

*Ruptures, Empires, Revolutions*

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

▷ *Budapest, 31 August—3 September 2017*

**P R O G R A M M E**



**ENIUGH**

EUROPEAN NETWORK IN UNIVERSAL AND GLOBAL HISTORY

*Ruptures, Empires and Revolutions*

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

*Budapest, 31 August — 3 September 2017*



**ENIUGH**

EUROPEAN NETWORK IN UNIVERSAL AND GLOBAL HISTORY

# PROGRAMME



in collaboration with



Press deadline: 10 July 2017.  
All information available at the time of going  
to press is included.

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

We warmly welcome you to the fifth congress held by the European Network in Universal and Global History (ENIUGH), which has been prepared with Central European University and Corvinus University and is hosted together with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Historical Association. We are very glad that you answered our call for contributions and we are looking forward to fruitful debates and lively exchanges over the course of the coming three days.

It is the first time that an ENIUGH congress is held in East Central Europe and we are pleased with the fact that the shared efforts of the Steering and Organizing Committee have attracted colleagues from and/or working on Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe as well as the Middle East / Western Asia to form a well-established, pan-European network of scholars studying transnational, transcultural, and transregional connections and configurations. With some 650 scholars, students, and professionals participating, the congress provides a unique opportunity to connect the growing field of global history with the unique strengths of the Hungarian community of historians as well as their partners in the wider region.

Every three years, our network convenes the European Congress in World and Global History. We are delighted to see that since its inaugural meeting at the Leipzig University in 2005 the congress has become a well-anchored institution for scholars studying people, goods, and ideas creating transregional linkages that profoundly shape historical dynamics and development. The second congress took place in Dresden in 2008 and reflected upon “World Orders”. The third congress was prepared in partnership with the London School of Economics and placed special attention on “Connections and Comparisons”. Three years ago our congress in Paris was organized together with the Labex TransferS at the École Normale Supérieure and focused on “Encounters, Circulations and Conflicts”.

Each congress profited from the different local traditions and current interests in world historical studies and each place added its own quality to the congress. At each congress new directions were accompanied by constant debates, for example about the connections and dynamics between relevant scales and spaces of historical action, such as the local, national, regional, global, or other spatialized configurations. In addition to this line of discussion, post-colonial attempts to decentralize historiographical concepts and narratives repeatedly re-emerged in the panel debates of the previous meetings. Likewise, the challenge to relate the study of transfers and connections with comparative approaches has been an ongoing concern. Overall the ENIUGH congresses continue to display the development of the field of world and global history during the last decade, and we are looking forward to see what our Budapest discussion will bring to light.

The Steering Committee of ENIUGH has taken up the suggestion brought forward at the last meeting to think about ways to document the research presented at the congresses. In addition to special issues and edited volumes that have come out of previous panel discussions, ENIUGH has established, together with Bloomsbury Publishing, a book series with a selection of articles reflecting the state of the art in European global history, the first volume of which will be released shortly.

Although ENIUGH is formally and by name a European network, it works closely with partner associations around the world. We are part of the Network of Global and World Historical Organisations (NOGWHISTO), which was founded at the 2008 ENIUGH congress in Dresden

and is now an affiliated international organization of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. It is our pleasure that we can welcome so many colleagues from other world regions to Budapest, including our collaborators in NOGWHISTO.

The main theme of the conference, “Ruptures, Empires and Revolutions”, was chosen in view of the centennial of the Russian Revolution and with the aim to explore the global context and repercussions of the revolution in particular while debating the role of revolutions in global history in general. With more than 150 panels, the programme shows that the main theme and related lines of enquiry resonate well with the research interests of many scholars all over Europe and beyond. To help navigate the breadth of topics, the panels are categorized under 14 thematic clusters.

The conference opens with a keynote lecture given by Tamás Krausz (Budapest) titled “Lenin on global history and the global historiography on Lenin” and will be introduced by Marcel van der Linden (Amsterdam).

In addition to the keynote lecture and the panel discussions, we cordially invite you to the numerous special conference events.

The General Assembly of ENIUGH will take place on Friday, 1 September, at 12:30 p. m. After a brief report on the activities of our network since the last congress, a number of research institutions will introduce themselves as world and global history is now institutionally well anchored across the continent. With this new format for presenting these institutions, we intend to make the different approaches and topical interests more visible to the community at large. Afterwards, we will award the Walter Markov Prize. The prize honours an outstanding thesis that contributes to the research fields of Walter Markov (1909–1993), a German historian whose work was dedicated to the comparative exploration of revolutions, social movements, and decolonialization processes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as to historiographical traditions in various national contexts. A small reception will follow the award ceremony.

A main feature of the conference (for those who signed up for tickets as space is limited) is the two planned roundtables. The first, “Socialism and Global History”, organized by Attila Melegh (Corvinus University, Budapest), will discuss the historical typologies of socialisms. The second, “Revolution and Religion”, prepared by Nadia Al-Bagdadi (Central European University, Budapest), will address the religious aspect of the major theme at a time of significant worldwide developments that signal the end of a century associated with the consequences of the Russian Revolution.

On Sunday, a closing discussion identifying major findings, new currents, and challenges for further research will be held in a roundtable chaired by Zaur Gasimov (Istanbul).

During the congress, we invite you to visit the publishers’ exhibition. We are pleased that so many renowned publishers from both inside and outside Europe are participating in the exhibition, which will take place during all three days of the congress. The exhibition opens on Thursday evening at Corvinus University and moves with the congress on Saturday to Central European University, the congress’ second venue.

If you need a break and some fresh air, please have a look at the two thematic walking tours that our partner Kult-Turist offers. The walk “Building Imperial Dreams in Hungary” will introduce you to architectural representations and articulations of imagining an imperial role for Hungary and to the social history behind the rapid urban development that created modern Budapest. The walk “History of Health and Healing in Hungary” includes a visit to the Semmelweis Medical History Museum and will tell you how Budapest became a spa capital.

We are immensely grateful for the cooperation we have received from our partners in Budapest. We would like to extend a special thank you to Attila Melegh (Corvinus University) and Nadia

Al Bagdadi (Central European University), who served as presidents of the Steering Committee and the local organizing committee, as well as to Judit Klement and Attila Pók (Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Over the past one and half years, during which we organized the congress, the institutions of higher education in Budapest, and Hungary as a whole, have been confronted with opposing political sentiments and legal actions, which hit Central European University, a foreign-registered university, especially hard. We would like to express our great appreciation for the reliable and ongoing support from everybody who made it possible for the congress to take place in Budapest and at both planned venues.

We are very grateful for the financial support of research institutions across Europe, which made a considerable number of panels possible, and we thank all of you who organized panels, not least of all the members of the ENIUGH Steering Committee.

This congress would never have been realized without the constant effort from colleagues both near and far. In the name of Steffi Marung and Matthias Middell, I would like to thank especially Kristin Noack, Yagmur Koreli, Janine Kläge, Yasmine Najm, and Ana Moledo (Leipzig) as well as Alexandra Medzibrodzky, Dorottya Mendly, Krisztina Gedo, Arpad Bayer and Márton Hunyadi (Budapest).

On behalf of the Steering and Organizing Committee, I wish you an inspiring and enjoyable congress,

**Katja Naumann**

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

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

In the following pages, you find the detailed congress programme and we invite you to read it as a sort of mapping of where world and global history writing currently stands and is going to across Europe and beyond.

Thanks to the lively response to our call for panels and papers, the programme offers a wide range of presentations exploring revolutionary upheaval across areas and times, comparing and connecting them, with a special emphasis on the relationship between global processes and revolution in order to overcome the focus on isolated case studies still prevailing within comparative revolutionary history. The respective debates will highlight revolutionary times as crucial eras for transborder communication and cooperation.

An aspect, which is given increasing attention in transnational and world historical research, concerns the history of empire and imperial organisation. Taking up on that, the second focus of the programme addresses the stabilisation and reform, as well as the dissolution and legacies of empires across the world, especially in regard to their large-scale repercussions. Inter-imperial forms of cooperation and competition come up for discussion, colonial and post-colonial settings will be addressed and compared.

A third main line of inquiry concerns transnational, region-wide, and global crises, conflicts and ruptures – especially wars, violent transformation, and radical interventions in the political, social and economic order, resulting in complex processes of respatialization and new orders.

As was the case at previous congresses a wide range of processes are discussed in terms of cross-border entanglements, circulations and transfers, including the production of knowledge, the development of international law, the reconfiguration of the international state order towards global governance structures, labour relations and historiography itself. Throughout the programme, actor-centred perspectives range prominently.

We are happy that the efforts of the Steering Committee of ENIUGH and the programme committee to mobilise a strong participation from Eastern Europe and by historians from or dealing with the Middle East have been successful.

Please feel invited to browse through the programme following your own curiosity or to discover stimulating contributions along the lines of the Steering Committee's selection of major themes.

**The programme is organized into 14 themes, in which up to 12 panels are clustered:**

- Actors: Biographies and mobilities
- After empire: Complicating colonialism and decolonization
- Concepts and approaches
- Economy and development
- Endings of empires: Collapse and legacies

- Global governance and international affairs
- Knowledge: Production and circulation
- People, labour, and demography
- Respatializations
- Revolutions and revolutionaries: Comparisons and connections
- The making of regions: Transregional encounters and dynamics
- The Russian Revolution: Global connections and legacies
- Transformations of empires: State formation and society
- Wars, ruptures, and violent transformations

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

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

- The conference opening and reception
- ENIUGH general meeting
- A plenary roundtable on “Socialism and Global History” at Corvinus University
- A plenary roundtable on “Revolution and Religion” at Central European University
- A concert “The Musical Dialogue between Asia and Europe” at Liszt Academy of Music, Georg Solti Chamber Hall, sponsored by the Korean Cultural Center Budapest
- The gala buffet dinner with boat cruise on the Danube River
- The concluding roundtable summarizing what participants took from the congress

Panels

A T A G L A N C E

## THURSDAY, 31 AUGUST

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

## SATURDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER

- ▷ 9:00–12:00 a.m.  
Parallel Panels E
- ▷ 1:00–3:00 p.m.  
Parallel Panels F
- ▷ 3:30–5:00 p.m.  
Parallel Panels G
- ▷ 5:30–7:00 p.m.  
Plenary Roundtable II:  
Revolution and Religion

## FRIDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER

- ▷ 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.  
Parallel Panels B
- ▷ 12:30 a.m.–1:30 p.m.  
ENIUGH General Assembly
- ▷ 1:30–3:30 p.m.  
Parallel Panels C
- ▷ 4:00–6:30 p.m.  
Parallel Panels D
- ▷ 6:30–8:00 p.m.  
Plenary Roundtable I:  
Socialism and Global History

## SUNDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER

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

## OPENING AND WELCOME RECEPTION

With a festive conference ceremony, ENIUGH welcomes the participants of the congress. Short welcoming speeches will be given by the local organizers and supporting institutions as well as by the presidents of ENIUGH and NOGWHISTO, which is the international association of world and global history organisations. We are very glad that Tamás Krausz has taken up our invitation to give the opening keynote lecture.

Date / Time: Thursday, 31 August, 6:00–8:00 p. m.  
Reception afterwards

Venue: Corvinus University, Lecture room 4

Words of Welcome: **Attila Tasnádi**,  
Scientific Vice Rector, Corvinus University  
**Attila Melegh**,  
Corvinus University  
**Michael Ignatieff**,  
Rector and President, Central European University  
**Nadia Al-Bagdadi**,  
Central European University  
**Pál Fodor**,  
Director General, Research Centre for the Humanities,  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
**Attila Pók**,  
Deputy Director, Institute of History at the Research Centre for the  
Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
**Katja Naumann**,  
President of ENIUGH  
**Jie-Hyun Lim**,  
President of NOGWHISTO

Keynote lecture: **Tamás Krausz**,  
Eötvös-Loránd-University Budapest  
“**Lenin on global history and the global historiography on Lenin**”

The liberal and conservative historiographies have in common the way they approach Lenin’s thinking about historical development: both decompose, disconnect and “deconstruct” Lenin’s “legacy”, and neglect the original historical and intellectual context of Lenin’s objectives, analyses

and intellectual heritage. The omission of the actual context results in the construction of narratives of “violence” and “thirst for power”. From this methodological and theoretical framework Lenin’s analyses of history lose their original significance and are presented as mere rationalization of his direct political goals and interests.

Lenin used Marx’s concepts, terminology and his social formation theory as the starting point of his analysis through which he reconstructed his theory for the interpretation of Russian capitalism and the global historical development. Albeit Lenin simplified some relationships, and “politicized” the theory, his intention was clear: he interpreted historical processes using the historical method of Marxist analysis.

He contributed a lot to the understanding of the great historical questions of his age. What was at stake in this historical debate has been decisive with regard to alternatives of his age in two aspects. Firstly, he carefully studied to what extent the “specificities of the Russian historical development” showed common and distinctive features when compared to the “Western” and “Eastern” models. Literature from Herzen to Dostoevsky, from Kovalevsky to Klyuchevsky, from Marx to the young Lenin was engaged in the understanding of the particularities of the new form of modern development, each drawing political inferences in line with their convictions. Secondly, in the period of the World War I Lenin invested much energy in defining the historical and political structure of the “world system”. The actuality of these two sets of questions is reflected in the debates in the more forward looking modern historiography, too. In its attempts to a global interpretation of history in the 1960s historiography in the West and in the East reflected Lenin’s views on history. Since then Lenin’s “narrative” has been dismissed from the interpretation of global history even though it is groundless from a historical viewpoint. It is worth thinking about its reasons.

**Tamás Krausz** is professor of Russian history at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. In his research and teaching he deals in particular with the early history of the Soviet Union, with the history of Bolshevism and with the biographies and careers of Lenin and Stalin. In 2015 he published the widely received study “Reconstructing Lenin: An Intellectual Biography”, which has been awarded the German Memorial Prize.

The speaker will be introduced by **Marcel van der Linden**, who is former director of research at the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam and now Senior Researcher at the Institute. He holds a professorship dedicated to the history of labour and social movements at the University of Amsterdam and is a longtime member of the Steering Committee of ENIUGH.

Following the lecture we invite all participants to join us at a reception in the aula. The reception will be opened by **László Csicsmann**, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Corvinus University.

## ENIUGH GENERAL MEETING

As the congress does not only serve as a regular forum for a broad discussion on recent findings in the fields of world, global and transnational history, but also as a meeting place for the members of the European Network in Universal and Global History – which comprises about 450 scholars from all over Europe and the world – we will hold a General Meeting of ENIUGH on Friday, 1 September, from 12.30–1.30 p. m. After the report of past activities, a presentation of research institutions will take place and the Walter-Markov-prize will be awarded. The laudation will be followed by a small reception.

Date / Time: Friday, 1 September, from 12.30–1.30 p. m.  
 Venue: Corvinus University, Lecture room 3

## PLENARY ROUNDTABLES

### I. Socialism and Global History

Date / Time: Friday, 1 September 2017, 6:30 p. m.  
 Venue: Corvinus University, Lecture room 3

The roundtable will discuss the historical typologies of socialisms (postcapitalisms), how globally socialisms performed from a global and comparative perspective (among other fields: in gender and labour relations, property relations, social well-being). The panel will also discuss how the inner mechanisms of these types of postcapitalisms have been shaped and influenced by global capitalism, and how it influenced their historical trajectories. The panellists will also debate whether and how these formations were integrated into various dependencies. The discussion will also focus on how the collapse of socialisms in Europe can be interpreted after almost 30 years and how the development of e.g. the history China, Vietnam, Cuba can be interpreted afterwards from a global point of view.

*Acknowledgement: This roundtable is supported by Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua and the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).*

Chair: **Attila Melegh,**  
 Corvinus University / Demographic Research Institute Budapest

Discussants: **Raquel Varela,**  
 Lisbon New University /  
 International Institute of Social  
 History Amsterdam  
**Marcel van der Linden,**  
 International Institute  
 of Social History Amsterdam

**József Böröcz,**  
 Rutgers University  
**Adrian Grama,**  
 Central European University  
**Steffi Marung,**  
 Leipzig University

## II. Revolution and religion

Date / Time: Saturday, 2 September 2017, 5:30 p. m.  
Venue: Central European University, Auditorium A

Revolutions and other major historical transformations have often been associated with the emergence or hegemony of new religions or major religious movements or transformations; the French Revolution generated a religion of reason, and some have seen in revolutionary ideologies secularised forms of religion. This panel seeks to address aspects of revolution and religion at a time of significant developments worldwide that signal the end of exactly a century associated with the consequences of the revolution of 1917. The panel will make reference to general issues arising from conceptual vocabularies of revolution and rupture in a broader comparative perspective, bringing to the discussion global as well as European considerations into which notions of revolutions had been anchored hitherto. It will also address specific historical occurrences, considered in terms of both short and long duration. The panel participants will propose statements from the perspectives of historical sociology, social history, the history of ideologies, and the history of religions.

*Acknowledgement: This roundtable is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).*

Chair: **Nadia Al-Bagdadi** (Central European University)

### Discussants:

**Marnia Lazreg**, Hunter College

#### **The spirit of the French Revolution: Religion and colonial reason**

In light of Michel Foucault's analysis of the French Revolution as a "political spirituality movement", this presentation examines religion-based legal policies formulated by the colonial government in 19–20th century Algeria that targeted the native population. Special attention is given to the rational construction of political bias (as expressed in the »Code de l'indigénat«, nationality laws, and education practices) and the management of its contradictions.

**Said A. Arjomand**, State University of New York

#### **Distinctiveness of the pattern of revolutions in Islamic history**

The age of revolution in the Islamic civilization predates that in Western history by a millennium, extending from the Hashemite, better known as the 'Abbasid revolution' in 750 CE, through the Fatimid revolution in 909 to the Berber revolution of Mahdi Ibn Tumart in the second quarter of the 12th century. The distinctiveness of these cases in world history will be discussed along two dimensions: structurally as long drawn-out revolutions from the periphery, and culturally / ideologically as variations on a single religious, millennial theme.

**Aziz al-Azmeh**, Central European University

#### **Revolution and religion from Protestant Reformation to contemporary Islam**

This contribution will reflect on how one might describe the revolutionary effects of the Protestant Reformation, reflect on the notion of passive revolution to make a case for comparison with contemporary Islamist activism, and broach the common comparison between revolutionary ideology and eschatology by addressing their generic differences.

**Bjorn Wittrock**, Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study

**Religions, revolutions, and modernity: Cultural crystallizations in Europe and China**

Social sciences are premised on a self-conception as discourses highlighting the implications of revolutionary upheavals. Yet they have exhibited profound difficulties in explicating such upheavals in ways that are not ad hoc. This situation has to do with the specific conceptual and global nexus out of which they emerged. I shall explore what a rethinking of this nexus might entail in terms of an understanding of revolution and religion in two transformative periods in global history, namely the 10th to 13th centuries and the 19th and early 20th centuries. In this re-examination, I shall focus on developments in Europe and China.

**EVENING CONCERT:  
THE MUSICAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE**

The concert is organized and sponsored by the Korean Cultural Center in Budapest. We thank for the opportunity of free entrance for the congress participants. Please note that pre-registration for the free tickets was necessary. If you want to join the concert on short notice, please check the availability of tickets with the organizer.

Date / Time: Friday, 1 September 2017, 7 p. m.  
Venue: Georg Solti Chamber Hall,  
Liszt Academy of Music  
Liszt Ferenc tér 8

**Programme:**

Ernest von Dohnanyi: Sonata in C sharp minor for flute and piano  
Leo Weiner: Preludio, notturno e scherzo diabolico for flute, clarinet, piano, violin and cello  
László Tihanyi: New composition for flute, clarinet, piano, violin and cello  
Jiesun Lim: New composition for clarinet, cello and piano

**Performers & Soloists:**

Weiner Ensemble, Hosung Chung (cello)

Two composers – Jiesun Lim from South Korea and László Tihanyi from Hungary – are teamed up to explore possibilities of different ways of seeing the folklores beyond the national, regional boundaries. Jiesun Lim composed a new musical piece using the Hungarian folklore materials while László Tihanyi using the ones of the Korean folklores. With the attempts to deconstruct national sentiments and musical structures that are supposedly embedded in the folklores of each country and to reconstruct them with post-modern musical languages, folklores achieve new qualities and contexts that exist far beyond certain cultural boundaries. The Weiner Ensemble, a Hungarian chamber ensemble, which is passionate about new chamber music repertoires, as well as Hosung Chung, a Korean cellist, who is currently actively working in Hungary, will play the major roles for the premieres of these new compositions.

## GALA BUFFET DINNER WITH BOAT CRUISE ON THE DANUBE RIVE

Enjoy a rich buffet dinner with cold and hot Hungarian specialties (including vegetarian dishes) while cruising down the most beautiful part of the illuminated city of Budapest, which is often called the pearl of the Danube. Dinner will include a welcome drink as well as Hungarian red and white wine, water, coffee and tea.

Date / Time: Saturday, 2 September 2017, 8:00–10:30 p. m.  
Venue: Jászai Mari tér, Carl Lutz embankment, Pier 7  
Price: 65,00 €

### How to get to the boat from the conference venue, Central European University (Nádor utca 9.)

It takes 23 minutes to reach the boat on foot from Central European University. Alternatively, you can take tram no. 2: walk towards the River Danube and the Chain bridge, get on tram no. 2 in the direction of Jászai Mari tér. Get off at the final station (3rd stop) called Jászai Mari tér. Walk on the northern side of the bridge, get down to the Danube River, and walk towards North on the embankment Carl Lutz until you reach pier no. 7.

An alternative way to reach the boat from the Grand Boulevard is to choose tram no. 4 or no. 6 running often day and night. Get off the tram at the stop Jászai Mari tér. Walk down towards the River Danube, then continue towards North on the embankment Carl Lutz until you reach pier no. 7. ▶ Your boat is called Sirona.

**Tickets are limited and available on a first-come, first-served basis. If still available, they can also be purchased on Thursday and Friday at the registration desk at Corvinus University.**

## CLOSING ROUNDTABLE

With this closing session, the proceedings and key discussions of the congress shall be summarized, identifying major findings, new currents and challenges for further research. As this is – given the ca. 600 contributions – a difficult task for one person, we have invited outstanding representatives of their field to present their perspective on the congress and to open up discussion for the plenary.

Date / Time: Sunday, 3 September 2017, 11:30 a. m.–1:00 p. m.  
Venue: Central European University, Auditorium A

Chair: **Zaur Gasimov**,  
Orient Institut Istanbul / Max Weber Foundation Bonn

Participants: **Artemy Kalinovsky**, University of Amsterdam  
**Adrian Brisku**, Ilia State University Tbilisi / Charles University Prague  
**Corinna Unger**, European University Institute

# PUBLISHERS' EXHIBITION GLOBAL HISTORY

A great number of well-informed readers and promising authors come together at the ENIUGH congress in Budapest with its about 650 participants. The perfect forum for them to meet with publishers is our Publishers' Exhibition from Thursday to Sunday, at both venues of the congress. Renowned publishers from Europe and beyond exhibit their books at a collective and several single stands on themes representing approaches from cultural, economic, global, social, political, and world history as well as they present their activities in the delegate's packs. In this way our guests will get an insight into newest publishing trends in the social sciences, especially with regard to publications in the field of global history, and publishers can get into contact with new authors.

The publishers' exhibition opens on Thursday evening at Corvinus University and moves with the congress on Saturday to the Central European University, the congress' second venue.

- Adam Matthew Publications Ltd
- Bloomsbury Publishing
- Böhlau
- BRILL
- Cambridge University Press
- Campus
- CEU Press
- C.H. Beck
- Combined Academic Publishing
- De Gruyter Oldenbourg  
Wissenschaftsverlag
- Hamburger Edition
- HAS Research Centre for the Humanities
- Iberoamericana Editorial Vervuert
- IB Tauris & Co Ltd
- Leipziger Universitätsverlag
- L'Harmattan
- Lira Könyv
- Mohr Siebeck
- Nomos
- Oxford University Press
- Palgrave Macmillan
- Peter Lang
- Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group
- The Eurospan Group
- Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht
- Verlag Westfälisches Dampfboot
- Waxmann



# OUR PARTNERS

This congress has been organized in partnership with:

- ▷ Central European University Budapest
- ▷ Corvinus University of Budapest
- ▷ Hungarian Academy of Sciences
- ▷ Hungarian Historical Society
- ▷ Centre for Area Studies of the Leipzig University
- ▷ Collaborative Research Centre “Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition” funded by the German Research Foundation



We are grateful for the support of a variety of public and private organisations, whose commitment is indispensable for organising the congress.

We thank especially the Korean Cultural Center in Budapest for organizing the evening concert “The Musical Dialogue between Asia and Europe” as well as Kult-Turist, who kindly arranged special hotel rates for congress participants.



New Series

# Studies on the History and Theory of Capitalism

Edited by Friedrich Lenger

Published in German

The series *Studien zur Geschichte und Theorie des Kapitalismus* collects work on the economic history of global capitalism as well as studies on theoretical approaches to capitalism and histories of the disciplines concerned with it (economics, sociology, history). As nineteenth and twentieth century style industrial capitalism is itself becoming historical, today's analysis of capitalism demands on the one hand a historical approach which precedes the onset of industrial capitalism

and at least conceptually incorporates the mercantile capitalism linked to the early modern era's burgeoning globalisation. On the other hand, it requires a careful historical contextualization of thinking about capitalism. The individual volumes of this serie, be they qualifying works or other monographs, collections or more in-depth essays, should be connected through global-historical reflection and an interest in theory.



Friedrich Lenger  
**Thinking about Global Capitalism**  
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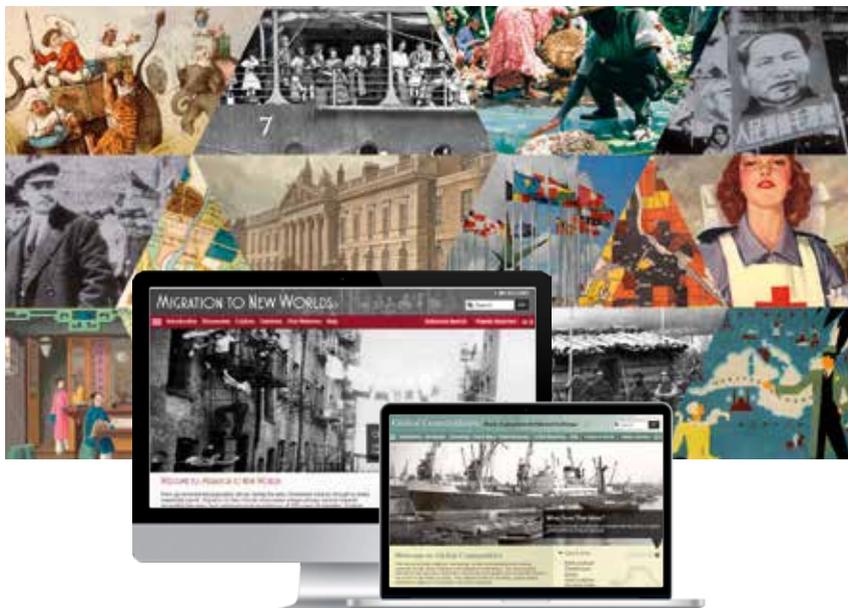
With three contributions of varying length, Friedrich Lenger exemplifies the fields in which the new series *Studien zur Geschichte und Theorie des Kapitalismus* (GTK) – opened with this volume – aims to further our understanding of capitalism.

2018. 200 pages (est.)  
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## Scientific PROGRAMME

### OVERVIEW: TIMES, THEMES AND PANELS

Within the time slots you will find the panels listed in alphabetical order.  
Please note that the overview lists convenors and / or chairs.

#### ▷ Parallel Panels A: Thursday, 31 August, 2:30–5:00 p. m.

- Anti-imperial biographies in transnational perspective (*Framke, Six*)
- Biographical continuities despite political ruptures: European actors of global development in international organizations in the 20th century (*Matejka*)
- Borderlands between imperialism and nationalism: Adjusting in-between identities to radical regime change in modern East Central Europe (*Szedlacsek, Gibson*)
- Economic change in global history, 1500–2000 (*Roy*)
- Empires of knowledge: Networks, ideas, and infrastructures of science in a changing world (*Graf von Hardenberg*)
- Frontiers of a global empire: Threats in the Spanish colonial borderlands (*Crailsheim, Vanhaute*)
- Global approaches to material cultures of labour, poverty, and charity (*Gerritsen*)
- Globalizing the Balkans (*Calic*)
- Imperial representations and national identities in Iberian America (1914–1918): The local impacts of a global conflict (*Tato, García Sanz, Pires*)
- Intermediaries in imperial expansion during the long 19th century, ca. 1789–1914 (*Eklöf Amirell*)
- International sport facing decolonisation: Officials, networks, organisations (1945–1975) (*Quin, Nicolas, Taylor*)
- Legacies and memories of the Russian Revolution (*Burbank*)
- Post-imperial biographies and trajectories in a confined space 1918–1940 (*Egry, Melegh*)
- Rethinking the Eastern question: The decline of the Ottoman Empire and its impact on international affairs (politics, economics, trade) (*Bottari, Ardeleanu*)
- Ruptures, empires, revolutions: Social, political, economic, and demography change in perspective of colonial transitions in Africa (*Strangio, Weisdorf*)

#### ▷ Parallel Panels B: Friday, 1 September, 9:00 a. m.–12:00 p. m.

- African women at work during the rise and fall of colonial rule in sub-Saharan Africa, 1800–2000: New research methods (Part 1) (*Pallaver, Ribeiro da Silva, Bellucci*)
- Atlantic Italies: Economic, cultural, and political entanglements (late 15th–early 19th centuries) (Part 1) (*Marzagalli, Zaugg*)

- Carl Schmitt and the Russian Revolution: Interpretation, reception, and transfer (1917–2017) (*Gasimov, Lemke Duque, Abellán*)
- Ecological transformations and disasters in global environmental history (Part 1) (*Hübner, von Brescius, Lübken*)
- Economy – reformation – revolution: Transformations to and in modernity (*Fabian*)
- Empires of copper in the midst of revolutionary change: The social organisation of the copper trade before and after the ‘Great Divergence’ (Part 1) (*Rydén, Bruiland*)
- Entangled revolutions since the 18th century: Dissidents, émigrés, scholars (*Weiss*)
- Escaping Leviathan’s hold: Mobility as a challenge for empires and nation-states (*Esch*)
- Internationalization of colonial knowledge production in an age of empire (Part 1) (*Castrycyk, Naumann*)
- Missionaries and the ruptures of empires: Comparative perspectives on Latin America, Africa, and Asia in the modern era (*Six, Habermas*)
- Penal transportation, deportation and exile in the 19th and 20th centuries: Perspectives from the colonies (Part 1) (*de Vito, Popova, Roscoe*)
- Reconceptualizing global history: A roundtable (*Wenzlbuemer, Paulmann*)
- Reforms, ruptures, and revolutions in Kazakhstan (Part 1) (*Sultangalieva, Tonkobayeva*)
- Revolution, counter-revolution, or changes of regimes? Rethinking 1989–1991 from a global historical perspective (*Bartha, Krausz*)
- Ruptures and fractures: Demographic discourses and policies in their local and global contexts (Part 1) (*Melegh, Turda*)
- South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus: Empires and legacies (*Chikovani, Trencsenyi*)
- The creation of an international elite in Geneva after 1919 (Part 1) (*Reinalda, Herren-Oesch*)
- The Danube and the Danube commissions: Transnationalism in flow (*Dietmar Müller*)
- The role of ruptures and revolutions in the production of categories of race, gender, and sexuality (*Dallywater, van der Wal*)
- Transnational political economies of technoscience: Post / socialist semi-periphery of Eastern Europe (Part 1) (*Ginelli, Boatcă*)

### ▶ **Parallel Panels C: Friday, 1 September, 1:30–3:30 p. m.**

- 1917: A revolution in law? (*Burbank, Stanziani*)
- A revolution in economic thought? Cameralism in Central Europe and the rise of the modern economy (*Robinson Rössner*)
- African women at work during the rise and fall of colonial rule in sub-Saharan Africa, 1800–2000: New research methods (Part 2) (*Pallaver, Ribeiro da Silva, Bellucci*)
- Atlantic Italies: Economic, cultural and political entanglements (late 15th–early 19th centuries) (Part 2) (*Marzagalli, Zaugg*)
- Decolonizing cities: Urban space and the decline of imperial rule (*Goebel, Prestel, Löhr*)
- Ecological transformations and disasters in global environmental history (Part 2) (*Hübner, von Brescius, Lübken*)
- Empires in the ‘game-over era’: Videogames and the question of historical narrative (*Mayar*)
- Empires of copper in the midst of revolutionary change: The social organisation of the copper trade before and after the ‘Great Divergence’ (Part 2) (*Rydén, Bruiland*)

- Humanitarian intervention on the Balkans in the long 19th century (*Csaplár-Degovics*)
- Internationalization of colonial knowledge production in an age of empire (Part 2) (*Castryck, Naumann*)
- Penal transportation, deportation, and exile in the 19th and 20th centuries: Perspectives from the colonies (Part 2) (*de Vito, Popova, Roscoe*)
- Reforms, ruptures, and revolutions in Kazakhstan (Part 2) (*Sultangalieva, Tonkobayeva*)
- Ruptures and fractures: Demographic discourses and policies in their local and global contexts (Part 2) (*Melegh, Turda*)
- Socialisms in development: The October Revolution and the Global South (*Burton, Marung*)
- The creation of an international elite in Geneva after 1919 (Part 2) (*Reinalda, Herren*)
- The legacy of slave trade and slavery in the capitals, port towns, and hinterlands of former European empires and colonies (Part 1) (*Cwik, Schmieder, Zeuske*)
- Transnational entertainments: Agents, branches, and networks, 1880s to 1930s (Part 1) (*Dietze, Möhring*)
- Transnational political economies of technoscience: Post / socialist semi-periphery of Eastern Europe (Part 2) (*Ginelli, Boatcă*)
- Whiter revolution? Gendered perspectives from the modern history of the MENA region (*Al-Bagdadi, Dennerlein, Deguilhem*)

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▷ **Parallel Panels D: Friday, 1 September, 4:00–6:30 p. m.**

- Asian history in a global and comparative perspective (*Lim*)
- Coop entanglements: Exploring the history of the cooperative movement around the world (*Austin, Kamenov*)
- Empire, marriage, and the law in the 19th and 20th centuries (*Moses, Rubin*)
- Entanglements and ruptures: Economic relations of the Comecon states with the Western world and the Global South (*Uwe Müller*)
- Eugenics in the making: Examples from the history of eugenics in East and Central Europe (*Turda*)
- Germany's "program for revolution" in a global perspective (*Jenkins*)
- Global institutions and the East-South circulation of knowledge (*Apor, Kende*)
- Global political economy: Transregional and comparative perspectives (*Szantay*)
- Imperial languages: Language as a tool of governance in the Middle Ages in a comparative perspective (*Nagy, Szende*)
- Les relais politiques, militaires et socio culturels des puissances coloniales en Afrique noire francophone des années 1920 à nos jours (*Azamede, Hahn*)
- Mediating the October Revolution across spaces and times: Comparing textbook accounts from different countries and contexts (*Christophe, Sammler*)
- Refugees versus state sovereignty: Russians (1920s), Jews (1930s) non-refoulement (1950s), and refugees at sea (2000s) (*Ben-Nun*)
- Regime change and the loss of knowledge: Global perspectives, 9th–19th centuries (*Dauids*)
- Revolutions in an age of transformation: Towards a trans-imperial history of "1848" (*Göderle, Schär, Dusingherre*)

- Splitting the worlds, bridging the gaps: Cultural diplomacy from 1917 to 1991 (*Khmelevskaya, Siefert*)
- The international labour movement and the Russian Revolution, 1917–1921: New perspectives from the margins (*Zoffmann Rodriguez*)
- The interwar world-wide reception of Russian revolutions (*Dhermy-Mairal, Louis, Lespinet-Moret*)
- The legacy of slave trade and slavery in the capitals, port towns, and hinterlands of former European empires and colonies (Part 2) (*Cwik, Schmieder, Zeuske*)
- Transnational entertainments: Agents, branches and networks, 1880s to 1930s (Part 2) (*Dietze, Möhring*)
- Upheaval and reform in imperial and postwar Japan: International and comparative views (*Ericson*)

### ▶ Parallel Panels E: Saturday, 2 September, 9:00 a. m.–12:00 p. m.

- (Re-)formatting spaces in the context of empires: Examples from geographical societies in the long 19th century (*Georg, Wardenga*)
- Between cooperation and conflict: Eastern Europe and China from the Sino-Soviet Alliance to the Sino-Soviet Split (*Osiac, Zofka*)
- Biography and global microhistory (*Gamsa, Riall*)
- Dissecting sites of punishment: Cooperation, differentiation, and resistance in colonial convict industries, 1890–1950 (*Stutje, van Rossum*)
- Educating Asia, awakening Asia: Education, training, and knowledge from the age of empire to decolonisation (Part 1) (*Hübner, Segura-Garcia, Sachsenmaier*)
- Emigration from the Habsburg Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to America, 1848–1918 (Part 1) (*Ursula Prutsch, Szente-Varga, Csikós, Tóth*)
- Empires, exchange, and civilizational connectivity in Eurasia (*Hann*)
- Entangled histories of revolutionary transformations: “West” and “East” (*Gradskova*)
- From late colonial development to post-colonial development: Towards a history of aid (*Dethier, Austin*)
- Imperial challenges, transformations, and legacies in transregional perspective (*Jacobson*)
- Imperial failures and limits of power: Rethinking the imperial experience (*Larin*)
- In the land of the colonizers: Muslims in interwar Europe (*Ryad*)
- Narratives on the global historical role of Lenin (*Bartha*)
- Reform without revolution? Comparative education and international education as reform levers of the International Bureau of Education’s educational policy and its partners (1925–1970) (Part 1) (*Droux, Hofstetter, Schneuwly*)
- Scholars, teachers, engineers: Transregional circulation of experts and expertise between Europe and Asia (*Hartmann*)
- The Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the global economy (Part 1) (*Klement*)
- The long 1960s: Revolutionary times and globalised cultural spaces (*Esch, Hock*)
- The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history (Part 1) (*O’Brien*)

- Transatlantic antifascism: Transfers and comparisons of cultural resistance against Nazism and Fascism in the Atlantic World, 1922–1945 (*Brasken, Copsey, Weiss*)
- Translating the people's will: Struggles around the concept of revolution (*Kreil, Sabaseviciute*)

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▷ **Parallel Panels F: Saturday, 2 September, 1:00–3:00 p. m.**

- (Post)colonial social policies and the development of the welfare state in comparative perspective (Part 1) (*Alexopoulou, van Nederveen Meerkerk*)
- Anarchy and revolution in Latin America: Anarchist responses to the first Cuban, Mexican, and Bolshevik revolutions, 1890s–1920s (*Carr*)
- Boundaries of empire: Imperial Japan in postcolonial perspectives (*Kramm, Lim*)
- Counting people, understanding economies: Global histories of registration and demographic statistics (Part 1) (*Jerven*)
- Diplomacy between and within empires: Early modern perspectives (*Hennings, Sowerby*)
- Educating Asia, awakening Asia: Education, training, and knowledge from the age of empire to decolonisation (Part 2) (*Hübner, Segura-Garcia, Sachsenmaier*)
- Emigration from the Habsburg Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to America, 1848–1918 (Part 2) (*Prutsch, Szente-Varga, Tóth, Csikós*)
- Formation of “impersonal power” in the late Ottoman Empire and the early Turkish Republic (*Çelik, AYTEKIN*)
- Imperial learning at the time of the French Revolution (Part 1) (*Maruschke, Oheim*)
- Internal peripheries between imperial arrangements and global markets (*Kaps*)
- Liberty versus equality? Values in conflict in East and West (*Leutzbach, Wenzlbauer*)
- Reform without revolution? Comparative education and international education as reform levers of the International Bureau of Education's educational policy and its partners (1925–1970) (Part 2) (*Droux, Hofstetter, Schneuwly*)
- Roundtable: World and global history – next steps to go? (*Bellucci, Middell*)
- Smuggling in the early modern world: Rupture, revolution, or business as usual? (Part 1) (*Gottmann, Ribeiro da Silva*)
- The Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the global economy (Part 2) (*Klement*)
- The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history (Part 2) (*O'Brien*)
- The world before the Russian Revolution: Restoration politics as a neglected connection between empire and revolution (*Brisku*)
- Towards a global history of music venues since the late 19th century (*Escher*)
- Worlds of development: Continuities and change in international development debates and approaches in the 20th century (*Bandeira Jerónimo, Unger*)

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▷ **Parallel Panels G: 2 September, 3:30–5:00 p. m.**

- (Post)colonial social policies and the development of the welfare state in comparative perspective (Part 2) (*Alexopoulou, van Nederveen Meerkerk*)
- Agents of radical change: Female activists in Slovenia and Japan (*Tschurennev*)

- Agriculture as a battleground for competing modernities: Political economy, labour relations, and knowledge transfers in Africa and India (*Kamenov*)
- Beyond the League and the UN: International organizations between war and peace in the first half of the 20th century (*Dykmann*)
- Challenges to (post)imperial governance: Ambitions and limits of state power since the 18th century (*Engel*)
- Commodities connecting world regions and empires to the world (*Shimada*)
- Complicating decolonization: On the ambivalent relation between revolutionary agendas and decolonization in 20th century Africa and Asia (*Castrycyk*)
- Counting people, understanding economies: Global histories of registration and demographic statistics (Part 2) (*Jerven*)
- Entangled histories of soldiers and civilians in the British and French empires (*Goebel*)
- Imperial learning at the time of the French Revolution (Part 2) (*Maruschke, Oheim*)
- Labour relations under imperial conditions: Asia, Africa, and the European metropolises (*Hofmeester*)
- Nationalism and transnationalism in Central and Eastern Europe during and after the world wars (*Křížová*)
- Recasting imperial spaces (*Löhr*)
- Revolutions in Ibero-(Latin)America and the Caribbean (*Cwik*)
- Smuggling in the early modern world: Rupture, revolution, or business as usual? (Part 2) (*Gottmann, Ribeiro da Silva*)
- The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history (Part 3) (*O'Brien*)

▶ **Parallel Panels H: 3 September, 9:00–11:30 a. m.**

- “Agrarian revolutions”: Transregional and comparative perspectives on “the agrarian question” and the transformations of imperial spaces in the second half of the 20th century (*Marung, Frey*)
- Articulations of anti-colonial resistance: 20th century propaganda and views on colonialism and anti-colonialism in times of change, distress, and discontent (*Petersson, Weiss*)
- Cultivating Cold War friendships: Romania’s and Yugoslavia’s engagement with peoples of the Global South, 1965–1989 (*Massino, Jacob*)
- Empires, ruptures, and global shifts in labour relations (*Hofmeester, Stanziani*)
- Global Asia: Finding the bigger stories in micro-history (*Hellman, Crailsheim*)
- Histories of transition: Latin America and Eastern Europe compared (*Soltész*)
- Minorities facing modernity and political change: The case of the Jews in the Habsburg Empire (*Brown*)
- Nikita Khrushchev: The last revolutionary or a new type of pragmatist? (*Lipkin*)
- Resistance and revolt: Challenges to empires (*Speich*)
- Revisiting 1919 from within East Asia: In search of a new narrative (*Weber, Murphy*)
- Transnational women’s activism in times of empire: Perspectives from India (*Mukherjee, Tschurennev, Kamenov*)
- Universal empire: Comparison in search of a pre-colonial world history (*Fibiger Bang*)
- War impact on commercial exchange and merchant networks in the 18th century (*Kaps*)

Thursday: 2.30–5.00 p.m.  
 Friday: 9.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m.  
 Friday: 1.30–3.30 p.m.  
 Friday: 4.00–6.30 p.m.  
 Saturday: 9.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m.  
 Saturday: 1.00–3.00 p.m.  
 Saturday: 3.30–5.00 p.m.  
 Sunday: 9.00–11.30 a.m.

THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>▷ Actors: Biographies and mobilities</b>								
Agents of radical change: Female activists in Slovenia and Japan								
Anti-imperial biographies in transnational perspective								
Biographical continuities despite political ruptures: European actors of global development in international organizations in the 20th century								
Biography and global microhistory								
Emigration from the Habsburg Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to America, 1848–1918								
Escaping Leviathan's hold: Mobility as a challenge for empires and nation-states								
Global Asia: Finding the bigger stories in micro-history								
Intermediaries in imperial expansion during the long 19th century, ca. 1789–1914								
Post-imperial biographies and trajectories in a confined space 1918–1940								
Transatlantic antifascism: Transfers and comparisons of cultural resistance against Nazism and Fascism in the Atlantic World, 1922–1945								
Transnational women's activism in times of empire: Perspectives from India								
<b>▷ After empire: Complicating colonialism and decolonization</b>								
Complicating decolonization: On the ambivalent relation between revolutionary agendas and decolonization in 20th century Africa and Asia								
Decolonizing cities: Urban space and the decline of imperial rule								
From late colonial development to post-colonial development: Towards a history of aid								
International sport facing decolonisation: Officials, networks, organisations (1945–1975)								
Les relais politiques, militaires et socio culturels des puissances coloniales en Afrique noire francophone des années 1920 à nos jours								
Whither revolution? Gendered perspectives from the modern history of the MENA region								
<b>▷ Concepts and approaches</b>								
Asian history in a global and comparative perspective								
Reconceptualizing global history: A roundtable								
Roundtable: World and global history – next steps to go?								
Translating the people's will: Struggles around the concept of revolution								
Universal empire: Comparison in search of a pre-colonial world history								
<b>▷ Economy and development</b>								
"Agrarian revolutions": Transregional and comparative perspectives on "the agrarian question" and the transformations of imperial spaces in the second half of the 20th century								
A revolution in economic thought? Cameralism in Central Europe and the rise of the modern economy								

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THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Commodities connecting world regions and empires to the world								
Economic change in global history, 1500–2000								
Economy – reformation – revolution: Transformations to and in modernity								
Empires of copper in the midst of revolutionary change: The social organisation of the copper trade before and after the 'Great Divergence'								
Entanglements and ruptures: Economic relations of the Comecon states with the Western world and the Global South								
Internal peripheries between imperial arrangements and global markets								
Socialisms in development: The October Revolution and the Global South								
Worlds of development: Continuities and change in international development debates and approaches in the 20th century								
▷ Endings of empires: Collapse and legacies								
Articulations of anti-colonial resistance: 20th century propaganda and views on colonialism and anti-colonialism in times of change, distress, and discontent								
Challenges to (post)imperial governance: Ambitions and limits of state power since the 18th century								
Empires in the 'game-over era': Videogames and the question of historical narrative								
Formation of "impersonal power" in the late Ottoman Empire and the early Turkish Republic								
Imperial failures and limits of power: Rethinking the imperial experience								
Missionaries and the ruptures of empires: Comparative perspectives on Latin America, Africa, and Asia in the modern era								
Rethinking the Eastern question: The decline of the Ottoman Empire and its impact on international affairs (politics, economics, trade)								
The legacy of slave trade and slavery in the capitals, port towns, and hinterlands of former European empires and colonies								
▷ Global governance and international affairs								
Beyond the League and the UN: International organizations between war and peace in the first half of the 20th century								
Coop entanglements: Exploring the history of the cooperative movement around the world								
Diplomacy between and within empires: Early modern perspectives								
Humanitarian intervention on the Balkans in the long 19th century								
Reform without revolution? Comparative education and international education as reform levers of the International Bureau of Education's educational policy and its partners (1925–1970)								
Revisiting 1919 from within East Asia: In search of a new narrative								
Splitting the worlds, bridging the gaps: Cultural diplomacy from 1917 to 1991								
The creation of an international elite in Geneva after 1919								
The Danube and the Danube commissions: Transnationalism in flow								

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 Sunday: 9.00–11.30 a.m.

THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Knowledge: Production and circulation</b>								
Educating Asia, awakening Asia: Education, training, and knowledge from the age of empire to decolonisation								
Empires of knowledge: Networks, ideas, and infrastructures of science in a changing world								
Global institutions and the East-South circulation of knowledge								
Internationalization of colonial knowledge production in an age of empire								
Regime change and the loss of knowledge: Global perspectives, 9th–19th centuries								
Scholars, teachers, engineers: Transregional circulation of experts and expertise between Europe and Asia								
Transnational political economies of technoscience: Post / socialist semi-periphery of Eastern Europe								
<b>People, labor, and demography</b>								
(Post)colonial social policies and the development of the welfare state in comparative perspective								
African women at work during the rise and fall of colonial rule in sub-Saharan Africa, 1800–2000: New research methods								
Agriculture as a battleground for competing modernities: Political economy, labour relations, and knowledge transfers in Africa and India								
Counting people, understanding economies: Global histories of registration and demographic statistics								
Empires, ruptures, and global shifts in labour relations								
Eugenics in the making: Examples from the history of eugenics in East and Central Europe								
Global approaches to material cultures of labour, poverty, and charity								
Labour relations under imperial conditions: Asia, Africa, and the European metropolises								
Ruptures and fractures: Demographic discourses and policies in their local and global contexts								
Smuggling in the early modern world: Rupture, revolution, or business as usual?								
The Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the global economy								
<b>Respatializations</b>								
(Re-)formatting spaces in the context of empires: Examples from geographical societies in the long 19th century								
Borderlands between imperialism and nationalism: Adjusting in-between identities to radical regime change in modern East Central Europe								
Boundaries of empire: Imperial Japan in postcolonial perspectives								
Frontiers of a global empire: Threats in the Spanish colonial borderlands								
Nationalism and transnationalism in Central and Eastern Europe during and after the world wars								

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THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Recasting imperial spaces								
Refugees versus state sovereignty: Russians (1920s), Jews (1930s), non-refoulement (1950s) and refugees at sea (2000s)								
Towards a global history of music venues since the late 19th century								
Transnational entertainments: Agents, branches, and networks, 1880s to 1930s								
<b>▷ Revolutions and revolutionaries: Comparisons and connections</b>								
1917: A revolution in law?								
Anarchy and revolution in Latin America: Anarchist responses to the first Cuban, Mexican, and Bolshevik revolutions, 1890s–1920s								
Entangled histories of revolutionary transformations: “West” and “East”								
Entangled revolutions since the 18th century: Dissidents, émigrés, scholars								
Liberty versus equality? Values in conflict in East and West								
Revolution, counter-revolution, or changes of regimes? Rethinking 1989–1991 from a global historical perspective								
Revolutions in an age of transformation: Towards a trans-imperial history of “1848”								
Revolutions in Ibero-(Latin)America and the Caribbean								
The long 1960s: Revolutionary times and globalised cultural spaces								
<b>▷ The making of regions: Transregional encounters and dynamics</b>								
Atlantic Italies: Economic, cultural, and political entanglements (late 15th–early 19th centuries)								
Between cooperation and conflict: Eastern Europe and China from the Sino-Soviet Alliance to the Sino-Soviet Split								
Cultivating Cold War friendships: Romania’s and Yugoslavia’s engagement with peoples of the Global South, 1965–1989								
Empires, exchange, and civilizational connectivity in Eurasia								
Global political economy: Transregional and comparative perspectives								
Histories of transition: Latin America and Eastern Europe compared								
In the land of the colonizers: Muslims in interwar Europe								
South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus: Empires and legacies								
<b>▷ The Russian Revolution: Global connections and legacies</b>								
Carl Schmitt and the Russian Revolution: Interpretation, reception, and transfer (1917–2017)								
Legacies and memories of the Russian Revolution								
Mediating the October Revolution across spaces and times: Comparing textbook accounts from different countries and contexts								
Narratives on the global historical role of Lenin								
Nikita Khrushchev: The last revolutionary or a new type of pragmatist?								

Thursday, 2:30–5:00 p.m.  
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THEMES AND PANELS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
The international labour movement and the Russian Revolution, 1917–1921: New perspectives from the margins				Orange				
The interwar world-wide reception of Russian revolutions				Orange				
<b>▶ Transformations of empires: State formation and society</b>								
Dissecting sites of punishment: Cooperation, differentiation, and resistance in colonial convict industries, 1890–1950					Purple			
Empire, marriage, and the law in the 19th and 20th centuries				Orange				
Imperial challenges, transformations, and legacies in transregional perspective					Purple			
Imperial languages: Language as a tool of governance in the Middle Ages in a comparative perspective				Orange				
Imperial learning at the time of the French Revolution							Grey	Dark Grey
Minorities facing modernity and political change: The case of the Jews in the Habsburg Empire								Green
Penal transportation, deportation, and exile in the 19th and 20th centuries: Perspectives from the colonies		Yellow	Light Blue					
Reforms, ruptures, and revolutions in Kazakhstan		Yellow	Light Blue					
The world before the Russian Revolution: Restoration politics as a neglected connection between empire and revolution							Light Brown	
<b>▶ Wars, ruptures, and violent transformations</b>								
Ecological transformations and disasters in global environmental history		Yellow	Light Blue					
Entangled histories of soldiers and civilians in the British and French empires							Dark Grey	
Germany's "program for revolution" in a global perspective				Orange				
Globalizing the Balkans	Grey							
Imperial representations and national identities in Iberian America (1914–1918): The local impacts of a global conflict	Grey							Green
Resistance and revolt: Challenges to empires								Green
Ruptures, empires, revolutions: Social, political, economic, and demography change in perspective of colonial transitions in Africa	Grey							
The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history					Purple	Light Brown	Dark Grey	
The role of ruptures and revolutions in the production of categories of race, gender, and sexuality		Yellow						
Upheaval and reform in imperial and postwar Japan: International and comparative views				Orange				
War impact on commercial exchange and merchant networks in the 18th century								Green

## THURSDAY, 31 AUGUST 2017

## 2:30–5:00 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS A

## ▷ Anti-imperial biographies in transnational perspective

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E309

New imperial history has, in many ways, challenged our historical understanding of modern empires. It offers a more integrated understanding of communication and exchange patterns between metropolitan Europe and the colonies. In doing so, new imperial history has re-drawn our attention to “imperial biographies”, which provide historians with rich opportunities to analyse how empires evolved and declined.

This panel asks to what extent the agenda of new imperial history challenges our historical understanding of what could be called anti-imperial biographies. Empires as arenas of global professional careers, transcontinental communication patterns, and international knowledge transfer were not only relevant for European (‘white’) professionals, but also for local (‘non-white’) careerists born in the colonies. In particular, since late 19th century, local indigenous elites made increasingly use of globalising information networks, new travel opportunities, growing possibilities to study abroad, as well as imperial career options. As a consequence, they transcended their context of origin, migrated within and across imperial boundaries and thereby enhanced a transnational, anti-imperial agenda.

Our main assumption in this panel is that new imperial history has so far not devoted enough attention to these anti-imperial biographies, i.e. the inter-related character of global imperialism on the one hand and the formation of anti-imperialism as a transnational and trans-imperial phenomenon on the other. More specifically, this panel addresses the following questions:

- How have anti-imperial activists, intellectuals, and artists designed their anti-imperialism as a global agenda? In how far can anti-imperial actions and thoughts be understood less as local or national phenomena within one particular colony but as products of cosmopolitan milieus that emerged in Western but also colonial metropolitan cities?
- How has the experience of studying, living, and working abroad altered the agenda, strategies, and goals of anti-imperialist minds?
- How can historians understand the meaning of space in the constitution of these biographies manifest in crossing borders within but also across empires, migrating outside the reach of imperial authorities, and the deliberate return into the ‘empire of origin’?
- To what extent have empires facilitated knowledge transfer that stimulated (or hindered) critical reflections on colonial stereotyping, orientalist forms of knowledge, racism, or notions of civilizational hierarchies?
- How have anti-imperial activists and intellectuals evaded colonial censorship through transnational forms of cooperation and coordination?
- How have empires enhanced or obstructed transnational activism and coordination through different forms of mobility restrictions such as border control, travel permits, or visa regulations as well as censorship and other forms of surveillance?

- In which way has transnational connectivity altered colonial subjectivity, i. e. the (individual or collective) awareness of being colonised and the criticism about it?

In brief, the aim of this panel is to strengthen the research agenda of new imperial history in the field of anti-imperialism, Asian and African intellectualism, and 'coloured cosmopolitanism' in the late 19th and 20th century.

Convenor: **Maria Framke** (Rostock)

Chair: **Clemens Six** (Groningen)

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

#### Papers:

**Daniel Brückenhaus** (Beloit):

Anti-imperial laughter: The use of irony and ridicule among anti-colonialists in early 20th century Europe

**Maria Framke** (Rostock):

Anti-colonial rebel, false diplomat, endeavouring professor: The multiple lives of Devendra Nath Bannerjea

**Clemens Six** (Groningen):

Benoy Kumar Sarkar, social experience, and transnational anti-imperialism

**Klaas Stutje** (Amsterdam):

Indonesian activism in Europe: The limitations of a boundless approach

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### ▷ **Biographical continuities despite political ruptures: European actors of global development in international organizations in the 20th century**

Venue: *Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E324*

In the wake of the transnational turn in historical studies, historians have begun to use international organisations as lenses through which to examine mechanisms on the global level. Largely relying on sources produced by these organisations, they observe and study how the international organisations favoured the transfer, exchange, circulation and the internationalisation of knowledge and competences produced by individuals and international networks. This panel will assemble case studies focused on European actors inside organisations such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) or the World Council of Churches (WCC), from both eastern and western parts of the continent, analysing the ways in which international organisations allowed their exchanges to continue and even to strengthen despite the series of communist revolutions in the immediate post-World War II period. Biographical perspective will allow us to examine the hypothesis that the rupture that marked the beginning of the Cold War did not destroy the work of older, pre-existing networks

(formed mainly in the interwar period but some of them also rooted in pre-1914 imperial connections), which were only reconstituted within this new geopolitical framework and refocused on common issues of interest connected namely with global modernisation and development.

Convenor: **Ondřej Matějka** (Geneva / Prague)

Papers:

**Véronique Plata-Stenger** (Geneva):

The ILO and the beginnings of technical assistance (1930s–1950s): A biographical approach

**Ondřej Matějka** (Geneva / Prague):

East and West European Barthians in the construction of the WCC 1920s–1960s

**Doubravka Olšáková** (Prague):

The International Council of Scientific Unions and Eastern Europe: Between continuity and discontinuity

**Eloisa Betti** (Bologna):

Struggling for equality between the local and the global: Biographies of female trade unionists and politicians in 20th century Italy

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▷ **Borderlands between imperialism and nationalism: Adjusting in-between identities to radical regime change in modern East Central Europe**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E326**

Existing scholarship on borderlands has often pointed out that borderland identities typically survive radical changes in political regimes and administrative borders that are decided outside of local reach, on a central level. In East Central Europe, throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, borderland people changed allegiances and belongings to several states during the span of a lifetime. This panel brings together papers that look at the role of informal identities, grounded in local self-understandings that often elude officially designed identities. Such identities habitually display striking transnational worldviews, which transcend formal division lines and outlive violent ruptures like the two world wars as well as changes in forms of government from empire to nation-state. The papers in this panel address the question: how did vernacular understandings of geography, memory, language and religion anchor local self-identification in face of the fluidity of political regimes? By investing the in-between space they dwell on with symbolism and memory, borderland inhabitants have dealt with intersecting normative systems and categorizations – an ability that could make the difference between deportation and survival. The papers within this panel analyse large-scale manifestations of power writ-small, linking localities to prominent centers of power and revealing the transnational connections of borderland elites, being able to address and adapt to quickly changing agents of power. In short, this panel is about the role of mass politics in small places caught between violent transformations in politics and ideology.

Convenor: **Petru Szedlacsek** (Berlin)  
Chairs: **Petru Szedlacsek** (Berlin), **Catherine Gibson** (Florence)  
Commentator: **James Koranyi** (Durham)

**Papers:**

**Catherine Gibson** (Florence):  
'Phantom borders' and the consolidation of regional identities in interwar Latvia

**Andreea Petruescu** (Vienna):  
'Stiliștii' in Bessarabia during the interwar period: A case of failed national identity

**Steven Seegel** (Greeley):  
A map man's transnational life: Arkadz Smolich and the contested geography of Belarus after World War I

**Petru Szedlacsek** (Berlin):  
Regime change during World War II in a Hungarian borderland: Szekler identity between fascism and communism

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▷ **Economic change in global history 1500–2000**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E338**

Since 2001, the "divergence debate" has led to path-breaking new research on Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and pushed the boundaries of comparative economic history much further back than the 19th century. It also fostered the adoption of new methodologies such as the use of reciprocal comparison and an engagement with new interpretive works on comparative politics and society. We see the positive effects of more detailed research on key questions on regions and localities where we once knew little, though the negative effects of a new fragmentation and retreat to internalist disputes are now equally evident.

The session considers the developments in global economic history over the past decade, the areas in which research should concentrate in the future, and the best ways in which historical research can inform the current public debate.

The first paper by Stanziani on the limits of the divergence debate is followed by a discussion of connectivity (for instance in terms of global market formation) by Roy and Riello. This session would like to give more space to specific area studies as considered by Austin for the case of Africa. A final discussion led by Hudson will also consider issues of such 'economic convergence' and 'economic sustainability'.

Convenor: **Tirthankar Roy** (London)  
Commentator: **Pat Hudson** (Cardiff)

Papers:

**Alessandro Stanziani** (Paris):  
Beyond the great divergence

**Tirthankar Roy** (London), **Giorgio Riello** (Warwick):  
Trade and the emergence of a world economy

**Gareth Austin** (Cambridge):  
Africa: Economic change south of the Sahara since ca. 1500

**Peer Vries** (Amsterdam):  
Labour-intensive industrialization: ‘a concept too many’?

▷ **Empires of knowledge: Networks, ideas, and infrastructures of science in a changing world**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E322

During what has been termed the “long 19th century”, the practices of scientific research have been affected by radical changes in scope and scale that have led to talk about a second scientific revolution. Modernity has, in fact, brought with it a transformation of the Earth into a world of lines, definitions, criteria, data, and taxonomies. This process, characterized by the globalization of knowledge, a drive towards an increased rationalisation and standardisation of data and metrics, and the professionalisation of scientific endeavours, was informed by a new wave in explorations, the crystallization of new institutional frameworks, and the nature of imperial power relations. Economic and political reasons alike stood behind the imperial and colonial endeavours of the time and consequently influenced the development of science.

New scholarly networks and infrastructures, encompassing an increasing number of nation-states, regions, and colonies were, indeed, needed to make it possible to collect data and specimens on the scale required to finally illustrate the whole world scientifically, while also helping states and colonial administrations to make it more legible and manageable. How this new system of scientific data production was deployed depended, however, quite naturally, on existing political, economic, and social conditions, in particular in respect to the role of existing and developing transnational and global tensions. This panel aims to look specifically at the role of empires, world politics, and the revolutionarily global dimensions of 19th century science in determining how new frameworks of data and specimen collection for different disciplines were planned, built, and managed. Moreover, it explores the role of international cooperation and competition in their historical development.

To achieve all this the case studies will look at the role of ideas, networks, and infrastructures in the deployment of this second scientific revolution from the perspective of very diverse disciplines. Martin Mahony will look at the global scale of meteorology’s infrastructures within the British Empire and their role in the development of modern climatology. Wilko Graf von Hardenberg will discuss the cooperative and international nature of debates about the level of the sea

and the growth of a global network of measuring stations. Khadija von Zinnenburg Carroll will address the idea of classification in 19th century science and the practical dimensions of mapping and collecting data. Talip Törün, finally, will link science and the economic imperial infrastructures and networks exploring how existing shipping and trading routes influenced the collection of museum specimens.

Convenor: **Wilko Graf von Hardenberg** (Berlin)

**Papers:**

**Martin Mahony** (Nottingham):

The skies above: Meteorology and atmospheric imperialism

**Wilko Graf von Hardenberg** (Berlin):

Measuring the sea: Ideas and infrastructures

**Khadija von Zinnenburg Carroll** (Leeds):

Indigenous knowledge in the network of colonial science

**Talip Törün** (Bremerhaven):

On the genesis of natural history collections in the context of maritime infrastructures in the 19th century

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▷ **Frontiers of a global empire: Threats in the Spanish colonial borderlands**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E336**

The Spanish Empire constituted an entity with enormous dimensions reaching from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. The extensions of its frontier lines were impressive and supposed a large number of neighbours. The border between the Spanish Empire and its surrounding was mostly not composed of clear lines but of blurry and fuzzy zones of contact not only between political entities but between languages, cultures, value systems, legal practices, and social habits. Frontier zones were areas of interchange between each side and breeding ground of hybrid ways of life. Yet, frontier zones were not always peaceful places of encounter between cultures but often spaces where political entities clashed, inflicting people from abroad and from the frontier zone. Military confrontations, however, were a rare exception in the history of frontiers. Every day live in hostile vis-à-vis conditions consisted mostly of minor skirmishes and the attempts of the people to live their life normally in a peculiar zone between states or empires. Within these zones, the concept of threats was very powerful. While also the centre or metropolis did realize that there were threats menacing the periphery, it was the people of the frontier region that experienced some of these threats in a much harder way. Incursions, slave raids and depredations caused the abandonment of entire villages or even large-scale demographic changes and left deep imprints in the mentality of the people. This panel focuses on these frontier zones of the Spanish Empire and addresses questions regarding different forms of threat, their repercussion for

the inhabitants, their forms of representation in the frontier itself or in the metropolis, and possible consequences on all kinds of levels. Inviting historians to focus on different frontier zones of the empire, comparisons between these regions will be possible and similarities and differences might become evident.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the European Commission – Programme Horizon 2020, project ID 653508.*

Convenor: **Eberhard Crailsheim** (Madrid)

Chair: **Eric Vanhaute** (Ghent)

**Papers:**

**Eberhard Crailsheim** (Madrid):

External threats in the configuration of Spanish power in the Philippines (1600–1800)

**José Miguel Escribano Páez** (Florence):

Different menaces, different frontiers. The construction of the Spanish imperial frontiers in the Pyrenees and the Maghreb (1500–1530)

**Pablo Hernández Sau** (Florence):

‘Living on threat’, serving the King: The Boulignys’ representation in the late 18th century Spanish limits

**Josef Köstlbauer** (Bremen):

Lawless and precarious spaces: A comparative perspective on New Spain’s northern frontiers in the 18th century



▷ **Global approaches to material cultures of labour, poverty, and charity**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E340**

Against the backdrop of the revolutions and ruptures that form the theme of this ENIUGH conference, this panel focuses on the material cultures of several large-scale socioeconomic arenas of change. We propose to explore the perspective on global history produced by the material culture of labour, poverty, and charity. Adopting the approaches of micro- / global history, and integrating material culture studies, history, and art history, it explores the underside of global history; the macro-designs, lived realities, and representations of poverty, systems of charity and labour. Poverty, charity, and labour are themselves complex social regimes, at once quotidian realities and universal ideas. Shifts in the boundaries of these social frontiers have themselves been forms of social revolution. Such shifts can be intellectual, ideological, or spatial. While global designs of labour, poverty, and charity can vary, experiences can be shared, and exploring global history through the lens of these phenomena can contribute to the reconfiguration of our understanding of the historical geopolitics of empire. This panel adopts a trans-temporal as well as trans-regional

perspective to contribute to our historicisation and contextualisation of the ephemeral conditions of poverty and hard labour. It attempts to use material culture as a platform to excavate phenomena, which have otherwise left little trace, turning the spotlight on the physicality of labour, poverty, and charity, which has formed the fabric of revolutions, ruptures, and empires.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Global History and Culture Centre at the University of Warwick.*

Convenor / Chair: **Anne Gerritsen** (Warwick)

**Papers:**

**Christian de Vito** (Leicester):

Presos desnudos: Convict transportation and the material culture of poverty, punishment and labour coercion

**Julia McClure** (Warwick):

The charitable face of global history: The material culture of confraternities and the Spanish Empire

**Marco Musillo** (Florence):

Visible Asia and invisible bodies: Tartar slaves and soldiers in 14th and 15th century Italian painting

**Uroš Zver** (Florence):

Poverty, politics, and allegory: Talking to and about the poor at the court of the Mughal Emperor

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▷ **Globalizing the Balkans**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E305**

The panel focuses on the effects of a decade of war and revolution (1912–1923) as a critical juncture for economic, social, and cultural development in the Balkan region. In an attempt at overcoming the national paradigm, the suggested three papers address fundamental transnational processes (economic integration and disintegration, social protest against hunger and speculation, population movements and migration policies). The panel centers on the question how the Balkans transformed into a globally interconnected space, establishing new networks of interaction and communication.

Convenor / Chair: **Marie-Janine Calic** (Munich)

## Papers:

**Marie-Janine Calic** (Munich):  
Globalization and de-globalization revisited

**Mary Neuburger** (Austin):  
Hungry for revolution: Food, war, and instability in Bulgaria, 1914–1918

**Isa Blumi** (Stockholm):  
Settling globally: The logistics of history and the consequences of refugees

**Anna Vlachopoulou** (Munich):  
Going global: Greek family-business in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea Region in the 19th century

**Leyla von Mende** (Jena):  
Ottoman travellers in Southeast Europe in the early 20th century

▷ **Imperial representations and national identities in Iberian America  
(1914–1918): The local impacts of a global conflict**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E303**

In the last two decades, historiography has begun to study the multiple repercussions of the World War I in nations that kept neutrality or had a limited military participation in the conflict. Spain, Portugal, and their former imperial possessions in the Americas are clear examples of the disruptive effects of the war on this region's economies, diplomatic alignments and cultural linkages. For instance, the Great War provoked the dislocation of previous trade circuits and their subsequent reconfiguration; challenged old interstate alliances, and encouraged the reassessment of traditional cultural relations.

Specifically, the respective national representations of “empire” – understood as the ability for political, economic and cultural leadership – were agents of identity and otherness creation in sceneries peripheral to the hot spots of the conflict. In this sense, the Iberian-American community constitutes a paradigmatic case of different national paths for the dilemma between belligerence or neutrality on both sides of the Atlantic.

On the one hand, in Europe, the Spanish case referred to the social self-perception of internal and external weaknesses in a context of a profound economic and social crisis, with the additional problem of Morocco. It decisively influenced the social debate around neutrality. The contrast with its Latin sibling is highly suggestive: the Italian prejudice against neutrality as a policy of weaklings, along with the irredentist and expansionist sentiment, became referential elements for Latin imperialism's politics and culture. The same imperialist dimension can be found in the duality of the Portuguese national narrative and the deep paradox of taking up arms to defend its African colonies in 1914 and, at the same time, remaining neutral in Europe. Material but especially ideological interests explain the strong contradictions observed in Portuguese society facing the achievement

of consensus for belligerence. However, the reactivation of nationalisms through imperialist representations would be challenged by the conflict itself. The Russian Empire's collapse and the revolutionary fuse that ignited in Europe broke down the foundations of that path of national building in countries like Spain, Portugal or Italy, where the social schism threatened with civil war.

On the other hand, in Latin America, the war fostered several projects of cultural and/or political imperialism from the belligerent powers, which appealed to the presumed existence of transnational identities shared with the subcontinent's neutral nations to mobilize them in their favour. Thus, the Allied powers emphasized the call to the Latin race unity, which would find in France its main referent, menaced by Germanic expansionism. Since 1917, the United States urged continental solidarity under the motto of Pan-Americanism and the abandonment of the hitherto hegemonic neutrality. On their part, the defenders of neutrality vindicated Spain, reassessing the linkages with the former metropolis and abandoning Hispanophobia to embrace a renewed Hispanophilia. The circulation of these imperial ideologies revived the debates around national identity in Latin America and led to the reflection on the bonds with Europe and the Americas. Finally, in the New World, the echoes of the Russian revolution reverberated later than in Europe, which indicates the need to look over global periodizations in order to conciliate them with the local dynamics.

This panel aims to address the national representations of imperialist solutions in the Iberian-American space, and the short and medium term breaks produced by the Russian revolution in different political cultures. It will particularly deal with the turning points in the local reception of the war, the range of the ruptures in various fields, and the transnational connections that were modified or established along the conflict.

Convenors: **María Inés Tato** (Buenos Aires), **Carolina García Sanz** (Seville)

Chair: **Ana Paula Pires** (Lisbon / Stanford)

**Papers:**

**Carolina García Sanz** (Seville):

Imaging empires in the Mediterranean (1898–1915): Spain and Italy at the crossroads

**David Marcihacy** (Paris):

1914, between two oceans, between two empires

**Ana Paula Pires** (Lisbon / Stanford):

Images of an empire: Portuguese Africa at war (1914–1918)

**Carla Russ** (Berlin):

Persuasive identities? (Pro-)German propaganda in Chile and Argentina during World War I

**María Inés Tato** (Buenos Aires):

The Great War and the crisis of the European cultural paradigm in Latin America: An approach from war correspondents' experiences

▷ **Intermediaries in imperial expansion during the long 19th century, ca. 1789–1914**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E334

Colonization and imperial expansion in the modern era have generally been analysed from the point of view of economic, political and military perspectives. Although the role of the men and women ‘on the spot’ – be they diplomats, military commanders, traders, interpreters, missionaries, local aristocrats, community leaders or adventurers – occasionally is highlighted in the context of the expansion of individual empires, there have to date been few attempts to understand the phenomenon from a comparative and theoretical global historical perspective.

What kind of dynamics are found in the different contexts of imperialism during the long 19th century and what types of actors and agencies can be identified? To date, much of the research on intermediaries has focused on supporters of imperial expansion, but in addition, there were other actors who can be labelled, for example, antagonists, neutral observers and adventurers in imperial expansion. To what extent can a general typology of intermediaries in imperial expansion be constructed from these and possibly other categories?

We welcome papers based on empirical studies of any modern colonial empire, both European and non-European, and major as well as minor empires, during the long 19th century. We particularly encourage papers that place the historical developments in a global historical context and aim to contribute to an enhanced theoretical understanding of the dynamics of modern imperial expansion, involving the relations between metropoli and colonies, between empires, between colonies and colonies, and between autonomous actors and colonial empires. Studies of non-Anglo-Saxon empires are most welcome, as are papers that highlight the agency of Asian and African actors in the process of colonization and imperial expansion.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Centre for Concurrences in Colonial and Postcolonial Studies, Linnaeus University, Sweden.*

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

**Papers:**

**Stefan Eklöf Amirell** (Växjö):

Sovereignty and the suppression of piracy in colonial southeast Asia, ca. 1850–1914: A comparative study of the Strait of Malacca, Indochina and the Sulu Sea

**Joachim Östlund** (Lund):

The Swedish consular network and the slave trade in the Mediterranean and Red Sea in the 18th and 19th centuries

**Preedee Hongsaton** (Pathumthani):

The Siamese gentlemen: The local men of empire of the never-colonised Thailand at the turn of the 20th century

**Emil Kaukonen** (Turku):

The limits of consular diplomacy: Jakob Gråberg and the Swedish-Moroccan diplomatic crisis of 1822

▷ **International sport facing decolonisation: Officials, networks, organisations (1945–1975)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E391

The process of internationalisation of sport accelerated like never before during the interwar period, facilitated by the structural consolidation of international organisations such as the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) or the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG). This internationalisation also benefitted from the increasing involvement of nation-states and the exercise, and manipulation of sport as a soft power by totalitarian governments in the 1930s.

At the end of the World War II, sport experienced a second phase of internationalisation, coinciding with the emergence of the Cold War. The politics of national antagonisms, starting particularly with the participation of the Soviet Union at the 1952 Olympics, extended the politicisation of sport. At the same time, effects of the political independence of the former British, French, Spanish or even Portuguese colonies must also be considered in terms of the political fallout of integration of emergent nations into world sport administration. Indeed, the expansion of the international sports scene (Giulainotti, Robertson, 2009), and thus the formation of national teams and rivalries often significantly affected fledgling national histories. (Bale, Cronin, 2003). Furthermore, international sport organisations felt the impact of decolonisation sooner than most other comparable world bodies as the new members arrived with new, often conflicting issues which required the sport administrators to possess an extensive knowledge of global geopolitics to be able to manage. A consequent step was to expand the support structure, co-opting local informants from all over the world, in order to develop a specific sport, a situation that favoured (particularly in the context of FIFA) the creation of continental confederations (Vonnard, Quin, 2016).

After the initial euphoria of arriving at the world stage died down, from the late 1950s the newcomers began to uncover (post-)colonial inequalities in international organisations, which remained largely Eurocentric. The quest for equal status and the subsequent cycles of acceptance / denial led to alliances being formed or broken along political, geographical, or racial lines, manifest in, for instance, the South African issue (Cornelissen, 2011) or the motion for solidarity with colonised countries (Carrington, McDonald, 2002). At the continental level, new political organisations often tried to manipulate the performances of the new states within sports organisations (e. g., the Organisation of African Unity through the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa [Charitas, 2016]). Thus, the evolution of postcolonial power relations changed international sports organisations and numerous confrontations between European officials and African or Asian leaders started taking place since the 1960s (Darby, 2006).

This panel aims to analyse some of the uncharted terrains in which the political and cultural encounters between decolonisation and international sport, and especially among the administrators of international sporting bodies, were played out. The presentations will take prosopographic approaches to examine the careers of officials coming from the decolonised states and the new networks set up at continental or international levels. Finally, the panel offers young scholars the opportunity to present their research and exchange ideas with peers.

Convenors: **Grégory Quin** (Lausanne), **Claire Nicolas** (Lausanne)  
Chair: **Matthew Taylor** (Leicester)

**Papers:**

**Claire Nicolas** (Lausanne):

An ambivalent position? From revolutionary Panafricanism to international sport administrations

**Philippe Vonnard** (Paris), **Grégory Quin** (Lausanne):

Africa and Asia's rise within the FIFA and the FIG: A nearer postcolonial history?

**Amanda Shuman** (Freiburg):

Struggling against colonialism and imperialism: China, decolonization, and the world of international sport, 1949–1966

▷ **Legacies and memories of the Russian Revolution**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E393**

The panel invites for a discussion on how the Russian Revolution was perceived outside of the Soviet Union, and thus aims at revisiting the impact and legacies of the revolution in the 20th century. The presentations explore various reactions to the revolutionary upheaval and consequences by offering four case studies. Evgeny Sergeev describes reactions of the British political elite, their fear of repercussions, and the adjustment of policies to cushion revolutionary effects. Rastko Lompar analyses how – as an anti-socialist measure – Yugoslav right-wing intellectuals tried to change the image of Russia in the population. The second part of the panel deals with the importance of the October Revolution on women's political and intellectual activism after the Second World War. Francisca De Haan explores the ways in which the achievements of the Russian Revolution in terms of women's rights served as a source of inspiration for the Women's Democratic Federation and asks whether the meaning and impact changed over time, considering the period of 1945 to the 1970s. Agnieszka Mrozik's contribution describes through the eyes of Polish communist women how the Russian Revolution's myth impacted the de-Stalinization era and its aftermath.

Chair: Jane Burbank (New York)

**Papers:**

**Evgeny Sergeev** (Moscow):

British Empire and the Russian Revolution of 1917

**Rastko Lompar** (Belgrade):

From “Mother Russia” to “Godless Sovietia”: the image of the October Revolution and the USSR in the eyes of Yugoslav right-wing intellectuals between the World Wars

**Francisca de Haan** (Budapest):

Continuity and change? The Russian Revolution as inspiration for the Women's International Democratic Federation, 1945 through 1970s

Agnieszka Mrozik (Warsaw / Jena):

“At the time we were only thinking in terms of a global revolution”: The Russian Revolution in the post-war memoirs of Polish communist women

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▷ **Post-imperial biographies and trajectories in a confined space 1918–1940**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E328

Recent trends in the historiography of empires emphasise the importance of biographies in order to understand the mechanisms of control, negotiation, resource allocation, and the relationship of centre and periphery. New imperial history also treats the end of empires and the continuities as significant for their interpretation (Hirschhausen 2015). The end of World War I and the ensuing revolutions brought about a significant rupture in the regions belonging to Austria-Hungary, but they also offer an excellent vantage point as the collapse of the imperial structures and the subsequent nationalizing efforts of the new nation states could reveal the mechanisms and structures of local societies hitherto often hidden by the facade of imperial unity. While the disappearance of the institutions of the state bestowed agency upon local actors without the restrictions imposed upon them by central control, the establishment of the new rule could reposition those who had an experience in dealing with the centre.

In this panel, we aim to highlight different types of post-imperial biographies of persons who were part of a regional elite in an empire and retained their importance in the successor states. A politician-middleman and agile city modernizer, György Bernády, who learned how to navigate between a distant center and a hostile local elite with lending their attention to modernization efforts. An intellectual and public servant, whose life took an unexpected (post-)imperial turn, and made efforts after 1919 to reconfigure cultural life of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia and connect separate cultural spaces both sides of the border, attempting to make it more fluid. Finally, an aristocrat turned entrepreneur, brother-in-law of Hungarian Prime Minister István Bethlen, Count Ármin Mikes, whose flourishing forestry business across the Balkans during World War I offered a solid basis for being co-opted into Greater Romania’s national liberal elite what enabled him to safeguard his interests vis-à-vis nationalizing efforts. Later he became an interlocutor between Romanian and Hungarian politics too.

Their imperial experience helped them enormously to prevail among the new circumstances of a hurriedly nationalizing but helplessly fragmented new nation states, while in this effort they continued to connect post-imperial vertical and hierarchical spaces. They also reveal the entanglement of social groups and societal cultures through ethnic boundaries, often a legacy of the imperial order and times. Not the least their activity helped to reconfigure the relation of post-imperial spaces and states upholding remnants of an imperial order and transcending the confinement of the new boundaries of nation states. Thus, they not only illustrate a global phenomenon but they actively contributed to situating the successor states in the new global order.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Institute of Political History, Budapest and the National Research, Development and Innovation Office, K 112968 Research Grant.*

Convenor: **Gábor Egry** (Budapest)  
 Chair / Commentator: **Attila Melegh** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Gábor Egry** (Budapest):  
 An imperial entrepreneur from the remote wilderness

**János Fodor** (Cluj-Napoca):  
 The missing link? György Bernády as middleman between centre, periphery, elite, and society

**Veronika Szeghy-Gayer** (Budapest):  
 Decentralizing the Hungarian cultural life in interwar Czechoslovakia: the biography of Ferenc Sziklay

**Zaur Gasimov** (Istanbul / Bonn):  
 Between Persia, Ottomans, and Soviets: Mehmed Emin Rasulzade's life and work

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▷ **Rethinking the Eastern question: The decline of the Ottoman Empire and its impact on international affairs (politics, economics, trade)**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E307**

During the 18th century, Russian expansionism southwards into Ottoman territory caused the rupture of the fragile equilibrium in South-Eastern Europe. The structural weakness of the Ottoman Empire was evident. At the same time, starting with the Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji (1774), Russia was not only a disturbing agent of the status-quo but asserted itself as a European Power.

The “Eastern Question”, as historiography called the events that led to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the formation of Balkan states in the 19th and early 20th century, had a great number of implications in the international affairs and shaped the policy of Europe's Great Powers between 1774 and 1923. As a consequence, policies carried out by the European Powers were greatly connected with the instability of the Ottoman Empire and the making of a modern Near (Middle) East.

The papers gathered in this panel examine several political, diplomatic, commercial, and business implications arising as a result of the crisis of the Ottoman Empire.

Focusing on the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Danubian Principalities, the Balkans, and the Straits, our papers will embrace a wider perspective considering the global repercussions of these events on the international scene from the late 18th to the early 20th century.

Convenor: **Salvatore Bottari** (Messina)  
 Chair: **Constantin Ardeleanu** (Galați / Utrecht / Bucharest)  
 Commentator: **Constantin Iordachi** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Salvatore Bottari** (Messina):

The clash of two empires: The Russo-Turkish conflicts in late 18th century and their echoes in international diplomacy

**Mirella Vera Mafri** (Fisciano):

Politics and trade between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea during the French and Napoleonic Wars

**Constantin Ardeleanu** (Galați / Utrecht / Bucharest):

The opening of the Black Sea for international trade and shipping (1774–1853)

**Giampaolo Conte** (Rome):

Ottoman public debt as a consequence of the Empire's fall: 1854–1914

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▷ **Ruptures, empires, revolutions: Social, political, economic, and demographic change in perspective of colonial transitions in Africa**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E301

This panel focuses on the social, political, demographic, and economic events that occurred in Africa as a consequence of the continent's colonial and post-colonial transitions. Against the backdrop of these transitions, the panel aims to explore the resulting, often large-scale and long-run socio-economic changes, including social and political reforms, shifting labour market conditions, changing social and economic orders, and altered demographic regimes. These changes will be studied not only in perspective of the different cultural, technological, and ideological underpinnings that characterised the individual nations, but also in the context of contemporary international or global dynamics, including cross-border collaborations, waves of migrations, and the surrounding converging or diverging developments.

Convenors: **Donatella Strangio** (Rome), **Jacob Weisdorf** (Odense)

Chair: **Jacob Weisdorf** (Odense)

Commentator: **Filipa Ribeiro da Silva** (Amsterdam)

**Papers:**

**Donatella Strangio** (Rome):

Empire and labour mobilization: Migrants and recruitments in the Italian colonies in a comparative view

**Francesca Fauri** (Bologna):

Italians migrants to Tunisia: The economic causes and consequences of the 'Sicilian invasion'

**Elena Ambrosetti** (Rome):

Demographic transition in Egypt: The long view

**Zahia Ouadah-Bedidi** (Paris) / **Jacques Vallin** (Paris):

Unexpected developments in Maghrebian fertility: A comparative view

**Karin Pallaver** (Bologna):

Monetary transitions: from pre-colonial to colonial currencies in East Africa

**Jacob Weisdorf** (Odense):

The colonial legacy of gender inequality in British Africa: Evidence from Christian marriage registers

FRIDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER 2017

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

▷ **African women at work during the rise and fall of colonial rule in sub-Saharan Africa, 1800–2000: New research methods (Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E322

*Part 2 see page 76*

Following the 4th World Conference on Women and the establishment of the Beijing Platform for Action for Equality, Development and Peace (1990s), and the publication of the World Bank Group Gender Action Plan (2007–2010) arguing that “Gender equality [w]as smart economics” and women’s participation in the economy contributed to economic expansion and had long-term effects on future generations, a growing body of literature has been published on the study of modern forms of gender inequality focusing in particular on developing and undeveloped regions, being sub-Saharan Africa a case in point.

Rarely, however, have the historical roots of African gender inequality been fully discussed and acknowledged on the basis of long-term historical analysis using data preceding the 1960s and 1980s. More importantly, scholars studying women’s economic participation in contemporary sub-Saharan Africa have focused mainly on their participation in formal labour markets (i.e. wage gap, economic sectors), leaving female contribution to the informal labour market, to the agricultural sector under the form of subsistence agriculture as well as their reproductive labour unaccounted for.

The papers in this double-session will assess the main transformations in African women’s labour and labour relations in historical perspective, highlighting the main shifts and continuities resulting from political changes, economic transformations and social shifts in the transition from the pre-colonial, to the colonial and post-colonial periods. The speakers will assess women’s participation in the economy several countries of sub-Saharan Africa between 1800 and 2000 taking as reference the broad definition of labour by Tilly and Tilly (1984) “any human effort adding use value to goods and services. [...]” and applying a new methodology and the Taxonomy of Labour Relations developed at the International Institute of Social History for the study of shifts in labour and labour relations at a global scale. This will allow us to draw a more encompassing picture of female labour in Africa including forms of formal and informal, paid and unpaid, free and unfree, and reproductive and productive labour.

Convenors: **Filipa Ribeiro da Silva** (Amsterdam), **Karin Pallaver** (Bologna)

Chair: **Stefano Bellucci** (Leiden / Amsterdam)

Commentator: **Gareth Austin** (Cambridge)

**Papers:**

**Karin Hofmeester** (Amsterdam), **Jan Lucassen** (Amsterdam):

The global collaboratory on the history of labour relations and women’s labour and labour relations in sub-Saharan Africa: An introduction

**Karin Pallaver** (Bologna):

Shifts and continuities in female labour relations in Kenya and Tanzania, 1800–1960

**Rory Pilosof** (Bloemfontein):

Women and work in Zimbabwe, ca. 1800–2000

**Filipa Ribeiro da Silva** (Amsterdam):

Women’s labour relations in Mozambique, 1800–2000

**Valentina Fusari** (Pavia):

Eritrean labour relations: Female, plural

▷ **Atlantic Italies: Economic, cultural, and political entanglements  
(late 15th–early 19th centuries) (Part 1)**

Venue: [Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E309](#)

*Part 2 see page 76*

Fernand Braudel’s seminal thesis on the Mediterranean world in the age of Philip II vividly depicted the ‘Northern invasion’ of the Mediterranean at the end of the 16th century. Following Europe’s ‘discovery’ and colonization of the Americas, and Portuguese and Dutch penetration of Asian markets, this “invasion” confirmed, in Braudel’s eyes, the shift of Europe’s political and economic core from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Despite current reassessment of Braudel’s thesis, the predominant grand narrative about early modern Europe’s ‘expansion’ and economic development still considers that – after having been a propulsive center in the Middle Ages – the Italian peninsula underwent a process of steady decline and marginalization in the age of Atlantic trade.

This interpretative framework resulted into different historical foci. While the history of Europe’s Atlantic engagement was concerned mostly with the ‘triumphant’ cases of Portugal, Spain, the Dutch Republic, France and England, scholars of Mediterranean history mainly dealt with intra-Mediterranean relations. Although research in both Mediterranean and in Atlantic history have fuelled vivid debates about cross-cultural contacts in the pre-industrial world, they tend in general to develop as separate fields.

This panel will tackle the pertinence of these traditions. By highlighting the porous borders of early modern empires and reconstructing trans-imperial connections between and beyond them, it will examine the multifold entanglements between the Mediterranean space and the Atlantic world from the late 15th to the early 19th century. The session focuses on the “Italies” – that is the plural and internally fragmented Italian-speaking areas – which connections with the Atlantic world prior to the (well-studied) late 19th century mass migrations to the Americas have up to now remained underexplored. How did Mediterranean / Italian commodities enter Atlantic markets, what role did they play in shaping processes of cultural change, and what kind of meanings did consumers in the Americas and Africa assign to them? How did Atlantic commodities arrive in Italian societies and how did they transform the patterns of consumption and the material culture of both popular and elite households? What strategies did actors from an allegedly

peripheralized region develop to connect themselves to the thriving oceanic trade routes, what interstices did they occupy, and what kind of patronage relations did they profit from? What kind of mobility patterns and what channels of knowledge circulation emerged between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic? How did Atlantic powers and interests shape political and economic decisions in Italian peninsular states before Italian independence? And what kind of efforts – both diplomatic and informal – were undertaken by the governments of Italian states to defend their interests in the Atlantic space? By tackling these (and other) questions, we aim at shedding new light on inter-continental entanglements in the early modern age and at contributing to a renewal of both Atlantic and Italian history.

Convenors / Chairs: **Silvia Marzagalli** (Nice / Paris), **Roberto Zaugg** (Lausanne)

**Papers:**

**Carlo Taviani** (Rome), **Steven Teasdale** (Toronto):

Genoese merchant networks from the Black Sea to West Africa and the Americas (15th–16th centuries)

**Cecilia Tarruell** (Oxford):

Between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic: The network of the Gasparo Corso Brothers in the late 16th century

**Alida Clemente** (Foggia):

Atlantic Naples: Merchant networks and new consumptions in the 18th century

**Luca Codignola-Bo** (Notre Dame / Halifax / Montréal):

Antonia Filicchi, Vito Viti, and other Atlantic entrepreneurs: From the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to the United States, 1815–1847

**Roberto Zaugg** (Lausanne):

From the Mediterranean Sea to the Royal Court of Benin: Trade networks and cultural meanings of Red Coral (15th–18th centuries)

**Alejandro García Montón** (Seville):

Mediterranean institutions and the transatlantic slave trade: Creation, diffusion, and re-appropriation (17th and 18th centuries)

**Anne Ruderman** (Cambridge, MA):

Venetian beads for the Atlantic slave trade

**Alessandro Tuccillo** (Naples / Lyon), **Giulia Bonazza** (Florence):

Italian states and Atlantic slave trade: Imperial diplomacy and debates on slavery during the first half of the 19th century

▷ **Carl Schmitt and the Russian Revolution: Interpretation, reception, and transfer (1917–2017)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E395

The prominent, as well as contradictory German constitutionalist and government counsellor Carl Schmitt (1888–1985), described the political and cultural existence of Europe in his famous essay “Der Begriff des Politischen” (1927 / 32) as being »sous l’oeil des Russes«, literally beneath the eyes of the Russians. Schmitt referred not only to the historical significance of the Russian Tsardom in Europe till the end of the 19th century but, particularly, to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Soviet Union, founded in 1922. As major cultural and political phenomena, both made up the intellectual background that influenced Schmitt’s political writings after the habilitation at Strasbourg, especially determining his important writings after the World War I, “Politische Romantik” (1919), “Die Diktatur” (1921) and “Die geistesgeschichtliche Lage des heutigen Parlamentarismus” (1923). Along with the fascist Italy, the Soviet totalitarianism had an essential impact not only on Schmitt’s critique of the European liberalism and Western democracies before 1933 but on his political and historical concepts after the World War II as well.

The panel sheds light on the transfer of Schmitt’s political key concepts and considerations on the Russian Revolution into the different (trans)national discourses throughout Europe by investigating five case studies from an interdisciplinary perspective which cover historical analysis and political science. The panel-coordinators argue that Schmitt’s view of the Russian Revolution and his interpretation of the Soviet totalitarianism circulated not only in the German-speaking Europe but also to Spain, Italy and to Eastern Europe, particularly to Poland and Russia itself.

By using the approaches of »transferts culturels« (Michel Espagne & Michael Werner) as well as of »circulation des idées« (Pierre Bourdieu), the panel participants try to investigate the re-semanticisation effects from recent methodological innovations shaped as a logical constitutive cultural transfer (Carl Antonius Lemke Duque & Zaur Gasimov). In the framework of this interdisciplinary methodology, the panel targets at a recontextualised analysis of the essential antagonisms between conservative and radical-democratic receptions of Schmitt in Europe after 1945.

Convenors: **Zaur Gasimov** (Istanbul / Bonn), **Carl Antonius Lemke Duque** (Bilbao / Rome)

Chair: **Joaquín Abellán** (Madrid)

Commentator: **Montserrat Herrero** (Pamplona)

**Papers:**

**Carl Antonius Lemke Duque** (Bilbao / Rome):

Infinite resemanticization: Schmitt as a key to political discourse in Spain since 1931

**Geminello Preterossi** (Fisciano):

State and political space: Schmitt in Italy after 1945

**Kálmán Pócza** (Budapest):

(De)politicization of law and politics: Carl Schmitt in Hungary

Marek Aleksander Cichocki (Warsaw):  
Constitution and beyond: The reception of Schmitt in Poland

Zaur Gasimov (Istanbul / Bonn):  
Longing for space and condemning liberalism: Schmitt's adventures in post-Soviet Russia and Turkey

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▷ **Ecological transformations and disasters in global environmental history  
(Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E328

*Part 2 see page 78*

This panel seeks to analyse how capitalist transformations and resource extractions can be understood as significant 'ruptures' with numerous intended and unintended consequences in the histories of global environments. Global environmental history, which is a relatively new, yet highly dynamic, area of research, addresses humanity's capacity to transform the environment even on a planetary scale – intentionally but often unintentionally. Many environmental issues present in our daily lives can be fruitfully approached from a global perspective, yet should – so we argue – at best be coupled with detailed attention to local specificities and trajectories. These issues include, among others, the complex manifestations of (and reactions to) climate change, ecological fears, and the formation of worldwide environmental movements.

In this context, our panel seeks to analyse the 'dark sides' and accidental effects of human ecological interventions into ecosystems for the aim of resource cultivation and exploitation from the later 19th century until today. We explore how and why ecological disasters happened, how contemporaries became aware of them, and how different actors reacted to them. Furthermore, we seek to understand the reactions to such human-induced disasters, including the often slow change of practice. We enquire into actors' interests – both economic and political – as well as their ideological motivations, shaped by global, often imperial connections, in dealing with the ecological challenges that were often of their own making.

The papers assemble a range of cases from the 19th and 20th century. This enables us to discuss change over time – which includes the histories of European colonial expansion, of modern biotechnical agriculture, oil drilling, flood protection, nuclear energy, of increased competition over natural resources before and after the period of decolonisation, and the ways states, firms, and private actors sought to prevent but ultimately had to react to ecological risks and catastrophes once transpired.

The search for and application of resources such as oil, rubber, radioactive material, and drinking water can account to a significant degree for the environmentally tumultuous developments of the past 150 years. The panel ultimately raises questions about the present need for more sustainable approaches to significantly alter the very relationship between humanity and the finite resources and limits of resilience to unbounded resource extraction and industrial pollution of the earth.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Center for Contemporary History at Potsdam.*

Convenors: **Stefan Hübner** (Singapore), **Moritz von Brescius** (Constance)

Chair: **Uwe Lübken** (Munich)

**Papers:**

**Moritz von Brescius** (Constance):

Zones of expertise: Tropical plantation economies and the formation and failure of a ‘global rubber science’, 1870–1918

**Stefan Hübner** (Singapore):

Urbanization’s floating frontier: “Overpopulation”, climate change, and floating city extensions since the 1950s

**Rüdiger Graf** (Potsdam):

Too much oil: The consequences of resource abundance in the 20th century

**Jan-Henrik Meyer** (Copenhagen):

Moving ahead, regardless: The strange non-ruptures of nuclear history

**Julia Mariko Jacoby** (Berlin):

Industrialization, groundwater-related land subsidence and typhoons in 20th century Osaka: How Japan became covered with concrete

**Fiona Williamson** (Singapore):

Cities and disasters: Floods and urban development in colonial Singapore

▷ **Economy – reformation – revolution: Transformations to and in modernity**

Venue: [Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E340](#)

From a global and at the same time regional perspective interdependencies between socio-economic, -cultural and -political factors, developments and movements are crucial and decisive for the rise of modern societies and for further social change. The intention of the panel is to analyse processes of transformation to modernity in late medieval / early modern times and in modern / present times – and to compare such processes.

Then we must methodically reflect the extent to which modern sociological and economical categories are helpful and necessary for analysing earlier, historical societies. Historical differences, but also different ‘time strata’ (R. Koselleck) have to be adequately considered in sociohistorical comparisons. This is indispensable if we want to include lessons from earlier transformations in discussions on current problems of social, cultural and political reforms.

Convenor: **Norbert Fabian** (Bochum)

**Papers:**

**Norbert Fabian** (Bochum):

Reformation and the dual revolution of modern times: Transformations from traditional to modern societies and the model of a “mixed economy“

**Stuart Jenks** (Erlangen):

The distribution revolution of the 15th century

**Angela Huang** (Lübeck):

Textile trade and proto-industrialisation

**Dominic Sachsenmaier** (Göttingen):

Debates on capitalism in China

**Michael Eze** (Cambridge):

I am because you are: A project of an African humanism in an age of xenophobia

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▷ **Empires of copper in the midst of revolutionary change: The social organisation of the copper trade before and after the ‘Great Divergence’ (Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E301

*Part 2 see page 79*

For centuries European copper production remained on a fairly uniform level, implying that the demand and usage of copper items also were stable. From medieval times the main producing centres were located to the Alpine Lands, in Harz and Slovakia. When these ore deposits entered into a phase of decline during the mid-16th century a new – gigantic – source emerged in Sweden; Stora Kopparberg in Falun became the main supplier of European copper for most of the 17th century, and large volumes of copper were exported from Sweden to foremost the Dutch market. During the century, these supplies were augmented by shipments from Japan, on the keels of Dutch East-India Men. Also, Falun went into decline, and new centres emerged from the second half of the 17th century. Norwegian copper making expanded, followed by Britain, as Swansea gradually grew into the role of a truly global supplier of copper. The production in Wales took the copper trade into the era of globally integrating industrial modernity. For the first time, we can talk about a rapidly rising output, technological change and a global chain of mines supplying the insatiable smelting furnaces fired with mineral coal; Swansea became in the mid-19th century ‘Copperopolis’ and copper ore was shipped from Cuba, Chile and Australia.

Even if we can detect a spatial development of copper production from Central Europe, to Scandinavia and then to Wales, we are not witnessing a complete eradication of copper making at older centres when a new one arrived. There was a revolutionary change, but there was also a gradual adaptation within the sector as a whole to new – global – conditions. Copper production,

for instance, remained important in Falun well into the 19th century while Røros was in ascent even in the shadow of the developments in Swansea from the beginning of the 18th century, and Hungarian and German copper remained competitive in both Amsterdam and Hamburg at the dusk of the 18th century. At the dawn of modernity revolutionised copper making from Wales still faced the competition from the early-modern centres in the midst of central Europe and Scandinavia.

The starting-point of this session is comparative, as it brings together people working on different copper making sites, but its aim is to establish links between them during an era of rapidly expanding output; a kind of 'Great Divergence' in copper making or an 'age of revolution'. The ambition is, further, to avoid a restricted analysis of merely copper making for a discussing that links production to trade and consumption. This means that we can include the importation of Japanese copper into Europe as well as to link the brass industry to copper production. Markets for brass and copper outside Europe are a crucial part of our discussion.

Convenor: **Göran Rydén** (Uppsala)

Chair: **Kristine Bruland** (Oslo)

Commentator: **Måns Jansson** (Uppsala)

**Papers:**

**Chris Evans** (Pontypridd):

London: Capital of the British copper trade

**Ragnhild Hutchinson** (Oslo):

Implications of the Røros copper trade: Nation, region and family

**Miroslav Lacko** (Ostrava):

Copper production in the Habsburg Monarchy during the 18th century: Quantification of the production and profitability

**Louise Miskell** (Swansea):

Before the boom: Securing customers for Swansea copper, ca. 1720–1780

**Sven Olofsson** (Uppsala):

Feelings of frustration and steps towards transformation: Falu copper mine and the European copper and brass trade during the 18th century

**Kristin Ranestad** (Oslo):

Connecting Scandinavian copper to global markets

**Ryuto Shimada** (Tokyo):

Competition in the Indian sales market for copper between Dutch and English companies during the 18th century

**Klaus Weber** (Frankfurt/O.):

Hamburg's 18th century copper trade

▷ **Entangled revolutions since the 18th century: Dissidents, émigrés, scholars**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E3004

The 18th century as the “age of democratic revolutions” is part of a grand narrative instituting the French and American Revolutions as major caesuras in a global history of democracy and the expansion of political participation. These centric and diffusionist narratives have been challenged by scholars of world history on spatial and chronological levels, demonstrating the entanglements of a multitude of revolutionary dynamics in different world regions and hinting at connections and transfers which reposition the two “big revolutions”. This panel explores new perspectives on these entanglements and broadens the empirical basis upon which to specify their nature. Jonathan Singerton examines the connections between the authoritarian Austro-Hungarian Empire and the dynamics of the American Revolution. Anna Nath problematizes periodization of global history based on the French and American revolutions by directing attention to the 1820s as a period of “revolutionary in-between” with uprisings in Spain, Naples, Piedmont, Greece and Russia, which are crucial for an understanding of global revolutionary dynamics since the late-18th century. Ian Coller draws attention to an often neglected world region in the narratives about the “age of revolutions”, namely the Islamic world, which challenges the centrality of Europe and the Americas in global revolutionary dynamics. Friedemann Pestel suggests to look at the “spatialities of exile” to understand the transnational and transregional dimensions of the French revolution by looking at French émigrés. Amelia Bonea discusses how transformative scientific ideas (chemical concepts) shaped and influenced revolutionary history in general and the non-cooperation movement in colonial India in particular.

Chair: **Holger Weiss** (Turku)

**Papers:**

**Jonathan Singerton** (Edinburgh):

Empires on the edge: The Habsburg Monarchy and the American Revolution, 1776–1789

**Anna Nath** (Brunswick):

The European 1820s: The struggle for constitutionalism in the “revolutionary in-between”

**Ian Coller** (Irvine):

The revolutionary age of Islam

**Friedemann Pestel** (Freiburg):

The “age of revolutions” as an “age of emigrations”: French émigrés and global entanglements of political exile

**Amelia Bonea** (Oxford):

Fashioning modernity, explaining social change: Science and nationalism in the thought of Ruchi Ram Sahni

▷ **Escaping Leviathan's hold: Mobility as a challenge for empires and nation-states**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E3002

The mobility of individuals challenges the claim of nation-states and empires to rule over their residents; at the same time political elites were mobile themselves and used their cross-border connections for their political projects. This panel brings together five papers, addressing different aspects of the topic. The subjects range from waves of labour migration throughout the settlement of nomadic communities in the British Raj to the activities of Iranian émigrés abroad and tourism patterns in Yugoslavia, while also addressing the strive for national self-determination.

Molly Warsh sets a wide focus on mobility by illustrating the interplay of political revolution, environmental change, and labour in the 17th century, when the cycle of warfare, drought and famine led to wandering labourers. Girja Joshi explores British attempts at settling nomadic tribes. Even though their 'wandering' ways were restricted during the 19th century, the political, social and cultural legacy of their mobile way of life survived physical settlement.

Tanya Lawrence analyses the role of Iranian dissidents in the late Ottoman Empire and asks how the work and life circumstances of the émigrés paved the way towards changes. Felix Jeschke looks at Czech and Slovak tourists at the Adriatic coast in Croatia in the first decades of the 20th century, demonstrating that tourism triggered nationalizing as well as transnationalizing dynamics. José Miguel Raimundo Noras contributes to the discussion with a paper on the development of Tibetan nationalism in relation to the development of empires in Asia but also through contacts to the Western world.

Chair: Michael G. Esch (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Girja Joshi (Leiden):**

From wandering pastoralists to toiling peasants? The Bhattis of the 'Delhi frontier' in the 19th century

**Molly Warsh (Pittsburgh):**

Seasonal labour, migration, and warfare in the 17th century

**Tanya Lawrence (New Haven):**

Conditions of marginality: Iranian dissidents in the late Ottoman Empire

**Felix Jeschke (Prague):**

Under Yugoslav skies: Czech and Slovak tourists on the Croatian coast, 1900s–1930s

**José Miguel Raimundo Noras (Lisbon):**

Tibet: Surviving within empires – The construction of a cultural and national Tibetan identity

▷ **Internationalization of colonial knowledge production in an age of empire  
(Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E324

Part 2 see page 81

With this panel, we envisage bringing together current trends in sub-fields of historiography addressing the transnational workings of knowledge production in relation to dominant world orders and worldviews. Colonial history increasingly pays attention to both the scientific underpinnings and pretences of colonialism and the colonial underpinnings of the 19th and 20th century history of science. Historians of science, in turn, analyse the transnational and institutional driving forces of knowledge production in that same era. International history scholars highlight the importance of transnational associations, meetings and individuals as driving forces of the political and intellectual enterprises of the day. Taken together, this points to a reappraisal of the entangled nature of national, imperial and colonial dynamics, which for too long have been approached as separate spatial, temporal or ideational frames of reference and fields of study.

By focusing on the transnational workings of colonial knowledge production, we want to contribute to a convergence of national, imperial and colonial historical approaches on one hand, and of research on Eurocentric knowledge production and European imperialism on the other. In our understanding, this nexus underpins 19th and 20th century academia as much as it facilitated colonization in Africa and Asia.

We particularly want to emphasize (1) the institutionalization of transnational and transimperial 'colonial sciences'; (2) its contribution to the establishment of academic disciplines, with all its Eurocentric, universalistic and imperialist underpinnings; and (3) the enmeshment with colonial policy-making and lived realities in African and Asian colonies under control – or out of control.

To this aim we brought together papers fitting in one of the following – complementary – strands of transnational colonial knowledge production:

- Associations, organizations or conferences where researchers with different national backgrounds meet in order to exchange experiences with and perhaps solutions for colonial challenges. Possible examples are the Institut Colonial International, the International African Institute, Geographic Conferences etc.
- Topical colonial problems which are dealt with transnationally / transimperially, and in so doing contribute to the establishment of scientific fields – either as colonial or tropical subfields of existing disciplines (thereby introducing a colonially inspired distinction within allegedly universalistic disciplines) or foundational to the disciplinary make-up of academia as we know it (thereby introducing a colonially inspired distinction between allegedly universalistic disciplines). Examples can be anthropology / ethnography; orientalism / philology; tropical medicine, veterinary medicine or agronomy; geography etc.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).*

Convenors / Chairs: **Katja Naumann** (Leipzig), **Geert Castryck** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Florian Wagner** (Erfurt):

The International Colonial Institute and the scientific legitimization of colonial rule (1890s–1920s)

**Maria Rhode** (Göttingen):

Liberia? Angola? Brazil? Colonial dreams and scientific practices in interwar Poland

**Stefan Esselborn** (Munich):

European scholars, American philanthropists, African subjects? The International African Institute (IIALC / IAI) and the global invention of African studies, 1925 to 1965

**Stephan Scheuzger** (Bern):

Prison science and colonial knowledge

**Klemens Wedekind** (Trier):

“The overseas veterinarian is out of touch with our problems”: Veterinary research in Southern Africa and the formation of Tropical Veterinary Medicine (1896–1920)

**Anne Kwaschik** (Paris / Berlin):

The International Congress of Colonial Sociology (1900) and the discovery of the social side of colonisation

**Damiano Matasci** (Lausanne):

Paradigms for colonial development: Education and trans-imperial cooperation in French Africa, 1945–1960

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▷ **Missionaries and the ruptures of empires: Comparative perspectives on Latin America, Africa, and Asia in the modern era**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E336

Through the framework of transnational and global history, scholars of missionary history have significantly advanced their understanding of the specific agency, globalising missionary networks have developed in changing global political settings. In the modern era, Christian missionaries maintained a wide range of relationships with but also against political regimes. Some preceded colonial expansion and established transnational networks long before colonial settlements or remained largely independent from them; others cooperated closely with worldly powers or followed them suit. Some mapped their world against political institutions and their protagonists. In all these forms of agency, missionaries were not simply vassals but developed, adapted, and implemented their own ideas of religion as well as social, cultural, and economic order.

This panel analyses in how far missionaries as individuals and/or institutionalised networks have themselves co-determined ruptures during imperial rise and decline and thereby re-shaped social order, economic relations, culture, and knowledge. The panel contributors cover disparate case studies from early modern to contemporary Latin America, Africa, and Asia and discuss them in a comparative perspective. A special interest thereby is the experience of these missionaries by locals, their resistance, as well as cooperation as cultural brokers.

Convenor / Chair: **Clemens Six** (Groningen)  
Commentator: **Rebekka Habermas** (Göttingen)

**Papers:**

**Anjana Singh** (Groningen):  
Networks of knowledge and empire: The Jesuits in early modern India

**Monika Baar** (Leiden):  
Competing missionaries, clashing ideologies during the Cold War in Latin America

**Clemens Six** (Groningen):  
The Cold War and the decline of empires as a ‘unique opportunity’: Anglican missionaries in British-Malaya

**Hubertus Büschel** (Groningen):  
A small empire of madness: The Bethel missionaries in Lutindi (Tanganyika) and their “reformativ” asylum during the 20th century

**Ulrich Brandenburg** (Zurich):  
The true religion or a perfect warrior creed? Muslim mission in Japan in the early 20th century and the global image of Islam

**Jörg Hauste**in (London):  
Provincializing Christian missions: Missionary agency and the rise of Islam in German East Africa

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▷ **Penal transportation, deportation, and exile in the 19th and 20th centuries: Perspectives from the colonies (Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E303

*Part 2 see page 81*

The double session brings together a set of presentations on practices of penal and administrative expulsion in the British, Dutch, French, Japanese, US, and German empires during the 19th to mid-20th centuries.

By looking at empires from the perspectives of punishment and forced migration, the session offers original insights on the relationship between empires, on the one hand, and revolutions, resistance, and social conflicts on the other. Moreover, by focussing on processes of “internal” and “overseas” colonisation in the 19th and 20th centuries, we seek to scrutinise the tension between nationalism and empire, beyond the narrative of the linear and supposedly universal trend from “empire to nation”. The broad geographical and temporal scope of the session will allow for comparative and connected perspectives on both issues.

Moreover, by working outwards from the perspective of the colonies, rather than the metropole, it overturns the standard approach to penal transportation, deportation and exile, and foregrounds flows originating from, and encounters / conflict taking place in, the colonies.

The goal of the double session is to make interventions in four related areas. First, we aim to understand which types of inter-colonial connections were created by penal transportation, deportation and exile, and how far they challenged or strengthened the vertical links between the metropole and the colonies. In this respect, the session explicitly connects to the rich methodological approach suggested by recent work in new imperial history and historical geography. Second, the presentations foreground the entanglements and disentanglements between the flows that stemmed from these penal practices, and other coerced and free migrations. Within this frame, labour extraction from convicts, deportees and exiles is especially addressed. Third, we interrogate the relationships between penal and administrative practices and their links with legal cultures, criminological knowledge and strategies of social control. Fourth, we seek to address the interplay between groups of individuals (e.g. political / non-political offenders, war-related deportees, etc.), types of punishment (exile, deportation, penal transportation), and destinations. The constitution of class, ethnicity, race and gender as understood and experienced in the colonies through the process of punitive and labour differentiation will be especially foregrounded.

The double session builds on the work of the two leading projects in the field of convict transportation and convict labour: the “Carceral Archipelago” project, based at the School of History, International Relations and Politics at the University of Leicester, by including its principal investigator, Clare Anderson, post-doc researchers Christian G. De Vito and Minako Sakata, PhD student Katherine Roscoe, and advisory board member Lorraine Paterson; and the “Four Centuries of Labour Camps” project, based at the IISH and the NIOD, including post-doc researchers Francesca Di Pasquale and Matthias van Rossum, and PhD student Zhanna Popova. Further presentations will be given by area studies experts Kathleen Rahn and Benjamin D. Weber.

The double session complements a double session held at the European Social Science History Conference (ESSHC), Valencia, 30 March–2 April 2016, and aims at the publication of a special issue of the *International Review of Social History* (IRSH), already accepted by the Review’s Editorial Committee. The special issue will be edited by Clare Anderson and Christian G. De Vito.

Convenor: **Christian De Vito** (Leicester / Utrecht)

Chairs: **Zhanna Popova** (Amsterdam), **Katherine Roscoe** (Leicester)

Commentators: **Clare Anderson** (Leicester), **Christian De Vito** (Leicester / Utrecht)

#### Papers:

**Katherine Roscoe** (Leicester):

A colonial ‘Carceral Archipelago’: The transportation of convicts from the Australian colonies to off-shore islands, 1788–1901

**Matthias van Rossum** (Amsterdam):

The carceral colony: The system of coerced labour exploitation in the Netherlands East-Indies, 1810s–1940s

**Lorraine M. Paterson** (Ithaca):

Ethnoscaping of exile: Political deportees from Indochina in a colonial Asian world

**Clare Anderson** (Leicester):

The Andaman Islands penal colony: Race, class, criminality, and the British Empire

**Minako Sakata** (Tomakomai):

Territorial expansion and population management in the Japanese Empire, 1869–1945

**Benjamin Weber** (Cambridge, MA):

Fearing the flood: Prison revolt and counterinsurgency in the US-occupied Philippines, 1899–1910

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▷ **Reconceptualizing global history: A roundtable**

Venue: [Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E338](#)

During the last decade, global history has become firmly established in the wider field of historical studies – in research practice as well as institutionally. Global history has in recent years developed a distinct research agenda. Master programmes have been established and the approach has even started to make a (still humble) impact on school curricula. Its historiographical roots have been discussed widely – as have the broader theoretical and methodological foundations of the field, which have usually been borrowed and adapted from neighbouring approaches such as postcolonial studies, area studies or world history. Interestingly, however, global history has so far seen surprisingly little debate about the capacity and scope of its key analytical terms. In some cases, established terms have been taken over and introduced to global history without specifying the implications regarding the field's research agenda (think, for instance, of terms such as actors, globalization or comparison). In other cases, seminal terms have been black-boxed and not discussed as regards their analytical potential (the key term connection is a case in point). On the one hand, the terminological and analytical fluidity resulting from this practice creates a certain empirical flexibility that can foster an innovative research environment. On the other hand, however, this analytical fuzziness also makes it hard to establish exactly what impact global entanglements actually had on the course of human history and at which point they introduced a new quality to historical developments. Therefore, this roundtable panel suggests to take a good look into some of global history's analytical black boxes and to reconsider how what we find there impacts on the place of the field in historical research. It builds on a discussion initiated at the ESSHC in Valencia in spring 2016 and seeks to carry this further and to encourage global historians to rethink both their guiding questions and their analytical terms. The roundtable panellists will give short impulses of 5–10 min each, which will tackle some of the principal conceptual challenges in the field. Then they will enter into a roundtable discussion to which the audience is encouraged to contribute.

Convenor: **Roland Wenzlhuemer** (Heidelberg)  
 Chair: **Johannes Paulmann** (Mainz)

**Papers:**

**Roland Wenzlhuemer** (Heidelberg):  
 Connections in global history

**Julia Angster** (Mannheim):  
 Bringing together the global and the national

**Sujit Sivasundaram** (Cambridge):  
 The concept of 'revolution' in world history

**Monica Juneja** (Heidelberg):  
 Beyond connectivity – Globality as a critical disciplinary tool

**Martin Dusinberre** (Zurich):  
 Scale in global history

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▷ **Reforms, ruptures, and revolutions in Kazakhstan (Part 1)**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E334**

*Part 2 see page 81*

This panel explores the political and social history of the Kazakh encounter with the Russian Empire and the Russian Revolution. In the 19th century and during the Soviet period, Kazakhstan became the target of various schemes for economic and social improvement. The discourse on centre-periphery relationships in imperial Russia and the Soviet Union often favours a Russo-centric view. This panel provides insight from the perspective of pre- and post-revolutionary Kazakhstan. Before and after the 1917 revolution, administrative and social changes in the Kazakh steppe led to structural changes in Kazakh nomadic organization. Traditional political and social patterns in Kazakh nomadic society and the Khans' power were destroyed or deeply altered, but new bureaucratic estates were created, including Kazakh nobles who joined the Russian Table of Ranks and served the Russian Empire, and decades later, Kazakh Soviet officials who carried out revolutionary cultural policies and indigenization drives.

The Kazakh steppe faced 1917 with a strongly divided social consciousness. Our papers discuss how the Kazakh nobility and imperial officials reacted to the events of February and October, and how this fits into the history of the many other people of the Russian Empire who were confronted with revolution. In the 1920s, Soviet ethnic policy created many new structures and led to the recruitment of a new group of Kazakh Soviet officials, a kind of Kazakh Soviet ethnocracy made up of people who had shown solidarity (at least formally) with the Bolshevik program. A gradual replacement of members of the lower classes took place and indigenization policies were favoured

but simultaneously the Bolsheviks kept sending leaders from the centre, as well, which led to conflict and competition between the centre, the so-called “Europeans”, and different groups among the Kazakh elites.

The revolution was preceded and followed by tragedies. Despite this, our presentations focus not directly on the ruptures but on the aftermath – one of them the Virgin Lands Campaign that started in Kazakhstan in 1954. Innocuously named, this project involved ploughing up nearly 40 million hectares of steppes.

We draw attention to both the transnational and inter-ethnic aspects of the campaign. It was not purely “Russian”. Our research shows that tens of thousands of Kazakh and Russian migrants from China were involved in the campaign. The steppes had become one of the central areas of the Gulag, and they encountered former prisoners, German, Polish and Chechen exiles sent there by Stalin. Our research also shows that many of the Kazakh herders who had been starved and chased away during the famine came back during the Virgin Lands Campaign and settled in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. A nearly forgotten aspect of the campaign is the role played by foreign models of dry farming in the development of steppe agriculture in the 1950s–1970s. After 1955, Kazakhstani agronomists flew to Canada to learn from their Dust Bowl experience and invent their own dry farming model.

The Virgin Lands Campaign represented a reform that followed deep ruptures (famine, war, Gulag) and it brought massive resources to the north of the republic. The panel illustrates how the project became more Kazakh, even if that was not advertised, and how it helped generate a successful Kazakh version of internationalism.

Convenors: **Gulmira Sultangalieva** (Almaty), **Aliya Tonkobayeva** (Bremen)

**Papers:**

**Gulmira Sultangalieva** (Almaty):

The Kazakh nobility of the Russian Empire before and during 1917

**Tenlik Dalayeva** (University Almaty):

Kazakh volost’ sultans as officials of the Russian Empire: Issues of adaptation and erosion

**Dina Amanzholova** (Moscow):

Between two empires: Issues of transitional power and control in the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, 1920–1936

**Alima Bissenova** (Astana):

‘Songy Kosh’ (The Last Migration): Mass Sino-Soviet migration of Kazakhs from 1955 to 1962

**Aliya Tonkobayeva** (Bremen):

Internationalizing the steppe: The Virgin Lands Campaign from the local perspective

**Marc Elie** (Paris):

The Soviet dust bowl and the Canadian erosion experience in the Virgin Lands of Kazakhstan, 1950s–1960s

▷ **Revolution, counter-revolution, or changes of regimes? Rethinking 1989–1991 from a global historical perspective**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E399

1989 – in the words of Klaus von Beyme – was a “black Friday” for the social sciences because of their failure to forecast the collapse of “actually existing” socialism. To be sure, convergence theory did predict that industrialization would bring about a gradual homogenization of social structures, leading to the overthrow of political regimes in the socialist countries. These regimes collapsed, however, not because they succeeded to catch up with the advanced capitalist countries but quite the contrary because they failed to do so. By the late 1980s, it became clear that the modernization project of state socialism had failed, and the system possessed neither the ideological nor the economic resources to prevent the reintegration of the Eastern European semi-periphery into the capitalist world-system. The collapse of communist rule in Eastern Europe replaced the old and somewhat dusty idols with a firm conviction that everything had to be done differently from what had been done before. The ex-socialist countries, having failed with the Stalinist type of modernization, placed a renewed hope to catch up with the advanced Western world through the transition to capitalism. The adoption of Western institutions facilitated new “expectations of modernity”. These expectations, as Bryant and Mokrzycki rightly argue, combined the aspiration to achieve the Western level of material welfare with the maintenance of universal employment. The failure of this project called into question the transition theory, which received massive support from the neoliberal project and opened up space for the search of new alternatives. The panel seeks to interpret the meaning and significance of the events of 1989–1991 from a *long durée* perspective. It brings together historians and sociologists – scholars, who have been working on the history of Eastern Europe from the state socialist era until the implementation of the neoliberal project. The discussion seeks to analyse the changes of regimes in Eastern Europe in a global context as well as assert a comparative perspective. Lastly, the panel discusses the consequences of neoliberalism in Eastern Europe and the possible alternatives.

Convenor: **Eszter Bartha** (Budapest)

Chair: **Tamás Krausz** (Budapest)

Commentator: **Tibor Valuch** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Nigel Swain** (Liverpool):

The significance of the post-socialist revolutions of 1989

**András Tóth** (Budapest):

Trade union in democratic transitions: Spain and Hungary’s democratic transition compared

**Alice Freifeld** (Gainesville):

1989 crowd politics

**Eszter Bartha** (Budapest):

State socialism, capitalism and the working class in East Germany and Hungary

▷ **Ruptures and fractures: Demographic discourses and policies in their local and global contexts (Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E305

Part 2 see page 80

The interest in a comparative history of demographic discourses and policies really took off in the late 1980s and early 1990s. This was due, in the main, to a shift toward new forms of writing the specific demographic policies of repressive regimes, particularly in East-Central Europe. From the 1990s onwards this scholarly interest extended to other state socialist countries (such as China and Cuba) while prompting excellent work on gender inequality, anti-abortion policies and various other forms of repression and social control. We can safely claim that at the moment a transnational and global history of demographic policies and discourses is well established. Up till the early 2000s comparative histories of population policies revealed how demography was as a method of social engineering and how it contributed massively but in varying ways to the selective control of the population in and outside Europe, and how it was embedded into global and national ideological and geopolitical debates. Importantly, there was an increasing interest in the global history of population conferences, international societies, all revealing the global interactions facilitated by them. Moreover, there were pioneering attempts to discuss popular beliefs and attitudes concerning population policies, ideas of demographic change versus social development, among elite and non-elite groups and in various regions and countries. For instance, histories of population and eugenic policies and discourses in East-Central Europe have revealed the massive interaction between scholars and policy makers following international developments before World War II, during state socialism and after 1989. It has also been argued that despite certain continuities, state socialism interpreted somewhat differently its view on population policies. In order to avoid mechanistic national and ideological comparisons, the panel combines pioneering attempts to write a transnational history of demographic thinking concerning state socialist and capitalist countries in East-Central and South-Eastern Europe (Romania, Hungary, Turkey, etc.) between the 1950s and 1990s using methods, sources and interpretative frameworks adequate for a global history. These include systematic comparative analysis of demographic thinking in terms of producing, transferring and discussing knowledge within the context of discursively constructed global and local hierarchies. Special attention will be paid to types of links between state-society-economy versus intellectuals and professionals and to the ways in which science became a part of global debates over population management. The panel will also pay attention to what conflicts and tensions emerged during this period, and how internal and external pressures have been handled and managed by certain countries. Finally, we will also analyse how various professionals manoeuvred among these ideational and structural conditions to propose new demographic discourses and policies.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the School of History, Religion and Culture, Oxford Brookes University.*

Convenors: **Marius Turda** (Oxford), **Attila Melegh** (Budapest)  
Chair: **Marius Turda** (Oxford)  
Commentator: **Calin Cotoi** (Bucharest)

**Papers:**

**Attila Melegh** (Budapest):

Regime changes, scientists and population management in Hungary between the 1930s and 1990s

**Marius Turda** (Oxford):

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

**Arjan Gjonça** (London) / **Arland Thornton** (Ann Arbor):

Can the development idealism framework help us understand the mortality transition in both Western European societies and today's low and middle-income countries?

**Tamás Kiss** (Cluj-Napoca):

Demographers and development: Changing narratives on population processes in Romania and Hungary since the 1960s

**Dragana Avramov** (Brussels) / **Robert Cliquet** (Ghent / Brussels):

The use of research evidence in the production of policy documents: The example of the UN world population conferences of 1974, 1984 and 1994

**Heinrich Hartmann** (Basel):

Discovering 'hidden unemployment': The career of an Eastern European concept in Turkey

▶ **South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus: Empires and legacies**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E397**

History of the Caucasus and South-Eastern Europe is significantly marked by the existence within the imperial spaces. Beginning from the 18th century societies of the both regions became parts of the Austro-Hungarian, Russian and Ottoman empires. This fact determined the range of religious, cultural, ethnic, demographic, social and economic processes and led to the formation of political as well as intellectual discourses. After the collapse of the empires, societies of the both regions had to meet the post-imperial challenges, which were similar in many ways.

During the period under empires, in South-Eastern Europe as well as in the Caucasus, intellectual elites emerged; they created national discourses by establishing standards of national languages, marking out borders between "us" and "others", forming the image of shared past. The general discourse was shaped which defined nations and enabled peoples incorporated in the empires to identify themselves in national terms. Beyond similar processes, substantial differences in the above-mentioned developments could be found.

Imperial legacy had considerable implications in the 20th century – beginning from the post-World War I period to post-socialist transformations – developments in the societies of both regions were characterized by the different kind of continuities and discontinuities; new independent states were emerging and disappearing; political borders were redefining constantly; identities were constructed and re-constructed, and conflicts and tensions between ethnic and religious

groups became the inseparable part of the life in the regions under discussion. The panel focuses on intellectual discourses, memory and identity construction processes in the late empires in the wide context of political, social and cultural developments. Special emphasis on comparative perspective will highlight similarities and differences between societies of the regions.

Topics of the panel include but are not limited to:

- “Inventing nations”: within / against empire;
- Identity narratives: “we” and “others”;
- South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus: between Europe and Asia;
- South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus in the global context: perspective from inside and outside;
- Empires after empires: Imperial legacies and post-imperial developments.

Convenor: **Nino Chikovani** (Tbilisi)

Chair: **Balasz Trencsenyi** (Budapest)

Commentator: **Alexei Miller** (Budapest)

#### Papers:

**Adrian Brisku** (Tbilisi / Prague):

The rise of nationalism and political loyalty to empire: Late 19th and early 20th century Albanian and Georgian discourses

**Nino Chikovani** (Tbilisi):

‘Deak and Kossuth’ from the Georgian perspective

**Stephen Jones** (South Hadley):

Georgian social democracy and the national question

**Ketevan Kakitashvili** (Tbilisi):

Contextualizing the Georgian Jewish identity: Within the Russian Empire or beyond?

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### ▷ **The creation of an international elite in Geneva after 1919 (Part 1)**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E307**

*Part 2 see page 83*

The panel focuses on people brought together in Geneva after the end of the First World War, which as an exogenous event had a severe impact on international relations, including public and private international institutions. After the Russian Revolution and the war’s end, new developments began, while there was also continuity, given the multilateral experience of the 19th century. New institutions were set up, such as the League of Nations, International Labour Or-

ganization, High Commissioner for Refugees and other ‘specialized’ League agencies as well as private associations, such as the Save the Children Fund and other humanitarian NGOs. Existing institutions, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, took on new tasks. Within and around these institutions people with different national and cultural traditions were brought together. They had an open mind and distinctively international outlook and they mixed, with a rapprochement between ‘European’ and ‘non-Western’ diplomatic traditions. They managed to bridge linguistic, racial and gender differences to a larger extent than in most national societies. In Geneva, which soon had its International Club, they formed an elite with a cosmopolitan outlook. Work and private relations resulted in worldwide transnational networks and an international civil service that would grow with the increase of the number and size of public and private international organizations. This continued after the Second World War. Relevant questions are: Who were the people who became the nucleus of this new international elite? How were they selected within their countries of origin in various parts of the world? Which criteria were relevant for inviting or rejecting people to become engaged? How and to what extent did multilateral diplomacy and international institutions play roles in the creation of this elite? Were there differences between public and private institutions and how did the inter-relationship between public and private organizations evolve? What role did Geneva play in promoting itself as an ‘international city’, if it did so? Did other international cities, such as Paris, Brussels and London, show similar developments? Can we draw parallels, or not, between 1919 (revolutionary background) and 1945 (change of world hegemonial leadership) or other moments in history? What are the main characteristics of this elite, both when it emerged and later when it had evolved further (e.g. in 1945 or later)? And how should this international elite be assessed?

Convenor / Commentator: **Bob Reinalda** (Nijmegen)

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

**Papers:**

**Karen Gram-Skjoldager** (Aarhus):

Conceptualising the League of Nations’ international civil service: An adventurous journey

**Martyn Housden** (Bradford):

Intellectual transitions: Biographical approaches to the League of Nations’ organisation of peace

**Klaas Dykmann** (Roskilde):

The League of Nations’ Latin American civil servants

**Tomoko Akami** (Canberra):

Different dynamics of networks of experts in Asia in the interwar period

**Daniel Gorman** (Waterloo):

Interwar influences on post-1945 international civil servants

**Benjamin Auberer** (Heidelberg):

International careers and the League of Nations: “From the Australian bush to the international jungle”

▷ **The Danube and the Danube Commissions: Transnationalism in flow**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E393

Recently, the Danube has become the object of several multidisciplinary research proposals encompassing approaches from international law, international relations, international organizations, economic history and infrastructure, to name but the most important ones. Large rivers crossing several meso-regions and countries and providing for an outlet to the open seas are an obvious transnational phenomenon. In the case of the Danube and the Danube Commissions, this panel aims at rendering this truism into a fruitful research avenue. Especially the Lower and to some respect the Middle Danube have become loci of intense economic and political action (both, collaboration and rivalry) since the early 19th century. The opening of the Black Sea to international naval commerce and the advent of the steamship triggered not only commercial and touristic activities but also efforts to politically dominate the Danube. These processes resulted in several international commissions, which functioned as loci of institutionalized transnationalism: the European Commission of the Danube (1856–1921), the International Danube Commission in different guises in the interwar, cold war and post 1989/91 contexts. In political perspectives, over time there were involved competing and collective Great Power imperialism, Soviet domination, and the more multipolar and institutionalized internationalism of the interwar and post-cold war periods. Finally, the Danube Commissions can be analysed as bodies which incorporated several innovations in international law as well as in regard to the working of international organizations; this was especially the case with the European Danube Commission with its quasi state-like status at the Lower Danube.

Convenor: **Dietmar Müller** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Luminița Gâtejel** (Regensburg):

Overcoming the iron gates: European politics and circulation of knowledge in the 19th century

**Constantin Ardeleanu** (Galați / Utrecht / Bucharest):

The European Commission of the Danube: An experiment in international administration (1856–1914)

**Constantin Iordachi** (Budapest):

Collective imperialism: The European Commission of the Danube, 1856–1918 / 1920

**Dietmar Müller** (Leipzig):

The Danube and the Danube Commissions in International Law

**Guido Thiemeyer** (Düsseldorf):

Transnational cooperation in inland navigation on the Danube in the 1950s and 1960s

▷ **The role of ruptures and revolutions in the production of categories of race, gender, and sexuality**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E391

As a means to activate transnational dialogue, this panel focuses on the ways in which changes in various societies and political structures have led to the emergence or re-emergence of categories of race, gender and sexuality as anchors of identity or identification in a world of uncertainty. By this, we acknowledge that categories can both be assumed by groups in description of identities, but can also be imposed on groups as a means of identification. This panel focuses on the way in which such categories have been utilised for securing dominant positions in times where conflict, struggle and the breakdown of (political) orders were significant. By engaging with material from the fields of history, musicology, cultural studies and the arts, these individual papers seek to highlight caesuras in time that allowed for, or even resulted in, the emergence of intersecting racial, sexual and gendered categories. This interdisciplinary combination of topics, sources and methodologies create openings for nuanced, complex descriptions and understandings of the ways in which categories for identification, normative and non-normative identities, as well as minority and majority statuses, are negotiated. This panel proposes that the processes of negotiation behind the emergence of these categories are evident in divergent but related timeframes and contexts. By following such a perspective, this panel looks at ruptures at three different points in time, with case studies ranging from upheavals and change in the political landscape of the early 20th century to movements in the mid-20th century, while more recent developments in the 21st century are also considered. In addition, the panel comprises of case studies that connect divergent points of geospatial reference, from the South African, Senegalese and German nation states, to the transnational sphere of international negotiations. In the combination of historical and contemporary sources, this approach endorses efforts to overcome the predominant 'pre-' and 'post-' dialectic that often still pervades contemporary approaches to historical moments. In addition, the narratives of 'centre' and 'periphery' are also opened up for critical examination by placing particular emphasis on processes of negotiation and positioning that exceed (geo-) political demarcations. Despite the plurality that such an approach calls for, all the contributions remain centred on the emergence (and potential reemphasis) of categories of race, sexuality and gender, while the multiple intersections of such categories in different regional or national contexts enjoy particular emphasis. The panel starts from the assumption that revolutions, ruptures and political change, as well as their impact on individual lives, can only be fully understood when contextualised in terms of the global connections and entanglements that groups of actors produce to promote or prevent change. Accordingly, the categories emerging from these struggles are thus situated in their global dynamics.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the DFG Priority Programme "Adaptation and Creativity in Africa" (SPP 1448).*

Convenor: **Lena Dallywater** (Leipzig)

Chair: **Ernst van der Wal** (Stellenbosch)

Commentators: **Forrest Kilimnik** (Leipzig) / **Ulf Engel** (Leipzig)

Thursday

▷ Friday

Saturday

Sunday

**Papers:**

**Ruth Ennis** (Leipzig):

“White slave traffic”: Capturing a vocabulary on gender, race and sexuality for the 1904 international agreement

**Susann Baller** (Paris / Dakar):

Youth movements, protests and identities in the 1950s–2000s in Senegal

**Lena Dallywater** (Leipzig):

The role of Black Arts for revolution and resistance in the USA and South Africa

**Lizabé Lambrechts** (Stellenbosch):

Singing to the ‘Free Peoples’: Music and resistance in Apartheid South Africa

**Ernst van der Wal** (Stellenbosch):

Political upheavals and their impact on the representation of queer refugees in South Africa and Germany

**Nicola Camilleri** (Berlin):

Race and space: Citizenship policy and local agencies in Italian Eritrea and German East Africa (1882–1919)

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▷ **Transnational political economies of technoscience:  
Post / socialist semi-periphery of Eastern Europe (Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E326

*Part 2 see page 86*

This panel aims to conceptualize the political economies of technosciences along postcolonial, decolonial or world-systemic approaches to the Eastern European semi-periphery. Apart from poststructuralist theories and micro-ethnographies in science and technology studies on the “market”, the “economy”, or “value” (M. Callon, D. MacKenzie), recent calls have emerged for a political economy of technosciences on a wider scale (P. Mirowski, T. Mitchell, K. Birch). However, while there is a considerable body of research on the concept of technoscience, STS have remained silent on connecting these various approaches to the study of post / socialist technoscience. Furthermore, the mainstream post-World War II history of technoscience tends to follow neo-institutionalist or neo-evolutionist grand-narratives of the global centre (“military-industrial complex”, “World War II regime”, “Cold War regime”, “mode 2 science” “post-academic science”, “big science”, “triple helix”, “commercial science”, etc.), while peripheral developments are generally considered only as recipients of diffusion or belated “catching-up” attempts of modernization. However, the historic-geographical multiplicity of practices and developmental trajectories in Eastern European post / socialist technosciences transcend the liberal narrative of “socialism” as an episode in the linear development of authoritarian modernization or “high modernism”. and

the ideologically constructed Cold War discourse on “socialism”, “modernism” or the “centrally planned economy”.

The panel calls into question the historic-geographical constructiveness of the region in the post / socialist period, to analyse dependent development of capital accumulation, knowledge regimes, technocratic experts and technopolitical trajectories from a transnational perspective. “Post / socialism” is deliberately used to question the uneasy historical ruptures and continuities between “pre-socialism”, “socialism”, and “post-socialism”, in order to point out the geographical relativity, global embeddedness and interconnectivity of “socialisms” and “capitalisms”, while bearing sensitivity to different circulation networks and geographical scales connecting micro and macro perspectives. Recent insights of global and transnational history counter the internalism and “methodological nationalism” of isolated case studies, which departure from essential traits of the “socialist system” and its country-specific variations, and argue that the often essentialized black-boxes of “socialism” and “capitalism” or “East” and “West” should be contested and opened up for alternative in-between re-conceptualizations. Postcolonial and decolonial theory pointed out that the rather closed and provincial concept of “post / socialism”, as the oriental “Other” of the West, should be situated in different local practices and trajectories, and also comparative and global relations. From a world-systemic perspective, “post / socialism” can be contextualised historically along long-term (*longue durée*) economic cycles, and the globally uneven circulations and relations of exchange in knowledge and technology. Eastern European state-socialist ambitions and efforts of “catching-up” to the West can be conceived as a series of centralised top-down politics and governance in semi-peripheries deeply integrated into the capitalist world-system. The panel argues “semi-periphery” might be a more useful analytic term than the region-specific and spatially locked “Eastern Europe” (or similar categories) in understanding the political economic development of post / socialist technosciences, the local social and epistemological functions of knowledge embedded in transnational relations. The panel aims to answer:

- In what ways can the monolithic concept of “socialism” connected to Eastern Europe be deconstructed to overcome essentialism, provincialism and methodological nationalism?
- How do our understandings of Eastern European “socialisms” change by considering their continuities and ruptures in technoscientific or technopolitical legacies throughout pre / post / socialism in a transnational perspective?
- How were the local technopolitical and developmental strategies of semi-peripheral Eastern European technocratic groups embedded into the wider political economic relations of the global world system?
- Were there any specifically “socialist” technoscientific regimes in Eastern Europe, and in what ways can the continuities and ruptures of epistemological endeavours or technopolitics alter our understandings of academia, political governance, and everyday lives in and after socialism?

Convenor / Commentator: **Zoltán Ginelli** (Budapest)

Chair: **Manuela Boatcă** (Freiburg)

**Papers:**

**Narcis Tulbure** (Bucharest):

Post / socialist infrastructures of knowledge: Statistics, data, and competition across the Iron Curtain

**Victor Petrov** (New York):

Cybernetic wars: The Bulgarian computer industry, technocracy, and reform 1970–1990

**Zoltán Ginelli** (Budapest):

Globalizing the “quantitative revolution”: The technocratic turn of socialist spatial planning in Hungary

**Róbert Balogh** (Budapest):

Popularizing popular tree: Socialist development and transnational agenda

**Leyla Sayfutdinova** (Joensuu):

Developing the nation: The modernizing mission of Soviet Azerbaijani engineers

**Tina Schivatcheva** (London):

Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and the aerospace development imperative

**Tomislav Medak** (Zagreb):

Alternative paths of development and a threefold limit of capital, technology and knowhow: A case of Socialist Yugoslavia

FRIDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER 2017

## 1:30–3:30 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS C

## ▷ 1917: A revolution in law?

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E391

Did the Russian revolution constitute a break with imperial law? The papers proposed take up this question with studies of law-making, legal procedure, and the provision of legal services during the last years of the Russian Empire, the short-lived provisional regime of 1917, and the early years of Soviet power. The papers counter the conventional representation of both Tsarist and Soviet empires as lawless and instead open a window on strong elements of a “Russian” legal tradition, many of which carried over into the early Soviet period and into the reconstructed multiethnic polity. Many of the prominent leaders of both 1917 revolutions – liberals, socialists, and Bolsheviks – were trained in law. When the revolution of February 1917 brought down the Romanov monarchy, activists who moved into the “provisional government” immediately embarked on both ruling through law and remaking it. Eight months later, the Bolshevik seizure of power gave the new Communist leaders a chance to break with the legal structures of the past. The second revolutionary government, too, rapidly issued its own laws and put in place legal structures. For liberals, the rule of law had been a goal; for Bolsheviks, it had been a target of criticism. But after both revolutions, Russian law came back. Our explorations identify the long-term elements of a Russian legal tradition that underlay this return to law. A structuring factor was the imperial dimension of Russian rule and Russian law. The empire had produced a flexible, pluralistic system of courts that accommodated the diversity of peoples of the Romanovs’ immense realm. Another strong and influential characteristic of the pre-revolutionary legal system was procedural: large numbers of judicial and administrative personnel enforced the practices of formal legal regulation and record-keeping. As post-revolutionary leaders took up the challenge of ruling a culturally diverse polity, they transformed but did not destroy, the diverse lower-level courts. The panel explicitly addresses the practices of such instances in Kazakhstan as well as in central more “Russian” regions. The new judges and other administrators adhered to many of the earlier forms of communicating legal information. But if some structures and forms of legal rule had become a habit and entered seamlessly into post-1917 tradition, the law remained an area for changing or attempting to change the rules by which people were supposed to live. Our papers consider the areas in which the revolutionary governments tried to use the law as an active constructor of values. The long-term legal tradition had established expectations among law users, and these could both affirm or undermine the precarious process of re-founding the empire on new principles. The panellists draw attention to how the legal tradition both offered advantages to and set constraints on the formation of a multi-national communist state, whose techniques would become critical to global history for the rest of the twentieth century and beyond.

Convenor: **Jane Burbank** (New York)Chair: **Alessandro Stanziani** (Paris)Commentator: **Michel Tissier** (Rennes)

**Papers:**

**Tatiana Borisova** (St. Petersburg):

The legalism of Russian revolutionaries: A continuity in the Russian legal tradition

**Jane Burbank** (New York):

Demand for law: Why communism had to have courts

**Aaron Retish** (Detroit):

Revolutionary courts as a stabilizing force? People's courts in the early Soviet years

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▷ **A revolution in economic thought? Cameralism in Central Europe and the rise of the modern economy**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E3002

Neither the historical sciences nor mainstream economic theory could claim to have a sound understanding of the vital role played by pre-classical thinking, especially continental cameralism and mercantilism in the process of modern economic growth and the rise of modern capitalism since 1600. Often identified as “heterodox” and dismissed as a rather exotic toy horse, cameralist economic thought can be shown to have played a crucial part in three aspects: (1) the evolution of modern economic thought, (2) industrialization as well the “Great Divergence”, and thus, by the same token, (3) the rise of modern capitalism and the modern economy.

New research by the present researchers and others (Rössner 2015a, E. Reinert & Rössner 2016, and Rössner ed., *Economic Reason of State* 2016) offers a series of hypotheses that are bound to challenge an existing commonly-accepted narrative on the evolution of the modern economy: basic concepts of economic growth had been known in continental European discourse for ages. They were refined, if not perfected, at least a century prior to the rise of Adam Smith, James Steuart and the subsequent “fathers of political economy” including David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus, etc. Most of these clues are buried within a discourse usually called “cameralism”. But contrary to mainstream wisdom, cameralism was neither typically German nor in any sort a theoretical aberration: it represented a shared discourse common across early modern Europe, representing the economic mainstream of its age until late, and the type of thinking on which Europe grew rich whilst others did not. With its focus on risk and chance, a plannable and manageable future of mankind and possibilities of development this discourse represented a revolution in political and economic thought. But we still lack a reliable picture of its spread and permeation into modern European social, political and economic thought, especially across South-Central Europe and Scandinavia. How did cameralistic discourses spread and unfold within their different and idiosyncratic contexts in various locations at different times? To what extent were they culturally contingent or cultural specific, tied to the respective means and requirements formulated or defined within each national or regional culture? Did they represent rational solutions to each such time-space-specific requirements?

These and other questions should be addressed by the present panel which takes up the challenge by focusing on cameralism in Central Europe, especially post-1700 Hungary. By linking

new research on European economic discourse with new developments in the history of modern political economy, the panel seeks to sketch a new view not only of Hungarian and Central European intellectual history but also contribute to a new history of global economic thought and a revolution in political economy.

Convenor / Chair: **Phillipp Robinson Rössner** (Manchester)

Commentator: **Erik S. Reinert** (Tallinn)

**Papers:**

**Phillipp Robinson Rössner** (Manchester):

Cameralism, the discovery of the future and the rise of modern capitalism (1600–1900 A.D.)

**Mária Hidvégi** (Constance):

Land, people and the unused economic potential of Hungary: Knowledge transfer in the context of cameralism and statistics

**Antal Szantay** (Budapest):

Cameralism and Hungary in 18th century Habsburg Monarchy

▷ **African women at work during the rise and fall of colonial rule in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1800–2000: New research methods (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E322

*Part 1 and further details see page 47*

▷ **Atlantic Italies: Economic, cultural and political entanglements (late 15th–early 19th centuries) (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E309

*Part 1 and further details see page 48*

▷ **Decolonizing cities: Urban space and the decline of imperial rule**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E393

While interest in the history of decolonization arguably helped midwife the last decades' boom in global history and continues to loom large as a topic in the minds of its practitioners, the impact of the end of imperial rule on urban space has received remarkably little attention. Perhaps too closely tied conceptually to “modernization” – the *bête noire* of many practitioners of global history – the supposedly inexorable path towards urbanization sits uncomfortably with an approach that follows the insight of postcolonial theory. Urban growth, at any rate, appeared to steamroll over the *histoire événementielle* of decolonization. Moreover, the political threshold between empires and nation-states did not necessarily interrupt continuities of modernist urban planning. Following this year's conference theme, our panel enquires about the ruptures and continuities in the histories of formerly colonial cities between the late 19th and the mid-20th century.

The analysis of cities during moments of decolonization not only promises to shed new light on urban history – one of our discipline's most resiliently Eurocentric quarters – but also offers a fresh perspective on (post-)colonial histories. After all, a great many of the capital cities of newly independent nation-states had been either founded or significantly built up by former colonial powers, presenting nationalist leaders with a dilemma: on the one hand, some promoted explicitly ruralist ideologies and loathed cities as cosmopolitan bridgeheads of imperial penetration. On the other hand, politicians presented cities as vital for the economic “development” of newly independent countries. In this way, postcolonial cities became epitomes of a new era as well as symbols of the ongoing interactions between postcolonial nation-states and the wider world. Building on these observations, this panels brings together historians working on different regions, in order to explore the global history of decolonization in cities across a variety of case studies.

Convenors: **Michael Goebel** (Berlin), **Joseph Ben Prestel** (Berlin)  
Chair: **Isabella Löhr** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Cyrus Schayegh** (Princeton):  
Globalization meets decolonization: The urban linkage, 1940s–70s

**Saima Nasar** (Birmingham):  
Postcolonial urban landscapes: Resettling Britain's East African Asians

**Michael Goebel** (Berlin):  
Colonialism and segregation: Ethnic unmixing in Havana and Manila, 1870–1930

**Joseph Ben Prestel** (Berlin):  
Postcolonial expertise: Decolonization and urban planning in the Middle East, 1930–1960

► **Ecological transformations and disasters in global environmental history (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E328

*Part 1 and further details see page 51*

► **Empires in the ‘game-over era’: Videogames and the question of historical narrative**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E397

Thanks to diverse and incisive research conducted in response to the so-called ‘new imperial studies’, it is now a common belief across the board that in the past half a century or so our everyday relationship to and encounters with ‘empire’ and (post-) colonial heritage have changed almost entirely. On the one hand, the contemporary experience of, retrospection over, and re-imagining of empires in the former colonies has opened spaces for the colonized to record the otherwise unheard or suppressed ‘subaltern voices’ and to open doors to archive-worthy evidence which were formerly doomed to transmute into dust. On the other hand, in the so-called metropole, unprecedented geopolitical ruptures, disruptions in the colonial economic (im)balance, and new forms of relating to, representing, and imagining the colonial identity have altered the perspectives and experiences of empire and the force behind it.

The panel entitled Empires in the ‘game-over era’: Videogames and the question of historical narrative seeks to investigate this changed everyday experience and exposure to the historical notion and institution of empires, and the consequent changes in the definitions and applications of the term in our post-colonial, ‘game-over era’ through focusing on the various medial, rhetorical, and historical aspects of an increasing body of history-themed videogames which have, for the past two decades or so, dealt with empires in one way or another. The particular nature of these videogames – sites where historical narratives come under challenge by producers and gamers and where the borders between historical fact and fiction get blurred – have drawn a group of young as well as established historians to ask apropos micro- as well as macro-level research questions in relation to the question of empires and historical narratives:

- What functions does history perform in the popular historical imaginary of gamers?
- What are the definitions of empire in its popular forms, e. g., in history-themed videogames?
- How do gamers’ personal affinity to an empire (being an Indian Hindu adolescent) and the historical moment at which they play (peak of the ‘War on Terror’ hysteria worldwide) affect their relationship to games and to historical narratives which function as the games’ backdrop?
- How do these factors change the gamer’s choices and adopted strategies in the games?
- How does ‘playing an empire’ change the gamers’ relationship to the (post-) colonial heritage?
- How does relating to empires in our game-over era through videogames change / reinforce / cleanse / dismiss / renew existing imperial myths?

Asking these and similar questions, this panel offers a podium for historians interested in videogame cultures to discuss the immense potential of videogames in reminding historians of the necessity to reflect upon the tenacity of grand historical narratives, to zoom in and investigate close relationship of individuals to and roles in imperial past and imperial present, and to evaluate the nature and limits of ‘historical source’ and ‘historical evidence’.

Convenor: **Mahshid Mayar** (Bielefeld)

**Papers:**

**Federico Peñate Domínguez** (Madrid):

Faith and gunpowder: Myths regarding the Spanish Empire in Civilization Z and Europa Universalis IV

**Robert Heinze** (Bern):

Deconstructing the procedural rhetoric of Empire in ‘Sid Meier’s Colonization’ through Mods

**Wolfgang Manfred Egner** (Constance):

Bringing Marx’s theory back by playing Empire

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▷ **Empires of copper in the midst of revolutionary change: The social organisation of the copper trade before and after the ‘Great Divergence’ (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E301

*Part 1 and further details see page 53*

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▷ **Humanitarian intervention on the Balkans in the long 19th century**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E399

Humanitarian intervention policy of the empires has recently been given increasing attention not only by scholars from the field of political sciences, international law and philosophy but also by historians.

In recent years historians have devoted a solid number of monographs and readers to the topic of humanitarian intervention calling attention to the fact that the phenomenon looks back on a rich past in the 19th century. When scrutinizing the evolution of such interventions, researchers pointed out that in this earlier era the leading empires of the world already faced many of the challenges similar to which emerged after 1990. The contributions of international law experts and political scientists to the research and interpretation of the 19th century humanitarian inter-

ventions of the empires greatly expanded our knowledge on the subject and provided invaluable insights, which, in turn, offered an alternative toolkit for today's policy and decision makers. The interdisciplinary panel seeks to call attention to a number of significant issues:

- Researching the history of humanitarian interventions, as transnational and entangled history, is highly necessary.
- Researchers on humanitarian intervention basically represent one-sided perspectives. Be it international law, philosophy or history, the researchers primarily approach the subject from an Anglo-Saxon or transatlantic perspective. What constitutes the major disadvantage of these unilateral analyses is that they mainly investigate the humanitarian interventions conducted by West-European countries only, with a horizon that never seems to go beyond the Oder. Although until 1918 the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary pursued independent interventional practices and policies in the East, Eastern Europe has so far been neglected in the relevant studies. Consequently, the interventional policies of these two great powers have remained largely unknown to West-European and American experts.
- In the last two hundred years, the Balkan Peninsula has been a very important target zone of humanitarian interventions. Due to the abundant sources at our disposal, historical sciences allow a complex investigation of the history of interventions in the *longue durée*. An analysis of the Balkan interventions utilizing Austro–Hungarian and Russian sources promises to bring new horizons in the research of humanitarian interventions. Not the least because it would draw attention to new points of view that could be investigated in detail. One of these, beyond doubt, is that the above mentioned two East-European great powers regarded state-building as a humanitarian interventional tool on the peninsula.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the British Institute at Ankara, the New York University – Jordan Center for the Advanced Study of Russia, and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Research Centre for the Humanities.*

Convenor / Chair: **Krisztián Csaplár-Degovics** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Alexis Heraclides** (Athens):

Humanitarian intervention in the Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire: International law meets international history

**Ada Dialla** (Athens):

Humanitarian intervention: A Russian perspective

**Krisztián Csaplár-Degovics** (Budapest):

Austria–Hungary as a humanitarian interventionist: The Albania-Cause

**Leonidas Karakatsanis** (Ankara):

Dealing with the biases of the past: Humanitarian intervention in the 19th century, the Ottoman perspective and its reflection in contemporary Turkish historiography

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

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▷ **Internationalization of colonial knowledge production in an age of empire (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E324

*Part 1 and further details see page 57*

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▷ **Penal transportation, deportation, and exile in the 19th and 20th centuries: Perspectives from the colonies (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E303

*Part 1 and further details see page 59*

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▷ **Reforms, ruptures, and revolutions in Kazakhstan (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E334

*Part 1 and further details see page 62*

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▷ **Ruptures and fractures: Demographic discourses and policies in their local and global contexts (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E305

*Part 1 and further details see page 65*

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▷ **Socialisms in development: The October Revolution and the Global South**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E3004

In the decades following the October Revolution, both the revolution itself as well as the emerging Soviet state socialism became an important theoretical and practical point of reference for subjugated peoples around the world, opening new avenues for anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and

anti-racist thoughts and practices. For many governments of the newly independent states, socialism seemed to offer not only liberation but also “development”, which despite context-specific differences, usually included the betterment of social and economic conditions, the expansion of education and political participation as well as the repositioning of these societies in a global order. At the same time, the concept of socialism itself had to be further “developed” and adapted to suit changing local and global circumstances. In a dialectical process, the instruments and actors themselves were re-shaped by the process, which in turn again had impacts on policies and practices.

The panel will discuss transfers, entanglements and tensions between different socialisms in the 20th century. Circulations, alliances, tensions and conflicts among socialist models of development will be investigated both from a north-south as well as a south-south perspective. The contributions will address the following interrelated questions:

- Drawing lessons from the October Revolution: How and by whom was the October Revolution interpreted as relevant for development processes in global, regional, and / or national contexts – and what did this imply for the practices of development? With which arguments and objectives in mind were this historical moment and the related experiences embraced, re-worked or rejected?
- Travelling models and re-modelling travellers between socialisms: Texts and individuals circulated widely across the borders between the Cold War’s second and third worlds, which makes the adoption, reworking and application of socialist thought and institutions a complex process worth to trace. Travelling ideas might include, for instance, the collectivization of agriculture, the establishment of state farms and the creation of avant-garde parties. How did concrete actors, both individuals and groups, selectively appropriate, creatively shape and strategically transform such concepts and ideas as they were facing historically contingent conditions and trajectories?
- The multiplicity of socialist development models and practices: from its beginnings, socialism was heterogeneous – emblematic in this regard are e.g. the rivalry between social democracy and communism, crystallising in the early 1920s, as well as the Sino-Soviet split in the 1960, which significantly fragmented and destabilized the project of a global socialist unity. Taking into account both north-south as well as south-south encounters: What tensions and synergies can we identify between competing socialist strategies to bring about social change, welfare and political hegemony?
- Liberation and repression: revolutions, liberation struggles and “transitions to socialism” were inherently ambivalent processes, incorporating emancipatory visions and strategies on the one hand as well as coercion and means to repress opposition and dissent on the other. With regard to this tension, it is an open question how actors in the Soviet Union promoted the October Revolution and its consequences in European countries as a model worth emulating and how actors in the Global South made use of the example of the Soviet Union in their own struggles.

Providing empirical case studies from different regions and decades of the Cold War, the panel will contribute to a better understanding of (1) a global history of socialist concepts of development, which have been underrepresented so far in the historiography of development, and (2) the plurality of socialisms as being both entangled and competing as well as translated into national strategies of development.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the Germany Research Foundation (DFG).*

Convenors: **Steffi Marung** (Leipzig), **Eric Burton** (Vienna)  
Commentator: **Artemy Kalinovsky** (Amsterdam)

**Papers:**

**Berthold Unfried** (Vienna):

A “Cuban cycle” of developmental socialism? Cubans and East Germans in the Socialist World System

**Andreas Admasic** (Basel / Pavia):

Official Marxism and socialist development in Ethiopia: Rhetoric and reality in the manufacturing sector 1974–91

**Steffi Marung** (Leipzig):

A “Leninian moment”? How Soviet Africanists struggled with the October Revolution and Lenin’s legacy in the Global South

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▷ **The creation of an international elite in Geneva after 1919 (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E307

*Part 1 and further details see page 67*

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▷ **The legacy of slave trade and slavery in the capitals, port towns and hinterlands of former European empires and colonies (Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E336

*Part 2 see page 106*

The Atlantic slave trade and plantation slavery was the economic and social core of European empires with colonies in the Americas and forts in Africa and were connected also with colonies beyond the Atlantic world, with the necessity to sell Indian cloth and Chinese goods to African rulers to buy slaves for the Caribbean plantations. For a long time, the impacts which slave trade and plantation slavery had on European societies were discussed in academic circles (at least since Eric Williams “Capitalism and Slavery” or with Sydney Mintz “Sweetness and Power”), but it was not part of national, regional and local histories. In the last three decades this has changed but at very different rhythms in the former metropolises. The 200th anniversary of the prohibition

of slave trade in Great Britain (2007) and the 150th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in France (1998) opened debates to the broader public and, with an important participation of the Afro-Caribbean communities, museums and memorials were established like the International Museum of Slavery or the Memorial to the Abolition of Slavery in Nantes, and the involvement of port-towns in the traffic of slaves is told in the municipal museums as in Bristol, Nantes and Bordeaux. In Spain and Portugal, the process to include the remembrance of slave trade and slavery in local and national history developed more slowly, particularly as very little is known in the broader public about the importance of Spain in the illegal slave trade of the 19th century. In Barcelona, a first step is done with a walk remembering the role of the town in the slave trade, and there is at least a digital memory of Lisbon a slave trading and slave holding town. But in many places where a commemoration should be present, there is none or little, like in Madrid (with a total missing of the topic even in the Museo de América) and Cádiz. In the former colonies there was often a gap between the official remembrance of the abolition of slavery or slave resistance, and to admit personally that one is a descendant of slaves. But a slow change from being ashamed to have slave grand-grand-parents to be proud of the African ancestry is on the move.

This panel will be part of (g)local histories of empires and will look at the legacies of empires in local places. The papers may refer to monuments, museums and itinerary expositions, to the actual use of historical sites like plantations, big houses and slave barracks, slave cemeteries etc., but also on virtual places of memory or medial / literary / artistic forms of remembrance. Besides the analysis of the *lieux de mémoire* themselves, the papers should treat historical and recent political contexts, social and cultural agency and conflicts around the representations of the slavery past.

The planning refers to colleagues who have worked on Atlantic slavery and empires. In the process of opening for individual papers, we would also welcome comparative views on other slave trades / slaveries or systems of forced labours / empires, particularly connected with (South) Eastern Europe.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/ National Center of Scientific Research, France) and the Association of Continental American and the Caribbean Studies (KonaK Wien).*

Convenors: **Ulrike Schmieder** (Hannover), **Christian Cwik** (St. Augustine)

Chair: **Michael Zeuske** (Cologne)

**Papers:**

**Ulrike Schmieder** (Hannover):

Introduction: The legacy of slave trade and slavery in the capitals, port towns and hinterlands of former European empires and colonies

**Michael Zeuske** (Cologne):

The no-history of the enslaved: The case of Cuba

**Bernard Michon** (Nantes):

Nantes and the black slave trade remembrance

**Christine Chivallon** (Paris):

Counter-memories, counter-knowledges: Slavery and the 1870 Insurrection in Martinique through the words of the today witnesses

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

**Christian Cwik** (St. Augustine):

The legacy of English slave trade and slavery in Bridgetown, Port of Spain and Kingston

**Arno Sonderegger** (Vienna):

Remembering and representing a West African slaving port: Ouidah through the eyes of Bruce Chatwin and Werner Herzog

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▷ **Transnational entertainments: Agents, branches, and networks, 1880s to 1930s (Part 1)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E338

*Part 2 see page 106*

This panel brings together contributions which reflect upon transnational entanglements in the entertainment industry. The accelerated development of modern mass culture, and its growing cross-border circulation made this sector a hotspot of the wave of globalization which characterized the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During this time, artists and performers became mobile on a global scale, as transnational and trans-imperial touring circuits were established. New formats and genres of mass culture circulated across borders and were appropriated in different places, a trend that was fuelled by increasing transnational capital investments and business cooperation. These shows and offerings included exotic and cosmopolitan themes, providing spectacular images, sounds and tastes of the wider world.

Recent research has increasingly focused on the forms and mechanisms of transnational connections in the business networks, performances and imagery of modern entertainments. However, we are still lacking an overview of the various forms of transnationalization in the sector. The panel intends to reflect on the patterns and logics of cross-border interaction in different branches of the cultural economy. It addresses the following aspects: Transnational networks and connections did not develop evenly across genres, regions and branches of the entertainment industry. What channels, hubs, arenas and hierarchies of cross-border interaction were established? How was the entertainment sector affected by historical ruptures and upheavals? How did political conflicts, economic crises, social and cultural change and the emergence, transformation or end of empires or nation-states influence the transnational exchanges, cosmopolitan imagery and cross-border business organization of particular branches of the industry?

Modern mass entertainments were not only cosmopolitan and transnational but at the same time promoted local branding, nation building and regional differentiation. How did these different orientations interlink or come into conflict? Who were the actors supporting, managing or preventing transnational exchanges in the entertainment industry, and what were their motives and strategies?

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the Germany Research Foundation (DFG).*

Convenors: **Maren Möhring** (Leipzig), **Antje Dietze** (Leipzig)  
 Chair: **Maren Möhring** (Leipzig)  
 Commentator: **Antje Dietze** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Sabine Hanke** (Sheffield):  
 The Wild West in Saxony: Dresden's Sarrasani Circus between empire and Cold War

**Susann Lewerenz** (Hamburg/Neuengamme):  
 'It had the high speed of America and all the colour of Europe and Asia': The revues 'Tropical Express' and 'Wonder Rocket' in 1930s Germany

**Juliane Scholz** (Leipzig):  
 German filmmakers as transnational actors in the US-film industry until 1930

**María Cáceres-Piñuel** (Bern):  
 Overlapping management trends of performing arts: The Viennese Music and Theatre International Exhibition 1892

**Fritz Trümpi** (Vienna):  
 National opera – international company: Nationalized music policies versus transnational cultural practice in the early post-imperial Transylvania

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▷ **Transnational political economies of technoscience:  
 Post/ Socialist semi-periphery of Eastern Europe (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E326

*Part 1 and further details see page 71*

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▷ **Whiter revolution? Gendered perspectives from the modern history of the  
 MENA region**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E395

In modern Arab history, revolution has been a powerful mobilizing concept for the transformation of proto-nationalism to nationalism, of elite nationalism to mass nationalism, and for the legitimization of post-independence regimes. The papers of this panel will address these issues from a gendered historical and comparative perspective. Revolution has been instrumental in the competition over the capacity to speak for the people or the nation and in staging competing

programs of modernization as expressions of popular will – while actually defining and delimiting the nation in cultural, religious as well as gendered terms. Anchoring political action in the “masses”, discourses of revolution allowed national leaders as well as actors on the margins to perform a double break with both what was deemed as backwards and with the colonial order. At the same time, the notion of revolution opened up different pathways for critiquing and / or de-legitimizing these projects – either from inside or from outside. The concept of revolution thus also involves competition over cultural and epistemic authority.

This panel looks at revolution as a discursive device of state and nation building in the modern MENA region as well as a key term in the analysis and interpretation of these same processes. On both levels, questions of ownership of (or capability to engage in) revolution, how to define and to represent revolution, and whether there has been a “true” revolution are raised. Likewise, on both levels, gender is crucial in negotiating political legitimacy. On the one hand, the status of women has been used as an important marker of revolutionary projects. On the other hand, these projects are structured by gendered and sexualized imaginaries. Among the questions to be asked are the following: In what ways the concept of revolution shapes the knowledge and interpretative frameworks used to account for upheavals in colonial and post-colonial societies? In which manners have gender issues been mobilized in debates about revolutionary projects, their legitimacy, their success and failure?

Convenors: **Nadia Al-Bagdadi** (Budapest), **Bettina Dennerlein** (Zurich)  
Chair: **Randi Deguilhem** (Paris / Aix-en-Provence)

**Papers:**

**Nadia Al-Bagdadi** (Budapest):

When is revolution? Gender and the social in late Ottoman-Arab thought

**Marnia Lazreg** (New York):

The battle of names: The Algerian War between insurgency and revolution

**Bettina Dennerlein** (Zurich):

Non-revolution and the re-negotiation of gender: “*La révolution du roi et du peuple*” in post-independence Morocco

**Aymon Kreil** (Zurich):

Saviour or traitor? Sissi, the “June 30 Revolution” of 2013, and women’s organisations in Egypt

FRIDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER 2017

## 4:00–6:30 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS D

▷ **Asian history in a global and comparative perspective**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E399

Organized under the auspices of the Asian Association of World Historians (AAWH), this panel is concerned with approaching global history from Asian and comparative perspectives. Panelists from Asia, Europe and North America will examine what were key dynamics and patterns of transformations of modern Asia as flexible and evolving cultural, political and geographical domains over the past two centuries, and how Asia, collectively and singularly, interacted among itself and with external powers. We will also engage critical dialogues with historians of Europe within the larger frameworks of global history.

Chair: **Jie-Hyun Lim** (Seoul)Commentator: **Shigeru Akita** (Osaka)

## Papers:

**Hong Liu** (Singapore):

Chinese migration in modern East Asian history: From flows to connectivity

**Michael Charney** (London):

Burmese concepts of global history from the imperial to the post-Cold War period

**Kwangmin Kim** (Boulder):

Central Asia and global capitalism

▷ **Coop entanglements: Exploring the history of the cooperative movement around the world**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E393

The co-operative movement originated in Europe, especially in Britain (Rochdale) and Germany (Raffeißen) but spread worldwide, partly through the agency of colonial governments. This panel considers the institutional, social and economic history of the co-operative movement, focusing upon the worldwide proliferation of various forms of co-operative structures – consumer, credit, agricultural, just to name a few – from the late 19th century to the present day. Their chronological and local particularities, as well as their political, social and economic implications, are the core concerns of the panel. Apart from a focus on connections that point to the various channels

that enabled the transfer of ideas and founding of such structures, the panel strives – by means of a transregional, transnational and comparative approach – to showcase variations as well as similarities across continents. A focal point of the panel is thus the question of the remit of cooperative economic institutions in different regional and chronological contexts: do they pertain to alternative economic forms, why and in what forms did colonial regimes promote them, and how far were they “appropriated” by local people and interest groups, are they an integral part of economic development, and how do they relate to the expansion of market economies around the world?

The papers illustrate and explore the spread of the cooperative movement within and from Europe (Mary Hilson and co-authors), in British colonies in India (Kamenov), West Africa (Austin) and beyond. The papers seek connections without compromising on the richness of local contexts and historiography. In addition, the confirmed papers in the panel also cover a variety of cooperative institutional forms, including credit cooperatives in South Asia, production and distribution cooperatives in West Africa and South Asia as well as consumer cooperatives in Europe and in various other locales across the globe.

Convenors: **Gareth Austin** (Cambridge), **Nikolay Kamenov** (Geneva)  
Commentator: **Corinna Unger** (Florence)

**Papers:**

**Mary Hilson** (Aarhus):

Beyond Rochdale: A global perspective on the spread of consumer co-operation from the late 19th century

**Nikolay Kamenov** (Geneva):

Towards a global history of cooperatives: South Asian entanglements and connections

**Gareth Austin** (Cambridge):

Colonial agricultural policies, African farmers and the problematic development of the cooperative movement in Ghana and Sierra Leone, 1920s–1950s

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▷ **Empire, marriage, and the law in the 19th and 20th centuries**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E326

How do the law and empire intersect? This panel examines the regulation of marriage in order to understand legal mechanisms of empire, from imperial expansion to collapse. Marriage offers an ideal optic into this question. On the one hand, marriage embodies expectations about culturally specific social traditions. On the other, it is subjected to rule by the state. With this perspective, the panel both builds upon and connects work by scholars including Lauren Benton, Nandini Chatterjee and John Comaroff on law and empire; Julia Clancy-Smith and Durba Ghosh on the family and empire; and, Frederick Cooper and Ann Laura Stoler on comparisons between empires and colonial cultures. Papers will investigate Germany’s overseas empire; Francophone West Africa; postcolonial Egypt;

and, the British Empire during World War II through a series of case studies that probe moments of imperial transition, restructuring and crisis. By connecting these diverse cases and bringing various strands of literature into conversation, the panel aims to shed new light on the history of empire, including the place of the family within it, and on the history of the family. In particular, it aims to highlight the diffusion of legal norms and practices related to the family through empire and post-imperial institutions, including early international private law and human rights law, and to connect these with experiences of individuals on the ground.

Convenor: **Julia Moses** (Göttingen / Sheffield)  
Chair / Commentator: **Avi Rubin** (Be'er-Sheva)

#### Papers:

**Julia Moses** (Göttingen / Sheffield):  
Marriage and the boundaries of the German Empire, 1871–1918

**Kenneth M. Cuno** (Urbana-Champaign):  
Reinventing marriage in 19th and 20th century Egypt

**Rachel Jean-Baptiste** (Davis):  
Interracial sexuality, marriage, and colonialism in francophone West and West-Central Africa, ca. 1914–1960

**Rebecca Probert** (Exeter):  
Love in a time of war: Imperial legacies and the validity of marriages in POW camps

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### ▶ **Entanglements and ruptures: Economic relations of the Comecon states with the Western world and the Global South**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E303**

In the last decade, the research focusing on Cold War Studies has shifted gradually from East-West conflict to “Global Cold War”. East-South encounters in the twentieth century now attract some attention by historians. While in recent years research on diplomatic relations and cultural exchanges between the Second and the Third World has developed, economic relations remained rather marginal in the debates. From the 1950s onwards, Comecon countries showed a growing interest in the development of economic relations with the emerging post-colonial states of Asia and Africa, as well as with Latin American states. This interest was caused by (geo-)political and economic interest but also driven by ideological convictions. Development, rapid modernization, and industrialization (by import substitution) were on the agenda of protagonists of the states in the “Third World”. In general, both sides were interested in economic cooperation although the question remains how beneficial this cooperation was in individual cases. However, a wide range of bilateral and multilateral contracts were negotiated, fulfilled, and broken during the next decades. The panel will address issues of economic entanglements between Comecon states and

their partners in the Third World by analysing ruptures and continuities. These ruptures can be identified at different levels:

1. Global: Decolonization in the 1960s and the collapse of state socialism in the late 1980s/early 1990s
2. National: Regime changes in Third World countries as well as consequences of radical ideological and geopolitical shifts
3. World market: Economic crises, changes in terms of trade for raw materials and commodities (oil, gas, cotton, cocoa etc.), in financial markets (interest rate level) etc.
4. Economic policy: Changing concepts and notions of development policy.

The key questions of the panel are:

- How were economic East-South relations negotiated and performed? What role did Comecon or other multinational organizations play?
- Who benefited from East-South economic relations and how? What were the causes for ruptures and to which degree were they radical?
- What was the broader context of ruptures and to which extent did Cold War rivalry influence economic relations between the Second and Third World?
- In which way and to what extent did political or ideological ruptures influence economic relations and vice versa?
- What were the actual consequences of ruptures for the economies on both sides?

By discussing case studies of different regions and decades, this panel seeks to broaden the understanding of economic east-south entanglements. The four papers use different levels of investigation and perspectives: the impact of the changed global economic conditions in the 1970s on the erosion of the CMEA, the Comecon states and their financial relations with the “Global South”, an African state (Ghana) and its trade policy, various actors in “solidarity business”.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).*

Convenor / Commentator: **Uwe Müller** (Leipzig)

#### **Papers:**

**Anne-Kristin Hartmetz** (Leipzig):

Cocoa trade: Economic relations between Ghana and Eastern European Comecon countries 1960–1974

**Max Trecker** (Berlin):

Circle of debt: How the crisis of the Global South in the 1980s affected the socialist East

**Berthold Unfried** (Vienna):

Solidarity and the mutual interest: Triangular relations between the GDR, Cuba, and African countries, 1975–1990

**András Pinkasz** (Budapest) / **Tamás Gerócs** (Budapest):

Comecon countries integration in the world system

▷ **Eugenics in the making: Examples from the history of eugenics in East and Central Europe**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E3002

This panel brings together young scholars dealing with the history of eugenics, which represented an intrinsic part of the new nation-building strategies after World War I. A wide spectrum of different forms of eugenic thinking and movements will be addressed, with panellists discussing examples ranging from the position of scientific racism, the social networks of eugenicists, and the impact of the civil war on the development of post-war eugenics to the ethnic minorities' eugenic movements.

Chair: **Marius Turda** (Oxford)

**Papers:**

**Zsuzsa Bokor** (Cluj-Napoca):

Youth and health in the national regeneration discourses in the interwar Transylvania

**Ana Paradiž** (Ljubljana):

Slovene eugenicists after World War I and World War II

**Attila Kund** (Pécs):

Racism, science and academia in counter-revolutionary Hungary

**Alexandra Barmpouti** (Thessaloniki):

“Save the nation”: Eugenics and social transformation in Greece

▷ **Germany’s “program for revolution” in a global perspective**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E340

This panel analyses the central role played by the independence committees in Germany’s “program for revolution” (*Aufwiegelung*), a grand attempt to instigate popular insurrection and imperial unrest on a global scale during World War I. Despite the wartime reach and strategic importance of this program, one hundred years following the outbreak of the war much about it remains unknown. This is particularly true with regard to the relations between German agents and the local insurgents with whom they sought to partner. The panel addresses this absence and explores three topics: the activities of the independence committees (namely the Egyptian, Persian and Tunisian-Algerian), the competing jihad strategies pursued by the Germans and the Ottomans and the phenomenon of competing Pan-Islamic wartime strategies, and the geographic scope of the revolutionary program by highlighting Germany’s outreach into sites as diverse as Indonesia and Belgium. Throughout the panel highlights the transnational networks of actors that comprised the program and demonstrates the limits of German power in this arena. Organized and

supported by the German Foreign Office, the committees operated both in an intelligence capacity (propaganda) and on the military front lines. They often outran their German overseers and bequeathed complicated legacies to the post-war world via their connections to anti-colonial nationalist movements in the period after 1920.

Convenor: **Jennifer Jenkins** (Toronto)

**Papers:**

**Jennifer Jenkins** (Toronto):

The many meanings of insurgency: The revolution program between Berlin and Istanbul

**Larissa Schmid** (Berlin):

The Algerian-Tunisian committee for independence during World War I: Actors, sites and processes

**Samuel Krug** (Berlin):

Egyptians in the “Information Office for the East”: Between obedience and resistance

**Tessa Lobbes** (Utrecht):

Indonesian revolutionaries in global networks: The role of the Dutch East Indies in the German “program for revolution” and allied counterpropaganda

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▷ **Global institutions and the East-South circulation of knowledge**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E309

The panel explores the role of international institutions and expert communities in the generation, exchange, and circulation of ideas among East European and Southern societies. By the end of the fifties, socialist states began to play an increasingly active role within the UN system and in other world forums. As decolonization gained steam, the Global South became highly influential within the same milieus. New independent states often triggered near-revolutionary reconsiderations of international agendas preparing the ground for post-imperial alignments. They brought about a “diplomatic revolution”, to use Michael Connelly’s phrase, which advanced issues often escaping Cold War segregation such as population growth, environmental scarcities, supranational institutions, new media forms, and economic and racial inequalities, global health, etc.

The East and the South found common ground in challenging established global hierarchies. Simultaneously, communist parties of the Soviet bloc made great efforts to harmonize their voices in these organizations by way of bilateral and all-party summits. USSR’s hegemonic presence would often have a contradictory impact on the dialogue between the East and the South. The radical rupture promised by socialism was subverted by the spectre of a new neo-colonialism from the left. Nevertheless, such novel juxtapositions impose the re-historicization of the geographical scope of European state socialisms in the post-war period.

East European experts in international contexts often put forward arguments that represented national political and cultural concerns. Particularly, they translated the lessons of the interna-

tional exchanges onto their own respective domestic vocabularies. These distinct local voices were largely shaped by the encounter with representatives of the post-colonial states. Such encounters expanded and legitimized the paradigm supply employed in Eastern Europe in order to define cardinal concepts such as revolution, development, violence, or history.

The papers in the panel will analyse several types of expert communities in order to clarify the role of the interplay between national, regional, and international environments in the East-South circulation of specialized knowledge. They aim to de-centre established bipolar readings of post-war interaction that overemphasize the Soviet Union-United States antagonism or the ideological divide of capitalism vs. communism. The session will focus on expert interactions periphery-to-periphery and how the global projection of state socialisms in international organizations affected crucial facets of their self-definition at home. Last but not least, we wish to explore the possibility of postulating a reading of globalization centred on the East-South synchronizations on world issues that was alternative to the Western-centric one.

Convenor: **Peter Apor** (Budapest)

Chair: **Tamás Kende** (Kisoroszi)

Commentator: **Steffi Marung** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Ana Antic** (Exeter):

Imagining Africa in Eastern Europe: Transcultural psychiatry and global anthropological research in early Cold War Yugoslavia

**Peter Apor** (Budapest):

Shaping ideas of revolution, peace, and violence in a global context: Hungary in international organizations, 1955–1989

**Corina Dobos** (Bucharest):

Socialist experts and the population-development debate (1960s–1970s)

**Bogdan C. Iacob** (Budapest):

East and South, together but apart: Socialist historians and UNESCO's "History of Humanity"

▶ **Global political economy: Transregional and comparative perspectives**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E3004**

Studies on political economy address the relations between economic processes and political dynamics, the role of the state as a manager of economic processes and the impacts economic motives and projects have on the formation of political regimes. However, this theoretical and empirical field has profoundly been shaped by a focus on states, nation states in particular. This panel challenges this bias by addressing transregional and comparative processes, both under imperial and under nation state conditions, and aims at recasting the investigation of politico-economic constel-

lations in a global perspective. Patrick Manning proposes a new understanding of consolidation of political power in the mid-17th century, suggesting a trans-imperial and long durée perspective. He argues that after the spread of commerce and empires through the 13th–16th century, the global adjustment process had declined in the 17th century, paving the way for new regimes which were able to restructure their governance. Daniel Leon re-examines the Rentier State Theory (RST), putting its methodological nationalism into question by engaging with the explanatory power and limitations of the concept under globalizing conditions. Focussing on a specific historical cases, Shunsuke Nakaoka addresses the political economy of an empire under transformation and investigates the taxation policy of the colonial Japanese empire during the late 19th and the middle of 20th century, especially the reforms of the colonial income tax system, arguing that the intention of the Japanese government was to modernize colonial economies and societies. Developing an innovative transregional perspective on the Habsburg empire, James Callaway compares the business models of Austria-Hungary's two national shipping companies between 1867 and 1918 in North Africa. He argues, that the political-economic system of Austria-Hungary preferred Adria's interests and ultimately kept the empire from colonial ventures in North Africa.

Chair: **Antal Szantay** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Patrick Manning** (Pittsburgh):

Long-term causes of early modern regimes

**Daniel Leon** (Leipzig):

The rentier state goes global: Explaining oil exporters under globalization

**Shunsuke Nakaoka** (Tokyo):

In the name of 'modernization of underdeveloped territories': Social and political backgrounds of introduction of the colonial income tax system in modern Japan

**James Callaway** (New York):

Austro-Hungarian shipping companies and imperialism in North Africa

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▷ **Imperial languages: Language as a tool of governance in the Middle Ages in a comparative perspective**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E391**

Political dominion may be achieved by means of military expansion and conquest, but it can only be maintained by efficient communication, an indispensable tool for which is constituted by the use of a language that spans over the entire polity. Such languages can be rightly termed "imperial languages" that are nurtured and propagated by the political, clerical and economic elites. Imperial languages were used for the transmission of ideology and authority, as well as for performing the pragmatic tasks of governance.

The aim of this panel is to explore the relationship between language and empire by analysing and comparing examples from four different languages, empires and periods: Arabic in the Abbasid Empire (9th–10th centuries), Latin in East Central Europe (13th–15th centuries), Greek on the Balkans, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina and German in the Holy Roman Empire (15th century). The way of discussion will follow in each case – *mutatis mutandis* – the “life course” of a language in this exposed role:

- First, how was a given language chosen, elevated in its status and propagated throughout the empire in its process of expansion? What was the role of writing in this?
- Second, how did imperial languages contribute to the maintenance of power and authority over the local population, or to the integration of the locals into the system of governance? Did imperial languages also represent a cultural capital which was desired from within and from without an empire?
- Third, what happened in periods of decline? Can one regard conflicts around the use of an “imperial language” as a symptom of general crisis and the breakdown of communications? Can the increasing use of local vernaculars be considered a disruptive force?

We believe that by considering four different “imperial languages” in four distinct geographical and historical settings, which are usually not explored from this angle, we shall be able to find general patterns as well as important differences. The panel will thus offer a novel insight into understanding the workings of empires in a long-term cross-cultural perspective.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Department of Medieval Studies at Central European University, the Medieval Central Europe Research Network, Utrecht University and Radboud University Nijmegen.*

Convenors: **Balázs Nagy** (Budapest), **Katalin Szende** (Budapest)

Chair: **Balázs Nagy** (Budapest)

Commentator: **Katalin Szende** (Budapest)

#### Papers:

**Maaïke van Berkel** (Nijmegen):

There is no good governance without good writing: Imperial language in the Abbasid Empire (9th–10th century)

**Anna Adamska** (Utrecht):

Idioma communis totius mundi: Latin as instrument of power and communication in medieval East Central Europe (13th–15th centuries)

**Márta Kondor** (Budapest):

From vernacular to imperial: The use of the German language in the chanceries of Sigismund of Luxembourg

**Nada Zecevic** (Sarajevo / Budapest):

Words that destroy and build up [Prov. 12:6]: Power language and political identity of magnates from the late-medieval Balkans (14th–15th centuries)

▷ **Les relais politiques, militaires et socio culturels des puissances coloniales en Afrique noire francophone des années 1920 à nos jours**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E305

Les empires coloniaux et les missions chrétiennes ont laissé, après leur départ de leurs colonies respectives, des empreintes qui ont longtemps demeuré dans les sociétés africaines sous forme d'organisations sociales et /ou politiques, des structures militaires, d'institutions religieuses, entre autres. Ces dernières étaient souvent confrontées au dilemme qui consistait à défendre à la fois leurs intérêts, ceux des puissances coloniales et religieuses, ou encore ceux de leurs populations respectives. Que ce soit dans le cadre des luttes pour les libertés (après la grande guerre dans les ex-colonies allemandes) ou pour les indépendances enclenchées au lendemain de la seconde guerre mondiale ou encore en ce qui concerne les difficultés de gestion des pays post-coloniaux, on a assisté à une certaine ambiguïté. Celle-ci concerne, d'une part, les stratégies mises en place par les différents acteurs et d'autre part, les logiques ayant gouverné les agissements des hommes politiques et religieux. Par rapport à la période postcoloniale, on a souvent constaté en Afrique noire francophone une certaine instabilité dans les pays, dans l'immédiat après les indépendances, attribuée par certains analystes au réseau « françafricain » dont les intérêts pour la France sont évidents. Même les politiques de développement socioéconomiques et culturelles initiées pendant cette période ont été largement tributaires des désidératas de l'ancienne métropole. De plus, bien que la France ait été, par le discours de la Baule, à l'avant-garde du démarrage du processus démocratique en Afrique noire francophone, nombreux sont les analystes qui ont attribué à cette puissance, l'échec de la transition démocratique. Ce présent panel a pour objectif de montrer et d'analyser les situations complexes et contradictoires dans lesquelles les acteurs socio politiques et religieux africains se retrouvaient dans les moments de luttes pour les libertés et les indépendances des peuples africains et surtout après.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the University of Lomé and the Goethe-University of Frankfurt.*

Convenor: **Kokou Azamede** (Lomé)

Chair / Commentator: **Hans Peter Hahn** (Frankfurt)

**Papers:**

**Kokou Azamede** (Lomé):

L'Eglise éwé de la Mission de Brème entre résistance, loyauté et autonomie de 1920 à 1939

**Hugues Mouckaga** (Libreville):

Mgr Jean-Rémy Bessieux et l'oeuvre missionnaire française au Gabon: Acte exclusivement pastoral ou / et jalon pour la perpetuation de la présence coloniale au Gabon?

**Virginie Wanyaka Bonguen Oyongmen** (Yaoundé):

Cameroun, une armée post indépendante aux identités plurielles pour un « marché en commun face » aux menaces sécuritaires

Joseph Koffi Nutefé Tsigbe (Lomé):

L'échec des transitions politiques en Afrique noire francophone: Quelle responsabilité de la France? Les cas du Togo et de la Guinée (des années 1990 aux années 2000)

Mareike Späth (Frankfurt):

Forgetting and remembering anticolonial movements in a postcolonial world: Histories from Madagascar

▷ **Mediating the October Revolution across spaces and times: Comparing textbook accounts from different countries and contexts**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E395

One hundred years after the October Revolution, 25 years after the fall of “actually existing socialism” and in the long shadow of the 2008 financial crisis, socialist alternatives to the currently dominant world order continue to enter the conversation. We are increasingly hearing questions as to whether the story told since 1990 of the final victory achieved by capitalism over its century-old competitor has been premature in its account of triumph.

At conferences, intellectuals talk about the “idea of communism”. Books explain why socialism does not have to remain a utopian dream (Cohen, 2009), why Marx was right (Eagleton, 2011), what a socialist America could look like (Goldin, 2014), and which visions of the future with present-day relevance socialism is still capable of generating (Honneth, 2015). The new intellectual debate, whose emergence we are currently observing, around social alternatives to an increasingly crisis-ridden capitalism are giving rise to very real political results. Political parties and movements with a socialist agenda, such as Syriza in Greece and Podemos in Spain, have achieved electoral success. In many post-socialist societies, it is impossible to ignore the nostalgic longing for a social order that seemed to stand for terror and oppression directly after the upheaval of 1989 but is now associated with social security and predictability (Todorova / Gille, 2010).

How might these discourses be entering into and influencing the teaching and learning of historical events revolving around the communist or socialist past? The opportunities currently open to a socialist political discourse to take an active role in shaping future societal development seem to be more plentiful and realistic than in recent decades. Teaching and learning about competition between radically different ideas of society, as paradigmatically took place in the confrontation between capitalism and communism which dominated most of the 20th century, have consequently become a renewed challenge in the planning of curricula and in the classroom.

Against the backdrop of these recent discursive and political shifts, this panel's intent will be to raise the question of how education and teaching are responding to this new contestation of political concepts and visions for the society of tomorrow. It will convene researchers to look into the ways in which the October Revolution is presented and discussed in textbooks from different countries. Taking the approaching centenary of the October Revolution as a symbolic starting point, the panel will examine textbook narratives on this seminal event in order to explore the reflection or refraction of current debates on societal issues in educational media. The rationale for focusing on textbooks lies in their status as media which represent hegemonic discourses and render visible social controversies over contested issues of the past. Their location at the intersection

between politics, academia and education enables them to act as a “short cut” to the perception of the social processes through which a society’s memory is negotiated and established. The cases selected for the panel will study the post-Soviet periphery, Greece, India and Brazil, thus generating a wide-ranging comparison across divergent experiences in the past and political settings in the present. At the same time, the panellists will pursue different methodological strategies, thus demonstrating the multi-faceted opportunities inherent to textbook research as a specific field of study.

Convenors: **Barbara Christophe** (Braunschweig), **Steffen Sammler** (Leipzig/ Braunschweig)  
Chair: **Steffen Sammler** (Leipzig/ Braunschweig)  
Commentator: **Barbara Christophe** (Braunschweig)

**Papers:**

**Satenik Mkrтчian** (Yerevan):  
The October Revolution in current textbooks from Armenia, Georgia and Russia

**Christoph Kohl** (Frankfurt):  
The October Revolution in Brazilian textbooks

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▷ **Refugees versus state sovereignty: Russians (1920s), Jews (1930s), non-refoulement (1950s), refugees at sea (2000s)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E397

The central theme this panel wishes to explore is to what extent have refugees, in so far as they have emerged in the early 20th century as a distinctly-defined legal group, managed to qualify, transgress, and at times even limit nation-state sovereignty. While the emergence of refugees as a distinct legal category was intimately linked to the collapse of empires (Russian, Habsburg, Ottoman) during WWI, their ultimate protections under UNHCR’s international refugee regime was only attained following the unprecedented ruptures, annihilations and holocaust of WWII.

The panel proposes to explore refugeeness, within four different geographical and socio-cultural contexts, during four different historical periods, thus providing a broad-based comparative, and global historical perspective for this topic.

Convenor / Chair: **Gilad Ben-Nun** (Verona)

**Papers:**

**Elizabeth White** (Bristol):  
Russian refugees and the establishment of the High Commission for Refugees

**Frank Caestecker** (Ghent University):  
The West European experience of the 1930s

**Gilad Ben-Nun** (University of Verona):

Did the drafters of the 1951 Refugee Convention intend for non-refoulement to serve as a qualifier of state sovereignty?

**Triall Glynn** (Leiden University):

Refugees on the high seas as the most recent challenges to state sovereignty: Comparative perspectives from Italy and Australia

▷ **Regime change and the loss of knowledge: Global perspectives, 9th–19th centuries**

Venue: *Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E328*

Can knowledge get lost? People often think it can – at least for a while, and in some cases forever. Some economic historians contend that parts of technological knowledge “disappeared” after the decline of the Roman Empire and that technology thus “regressed” instead of moving forward. In art history, a debate is going on about the question whether European artists in earlier times may have used techniques with optical aids that subsequently have been lost. Book historians examine the causes and consequences of library loss today and in the past. Anthropologists discuss the contexts of loss of “indigenous” knowledge in, for example, botany or fishing techniques. Environmental scientists ponder the incidence of “gaps” in knowledge about environmental hazards such as pollution. Management consultants argue that loss of knowledge may threaten the performance of organizations.

This panel examines the connections between loss of knowledge and regime change. By regime change we understand the replacement of one regime in a political entity by another, which can occur by a revolution, a coup d’état, a declaration of independence, a change of dynasty, a drastic transformation in the relation between states and religious institutions or a similar drastic political rupture. The key question of this panel is to what extent and how a regime change can affect the accumulation, transmission and appropriation of knowledge. Did regime change lead to the loss of knowledge by the destruction of “storage devices” such as books, manuscripts or images, by the disappearance of skilled people, by the disruption of transmission between generations or within organizations or perhaps by the dissolution of institutions that played a crucial role in the collection and transmission of knowledge such as schools, monasteries or botanical gardens? Or was knowledge not irretrievably lost, but was it preserved in other ways or did it move to other places entirely?

The key question of the panel will be addressed in a comparative way. The panel consists of five papers that examine cases concerning regime change and loss of knowledge in China, India and Europe between the 8th and 19th centuries. The first three papers focus on the impact of a key event in the history of a particular political entity, the last two compare the effects of regime change on knowledge in different regions of the world.

Convenor / Chair: **Karel Davids** (Amsterdam)

**Papers:**

**Angela Schottenhammer** (Salzburg):

The loss of geographical knowledge after the Zheng He expeditions

**Hans-Ulrich Vogel** (Tübingen):

Useful European knowledge and the cataclysm of Chinese dynastic change: The different fates of the “Investigations of the Earth’s Interior” (1640) and the “Hydromethods of the Great West” (1612)

**Fernando B. Figuciredo** (Coimbra / Nantes):

1807, the year that the Portuguese Crown changes hemisphere: Science and institutions facing waves

**Jos Gommans** (Leiden):

Crisis of the global mind? The case of the Dutch Republic and Mughal India

**Karel Davids** (Amsterdam):

Dissolution of monasteries and loss of knowledge: Tang China and early modern Europe compared

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▷ **Revolutions in an age of transformation: Towards a transimperial history of “1848”**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E334

When revolutions shook Empires, politics and dynasties in 1848, the breakup of the Ancien Regime all over Europe picked up pace. Our panel aims at examining this process from two relatively new perspectives, which have proved useful in a number of investigations over the past few years: We firstly suggest a global history approach to the development. We are particularly interested in what we call trans-imperial dynamics during the first half of the 19th century; namely the role of historical connections across various European empires for the outburst of the 1848 revolutions. Secondly, we focus on the history of knowledge by asking how a relatively new and growing class of the population – the bourgeois middle classes – used knowledge from across the world in setting up their post-1848 modern state infrastructures. By scrutinizing a) trans-imperial communicative spaces and b) the massive shift in what was considered knowable around 1850, we would like to shed new light on global entanglements of a small number of case studies that do not usually feature very prominently in global history: Switzerland, the Habsburg Empire, Italy and Spain. We are interested in connections between these cases as well as with the non-European world. We thus challenge purely internalist explanations, which so far dominated research on the 1848 upheavals. We believe that broadening the focus and further integrating basal overarching processes into analysis can help to sharpen an understanding of 1848 as a turning point not only in the history of European nations but much rather in the history of trans-imperial connections among various nations within Europe and the non-European world.

Convenors: **Wolfgang Göderle** (Graz), **Bernhard C. Schär** (Zurich)  
 Chair: **Martin Dusinberre** (Zurich)  
 Commentator: **Lucy Riall** (Florence)

**Papers:**

**Bernhard C. Schär** (Zurich):

From Borneo to Bern: Catholic resistance to and imperial dimension in the 1848 Swiss Federal State

**Wolfgang Göderle** (Graz):

Amsterdam, London, Vienna, the Orient: Trans-imperial networks and the idea of the modern state in the 1848 Habsburg Empire

**Pieter Judson** (Florence):

From Trieste to Brody in 1848: The common world of nationalists and imperialists in the long 19th century

**Stephen Jacobson** (Barcelona):

From domestic revolutionaries to imperial legionnaires: The global diaspora of Barcelona militiamen in the wake of the progressive biennium (1854–1856)

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▷ **Splitting the worlds, bridging the gaps: Cultural diplomacy from 1917 to 1991**

Venue: **Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E324**

Having divided the world into opposing systems, the Russian Revolution laid the grounds for the rivalry and collaboration of the socialist and capitalist blocs perceiving one another as key referential agencies and “meaningful others” in politics, economy and international relations. However, in the entangled history of the 20th century, full of crises and conflicts, it was a field of culture that served the most universal platform for maintaining (in)formal connections between the opposing parties in spite of the official rhetoric, political non-recognition and breach of diplomatic relations. Being aimed at the “other”, the practices of cultural diplomacy, in their turn, affected the internal (self)representations of political elites, ideas of superiority and / or backwardness / advancement of one’s own country and specifics of cultural acquisition and transfer. In the second half of the 20th century when the competition between two systems turned to a big game of two superpowers, the USSR and USA, the cultural diplomacy of both parties became an incarnation of dichotomizing imperial consciousness.

The panel entitled “Splitting the Worlds, Bridging the Gaps: Cultural Diplomacy from 1917 to 1991” intends to explore the cultural diplomacy of the socialist era approaching the issue from several different and complementary angles:

- “Institutionalizing” (the channels and institutions of production, preservation and export of culturally and politically infused meanings, their continuity / discontinuity over the

course of time; the agencies, techniques and spaces of transnational and trans-cultural contacts; the level and limits of state control over the repertoire of the images to be spread out; the resistance and subversion of the institutional pressure)

- “Subjectifying” / “objectifying” (cultural diplomacy’s addressers and addressees; personalization and professionalization of cultural diplomacy; the trans-border biographies of the “cultural envoys” and intermediaries; cultural diplomacy as collective and individual career strategy; the private and the public in development of transnational cultural networks)
- “Media landscaping” (external representations of the internal social models / ways of life; the generational, age- and gender-specific aspects of exploiting cultural influence in 1917–1991; cultural (re)branding a certain personalities, events and phenomena, their adjustment to the demands and expectations of the targeted audience; the imperial meanings and signifiers in the rhetoric and media practices of cultural diplomacy)

Focused on but not limited to these lines, the panel offers a floor for scholars seeking to problematize some conventional notions of cultural diplomacy that have been used in depictions of “the short 20th century”, to explore the dynamics of the cultural-political relations between the parts of split / bipolar world during the “first” and “second” Cold Wars (1917–1941 and 1945–1991) and to correlate the issue with global trends, external and internal crises; to analyze the role of mediums and agents, both institutional and individual, in the acts of cultural diplomacy of the period involved.

Convenor: **Yulia Khmelevskaya** (Chelyabinsk)

Chair / Commentator: **Marsha Siefert** (Budapest)

### Papers:

**Yulia Khmelevskaya** (Chelyabinsk):

American aid to famished Russia in the 1921–1923s as an experience of early soft power relations between the West and the Bolsheviks

**Oxana Nagornaya** (Chelyabinsk):

“Socialism for export”: The forms and methods of Soviet cultural diplomacy in Eastern Europe in the second half of the 1940s–early 1950s

**Olga Nikonova** (Chelyabinsk):

“It’s necessary to donate a number of paintings...”: The course changes of the soviet cultural diplomacy during the crises of the socialist camp in the 1950s–60s

**Pia Koivunen** (Tampere):

The politics of hosting international events: The case of 1967 Expo in Moscow

▷ **The international labour movement and the Russian Revolution, 1917–1921:  
New perspectives from the margins**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E301

The Russian Revolution tore asunder the Tsarist Empire, but it also shook the entire world. Indeed, the protagonists of 1917 did not envisage it as an exclusively Russian phenomenon, but as the first act of the world revolution. As Lenin reflected in 1921, “we have made the start. When, at what date and time, and the proletarians of which nation will complete this process is not important. The important thing is that the ice has been broken”. The revolution emboldened the war-weary propertyless classes and terrified the rich and powerful, sharpening social conflict and accelerating the downfall of age-old empires. In the years 1917–19, it generated levels of continental revolutionary effervescence not seen since 1848. It also led to momentous shifts and realignments in the international labour movement. Not only did the Russian Revolution help wreck the Hohenzollern and the Habsburg dynasties, but also the dynasties of the Kautskys and the Bauers. The Communist International, founded in Moscow in 1919, presented itself as the new party of world revolution, aimed to supplant the old and discredited Social Democratic International. The international labour movement was shaken by intense polemics, and, in the heat of the events in Russia, underwent debilitating splits from which the new communist parties emerged. However, in addition to the familiar story of the tumults in Social Democracy, the Russian Revolution had important consequences for other tendencies of the labour movement: anarchists, syndicalists, nationalists, anti-colonialists, republicans, all came under the influence of the Bolshevik deed. The Russian Revolution became a beacon flare for revolutionaries and radicals of very different persuasions, challenging traditional political-ideological affiliations, strategies, and identities.

This panel aims to reappraise the global impact of the Russian Revolution on the international labour movement by shifting the focus from the commonplaces of revolutionary Germany, Austria, France, and Hungary and the well-known splits in Social Democracy to geographical and ideological peripheries where the impact of 1917 was no less intense and consequential.

Convenor / Chair: **Arturo Zoffmann Rodriguez** (Florence)

**Papers:**

**Jan Rybak** (Florence):

The red flag over Petrograd or Jerusalem? Socialist Zionism in the European Revolution

**Arturo Zoffmann Rodriguez** (Florence):

“We all behaved like real Bolsheviks”: The Spanish anarchists and the Russian Revolution, 1917–1923

**Tommaso Giordani** (Florence):

“Apôtre du syndicalisme révolutionnaire, ami de la Russie des Soviets”: Georges Sorel and the Russian Revolution (1919–1922)

**Nicolas Pitsos** (Paris):

Echoes of the Russian Revolution to the Greek labour movement

▷ **The interwar world-wide reception of Russian Revolutions**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E307

The Russian revolutions of February and October 1917 were amongst the most striking events of WWI. Much has been done to understand their origins and unfolding within the Russian Empire history, but their world-wide legacy and their potential influence on setting up the social legislation in Europe and beyond has retained little attention so far. The birth of the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization in 1919, after the war, has been recognized as a major answer to Bolshevism. In a speech made during the negotiations of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, a Belgian minister opposed two ways of bringing about a revolution: the violent “Russian method” and the pacifist “English method” embodied by the International Labor Organization. Containing the Bolshevik revolution was, therefore, a major impetus for the creation of many international organizations. However, this official condemnation of Bolshevism did not prevent the circulation of ideas, people, art exhibitions, thereby showing an interest in the social, political, and cultural activities of the Soviet Union. Whether this interest was reciprocal or unilateral still needs to be assessed.

Therefore, this panel proposes to address the reception of revolutions by focusing on the complexity of international diplomacy that characterized the interwar period. Since international organizations can be considered as laboratories for international diplomacy and social reforms, our panel will focus on organisms such as the International Labor Organization, and the League of Nations but also institutions operating in the field of art diplomacy such as the International Office of Revolutionary Artists. While the interwar period has tended to be neglected in comparison to the Cold War period, this panel suggests that this period was crucial both in terms of institutionalizing relationships with the USSR, and fastening a discourse opposing “reformist” social policies to “revolutionary” ones.

This pluridisciplinary panel gathers historians, political scientists and sociologists who share a common interest in social policies (in a large sense), diplomacy and international institutions, and use a historical approach to answering their questions.

Convenors: **Marine Dhermy-Mairal** (Grenoble), **Marieke Louis** (Grenoble / Paris)

Chair: **Isabelle Lespinet-Moret** (Paris)

Commentator: **Simon Godard** (Paris)

**Papers:**

**Adeline Błaszkiwicz-Maison** (Paris):

Pragmatism and “active diplomacy”: The Director of the International Labor Office and Bolshevism (1919–1932)

**Marine Dhermy-Mairal** (Grenoble):

A need for first-hand knowledge: The ILO enquiry on Bolshevism in the 1920s

**Marieke Louis** (Grenoble / Paris):

Curing the crisis in the 1920s: Assessing the influence of the Bolshevik revolution

Isabelle Lespinet-Moret (Paris):

Occupational health and women at work, the ILO enquiries in the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s

Marija Podzorova (Paris):

Revolution, art, politics and international cooperation in the 1920s and 1930s: A short history of the International Bureau of Revolutionary Artists

▷ **The legacy of slave trade and slavery in the capitals, port towns, and hinterlands of former European empires and colonies (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E336

*Part 1 and further details see page 83*

▷ **Transnational entertainments: Agents, branches, and networks, 1880s to 1930s (Part 2)**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E338

*Part 1 and further details see page 85*

▷ **Upheaval and reform in imperial and postwar Japan: International and comparative views**

Venue: Corvinus University, Fővám tér 8, E322

This panel consists of papers that re-examine, from international or comparative perspectives, the effects of various upheavals on Japan's political and socioeconomic orders during the imperial era and immediately after World War II. The upheavals in question range from popular uprisings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to Japan's greatest natural disaster, the 1923 Kanto earthquake, to war and its aftermath in the mid-20th century. One theme that runs through the papers is the effort by Japanese elites to prevent radical change in the polity and economy by raising or maintaining Japan's international standing in geopolitics or trade; by promoting Western-inspired reforms before the World War I and after World War II; or, conversely, by resisting Western-imposed reforms (in the case of the Allied occupation and Japanese big business).

Three of the presenters suggest that the upheavals they investigate did not result in major ruptures: Janet Hunter argues that the catastrophic Great Kanto Earthquake had less impact on Japan's foreign trade than contemporaries anticipated, despite the destruction of the country's

main outlet for exports, Yokohama, and the suspension of tariffs on reconstruction-related imports. Steven Ericson maintains that, contrary to the standard view, business reforms under the postwar Allied occupation did not wipe out zaibatsu family wealth or bring about a decisive break in the ownership structure of Japanese big business. And Reto Hofmann demonstrates that, after the disruption of World War II, Japan's political elites drew on the international Moral Re-Armament movement to "modernize" conservative politics and ideology and sustain their hold on state power. Steven Bryan, by contrast, shows how reforms that government leaders in both Japan and Russia carried out prior to World War I with the aim of enhancing their nations' international power not only failed to avert ruptures in political and economic structures but actually contributed to internal backlash and upheaval.

All four presenters place their national stories in an international or comparative context. Steven Bryan offers the most explicitly comparative paper highlighting the similar global power-building efforts of the Japanese and Russian empires and the similar consequences of domestic ambivalence and opposition. Janet Hunter investigates an international dimension of a natural cataclysm that scholars until now have studied almost exclusively in national terms. Reto Hofmann breaks new ground in illuminating transnational influences on postwar Japanese conservatism, and Steven Ericson draws comparisons between the Japanese and German experiences of occupation business reforms and also examines the movement of trust-busting ideas and personnel from Germany to Japan in the early postwar period.

Convenor / Chair: **Steven Ericson** (Hanover)

Commentators: **Janet Hunter** (London), **Steven Ericson** (Hanover)

#### **Papers:**

**Steven Bryan** (Tokyo):

Reform before rupture: Global intentions and domestic upheaval in imperial Japan and late-tsarist Russia

**Janet Hunter** (London):

'The rupture that wasn't': The great Kanto earthquake and Japan's international trade

**Steven Ericson** (Hanover):

Radical break? Trust-busting and big business ownership in occupied Japan in comparative perspective

**Reto Hofmann** (Tokyo):

The Moral Re-Armament movement and the modernization of Japanese conservatism, 1945–1952

## SATURDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 2017

## 9:00 A. M. – 12:00 P. M. PARALLEL PANELS E

▷ **(Re-)formatting spaces in the context of empires: Examples from geographical societies in the long 19th century**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 311

Since their beginnings and especially in the “long” 19th century, in an age of empire-building, learned societies in general and geographical societies, in particular, played an important intermediary role between science and the public: they organized and supported expeditions, published research results in their journals, and reached a wide audience with their talks and exhibitions. Reports from hitherto unknown world regions, though, did not only convey space-related factual knowledge. They also fired the imagination of readers and listeners, and helped new, “more global” notions of the world, its spatial orders and spatial formats develop, spread and gain acceptance.

Our panel will examine how and why geographical and other learned societies in Central Europe, Germany, France, Italy, Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the United States contributed to the configuration of new spatial formats in the context of specific practices of spatialization. We will focus especially on the following questions, which the panel will discuss in a comparative perspective:

- How and by what means did geographical and other learned societies contribute to the formation, expansion and perpetuation of empires and / or their reform or destabilization? And for this, which role did regional descriptions and visualizations (such as photographs and maps) play on different levels of scale?
- How did geographical and other learned societies contribute to the formation and consolidation of (new) nation-states and regions? And in this, which (diverse) possibilities for identification did they develop, how and why?

The panel’s results are supposed to be published in an edited volume on geographical societies.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the Germany Research Foundation (DFG).*

Convenor: **Maximilian Georg** (Leipzig)

Chair / Commentator: **Ute Wardenga** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Robert Györi** (Budapest), **Ferenc Gyuris** (Budapest):

From nation-building and imperialism to disaster recovery: The first 50 years of the Hungarian Geographical Society

**Maximilian Reimann** (Munich):

U.S. American geographical societies, 1851–1914: Geography, space, and empire

**Paul Greiner** (Roskilde):  
Scandinavian geographical societies

**Matteo Proto** (Bologna):  
Italian geographical societies: Explorations, nation-building and attempts at empire

**Charles Withers** (Edinburgh):  
British geographical societies and the promotion of geography, 1830–1918

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▷ **Between cooperation and conflict: Eastern Europe and China from the Sino-Soviet alliance to the Sino-Soviet Split**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 223

The panel will explore relations, transfers and entanglements during the period from 1949 until the end of the 1960s between the People's Republic of China and the Eastern European socialist countries. The foundation of the People's Republic of China rendered the most populous state in the world, a "brotherly nation" of the rather small Eastern European states. As China was seen as a huge market for industrial products and as a supplier of raw material, its inclusion into the socialist camp was of material interest to politicians and planners in the COMECON states. Thus, the "honeymoon" period of the 1950s did not only witness an expansion in trade and technical assistance but also an increasing mutual interest in political and cultural developments. De-Stalinization and popular unrest in Poland and Hungary in the second half of the 1950s, to a certain extent, put power relations in the socialist camp into doubt, and brought the Soviet Union and the PRC into a leadership competition. The deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations went not without dissimilarities and frictions between Moscow and the other European COMECON states. For instance, the Chinese Great Leap Forward was met with curiosity or even enthusiastic support by various milieus and political actors in Eastern Europe. Hence, the panel aims to discuss the extent of dissimilarities, deviations, "room to manoeuvre" for subordinates, or even multipolarity inside the socialist camp, which became evident in the Sino-East European relations. The papers deal with various sorts of interactions between political, economic or public actors from socialist Eastern Europe with their Chinese counterparts, be it on a political, diplomatic, cultural or on a social day-to-day level, in the 1950s and 1960s.

Convenors / Chairs: **Alina Osiac** (Leipzig), **Jan Zofka** (Leipzig)  
Commentator: **Max Trecker** (Munich / Berlin)

**Papers:**

**Martin Slobodník** (Bratislava):  
Promotion and reception of the Great Leap Forward in Czechoslovakia: The East wind prevails?

**Péter Vámos** (Budapest):  
The Hungarian explorers of Daqing, China's largest oil field

**Jan Zofka** (Leipzig):

Internationalist solidarity or economic expansionism? The GDR's industrial projects in China in the 1950s

**Alsu Tagirova** (Shanghai):

The myths of socialist brotherhood: Soviet public diplomacy in China (1957–1960)

**Alina Osiac** (Leipzig):

Bucharest's relations with Beijing against the backdrop of the Sino-Soviet split

### ▷ **Biography and global microhistory**

Venue: **Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 202**

Global microhistory, a focus on small-scale events and local actors who operated on a global stage, is much discussed nowadays and still only few scholars actually practice it. This panel brings together historians from six different countries, working on diverse subjects and periods in European, Latin American and Asian history, all of whom move between micro and macro-level scales of analyses and use varieties of the global microhistory approach. Sharing an interest in the study of individual lives, the panel's participants also have in common the aim of demonstrating the transnational and global relevance of their research. They will present their case studies while reflecting theoretically on what is global and microhistorical about their work, and what role biography plays in it. The intention will be to encourage further debate on global microhistory at the levels of both theory and practice, collect and present different interpretations of this emerging and exciting method and so to make vivid its potential for creating a new kind of global history.

Convenor: **Mark Gamsa** (Tel Aviv)

Chair: **Lucy Riall** (Florence)

Commentator: **Martin Dusinberre** (Zurich)

#### **Papers:**

**Lucy Riall** (Florence):

Colonial travellers across imperial frontiers: the case of Italy

**Dagmar Freist** (Oldenburg):

Staying connected, getting engaged: A microhistory approach to the Moravian world community

**Jessica Hanser** (Singapore):

Mr Smith in world history

**Mark Gamsa** (Tel Aviv):

From biography to (global) history

▷ **Dissecting sites of punishment: Cooperation, differentiation, and resistance in colonial convict industries, 1890–1950**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 303

The history of punishment and incarceration in the 19th century has often been associated with the rise of prisons and disciplinary institutions in relation to notions of rehabilitation (Foucault 1975; Spierenburg 2007). In recent years, however, scholarship has indicated the need to reconsider the history of convict labour and the convict experience beyond the site of the prison. Increasingly, it is recognized that the 19th and 20th centuries gave rise to massive flows of convict transportations that stretched across oceans and empires, urging the need to scrutinize the role of connections and convict experience of mobility (Anderson 2000, 2012; De Vito and Lichtenstein 2015). It has also been brought to attention that deported as well as local convicts were mainly employed outside prison walls, in specific sectors such as warfare, mining, agricultural production and manufacturing (Maxwell-Stewart 2008; De Vito and Lichtenstein 2015; for the Dutch case: Reid 1993; Van Rossum 2016). In most of the 19th and 20th century colonial empires, convict labour played a crucial role in facilitating the growth of the colonial economy and the expansion of infrastructure and power of the colonial state.

As the employment of convicts was centred mainly in sites of punishment that did not necessarily follow the Foucauldian model of rehabilitative (or “model” prisons, this gives rise to a number of questions concerning relations with other workers and other regimes of discipline. Convicts were placed in various types of environments – ranging from factories, mines, plantations, ships, army caravans and irrigations works – and were often confronted in these places with extreme varieties of other workers and people, ranging from short-term and long-term prisoners, political prisoners, contract workers, bonded labourers, conscripts, local population under tributary coercion, guards and soldiers.

This mattered especially in colonial contexts, where imperial states tried to control and discipline often extremely diverse societies, and where convict labour was used for the support and expansion of the imperial project. The environments in which colonial convict labourers were employed were, in that perspective, not only one of the sites in which colonial authorities tried to execute new imperial policies of differentiation and racialisation, but also possible sites for direct contestation of these policies and of colonial rule. The increasing waves of anti-colonial protest of the 19th and 20th centuries strengthened the politicization of these tensions as they led to the internment of growing numbers of “political” convicts.

This panel will analyse and compare the dynamics of these colonial sites of punishment beyond the prison. It will do so by comparing specific sites of punishment and by interrogating these sites on a number of aspects, such as:

- How did regimes of discipline take shape in colonial non-prison sites of punishment such as mines, plantations, factories, armies, irrigation works, etc.?
- How did convict labourers interact with other labourers?
- To what extent was the colonial economy dependent on the work of labour convicts?
- To what extent did the (re)emergence of wage labour and wage labour markets in some sectors of the colonial economy correspond with increasing practices of coercion, discipline and incarceration in other sectors?

- What were the effects of imprisonment of (anti-colonial) political convicts on the dynamics of these sites?
- How did they live with, react to, negotiate, change or overthrow relations of power and exploitation in a non-carceral environment?

The organizers of this panel propose to bring historians of various colonial empires together, to study the mobilization of convict labour in a comparative setting. Furthermore, it is important to apply a global historical perspective, because competition on the global market of colonial products stimulated the disciplining and penalization of labour – of various sorts – worldwide.

Convenors: **Klaas Stutje** (Amsterdam), **Matthias van Rossum** (Amsterdam)  
 Chair: **Matthias van Rossum** (Amsterdam)

**Papers:**

**Romain Tiquet** (Geneva):

The military labour camp as a site of incarceration? The case of the “second portion du contingent” in Senegal (1926–1950)

**Klaas Stutje** (Amsterdam):

Nusa Kambangan, island of prisons: a subversive micro-society in the Dutch East Indies

**Zhanna Popova** (Amsterdam):

Extramural convict work in western Siberia

**Kellie Moss** (Leicester):

Networks of labour: Carceral confinement in western Australia 1850–1868

**Carrie Crockett** (Leicester):

Economic intersections in a penal zone: Sakhalin Island, 1869 and beyond

▷ **Educating Asia, awakening Asia: Education, training, and knowledge from the age of empire to decolonization (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 307/A

*Part 2 see page 139*

This double panel examines the links between the transformation of education in modern Asia and political, social, cultural and religious ruptures across the continent. From the mid 19th century, the professionalisation and institutionalisation of education in Asia unfolded under power asymmetries brought about by European expansion and domination. While the spread of “western” education resulted from the political hegemony of Europe and the United States, locals within colonized societies were no mere receptacles of western-imposed reforms. Rather, they played a

constitutive role both in the field of education and in the production of knowledge. Some of them saw education as the centerpiece in a much hoped-for “awakening” or “rebirth” of their societies against the backdrop of foreign encroachment. They often asserted their claims in moments of revolution and rapid, violent change: the Indian Rebellion, the Russo-Japanese War, the Korean March 1st Movement, and the Partition of India, all led from or contributed to anti-colonial struggles that encouraged fractures with colonial education, training and knowledge. The panel scrutinizes how and why educational approaches and institutions emerged in connection with these historical ruptures in South, Southeast and East Asia. In times of political and military crises, government officials made use of elite and popular education to bolster the imperial order. Through ambitious educational programmes, they attempted to integrate the offspring of local potentates into imperial hierarchies. Imperial powers also deployed popular education with diverse aims, from “pacifying” unruly societies to increasing the productivity of the masses. Alongside them operated transnational social reformers and missionaries who did not necessarily agree with governmental aims, promoting instead a more liberal “civilizing mission” that made use of education as a means of citizenship training. Crucially, the panel explores education’s potential for subversion of imperial and colonial orders. Anti-colonial proponents utilized education to promote personal and national self-improvement, enable enfranchisement and refute western claims about Asian inferiority. In colonial and post-colonial Asia, debates among students, educators and the public demonstrated the importance of education in unpicking fundamental questions about self-government, development, and secularization.

The panel raises important issues about the contribution of education to early decolonization in Asia. Approaching the topic from a pan-Asian and global perspective, it encourages the comparative study of local trajectories, ideological confrontations, and subversive tendencies, so as to shed light on the role of education as a battleground for elite and popular mobilization against foreign rule.

Convenors: **Stefan Hübner** (Singapore), **Teresa Segura-García** (Cambridge)  
Chair: **Dominic Sachsenmaier** (Göttingen)

**Papers:**

**Akash Bhattacharya** (New Delhi):  
Constituting pedagogic authority: The teacher, the headmaster and the school inspector in colonial Bengal

**Teresa Segura-García** (Cambridge):  
Educating the royal child: The transformation of the education of young Indian rulers in the 19th century

**Catriona Ellis** (Edinburgh):  
Educating the child: The introduction of compulsory education in the Madras presidency in the 1920s

**Albert Wu** (Paris):  
Religious and secular visions of the Chinese body

**Dolf-Alexander Neuhaus** (Frankfurt):

Transnationalizing independence: Education of Korean elites and Asian solidarity in Japan

**Stefan Hübner** (Singapore):

The International YMCA College in Springfield, MA, sportive citizenship training, and the struggle for self-government in interwar Asia

**Jana Tschurenev** (Göttingen):

Women, “nation building” and bio politics: “Childhood education” in India (1920s–1960s)

**Laurence Gautier** (Cambridge):

The role of Aligarh Muslim University in mediating conceptions of the nation and “Muslim citizenship” after partition

▷ **Emigration from the Habsburg Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to America, 1848–1918 (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 302

*Part 2 see page 139*

From 1848 to World War I, more than 3.5 million people emigrated from Austria-Hungary to the Americas. Despite this large number, no single book has been written about the topic. Therefore, this panel wants to start a broader discussion among German- and Hungarian-speaking scholars. The chronological starting point of this panel is 1848, “the year of revolutions”, with the exodus that was set off by people who participated in the failed attempts to bring about social and political changes in the Habsburg Empire. Their numbers were probably not very high, but their impact on the American continent as well as their home societies such as “bridge makers” between the two continents and bearers of first hand news, resulted to be greater. The contacts between America and Eastern / Central Europe, which were rather of a sporadic nature in the major part of the 19th century, started to become more intensive by the 1880s with the appearance of mass migration. Our panel is a double panel, where the following questions will be discussed: Where did migrants from Austria (-Hungary) settle within the Americas and what did they achieve? How did they integrate into American societies? How did their loyalties to the Habsburg Monarchy change and did they influence their multiethnic country of origin politically and culturally? And if this was the case: were the emigrants able to foster nationalist policies in Europe? First of all, our panel will break with the traditional approach that draws a division between Latin America and the United States. Thus, it has a continental point of view towards the destiny of the migrants. Besides the possibility of comparisons and of understanding general tendencies more deeply, the continental approach has the advantage that on a micro level it allows scholars to follow the movement and integration of individual immigrants for a longer time and in a larger geographical space and, in general, to study the changes in the directions and volume of migratory movements concerning the American continent, on the macro level. Consequently, emigration from Europe to America involves both intercontinental and intracontinental migration. Secondly, we debate

the challenges, migration historians have to face, when they study migration policies of a highly complex multiethnic state. Thus, we are interested in how far collective ethnic identities were re-shaped in a new American context and by whom. Finally, we will debate how successor states (like Yugoslavia) aimed at rendering their emigrants into a distinctly “Yugoslav” emigration, although most of them had left Europe prior to 1914. The first part of our panel focuses on one hand on Hungarian 1848–49 exiles in North America, specifically on the biography of the engineer Károly László, a private secretary of Lajos Kossuth, whose diaries are mostly unpublished. On the other hand, it presents Carlos Kornis de Totvárád’s career as an influential lawyer in the Brazilian debate on civil marriage in the 1860s. The second part concentrates on the period of mass migration from the end of the 19th century to World War I. It discusses ethnic belongings and changing loyalties of migrants by presenting new case studies on Polish immigrants in Brazilian Curitiba and Argentine Misiones as well as studies on South Slaves, who had formed colonies in Chile and Bolivia and shaped their identities against the background of local political conflicts between the two neighbouring states.

Convenors: **Mónika Szente-Varga** (Budapest), **Ursula Prutsch** (Munich)

Chairs: **Zsuzsanna Csikós** (Szeged), **Heléna Tóth** (Bamberg)

Commentators: **Katalin Jancsó** (Szeged), **Attila Melegh** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Balázs Venkovits** (Debrecen):

Diary of a revolutionary: Károly László in North America

**Mónika Szente-Varga** (Budapest):

The economic integration of 1848–49 Hungarian exiles in Latin America:

The case of Károly László

**Andrea Kökény** (Szeged):

Charles László and the Mexican-American boundary survey

**Ágnes Judit Szilágyi** (Budapest):

An early sign of crisis in Brazilian church policy in the 1850s – à propos Carlos Kornis de Totvárád

**Ulf Brunnbauer** (Regensburg):

The dislocated sons and daughters of the Dual Monarchy: Emigrants, belonging and the state(s)

**Elisabeth S. Janik** (Vienna):

The father of Polish immigration to Curitiba: Sebastian Wór Saporski (1844–1933) and the first Polish colonies in 19th century Brazil

**Maria Milagros Martínez-Flener** (Vienna):

Breaking out of the empire: The South Slavs subjects of the Austro-Hungarian colonies in Chile and Bolivia after the outbreak of World War I

**Markéta Křížová** (Prague):

Seasonal and short-term migration from the Czech lands to Latin America, end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century

**Ursula Prutsch** (Munich):

Cultures of remembrance: Migrants from Austrian Galicia in northern Argentina (1900–2010)

▷ **Empires, exchange, and civilizational connectivity in Eurasia**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 101 Quantum

The baseline for this panel is a turning point in world history: not the transition to Neolithic agriculture, but the later urban revolution of the Bronze Age, as outlined by anthropologist Jack Goody (1919–2015), following archaeologist Gordon Childe. This revolution launched multiple civilizations of Eurasia on unprecedented paths of development that culminated in industrial capitalism. But the long-term unity and commonalities of the Eurasian landmass (including North Africa and the important islands Britain and Japan) have been occluded by Eurocentric scholarship that a) posits Europe as a continent equivalent to Asia, and b) sees in the recent history of this macro-region the exclusive key to a “breakthrough to modernity”.

Goody’s approach is basically materialist. The Eurasian revolution is grounded in productive systems, in the transmission of property, and in differentiated consumption patterns. Yet he is also interested in technologies of communication, the expansion of knowledge and cognitive capacities. Multi directional flows of goods, ideas and technologies are made possible by “merchant cultures”. According to Goody, these exchanges form the basis of “alternating leadership” between East and West over millennia.

This multidisciplinary panel continues Goody’s critique of eurocentrism by probing and extending his vision of the unity of the landmass. Papers will explore terrestrial, maritime and cosmological dimensions of Eurasian connectivity. Theoretical approaches will draw on global and economic history, historical and economic anthropology, history of science and historical sociology. Empirically, the papers will analyse various societies and empires (sometimes coinciding with civilizations), their immaterial as well as their material constitution, and the concrete ways in which they fertilized each other in pan-Eurasian encounters.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the European Research Council grant 340854: REAL-EURASIA (Realising Eurasia: Civilisation and Moral Economy in the 21st century).*

Convenor / Chair: **Chris Hann** (Halle)

**Papers:**

**Ildikó Bellér-Hann** (Halle):

The Silk Road: Metaphor and localized realities

**Marie Favereau** (Oxford):  
The Mongol Peace

**Chris Hann** (Halle):  
The Eurasian revolution and moral economy (solidarity)

**Matthijs Krul** (Halle):  
Eurasia or natural state? Two contrasting approaches to divergence and path dependence

**Krishan Kumar** (Virginia):  
Empires as vehicles and vectors of Eurasia

**Dagmar Schäfer** (Berlin):  
Eurasian modes of communication: Studying material and visual cultures of the heavens in Europe, Asia and Africa

**Burkhard Schnepel** (Halle):  
Seaborne empires: Connectivity in motion across the Indian Ocean

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▷ **Entangled histories of revolutionary transformations: “West” and “East”**

Venue: [Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 104](#)

The panel is dedicated to the global East-West connections and mutual influences between different countries and political systems during the 20th century. The ideas on radical transformation of politics, society and cultures that appeared in one country were often quickly spread internationally, appropriated and developed in other political and cultural spaces. Sometimes these ideas were internationally distributed as part of the cultural politics of one regime / country, however, the ideas and practices of dissent, resistance and protest were travelling as well. Thus, the panel is exploring further, how the ideas and practices on revolutionary change of the society were distributed by a plurality of actors (states, parties, feminist, resistance and solidarity groups) and were accommodated in the new context. The panel also explores how these ideas were transformed and questioned.

Particular interest for the panel discussion is connected with entangled histories of revolutionary ideas and practices between what was usually defined as “East” and “West” during the Cold War.

The panel includes participants from two universities in Sweden (Stockholm University and Södertörn University), Russian State Humanities University and two research centers – in Turin, (Italy) and in Bucharest (Romania).

The first presentation is dedicated to the case of the terrorist practices of protest against political despotism realized by left underground organizations in the Russian Empire. The presentation pays special attention to perception of a famous female terrorist in Russia abroad, in particular, in Great Britain, France and Sweden.

The second presentation discusses re-discovery and reception of the ideas of Alexandra Kollontaj, an important figure of the Russian revolution of 1917, by the Marxist and feminist groups under the Cold War period.

The third paper deals with the reactions to the coup against the Unidad Popular government in Chile and the similarities and differences in interpretations of “Chilean Revolution”, its “errors” and the “counter-revolutionary” coup in the Soviet Union’s and Sweden. Special attention is paid to the practices of solidarity with the “Chilean people”.

The fourth paper deals with the spreading of history-textbooks and regime propaganda from Ceaușescu’s Romania in Italy. The focus of this investigation is the redefinition of the international cultural politics by the Romanian and Italian communist parties at the beginning of the seventies, once the Soviet Union has lost its leading position in the international communist movement.

The fifth presentation is dealing with western cultural presence in communist Romania focusing on the cultural items such as journals, books and films.

The sixth paper deals with the history of the pacifist ideas and movements in Russia from the Tolstoyans to the countercultural and anarchist movements of the late Soviet period.

Convenor / Chair: **Yulia Gradskova** (Södertörn)

**Papers:**

**Nadezda Petrusenko** (Södertörn):

Maria Spiridonova: An agent of political violence or an innocent victim? Voices from Russia, Great Britain, France, and Sweden

**Monica Quirico** (Turin):

Alexandra Kollontaj: Marxist versus feminist? A split reception in western countries

**Yulia Gradskova** (Södertörn):

Bringing distant revolution “closer”: Swedish and Soviet solidarity with Chile in the 1970s–1980s

**Francesco Zavatti** (Södertörn):

Inter-national roads towards socialism: Romanian communist cultural products in Italy

**Claudia-Florentina Dobre** (Bucharest):

The influence of the West in Communist Romania: Journals, books, and films

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▷ **From late colonial development to post-colonial development: Towards a history of aid**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 516/A

Historical scholarship on technical and financial assistance to so-called underdeveloped countries by Western and “Western offshoot” countries has been greatly expanding in recent years. As noted by Joseph Hodge in his recent review of the field (in: *Humanity*, Winter 2015 & Spring 2016), during the 1970s Western policymakers and political elites became preoccupied with mass poverty in the Third World. The 1990s saw the first attempt to chart the genealogy of ‘aid’ with ‘development’

presented as a discursive regime formally inaugurated by Truman's "Point Four" of 1949. Recently, however, researchers have begun to move away from the predominantly American-centered framework of earlier studies and to conceive of "development" and "modernization" as global projects. This panel proposes to showcase some of this work, specifically as it relates to the history of development at a key moment of 'rupture' or 'revolution' in relation to the modern history of European empires: that of post-war decolonization, and the transition from the colonial era to the post-colonial.

This panel proposes six contributions presenting a nuanced history of aid and a historically-informed reading of international development. The contributions challenge the conventional post-war periodization of development, and call attention to the continuities between late colonialism and contemporary development policies and practices. The collective aim of the contributors is to show the way to a truly global and transnational history of development, bringing together literature on late colonialism and decolonization with the new international history of the Cold War.

Ichiro Maekawa challenges the stereotypical narrative of the neo-colonial perspective on the dynamics and character of aid and development in post-colonial Africa. He revisits the history of British aid in the late 1960s and 1970s during which, although the role of the UK as a donor became dramatically reduced, Britain had a distinct advantage with its experience and knowledge of technical assistance. This enabled Britain not only to leave a colonial legacy in post-colonial Africa but also to forge a new type of a post-colonial relationship with newly independent states.

Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo provides a critical assessment of the trajectories of colonial development to foreign international aid that characterized the histories of former Portuguese colonies, Angola and Mozambique, before and after decolonization. He also examines the fundamental tenets of late colonial Portuguese developmentalism, including the role of the United States and the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (CCTA), and explores the aid provided to liberated zones during the decolonization wars.

Starting in the 1950s, many former colonial officials and technical staff went on to work in international development and other related fields overseas. Many individuals went on to become advisers and consultants working for the UN's specialized agencies such as the FAO, the World Bank and other multilateral institutions or bilateral donor agencies. Joseph Hodge deepens our understanding of the transition from late colonialism to the post-colonial era by examining how the concerns and visions of the last generation of British colonial officers influenced post-colonial ideas, practices and institutions – using unique archival documents.

International organizations like the World Bank, regional multilateral banks (Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc.) and UN Specialized Agencies have played an important role in the postwar transition from late colonialism to post-colonialism. Two contributions focus on these international arrangements.

Jean-Jacques Dethier presents a contribution on the role of the World Bank in fostering state-led development. The World Bank's effectiveness is based not only on financing investment projects and policy reforms in developing countries but also in assisting to design and implement those projects and policies to achieve results. Using archival material, Dethier shows that, while the organization has recognized the importance of the state for development and poverty reduction and has recently made efforts to improve governance, its performance in improving the state capacity of developing countries has been very weak.

Shigeru Akita's contribution deals with economic aid to India, the main aid recipient during the period 1947–97. He analyses the economic diplomacy of the Indian government in the 1960s, by paying special attention to the food crisis and its aftermath, the beginning of the "Green Revolution". He covers economic aid to India by the United States (Development Loan Fund and Agency for International Development, then PL 480) and the World Bank.

Convenor: **Jean-Jacques Dethier** (Bonn)  
 Chair / Commentator: **Gareth Austin** (Cambridge)

**Papers:**

**Shigeru Akita** (Osaka):  
 PL 480, US food aid to India and the World Bank in the 1960s

**Joseph M. Hodge** (Morgantown):  
 Afterlife of empire: Post-colonial careering of former colonial experts

**Sarah Stockwell** (London):  
 From colonial development to post-colonial technical assistance: British approaches to state-building in post-colonial Africa

**Ichiro Mackawa** (Tokyo):  
 “Retreat from Africa”: British aid policy during the 1960s and 1970s

**Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo** (Coimbra):  
 Worlds of tutelage: Portuguese Africa from late colonial development to postcolonial aid (1945–1985)

**Jean-Jacques Dethier** (Bonn):  
 Did the World Bank really help developing countries build state capacity?

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▷ **Imperial challenges, transformations and legacies in transregional perspective**

Venue: **Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 309**

This group of papers analyses the challenges, transformation, and legacies of empires from the 17th to the 20th centuries. They examine a series of “regional perspectives” from the small – but violent – mountainous region of Northern Luzón in the Philippines to the massive gunpowder empires of eastern, central, and western Asia. The papers on the 20th century address the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and changes with the British Empire. The authors discuss the challenges posed by industrialization and resistance; the transformations and tensions within multiethnic communities undergoing imperial decline; the memorialization of empires; and shifts in imperial organization and control.

Chair: **Stephen Jacobson** (Barcelona)

**Papers:**

**Diego Holstein** (Pittsburgh):

Conceptualizing revolutions and collapses in gunpowder empires

**Stephanie Mawson** (Cambridge):

Headhunting and rebellion in the mountains of northern Luzón, 1600–1700

**Tamás Révész** (Vienna):

The last soldiers of the emperor: Transformation of the imperial army into Republican armed forces in Carinthia and Transylvania in 1918–1919

**Melinda Harlov-Csörtán** (Budapest):

Expressions of lost empire or lost revolution: Comparative analysis of the Hungarian World War I and 1956 Revolution memorials, their representational powers and research potentials today

**Rukhsana Iftikhar** (Lahore):

Mapping sexuality in colonial India with special reference to prostitution

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▷ **Imperial failures and limits of power: Rethinking the imperial experience**

Venue: [Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 105](#)

The panel examines failures of imperial policy, the inability to solve various internal and external problems of functioning of the imperial institutes, the limits of maneuver in the inter-imperial competition, troubles with communication and interaction with rivals, the complexity in the implementation of decisions, etc. Imperial projects had often contained internal contradictions (in their objectives, self-justification, in the understanding of problems and so on), which ruined them. For this reason, the study of failures allows to reconsider our concepts of what these projects initially were. Discussing this set of problems is especially important nowadays, in the situation of nostalgia for the imperial past in some countries of Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

The turn of 19–20th centuries was a crucial time for the imperial states, the time when their strength and durability was tested by the revolutions and other historical ruptures. Radical changes in the social, economic, political conditions made the search for new ways of adaptation to the situation urgent. The attempts to transform were not always successful and led to the desired result, the failures were caused by both objective and subjective reasons.

The failures of imperial policy, attempts to reflect on them, attempts to find different ways of adaptation to changing conditions, the transformation of empires in the changing system of international relations and the formation of the mass society at the turn of 19th–20th centuries, constructing a system of complex interactions, and even collaboration, both with the traditional rivals, and with the local elites, the continuing geopolitical rivalry, diverse complexity in implementation of the imperial policy in the periphery – those were old and new challenges, which the colonial and continental empires faced during the period of their history, and with which they had to face again at the beginning of the 20th century, in order to overcome them or disappear.

The collapse of the continental empires as a result of World War I will be another important topic for discussion. What factors have led the Russian, Ottoman and other continental empires to collapse? How were revolutionary events perceived at the battlefields, in the periphery? What role the geopolitical rivalry played in the destruction of imperial bodies? How was the failure of the imperial policy perceived and comprehended?

Papers presented in the panel will deal with cases from different countries and regions, such as Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Iran, and Central Asia. This will allow to create wider comparative perspectives going beyond local, national, and regional limits of research. These and other questions will be discussed on the panel.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Russian Science Foundation.*

Convenor: **Andrey Larin** (Moscow)

Commentator: **Samuel Volfson** (Moscow)

#### Papers:

**Mikhail Kovalev** (Saratov):

Russian imperial project at the turn of 19th and 20th centuries: The view from Russia abroad

**Andrey Larin** (Moscow):

Between rivalry and collaboration: Russia and Britain in Iran in 1907–1917

**Velikhan Mirzekhanov** (Moscow):

The Ottoman Empire during the World War I: The anatomy of collapse

**Alexander Morrison** (Oxford):

Imperial expansion by mutual consent: Deconstructing Anglo-Russian ‘rivalry’ on the Pamirs, 1889–1908

**Evgeniy Savitskiy** (Moscow):

Russian colonization of the Far North and its artistic representations in the late 19th–early 20th centuries

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### ▷ **In the land of the colonizers: Muslims in interwar Europe**

**Venue:** Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 G09

The study of Muslims in interwar Europe is a rising and intriguing field of research. No comprehensive attempt has yet been made to cover the history of Muslims in interwar Europe. The history of Muslims in Europe during this period is still fragmented into various fields of study as a side aspect of other issues. Historians of the modern Middle East underestimate the role of interwar Muslim actors in writing a history of Islam, whereas historians of Europe underestimate their role in intra-European developments. Some of these works deal with Muslims in interwar Europe

as part of Middle Eastern and Asian history, colonial studies or briefly as related to European migration history. Other historians deliver nationally focused narratives of the Muslim presence in western, central, and eastern European territories focused on specific countries, framed within a national history. The panel thus emphasizes the interconnections between Muslim religiosity, political activism, and modernity in interwar Europe by considering them as complex, borderless, self-organized, cross-cultural, and multiethnic groups. It represents a step towards a systematic global approach of Muslim connections in interwar Europe. More historical reflection on Islam in Europe can put the present “fear” for islamization of the West into perspective.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the European Research Council under the Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013)/ERC Grant agreement NeitherNor n° 336608.*

Convenor / Chair: **Umar Ryad** (Utrecht)

**Papers:**

**Marc David Baer** (London):

Protestant Islam in Weimar Germany: Hugo Marcus and “the message of the holy prophet Muhammad to Europe”

**Umar Ryad** (Utrecht):

Arabic British propaganda in World War I

**Andrei Tirtan** (Utrecht):

Pan-Islam in interwar Europe

**Sophie Spaan** (Utrecht):

Religious institutionalization of Islam in interwar Europe

**David Motadel** (London):

The entangled histories of Muslims, Jews and Jewish converts to Islam in occupied Paris

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▷ **Narratives on the global historical role of Lenin**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 412/A

For a longer period of time between 1989 and the early 2000s, Lenin was put off the agenda of serious historical analysis and only certain politically motivated historical narratives were used on one of the most influential actors of 20th century history when revolutions, related social movements and the global history of socialism are concerned. Lately there has been some key attempts to write about Lenin and his global historical-intellectual role, most recently by Tamás Krausz. His book on Lenin (Reconstructing Lenin: An Intellectual Biography, Winner of the Deutscher Memorial Prize 2015) has been able to shed new lights on the way Lenin could combine new insights and analytical possibilities of understanding historical trajectory of global capitalism and

how it could be critically analysed. Beside his work other narratives and insights have been also constructed for instance in the book of Sebastian Budgen, Stathis Kouvelakis, Lars T. Lih, “Lenin Rediscovered: What Is to Be Done? In Context”, and Slavoj Žižek on “Lenin Reloaded: Toward a Politics of Truth”. The panel invites some of the most distinguished scholars in this subject area, who would analyse and discuss what new narratives have been constructed and what new insights can be gained out of them for future historical scholarship. We also seek to explore the new trends of global capitalism and the possibilities to go “beyond capital” (István Mészáros).

Convenor / Commentator: **Eszter Bartha** (Budapest)

#### Papers:

**Iván Halász** (Komárno):

Lenin, the Bolsheviks and the question of the anti-Bolshevik propaganda and narrative

**Tamás Krausz** (Budapest):

Lenin as a historian: Capitalism and the world system

**Christopher Read** (Warwick):

Lenin, the doctrinal revolution of spring 1918 and the problem of socialist transition

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### ▷ **Reform without revolution? Comparative education and international education as reform levers of the International Bureau of Education’s educational policy and its partners (1925–1970) (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 106

*Part 2 see page 145*

This double panel focuses on the initiatives taken by the International Bureau of Education and the networks and actors with which it interacted in order to promote comparative education both as a scientific method and a form of international cooperation apt to respond to the issue of democratization from 1925 to the 1970s. Through several case studies, it will highlight how collaborations and strategies were crafted to guide educational policies in the nation states as well as in imperial contexts towards democratization reforms, without threatening their sovereignty or derailing their educational systems.

We postulate that the International Bureau has focused on this goal since its inception in 1925 despite of regular reconfigurations over the decades when the IBE became an intergovernmental agency (1929); from then on, the number of its member-states increased, including empires, their colonies, and later on decolonized countries. The IBE promoters and partners helped forge its role as a laboratory of educational internationalism, in order to experiment comparative education as an approach as well as a privileged way to push states towards reforms perceived as crucial for the democratization process. The panel will analyse the semantics and rhetorical strategies that were crafted and exchanged during these decades (especially concepts such as comparative education,

international education, educational internationalism and democratization), which covered various meanings and connotations according to different historical contexts. The various projects and collaborative methods experimented among this wide network of activists will be investigated, in that they used the international sphere to legitimize their existence and their activities.

By multiplying the angles of approach both on reform proposals and on individual and collective agents who interacted with the IBE to bring them to fruition, the panel will bring into light the variety of collaborative partnership that the IBE was able to gather and work with (networks and their leaders or members, including women, states, international agencies), as well as the wide geographical range of its activity. The contributions will lead to feed historical knowledge 1) on the role and strategies deployed by these related agencies in order to reform education systems and promote global educational cooperation between states; 2) on the relations between states and their evolution in the course of the international conferences of education 3) on conflicts between states during the decolonization process, within a context destined to ensure world peace in a liberating perspective; 4) on the internationalization of the educational field since the interwar period and during the following decades, at a time when education was invested with a cultural and social emancipation mission; 5) on the modes of emergence, diffusion and legitimation of educational policies' democratic reform, heralding further developments which would become the UNESCO's mandate as of 1945.

Convenors: **Joëlle Droux** (Geneva), **Rita Hofstetter** (Geneva)

Chair: **Bernard Schneuwly** (Geneva)

Commentator: **Daniel Laqua** (Newcastle upon Tyne)

#### **Papers:**

**Rita Hofstetter** (Geneva), **Bernard Schneuwly** (Geneva), **Emeline Brylinski** (Geneva):

The IBE: a conveyor of comparative education conceived as science and as mode of international governance in education to pacify the world (1925–1968)

**Joyce Goodman** (Winchester):

A quiet revolution? Assembling the scientific and political as emancipatory mission: Rachel Gampert, Elsie Schatzmann and comparative education at the International Bureau of Education, Geneva

**André Robert** (Lyon):

The French point of view concerning the IBE evolutions and recommendations (mid-1950s to the 1970s): administrative, political and educational stakes

**Ivan Bajomi** (Budapest):

The impact of the activities of the International Bureau of Education in Hungary from the 20s to the early 70s of the 20th century

**Joëlle Droux** (Geneva), **Frédéric Mole** (Geneva):

Joint ventures or competing teams? Transnational agencies designing campaigns to raise the age of compulsory schooling attendance and minimum age conventions (1921–1940)

**Damiano Matasci** (Lausanne):

Assessing needs, fostering development: UNESCO, illiteracy and the global politics of education in the late colonialism (1945–1960)

▷ **Scholars, teachers, engineers: Transregional circulation of experts and expertise between Europe and Asia**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 308

Transregional circulation of experts and expertise is not merely a circulation of knowledge from one place to another. Instead, it should rather be considered as a transfer and re-creation of “spaces of knowledge”. In this regard, actors such as scholars, teachers, and engineers are vectors and mediators in the adaptation process of knowledge. This panel focuses on cross-cultural expert relationships and contacts between Europe and Asia on different branches. The panel brings together six contributions presenting the influence of cross-cultural and cross-border contacts in the process of knowledge construction. Each paper will examine how particular knowledge circulates to different places and constitutes the construction of “new” knowledge. As one paper will show, not merely intended adaptation of foreign knowledge will create new knowledge but also the rejection of expertise and experts from another cultural context produces specific knowledge. The papers of this panel will focus on different periods, regions and actors. Thus, the contributions cover medieval Islamic science, the German participation in Dutch East India in 19th century, international engineers in the Ottoman Empire, Polish diaspora in East Asia during the first half of the 20th century, the scientific exchange between Czechoslovakia and China in the 1950s and the translation of foreign literature for social science in Romania in the 1970s.

Chair: **Heinrich Hartmann** (Basel)

**Papers:**

**Irina Konovalova** (Moscow):

Cross-cultural development in medieval Islamic science

**Philipp Teichfischer** (Magdeburg):

Germans as military doctors of the colonial health service in the Dutch East India (1816–1884)

**Darina Martykánová** (Madrid):

Global engineers: professional trajectories of the Ottoman graduates from the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures

**Klaus Dittrich** (Hong Kong):

Between Polish diaspora and East Asian prospects: The Gimnazjum im. Henryka Sienkiewicza in Harbin, 1915–1949

**Jiří Hudeček** (Prague):

Scientific exchange among revolutionaries: Czechoslovakia and China in the 1950s and 60s

**Mara Marginean** (Cluj-Napoca):

Translations for social(ist) scientists: Ambiguous meanings of youth’s living standards in the 1970s Romania

▷ **The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the global economy (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 118

*Part 2 see page 148*

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy had existed as a political and economic system for more than fifty years (1867–1920). It was created in an era when capitalism was just developing and forming in Hungary, and in Austria the process of industrialisation / industrial revolution started only a few decades earlier. The effects of globalisation made itself felt quite soon after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise, be it enough to mention here the worldwide crisis in 1873, which ended the flourishing years of ‘Gründerzeit’ not only in Germany but also in the Monarchy; or later the evolution of the international gold standard.

Our panel aims to locate the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, this central-european empire on the map of the global economy, to analyse and explain its place on the world market in the second half of the long 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. The panel will focus on topics like (1) the Monarchy as an economic unit in international comparison, (2) the foreign trade relations of the Monarchy, (3) the effects of different tariff systems on the foreign trade of the Monarchy, (4) the influence of global crises on the Monarchy and on various market players here, (5) international / multinational firms in the Monarchy, (6) enterprises of the Monarchy on the global market, transnational relations of enterprises, (7) international finance, influx of capital, foreign direct investments, (8) credit and (over)indebtedness, (9) linkages to international networks of infrastructure.

Convenor: **Judit Klement** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Max-Stephan Schulze** (London):

Growth, regional inequality and market access: The Habsburg economy in the late 19th century

**György Kövér** (Budapest):

The Rothschild consortium and the debt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

**Clemens Jobst** (Vienna):

Business as usual? Last resort lending during the Austrian banking panic of 1912

**Mária Hidvégi** (Konstanz):

Strategies on foreign markets: The electro-technical industry of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in global electrification before 1914

**Judit Klement** (Budapest):

A multinational company in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy: The case of the enterprise Siemens

**Uwe Müller** (Leipzig):

Transport revolution and the “first globalization” in Austria-Hungary (1850 / 67–1914)

**Roman Holec** (Bratislava):

The Danube as European dimension in the economy of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

**Károly Halmos** (Budapest):

Small scale capital and over-indebtedness: The example of the 1869 Pest bankruptcy cases

**Maximilian Martsch** (Vienna):

Meat for the metropolis: Vienna's provisioning system in times of economic change, ca. 1865–1890

**Ágnes Pogány** (Budapest):

Disintegration and deglobalisation, the case of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

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### ▶ **The long 1960s: Revolutionary times and globalized cultural spaces**

**Venue:** Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 517

Although it has become common to speak of the “global sixties” and discuss it as a period of cultural revolutions, more often than not, “global” only encompasses the North Atlantic societies while excludes regions east of the “Iron Curtain” and reduces the “global South” to a substitute arena for global conflict. Even if similar developments in the East, West and South are recognized (like the emergence of revolutionary or civil rights struggles; the repercussions of decolonisation; generation gaps, or the spread of jazz and pop culture), these are still very much depicted as the outcome of one-dimensional transfers or reenactments of North-Western achievements in the East and the South. Recent studies have put this interpretation to a test, first by reevaluating the agency of the global South, secondly by revisiting the Iron Curtain not as an insurmountable wall but as an “osmotic barrier” (Sandrine Kott) where cultural or intellectual products, political ideas and actors crossed in both directions, albeit sometimes by detour.

Thus, rather than hypostatizing clear demarcations and diffusionist models of social and cultural change, this panel explores some possible approaches to a multilayered *histoire croisée* of the global (cultural) revolution of the long 1960s. Invited papers zoom on, on the one hand, similarities between actors' social, political and educational backgrounds as potential hotbeds from which seemingly unrelated but structurally or aesthetically identical developments arise. On the other hand, speakers also consider the relevance of South-South and Second World-Third World alliances as well as the deeper histories of social and aesthetic politics in the period leading up to the quasi-mythical 1960s.

*Acknowledgement:* This panel is supported by the Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO)

Convenors: **Beata Hock** (Leipzig), **Michael G. Esch** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Michael G. Esch** (Leipzig):

Jazz: Authenticity, appropriation, and approval in a transnational and global perspective

**Dietlind Hüchtker** (Leipzig):

Sexuality and utopia: Meanings of a globalized discourse

**Nadine Siegert** (Bayreuth):

The militant African woman as globalized icon in the late 1960s

**Pritam Singh** (Oxford), **Sanghita Sen** (St. Andrews):

Cultural dimension of India's Maoist / Naxalite movement: Transcending local and national boundaries

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▷ **The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 416

*Part 2 see page 148*

*Part 3 see page 162*

Between the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 and the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, Europe's national economies, their empires overseas and commerce with the rest of the world were all more or less afflicted by nearly three decades of warfare. An international network covered by Patrick O'Brien of LSE and funded by the Leverhulme Trust has been in operation since 2015 to produce case studies for purposes of reciprocal comparison across Europe and for its empires and commerce overseas. The distinguished experts and scholars would be pleased to offer the congress presentations of their findings related to Britain, France, Saxony, Spain and its empire, the Netherlands and its empire, India and the operations of the global economy as a whole.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Leverhulme Trust.*

Convenor: **Patrick O'Brien** (London)

Commentator: **Peer Vries** (Amsterdam)

**Papers:**

**Patrick O'Brien** (London):

The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history

**Carlos Santiago** (Madrid):

The Napoleonic Wars: A turning point in Spanish economic history?

**Marjolein 't Hart** (Amsterdam):

The effects of revolution and the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars on long-term economic development: The Dutch case

**Loïc Charles** (Paris), **Guillaume Daudin** (Paris), **Silvia Marzagalli** (Nice)

The effect of the French Wars on the French economy 1793–1815

**Cristina Moreira** (Braga):

Portugal's war with France, 1793–1815: Was it a long-term “transformative shock”?

**Peer Vries** (Amsterdam):

Europe's Wars, 1793–1815 as a Conjunction in global economic history

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▷ **Transatlantic antifascism: Transfers and comparisons of cultural resistance against nazism and fascism in the Atlantic world, 1922–1945**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 301

The aim of the panel is to initiate a critical discussion on the transatlantic connections of the antifascist movement during the interwar and wartime period, 1922–45. By looking at different geographies of transnational antifascist action across the Atlantic (both north and south) the aim is to analyse neglected transatlantic responses to the fascist threat before and during World War II. The panel will address questions on how the political opposition and “cultural resistance” to fascism / nazism were entangled across the Atlantic and investigate how anti-fascism / nazism was articulated in the various national and local movements. How did European political activists and representatives of the political and cultural exile engage in antifascist campaign work in the Americas? How did they engage with diasporic communities? How did they maintain their transatlantic networks? The panel will discuss through a number of case studies how national and local movements were connected to the transnational movements of the radical left. How were anti-fascist cultures of resistance transferred through transatlantic connections, and how were they re-articulated / interpreted on the other side of the Atlantic? The methodological discussion is focused on the possibilities and limits of radical global networking in opposition to European fascism and nazism, the rising global influences of the “Axis Empires”, and different forms of domestic fascist or proto-fascist movements around the Atlantic. The panel is the second in a series of panels on “Antifascism in a global perspective” organized by Kasper Braskén (Åbo). The first panel was organized in Valencia (ESSHC 2016), the second is co-organized with Nigel Copsey at the European Congress on World and Global History (Budapest 2017), the third will be organized at the ESSHC in Belfast (2018). The aim of the panel series is to elaborate on the global strands of antifascism during 1922–1945 from a transnational and entangled perspective and to initiate a global comparison of antifascist articulations. The panels will discuss how antifascism was embedded in various national and local contexts during this period to investigate the inter-relations between local articulations and the global movement. The papers will be published in an edited volume.

Convenors: **Kasper Braskén** (Turku), **Nigel Copsey** (Middlesbrough)  
Chair: **Holger Weiss** (Turku)  
Commentator: **Fraser Ottanelli** (Tampa)

**Papers:**

**Nigel Copsey** (Middlesbrough):  
The Italian radical diaspora and antifascism in North America

**Andrea Aclé-Kreysing** (Munich / Leipzig):  
German anti-fascists in exile: Reflections on the Latin American mirror

**Kasper Braskén** (Turku):  
Transnational networks and radical internationalism: Transfers of antifascist cultures of Resistance in the North Atlantic world

**Cathy Bergin** (Brighton):  
Black internationalism and anti-fascism

**Bernhard H. Bayerlein** (Bochum):  
Contested strategic entanglements and new imperial arrangements: Addis Abeba, Rio de Janeiro and Moscow in 1935

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▷ **Translating the people's will: Struggles around the concept of revolution**

Venue: [Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 203](#)

The concept of revolution finds its modern expression in France in the 1790s. As one of its core elements, it features the notion of a radical break in history triggered by the will of the people who are seeking to get rid of tyranny. The legitimacy of the uprising relies on both the necessities of the epoch and the collective body leading it. Hence, the issues of definition and the representation of the social group carrying out the revolution are central since the very beginning.

This panel follows the concept of revolution in its multiple translations during the 19th and early 20th century. It focuses on regions, which at that time were weakly industrialized and considered backwards in comparison to Western Europe. The panel will engage with comparative perspectives on the circulation, re-appropriations and adaptations of the idea of revolution in these different parts of the world.

The question of language is the first to be considered. The crystallization of a standard word for “revolution” in different languages was the result of a historical process. During the process of translation, other words which could have been equally efficient to describe a radical change triggered by popular will, were set aside. The choice to merely transcribe the French “revolution” into other languages hints at a point of view that sees revolutions as a phenomenon firmly rooted in Western modernity. However, if the translation of “revolution” comes from an already existing local word, its former connotations still linger in its uses. In the practice of language, these two

understandings of a revolution, one that sees it as a unique phenomenon spreading around the world, or the other that connects it to the local registers of revolt, usually mix. Nevertheless, the choice of words contributes significantly to shape the ways in which the previous upheavals are projected onto the new contexts and events.

Likewise, the definition of the “people” entitled with the legitimacy to lead the revolution, be it in terms of nationality or class, became a major site of symbolic struggles. It is indeed central to know if a revolution was, for instance, “Greek”, “Chinese”, and led by “enlightened elites”, “the workers” or the “hungry ones”. The attribution of a revolution to certain social or political groups has a direct influence on power relations, as it defines the agents who are entitled to take hold of power, and those who should be excluded from its share.

Hence, by comparing different historical experiences of the translation and definition of revolutions on a broad transnational scale, this panel offers important perspectives on the issues relevant to the most political movements. As it appears from the presentations, such debates have a lasting influence on both historiography and political imaginaries. The debate on the models, social groups and objectives in the name of which the change is being realized raises important questions of political legitimacy and transforms words into a central battle for the symbolic ownership of the event.

Convenors: **Giedre Sabaseviciute** (Prague), **Aymon Kreil** (Zurich)

Chair / Commentator: **Aymon Kreil** (Zurich)

**Papers:**

**Kyrrillos Nikolaou** (Athens):

Interpreting the people’s will: The Greek Revolution and the Karmanioli of Samos

**Pablo Blitstein** (Heidelberg):

Revolution and heavenly mandate: Some reflections on the language of change in late 19th–early 20th century China

**Eric Aunoble** (Geneva):

1917 in Russia and Ukraine: A matter of noun and adjective

**Giedre Sabaseviciute** (Prague):

Translating the 1919 uprising in Egypt: Between local and transnational intellectual fields

SATURDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 2017

1:00–3:00 P. M. PARALLEL PANELS F

▷ **(Post)colonial social policies and the development of the welfare state in comparative perspective (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 516/A

*Part 2 see page 152*

In the course of the 19th century, welfare states slowly but surely emerged as a response to the social consequences of industrialization in Europe. Whereas in the following decades social provisions for workers in the European metropolises expanded, similar initiatives benefiting their counterparts in the colonies were slow to emerge, and at least heavily contested. On the one hand, colonial powers increasingly felt an obligation to make some efforts to protect the welfare of colonized people, but on the other hand, contemporaries seriously questioned the appropriateness of such provisions – underpinned by economic as well as ethnic-cultural arguments.

This panel brings together papers reflecting on the (under)development of the welfare state from a (post)colonial perspective, thus including both the reciprocal influences of developments in metropole and colony, and the impact on post-independence social policies. It aims to explain the continuities and ruptures in the transformations of social policies in different Asian, Latin American and African (former) colonies, in relation to global trends in social welfare as well as different metropolitan identities and regime changes in the metropolitan centres. Furthermore, the panel will shed light on the accessibility of and (debates on) the entitlements to social provisions in the different contexts, and to what extent the outcome of these policies led to redistribution or instead to (more) inequality. In relation to this eligibility, issues of citizenship status as well as class, race/ethnicity, gender and caste, were highly influential. Moreover, the degree of state capacity and administrative centralization among various imperial powers, both in the colonies and in the metropolis, may be vital in explaining differences between the effect of their social policies.

We welcome critical approaches to the colonial and post-colonial organization of social provision systems, which in many cases were designed according to paternalistic and Eurocentric views, and have often been studied in an according tradition.

Convenors/ Chairs: **Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk** (Wageningen),  
**Kleoniki Alexopoulou** (Wageningen)  
Commentator: **Gareth Austin** (Cambridge)

**Papers:**

**Alessandro Stanziani** (Paris):  
The French Congo: Abolitionism and selective welfare

**Dacil Juif** (Madrid):

Resource curse or blessing? The impact of mining activities on schooling in Zambia

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

Grammar of difference: Social policies and labour legislation in the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies, ca. 1830–1940

**Andreas Eckert** (Berlin):

An African worker who does not work is not a worker: Unemployment and social welfare in late colonial and early independent Africa

**Kleoniki Alexopoulou** (Wageningen):

“Regressive” redistribution and public good provision in Portuguese Mozambique and Angola (1880s–1970s)

**Ravi Ahuja** (Göttingen):

A Beveridge plan for India? Social insurance and the making of the ‘formal sector’

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▷ **Anarchy and revolution in Latin America: Anarchist responses to the first Cuban, Mexican, and Bolshevik Revolutions, 1890s–1920s**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 G09

Revolutionary politics is central to anarchism. Anarchists historically have advocated “social revolution” by identifying a future based on equality, freedom, and decentralized politics. While it was one thing to promote revolutionary ideas, it was another to take part in revolutionary actions. In the 1890s, Cuba fought an anti-colonial war against Spain. Anarchists in Spain, the US, and the Caribbean largely supported the war effort with funds, press coverage, supplies, and their lives – believing that this war of liberation was the first necessary step to bring forth a cleansing of the old order and a future social revolution for the island. Within a decade, the Mexican Revolution sent shockwaves throughout Latin America, and again anarchists from throughout the hemisphere aided specific anarchist forces in the revolution, especially those based in the US-Mexico borderlands. Funds were raised and people travelled to fight for an anarchist revolution within the Mexican Revolution. As the revolutionary violence of the Mexican Revolution subsided, the Bolshevik Revolution infused a new wave of revolutionary agitation into Latin America’s anarchist realms as anarchists were initially inspired to support the Bolsheviks in their press and with money. Other anarchists were inspired to change the names of their groups to reflect a “communist” identity, to urge soldier-worker solidarity, and to lead workers organizations based on new ideological strains influenced by the revolution. But not all anarchists agreed with these revolutions either. Some rejected joining what they saw as a “national” war of liberation in Cuba, or a “Mexican” as opposed to global revolution, or the authoritarianism of the Bolsheviks. This panel exams how these three revolutionary experiments impacted and shaped anarchist politics in three broad regions of Latin America: the Caribbean Basin, the Andean region with a focus on Peru, and the southern cone with a focus on Brazil and Argentina. While the panel is comparative

in structure, the individual papers use transnational methodologies to explore the revolutionary politics of Latin American anarchism in an age of modern revolution.

Convenor: **Barry Carr** (Melbourne)

**Papers:**

**Kirwin Shaffer** (Reading):

The Anarchist Caribbean in the age of modern revolutions

**Steven Hirsch** (St. Louis):

The Mexican and Russian Revolutions in the Peruvian anarchist imaginary

**Geoffroy de Laforcade** (Norfolk):

From the São Paulo commune to the tragic week in Buenos Aires: Brazilian and Argentine labour in the wake of the Russian Revolution

**María Migueláñez Martínez** (Madrid):

The Russian Revolution in America: How information circulated through the anarchist press

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▷ **Boundaries of empire: Imperial Japan in postcolonial perspective**

Venue: [Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 202](#)

This panel integrates the history of the Japanese Empire into debates of historical inquiry under the aegis of postcolonial studies and deepens our understanding of imperial Japan through the application of approaches and methods as developed in postcolonial theory. The panel thus tackles the boundaries of postcolonial studies and the established historiography on Japan's Empire that, respectively, have either been ignoring imperial Japan as an object of research or have mostly been repudiating postcolonial perspectives as insightful analysis.

The papers in this panel literally address the boundaries of empire. They focus on anarchist communities as niches and hubs for dissidents at the margins of the Japanese Empire in rural Nagano and Manchuria, deal with Japanese elite intellectuals who pushed the intellectual boundaries of imperial Japan, and address the expansion of Japan's maritime empire and its global impact. Anarchists, elite intellectuals as well as agents of the imperial state and itinerants travelled globally – both physically and intellectually – and their contacts and experiences in Asia, Europe, and the United States, and the knowledge they produced and appropriated, extended beyond the regional scope of Japan's Empire.

These papers cover two major strands of postcolonial inquiry. On the one hand they apply and test a variety of methodological approaches as developed in postcolonial theory such as highlighting the tensions between alternative societal ideas and Eurocentric concepts of community building, the relation between metropole and periphery, as well as subjectivity and agency in imperial formations. On the other hand, a focus on maneuvers of non-Western intellectuals within Eurocentric epistemes encourages in reference to some postcolonial studies advocates an idea to

“write back” by situating highly influential Japanese intellectuals and their writings as significant discursive strategies to establish non-Western thought in the modern world.

Taken together, all papers approach imperial Japan and its boundaries in complementary ways. They start from distinct groups of actors – agents of the imperial state, dissident anarchists, and established scholars from Japanese elites – to analyse a different yet similar production, appropriation and implementation of knowledge in their struggle for equality. Whereas Japanese anarchists sought the creation of niches unaffected by authorities of the imperial state, politicians and more established intellectuals imagined the recognition of Japan as an equal partner by Western powers. Despite these different aims, an analysis of these groups helps better understand the workings of power and circulation of knowledge within imperial Japan and between the Empire of Japan and the modern world during the first half of the 20th century.

Convenor: **Robert Kramm** (Constance)

Chair: **Jie-Hyun Lim** (Seoul)

Commentator: **Sho Konishi** (Oxford)

**Papers:**

**Mathias Räter** (Berlin):

Struggling for acknowledgement and rendering the self: Japanese encounters with the West at the turn of the 20th century

**Robert Kramm** (Constance):

Radical utopian communities: Anarchist community building in imperial Japan from a postcolonial perspective

**Nadin Heé** (Berlin):

Japan’s (post)colonial maritime empire

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▷ **Counting people, understanding economies: Global histories of registration and demographic statistics (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 517

*Part 2 see page 156*

Historians rely extensively on demographic and registration data in order to understand change over time: several streams of research, from localized case studies – such as the debate on the impact of the Poor Laws in Elizabethan Britain to global problems like the debate on fertility transition, rely largely on sources such as parish records and census data and, more generally on demographic and registration statistics. Yet, rather than simply being a potential input for historical analysis, demographic statistics and registration data have a remarkable and fascinating history of their own.

The main assumption of this panel is that a historical exploration of the evolution of demographic and registration data can shed light on a variety of issues. These include, but are by no

means confined to, a deeper understanding of the cognitive basis of state formation, and the creation of statistical knowledge as embedded in a broader, and yet largely unexplored, political economy of facts formation. Furthermore, a closer look at the making of demographic and registration data provides a powerful lens through which it is possible to appraise the issues of data quality, of obvious importance to historians working with fragmentary and sometimes dubious evidence.

By bringing together economic historians, historians of science and historians of economics and statistics the panel aims at building a bridge between these communities. Besides presenting several papers on the Western world, the panel introduces a specific focus on sub-Saharan Africa. Indeed not only the African continent is still largely missing from histories of quantification, but it is argued that a context characterized by mostly weak states struggling to impose their authority on scantily populated territories, and with limited financial and technical resources available for statistical work, is a formidable site of observation to explore the themes mentioned above.

In conclusion, by gathering different historiographical perspectives and a rich sample of case studies from all over the world, the panel aims at constructing a global history of demographic and registration statistics, in a manner which is capable of identifying common trends and patterns, as well as carefully analysing particularities bound by time and place.

Convenors: **Morten Jerven** (Ås)

**Papers:**

**Samuel Coghe** (Giessen):

Beyond the census: Medical doctors and the tensions of colonial demography in interwar Angola

**Elisha Renne** (Ann Arbor):

Death and the textile industry in Kaduna, Nigeria

**Shane Doyle** (Leeds):

Categorization in East African censuses and surveys

**Keren Weitzberg** (Philadelphia):

The unaccountable census: Counting people along the Kenya / Somali borderlands

**Morten Jerven** (Ås):

Towards a history of census taking in Africa

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▷ **Diplomacy between and within empires: Early modern perspectives**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 223

The panel explores shared themes across diverse geopolitical relationships in 17th and 18th century Habsburg, Ottoman, Mughal and Dutch diplomacy. It proposes that diplomatic practices developed in a more complex, multifarious and globally interconnected manner than the modern European, state-focused and national paradigm allows. Cumulatively, the three presentations, by

virtue of their broad geographical range, further our understanding of the development of diplomatic phenomena in world history over long stretches of time and contribute to wider debates about the nature of cross-cultural encounters and the commensurability of different political cultures. Providing a broad early modern perspective on empires and foreign relations, the panel makes an important contribution to one of the key themes of the conference: 'inter-imperial and international relations and forms of cooperation and competition; actors, institutions, and issues of cross-border collaboration'. Our contributors' strong focus on the processes and significance of cultural exchanges between polities and imperial institutions challenges the conventional Europe / Asia divide and reveals shared sociocultural assumptions, whilst also highlighting cultural difference and demonstrating that it was possible for diplomats to negotiate the norms and codes of the polities to which they were sent. The three presentations and the commentary raise some of the key issues that are currently reshaping the field of diplomatic history: who could claim diplomatic agency and in what circumstances? What are the social and cultural contexts in which diplomacy was practised? How do modern notions of state sovereignty change when placed in global and imperial contexts? Gabor Kármán (Budapest) demonstrates that Ottoman provinces and vassals used diplomatic ceremonial in order to claim relative independence and to mediate between their conflicting roles as sovereign princes in international relations, on the one hand, and tributaries to the Ottoman Empire, on the other. Highlighting the permeability of diplomatic activity, the panel offers important insights into the ways in which the limits of diplomatic agency were marked by symbolic communication and how shrewd role-switching could enhance ambassadors' ability to facilitate ongoing relations between polities of different cultural backgrounds. Guido van Meersbergen's (Florence) paper shifts the emphasis from political structures and their representation to the level of individual actors and their roles in shaping international relations. He explores merchant-diplomacy in Bengal during the Mughal War of Succession (1657–1660), studying the roles that mercantile diplomats could assert as well as the tensions arising from their multivalent identities as representatives of a polity and a company. Diplomats' ability to familiarize themselves with the cultural norms of socializing at their host court was essential to their success. Focusing on Ottoman networks in Vienna, Do Paço (Paris) demonstrates how diplomats mastered the sociocultural conventions of their hosts and became integrated into the social life of both city and court. The panel commentary will link the three papers in comparative perspective and elaborate the methodological implications of 'imperial diplomacy' more broadly. The panel builds on recent ground-breaking work in diplomatic history and cultural history to offer an important new intervention in the ongoing reassessment of early modern international relations. The three presentations form part of a volume that the panel chair (Tracey Sowerby, Oxford) and the panel commentator (Jan Hennings, Budapest) are currently preparing for publication in the Routledge Research in Early Modern History series. The volume, entitled 'Practices of Diplomacy in the Early Modern World (ca.1410–1800)', is scheduled for publication in autumn 2017.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by Sciences Po Paris, the Leverhulme Trust and the University of Oxford.*

Convenors: **Jan Hennings** (Budapest), **Tracey Sowerby** (Oxford)  
 Chair: **Tracey Sowerby** (Oxford)  
 Commentator: **Jan Hennings** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Guido van Meersbergen** (Warwick):

Merchant-diplomacy in Bengal during the Mughal War of Succession (1657–1660)

**Gábor Kármán** (Budapest):

Transylvanian diplomats at Buda: Relations between provinces and tributaries in Ottoman international society

**David Do Paço** (Paris):

Familiarity in cross-cultural diplomacy: Ottoman embassies in Vienna and the rise of a trans-imperial elite, 1740–1792

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▷ **Educating Asia, awakening Asia: Education, training, and knowledge from the age of empire to decolonization (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 307/A

*Part 1 and further details see page 112*

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▷ **Emigration from the Habsburg Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to America, 1848–1918 (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 302

*Part 1 and further details see page 114*

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▷ **Formation of “impersonal power” in the late Ottoman Empire and the early Turkish Republic**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 308

Focus on the historical continuities in the social, economic and political spheres prevails in Ottoman-Turkish historiography, while “change” as a subject matter usually falls outside the purview of Ottoman and Turkish studies. It is examined only within the limits of these continuities in which it fulfils a function to enhance their development. This approach is accompanied and reinforced by the threadbare dichotomies, such as state-society, state-economy or state-class / individual. Since they are argued to form the content of these continuities, ahistorical and

idealized continuities and their constituents continue to surround Ottoman-Turkish historiography.

This prevailing approach is derived from an epistemological perspective, particularly based on an ontological assumption that considers the given phenomena and the distinctions between object and subject, or structure and consciousness, as the appearances of the reality. Because of this empiricist notion, the continuities and their constituents are supposed to be the epiphenomena rather than the abstractions. They are not considered as abstractions of concrete historical formation of societies, and as of actual formations which came into existence within the historically specific social relationships. For this reason, this approach cannot explain the historicity of concepts as well as recognize the peculiarity of social relations. This way of thinking prevents scholars from conceptualizing the historical reality in motion and as a relation. Inevitably, “change” appears to be something ex-post facto inserted into the reality of the continuities from outside. It is not considered as a reflection of a transformation in a society. Within the limits of this approach, it is impossible to grasp the change of the society, the change of social relations, and the change of the form or content of a social entity. Precisely, it is hardly possible to differentiate substantive moments of reform, rupture or revolution that occur within continuity as a specific change of form or content. Conclusively, “change” continues to be conceptualized as an addition or a “thing from above”.

In order to pave the way for a better understanding of “change”, a critique of methodology is needed. The theoretical stance of Bertell Ollman and that of Derek Sayer, and the historical approach of Heide Gerstenberger may allow us to see a society in motion within its relational formation. It helps us to grasp the moments of change, rather than reduce the historical explanation to certain concepts and generalizations. Ollman and Sayer intend to find out the historical specificity of capitalist societies and its reflections on the forms of social entities, by focusing on the transitional or revolutionary moments as regards the dialectical relationship between rupture and continuity. They argue that bourgeois power takes the particular form of domination through the “political state”, coterminous with the establishment of “civil society”, both of which are “abstract” and coeval, on the grounds that bourgeoisie is the only social group in history to rule “as a class”. Heide Gerstenberger intends to crystallize the development of bourgeois state power by reframing bourgeois form of state as a form of state emerging from pre-existing structures of the Ancien Régime. She conceptualizes this process as “transformation from a form of generalized personal rule into the impersonal realm of class rule” with its social, cultural and economic components and impacts.

In this panel, three aspects of transformation into an “impersonal power” will be examined, in order to substantiate this point of view about society and “change”, by focusing on social struggles concretized in particular cases. For this purpose, Aytek Soner Alban will focus on the transformation of political society in the light of politics of citizenship and minority formation in the late Ottoman Empire in the case of Ottoman Greeks. Çağdaş Sümer will present the Ottoman power-bloc in transition, conceptualizing the regimes, revolution and contentious politics in the case of Diyarbakır Province. Finally, Fatma Eda Çelik will examine the change of the form of the state, concerning the transition from sultanate-caliphate to presidency of the republic.

Convenor: **Fatma Eda Çelik** (Ankara)

Chair / Commentator: **Attila Aytekin** (Ankara)

**Papers:**

**Aytek Soner Alpan** (San Diego):

Transformation of the political society, politics of citizenship and minority formation in the late Ottoman Empire: The case of Ottoman Greeks

**Çağdaş Sümer** (Ankara):

Ottoman power-bloc in transition: Regimes, revolution and contentious politics in Diyarbakir province

**Fatma Eda Çelik** (Ankara):

Transition from sultanate-caliphate to presidency as a revolutionary phenomenon

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▷ **Imperial learning at the time of the French Revolution (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 412/A

*Part 2 see page 157*

This panel leads with the understanding that revolutions during the “transatlantic revolutionary cycle” or the “age of revolution” took place within the context of empires. Most notable here is the example of the French Revolution, which reorganized French imperial space around a metropolitan France, creating a “nation state” while maintaining the empire. This panel seeks to overcome national history writing on the French Revolution and Empire, among other revolutions and empires, in three ways. Firstly, the French Revolution resulted in a reorganization of imperial space rather than exclusively national space. Secondly, actors within the French Empire sought to reform the organization of imperial space based on learning from practices in other empires. Here, we focus on cultural transfers between empires enabled through trans-imperial actors. Thirdly, imperial reform and imperial learning were not only top-down processes; actors in France’s overseas territories, e.g. Saint Domingue, were crucial in reframing the possibilities of spatial organization of the empire (and future French state) and likely looked to models while also developing their own strategies.

We hope to bring these insights on imperial learning prior to and following the French Revolution into discussion by bringing specialists on the French Empire together with other imperial specialists. We compare and connect imperial learning at the time of the French Revolution (pre- and post-1789) but also expect that the panel discussion will move towards that goal by focusing on comparisons and connections between the papers.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the Germany Research Foundation (DFG).*

Convenors: **Megan Maruschke** (Leipzig), **Julia Oheim** (Leipzig)

Chair: **Megan Maruschke** (Leipzig)

Commentator: **Alan Forrest** (York)

**Papers:**

**Megan Maruschke** (Leipzig), **Julia Oheim** (Leipzig):  
The French Revolution as imperial respatialization

**Manuel Covo** (Santa Barbara):  
Confederal dreams and failed experiments in the revolutionary Caribbean

**Florian Kappeler** (Göttingen):  
A journey into revolution: Agents of transatlantic networking in German narrations of the Haitian Revolution, 1794–1806

**José Damião Rodrigues** (Lisbon):  
Islands in the turmoil: The Azores in the context of the Atlantic revolutionary cycle

**Matthieu Ferradou** (Paris):  
'Between Scylla and Charybdis'? Irish republicans and their international, revolutionary networks between the British Empire and the French republican nation-state, 1792–1799

**Michael Zeuske** (Cologne):  
Atlantic revolutions, the French Revolution and Spanish America

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▷ **Internal peripheries between imperial arrangements and global markets**

**Venue:** Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 104

Debates on economic disparities have led to the emergence of a new category in historical research during the 1990s: internal peripheries. This category is based on world-system analytical framework on the one hand, and on the studies on regional differentiation from a historical perspective that have taken place since the 1960s on the other. Internal peripheries are spaces organized in order to benefit people living elsewhere, i. e. in the core area. The focus on the regional level results from the notion that nation-states are highly heterogeneous units. Accordingly, in order to enhance our understanding of the genesis and operation of spatial inequalities, exchange processes should be focused on the regional and the local level, which in turn are related to wider national and supranational scales. Regions are spatial entities which, as a rule, are smaller than states or empires and usually are located within their borders, but they can also transcend state boundaries and form inter-state spatial units. Internal peripheries are thus defined in terms of economic geography, and rarely follow relational-political schemes, such as the relationship between a capital city and a border region.

Many indicators signal the structural disadvantages of internal peripheries, including a low per-capita-income, low living and education standards and an inadequate access to services, but also less obvious features such as fiscal discrimination and a small capacity to affect decision-making in the political centre. Usually factors from different social subsystems – the economy, politics, culture or education – are combining themselves when producing regional disparities. As

reasons for the formation of internal peripheries have to be highlighted geographical disadvantages, military conquest or integration into political territories by civil means that dispose of more power of decision and competence in the mentioned (and also other) social subsystems. It has to be pointed out that spatial inequalities are frequently reproduced between many generations. Hereby, geographical remoteness from the core areas and, it follows, costly access to political and economic decision-making can be the source of discrimination, and, conversely, an excessively intimate association can also cause one-sided misappropriations by central actors and institutions. The emergence of inter-state developmental gaps can also be exacerbated by the generation of stereotypes about 'the other', which are characterized by the degradation of peripheral spaces and actors. In recent times, postcolonial studies have rightfully pointed to the significance of these cultural constructs and have provided an added momentum to the study of internal peripheries as the confluence of subaltern and peripheral categories.

Starting from this base, the panel takes a fresh comparative look on both the theoretical concepts and its application to different case studies between the early modern period and our current time. It will be discussed how internal peripheries relate to world-systems analysis, asking critically to what degree the concept offers a valid explanation and where it is important to advance beyond it and what is the role of cultural imaginaries for constructing core / periphery relationships.

Convenor / Chair: **Klemens Kaps** (Vienna)  
Commentator: **Hans-Heinrich Nolte** (Hannover)

**Papers:**

**Andrea Komlosy** (Vienna):  
Core formation and peripheralization within and between states: Borders as a systemic link

**Klemens Kaps** (Vienna):  
Internal peripheries and the other: Cultural imagination and economic disparities in imperial spaces in the 18th century

**Christiane Berth** (Bern):  
Chiapas as an internal periphery: A Mexican region caught between marginalization, geopolitical interests, and the global economy, 1821–1950

**Mladen Medved** (Budapest):  
And the periphery shall be equal to the core: The Austro-Hungarian compromise from the perspective of uneven and combined development

### ▷ Liberty versus equality? Values in conflict in East and West

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 309

The French Revolution is still seen as the paradigmatic revolution and starting point of modern age. This is insofar Eurocentric as the American Revolution already claimed many of the core values of the French revolution and did not end to the same extent in terror and war as the French did. Both revolutions introduced ideas, principles and values, which still matter today. Namely liberty and equality were defined as human rights in a secular and eternal way. Thus, liberty and equality became a signature of being human and source of legitimacy for democratic but also authoritarian domination.

This panel shall discuss liberty and equality as interrelated but also contradicting values. Whereas some political philosophers, such as Étienne Balibar for instance, tend to stress the interrelation of both values, there is also a long tradition of perceiving liberty and equality as contradicting or opposing concepts. However, this panel shall not discuss how the values and goals, which the revolutionaries promoted, deviated from the reality they created or solely focus on an abstract discussion of human rights and needs.

Instead, this panel will among others address questions such as: What kinds of values were promoted and how did they matter for revolutionary praxis on the local and global scale? Did contradicting definitions of values exist? How were utopia and dystopia, freedom and oppression interrelated?

We will focus on world revolutions and their interrelation. The American, French, Russian, Chinese and German revolutions but also the 1848 / 49 European and 1968 revolutions are excellent candidates to discuss the impact and transcultural or international exchange of values inside world society based on horizons of communication and comparability. Furthermore, liberty and equality shall not just be seen as interrelated or opposing inside one entity but a) as framing due to their relation and constitutional power nations, which b) are co-operating, communicating and competing inside one heterogenic world society. Viz., from a Eurocentric bird's perspective differences inside world society, might be constructed based on Western self-perception as being progressive in terms of freedom and equality. Examples for constructing progressiveness and modernity might be stages of development or the ideas of clashes between modernity and tradition in sense of backwardness. Thus, the dialectic between different values shall not solely be addressed as a national question. (World) revolutions address the whole globe and gain their legitimacy from fighting for a better world and just.

Convenor: **Andreas Leutzsch** (Hong Kong)

Chair: **Roland Wenzlhuemer** (Heidelberg)

#### Papers:

**Andreas Leutzsch** (Hong Kong):

The revolution of 1848 / 1849 between local ambivalence and global impact

**Javier Fernández Sebastián** (Bilbao):

Liberty and equality in the Hispanic Revolutions (1808–1825): Concepts and metaphors

Wayne Cristaudo (Casuarina):

The modern mythology of the French Revolution and its contemporary challenges

C. K. Martin Chung (Hong Kong):

The triumph of external freedom? Reading Chinese revolutionary movements with Thomas Mann

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▷ **Reform without revolution? Comparative education and international education as reform levers of the International Bureau of Education's educational policy and its partners (1925–1970) (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 106

*Part 1 and further details see page 124*

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▷ **Roundtable: World and global history – Next steps to go?**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 101 Quantum

Leading up to today, world and global history has developed into a broad intellectual movement taking inspiration from its many roots, some of them well anchored in the history of historiographies and others in much more recent scholastic origins. Global perspectives have been developed on almost all subjects historians deal with – from economic and social history to urban, regional, national, and international frames of reference as well as to environmental issues, gender relations, and all kinds of cultural dimensions of human history. Coinciding with the growing number of research monographs and articles demonstrating an empirical turn towards the application of such a global perspective on specific topics, single-authored or collectively written world histories swamp the book market and offer both specialized and general audiences insights into this new field of research.

The shift towards world and global histories is undeniably a success, which could not be foreseen at the beginning of the 1990s when a few activists met to create small professional associations on the subject in different parts of the world. But how do we define success? Is it the reorientation of an entire generation of historians in a multitude of countries now fascinated and deeply involved with writing their topics into a new world history? Is it a converging understanding of the global and thus the potential for their establishment of a new canon, or is it, on the contrary, the organization of all the central controversies in the discipline around the axis of the global? Is the emergence of new handbooks, journals, and curricula a satisfactory indicator that the perspective is now being earnestly acknowledged and examined by the profession as well as by a general public looking for a historical explanation of current interdependencies?

And how stable are such trends? A look back at previous boom periods of world history writing invites for some caution to be exercised since the enthusiasm for global perspectives has risen and declined several times before. Historians, as might be expected, do not shift to new ways of

interpreting the past simply because a new party emerges or an election has brought nationalists to power. But does that mean that we have nothing to change when political sensibilities change in our societies? The dialectics at work here intertwine scepticism towards a certain idea and, indeed, ideology of globalization with increasing global interdependencies. Will this be the new condition under which we will have to work for the next couple of years?

The panel brings together scholars coming from different countries as well as working on very distinct dimensions of what can be called global or transnational history. We will engage in a debate about how each of the panellists defines the current situation of global history writing (and teaching) from his or her individual standpoint and what are the next steps to be taken in terms of not only topic choices, methods, and concepts but also institutionalization and addressing a broader public. We hope that both the panel members and the audience invited to participate in the debate will come away with good ideas for their own future work and our common cause.

*Acknowledgement: This roundtable is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).*

Chairs: **Stefano Bellucci** (Leiden / Amsterdam), **Matthias Middell** (Leipzig)

#### Participants:

**Sven Beckert** (Cambridge, MA),  
**Susan Zimmermann** (Budapest),  
**Marcel van der Linden** (Amsterdam),  
**Leyla Dakhli** (Berlin)

### ▷ **Smuggling in the early modern world: Rupture, revolution, or business as usual? (Part 1)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 303

*Part 2 see page 162*

The sustained and ever-growing interest in early modern global trade flows of the recent decades has not been matched by an equally in-depth investigation into the roles of smuggling and illicit trade, undoubtedly due to the impossibility of quantifying them. As the papers of this panel demonstrate smuggling was deeply entrenched and of vital importance to the functioning of the early modern world economy. Far from being disruptive per se, smuggling, this panel argues was very much ‘business as usual’: it was necessary to supply markets, even for the provisioning of entire colonial economies. In an age of mercantilism and trade restrictions, ‘smuggling’ and ‘empire’ went hand in hand. Despite, for instance, the East India Companies’ monopolies, smuggling was able to create, develop, and supply vast and growing markets for tea in Britain or for Asian textiles in France. Similarly, despite the strictures of colonial trading regimes, like the Navigation Acts or the exclusive, smuggling played a crucial role in supplying colonial markets in the Americas. Conversely, despite imperial restrictions, regulations, and even full prohibitions, smuggling could

sustain flourishing export markets of Chinese and Japanese goods. It was such a well-established practice that mercantilist states openly encouraged it to develop their own export industries and that business men could take out regular insurance policies when ordering the delivery of illicit goods. Smuggling created and sustained alternative circuits in world-trade that could significantly shape the world economy and touched the lives of thousands of ordinary workers, traders, artisans, and enslaved subjects.

However, as the papers in this panel also show smuggling, whilst ‘business as usual’ in many respects, had the potential to be deeply disruptive and even revolutionary: not only did it weaken the boundaries of early modern states and empires and made a mockery of any claims of sovereign control over trade and borders – any attempts by the authorities to suppress or control it fermented fierce opposition, ranging from individual acts of resistance to large-scale revolts. More than just disruptive, attempts to clamp down on smuggling could ferment large-scale rebellion, war and even revolution – the role of tea taxation and smuggling in the American War of Independence is well known, as is the role of Opium smuggling in the Anglo-Chinese War, but today largely forgotten is the fact that it played a crucial role even in the French Revolution, whose first mass uprising was the attack on the Parisian tax wall which preceded the more famous storming of the Bastille by two days.

The papers in this double panel will investigate this Janus face of early modern smuggling, studying both its disruptive and revolutionary and its peaceful and economically beneficial aspects. Bringing together empirical case studies from across the globe, ranging from Asia to Europe and the Americas, these papers will permit us to build up a broad and comparative picture and that will serve as a first step towards a wider reconceptualisation of the role of smuggling, interloping, and illicit trade in the early modern world.

Convenor: **Felicia Gottmann** (Dundee)

Chair / Commentator: **Filipa Riberio da Silva** (Amsterdam)

#### Papers:

**Karwan Fatah-Black** (Leiden):

The role of smuggling in the formation and dissolution of the Dutch Republic

**Felicia Gottmann** (Dundee):

Smuggling and the 18th century French state

**Matthias van Rossum** (Amsterdam):

Smuggling slaves: How regulations, fears and revolts shaped the legal and illegal Asian slave trade

**Lisa Hellman** (Berlin):

Eggs, punch, gold – and 30,000 chests of opium: Smuggling in 18th century Canton

**Martin Biersack** (Munich):

Smugglers, spies and insurgents: Clandestine networks in South America on the eve of independence

▶ **The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the global economy (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 118

*Part 1 and further details see page 127*

▶ **The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 416

*Part 1 and further details see page 129*

*Part 3 see page 162*

▶ **The world before the Russian Revolution: Restoration politics as a neglected connection between empire and revolution**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 105

This panel brings to the fore a number of perspectives on the 19th century restoration politics in European history and beyond. The focus is on the world before the Russian revolution, which, of course, is crucial for the understanding of the implications of the revolution. The world before the Russian revolution was a continuous tension between claims for reform, revolutionary eruptions (1830, 1848, 1871) and conservative concessions in order to prevent new revolutions, linked to another set of tensions between social problems in the wake of industrial capitalism and empires in imperial competition on global markets. World War I brought the condensation and intensification of these sets of tension. The pattern continued after the Russian Revolution and the World War although now under the conditions of mass societies of a new kind, in the wake of the World War representing a threat as much as a promise. We want to highlight a neglected narrative between the triumph of the Enlightenment ideas and the subsequent violence of the French Revolution and of the Russian Revolution, later followed by the totalitarian systems in the 20th century. We want to explore the French Revolution's ideological and political repercussions on existing and emerging uneven relations within Europe states and societies, and between European empires and the rest of the world. Not the least, we want to develop the understanding of the relationship between revolution and empire.

Thus rather than circumventing or perpetuating a conventional narrative of this period as a transitory moment leading to the establishment of modern political and economic order, engaging with the restoration narrative allows to account for a fragile as well as violent co-existence between the 'old' values of the Ancient Regimes and new ideas of the Enlightenment, between

interstate peace and war, between empires and nations as well as colonies, between monarchical and popular sovereignty, and between a political economy of growth and distribution of labour and one of redistribution of welfare and capital. It was a coexistence that became unsustainable by the turn of the century, leading to the explosion of World War I and the Russian Revolution.

What makes this narrative highly relevant for the overall theme of the congress are two points. The first point is that the vocabulary that underpinned it – namely, that of rule-based as well as international law-oriented and concerted military intervention in the interstate order, combined with a search for viable/exploitative global political economy of limited domestic reforms and uneven moves, many unsuccessful, towards constitutionalization of domestic politics – came to be seriously undermined by yet another revolution. This, nonetheless, begs the question of exploring how restoration politics manifested itself after it. Corollary to this is a second point, i.e., in considering this legacy and many historical experiences in comparative perspective – with a contribution exploring it from a Latin American angle – the panel suggests that the relationship between revolution and empire is much closer than generally assumed.

Convenor / Chair: **Adrian Brisku** (Tbilisi / Prague)

**Papers:**

**Adrian Brisku** (Tbilisi / Prague):

The Ottoman and Russian Empires' political reforms as reactions to revolution and wars

**Markus J. Prutsch** (Brussels / Heidelberg):

Bridging the gap between revolution and restoration? Constitutional monarchism as a post-Napoleonic European model

**Bo Stråth** (Helsinki):

Between the revolutions: The restoration through warfare and 'welfare' and its post-revolutionary legacy

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▷ **Towards a global history of music venues since the late 19th century**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 311

Historians have not paid much attention to music venues and their histories so far, not to mention from a global perspective. In contrast, the list of disciplines that have approached the relationship between music and space or architecture is extensive, including architecture history, musicology, urban geography, acoustics, and sound studies. While these fields of research usually highlight one aspect of this relationship – aesthetics, acoustics and aural perception, and geographies – we do not prioritize one approach over another. Instead, agency, the concrete interplay between music and architecture including the human experience and use of such sound spaces, and their historical trajectories are at the heart of the panel's contributions. The panel seeks to dismantle the "secrets" of sound spaces, or, put more soberly, to understand why some music venues developed a distinct aura and attracted attention and a broad audience. In doing so, it will analyse the social

and cultural conflicts that emerged within and around these spaces and, at the same time, highlight music venues' specific power to undermine social and political segmentations. By focusing on case studies on highbrow, middlebrow and lowbrow locations, from late 19th century Nashville's Ryman Auditorium and Havana's mid-20th century Tropicana to more recent phenomena, the panellists will in particular point to global factors shaping the trajectories of these venues. In a comparative perspective, common threads and trends, as well as cultural differences, come to the fore. Altogether, the panel aims to break ground for a global history of music venues in the late 19th century, which largely has yet to be written.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Leibniz Programme 'Global Processes.'*

Convenor: **Cornelia Escher** (Constance)

Commentator: **Levente Polyak** (Budapest)

#### Papers:

**Martin Rempe** (Constance):

'The most famous one-night-stand on the road': The Nashville Ryman auditorium before the advent of country music

**Cornelia Escher** (Constance):

Performing tropicality: The Tropicana nightclub in Havana in the 1940s/1950s

**Ayça Sancar** (Aachen):

From the flagship of modernism into the symbol of a turning point: The conversion of the Ankara Exhibition Hall into the Turkish State Opera

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### ▷ **Worlds of development: Continuities and change in international development debates and approaches in the 20th century**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 301

The term 'development' can well be considered one of the most prominent ones globally in the 20th century. Closely connected with notions of modernity, technology, and planning, development came to signify the possibility of systematically designing a society's or region's future. Development could mean very different things to different individuals in different settings, ranging from corporatist ideas of social order to economic concepts of industrialization to socialist visions of equal access to resources. The promise of development, whether it was considered along with the lines of Enlightenment thinking or as in explicit opposition to European models, provided a degree of unity in societies otherwise characterized by political disparity or fragmentation. It served as a tool of legitimacy to the governments of newly established nation states (for example, those emerging out of the former multiethnic empires in Central and Eastern Europe after World War I, or the former colonies in Africa and Asia gaining independence after World War II) as well as to imperial powers trying to maintain control over the territories and populations under their

rule (for example, the Soviet Union in Central Asia in the 1920s and 1930s and in Eastern Europe after 1945, or the European colonial powers in the interwar period and in the postwar years). Furthermore, different translations of the concept of development came to reflect the ideological divide of the Cold War, whereas newly founded international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, discovered development as a promising field of activity in an increasingly globalized world.

The panel seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the various uses and implications of idioms of development in theory and practice in different world regions and in different political, cultural, and socioeconomic settings across the 20th century. By doing so, it aims to encourage a comparative perspective on what, with notable exceptions, has been a field of study characterized by individual case studies and a focus on discourses much than on practices.

Convenor: **Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo** (Coimbra)

Chair / Commentator: **Corinna Unger** (Florence)

**Papers:**

**Marc Frey** (Munich):

Development and the promises of hydraulic schemes

**Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo** (Coimbra):

Alternative developments? Interimperial cooperation and the post-war idioms and repertoires of colonial developmentalism

**Smriti Sharma** (Bremen):

Rural development debates and strategies in postcolonial India

**Cassandra Mark-Thiesen** (Basel):

Differentiating development in rural Liberia, post-1945

## SATURDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 2017

## 3:30–5:00 P.M. PARALLEL PANELS G

▷ **(Post)colonial social policies and the development of the welfare state in comparative perspective (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 516/A

*Part 1 and further details see page 133*

▷ **Agents of radical change: Female activists in Slovenia and Japan**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 104

This panel focuses on women's movements in the periods following the two World Wars in two parts of the world, Slovenia and Japan, with the intention to highlight transnational connections in the orientations of the involved activists. Irena Selisnik discusses how the exchange with foreign women organizations shaped the role and engagement of Slovenian women in peace-building processes, in the socialist revolution and in post-war reconstruction. Chelsea Szendi Schieder focuses on the participation of women in the 'New Left' movement in post-war Japan and shows that they criticized the movement for replicating cultural constructions of masculinity, contrary to the movements' emancipatory aims, and thus formulated a critique that was also brought forward by female activists in other parts of the world.

Chair: **Jana Tschuren** (Göttingen)

## Papers:

**Irena Selisnik** (Ljubljana):  
Slovene women's movement and times of radical changes

**Chelsea Szendi Schieder** (Tokyo):  
Left out: Women and the limits of Japan's 1968

▷ **Agriculture as a battleground for competing modernities: Political economy, labour relations and knowledge transfers in Africa and India**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 302

The contributions in the panel are all grounded studies, with what *prima facie* might appear as a narrow regional focus. María José Pont Cháfer's paper, geographically the broadest study, engages with the interactions of farmers from the northern territories (today northern Ghana) and their economic activities with regard to the Gold Coast. Michael Brunner's paper focuses on the locale in and around Amritsar and in particular on the Khalsa College promoting agricultural education. Sven Van Melkebeke studies the different modes of production of coffee in the Lake Kivu region. Although set in far-flung locales around the globe and studying highly diverse conditions and outcomes, the contributions to this panel have nonetheless more in common than what initially meets the eye. All set in colonial settings and sharing the same time period – roughly overlapping in the span between ca. 1910 to 1970 – the papers' common theme is the local agricultural reaction to the inexorable advance of market capitalism in the respective locales. The manifestations of the world market are, of course, various in nature. While two of the studies are within the ambit of export commodities – cocoa and coffee – shedding respectively light on, first, the home grown economic strategies of farmers and, second, the dialectic between specific regional conditions and colonial policies, the third paper focuses rather on the 'importation' of the globally circulating idea of agricultural knowledge dissemination and the associated creation of a productive, entrepreneurial and orderly farmer. The papers further share a common interest in the respective farmers' response to these broader market forces. What strategies did peasants devise to cope economically? In what way did farmers comply or, indeed, by-pass policies? What part of the 'modern' agricultural knowledge did farmers choose to adopt and what part did they choose to discard? These are some of the leading questions that will doubtlessly cross over between the papers of the panel and hopefully ingratiate them with our audience.

Chair: Nikolay Kamenov (Geneva)

**Papers:**

**María José Pont Cháfer** (Paris):

Peripheral gains: Northern farmers' labour investments in the Gold Coast

**Sven Van Melkebeke** (Ghent):

Lake Kivu region: Policy, local conditions and producing coffee for the world market (1918–1960)

**Michael Philipp Brunner** (Zurich):

"I want you to be apostles of scientific agriculture": Agricultural education, experimental farms & cooperative initiatives, and late colonial perceptions of rural development at Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1912–1947

► **Beyond the League and the UN: International organizations between war and peace in the first half of the 20th century**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 203

The panel discusses international organisations' dealing with matters of war and peace between 1915 and 1986. Even though this period covers two world wars and the panellists address various organisations, some general questions can provide a red thread: Have similar ideas and proposals prevailed over the decades, regardless of the political circumstances and institutions involved? Are there connections between the women's movements suggestions, war veteran's proposals, UNESCO's programmes and attempts to limit the unbridled conduct of states in armed conflicts through the internationalization of enforcement powers to deal with matters of peace and war?

Kerstin von Lingen analyses the Women's Congress of Peace of 1915 as an alternative platform for debate to the Third Hague Peace conference that never took place and tackles ideas and proposals that eventually found its way to conflict prevention and management in the second half of the century. Ángel Alcalde proposes to conceptualize the history of war veterans and their respective organisations after World War II from a global perspective. Lisa-Marie Zoller-Blundell also analyses the repercussions and challenges in the aftermath of World War II by looking at UNESCO's work in Germany. The fourth presentation by Gilad Ben-Nun discusses the Soviet bloc's successful involvement in the making of the 4th Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians (1949).

Chair: **Klaas Dykmann** (Roskilde)

**Papers:**

**Kerstin von Lingen** (Heidelberg):

Creating a third space during conflict: The Women's Congress for Peace at The Hague, 1915

**Ángel Alcalde** (Munich):

Towards a global history of war veterans after 1945: Methodological and theoretical reflections

**Lisa-Marie Zoller-Blundell** (Basel):

Between war and peace: Chaos, ideals and operational struggles in dealing with the ex-enemy

**Gilad Ben-Nun** (Verona):

The Soviet breaking and re-making of the ICJ's oversight over the 4th Geneva Convention: A 4-decade turn-around, 1949–1986

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▷ **Challenges to (post)imperial governance: Ambitions and limits of state power since the 18th century**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 311

This panel offers three papers on governance in the Gold Coast (the later Ghana), post-Napoleonic bureaucracies in the 1820 to 1860s and on citizenship policies in Russia in the context of the Cold War. Diverse as the papers may seem, they talk to the common issue of post-imperial governance and the different ways that state power has played out – or not.

Chair: Ulf Engel (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Kofi Asante** (Toulouse):

'A government so anomalous': Moral, juridical, and fiscal constraints on colonial power in the Gold Coast

**Borbala Zsuzsanna Török** (Constance):

Seeing like the post-Napoleonic bureaucracies, 1820s–1860

**Irina Nicoricí** (New Brunswick):

Revolutionizing belonging: Soviet citizenship policies and the Cold War global order

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▷ **Complicating decolonization: On the ambivalent relation between revolutionary agendas and decolonization in 20th century Africa and Asia**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 309

Decolonization is more than the attainment of national independence by former colonies. Like empire itself, processes of decolonization have come in many different guises; the outcome was never clear in advance; nor was the process over with the achievement of formal independence. This panel tackles some ambivalences of decolonization in relation to revolutionary agendas. The unease of Portuguese revolutionary republicans with the colonial empire gave rise to tentative – though never accomplished – ideas of abolishing the empire as early as the 1910s. In African and Asian territories under British rule the diversity of territorial forms and the divergent attitudes towards revolution turned colonial liberation movements into a highly ambivalent range of contrasting 'decolonizations'. In Uganda and Tanzania, the struggle for economic emancipation or national self-reliance vindicated the expropriation and ousting of residents of Asian origin, transforming national liberation into nationalization and Africanization over the course of one decade.

Chair: Geert Castryck (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**José Miguel Raimundo Noras** (Lisbon):

16 years of colonial blunders: The Portuguese first republic and the fable of empire

**Barnaby Crowcroft** (Cambridge, MA):

When decolonization was (and was not) revolution: National independence in Britain's 'empire of protectorates'

**Julia Barbara Held** (Constance):

Taking over the economy: The nationalisation of Asian property in transitional East Africa, ca. 1961–1972

▷ **Counting people, understanding economies: Global histories of registration and demographic statistics (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 517

*Part 1 and further details see page 136*

▷ **Entangled histories of soldiers and civilians in the British and French empires**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 301

Wars and post-war dynamics provide painful arenas for global encounters, are engines of the reconfiguration of imperial and postcolonial spaces and communities and impact on collective memories and identity politics. The investigation of such often traumatic experiences poses a big challenge for historians, but contributes to our understanding of global crises and their role for the formation of communities and societies. This panel explores how in the French and British empires in the 19th and first half of the 20th century conflict and rebellion, detention and abuse have created peculiar forms of transnational encounters and impacted on the perceptions and lives both of civilians and soldiers. Isabelle Merle highlights the complexities of the Kanak War of 1878 in (French) New Caledonia when French opponents of the regime and victims of state pressure in metropolitan France, who were deported to New Caledonia, decided to fight alongside French forces against the Kanak indigenous population. Dominik Schieder examines the consequences of British recruitment of military forces in the Fiji for the militarization of the indigenous society. Emanuelle Comtat draws attention to the aftermath of the Franco-Algerian War and the fate of French Civilians and investigates how this has impacted on the relations between both countries as well as their collective memories until today.

Chair: Michael Goebel (Berlin)

**Papers:**

**Isabelle Merle** (Marseille):

“Communards” and “Arabs” insurgents against Kanaks: Military engagements and contradictions within 1878 Kanak War in New Caledonia

**Dominik Schieder** (Siegen):

Coups d'état and soldiership in Fiji: Colonial legacies and indigenous agency

**Emmanuelle Comtat** (Grenoble):

The kidnapped French civilians during the Algerian war of decolonization: A rupture process from France and Algeria and inside France?

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▷ **Imperial learning at the time of the French Revolution (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 412/A

*Part 1 and further details see page 141*

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▷ **Labour relations under imperial conditions: Asia, Africa and the European metropolises**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 106

This panel deals with three conflicts emerging from global labour relations under imperial rule, covering a wide range of actor's perspectives and locations, starting in the early 17th century and leading into the 20th century. Pepijn Brandon and Matthias van Rossum address the brutal conquest of the Banda Islands in Southeast Asia by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1621, looking for a deeper understanding of the excessive use of violence. They argue that there was an underlying rationality in the near eradication of the islands' population, driven by the policy of the Dutch Republic and the VOC to restructure land-ownership and trade relations. Andreas Greiner shifts the focus to affected parties of imperial structures by putting human porters in East Africa into the centre, who carried the equipment of the European expeditions to the region. He focuses on their agency in labour disputes, on how they defended themselves through creating elaborated temporary and multiethnic collective action, and thus highlights forms of organized solidarity, which did not follow the “European model” of unions. Finally, Corinne Boter offers an analysis of the situation of women on the labour market in the Netherlands in a long-time perspective, from 1750 to 1914, based on wages in agriculture and industry and compares these findings with research on the development in Great Britain.

Chair: **Karin Hofmeester** (Amsterdam)

**Papers:**

**Pepijn Brandon** (Amsterdam), **Matthias van Rossum** (Amsterdam):

Violent transformations: Jan Pieterszoon Coen's subjection of the Banda Islands as a turning point in the radical restructuring of land-ownership and labour relations by the early Dutch East India Company

**Andreas Greiner** (Zurich):

Unionists without unions: Solidarity and collective action among East African porters in European expeditions

**Corinne Boter** (Wageningen):

Female wages and the gender wage gap: A comparative study on the impact of structural change in the Dutch and British labour markets, 1750–1914

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▷ **Nationalism and transnationalism in Central and Eastern Europe during and after the world wars**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 118

The multinational, multilingual, multireligious milieu of Central and Eastern Europe has been a long time favourite research area for the study of various forms of modern nationalism and, more recently, also transnationalism. The panel focuses specifically on the period of World War I and its aftermath. This was a period of substantial changes on the political map, redrawing of borders, the sudden breakdown of identities and allegiances, sometimes cultivated for centuries. But there were also continuities of processes germinating in the previous period under the cover of official discourse; and surviving of many older structures of culture and thought in spite of the official establishment of new ones. This panel presents this complicated situation that escapes clear-cut generalisations, on the basis of three different case studies, all of them based on wide variety of primary sources. The topic of continuities, as well as changes, comes out patently in the contribution of Nathaniel Reul, who opens the discussion with the analysis of German nationalistic activities on the territory of Slovenia, before and after the establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Then, Cosmin Ionita explores the mutual relations of Russians and Romanians in 1917, especially through the prism of war being under way, in which the two allies failed to achieve unity even in a situation of emergency. Finally, Valeria Galvan explores the role of the propaganda set out by the Soviet Committee for Return to the Motherland to attract migrants to return to East Germany. Her contribution touches also the important topics of the clash of idea and reality, as well as the conflicts of identities, in the case study of Russian-Argentinians leaving one homeland for another. From various angles, the three contributions address the common topics of identity formation, the construction of symbolic borders and search for common denominators in political and social life.

Chair: **Markéta Křížová** (Prague)

**Papers:**

**Nathaniel Reul** (Washington, DC):

Cultural battles in war and peace: German nationalisms in Austria and Slovenia, 1914–1921

**Cosmin Ionita** (Bucharest):

Fuel for the fire: The Russo-Romanian military relations in 1917

**Valeria Galvan** (Buenos Aires):

Defending the revolution abroad: The actions of the Soviet Repatriation Committee in Argentina and the issue of national identity (1955–1963)

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▷ **Recasting imperial spaces**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 307/A

The nature and transformations of imperial spaces and their entanglements with another or with other spatial formats such as nation states or federations have gained increasing scholarly attention lately. The investigation of transformations “from empire to nation” represents one strand of these discussions, others have broadened our understanding of “imperial formations” especially during the 18th and 19th century. It has become clear that the complex and layered constellations in different world regions at different times require investigation of the specific dynamics, strategies of actors and goals of their projects as well as a nuanced understanding of the concepts and language with which spatial frameworks have been articulated. The papers of the panel therefore address this problematic from various angles but with a shared interest in processes of spatialization: dynamics of separation and integration are discussed in view of the self-positioning of Sephardi and Ashkenazi Jews within and beyond the Ottoman empire; the broad scope but also unevenness of transimperial entanglements are highlighted in regard to connections between Russia and Persia; infrastructural changes are followed to understand the transformation of the Ottoman empire and subsequent political orders; and finally, social science theories and terminologies of spatialization are looked at.

Chair: **Isabella Löhr** (Leipzig)

**Papers:**

**Dikla Rivlin Katz** (Jerusalem):

“Palestinian airways” and the struggle for a Middle Eastern Israeli / Palestinian space

**William Jenkins** (Leipzig / London):

Trade, territory, treaties: Globally recasting uneven imperial entanglement between Tsarist Russia and Qajar Iran from Turkmanchay to Constitution (1828–1906)

**Tatiana Shestova** (Moscow):

Spatial metaphors in historiography of postmodernity

**Randi Deguilhem** (Aix-en-Provence):

Rupture in times of upheaval: Nationalizing, internationalizing and weaponization of waqf endowments in the Islamic world

▷ **Revolutions in Ibero-(Latin)America and the Caribbean**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 202

During the 18th century, all kind of relations between the European mother countries and their colonies became more intense. Especially the regular shipping traffic between Europe and the Americas led to an increasing exchange of ideas and goods. Based on this transatlantic development, numerous members of the colonial elites went to Europe to study at universities and academies. The outbreak of the Atlantic revolutions turned some of them to revolutionaries. After their return to their homelands they spread revolutionary ideas among the bourgeois classes and influenced decisively the revolutionary process in Ibero-America and the Caribbean.

In particular since the second half of the 20th century different theories have been developed with regard to revolutionary processes in Ibero-(Latin) America and the Caribbean. The panel papers present interesting, to date little studied roles amidst and theories on revolution in the Americas in different contexts and settings.

Chair: **Christian Cwik** (St. Augustine)

**Papers:**

**Ale Pålsson** (Stockholm):

Political culture in the Swedish-Caribbean colony of St Barthélemy in the early 19th century

**Juan Luis Simal** (Madrid):

Conspiracy, revolution and independence in the Spanish Atlantic, 1800–1820s

**Elmy Lemus** (Vienna):

The Mexican Revolution through the perspective of the theory of revolution: An identitarian pursuit

▷ **Commodities connecting world regions and empires to the world**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 308

The 19th century was a turning point in global history. Societies began to change on a large scale not only in Western but also in non-Western countries. Industrialisation in the West has influenced societies in the rest of the world through international trade, transfer of technology, colonialization and so on. As globalisation proceeded throughout the long 19th century, non-Western societies in Asia and Africa had to react, change and emerge. Social changing patterns varied in non-Western societies and further elaborated research is required. In this session, the contributors open up new research on non-Western societies during the long 19th and 20th century from case studies on Japan, East Africa, and Brazil. Martha Chaiklin sheds light on industrial design and World's Fairs in the Japanese sector of the shoe industry, while Katharine Frederick highlights the cotton cloth trade in East Africa. Focusing on specific materials is a unique and worth-challenging methodology to investigate the process of global connections and cross-cultural interactions. Commodities are not only objects in regard to economic approaches but also to social, cultural and multidisciplinary approaches. Irma Hadzalic offers a comparative perspective on industrialization processes in Luxembourg and Brazil, but also contextualizes the respective developments by pointing at connections and transfers. Combining comparative and entangled histories has become a fruitful approach to understand the internal and external dimensions in the development of societies.

Chair: **Ryuto Shimada** (Tokyo)

Commentator: **Christiane Berth** (Bern)

**Papers:**

**Martha Chaiklin** (Dubai):

Industrial fairs: Shoes and manufacturing at the World's Fairs of the long 19th century

**Katharine Frederick** (Wageningen):

Identifying drivers of trade: East Africa's cotton cloth imports, ca. 1830–1900

**Irma Hadzalic** (Luxembourg):

Transatlantic iron connections: Socio-cultural transformations in industrialized Luxembourg and Brazil at the beginning of the 20th century (ca. 1910–1960)

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▷ **Smuggling in the early modern world: Rupture, revolution, or business as usual? (Part 2)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 303

*Part 1 and further details see page 146*

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▷ **The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars as a conjuncture in global economic history (Part 3)**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 416

*Part 1 and further details see page 129*

*Part 2 see page 148*

SUNDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER 2017

9:00–11:30 A.M. PARALLEL PANELS H

▷ **“Agrarian revolutions”: Transregional and comparative perspectives on “the agrarian question” and the transformations of imperial spaces in the second half of the 20th century**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 203

One of the central issues of the dramatic political, social and economic transformations of the 19th and 20th century has been the so-called “agrarian question”. This was true not only for the mostly agrarian countries of East and Central Europe, the Soviet Union in particular, but to a considerable extent also for many (post)colonial societies in the Global South. Around this question crystallized a number of conflicts and discussion about the shape of future postcolonial states, the meaning and shape of development and the conceptualization and practice of “modernity”. The “agrarian question” has in a global context furthermore provoked discussions about the “right path to modernity”, about perceptions of backwardness, about the distribution of economic and political power – both within societies and on a global scale. This question, therefore, is part and parcel of the transformations of empires and decolonization since the beginning of the 20th century and can only be grasped in a comparative and transregional perspective.

However, rural and agrarian questions have for the most part been marginalized on research agendas dealing with the conceptualization and interpretation of processes of globalization in the 20th century – with globalization studies being focused on processes such as industrialization and urbanization. It has also not received particular attention in the investigation of transregional South-South and East-South relations during the Cold War, as these studies often focus on political and cultural dimensions of these encounters and entanglements. And finally this issue has been neglected in the global history of imperial transformations and decolonization, as here the focus often is put on colonial development with regard to industrialization and labour relations as well as on political and intellectual – mostly urban – elites. At the same time, there are recent initiatives for global histories of development and inequalities, which increasingly discover the rural dimension of it.

Addressing the transformation of agriculture in the 20th century as a form of social and political revolution and aiming to understand concepts for the reorganization of imperial spaces in the course of decolonization, the panel will address three sets of guiding questions with a focus on Africa and Eastern Europe and combining comparative and entangled perspectives:

- How and by whom was the “agrarian question” specified and interpreted, which “revolutionary” ideas were developed to answer it? In how far was this related to the re-organisation and dissolution of empires and how was the path into a postcolonial society envisaged?
- Which actors and institutions in which arenas have been involved in these struggles and negotiations?
- Which transregional and transnational transfers can be observed – between and within former imperial spaces as well as between the spaces emerging in the Cold War such as its First, Second and Third Worlds?

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Collaborative Research Centre 1199 (Processes of Spatialization under the Global Condition), funded by the Germany Research Foundation (DFG).*

Convenor: **Steffi Marung** (Leipzig)

Chair: **Marc Frey** (Munich)

Commentator: **Corinna Unger** (Florence)

**Papers:**

**Julia Tischler** (Basel):

The “agrarian question” that was a “race question”: Agricultural education, segregation, and transnational knowledge in South Africa, ca. 1900–1950

**Steffi Marung** (Leipzig):

Being the model and the application? The “agrarian question” in Soviet African studies

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▷ **Articulations of anti-colonial resistance: 20th century propaganda and views on colonialism and anti-colonialism in times of change, distress, and discontent**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 303

The history of 20th century anti-colonialism offers and suggests different ways of interpretation, and this panel wants to highlight the public nature of anti-colonial propaganda. By doing so, this includes observing colonialism as a decisive part in shaping global history, as well as other forums and movements such as women, youth and human rights movements that verbalized protests against human oppression during the 20th century. Whereas the Japanese victory against tsarist Russia in 1905 served as a source of inspiration for anti-colonialism as a political movement, in juxtaposition, the decline of the Soviet Union in the 1980s has been interpreted as the endgame of the polarized global order. Regardless of not being able to provide with answers or interpretation to all of the above-mentioned challenges, however, the panel’s aim seeks to discuss transnational models of understanding articulated anti-colonialism in public spaces.

By giving room for global, national, and regional perspectives, and anti-colonial activism and propaganda as an articulation of resistance, this includes theoretical justifications that abide to spatial and temporal understandings of the world. While anti-colonialism as an idea and practice was enacted by active individuals or through organized enterprises, it could likewise be a broader concept that either unified or created conflicts. The latter connects the idea of space, place and time as a method of writing history, and how we can unify them in a discussion of the idea and practice of anti-colonialism.

The panel accentuates transnational cultures of resistance in terms of migratory patterns, and examines the following:

- how transnational anti-colonial propaganda conveyed an understanding of colonialism and imperialism during the 20th century in times of change, distress and discontent;

- disclose for whom the propaganda was aimed at in different spaces;
- emphasize the relation of anti-colonialism and human rights as an interconnected history, a narrative that for some are interpreted as a natural and logical step in history, however, it is likewise a unique development that contributed in shaping our globalized community.

Convenor: **Fredrik Petersson** (Turku)

Chair: **Holger Weiss** (Turku)

Commentator: **Camilo Antonio Perez Bustillo** (Dayton)

#### Papers:

**Fredrik Petersson** (Turku):

20th-century anti-colonial resistance and hidden narratives: The Stockholm case, 1917–1921

**Camilo Antonio Pérez-Bustillo** (Dayton):

Decolonizing human rights: Anti-colonial articulations and Latin American experiences

**Christina Till** (Hamburg):

Revolution and anti-imperialism in the writings of Chinese students in Weimar Germany

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### ▷ **Cultivating Cold War friendships: Romanians’ and Yugoslavia’s engagement with peoples of the Global South, 1965–1989**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 106

Beginning in the late 1950s, Romania moved away from the Soviet orbit and towards the West. Central to this process was the reformulation of communism along nationalist lines – further elaborated under Nicolae Ceaușescu during the 1960s and 1970s. Romania’s promotion of national sovereignty applied not only to countries in the socialist bloc, but also to the Global South as the Romanian state proclaimed its support of national-liberation movements and newly independent nations in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Part and parcel of this process were the establishment of diplomatic relations, economic accords, and student, worker, and cultural exchange programs. Through such exchanges, Romanians became familiar with peoples from the Global South. As a corollary, socialist media sought to acquaint Romanians with people from these regions by featuring their struggles for national independence and victories over “imperialist barbarity”. In so doing, socialist propagandists worked to forge an imagined community of (ideally socialist) brothers and sisters devoted to peace, freedom, and equality.

This panel explores how the Romanian state and ordinary Romanians engaged with the Global South and its peoples from the mid-1960s through 1989. Specifically, it focuses on student and youth exchange programs between Mozambique, Chile, Cuba, and Romania as well as Romanians’ responses to the war in Vietnam. By analysing Romania’s relationship with peoples from the Global South, the panel goes beyond the geopolitical and economic dimensions of the Cold War to consider its cultural and everyday manifestations. It also highlights the role played by seemingly peripheral, “second world” countries in global diplomacy and in issues related to development.

Convenor: **Jill Massino** (Charlotte, NC)  
 Chair / Commentator: **Bogdan C. Iacob** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Jill Massino** (Charlotte, NC):  
 “To fight for their rights, against U.S. aggression”: Romania and the war in Vietnam

**Diana Georgescu** (London):  
 A Black Sea summer to remember: Global South youth as symbolic currency in Romania’s Cold War diplomacy

**Iolanda Vasile** (Coimbra):  
 Mozambique and the Socialist Republic of Romania: Soft power and socialist friendship

**Madigan Fichter** (Philadelphia):  
 Imagined solidarities: Yugoslavia student activism and revolution in the Global South, 1965–1975

▷ **Empires, ruptures, and global shifts in labour relations**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 307/A

This session looks at the effects large ruptures and political changes within empires can have on labour regimes, labour relations and labour ideologies. More specifically it will look at crumbling and growing empires (the Ming and Qing Empires, the Portuguese Empire and the Ottoman Empire) and their function as employers, either directly or very indirectly, and the shifts in labour relations, labour regimes and labour ideologies that were caused by it.

Convenor: **Karin Hofmeester** (Amsterdam)  
 Chair: **Alessandro Stanziani** (Paris)

**Papers:**

**Karin Hofmeester** (Amsterdam):  
 Empires, ruptures and shifts in labour relations: An introduction to the theme

**Christine Moll-Murata** (Bochum):  
 Crumbling Chinese Empires and their armies: State employment in times of crisis

**Filipa Ribeiro da Silva** (Amsterdam):  
 Building the Portuguese modern colonial empire and shifting labour relations in Mozambique, 1800–1900

**M. Erdem Kabadayi** (Istanbul):

Ruptures in politics, changes in labour relations from the Ottoman Empire to its successor nation-states, 1845–1945

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▷ **Global Asia: Finding the bigger stories in micro-history**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 301

Major changes and ruptures of empires were acutely, sometimes even first, felt by the actors in the borderlands and contact zones between them. Consequently, the intersections of empires can be found in minute, personal connections. This panel will, therefore, stress the agency of historical actors and social connectivity in the global history of empires at times of abrupt change or rupture.

In doing so, the panel moves beyond traditional actor-based and social history, through a global history approach to the connections formed by these actors, and by considering these connections crucial to the way the historical events played out. While there has been a large number of works in global history in the last fifteen years, few of them are micro-historical studies – particularly such with a social and actor-based perspective. This panel addresses the imbalance between the numerous large-scale works and theories produced in global history and the lack of the micro-historical studies, this panel responds to criticism voiced by scholars such as Anne Gerrittssen and Tonio Andrade (see Gerrittssen (2012), *Scales of a Local*; Andrade (2010): *A Chinese Farmer, Two African Boys, and a Warlord*). We suggest an integration of micro-historical empirical studies, with attention to biographical details and the mobility of individuals, into a global history framework (Bernhard Struck, Kate Ferris and Jacques Revel (2011): *Space in Scale in Transnational History*). In doing so, we hope to tie together the actions and mobility of historical individuals with the ruptures and disasters of the changing world they acted in.

Additionally, the micro-historical examples explored in this panel aims to counteract the Eurocentric perspectives on empires, and instead show other ruptures, and other empires. The four contributions take examples from several parts of the Eurasian continent, namely Central Asia, the Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asia and each of the case studies employ a global perspective.

Both globalisation and major political ruptures (whether seen as contemporary or as intertwined processes) are large historical events that start and evolve in minute changes involving individual actors. By trying to pinpoint just such events and individual agencies, in a non-European context, this panels hopes to demonstrate the empirical potential of global micro-historical studies.

Convenor: **Lisa Hellman** (Berlin)

Chair: **Eberhard Crailsheim** (Madrid)

**Papers:**

**Lisa Hellmann** (Berlin):

The Swedish knitting instructor of the Dzungar court

**Charlotta Forss** (Stockholm):

'There was a rumour in the city that we were imprisoned': Early modern Swedish diplomats in Istanbul, and the day-to-day workings of global empire

**Francisca Hoyer** (Uppsala):

Organising a global (after)life: Wills of German travellers in the East Indies during the 18th century

**Gonzalo San Emeterio** (Zurich):

When life costs an armful of coconuts: Overlapping empires and international trade in the Pacific Islands during the last decade of the 19th century

**Edmond Smith** (Canterbury):

Lobbying in the Mughal Empire: Indian and European merchants and Surat's global trade

### ▷ **Histories of transition: Latin America and Eastern Europe compared**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 101 Quantum

While being different in many ways, Latin America and Eastern (socialist / post-socialist) Europe show many common traits as well, especially if observed through the lens of studying transitions and historical ruptures. However, it is very rare that researchers undertake the challenging task of analysing these two world regions in a common conceptual framework. This novel panel aims to define, conceptualize and analyse the parallels between Latin America and Eastern Europe in the second half of the 20th century and in the first decade of the new millennium.

Based on shared notions of the semi-peripheral position of Latin America and Eastern Europe in the world system and the social, economic and political consequences thereof, the participants of the panel identify the building blocks of a historically traced and plausible conceptual framework, resting on the identified local manifestations of global phenomena such as colonialism and decoloniality, structural violence and resistance, socialism, authoritarian regimes (left- and right-wing), and neoliberal restructuring.

Semi-peripheral countries have tried, many times through their historical attempts to "catch up" with the core countries, to create structural change capable of producing sustained and inclusive economic growth. The varying success of these development projects is a key focus point for the analysis. The panellists also observe, from a longer term perspective, how these parallel, yet very diverse, regional and national trajectories led to the specific set of transitions and ruptures in and around 1990, and what are the common traits in their development after these turning points. Have regime changes led to changes in longer term structural processes?

Convenor / Chair: **Béla Soltész** (Budapest)

Commentators: **Mariya Ivancheva** (Leeds), **Ulf Brunnbauer** (Budapest)

**Papers:**

**Manuela Boatca** (Freiburg):

Semiperipheries after the breakdown of state-socialism: Third-worldization or inter-imperiality?

**Artıla Melegh** (Budapest), **Béla Soltész** (Budapest):

Political transitions and migration transitions: Latin America and Eastern Europe compared

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▷ **Minorities facing modernity and political change: The case of the Jews in the Habsburg Empire**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 302

During the 19th century the Habsburg Empire, which was known as a conglomerate of minorities, went through a deep process of modernization. One of its minorities, the Jews, which stood out for their different religion and lifestyle, were a unique case. They, in contrast to almost all other minorities, were not Christian and thus were subject to special rules and regulations which affected not only their socioeconomic status but also their education system and their cultural affiliation. Although many Jews began to adopt Western culture, modern education and other contemporary characteristics, their emancipation process, that officially began in 1781, was slow, fluctuant and fragile.

The Jewish “crisis of modernity” created a split between the modernizers, i.e., Reformed, Maskilic and secular Jews on the one hand, and the keepers of tradition, namely the Orthodox, on the other. One aspect of these changes was that Hasidism, a spiritual revival movement that only came into being in the preceding 18th century and after overcoming the antagonism it had met, gradually became one of the leading forces in the emerging Orthodox movement. The conflicts between the Orthodox and the non-Orthodox were later followed by inner splits, especially among the Orthodox and even among the Hasidic groups themselves. This eventually led to the establishment of various Jewish lifestyles and identities. These processes, which began in Central Europe in the 19th century, and were shaped and influenced by the monarchy’s policies, shaped Jewish life far beyond the boundaries of the empire.

In this session, four different speakers will tackle this turbulent period from four different angles, with special attention to the role of the Hasidim in the struggles. The first lecture will outline the historical and geographical frames and point to the development of the Jewish subcultures as well as to the differences between them. It will also point to the influence the inner-imperial politics had on Jewish society and its self-determination. The second lecture will portray the processes and transformations which shaped the political and ideological streams of Galician Jewry. The third lecture will point at Galicia as the cradle of extremist Hasidic Orthodoxy, that exerted great influence on its Hungarian neighbour; and the fourth lecture will discuss the changing attitudes in Hasidic leadership towards the “division” (the separation of the communities) in Hungary. All the four together will reframe the interrelations between the empire’s restless coping with its minorities and the corresponding Jewish minority’s restless coping with the new spirit that surrounded it.

Convenor / Chair: **Benjamin Brown** (Jerusalem)

**Papers:****Menachem Keren-Kratz** (Tel Aviv):

The Central European empires and the shaping of Jewish identity

**David Sorotzkin** (Be'er-Sheva):

The political transformation of Polish Jewry under the Habsburg rule: Religion, secularization and nationalism

**Robert Nemes** (Hamilton):

Jewish migration into Hungary around 1900

**Benjamin Brown** (Jerusalem):

Galicia – the cradle of radical Hasidic Orthodoxy

**Baruch Oberlander** (Budapest):

Hasidic stances vis a vis the 'division': Contemporary and later perspectives

**Taro Tsurumi** (Tokyo):

Empire as amplifier of Jewish identity: Toward a comparative analysis of Russian and Habsburg Jews

**▷ Nikita Khrustchev: The last revolutionary or a new type of pragmatist?****Venue:** Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 309

The idea of the panel is to embrace new research on this contradictory figure of Soviet and global history and try to reassess its role and type of government in relation to the post-Stalin global role of the USSR with its opening to the world and the Third World and the same time romantic vision and strong believe of a final victory of the world system of socialism, which we hardly can find in the Brezhnev era. The appearance of new contradictory sources – both archival and private (the 2016 publication of “diaries” of Ivan Serov, KGB chief) and new global approaches dictate a necessity to have a new look at the figure that shaped a new landscape of Soviet internal and external politics.

*Acknowledgement: This panel is supported by the Russian Science Foundation.*

**Convenor:** **Mikhail Lipkin** (Moscow)**Commentators:** **Oscar Sanchez-Sibony** (Hong Kong), **Artemy Kalinovsky** (Amsterdam)**Papers:****Mikhail Lipkin** (Moscow):

How much do we know about Nikita Sergeevich Khrustchev?

**Viacheslav Nekrasov** (Surgut):

N. S. Khrushchev and the formation of the Soviet School of Economic Reformism (1950s–1960s)

**Aaron Todd Hale-Dorrell** (Chapel Hill):

Revisiting Khrushchev's corn campaign: A global view of Khrushchev as a reformer

**Samuel Volfson** (Moscow):

Nikita Khrushchev and the rehabilitation of cybernetics in the Soviet Union

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▷ **Resistance and revolt: Challenges to empires**

**Venue:** Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 223

Inherent to the notion of empire are forms of resistance which challenge and undermine imperial rule. The empirical material presented in this panel covers multiple challenges to empires in colonial history. The first part of this panel deals with the emergence of resistance. Evgeniya Prusskaya and Camila Valle demonstrate how resistance emerges as a reaction to imperial actions. Prusskaya's presentation focuses on the Egyptian campaign of Napoleon and the local struggles against the French colonizers. Valle compares two insurrections, the Paris Commune and the Russian revolution, as consequences of imperial wars. In the second part, Alexander V. Podossinov discusses cross-cultural contacts with "barbarians" during Greek colonization and how they influenced Greek society. And finally, the last part of the panel sheds light on the perspective of empires. Kurkina's contribution looks at the strategies of empires to limit revolutionary movements in the mid-19th century Balkans. The papers in this panel adopt a broad conceptual framework, which allows us to examine challenges to empires from different angles in diverse places and historical periods.

**Chair:** Daniel Speich (Lucerne)

**Papers:**

**Evgeniya Prusskaya** (Moscow):

The French Revolution of the 18th century and the Egyptian campaign of Napoleon

**Camila Valle** (Niterói):

Imperialist wars and popular insurrections: The Paris Commune and the Russian Revolution

**Ana-Teodora Kurkina** (Munich / Regensburg):

"Anti-networks": Imperial disruptions of revolutionary networks in the mid-19th century Balkans

**Alexander V. Podossinov** (Moscow)

"Silent" Revolution: Greeks and "barbarians" in the North Black Sea region (the Bosporan Kingdom)

## ► Revisiting 1919 from within East Asia: In search of a new narrative

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 202

This panel will examine the events and impact of 1919 as a major turning point from a range of new perspectives that will promote a reconsideration of the prevalent historical interpretations of that year. In the existing historiography, 1919 is rightly perceived as a particularly significant year in the pivotal decade of the Great War. The treaty negotiations and settlement of World War I created formal structures, such as the League of Nations and the mandate system, which altered the institutional and ideological underpinnings of empire, while also clearly marking the shift in the center of gravity of international power from the eastern to the western shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Scholars have developed a narrative of that year as a global moment in which Great Britain, France, and the United States reaffirmed their supremacy in world affairs even as a wave of anti-colonial nationalism spread among widely dispersed populations. This panel rests on the simple premise that, however important, Manelá's Wilsonian Moment narrative does not sufficiently capture the complexities of that year and its influence.

We will build on that premise by examining the ways in which Japanese and Chinese influenced the post-war world and defined their realities within that context. The importance of Wilson's declaration of the right to national self-determination is undeniable, but we will go beyond that specific pursuit to see which biographical and political ruptures triggered the subsequent imperialist, nationalist, and revolutionary developments in East Asia. In so doing the panel asks, to what extent did the diplomatic endeavours, intellectual discourses, and nation-building efforts of individuals and groups within East Asia constitute a rejection of key aspects of European and American hegemony or introduce fissures within it?

The first paper by Godart focuses on the intellectual biography of Ishiwara Kanji (1889–1949), an officer of the imperial Japanese army who developed his own political philosophy of a “final war” based on his Buddhist beliefs, studies of China, and his observations in post-World War I Germany. The second paper by Dawley analyses how the Chinese government during and immediately after the Paris Peace Conference sought to utilize overseas Chinese groups in its efforts of nation-building and identity formation. Finally, the last paper by Weber studies the transnational discursive space between China and Japan with a focus on Asianist geopolitical outlines that were debated as politico-cultural alternatives to the ‘Western’ hegemony in defining the international order before and after World War I.

Convenor: **Torsten Weber** (Tokyo)  
Chair / Commentator: **Mahon Murphy** (Kyoto)

### Papers:

**G. Clinton Godart** (Sapporo):  
Future war and future peace after 1919: Military affairs and religion in the thought of Ishiwara Kanji

**Evan Dawley** (Baltimore):  
Building China abroad: May Fourth, overseas Chinese, and the construction of Chinese identity

**Torsten Weber** (Tokyo):  
The re-definition of ‘Asia’ in China and Japan: Asianism as an internationalist alternative in the 1910s and 1920s

▷ **Transnational women's activism in times of empire: Perspectives from India**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 15, N15 104

The panel looks at the history of organized women's activism in colonial India and locates it in a global context. While studies on 'imperial feminism' have explored the relevance of the empire, and particularly India, for the development of women's movements in Britain, this panel shifts the focus to other transregional or 'transnational' spaces of interaction. It analyses the ways in which Indian women have engaged with feminists and other activists abroad – in the US, Europe, Asia and Africa.

In the context of a diverse landscape of social reform movements, educated Indian women started to found independent women's organizations, such as the Arya Mahila Samaj in Pune (1884), from the 1880s onwards. Moreover, they cooperated with male reformers in building country-wide networks for educating and socially 'uplifting' women. The 1880s were also an important moment in the history of women's internationalism and global networking, as for instance the history of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union (Tyrrell 1991, DuBois 2000) shows. The interwar period saw a new dynamism of women's organizing, transnationally, but also in India, with the emergence of the Women's Indian Association (1917), the National Council of Women in India (1925), and All India Women's Conference (1927). These organizations closely cooperated with each other and had major connections with the Indian national movement, as well as with different international organizations. Hence, they emerged not only as influential actors of social reform in India, but were also part of the international suffrage movement, and participated in the 'new education' movement.

Tracing such connections, the panel firstly sheds light on long-term trajectories and moments of change in transnational women's organizations from a 'peripheral' point of view. It traces overlapping and shifting horizons of action, within and beyond the British Empire. It points to the relevance of US-centered international civil society networks from the 1880s onwards and to the increasing complexity of transnational interaction in the interwar period. This also takes into consideration the emergence of socialist and communist women's networks, and the question of interaction, or non-interaction, of women across political affiliations: in India, communist women left the All India Women's Conference in 1949, and set up their own National Federation of Indian Women in 1954, affiliated with the Women's International Democratic Federation. Secondly, it takes up questions from the intersectionality literature to critically inquire into the power dynamics at work in transnational women's activism. Thus, it does not only look at the position of Indian women in imperial and international power relations, but also the ways in which they approached inequalities within Indian society: did they draw connections between 'imperial feminism' and problems of representation in terms of caste and class? Thus, the panel critically analyses women's efforts to bring about social change in terms of their politics of gender, social equality, nationalism, and cosmopolitanism.

Convenors: **Jana Tschurenev** (Göttingen), **Sumita Mukherjee** (Bristol)  
Chair: **Nikolay Kamenov** (Geneva)

**Papers:****Jana Tschuren** (Göttingen):

Women's activism, transnational knowledge circulation, and educational reform

**Sumita Mukherjee** (Bristol):

Indian women and the international woman suffrage alliance

**Maria-Daniela Pomohaci** (Göttingen):

Indian feminism and the Soviet connection: A case study of Aruna Asaf Ali

**▶ Universal empire: Comparison in search of a pre-colonial world history**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 311

This panel explores the notion of universal empire as a category which could be used to structure and shape a truly global or at least Eurasian pre-colonial history. Many of the attempts at writing global history before the age of capitalism and colonialism end up trying to export concepts drawn solely from European history and then claim they are global. So we have had debates about a global middle ages, or a global early modernity, some even want capitalism to start in Ancient Mesopotamia. But, instead of trying somewhat paradoxically to shoehorn pre-modern history, an age before European dominance, into categories designed for Europe, we try to explore alternative ways of structuring pre-colonial history. Running counter to the rising trend of “connected history”, in the context of the rise of early colonial empires, ancient historians have been moving away from connection to explore comparisons precisely to break out of a European straight jacket. The presentations here, for instance, spring from an attempt to examine alternative ways of conceptualising Rome. Rome has traditionally been thought of in European terms, but Europe is commonly defined as the absence of a new universal Roman empire. In world history, however, universal empire looms large. So here is a context from which we can understand Rome in global terms.

Convenor / Chair: **Peter Fibiger Bang** (Copenhagen)Commentators: **Hilde de Weerd** (Leiden), **Ahmad Khan** (Hamburg)**Papers:****Kristian Kanstrup Christensen** (Copenhagen), **Karsten Johanning** (Copenhagen):

Imperial cosmopolitanism between India and Rome

**Jacob Tullberg** (Copenhagen):

Emperor, Pope and Caliph: Imperial universalism between Aachen and Baghdad

**Lars-Emil Nybo Nissen** (Copenhagen):

From early-modern to late imperial: Qing, Habsburg and Bourbon dynastic continental realms

▷ **War impact on commercial exchange and merchant networks in the 18th century**

Venue: Central European University, Nador u. 13, N13 118

Armed conflicts in the early modern period were an important factor that shaped Europe's economic transformation. On the one hand, war was linked to the aggressors' aim of economic expansion; on the other hand, it forced belligerents to take care of the protection of domestic and foreign trade interests. At the same time, military actions in the early modern period often were the consequence of trade wars, so that the interrelation between trade and war was a complex phenomenon. Irrespective of the causes of armed confrontations, their negative effects were visible: conflicts hit entire societies, provoked short-time economic crises, and often led or at least added to the economic demise of political organisms in the long run. Damages in specific branches of the economy could be decisive for demographical stagnation or even provoke regression which was harmful to the states' economic policy and, in consequence, led to demise in production and consumption. Consequences on international trade, however, are more nuanced.

The panel takes on this discussion on war's influence on the development of trade between selected European regions or in different European countries during the 18th century, considered in their interregional and global connections. The time span between 1697 and 1815 was marked by a range of wars that were consequence of the severe struggle for world power, mainly between the United Kingdom and France, but stretching out to and affecting many other European countries. The repercussions of war decided ultimately over the demise, but also over the reconfiguration of commercial exchange. We want to stress their effect on relations between merchants, as wars led to disruptions of mercantile networks that mediated goods, money and information. The devastating effects of war on commercial contacts notwithstanding, traders eventually found ways to circumvent new barriers. To what degree and in what way war had short-term and lasting consequences on trade links? This panel presents four case studies reaching from the Great Northern War, through the Seven Years' War to the French and Napoleonic Wars and questions how they affected commercial networks and merchants' reactions to disruptions of trade links. We will consider both maritime and land trades, and aim at a comparison between them. In particular, the panel focuses on questions such as what losses in trade were caused by armed conflicts, what changes did occur in trade offer during the conflict, to what degree did belligerents change their trade and customs policies and who in the commercial sphere did profit from war actions. The panel participants present case studies on gains and losses in trade which were the after-effects of the actions undertaken at the crossroad of war, economy and politics, and address the impact of war on the social position of merchants and those who were active in trade.

Convenor / Chair: **Klemens Kaps** (Vienna)

**Papers:**

**Szymon Kazusek** (Kielce):

Trade of Cracow in the period of the Great Northern War

**Klemens Kaps** (Vienna):

Winners of confrontation? Merchants from Trieste and their links with Spanish America during the Seven Years' War and the wars with revolutionary France and Napoleon

**Margrit Schulte Beerbühl** (Düsseldorf):

Clandestine collaborations: Merchants from Germany during the French and Napoleonic Wars (1789–1815)

**Silvia Marzagalli** (Nice):

The importance of being neutral: United States' shipping and trade during the French Wars (1793–1815)

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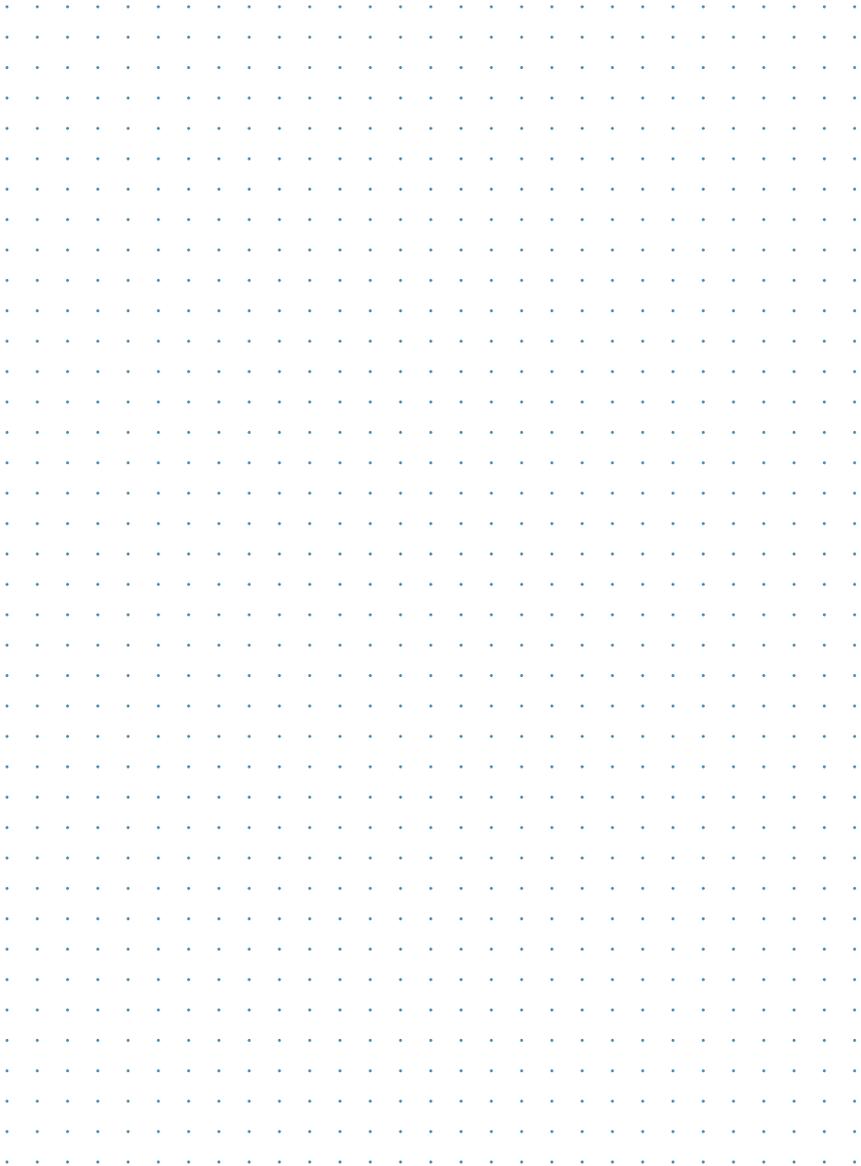
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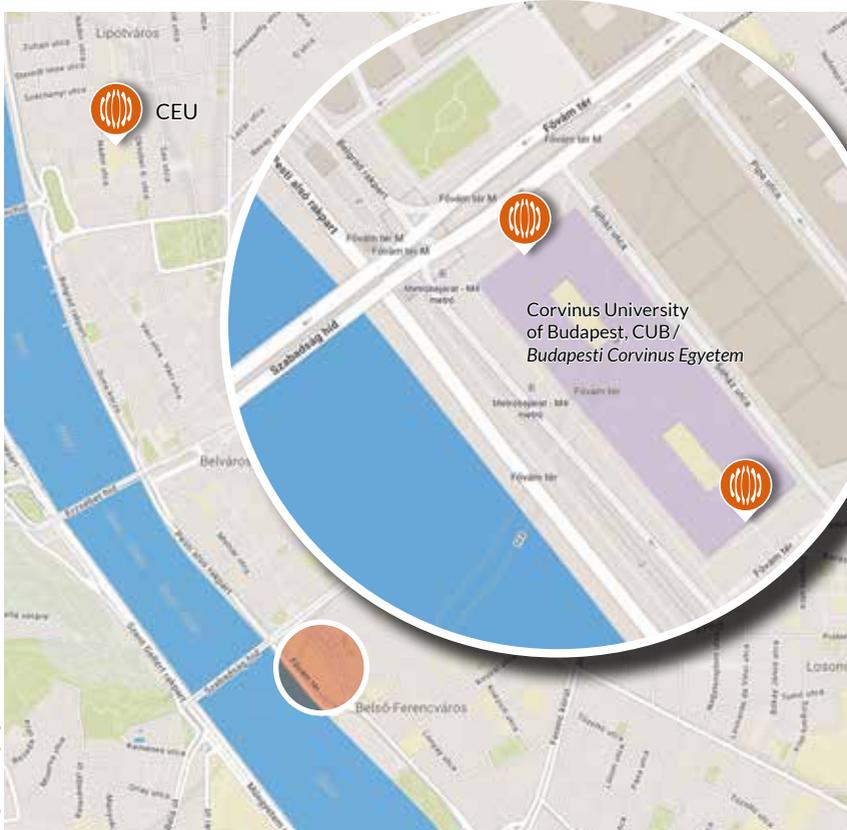
# NOTES

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# V E N U E S



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## Conference venues at the **Corvinus University of Budapest**

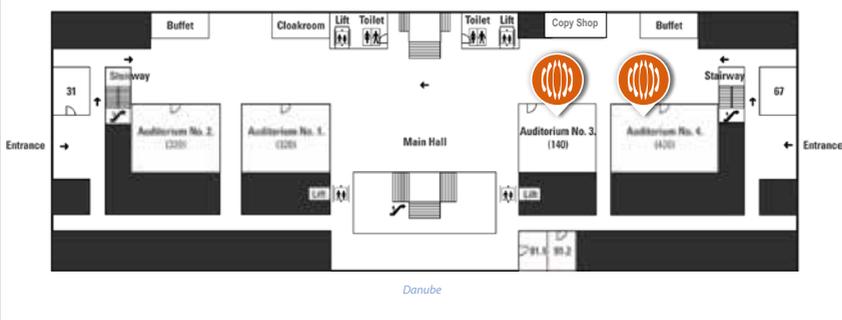
Budapest, Fővám tér 8., 1093 Hungary

- ▷ Parallel Panels
- ▷ Publishers' Exhibition
- ▷ Opening and Reception
- ▷ Roundtable 1  
(Socialism and Global History)

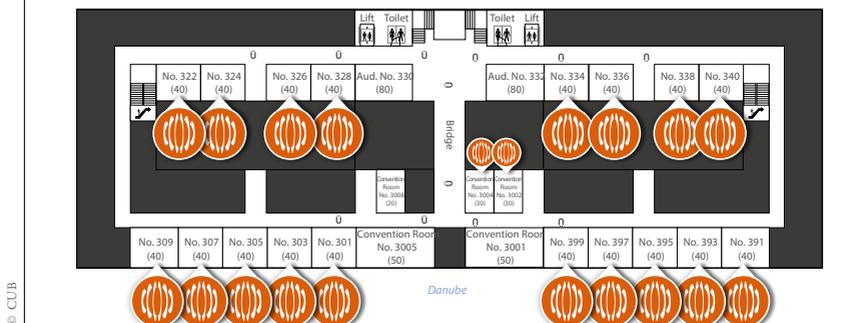
**Conference venues at the Corvinus University of Budapest**

Budapest, Fővám tér 8., 1093 Hungary

**Main Building Ground Floor**



**Main Building Third Floor**



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**Conference venues at the Central European University**

Budapest, Nádor u. 15, 1051 Hungary

- ▷ Parallel Panels
- ▷ Publishers' Exhibition
- ▷ Roundtable 2  
(Revolution and Religion)
- ▷ Closing Roundtable

Conference venues at the CEU

### N15 BASEMENT

- ▶ Entrance to Auditorium
- A** Front Auditorium
- B** Rear Auditorium
- Men's restroom
- Women's restroom
- Accessible restroom
- Elevator
- Stairway
- Stairway /Emergency only/

BASEMENT

### N13 GROUND FLOOR

- Development Office 003 004
- Space, Planning and Operations Team 008
- External Relations Office 002 007
- Women's restroom
- Accessible restroom
- Parenting room
- Elevator
- Stairway
- Copy station
- Cloakroom
- ◀◀ Gateway from N13

### N15 | 1<sup>ST</sup>

PUBLIC AREA

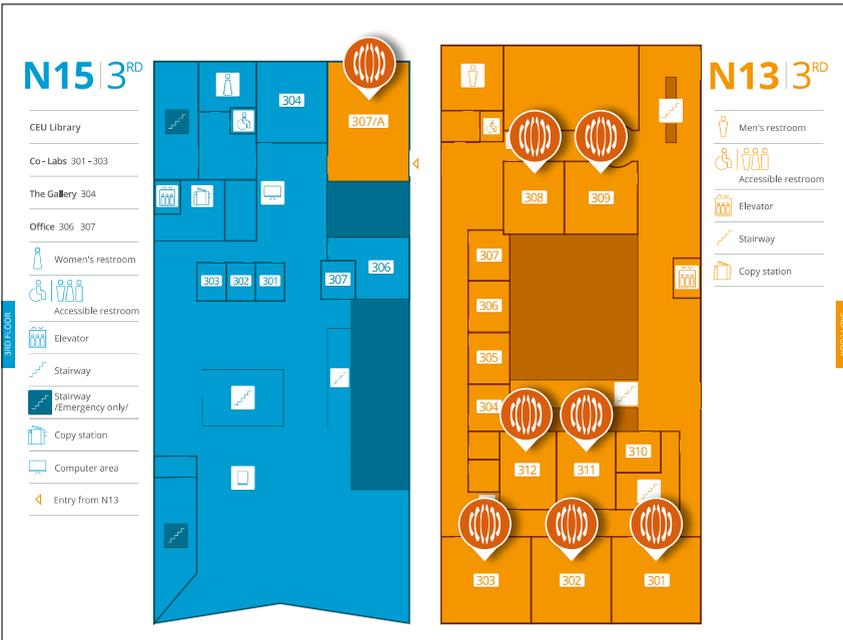
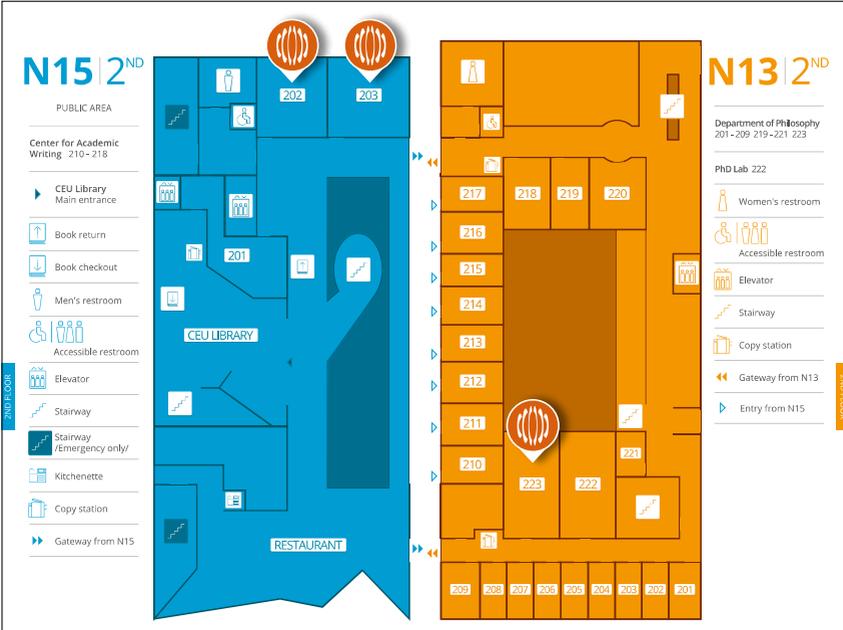
- Women's restroom
- Accessible restroom
- Elevator
- Stairway
- Stairway /Emergency only/
- ▶▶ Gateway from N15

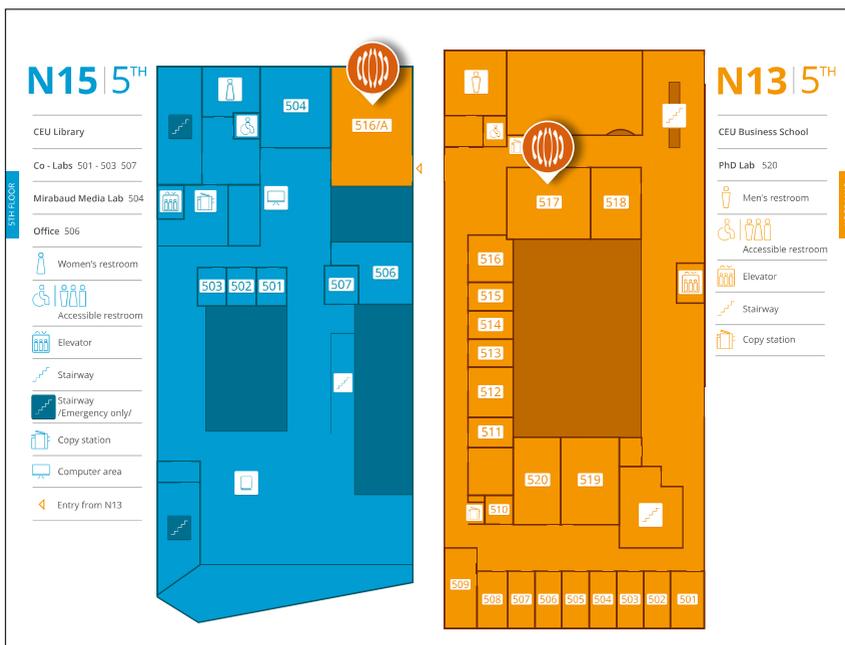
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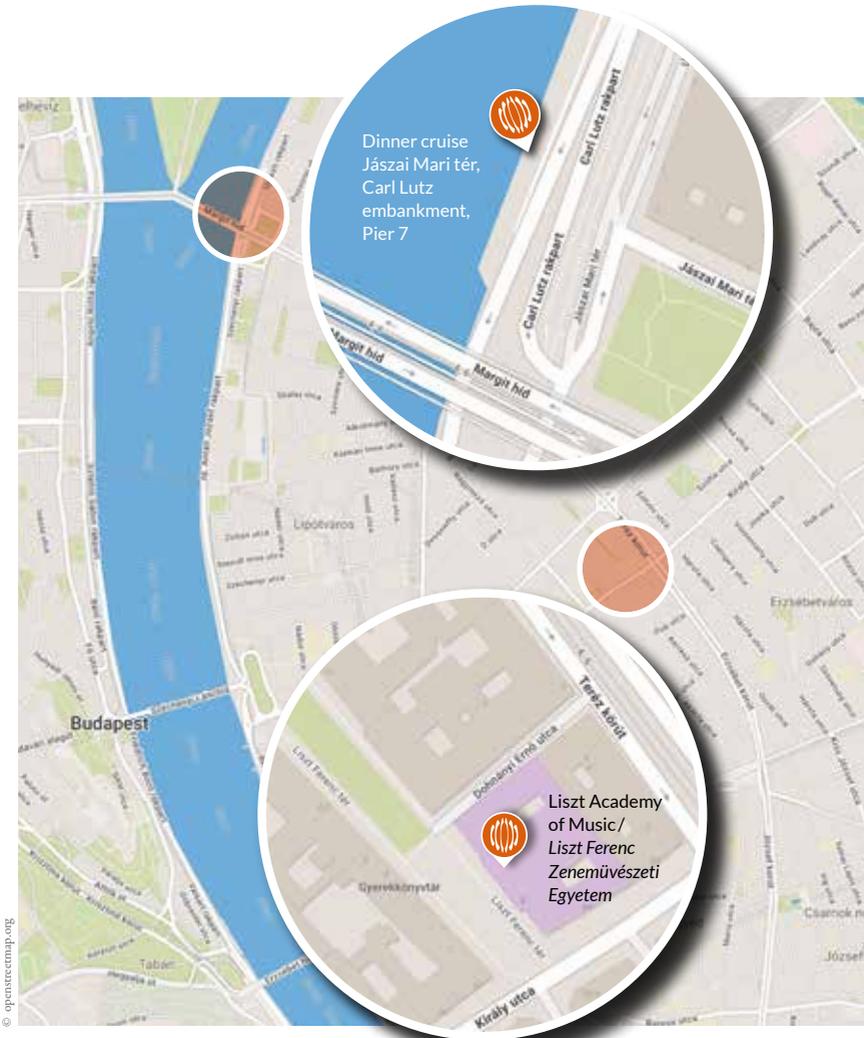
### N13 | 1<sup>ST</sup>

- Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy 101-110 113-117
- Center for Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Policy 111 112
- PhD Labs 114 115
- Men's restroom
- Accessible restroom
- Elevator
- Stairway
- Copy station
- ◀◀ Gateway from N13

1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR







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**Other conference venues**

▷ **Liszt Academy of Music  
Georg Solti Chamber Hall,**  
Budapest, Liszt Ferenc tér 8, 1061

Friday, 1 September 2017,  
7 p.m.

▷ **Dinner cruise**  
Budapest, Jászai Mari tér  
Carl Lutz embankment, Pier 7  
*Your boat is called Sirona.*

Saturday, 2 September 2017,  
8:00–10:30 p.m.

- ▷ Press deadline: 10 July 2017.  
All information available at the time of going to press is included.

This conference programme is not for sale, but will be handed out to conference participants free of charge at the congress sites in Budapest.

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