbean State*

*Stephan Scheuzger (Zurich/Bendern): The World in a Very Small State, a Very Small State in the World: Studying the History of Liechtenstein*

*Andreas Mørkved Hellenes (Aarhus) & Carl Marklund (Stockholm): Cultural Affinity and Small State Solidarity: Swedish Public Debate and Knowledge Production on Global North-South Relations in the 1970s*

The panel deals with the topic of minorities, cultures of integration, and patterns of exclusion at three levels. At a meta level, the section discusses the possibilities to integrate a hitherto almost completely marginalized field of historical research into the perspectives of global history: the history of small and very small states. Above all a product of the Cold War, small states studies have hardly transcended the disciplinary sphere of political sciences and have lost a considerable part of its scholarly

attention in the last decades. In historiography, particularly the study of very small states has mainly taken place within the realm of rather self-sufficient, not to say parochial, versions of national history. Systematic, broad-based contributions to the questions what small and very small states have been and what smallness has meant for a country and its society are largely lacking. The long tradition of equating smallness with weakness and of questioning the capability of small and very small states to survive notwithstanding, their number has grown in the last decades. For many social actors, small states have represented an attractive form of political organization – also in the context of processes of globalization.

Representing a minority within the state system, small and very small states have specifically been subject to the interplay of integration and exclusion at the level of international politics. The relative scarcity of crucial resources has borne the risk for these states to fall victim to the disregard of their interests and the imposition of other states' will. At the same time, due to this peripheral position and the fact that they have in many instances been unable to perform the whole array of public tasks on their own, particularly very small states have in a large measure depended on alliances, cooperation, and outsourcings. They have been highly entangled across national borders.

At the national level, social, political, economic, and cultural developments in small and very small states have been particularly exposed to mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion too. Questions of belonging, of inside and outside, of minority and majority have acquired a peculiar significance in the face of small numbers of citizens, limited territories, short distances in social relations, or limited economic resources on the one hand and a far-reaching international and transnational interconnectedness on the other. This has become manifest in social policies as well as in dealing with migration, in the construction of national identities as well as in financial and economic policies.

The panel aims to discuss the promises and challenges of an application of global history approaches to the study of very small states – which represent a truly global phenomenon. Comparative perspectives on a global scale have the capacity to generate new understandings of the histories of very small states, identifying similarities and differences. The same is true for the reconstruction and analysis of border-crossing connections in wider, global contexts. Moreover, global history's central concern of decentring historiographic perspectives is highly relevant for the study of very small states. Conversely, it can not only be argued that the experiences of societies under the condition of an absolute or relative smallness of their countries represent an important topic for the endeavour to understand the human past in a global dimension. Research on the allegedly marginal phenomenon of very small states also entails the possibility to study historical developments in uniquely comprehensive ways providing insights of significance far beyond scholarly interests in these particular entities. Focusing on cases from the Americas to Europe and Asia, the contributions explore knowledge potentials of a global perspectivation of the history of small and very small states. On this basis, the panel outlines research agendas and reflects on promising forms of collaboration.

**P 40\_1: Globalizing Eastern Europe – New Perspectives on Transregional Entanglements of an often Neglected Region (Part 1)**

*Convenor:* Lena Dallywater (Leipzig)

*Chair:* Lena Dallywater (Leipzig)

*Commentator:* Katja Naumann (Leipzig)

▷ **Papers:**

**Panel I:**

**Anna Calori (Leipzig):** Cigar socialism. Diplomatic frictions and economic pragmatism in Yugoslav-Cuban relations

**Bence Kocsev (Leipzig):** Fluctuations in East-South Relations During and Beyond the Cold War

**Panel II:**

**Cristian Cercel (Bochum):** Resettling the Settlers: Postwar German Expellees and the Settler Colonial Imagination

**Claudia Eggart (Manchester):** Everyday geopolitics of labor migrants and cross-border traders in Kyrgyzstan

**Gilad Ben-Nun (Leipzig):** Imported versus Indigenous (“Almustawrad mqabl Al’asliiyn”) نبي لصل ألاباقم ةدروتسملا

Eastern Europe has been an object of academic interest for very long and innovative research has been undertaken from many perspectives to address various facets of the region’s historical and contemporary development. Evidently, Eastern Europe, whether seen as a coherent region or as an assemblage of many regions with diverging

interest and orientations, has never been investigated in a completely isolated manner. On the contrary, its role in international relations, its impact of the circulation of ideas and cultural patterns, its contribution to a long history of migrations as well as its position in transregional trade and division of labour have been addressed by many scholars. The debate about globalization, however, has intensified the interest in such perspectives. Based on the research aims and agenda of the Leibniz ScienceCampus “Eastern Europe – Global Area” (EEGA), this panel aims at connecting the study of Eastern Europe with the study of global processes, both historically and for the most recent times. It brings together area expertise with recent trends in the fields of global history and transregional studies. At the heart of this panel is the question as to how Eastern European societies are positioning themselves in and towards global processes and conflicts. Of particular interest here are the dynamics of global integration and the perspectives of those stakeholders championing these developments. Individual papers raise the question of the role of Eastern Europe in a globalizing world, if any, from a variety of disciplinary and temporal angles. They focus on the various scales at which border-crossing processes can be observed. Applying concepts of minority and minority positions, practices and narratives of inclusion, the studies explore processes such as migration and mobility, economic networks and political integration, as well as intercultural perspectives and identities.

### P 32\_1: Ideas and peoples across the waters of the Western Indian Ocean (Part 1)

*Convenors:* Tamara Fernando (Cambridge)

Taushif Kara (Cambridge)

*Chair:* Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Christopher Bahl (Durham):** The Sayyid, the Shrine, the Court and the Sea – Community Building across the sixteenth-century Western Indian Ocean

**Tamara Fernando (Cambridge):** Venturing Underwater: Racialised Regimes of Labour in Indian Ocean Pearl Diving 1880–1925

**Emma Hunter (Cambridge):** Debating Community and Belonging in Tanzania's mid-twentieth century public spheres

**Taushif Kara (Cambridge):** Refusing Minority: Placing the Khoja in the Indian ocean (1866–1972)

**Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge):** Sri Lanka and Mauritius: An Initial Exploration in the Island History of the Western Indian Ocean

**Hatice Yildiz (Oxford):** 'Her Life Seemed to Be an Indian Version of My Life': India Through the Eyes of a Turkish Female Intellectual, Halide Edip

Across the waters, who constitutes a minority and a majority? Does the practice of constituting self and other take on radically divergent patterns in an oceanic space? This double panel will consider how politics, ideology, and social structure are defined in relation to belonging and notions of community. As light refracts and bends underwater, ideas and social forms and their intersection also change direction and warp as they move through the ocean. Water can also disturb and complicate more

rigid, often land-based, assumptions about territory and space. How might ideas and peoples be understood in the context of the Western Indian Ocean? The specific set of connections and disconnections which concern the panellists are those encompassing East Africa, West Asia and South Asia. The double panel attends to ideas as and beyond texts, language, and materials, and approaches social forms as in flux and connected to migrants, labourers, intellectuals and people on the move. The papers will explore different and entangled economic, social and cultural mobilities across the Ocean. They use several key episodes in the social and intellectual histories of the Western Indian Ocean (Khoja migrations, pearl divers, mobile scholarship and community building, the growth of ideas of liberalism and reform) to ask how we see the methodological encounter between social and intellectual approaches to global history today. In political and historiographical terms, it also returns to marginalised peoples and people cast as 'minorities' in order to open a way to speak of their ideas, voices, agencies and formations. As the seas remain sites of fervent geo-political contestation, these questions remain germane and urgent as much as the politics of 'minoritization' and its violence continues to wreak havoc in this part of the world.

**P 60: Inequality and Social Cohesion:  
Political and Institutional Implications**

*Chair: Mats Wickström (Turku)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Daniel Hanglberger (Linz):** When and why become minorities relevant? Territorialization, the emergence of the modern nation, and the new connection of culture and politics

**Andreas Exenberger (Innsbruck):** Inequality, extraction, social orders and marginalizing institutions

**Craig Willis (Flensburg):** Universal basic income as a tool against minority marginalisation

**Mahbul Haque (Dhaka):** Strengthening networking between CSOs and HRDs to promote and protect the rights of minorities in Bangladesh

This panel brings together four specialists on the historically and contemporary pivotal issue of inequality and social cohesion. The panel considers the political and institutional implications of the issue in regards to territorialisation, inequality extraction, universal basic income, and networks between civil society organisations and human rights defenders.

**P 45\_1: Internationalisms and social policies since 1945:  
Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 1)**

*Convenor: Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo (Coimbra)*

*Chair: Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)*

*Commentator: Sandrine Kott (Geneva)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Corinne Pernet (Geneva):** Developing Rural Youth: International Actors and Agricultural Education in Central America, 1950–1980

**Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo (Coimbra):** Interimperial organisations and the internationalization of social policies (1940s–1960s)

**Steven Jensen (Copenhagen):** Education, Human Rights and the Contested Mandate of the United Nations, 1948–1960

**Damiano Matasci (Lausanne):** Social Development in Badiana, Senegal. The Global Entanglements of a Local Experiment (1953–1954)

**José Pedro Monteiro (Coimbra):** Between non-discrimination and decolonization: International institutions and social policies in the Portuguese colonial empire (1945–1975)

**Ljubica Spaskovska (Exeter):** ‘Infrastructure for co-operation’ – visions of internationalism and development beyond the Cold War divide

**Philip Havik (Lisbon):** International Cooperation in Health and Regional Networks: comparing trans-national trends in late colonial Africa

In the post-WWII decades, social policies, understood in a broad sense, became increasingly subject of efforts and practices of internationalization (and transnationalization). Building upon ideas and repertoires of interwar internationalism (for

example those elaborated at the League of Nations), the post-war debates on social policies were considerably shaped by the increasing institutionalization of international cooperation and regulation and by the related expansion of topics of interest and intervention. Gravitating around the newly-founded United Nations system, specialized agencies dealing with subjects such as education and culture, health, labour, standards of living, economic and social development, human rights, agriculture and food, and many others, multiplied. Related experts and expertise diversified, and circulated globally. Ideas, definitions, plans, models, schemes and assessments were shared, appropriated, negotiated, modified, or rejected (but even in this last case they were nonetheless acknowledged, explicitly or not, as part of an international discourse that was impossible to ignore). They were also nationalized, filtered by ideologies, political cultures, traditions of statecraft, and other historical specificities. These processes of ‘nationalization’ would, in return, echo in international debates about the most exportable models to be implemented. In Geneva or New York, “social” standards and norms were tentatively defined, establishing grounds for comparison and differentiation, for political use and technical assessment. The same happened with pilot interventions led by the UN and its “technical” agencies at a global stage. The emergence, consolidation and, later on, institutionalization of developmentalist worldviews and ethos was one of the important manifestations of these processes. The *savoir-développer* – focused on political, economic and social dimensions – became internationalized, turned into a common currency in many agencies and forums, and was fertilized by many actors and institutions competing for the right concept, the proper plan, and the appropriate intervention, within and outside the UN regime, with different aims. This panel critically addresses these topics, assembling contributions that analyse variegated social policies, from education to labour, science or agriculture, connecting them to diverse international dynamics, including of an interimperial nature, in different geographic spaces, from Latin America to Eastern Europe and sub-Saharan Africa. They include, but move

beyond, colonial and postcolonial divides and East-West distinctions, searching for continuity and change, differentiation, emulation and adaptation. The *savoir-développer* shaped late colonialism and the cold war global competition for “modernity” and “modernization” (which often intersected each other regarding the elaboration of models and programmes of societal change). They also look to social policies beyond strict national borders, therefore contributing to the fields of international, transnational and global histories. They do this without failing to focus on particular contexts and processes, articulating analytical scales. All these contributions, in varying degrees, tackle the question of how the design, implementation and critical evaluation of actual social policies were deeply conditioned, in many levels, by the circulation of ideas, repertoires and programmes (such as those regarding vocational training or fundamental education, for instance), and also by local circumstances. They also show how social policies were shaped by the exchanges between national, interimperial and international institutions, officials and experts (including private foundations directly engaged with specific social programs). Finally, they explore the ways allegedly strict technical-scientific arguments were in fact produced in highly charged political contexts, underlining the deep imbrications between social policies and claims of political legitimacy, often in adverse environments.

**P 23: Pan-African cultures of solidarity: Anti-colonialism, exiles and refugee politics in Africa**

*Convenors:* Eric Burton (Innsbruck), Marcia C. Schenck (Potsdam)

*Chair:* Su Lin Lewis (Bristol)

*Commentator:* Su Lin Lewis (Bristol)

▷ **Papers:**

**Christian Williams (Bloemfontein / Freiburg):** Liberation Movement Camps in Southern Africa

**Marcia C. Schenck (Potsdam):** Aiding freedom fighters? The Organization of African Unity's Refugee Convention of 1969 in the making

**Eric Burton (Innsbruck):** (Un)welcoming guests: African liberation struggles, front-line citizens and their relations with exiles in Tanzania

Spurred by anticolonial resistance, Cold War proxy wars, civil wars and natural disasters and famines millions of Africans sought refuge – often across borders that had been drawn by colonial powers and confirmed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963. Several visions and practices of providing refuge coexisted on the continent. Following independence, several states, such as Egypt/the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Tanzania or Algeria actively supported liberation movements and welcomed exiles from other territories. Here, exiles were reframed as “freedom fighters” (rather than “refugees”) and part of the ruling elite’s projects of anti-imperial solidarity. These visions also found their expression in the formulation of a binding convention on refugees at the OAU between 1964–1969, which was the only regionally binding convention for decades. Yet practices of solidarity and competition, inclusion and exclusion also existed on other levels that have often been neglected.

In this panel, we want to push the boundaries of thinking about practices of African solidarity to include and connect the transnational, national and local levels of interactions. We intend to (1) highlight inter-African exchanges while paying attention to broader transnational dimensions of these processes and (2) investigate the mutually constitutive character of welcoming exiles and building nation-states. These practices were also connected to new channels of transnational mobility as well as new methods of controlling novel flows and mobilities – these included, in addition to refugee camps, scholarships for secondary and higher education, military training and continuing education initiatives for migrants perceived as “freedom fighters” in African countries but also around the world.

**We invite for discussion of the following questions:**

- To what extent were official policies and public discourses regarding exiles and refugees inclusive or exclusive?
- How did the reception of refugees and political exiles fit in with existing customs and traditions of hospitality?
- What did pan-African solidarity mean with regard to African refugees?
- What was the relation between conceptualizations of refugees and citizenship, between practices of providing refuge and nation-building?
- Which positions and practices can be identified among different social groups vis-à-vis refugees?
- To what extent, and through which factors, were exiles and refugees mobile or immobile?
- How did persons who might be classified as refugees experience their time in exile – particularly in relation to gendered, racialized and ethnicized relations?

## P 11: The institutional pillars of the Eastern Block

*Convenors:* Mikhail Lipkin (Moscow)  
Suvi Kansikas (Helsinki)  
*Chair:* Mikhail Lipkin (Moscow)  
*Commentators:* Artemy Kalinovskiy (Amsterdam)  
Suvi Kansikas (Helsinki)

### ▷ Papers:

**Mikhail Lipkin (Moscow):** A struggle for competences between the CMEA and the Warsaw Pact

**Laurien Crump (Utrecht):** Manoeuvring through Warsaw Pact multilateralism: The Soviet alliance as instrument for smaller powers

**Timur Djalilov (Moscow):** “Diplomacy in swimming trunks”: new evidences on the high-level meetings of socialist leaders in late 1960s–1970s

**Irina Aggeeva (Moscow):** The international meetings of the Communist and Working Parties: talking or deciding?

The recent studies in Russian and other East European archives draw a new, much more sophisticated and sometimes hybrid picture of the real mechanism of functioning of the “World System of Socialism”, the skeleton of the “Second World”. The working hypothesis of this panel is that this mechanism consisted not only of directives coming from ideological center in Moscow, but included several layers of interaction between the member countries of the Eastern block. This means one shall not study CMEA or the Warsaw Pact alone, but has a task to view them as a part of a more sophisticated construction which changed with the time due to its own logic of development and included both classic multilateral forms (CMEA, Warsaw

Pact), ideological forums: International Meetings of the Communist and Working Parties) and more intimate tet-a-tet, informal get-to getherings just between the leaders of the socialist states (like Brezhnev’s practice of meetings in Yalta in early 1970s and other places). How these 3 levels interacted and what was for benefits or for losses for the small actors in this integration pillars of the East.

Parallel Session X

Friday 18 June, 12:45–2.15 pm

**P 33: Displacement and resettlement during and after the Second World War in a global perspective**

*Convenor: Kerstin von Lingen (Vienna)*

*Chair: Kerstin von Lingen (Vienna)*

*Commentator: Kerstin von Lingen (Vienna)*

▷ **Papers:**

[Milinda Banerjee \(St. Andrews\)](#): Displaced Persons / Refugees in Bengali Political Thought: Perspectives from Global Intellectual History

[Roderick Bailey \(Oxford\)](#): Displacement and Resistance: transnational perspectives

[Linda Erker \(Vienna\)](#): Forced Jewish Migration as a Scientific Career Opportunity? The Austrian Archaeologist Grete Mostny in Chile after 1939

[Sarah Knoll \(Vienna\)](#): At the border of the “Iron Curtain”: International aid for refugees from the Communist Bloc in Austria (1956–1989 / 90)

The 20th century has seen unprecedented violence, not only on the battlefields in Europe and Asia, but also against civilians who suffered large-scale deportation and forced migration in both the European and Asian theatres of violence. Research combining institutional records with biographical data and sources, linking the field of Holocaust and cold war perspectives with other (especially extra-European) domains of conflict and ethnic cleansing in the 1940s, will enhance our understanding of forced migration and displacement, and its impact on groups, institutions, and individuals. We can thereby better historicize geographies of movement and resettlement, track mobility hotspots, and study patterns of agency and decision-making.

We shall also be better able to study the wider impact of this refugee crisis on societies in Europe and Asia in a global perspective.

**P 14\_2: Global History and the History of Very Small States: Research Agendas for the Integration of a Marginalized Field of Study (Part 2)**

*Convenor:* *Stephan Scheuzger (Zurich/Bendern)*

*Chair:* *Stephan Scheuzger (Zurich/Bendern)*

*Commentators:* *Geert Castryk (Leipzig), Seán Williams (Sheffield)*

▷ **Papers:**

*Denis Scuto (Luxembourg):* A Very Small State Questioning the “Shock of the Global”: Luxembourg

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*Andreas Mørkved Hellenes (Aarhus) & Carl Marklund (Stockholm):* Cultural Affinity and Small State Solidarity: Swedish Public Debate and Knowledge Production on Global North-South Relations in the 1970s

The panel deals with the topic of minorities, cultures of integration, and patterns of exclusion at three levels. At a meta level, the section discusses the possibilities to integrate a hitherto almost completely marginalized field of historical research into the perspectives of global history: the history of small and very small states. Above all a product of the Cold War, small states studies have hardly transcended the disciplinary sphere of political sciences and have lost a considerable part of its scholarly

attention in the last decades. In historiography, particularly the study of very small states has mainly taken place within the realm of rather selfsufficient, not to say parochial, versions of national history. Systematic, broad-based contributions to the questions what small and very small states have been and what smallness has meant for a country and its society are largely lacking. The long tradition of equating smallness with weakness and of questioning the capability of small and very small states to survive notwithstanding, their number has grown in the last decades. For many social actors, small small states have represented an attractive form of political organization – also in the context of processes of globalization.

Representing a minority within the state system, small and very small states have specifically been subject to the interplay of integration and exclusion at the level of international politics. The relative scarcity of crucial resources has borne the risk for these states to fall victim to the disregard of their interests and the imposition of other states’ will. At the same time, due to this peripheral position and the fact that they have in many instances been unable to perform the whole array of public tasks on their own, particularly very small states have in a large measure depended on alliances, cooperation, and outsourcings. They have been highly entangled across national borders.

At the national level, social, political, economic, and cultural developments in small and very small states have been particularly exposed to mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion too. Questions of belonging, of inside and outside, of minority and majority have acquired a peculiar significance in the face of small numbers of citizens, limited territories, short distances in social relations, or limited economic resources on the one hand and a far-reaching international and transnational interconnectedness on the other. This has become manifest in social policies as well as in dealing with migration, in the construction of national identities as well as in financial and economic policies.

The panel aims to discuss the promises and challenges of an application of global history approaches to the study of very small states – which represent a truly global phenomenon. Comparative perspectives on a global scale have the capacity to generate new understandings of the histories of very small states, identifying similarities and differences. The same is true for the reconstruction and analysis of border-crossing connections in wider, global contexts. Moreover, global history's central concern of decentring historiographic perspectives is highly relevant for the study of very small states. Conversely, it can not only be argued that the experiences of societies under the condition of an absolute or relative smallness of their countries represent an important topic for the endeavour to understand the human past in a global dimension. Research on the allegedly marginal phenomenon of very small states also entails the possibility to study historical developments in uniquely comprehensive ways providing insights of significance far beyond scholarly interests in these particular entities. Focusing on cases from the Americas to Europe and Asia, the contributions explore knowledge potentials of a global perspectivation of the history of small and very small states. On this basis, the panel outlines research agendas and reflects on promising forms of collaboration.

## P 40\_2: Globalizing Eastern Europe – New Perspectives on Transregional Entanglements of an often Neglected Region (Part 2)

*Convenor:* Lena Dallywater (Leipzig)

*Chair:* Lena Dallywater (Leipzig)

*Commentator:* Katja Naumann (Leipzig)

### ▷ Papers:

#### Panel I:

**Anna Calori (Leipzig):** Cigar socialism. Diplomatic frictions and economic pragmatism in Yugoslav-Cuban relations

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#### Panel II:

**Cristian Cercel (Bochum):** Resettling the Settlers: Postwar German Expellees and the Settler Colonial Imagination

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**Gilad Ben-Nun (Leipzig):** Imported versus Indigenous (“Almustawrad mqabl Al’asliyn”) نبيي لصلأل لباقم ةدروت سملأ

Eastern Europe has been an object of academic interest for very long and innovative research has been undertaken from many perspectives to address various facets of the region's historical and contemporary development. Evidently, Eastern Europe, whether seen as a coherent region or as an assemblage of many regions with diverging

interest and orientations, has never been investigated in a completely isolated manner. On the contrary, its role in international relations, its impact of the circulation of ideas and cultural patterns, its contribution to a long history of migrations as well as its position in transregional trade and division of labour have been addressed by many scholars. The debate about globalization, however, has intensified the interest in such perspectives. Based on the research aims and agenda of the Leibniz ScienceCampus “Eastern Europe – Global Area” (EEGA), this panel aims at connecting the study of Eastern Europe with the study of global processes, both historically and for the most recent times. It brings together area expertise with recent trends in the fields of global history and transregional studies. At the heart of this panel is the question as to how Eastern European societies are positioning themselves in and towards global processes and conflicts. Of particular interest here are the dynamics of global integration and the perspectives of those stakeholders championing these developments. Individual papers raise the question of the role of Eastern Europe in a globalizing world, if any, from a variety of disciplinary and temporal angles. They focus on the various scales at which border-crossing processes can be observed. Applying concepts of minority and minority positions, practices and narratives of inclusion, the studies explore processes such as migration and mobility, economic networks and political integration, as well as intercultural perspectives and identities.

## P 32\_2: Ideas and peoples across the waters of the Western Indian Ocean (Part 2)

*Convenors:* Tamara Fernando (Cambridge)  
Taushif Kara (Cambridge)  
*Chair:* Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge)

### ▷ Papers:

- Christopher Bahl (Durham):** The Sayyid, the Shrine, the Court and the Sea – Community Building across the sixteenth-century Western Indian Ocean
- Tamara Fernando (Cambridge):** Venturing Underwater: Racialised Regimes of Labour in Indian Ocean Pearl Diving 1880–1925
- Emma Hunter (Cambridge):** Debating Community and Belonging in Tanzania’s mid-twentieth century public spheres
- Taushif Kara (Cambridge):** Refusing Minority: Placing the Khoja in the Indian ocean (1866–1972)
- Sujit Sivasundaram (Cambridge):** Sri Lanka and Mauritius: An Initial Exploration in the Island History of the Western Indian Ocean
- Hatice Yildiz (Oxford):** ‘Her Life Seemed to Be an Indian Version of My Life’: India Through the Eyes of a Turkish Female Intellectual, Halide Edip

Across the waters, who constitutes a minority and a majority? Does the practice of constituting self and other take on radically divergent patterns in an oceanic space? This double panel will consider how politics, ideology, and social structure are defined in relation to belonging and notions of community. As light refracts and bends underwater, ideas and social forms and their intersection also change direction and warp as they move through the ocean. Water can also disturb and complicate more

rigid, often land-based, assumptions about territory and space. How might ideas and peoples be understood in the context of the Western Indian Ocean? The specific set of connections and disconnections which concern the panellists are those encompassing East Africa, West Asia and South Asia. The double panel attends to ideas as and beyond texts, language, and materials, and approaches social forms as in flux and connected to migrants, labourers, intellectuals and people on the move. The papers will explore different and entangled economic, social and cultural mobilities across the Ocean. They use several key episodes in the social and intellectual histories of the Western Indian Ocean (Khoja migrations, pearl divers, mobile scholarship and community building, the growth of ideas of liberalism and reform) to ask how we see the methodological encounter between social and intellectual approaches to global history today. In political and historiographical terms, it also returns to marginalised peoples and people cast as ‘minorities’ in order to open a way to speak of their ideas, voices, agencies and formations. As the seas remain sites of fervent geo-political contestation, these questions remain germane and urgent as much as the politics of ‘minoritization’ and its violence continues to wreak havoc in this part of the world.

## P 45\_2: Internationalisms and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 2)

*Convenor:* Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo (Coimbra)

*Chair:* Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)

*Commentator:* Sandrine Kott (Geneva)

### ▷ Papers:

**Corinne Pernet (Geneva):** Developing Rural Youth: International Actors and Agricultural Education in Central America, 1950–1980

**Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo (Coimbra):** Interimperial organisations and the internationalization of social policies (1940s–1960s)

**Steven Jensen (Copenhagen):** Education, Human Rights and the Contested Mandate of the United Nations, 1948–1960

**Damiano Matasci (Lausanne):** Social Development in Badiana, Senegal. The Global Entanglements of a Local Experiment (1953–1954)

**José Pedro Monteiro (Coimbra):** Between non-discrimination and decolonization: International institutions and social policies in the Portuguese colonial empire (1945–1975)

**Ljubica Spaskovska (Exeter):** ‘Infrastructure for co-operation’ – visions of internationalism and development beyond the Cold War divide

**Philip Havik (Lisbon):** International Cooperation in Health and Regional Networks: comparing trans-national trends in late colonial Africa

In the post-WWII decades, social policies, understood in a broad sense, became increasingly subject of efforts and practices of internationalization (and transnationalization). Building upon ideas and repertoires of interwar internationalism (for

example those elaborated at the League of Nations), the post-war debates on social policies were considerably shaped by the increasing institutionalization of international cooperation and regulation and by the related expansion of topics of interest and intervention. Gravitating around the newly-founded United Nations system, specialized agencies dealing with subjects such as education and culture, health, labour, standards of living, economic and social development, human rights, agriculture and food, and many others, multiplied. Related experts and expertise diversified, and circulated globally. Ideas, definitions, plans, models, schemes and assessments were shared, appropriated, negotiated, modified, or rejected (but even in this last case they were nonetheless acknowledged, explicitly or not, as part of an international discourse that was impossible to ignore). They were also nationalized, filtered by ideologies, political cultures, traditions of statecraft, and other historical specificities. These processes of ‘nationalization’ would, in return, echo in international debates about the most exportable models to be implemented. In Geneva or New York, “social” standards and norms were tentatively defined, establishing grounds for comparison and differentiation, for political use and technical assessment. The same happened with pilot interventions led by the UN and its “technical” agencies at a global stage. The emergence, consolidation and, later on, institutionalization of developmentalist worldviews and ethos was one of the important manifestations of these processes. The *savoir-développer* – focused on political, economic and social dimensions – became internationalized, turned into a common currency in many agencies and forums, and was fertilized by many actors and institutions competing for the right concept, the proper plan, and the appropriate intervention, within and outside the UN regime, with different aims. This panel critically addresses these topics, assembling contributions that analyse variegated social policies, from education to labour, science or agriculture, connecting them to diverse international dynamics, including of an interimperial nature, in different geographic spaces, from Latin America to Eastern Europe and sub-Saharan Africa. They include, but move

beyond, colonial and postcolonial divides and East-West distinctions, searching for continuity and change, differentiation, emulation and adaptation. The *savoir-développer* shaped late colonialism and the cold war global competition for “modernity” and “modernization” (which often intersected each other regarding the elaboration of models and programmes of societal change). They also look to social policies beyond strict national borders, therefore contributing to the fields of international, transnational and global histories. They do this without failing to focus on particular contexts and processes, articulating analytical scales. All these contributions, in varying degrees, tackle the question of how the design, implementation and critical evaluation of actual social policies were deeply conditioned, in many levels, by the circulation of ideas, repertoires and programmes (such as those regarding vocational training or fundamental education, for instance), and also by local circumstances. They also show how social policies were shaped by the exchanges between national, interimperial and international institutions, officials and experts (including private foundations directly engaged with specific social programs). Finally, they explore the ways allegedly strict technical-scientific arguments were in fact produced in highly charged political contexts, underlining the deep imbrications between social policies and claims of political legitimacy, often in adverse environments.

### P 42\_1: Mining and its commodities as wheels of the early-modern global economy (Part 1)

*Convenors:* Klemens Kaps (Linz), Miroslav Lacko (Jena)

*Chair:* Miroslav Lacko (Jena), Klemens Kaps (Linz)

*Commentator:* Renate Pieper (Graz) Philipp Rössner (Manchester)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Sven Olofsson (Sundsvall):** Swedish copper in the eighteenth century Atlantic trade system

**Kristin Ranestad (Lund) & Göran Rydén (Uppsala):** Scandinavian Metals in the Asian Century (1730–1755)

**Miroslav Lacko (Jena):** Habsburg Monarchy as a Global Producer of Copper, Silver and Mercury in the second half of the Eighteenth Century

**Sergio Serrano Hernández (Madrid):** Producing Gold and Silver to Globalize the Economy during the early-modern era. The role of San Luis Potosi in the first mundialization

**Peter Markhgott-Sanabria (Vienna):** Austria, China, and the American Demand for Mercury, 1650-1700

**Klemens Kaps (Linz):** Three Key Metals for a colonial Empire on its apogee: Steel, Copper and Mercury exports from the Habsburg Monarchy to Spain in the late 18th Century

Mining has inspired new interest in historical scholarship for the last years. While mining has since long been considered one of the key sectors of early-modern economies, the global turn has pushed it somewhat aside – be it for the traditional strong focus in American colonization by the Iberian Empires, or for the hype of textile pro-

duction and consumption as one of the precursors for an emerging global consumer culture. The panel builds on this renewed interest in research and focuses specific mining products as key elements of the global economy in the early-modern age. Out of a vast range of mining products, the papers focus mainly on metals – from copper over mercury to gold and silver. In contrast to older approaches, this panel, however, gathers a vast range of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches in order to address “global metals” in a comparative and entangled perspective. Thus, it will be addressed if there emerged a global market for much-sought products such as copper and mercury, and how this led to new competition between states and political measures of mercantilist inspiration as reaction. Also, commodity chains can be traced back, albeit sometimes indirectly, as mercury was a necessary product in order to extract silver in the Americas, whereas copper contributed to make these transport possible as Spanish warships were stuffed with copper plates in order to be protected against shipworms. Even more, copper formed an important part of sugar production and thus of plantation economy in the Caribbean and Southern America. Furthermore, it will be explored to what degree the circulation of metal products was conditioned by local and regional production structures and labour relations. The spatial focus is wide, although most case studies focus on European and American regions and their interrelations between the 16th and the early 19th century.

**P 19: Patterns of integration and exclusion in the Napoleonic Empire**

*Convenor:* Alan Forrest (York)

*Chair:* Evgyenia Prusskaya (Moscow)

*Commentators:* Matthias Middell (Leipzig),  
Megan Maruschke (Leipzig)

▷ **Papers:**

**Andrey Mitrofanov (Moscow):** The barbetti of Italy: peasants, counter-revolutionaries, or bandits?

**Alexander Tchoudinov (Moscow):** The Christian minorities in French Egypt, 1798–1801: an exception to the usual order of things +

**Alan Forrest (York):** Ethnic minorities, political pressure and the re-establishment of slavery in the French Caribbean

Napoleon's idea of Empire had much in common with modern colonialism. It had at its core a vision of a Greater France, a transnational empire which would be governed on common French principles and which would succeed where previous world empires, from Persia to Rome, had failed. Its guiding principle was service to the state. Napoleon declared himself unconcerned by a person's past, his loyalties to kings or revolutions, provided only that he was now committed to serving the Empire. His political philosophy was integrationist; those who were prepared to serve could hope to be immediately integrated. The legacy of the Revolution extended thus far. But lying behind the political discourse of the Empire, other, often longstanding distinctions and prejudices can be detected, and some groups remained excluded, or at best were marginal to the imperial enterprise. In this panel we shall examine the

patterns of integration and exclusion that became transparent during the Empire, drawing distinctions between those who could be treated as dependable citizens, to be entrusted with the duties that were expected of Frenchmen, and those who could not. Within Europe there were clear distinctions in the territories France annexed, seen most clearly, perhaps, in Italy, in the different treatment reserved for Naples and Milan. And beyond Europe the distinctions were only more glaring. Could the peoples France encountered in north Africa and the Middle East be adequately integrated, for instance, or were they condemned to be dismissed as an alien 'other', to be distrusted and colonized and firmly excluded from power? The role of minorities was often critical here, showing up the contrasts in Napoleon's responses. In the presentations that follow, the issue of integration and exclusion is examined in contrasting contexts which illustrate its complexity and suggest that many different issues and forms of stereotyping, involving national sentiment, religious confession and questions of race and ethnicity – played their part in determining whether particular groups could be integrated into the Empire or risked exclusion and rejection.

Parallel Session XI

Friday 18 June, 2.30–4 pm

**P 15\_3: Anti-Fascism in a global perspective: Transnational networks, exile communities, and radical internationalism (Part 3)**

*Convenors: Kasper Braskén (Turku)*

*David Featherstone (Glasgow)*

*Nigel Copsey (Middlesbrough)*

*Chair: Holger Weiss chair (Turku)*

*Commentator: Lisa A. Kirschenbaum (West Chester, PA)*

▷ **Papers:**

*Nigel Copsey (Middlesbrough):* Diasporic anti-fascism in the 1920s: The Italian radical experience in the English-Speaking World

*David Featherstone (Glasgow):* Anti-Fascism, Anti-Colonialism and the Contested Spaces of Maritime Organising

*Cathy Bergin (Brighton):* African American Internationalism and Anti-Fascism

*Kasper Braskén (Turku):* “Make Scandinavia a Bulwark against Fascism!” Hitler’s Rise to Power and the Transnational Anti-Fascist Movement in the Nordic Countries

*Sandra Pujals (Puerto Rico):* ‘Con saludos comunistas’: The Caribbean Bureau of the Comintern, Anti-imperialist Radical Networks, and the Foundations for an Anti-fascist Culture in the Caribbean Basin, 1927–1935

*Ariel Lambe (Connecticut):* ‘A great example of international solidarity’: Cuban Medical Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War

*Bernhard H. Bayerlein (Bochum):* Soviet Anti-colonialism and the Failure of Comintern Anti-fascism

*Jonathan Hyslop (Madison County, New York):* Anti-Fascism in South Africa 1933–1945, and its Legacies

*Michele L. Louro (Salem, Massachusetts):* Anti-Fascism and Anti-Imperialism Between the World Wars: The Perspective from India

*Sana Tannoury-Karam (Berlin):* No Place for Neutrality: The Case for Democracy and the League against Nazism And Fascism in Syria And Lebanon

*Federico Ferretti (Dublin):* Transnational Anarchism against Fascisms: Subaltern Geopolitics and Spaces of Exile in Camillo Berneri’s Work

The history of interwar anti-fascism has been dominated by studies confined to national contexts and Eurocentric frameworks. Recent studies have significantly broadened the field and revealed the significance of transnational connections for the European anti-fascist movement. Still, the global history of anti-fascism has remained largely unexplored, analytically disconnected, and in the margins of national narratives. These two panels bring together a group of leading scholars on the history of anti-fascism that will present a first comprehensive analysis of anti-fascism from a transnational, comparative, and global perspective. The proposed panels are based on the forthcoming edited volume *Anti-Fascism in a Global Perspective: Transnational Networks, Exile Communities, and Radical Internationalism* (Routledge, spring 2020). The volume is edited by the panel convenors (Kasper Braskén, David Featherstone, and Nigel Copsey) and aims to initiate a critical discussion on the varieties of global anti-fascism and to explore the cultural and political articulations of anti-fascism in global contexts, places and spaces. It will through a number of interlinked case studies examine how different forms of transnational anti-fascism was embedded in various national and local contexts during the interwar period and investigate the interrelations between local articulations and the global movement. Through

doing so it will explore the diverse trajectories, agency and solidarities shaped by transnational anti-fascist political activity and enable an innovative global comparison of anti-fascist articulations and practices. In a global perspective, anti-fascism was e.g. by necessity connected to ideas of anti-imperialism, anti-racism, and black internationalism. How were anti-fascist cultures of resistance transferred through transnational connections, and how were they re-articulated / interpreted in various national, ethnic, cultural and political settings? How were anti-fascist solidarities embedded in multiethnic spaces and in the context of European imperialism and anti-imperialism? In which ways were anti-fascist solidarities and resistance cultures forged in contact-zones where political exiles, European and non-European immigrant communities initiated anti-fascist alliances and how did they affect the articulations of anti-fascism? The edited volume is partially based on draft papers presented at three panels organised, first, at the 2016 European Social Science History Conference (ESSHC) in Valencia (World History Network), secondly, at the 2017 ENIUGH Congress in Budapest and, thirdly, at the 2018 ESSHC in Belfast (World History Network). Several new authors have joined the volume after 2018 and we hope to present it to a broader audience of global historians and area specialists. The panels present a new state of the art in the research field but strive also to discuss future paths of transnational and global research.

### P 45\_3: Internationalisms and social policies since 1945: Contexts, actors, dynamics (Part 3)

*Convenor:* Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo (Coimbra)

*Chair:* Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)

*Commentator:* Sandrine Kott (Geneva)

#### ▷ Papers:

**Corinne Pernet (Geneva):** Developing Rural Youth: International Actors and Agricultural Education in Central America, 1950–1980

**Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo (Coimbra):** Interimperial organisations and the internationalization of social policies (1940s–1960s)

**Steven Jensen (Copenhagen):** Education, Human Rights and the Contested Mandate of the United Nations, 1948–1960

**Damiano Matasci (Lausanne):** Social Development in Badiana, Senegal. The Global Entanglements of a Local Experiment (1953–1954)

**José Pedro Monteiro (Coimbra):** Between non-discrimination and decolonization: International institutions and social policies in the Portuguese colonial empire (1945–1975)

**Ljubica Spaskovska (Exeter):** ‘Infrastructure for co-operation’ – visions of internationalism and development beyond the Cold War divide

**Philip Havik (Lisbon):** International Cooperation in Health and Regional Networks: comparing trans-national trends in late colonial Africa

In the post-WWII decades, social policies, understood in a broad sense, became increasingly subject of efforts and practices of internationalization (and transnationalization). Building upon ideas and repertoires of interwar internationalism

(for example those elaborated at the League of Nations), the post-war debates on social policies were considerably shaped by the increasing institutionalization of international cooperation and regulation and by the related expansion of topics of interest and intervention. Gravitating around the newly-founded United Nations system, specialized agencies dealing with subjects such as education and culture, health, labour, standards of living, economic and social development, human rights, agriculture and food, and many others, multiplied. Related experts and expertise diversified, and circulated globally. Ideas, definitions, plans, models, schemes and assessments were shared, appropriated, negotiated, modified, or rejected (but even in this last case they were nonetheless acknowledged, explicitly or not, as part of an international discourse that was impossible to ignore). They were also nationalized, filtered by ideologies, political cultures, traditions of statecraft, and other historical specificities. These processes of 'nationalization' would, in return, echo in international debates about the most exportable models to be implemented. In Geneva or New York, "social" standards and norms were tentatively defined, establishing grounds for comparison and differentiation, for political use and technical assessment. The same happened with pilot interventions led by the UN and its "technical" agencies at a global stage. The emergence, consolidation and, later on, institutionalization of developmentalist worldviews and ethos was one of the important manifestations of these processes. The *savoir-développer* – focused on political, economic and social dimensions – became internationalized, turned into a common currency in many agencies and forums, and was fertilized by many actors and institutions competing for the right concept, the proper plan, and the appropriate intervention, within and outside the UN regime, with different aims. This panel critically addresses these topics, assembling contributions that analyse variegated social policies, from education to labour, science or agriculture, connecting them to diverse international dynamics, including of an interimperial nature, in different geographic spaces, from Latin America to Eastern Europe and sub-Saharan Africa. They include, but move

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**P 57: Knowledge Production of the Other: Circulations, Appropriations, Co-Productions**

*Chair: Måns Jansson (Uppsala)*

▷ **Papers:**

**Bulent Ari (Istanbul) & Luca Zan (Bologna):** Shipbuilding & early forms of modern management. Comparing Venice & the Ottomans after Lepanto (1571)

**Brice Cossart (Seville):** Manufacturing cannons in 17th century Cuba: European experts, African slaves and the circulation of technical knowledge in colonial setting

**Hernando Cepeda Sánchez (Colombia):** New-Grenadian Eyes. Vision and perception of the Asian world in the 19th century

**Klaus Dittrich (Hong Kong):** Nineteenth-Century World Exhibitions and the Emergence of a Global Grammar of Schooling

During the past decades, the field of global history has been enriched by studies highlighting the complexity of knowledge production. One important element in this development, if relating to Kapil Raj's call in *Relocating Modern Science* (2007), is the attention to "the dynamics of intercultural encounter" that often provided the basis of the making and movement of knowledge about cultures, places, people, and practices. In this panel, we are presented with four papers that confront "knowledge production of the other" from a range of illuminating perspectives, moving from shipbuilding and weapon manufacture in the sixteenth- and seventeenth centuries, to travel writing and world exhibitions in the nineteenth century. Covering a varied collection of geographical and social contexts, the papers add new inputs on the (co-) production, circulation, and appropriation of knowledge in a globalizing world.

**P 42\_1: Mining and its commodities as wheels of the early-modern global economy (Part 2)**

*Convenors: Klemens Kaps (Linz), Miroslav Lacko (Jena)*

*Chair: Miroslav Lacko (Jena), Klemens Kaps (Linz)*

*Commentator: Renate Pieper (Graz), Philipp Rössner (Manchester)*

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Mining has inspired new interest in historical scholarship for the last years. While mining has since long been considered one of the key sectors of early-modern economies, the global turn has pushed it somewhat aside – be it for the traditional strong focus in American colonization by the Iberian Empires, or for the hype of textile

production and consumption as one of the precursors for an emerging global consumer culture. The panel builds on this renewed interest in research and focuses specific mining products as key elements of the global economy in the early-modern age. Out of a vast range of mining products, the papers focus mainly on metals – from copper over mercury to gold and silver. In contrast to older approaches, this panel, however, gathers a vast range of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches in order to address “global metals” in a comparative and entangled perspective. Thus, it will be addressed if there emerged a global market for much-sought products such as copper and mercury, and how this led to new competition between states and political measures of mercantilist inspiration as reaction. Also, commodity chains can be traced back, albeit sometimes indirectly, as mercury was a necessary product in order to extract silver in the Americas, whereas copper contributed to make these transport possible as Spanish warships were stuffed with copper plates in order to be protected against shipworms. Even more, copper formed an important part of sugar production and thus of plantation economy in the Caribbean and Southern America. Furthermore, it will be explored to what degree the circulation of metal products was conditioned by local and regional production structures and labour relations. The spatial focus is wide, although most case studies focus on European and American regions and their interrelations between the 16th and the early 19th century.

**P 68: Pandemic in the (sub) Arctic North: A supra- and crossdisciplinary data collection on experiences, resilience and social mobilisation during the Covid19 pandemic focusing on Norrbotten county**

*Convenor:* May-Britt Öhman (Luleå), Liz-Marie Nilsen (Luleå)  
*Chair:* Dag Avango (Luleå)

▷ **Papers:**

- May-Britt Öhman (Luleå):** An historians’ analysis of the pandemic related mobilization via social media platforms in Norrbotten county, Sweden
- Eva Charlotta Helsdotter (Uppsala):** CEMFOR, Scientific (un)certainities in the covid19 pandemic expressed in social media and media.
- Liz-Marie Nilsen (Luleå):** Sámi perspectives and agency across the borders during the Covid19 pandemic
- Henrik Andersson (Gällivare Forest Sámi village):** A reindeer herders’ diary from the covid19 pandemic

This panel presents and discusses experiences from the ongoing research project “Pandemic in the (sub) Arctic North: A supra- and crossdisciplinary data collection on experiences, resilience and social mobilisation during the Covid19 pandemic focusing on Norrbotten county”, financed by the Swedish research council FORMAS during 12 months, starting from November 2020. The project is led by May-Britt Öhman, Associate Professor of Environmental History. In (sub-) Arctic Norrbotten, largest county in Sweden, with an area corresponding to a quarter of the totality of the Sweden, and a population of 251’, two international borders, the Indigenous Sámi, reindeer herding, national minorities, the new pandemic has consequences linked

to geography, age structure, natural resource exploitation, multicultural population and sparsely populated areas with long journey times to access health care. Overall aim of the supra- and crossdisciplinary project which is based at Luleå University of Technology, collaborating with Health Sciences also at LTU, and Ersta Sköndal Bräcke University college, Uppsala University, Centre of Multidisciplinary Studies on Racism, Institute of Housing and Urban Research; Norrbotten Museum; Piteå Museum and Laponiatjuottjudus, National Association Sáme Átnam and individual reindeer herders, is to gather experience and identify social mobilisation, and study in particular experiences from the Sámi population and reindeer herding, and care homes for elderly with dementia. Data collection is made of transient material from social media; through web enquiries, autoethnography and interviews when the pandemic is an ongoing situation to provide for historical comparisons, future planning and development of human security, crisis management and resilience, and to plan for a larger research project. The project has five parallel work packages and revolves around the key concepts of anxiety, vulnerability, resilience, scientific uncertainty, human security, risk, security, health, well-being, based on the conditions of (sub) Arctic Norrbotten.

### P 10\_3: The transformation of imperial space: a transimperial perspective, ca. 1790–1940 (Part 3)

*Convenors:* Geert Castryck (Leipzig),  
Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

*Chairs:* Geert Castryck (Leipzig),  
Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

*Commentators:* Jane Burbank (New York),  
Frederick Cooper (New York),  
Peter Perdue (New Haven)

#### ▷ Papers:

#### Part 1: Transimperial Focal Points / Focal Points of Imperial Entanglements and Transformations

*Chair:* Megan Maruschke, University of Duisburg-Essen

Geert Castryck (Leipzig): Welcome to panel and guiding ideas

Nadin Heé (Berlin): Tuna and the Indo-Pacific as a Transimperial Space

Jelmer Vos (Glasgow): Labour at Angola's Coffee Plantations in Comparative Perspective

Daniel Hedinger (Munich): Japan's Place in Transimperial History: Manchuria as a Hotspot of Imperial Transformation in the Interwar Period

## Part 2: Transimperial Expanse / Expanse of Imperial Entanglements and Transformations

*Chair: Geert Castryck (Leipzig)*

[Megan Maruschke \(Duisburg-Essen\)](#) and [Yasmine Najm \(Leipzig\)](#): The French and American Nation States with Imperial Extensions: A Comparative and Transimperial Perspective in the 19th Century

[Jane Burbank \(New York\)](#): The Spatial Imperative of Russian Empire

[Emily Whewell \(Frankfurt am Main\)](#): Re-imagining Territory: Imperial Jurisdiction between the British Formal and Informal Empire

[Peter Perdue \(New Haven\)](#): Paris, Beijing, and Vienna in 1900: A Global Moment

## Part 3: Transimperial Perspectives on the Transformation of Imperial Space, Roundtable Discussion

With:

Jane Burbank (New York)

Geert Castryck (Leipzig)

Frederick Cooper (New York)

Megan Maruschke (Duisburg-Essen)

Peter Perdue (New Haven)

The imperial turn has put empire back on historians' agenda. Beyond the investigation of particular empires in their individual contexts or the writing of comparative and connected histories between and across empires, the occupation with empire also opens up a reappraisal of the long intertwined trajectory of imperial, national,

and international currents in conceiving, perceiving, and governing the world. The master narrative "from empire to nation-state" fails to do justice to the contingent co-constitution of empire and nation-state across time and space. It also disregards the sheer diversity of what empire means in different periods and cultures.

The transimperial perspective of this panel seeks to investigate how the transformation of imperial space, the changing spatial significance(s) of empire, and the constellations of empire in relation to other spatial formats are shaped by the multiplicity or the convergence of empire – as a spatial format – across the globe. By spatial format, we mean that empire is a shared spatial frame of reference that underpins social practices and routines, institutionalization and symbolic representation. However, across time and space, the understanding, conceptualizations, or manifestations of empire evolve and differ, adapting to changing historical (spatial) orders as well as co-determining the transformation of these orders. Under the global condition, which gradually emerged around the middle of the 19th century, such adaptations can only unfold in (sometimes conflictual) interaction.

In this panel, we want to draw attention to transregional connectedness, to intercultural transfers of imperial ideas and practices, and to "hotspots" of empire, particularly beyond a purely European experience. Combining perspectives from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, considering territorial and non-territorial, landed and maritime empires, and including governance, interactions, legitimations and representations of empire, we seek to ask how different transregional and transimperial perspectives might complicate or sophisticate our understanding of the transformation of imperial space or of the spatial format(s) "empire". Overall, we invite historians to consider the spatial format(s) of empire and the spatial constellation of empire, state, and global interconnectedness in the historical instances they investigate.

*Sixth European Congress on World and Global History*

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