

Challenging Concepts in Refugee History

Gothenburg 2-3 May 2024



Programme, Information, and
Participants' Research Information

Organizers: Sari Nauman, Olof Blomqvist

Co-organizers: Susanne Lachenicht, Thomas Mareite, Megan Maruschke

Programme

Thursday, May 2, 2024

- 9.00 – 9.30** **Welcome Address by the Organizers**
- 9.30 – 11.00** **Session 1: Challenging concepts**
This session highlights the concepts that participants find the most challenging in their research and discusses why that is so. Wherein lies the problem we have with these concepts? Are the concepts themselves emic or etic ones? Are conceptual issues a critical aspect of refugee history? If so, why? Do these challenging concepts differ depending on geographic or periodical context, or research field? Is there a hierarchy of concepts in refugee history? When should we use emic concepts, when are etic/analytical concepts a better choice, and why?
Panel: Milinda Banerjee, Ana Guardiola, Thomas Marcite, Thomas Pert.
Chair: Susanne Lachenicht.
- 11.00 – 11.30** **Coffee break**
- 11.30 – 13.00** **Session 2: Historicizing concepts**
This session addresses concepts from a temporal perspective. How has the meaning of specific concepts changed over time? How does the historicity of a concept affect our usage of it? Who is adopting concepts, from whom, and how does this affect their potential usage? How should we interact with colonial concepts (colonial due to their historical baggage, or colonial/Eurocentric in their current uses)? Is presentism a problem in historical research, and if so, is controlled anachronism (as suggested by Nicole Loraux and others) a way out?
Panel: Julia Bavouzet, Edward Blumenthal, Naïma Ghermani, Jannik Keindorf, Ann-Catrin Östman. *Chair:* Hanna Filipova.
- 13.00 – 14.00** **Lunch**
- 14.00 – 15.30** **Session 3: Interdisciplinarity, travelling concepts and the problem of double hermeneutics**
For this session, we focus 1) on concepts that cross disciplines and research fields. Where do our concepts come from – which research fields? Which semantic transformations occur in these transfers? How can we create a transdisciplinary vocabulary for the field of refugee studies? 2) The problem of double hermeneutics: how do we deal with the vocabulary used to talk about (forced) migrations, as we find it among refugees themselves, lawyers, NGO's, governments and other, and how does this impact our concepts and semantics? Do historians have a responsibility to engage in debating contested concepts in forced migration studies? If so, how should we go about it?
Panel: Emma Lennhammer, Megan Maruschke, Sari Nauman.
Chair: TBA.
- 15.30 – 16.00** **Coffee break**
- 16.00 – 17.30** **Summing-up the day**
Chair: Olof Blomqvist.
- 19.00 –** **Dinner at the restaurant *Husette***

Friday, May 3, 2024

9.00 – 10.30

Session 4: Spatial challenges

How do different geographies affect central concepts' usefulness and their connotations? How do local/national/transnational/transregional/global/glocal perspectives affect our conceptual usage? How can playing with scale (or: multiscalar approaches) help us with our analysis of refugee history? What role do the state and notions of sovereignty play in refugee history and in our terminology? What conceptual challenges do borders, borderlands, and diasporas pose? How can comparative analysis be harnessed to gain deeper insights into refugee history? How do our actors, whether the state or refugees themselves, (re)imagine and (re)organize social, political, and economic space(s) and to what end?

Panel: Juan-Luis Simal, Christoph Sperfeldt, Johanna Wassholm, Lidia Zessin-Jurek.

Chair: Thomas Mareite.

10.30 – 11.00

Coffee break

11.00 – 12.30

Session 5: Actors

Who are the main actors involved in refugee history? Who has agency in the stories we tell and the narratives we encounter? How do different actors label and categorize forced migrants, and in which situations or contexts? What role do migrants themselves take in these processes? What connotations (including emotional and ethical aspects) do these emic categorizations entail, and how do they differ from our own? How did notions of belonging impact the process of responding to forced migrants? How does political regimes enable or curtail the agency of different actors?

Panel: Elena Bacchin, Olof Blomqvist, Niro Kandasamy, Kamil Ruzsala.

Chair: TBA

12.30 – 13.30

Lunch

13.30 – 15.30

Session 6: Grappling with the present

This final session confronts the problem of the present for historical studies. How can scholars in refugee history respond to the current societal discourse of crisis and its dynamics? In responding to current societal discourses on refugees, what ethical considerations should scholars keep in mind to ensure responsible engagement with contemporary issues? How can scholars in refugee history contribute to shaping and influencing public perceptions? How to ensure a balance between drawing relevant connections to the present and preserving historical accuracy and integrity?

Panel: Michal Frankl, Susanne Lachenicht, Michael McDonnell.

Chair: Megan Maruschke.

15.00 – 16.30

Coffee break and joint discussion

Chair: Sari Nauman.

Map

The workshop will take place at the Faculty of the Humanities, University of Gothenburg, where lunches will also be provided. All participants are accommodated at the Hotel Gothia Towers, which is a short walk from the hotel. If you're arriving by flight, you can easily take the flight bus to Gothenburg, with the first stop being Korsvägen (right in front of the hotel). The bus ride takes c. 20 minutes and you can purchase tickets from a vending machine at the airport or online prior to arrival. The city centre is within walking distance from the hotel. On May 2nd, we will meet you at the Hotel at 08.40 to guide you to the Faculty of the Humanities.



Hotel Gothia Towers

Gothenburg city centre

Faculty of the Humanities



Participants

Elena Bacchin

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University of Venice, Italy



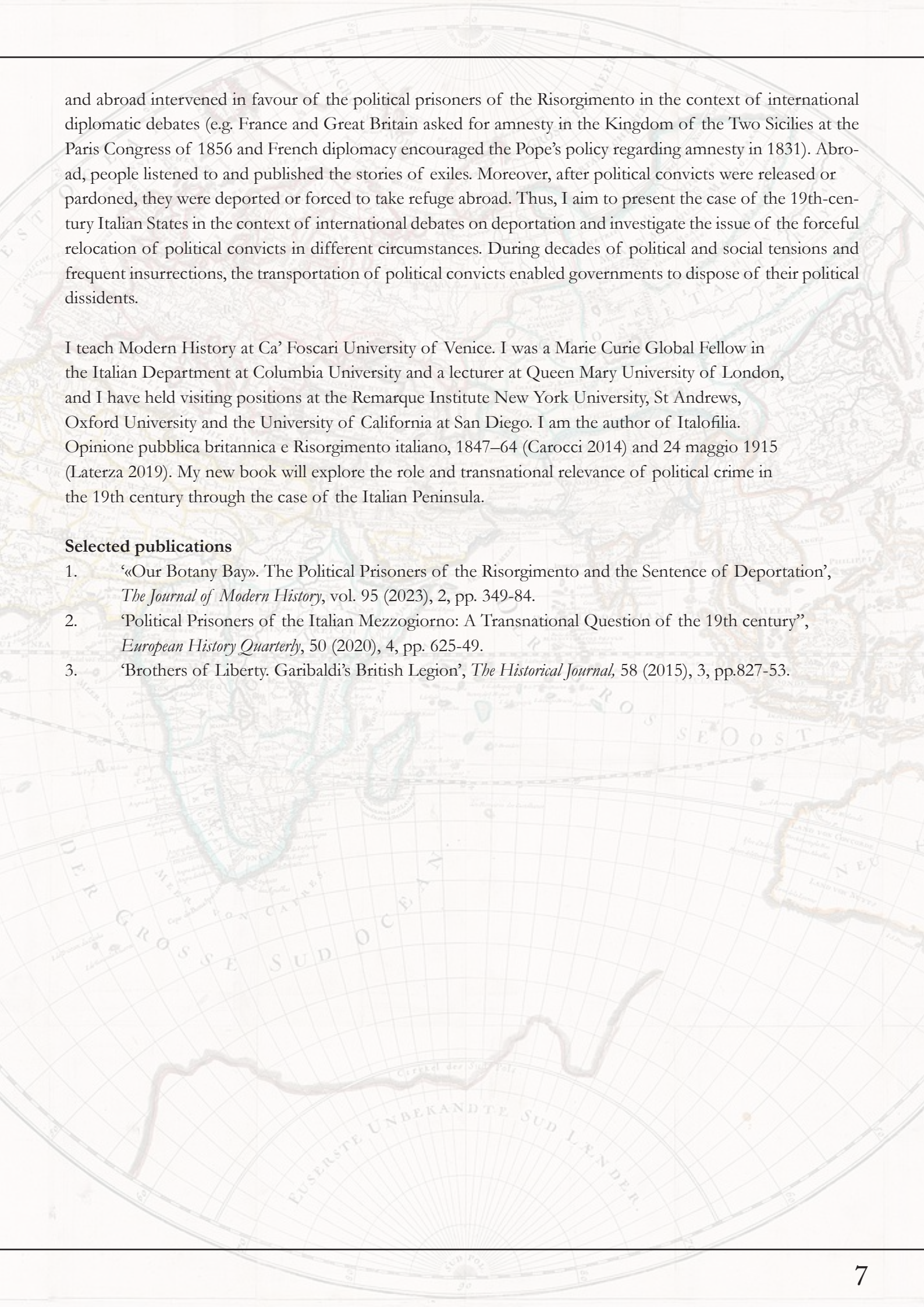
Research summary

My research has focused on the transnational history of nationalism, political mobilisation and the public sphere, with special emphases on Italy and the long 19th century. The circulation of people, ideas and practices is the main feature of my research. I have studied different actors whose identities and representations were often intertwined, such as political prisoners, deportees, transnational armed volunteers and exiles. During the 19th century, chronic political instability, the generalised repression of political dissidence and the strength of the affirmation of liberal, democratic and national principles were among the drivers of political diasporas. It was during the 19th century that the figure of the political refugee was accorded a specific status and became institutionalised. However, the definition of an exile is ambiguous; it can include those who, without being political activists, feared discrimination or persecution, those who escaped the oppressive atmosphere of their homeland or those who left the country for economic reasons due to the uncertain political situation.

Multitudinous Italian activists were obliged to leave the Italian Peninsula and spend part of their lives abroad, and on the basis of this experience, they created an identity based on the concepts of martyrdom and sacrifice. These transnational actors also influenced foreign citizens' and politicians' perception and understanding of the Italian question, contributing to the spread of the 'black legend' of the despotism and cruelty of the Peninsula's governments. In the Italian national patriotic discourse, therefore, exiles and political prisoners represented both proof of the injustices and tyrannies that would characterise the governments of the Peninsula and of the activism and strength of Italian patriots willing to sacrifice their lives for a greater cause. Representations, images, imaginaries and realities intersected without interruption.

These transnational actors were intermediaries between different cultures, propagating what they believed in while absorbing images and tools from the land of exile. Yet exile was not a purely Italian phenomenon; it was part of a broader diasporic process which characterised numerous patriotic and political groups from various countries. Thus, refugees not only interacted with the host country but also with a range of other countries that they encountered abroad through other exiles. Social networks transcending borders were created and joint ventures were planned. The experience abroad solicited reflections and theoretical treatises on international cooperation and solidarity between nations and political movements and encouraged concrete collaborations. For example, solidarity and a shared political culture characterised the choices and ventures of armed volunteers. Following the philhellenism of Byron and Santarosa, international military volunteering dragged thousands of people from one part of the world to another. The presence of foreign volunteers was linked to insurrections that were thought to bear international ideals. Volunteering was part of an attempt to unite revolutionaries, or liberal or national causes, in the name of political ideals in a common front against monarchies and empires deemed despotic and oppressive. Furthermore, supporting a foreign cause was not just an expression of solidarity; it also triggered reflection on one's identity and sometimes strengthened a feeling of national pride.

During the age of revolutions and constitutions, the modern configuration of political crime also emerged, and political prisoners assumed a transnational role and image. Owing to media and political strategies, the treatment of political prisoners was an international and transnational issue. Politicians and intellectuals in Italy



and abroad intervened in favour of the political prisoners of the Risorgimento in the context of international diplomatic debates (e.g. France and Great Britain asked for amnesty in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies at the Paris Congress of 1856 and French diplomacy encouraged the Pope's policy regarding amnesty in 1831). Abroad, people listened to and published the stories of exiles. Moreover, after political convicts were released or pardoned, they were deported or forced to take refuge abroad. Thus, I aim to present the case of the 19th-century Italian States in the context of international debates on deportation and investigate the issue of the forceful relocation of political convicts in different circumstances. During decades of political and social tensions and frequent insurrections, the transportation of political convicts enabled governments to dispose of their political dissidents.

I teach Modern History at Ca' Foscari University of Venice. I was a Marie Curie Global Fellow in the Italian Department at Columbia University and a lecturer at Queen Mary University of London, and I have held visiting positions at the Remarque Institute New York University, St Andrews, Oxford University and the University of California at San Diego. I am the author of *Italofilia. Opinione pubblica britannica e Risorgimento italiano, 1847–64* (Carocci 2014) and *24 maggio 1915* (Laterza 2019). My new book will explore the role and transnational relevance of political crime in the 19th century through the case of the Italian Peninsula.

Selected publications

1. '«Our Botany Bay». The Political Prisoners of the Risorgimento and the Sentence of Deportation', *The Journal of Modern History*, vol. 95 (2023), 2, pp. 349-84.
2. 'Political Prisoners of the Italian Mezzogiorno: A Transnational Question of the 19th century', *European History Quarterly*, 50 (2020), 4, pp. 625-49.
3. 'Brothers of Liberty. Garibaldi's British Legion', *The Historical Journal*, 58 (2015), 3, pp.827-53.

Milinda Banerjee

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Research summary

Banerjee has recently published an essay “The Partition of India, Bengali ‘New Jews’, and Refugee Democracy: Transnational Horizons of Indian Refugee Political Discourse”, in *Itinerario: Journal of Imperial and Global Interactions* 46 (2) 2022: 283-303. This is part of a wider special issue on global histories of refugee resettlement, co-edited by Banerjee and Professor Kerstin von Lingen (University of Vienna). Banerjee and von Lingen have edited another special issue on global histories of refugee subjectivity (1930s-50s), which is currently under journal peer review. As part of that issue, Banerjee has authored another essay, “Partition of India, Bengali Refugee Political Thought, and a Subaltern History of the Cold War, ca. 1947-50” (currently in peer review). Through these two journal special issues, Banerjee and von Lingen have advocated for global refugee histories of the 1930s-50s period to connect refugee resettlement experiences in Europe, Palestine/Israel, India, China, and beyond (including South America, Southeast Asia, and Australia) at the level of transnational organizations, nation-state policy formulations, as well as refugee activism. Banerjee has also written a Bengali-language intellectual history essay on the celebrated refugee poet (and Banerjee’s maternal grandfather) Nirendranath Chakravarti: “Chhanda achhe sarvatra: Nirendranather vishvabodha” (“There is rhythm everywhere”: Nirendranath Chakravarti’s Worldview, in Bengali), in Alapan Bandyopadhyay, ed. *Poet Nirendranath Chakravarti Commemoration Volume* (Calcutta: Parul Prakashani, 2024, in print).

Banerjee’s research operates across three scales. First, examining Bengali refugee political essays, pamphlets, memoirs, novels, short stories, and poetry, to conceptualize an archive of post-Partition (post-1947) intellectual history of Bengali refugees. This addresses a significant research vacuum, since previous scholarship on Indian refugees have mostly focused on political and social histories, as well as literary and cinematic representations, rather than giving refugees centre-stage as political thinkers, and especially innovative political thinkers of postcolonial democracy. Second, Banerjee examines archives of the Indian nation-state, especially the West Bengal State Archives, to study the interactions between refugee political activism and Indian state responses. Finally, and on the basis of the previous two kinds of archives, Banerjee shows in a pioneering way how Bengali refugees were transnational thinkers, whose democratic/socialist/anticapitalist/feminist political thought was constructed through acquiring information about, and expressing solidarities with, Jewish and Palestinian refugees, with Soviet, Chinese, and other Communist political experiences, as well as with African American politics. Banerjee demonstrates how refugees dialectically engaged with conceptual abstractions such as the wage form, economic value, labour, property-right, and the state-form, and effectively became pioneer critics of the post-colonial state, seeing in the latter re-inscriptions of colonial capitalism. In the process, Banerjee uncovers how thinkers like Hegel, Marx, Hannah Arendt, and Jacques Derrida came to be used by Bengali actors to forge refugee politics. By focusing on high-caste as well as subaltern-caste actors, on men as well as women, Banerjee integrates questions of class and gender into his analysis, while diversifying and democratizing the canon of twentieth-century refugee intellectual history. Thereby, Banerjee underlines how refugees should not be seen as mere victims of state violence, but as creative transnationally-oriented makers of postcolonial democracy.

General Bionote

Dr Milinda Banerjee is Lecturer in Modern History at the University of St Andrews, Scotland, United Kingdom. He specializes in History of Modern Political Thought and Political Theory, and is Programme Director for the MLitt in Global Social and Political Thought. He is the author of *The Mortal God: Imagining the Sovereign in Colonial India* (Cambridge University Press, 2018), and co-author (with Jelle Wouters) of *Subaltern Studies 2.0: Being against the Capitalocene* (Prickly Paradigm, 2022). He has co-edited the volume, *Transnational Histories of the 'Royal Nation'* (Palgrave, 2017); the forum 'Law, Empire, and Global Intellectual History', in the journal *Modern Intellectual History* (Cambridge University Press, 2020); the special issue 'The Modern Invention of 'Dynasty': A Global Intellectual History, 1500-2000', in the journal *Global Intellectual History* (Routledge, 2022); the special issue 'Political Theology and Democracy: Perspectives from South Asia, West Asia, and North Africa', in the journal *Political Theology* (Routledge, 2022); the special issue 'Forced Migration and Refugee Resettlement in the Long 1940s: A Connected and Global History', in the journal *Itinerario: Journal of Imperial and Global Interactions* (Cambridge University Press, 2022); and co-edited the volume *The Mahabharata in Global Political and Social Thought* (Cambridge University Press, 2024, in print). Banerjee has published two other monographs and several articles on the intersections of Indian and global intellectual history and political theory. He is a founder-editor of a new series 'South Asian Intellectual History' with Cambridge University Press, a founder-editor of two series with De Gruyter, 'Critical Readings in Global Intellectual History', and 'Transregional Practices of Power', and Special Projects Editor of the journal *Political Theology* (Routledge). He is Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and Member of the Editorial Board of the Royal Historical Society's book series 'New Historical Perspectives'.

Julia Bavouzet

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Research summary

After a first research on the high civil servants in Habsburg Hungary, I turned to the study of the interwar period, focusing mostly on the seminal period of 1918-1923. In Central Eastern Europe, this was a time of imperial collapse (German, Habsburg, Russian and Ottoman empires) that witnessed the creation of new borders, the first massive population exchanges, and the creation of the League of Nations. Using the case of Hungarian minorities as a springboard, I address the issue of minority protection in the transformed world of Habsburg successor states. The main sources I use for now are the minority petitions sent to the League, where again I started by looking at the ones emanating from (self-designated) members of Hungarian minorities. What interests me there is:

- the strategies of self-representation by individuals who reach out to the League: which knowledge of their right do individuals possess? how to claim the newly defined cultural rights? are differences to be observed according to gender? how to prove that one is entitled to specific rights?
- the background of the petitioners and their involvement in a nebulous network of actors that stretches from the Hungarian government as kin-state, Hungarian semi-official institutions (such as the Association for Foreign Affairs presided by the ministry), transnational and often religious associations, to local actors and “agitators”;
- the circulation of these petitions, from the initiative of their drafting to their processing by the Minority Section of the League (collective petitioning campaigns, various relay, receivability by the League,
- how the act of petitioning contributed to the crystallization of a minority identity.

In the course of this research, I became more aware of the (forced) geographical displacements often involved in the trajectory of the claim-makers. Though my research doesn't directly address the issue of optants (those individuals who opted for their previous, Austrian or in this case Hungarian citizenship, and were forced to proceed to their transfer within a year) or other “Trianon refugees”, as both common language and scholarship came to define them, many of these refugees were also petitioners. Forced (or inhibited) displacements are indeed a recurring complaint in the petitions addressed to the League alongside with the material losses that accompany them.

PROFESSIONNEL CAREER

- 2021- UNIVERSITY ASSISTENT - Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung
Universität Wien, Austria
- 2021 RESEARCH FELLOW - Research Platform « Transformations and Eastern Europe »
Universität Wien, Austria
- 2019- RESEARCH FELLOW - Centre de recherche Europes-Eurasie (CREE) Inalco Paris, France
- 2020 VISITING POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW - Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung
Universität Wien, Austria
- 2018-2020 POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW - Centre de recherches pluridisciplinaires multilingues
(CRPM) Université Paris Ouest Nanterre, France
- 2016- MEMBER of the research group - CNRS “Connaissance de l’Europe médiane” (GDR n° 3607)
- 2012-2017 PRAEDOC FELLOW (contractual) - Centre de recherches pluridisciplinaires multilingues
(CRPM) Université Paris Ouest Nanterre, France

SERVICE TO THE PROFESSION

- Erasmus coordinator at the University of Vienna for France (Incomings / Outgoings) 2021-
- Editorial member of the historical review *Administristory (Journal for the History of Public Administration / Zeitschrift für Verwaltungsgeschichte)* 2021-
- Jury member of various habilitation commissions 2022, 2023

PUBLICATION LIST

Selection among the most recent publications:

- 2023 « Imperial Afterlives: Rethinking the End of Empires in Europe, 1878-1923 », AHR LAB article coordinated by A. Ross and J. M. Johnston, *American History Review* (to be published)
- 2023 « Petitions to the League. Minority Protection in Postwar Hungary », *Administristory* vol. 7, Organizing International Organizations, J. Bavouzet, Th. Süssler-Rohringer (eds.) (to be published)
- 2020 « Hivatali eskü a magyar községhelyeken ». [The Official Oath in the Hungarian Administration], *Acta- történettudományi folyóirat*, 2020/3, p. 62-87.
- 2020 « Hungarian Ministry of the Interior and its Civil Servants in the Post-war Turmoil », in : P. Becker, Th. Garstenauer et al. (eds.), *Hofratsdämmerung? Verwaltung und ihr Personal in den Nachfolgestaaten der Habsburgermonarchie 1918 bis 1920*. Böhlau, Vienne, 2020, p.113-136.
- 2020 « Les usages du serment officiel des fonctionnaires hongrois de la Double Monarchie », in : H. Bismuth, F. Taubert (eds.), *La question du serment. De l'âge du prince à l'ère des peuples*. Peter Lang, Vienne, 2020, p. 89-108
- 2019 « A Prosopographical Survey of the High Civil Service Corps of the Ministries in the Hungarian Part of the Dual Monarchy », in : F. Adlgasser, F. Linström (eds.), *The Habsburg Civil Service and Beyond. Bureaucracy and Civil Servants from the Vormärz to the Inter-War Years*. Verlag der OEAW, Vienne, 2019, p. 167-186

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Research summary

My research centers around the interplay between wartime migration and the internal dynamics of local communities. In my dissertation I studied war captivity in the early 18th century from the perspective of local communities in Sweden, Denmark and Saxony. I investigated how war captivity was organized on the local level and how interaction with prisoners of war was part of the process of defining the local community's boundaries towards the outside world. In my current research project, working together with Sari Nauman, I study the local reception of refugees in Sweden in the early decades of the 18th century. At this time, war with Russia triggered a large-scale migratory movement within the Swedish realm. As Russian forces occupied Swedish provinces in the Baltics as well as Finland – at that time part of the Swedish realm – perhaps as many as 30.000 people fled the occupied areas to take refuge in present-day Sweden. Recognizing the vulnerable situation of these refugees and the significant challenges associated with receiving them, the crown created the first nationwide organization for refugee aid in Sweden. Previous research has investigated how the refugee aid was organized on the central level, but the local level reception of the refugees has not been systematically studied.

The purpose of the project is to analyze how local communities and refugees combined the obligation to protect refugees with the local community's own need for security. I study under what circumstances refugees were perceived as a security threat, what different aspects affected the ability of refugees to receive help and protection and how the refugees themselves responded to local security measures. I investigate these questions both in space and time. On the one hand, I compare how the reception of refugees developed in different Swedish towns. On the other, how attitudes towards refugees changed as the war dragged with no sign of that they would be given the opportunity to return.

The project is still in its early stages, but my preliminary results emphasize how the reception of the Finnish and Baltic refugees must be understood within a larger context of military and economic migration within the Swedish realm. On their way to Sweden, the refugees used familiar and well-established routes for travelling between the eastern and western parts of Swedish realm and doing so they also mobilized existing family and business networks. In light of this, the question of who was to be considered a refugee was problematic, as the boundaries between categories such as refugees, soldiers and servants were porous, allowing people to slip from one to the other. Furthermore, the concept of the refugee seems to have held different meaning to the central authorities and the local community.

Presentation

I received my PhD from Stockholm university in June 2023.

Since August 2023 I'm employed as a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Gothenburg, working on the research project "Humanitarian Great Power? The Local Reception of Refugees in Sweden, ca. 1700-1730".

Aside from my scholarly research, I'm a board game designer, experimenting with board games as a medium for communicating historical research. As a first step, I recently designed a board game that communicates some of the primary results of my dissertation.

<https://www.su.se/historiska-institutionen/nyheter/pengakrav-krigsf%C3%A5ngar-och-utom%C3%A4ktenskapliga-barn-p%C3%A5-1700-talet-avhandlingen-som-blev-ett-spel-1.678375>

Selected publications

2023 *I Want to Stay: local community and prisoners of war at the dawn of the eighteenth century*, dissertation, Stockholm university press (Open Access)

<https://su.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1752209/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

2022 "Receiving the Enemy: Involuntary Hospitality and Prisoners of War in Denmark and Sweden, 1700-1721", in Sari Nauman, Wojtek Jezierski, Christina Reimann & Leif Runefelt (eds.) *Baltic Hospitality from the Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century: Receiving Strangers in Northeastern Europe*, ed. (New York: Palgrave), pp. 195-220 (Open Access) <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-98527-1>

Edward Blumenthal

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Research summary

My research centers on exile and asylum in South America since independence. My doctoral work focused on the relationship between exile and the formation of independent republics in Chile and the Rio de la Plata region of South America. Drawing on Snzajder and Roniger (2009), I argue that exile was a formative part of the emergence of modern nation states, playing a structuring role in both the internal political order and international relations. As Juan Bautista Alberdi, the intellectual author of the 1853 Argentine constitution, argued, in South American republics the opposition had a natural tribune in neighboring countries which shared a common language, culture and republican political heritage. This allowed them to find work, often in fields related to romantic nation building projects, while also participating in politics from abroad aimed at political change in their countries of origin.

Since then, I have increasingly worked on the development of asylum law in the region because I realized I did not understand the legal framework of exile and little work had been done on the topic. I have published several articles on the beginnings of modern asylum law in the region in the 19th century, a period in which the natural law approaches to the law of nations were beginning to shift towards international law, that is to say a codified body of positive law. In this context asylum was not a way of obtaining papers, particularly in a region characterized by its openness towards immigration and its promotion of legal standards that sought to protect foreigners' civil rights while preventing their countries of origin from interfering in the eternal affairs of the young republics. Rather, asylum in its most basic form was protection from extradition, that is to say from the extra-territorial reach of the authorities of refugees' countries of origin. In this sense, most European jurists considered asylum to be a matter of national sovereignty, the right of the country of immigration to refuse extradition.

In South America, asylum quickly became the subject of international tension, even war, as exiles used their safe haven to wage press campaigns and launch armed expeditions against their countries of origin. Consequently it also became the subject of debate and codification in international conferences. The region was a precursor of international conferences aimed at codifying international relations, starting with the 1826 Panama Congress. These meetings also took up the subject of asylum, seeking to protect it as an institution while regulating it to prevent international conflict. This included the particularly Latin American institution of diplomatic asylum, considered illegitimate as a matter of law by most European jurists, but nonetheless practiced by great powers in regions they considered semi-civilized. In South America, codification took on the regulation of this practice in a series of international agreements, some of them ad hoc after asylum in European legations led to broader military intervention.

Asylum law was firmly established in the region at the South America Congress of Private International Law of Montevideo (1888-9), where a Penal Treaty was signed that codified not only asylum but also extradition and the expulsion of foreigners. Though a high-minded humanitarian language of refugee protection permeated the delegates' speeches —many of whom had personally experienced exile— they were equally concerned with the destabilizing consequences of asylum, in addition to the arrival of "anarchists" and "cosmopolitans" with the

massive immigration flows to America in this period. It was this double concern, and the broader context of the importance of regional exile to internal and external political order, that led to this early codification of asylum law in a period when it was not considered an object of international law in Europe.

I am currently writing a book on the "Latin American Asylum Regime and International Law" between the Montevideo conference and the Second World War. The 1889 treaty opened up a new chapter in the codification of asylum law, which continued in the International American congresses — though the United States systematically expressed its reserves and did not sign. This occurred in a period of Latin American participation in the European international institutions of the interwar period — notably the Society of Nations— where Europeans were developing new tools of international law for dealing with refugee issues. Indeed, Latin American countries sought to apply their standards to the European crisis. The confrontation between the two regimes, and the varying responses to Spanish and Jewish refugees arriving in the region, highlights the internal tensions of a system of law designed to deal with regional political migration, and unable or unwilling to take into account victims of Nazi racial persecution.

Michal Frankl

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Masaryk Institute and Archives, Czech Republic



Research summary

I have been interested in concepts in refugee history for a long time already, in my own research as well as within the framework of the Unlikely Refuge? project. With respect to the region of East-Central Europe, I advance transnational approach analyzing the relevant concepts across the borders of states and languages, and in their mutual entanglements. In the analysis of public and historiographic discourses, I attempt to capture cases of shifting meanings of concepts related to refugees or abrupt changes in their usage. My recent analysis of the historiography of refugees into Czechoslovakia (<https://www.zfo-online.de/portal/zfo/article/view/11254>), while not strictly speaking conceptual history, also relates to these questions. For the future, I'm also considering an analysis of the corpus of 20th century newspapers using natural language processing methods (such as topic modeling) to analyze the usage and meanings of terms relating to the history of refugeedom.

Short bio

I received my PhD in modern history from the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Charles University in Prague and held several fellowships and research grants. Intellectually and scientifically, I was informed by the research on multiethnic society in Bohemian Lands and East-Central Europe and critical approach to modern nation states. My PhD thesis (published in Czech in 2007 and in German in 2011) provided a new history, and an interpretation, of the late 19th century Czech antisemitism. Together with Miloslav Szabó, I co-authored a monograph examining Czech and Slovak antisemitism around 1918, during the First World War and in the process of construction of the Czechoslovak nation state. I am active in the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure which aims to, improve access to Holocaust-related collections and data and connecting research communities. My interest in refugee history started from research on Czechoslovak reactions to people fleeing Nazi Germany. Together with Kateřina Čapková, I published the *Unsichere Zuflucht* (2012, in Czech as *Nejisté útočiště*, 2008), the history of the Czechoslovak refugee policies in the 1930s. The book challenged established narratives which idealised the Czechoslovak approach and largely focused on political and cultural elites rather than the marginalised poor, unconnected and/or Jewish refugees. In 2023, I published *Občané země nikoho* (Citizens of the No Man's Land) which analyses how – at the end of the 1930s – borders of countries in East-Central Europe transformed into spatial traps for Jewish refugees, in the context of large scale revocation of Jewish citizenship. Since 2019, I am the Principal Investigator of the ERC Consolidator project Unlikely Refuge? (<https://www.unlikely-refuge.eu/>) which – in contrast to prevailing perspectives – examines East-Central Europe as a place of refuge. The project team has been systematically probing the interactions of civil societies, humanitarian organisations and nation-states with refugees in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and their successor states in the 20th century.

Structured CV: <https://www.mua.cas.cz/en/lide/detail-frankl>

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Grenoble Alpes University-LUHCIE-ICM, France



Research summary

The starting point for my current research was an observation: for centuries, even up to the 18th century, the right of asylum was a right associated with criminal law: it offered a temporary opportunity for a criminal to acquire protection and intercession, enabling him to escape punishment for a time. Since ancient and medieval times, the right of asylum has guaranteed immunity in a place deemed inviolable. The real birth of the right of asylum as we understand it today - the right to protection "from persecution, to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries" - came with the French Revolution. How did this right of asylum, which offered respite to delinquents or criminals on the run, evolve into a right of protection for innocent people? This is the question that guided my project. My hypothesis is that the right to asylum did not emerge spontaneously from revolutionary debates. It is directly linked to the experience of exile, to the influx of thousands of religious refugees into Europe: Judeo-Iberians, Moriscos, Lutherans from Bohemia, Waldensians, English Catholics, Huguenots thrown onto the roads by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, provoked a veritable 17th-century "refugee crisis" in the host countries. The pleas and stories of fugitives crossing borders forged a language of exile, turning it into a political problem. It was the expressive descriptions of their emotions that gave rise to the right of asylum as a "right of the exiled", which was gradually forged in German universities between the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries. From the mid-seventeenth century onwards, numerous legal dissertations took up this theme to elaborate a veritable *jus exulum*, as they called this right to receive innocent persecuted people, thus opening up an unprecedented and transnational chapter in the rapidly developing law of nations. These Latin dissertations, published mainly in Germany, proliferated from the 1670s onwards, providing an essential reflection on what was later to be known as the right of asylum, based above all on compassionate feelings. I did not set out to write an intellectual history of the right of asylum in the 17th century. Instead, by combining sources (theological and legal sources on the one hand, archives on the other), I analyze how the arrival of religious refugees had an impact on language, institutions and law.

CURRICULUM VITAE

- Since 2022 Professor of early modern history at Grenoble Alpes University and fellow at the Institute Convergences Migrations (ICM)
- Since 2021 Vice director of the Maison des Sciences Humaines-Alpes (MSH-Alpes)
- Junior member of the Institut Universitaire de France (2012-2017)
- 2006-2022 senior lecturer in early modern history
- 2004 PhD in early modern history (Lyon II University)

Publications (related to the workshop theme)

Book :

- *Le droit des exilés. Généalogie du droit d'asile au XVIIe siècle* [The right of exiles. Genealogy of the right of asylum in the 17th century], Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 2023.

Editing Journal Issue :

- *Les ambivalences de la protection : le droit d'asile xviiè-xviiiè siècle* [The ambivalence of protection: the right of asylum, 16th-20th centuries], *Diasporas*, 41, 2023

Article

- « L'économie de l'asile. L'accueil des réfugiés en Suisse et en Allemagne au XVIIe siècle. Entre charité et contrôle » [The economy of asylum. Welcoming refugees in Switzerland and Germany in the 17th century. Between charity and control], *Revue d'Histoire des religions*, octobre-décembre 2020, t. 237, fasc.4, p. 607-625, special issue « Affaires de foi » edited by Marion Deschamp and Elena Guillemard.

Ana Guardiã

afsguardiao@gmail.com

University of Florence, Italy / University of Coimbra, Portugal



Research summary

Ana started her research on refugee history in her Ph.D project, dedicated to the understanding of how profound transformations associated with decolonization processes (Kenya, Algeria and Angola) changed the ways in which refugee protection and assistance was thought and practiced by international institutions and, conversely, how these changes influenced political actors (colonial and anti-colonial) repertoires of governance. Since then, she has been interested on how, during the processes of decolonization, the categorizations and meanings attributed to the term refugee (emic and etic), associated with notions of “presence” and “belonging”, shaped domestic and international (humanitarian) policies in “post-colonial” societies both in European and African geographies. Furthermore, she has been focused on the ways in which the multifold modalities of refugee agency have contested and / or reinforced local, regional, and international policy on protection and assistance.

Presentation

Ana Guardiã is a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Florence – ERC project HUMANEUROMED and an associate researcher at the Centre for the History of Society and Culture – University of Coimbra. She is collaborating with the ‘Humanity Internationalized’ project at the Centre of Social Studies – University of Coimbra and with the ‘The Red Cross and the Red Star: Humanitarianism and Communism in the 20th Century’ – University of Fribourg. Her main research interests are the interwoven dynamics of the institutionalization of human rights, humanitarianism and development during the late colonial and post-colonial periods, with a focus on refugee movements.

Ph.D in History – University of Lisbon

Thesis: “Desafios coloniais na construção do sistema internacional de protecção dos refugiados: os processos de descolonização do Quênia, Argélia e Angola (1950-1975) [Colonial challenges to the international refugee protection system: the decolonization processes of Kenya, Algeria and Angola (1950-1975)], under the supervision of António Costa Pinto and Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo.

Recent Publications

Book chapter: Guardiã, A. “Crossing a ‘Fictitious’ Border: Angolan Refugees’ Mobility and Settling Dynamics in the Lower-Congo (1950s-1970s)” in Munyaradzi Mushonga, et al. (eds), *Migration, Borders, and Borderlands: Making National Identity in Southern African Communities* (Lexington Books: Laham, 2023).

Book: Guardiã, A. *Os Refugiados da (Des)colonização: Direitos Humanos, Humanitarismo e o Fim dos Impérios em África* [(De)Colonization Refugees: Human Rights, Humanitarianism and the End of Empires in Africa] (Lisbon: Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, 2023).

Edited Volume: Guardiã, A., Jerónimo, M.B. and Peixoto, P. *Colonial Echoes: Histories, Heritages and Memories* (Lisbon: Tinta da China, 2022)

Edited Volume: Dores, H. et al. *Os Impérios do Internacional – Perspectivas, Genealogias e Processos* [The Empires of the International – Perspectives, Genealogies and Processes] (Lisbon: Almedina, 2020)

Article: Guardiã, A. 'Planning Refugee Repatriation: Portuguese 'late colonial state' modalities of population management in Angola (1964-1965)'. *Itinerario* (forthcoming, 2024).

Article: Guardiã, A. 'Political beneficiaries of humanitarianism? The FNLA and the Angolan refugee crisis in the Congo (c.1960-1975)'. *Cold War History* (forthcoming, 2024).

Article: Desgrandchamps, M.L. and Guardiã, A. 'Vaindre grâce au soin? Les services de santé du MPLA et du FNLA dans la guerre de libération de l'Angola (1961-1975)'. *Mouvements Sociales* (forthcoming, 2024).

Article: Guardiã, A. 'Viragens Humanitaristas para o Desenvolvimento: O Caso dos Refugiados Angolanos no Congo-Léopoldville, 1961-1975' [Humanitarian shifts to development: the case of Angolan refugees in Congo-Léopoldville, 1961-1975]. *Ler História* (forthcoming, 2024).

Article: Guardiã, A. 'A matter of control: colonial and humanitarian population management strategies, Angolan refugees' resistance, and the politics of difference (1961-1964)'. *E-journal of Portuguese History*, 19:2 (2021).

Book Chapter: Guardiã, A. 'Os desafios do colonial: primeiras abordagens do CICV e do ACNUR ao problema dos refugiados nas guerras de independência do Quênia, Argélia e Angola' [Colonial challenges: The ICRC and UNHCR first approaches to the refugee problem during the Kenya, Algerian and Angola wars of independence]. In H. Dores et al., *Os Impérios do Internacional – Perspectivas, Genealogias e Processos* (Lisbon: Almedina, 2020).

Recent Events Organization

Seminar: 'Histories of the Present – The formation of the Contemporary World', with M.B. Jerónimo, J.P. Monteiro and H. Dores (University of Coimbra and University of Minho, 2023).

Workshop: 'Humanitarianism, Human Rights and Development during Global Decolonization (1950-1980)', with M.B. Jerónimo, J.P. Monteiro (University of Coimbra, April, 2023).

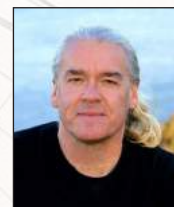
Workshop: 'Intersecting Colonial and Post-colonial Humanitarian Dynamics (1950-1980)', with S. Salvatici, A. Santese, M.B. Jerónimo, J.P. Monteiro (University of Florence, December, 2022).

Niro Kandasamy

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University of Sydney, Australia

Michael Andrew McDonnell

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University of Sydney, Australia



Mununjali Yugambeh and South Sea Islander Professor Chelsea Watego recently made an important claim for the power of narrating one's own story in a settler colonial nation. She wrote in *Another Day in the Colony* that the powerlessness of dispossession comes from the stories that are told about you; "about feeling your own account is not worthy of being told." Indigenous peoples and forced migrants can sometimes share this sense of powerlessness – a powerlessness that comes from displacement, dispossession, and the disinterest of colonising nations in the stories of those who might disrupt collective founding myths of terra nullius and migration. In that context, telling one's own story is a radical act of resistance. Migrant and refugee autobiographies have proliferated in the last six decades, bringing the perspectives of racially minoritised communities into mainstream conversations about loss, trauma, survival, and resistance against abject policies and structures. But there is a longer history to these representations. Our project is the first of its kind to illuminate and consider the wide array of self-representations of forced migrants in comparative historical perspective. To manage this, we focus on three broad but critical and overlapping eras - the Age of Revolution (with a focus on loyalists, convicts, and enslaved labourers); the Age of Removal (focusing especially on the forced movements of Indigenous, Irish, and African Americans from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries); and the Age of Mass Forced Migrations (in the post-Second World War period to today). These three eras will allow us to interrupt traditional periodisation and national historiographies and understand the broader patterns and experiences of forced migration.

This focus also allows us to explore and expand definitions of autobiography. While the formal genre we know of as autobiography has a relatively short genealogy that begins near the end of the eighteenth-century, self-storying has a much longer history, but also a much more diverse one since the Age of Revolution that moves us beyond the formal memoir. As our research will aim to show, Indigenous writers in particular have long experimented with form when they have translated their experiences into English. More recently, arguments emanating from Indigenous Studies scholars have also demanded that we take ego-histoires more seriously – as a way of positioning ourselves in relation to the subject-matters we seek to research. This drive toward relationality has also expanded our thinking about what might be considered autobiography - from Watego's collection of essays in *Another Day in the Colony*, to Behrooz Boochani's text-messaged storying of his life on Manus Island in *No Friend but the Mountains*. This research thus aims to examine and map out the long history of forced migrations and displacements that have shaped the United States and Australia since at least the Age of Revolution. In doing so, we want to foreground the stories and experiences of those removed, displaced, and dispossessed by seeking out, recognising and acknowledging a new archive of voices – of autobiographies.

Niro Kandasamy

Research Summary

My broad research interests are in understanding how states and societies respond to war and refugee resettlement. To date my research has mainly focused on twentieth century refugee histories of Tamils fleeing Sri Lanka. My aim has been to understand their resettlement experiences in Australia and trace government responses to Tamil peoples refugee claims. I use archival materials, oral history interviews, and creative mediums (for example, poems, documentaries, and art exhibitions) to understand Tamil connections to the new land, homeland, and formations of diasporic transnational community. This research has revealed the dynamic ways that Tamils have rebuilt their lives against the pressures of the state on them to integrate into mainstream Anglo society while undermining their histories of war and displacement. In addition to my current collaborative research project with Mike, I am undertaking a project that aims to explore US and Australia responses to wars in the Indian Ocean region during the twentieth century. Specifically, I aim to scrutinise responses to conflicts in Ethiopia, Yemen, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar, shedding light on the interplay between state responses, societal attitudes, and the experiences of displaced populations.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Lecturer in History (full time and continuous)

School of Humanities, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, The University of Sydney NSW 2006, Australia

PhD History, University of Melbourne & Social Science (Honours Class 1), UNSW

SPECIALISATIONS

Contemporary history: Conflict, Refugee Resettlement, Diplomacy.

Research methods: archival, oral history, ethnographic methods.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

PhD, School of Historical and Philosophical Studies, Faculty of Arts, the University of Melbourne, 2015-2019

Thesis title: *The Craft of Belonging: Exploring the Resettlement Experiences of Young Tamil Survivors of Sri Lanka's Civil War in Australia.*

Supervisors: Professor Joy Damousi, Dr Jordana Silverstein.

Bachelor of Social Research and Policy Honours (Class 1), Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, UNSW, 2013

Thesis: *Neoliberal Technologies at Play: The Impact of Government Contracts in Refugee Resettlement Services in Urban and Rural New South Wales.*

Supervisor: Associate Professor Karen Soldatic.

SELECTED ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

Journal articles:

Kandasamy, N. (2021) 'Transcultural Memory and Eelam Tamil Refugee Experiences of Tamil Films,' *South Asian Popular Culture*.

Kandasamy, N. (2018). 'Unravelling Memories of Family Separation Among Sri Lankan Tamils Resettled in Australia, 1983–2000,' *Immigrants and Minorities: Historical Studies in Ethnicity, Migration and Diaspora*.

Kandasamy, N. (2018). 'Memory and War: Tamil Women's Experiences of Sri Lanka's Civil War,' *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

Edited Book:

Kandasamy, N., Ratnam, C., & Perera, N., Eds. (2020). *A Sense of Vūdu: The (Re)Creation of Home by the Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora in Australia*. Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan.

Michael McDonnell

Research Summary

My research to date has mainly focused on the era of the American Revolution and on First Nations history, specifically the Anishinaabe of the Great Lakes region in North America. I am currently finishing off books on African Americans' re-imagining and use of the idea of Revolution since 1776 (with Clare Corbould), and also on late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century memoirs of ordinary Americans who lived through the Revolutionary era and tried to make sense of it through self-representations – pioneering the genre of autobiography as they did so. My research has always been attuned to the perspectives of those we normally leave out of our historical narratives - from enslaved labourers, indentured servants and working class Americans in the Revolution, to the ways in which the Anishinaabe shaped early America, and now forgotten memoirists of the Age of Revolution - I have always been keen to know more about how these histories have impacted, shaped, and challenged our traditional narratives and periodisation. Among the memoirists I have been most recently researching are African Americans forced to seek refuge outside and within the new United States; loyalist women who fled the Revolution; and even Native Americans who tried to make sense of the massive changes that took place in North America between the Age of Revolution and the Age of Removal, and beyond. This was a period of an extraordinary number of forced migrations, but we rarely see it as such. I'm keen to try and put these refugees' stories at the centre of the histories we tell about the creation of settler colonial nations.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Chair and Professor, Department of History, University of Sydney

EDUCATION:

University of Oxford, Balliol College. Doctor of Philosophy (1996).

University of Ottawa, Canada. Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude, (1990), with Honours, History, and Concentration, Philosophy, Faculty of Arts.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

University of Sydney, Professor in the Department of History, 2004-Present.

University of Wales, Swansea. Lecturer in the Department of American Studies, 1995-2003.

University of Oxford. Tutor in the Faculty of Modern History, 1994-1995.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS: BOOKS

The Cambridge History of the American Revolution, 3 vols., co-edited with Marjoleine Kars and Andrew Schocket (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming, 2025).

To Choose our Better History: African Americans and the Revolution from Independence to Today, with Clare Corbould (New York: The New Press, forthcoming, 2025).

Facing Empire: Indigenous Experiences in a Revolutionary Age, edited with Kate Fullagar (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2018).

Masters of Empire: Great Lakes Indians and the Making of North America (New York: Hill and Wang, 2015). Winner, Robert M. Utley Award, Western Historical Association, 2016; Winner, Michigan State History Award, The Historical Society of Michigan, 2016).

Remembering the Revolution: Memory, History, and Nation-Making in the US from Independence to the Civil War, ed. with W. Fitzhugh Brundage, Frances Clarke, and Clare Corbould. (University of Massachusetts Press for their Public History in Historical Perspective Series, 2013).

The Politics of War: Race, Class and Conflict in Revolutionary Virginia (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture Series, 2007). Winner, NSW Premier's History Prize, 2008

SELECTED JOURNAL ARTICLES AND ESSAYS:

"The Revolutionary South," in W. Fitzhugh Brundage, et al. A New History of the South (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, forthcoming, 2022).

“Revolutionary Lives: Memoir Writing and Meaning Making during the American Revolution,” with Marama Whyte, in *Nineteenth Century American Literature in Transition*, Vol. 1, ed. by Greta Fleur and William Hunting Howell (Cambridge University Press, 2022).

“Reclaiming a Revolutionary Past: War Veterans, Pensions, and the Struggle for Recognition,” with Briony Neilson, *Journal of the Early Republic* 39, no. 3 (Fall 2019), 467-501.

“Revolution in the Quarterly? An Historiographical Analysis,” with David Waldstreicher, *William and Mary Quarterly* 74, no. 3 (Oct. 2017), 633-666.

“War Stories: Remembering and Forgetting the American Revolution,” in Patrick Spero and Michael Zuckerman, eds., *The American Revolution Reborn* (Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2016), 9-28.

“Class War?: Class Struggles During the American Revolution in Virginia,” *William and Mary Quarterly* 63, no. 2 (April 2006), 305-344.

Winner, Lester Cappon Prize for the best article published in the WMQ, 2006

- Selected for inclusion in the Organization of American Historians (OAH) *The Best American History Essays* 2008, ed. by David Roediger (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2008).

- Selected for inclusion in *Major Problems in the History of the American South* (3rd ed.), ed. by Sally McMillen, Elizabeth Hayes Turner, Paul D. Escott, and David R. Goldfield (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2010).

- Selected for inclusion in *The American Revolution Reader*, eds. Denver Brunsman and David J. Silverman (Routledge, 2013).

- Selected for inclusion in *Major Problems in the Era of the American Revolution, 1760-1791*, 3rd edition, eds. Richard D. Brown and Benjamin L. Carp (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2014).

“Raphael Lemkin as Historian of Genocide in the Americas,” with A. Dirk Moses, *Journal of Genocide Research* 7, no. 4 (Dec. 2005), 501-529.

- Reprinted in *The Origins of Genocide: Raphael Lemkin as a Historian of Mass Violence*, edited by Dominik J. Schaller and Jürgen Zimmerer (London and New York: Routledge, 2009), 57-86.

“A World Turned ‘Topsy Turvy’: Robert Munford, The Patriots, and the Crisis of the Revolution in Virginia,” in *William and Mary Quarterly* 3rd ser. LXI, no. 2 (April 2004), 235-270.

“Popular Mobilization and Political Culture in Revolutionary Virginia: The Failure of the Minutemen and the Revolution from Below,” *Journal of American History* 85, no. 3 (Dec. 1998), 946-981.

- Selected for inclusion in James Sabathne and Jason Stacy, *Past Forward: Articles from the Journal of American History* 2 vols. (Oxford University Press, 2016), an anthology of seventeen essays designed for marketing to the 440,000 Advanced Placement (AP) US high school history students.

SELECTED RESEARCH AWARDS, GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND PRIZES:

2017-2020 Australian Research Council Linkage Grant, Chief Investigator, with Kate Fullagar, Macquarie University and the National Portrait Gallery, “Comparing Indigenous-Settler Relations across ‘New World’ Sites

2017-2020 Australian Research Council Discovery Project Research Grant, for “War Stories: The Meaning of Revolution.”

2017 Appointed National Endowment for the Humanities Guest Scholar at the NEH Summer Institute on “Native Grounds,” at the Library of Congress, June 2017

2016 Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Teaching Excellence Award

2016 Robert M. Utley Award, Western Historical Association, 2016 for *Masters of Empire*

2016 Michigan State History Award, The Historical Society of Michigan, 2016 for *Masters of Empire*

2015 Faculty of Arts Blended Learning Innovation Fund Award for History Capstone Units

2013-2015 Australian Research Council Discovery Project Research Grant, for “The Revolution in Black American Life,” with Clare Corbould and W. Fitzhugh Brundage

2012-2013 Widening Participation Grant, Social Inclusion Unit, for “Completing the Circle: Creating an Inclusive and Community-Engaged Faculty”

2012 Widening Participation Scholars Network Grant, Social Inclusion Unit, for high schools engagement and outreach, with Gender and Cultural Studies, English, and History Departments

2011 Strategic Development Funds Grant for Social Inclusion Outreach, SOPHI, Sydney

University

2009-2011 Australian Research Council Discovery Project Research Grant, for “Charles-Michel Mouet de Langlade, the ‘Three Fires’ Confederacy, and the Imperial World during the Sixty Years War for the Great Lakes”

2009 Remuneration Loading Award for Outstanding Performance, Faculty of Arts, University of Sydney

2008-2011 Appointed to the Organization of American Historians Distinguished Lectureship Program

2008 Winner, NSW Premier’s History Prize for *The Politics of War: Race, Class, and Conflict in Revolutionary Virginia*

Jannik Keindorf

jannik.keindorf@uni-tuebingen.de
University of Tübingen, Germany



Research summary (Dissertation)

Kingston as a Hub of Refugee Movements during the Age of Revolutions, c.1780-1820

My research project focuses on the interactions of political refugees and their host society in Kingston, Jamaica. Starting with the reception of Loyalists in the aftermath of the American Revolution, the British colony became an important hub of refugee movements in the Caribbean during the Age of Revolutions. In the 1790s, thousands of refugees from the war in French Saint-Domingue (i.e., the Haitian Revolution) sought refuge here, followed by exiles from the Spanish American wars for independence in the early decades of the nineteenth century. From the vantage point of Kingston, the project aims to bring these movements together in a comparative perspective. I am particularly interested in the interplay between concepts of refuge and belonging in a colonial setting. The reception of refugees brings to light how in Jamaica, a cautious humanitarian imperative to give assistance to refugees in need was paired with a broad and draconian system of surveillance. This system was rooted in local conceptions of belonging along distinctions of race, estate, and the fundamental dividing line between ‘subjects’ and ‘aliens.’ Refuge for French colonists from Saint-Domingue, for instance, oscillated between expressions of solidarity towards fellow planters and concerns about allowing the French Catholic arch enemy to land in the island. From here, the project seeks to bring these local developments in connection with their repercussions within a wider imperial context, mainly by tracing how refugees became involved in a struggle around imperial designs in the aftermath of the American Revolution and during the Age of Abolition. One crucial characteristic that many refugees shared with their host society was a dedication to plantation economy and slavery, which found expression in shared conceptions of belonging founded in royalism.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Since March 2023 | PhD Researcher

University of Tübingen, ERC Project Atlantic Exiles: Refugees and Revolution in the Atlantic World, 1770s-1820s (PI: Prof. Dr. Jan C. Jansen)

2021 – 2023 | PhD Researcher

University of Duisburg-Essen, ERC Project Atlantic Exiles: Refugees and Revolution in the Atlantic World, 1770s-1820s (PI: Prof. Dr. Jan C. Jansen)

2017 – 2021 | Master of Arts

in History and Philosophy, Ruhr-University Bochum

Thesis: “Von Gentlemen und Zahlmeistern. James Brydges zwischen ständischer Verflechtungspraxis und funktionaler Amtsträgerschaft, 1705-1713”

2013 – 2017 | Bachelor of Arts

in History and Philosophy, Ruhr-University Bochum

Thesis: “Hindernisse des Empirismus. Kommunikation, Imperium und Wissenschaft bei Joseph Banks, 1780-1820”

Publications

“Confusing Labels: French ‘Emigrants’ and ‘Prisoners of War’ in Jamaica during the Haitian Revolution,”
in: *Age of Revolutions*, June 22, 2023. <https://ageofrevolutions.com/2023/06/22/confusing-labels-french-emigrants-and-prisoners-of-war-in-jamaica-during-the-haitian-revolution/>

Susanne Lachenicht

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Universität Bayreuth, Germany



Research summary & Presentatoin

I am full professor and chair of Early Modern History at Bayreuth University, Germany. Working on Europe and the Atlantic World for the period between the 1500s and 1848, my special focus is on early modern religious minorities, migrations, diasporas and nationhood. I also work on the Age of Revolution (and political exile), media history, speculative texts and the history of knowledge in the early modern Atlantic World.

Over the last two decades, I have tried to work across historical periods, disciplines, generations and academic traditions, to bring different academic worlds in contact and conversation. I have (co-)founded the Summer Academy of Atlantic History (2009 ff.) and the Summer School “When History Meets Theory...” (2023 ff.) linking established scholars and young researchers from across the globe to discuss their research. Historical Studies, I believe, need to be (more) self-reflexive and as such apt for a critical dialogue with other academic disciplines – which comes through our discussions on theories, concepts and methods. I have been working on concepts and phenomena such as cultural transfer, transnationalism, translation, fractured continuities, scales, temporalities (including presentism) and spatialities, all in relation to migration/refugee studies.

More recent publications related to migration/refugee studies include: (forthcoming in May 2024) *Between Macro and Micro History. Scales in Migration Studies*. Thematic Issue of the *Yearbook of Transnational History* 7 (2024), guest editor Susanne Lachenicht; [https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781683934110/Yearbook-of-Transnational-History-\(2024\)-Volume-7](https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781683934110/Yearbook-of-Transnational-History-(2024)-Volume-7)); “Confessional Boundaries and Transconfessional Spaces in Late Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century British North America,” in Benjamin J. Kaplan, Jaap Geraerts (eds.), *Early Modern Toleration*, London: Routledge, 2023; “Historiographies of Early Modern Forced Migrations in Europe and the Atlantic World (15th-18th centuries),“ in Karen Jacobsen, Nassim Majidi (eds.), *Handbook on Forced Migration*, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023, pp. 168-175; “Mobilität und Netzwerke : Zur Konstituierung von Raum durch frühneuzeitliche Diasporen,“ *Zeitschrift für Kultur- und Kollektivwissenschaft* 8 (2023): 77-94; “Early Modern Diasporas as Transnational Nations : The Examples of Sephardi Jews and Huguenots,” *Yearbook of Transnational History* 5 (2022): 41-72; “Introduction : Focal Point ”Strangers in Strange Lands: Refugees in Early Modern Europe,“ *Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte = Archive of Reformation History* 112 (2021): 265-274; (as ed. with Marianne Amar, Isabelle Lacoue-Labarthe, Mathilde Monge and Annelise Rodrigo) *Négociier l'accueil / Negotiating asylum and accommodation, thematic issue of Diasporas. Migrations, circulations, histoire* 35/2 (2020); “Learning from Past Displacements? The History of Migrations between Historical Specificity, Presentism and Fractured Continuities,“ *Humanities* 7 (2018).

You will find my full CV and a full list of publications at:

<https://www.fruehe-neuzeit.uni-bayreuth.de/de/team/susanne-lachenicht/index.php>

Emma Lennhammer

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Lund University, Sweden



Presentation

With a background in international human rights law, my research interests include the spatial and temporal elements of human rights responsibility. In other words, I explore the when and where of human rights – particularly when human rights issues transcend spatial and temporal borders (or have a continuous character, rather than instant). My PhD project concerns how space and time is conceptualised under the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which includes questions such as international cooperation, climate change, migration, and indigenous peoples.

Following my work as an Asylum Officer at the Swedish Migration Agency, my research interests also include international human rights law's interaction with other areas of international and national law, such as refugee/asylum/migration law. I am particularly interested in the concept of particular social group as a ground for asylum, where the intertwined history of human rights law – focusing on LGBTQI+ rights – and asylum law is especially prominent

CURRICULUM VITAE

Lund University, Sweden

Doctoral Researcher and Lecturer (2023-present)

My PhD project concerns the spatial and temporal boundaries of human rights obligations under the ICESCR. I am particularly focusing on issues that transcend spatial and temporal borders. During the spring semester of 2024, I am teaching the self-designed course Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Justice, including trans-/international questions such as irregular migrants, reproductive tourism, and cross-border reproductive health care.

University of Groningen, the Netherlands

Visiting Doctoral Researcher at the Chair Group Contemporary History (2023-present)

Independent Consultant and Lecturer

Independent Consultant and Lecturer in Human Rights (2018-present)

Swedish Migration Agency, Sweden

Asylum Officer (2022-2023)

Human Rights Law Clinic, United Kingdom

Team Leader and Research Assistant (2021-2022)

Uppsala University, Sweden

Project Assistant in Human Rights (2020-2021)

Education

Lund University, Lund, Sweden – PhD Human Rights (2023-present)

My PhD project – situated in the disciplines of law, history and philosophy – concerns the spatial and temporal boundaries of human rights obligations. I am particularly interested in issues that transcend spatial and temporal borders, for example international cooperation, climate change, migration, and indigenous peoples.

University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom – LLM International Human Rights Law (2021-2022)

Master thesis: Extraterritorial Human Rights Obligations and Non-State Actors under the ICCPR, ICESCR and CEDAW: Exploring the Role of the Developing Treaty on Business and Human Rights

Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden – MA Religion in Peace and Conflict (2020-2021)

Master thesis: The Definition of Minority and the Politics on Non-Recognition: A Conceptual Analysis of the Minority Definition and the Case of Bengalis in Post-Partition and Pre-1971 Pakistan Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden – MA Human Rights (2018-2020)

Master thesis: Rights out of Reach? Justifications of Intellectual Property Rights in Relation to the Fulfilment of Socioeconomic Human Rights

Lund University, Lund, Sweden – BA Human Rights (2016-2018)

Bachelor thesis: Faith Based Schools and the Scope of Freedom of Religion: An Argument Analysis of the Debate in Swedish News Media

Thomas Mareite

thomas.mareite@uni-tuebingen.de
University of Tübingen, Germany



Research Summary

My first book-length study is a monograph titled *Conditional Freedom: Free Soil and Fugitive Slaves from the US South to Mexico's Northeast, 1803-1861*, published by Brill as part of the “Studies in Global Slavery” series. It presents a social and political history of fugitive slaves (or refugees from slavery, following the label which some recent studies have begun applying) who escaped from the U.S. South to Mexico's Northeast amidst the increasing tension between Mexico's free-soil policy and the westward expansion of slavery beyond the Mississippi Valley during the nineteenth century. While the existing literature on slave flight in nineteenth-century North America has primarily concentrated on refugees from slavery fleeing to the U.S. North and British Canada, *Conditional Freedom* examines the development of southern escape routes from slavery in the U.S. South and explores the experiences of self-emancipated slaves in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands. This book introduces the concept of “conditional freedom”, thereby contributing to broader historiographical discussions—both within colonial history in the Atlantic world and beyond—regarding the varying degrees of freedom that refugees from slavery (and formerly enslaved people in general) encountered and shaped while navigating the transition from slavery to formal freedom. My second monograph project, *Haven of Exile: Refugees in Havana in the Age of Revolutions*, delves into the exile of colonial settlers to Havana and its hinterland between approximately 1791 and 1821. It explores how French- and Spanish-speaking refugees from the island of Hispaniola (and from the Caribbean more generally) sought refuge in the Cuban port city and its region in the shadow of the Haitian Revolution. It shows how differentiated and contested policies of asylum and assistance shaped the management of exile populations in this growing imperial submetropolis and new transnational hub of refugee migration. Against the backdrop of the internal and international shockwaves unleashed by the French and Haitian revolutions as well as transatlantic warfare, it explores how exiled people stood both as injured party and agents of imperial competition.

Taken together, these two separate long-term projects yield certain insights on the multifaceted social and political exile experiences of people on the move who – by contemporary standards – can be labelled as refugees looking for a safe haven across the Americas. They also shed light on the shifting geographies of freedom and slavery in nineteenth-century Caribbean and North America. Exiled colonists from Hispaniola and the Greater Caribbean on the one hand, and refugees from slavery from the U.S. South, on the other, generally stood at polar opposites in a spectrum of racial, legal, political, and social status. Viewing them in tandem, however, reveals the diversity of profiles (from white slaveholder to black bondsperson), motives (e.g., revolution, warfare, violence) and geographical settings which characterized exile across the Caribbean and North America during this time period (c.1790s-1860s). It unveils in particular how different episodes of expansion and contraction of slavery across the region produced different sets of would-be refugees, showing the particular significance of race and conflicting legal regimes of slavery/freedom in the history of exile across the area under study. The demise of slavery in Saint-Domingue, for instance, sparked the exile to Cuba (a then booming slaveholding territory) of settlers seeking to flee from a colony in which slavery was officially extinguished by 1794. Conversely, the spread of slavery-based cultivation across the U.S. South clashed with independent Mexico's increasing commitment to abolition and free-soil policy, causing thousands of enslaved people to attempt crossing the U.S.-Mexican border up to 1865.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Thomas Mareite is currently employed as postdoctoral researcher at the University of Tübingen. His first book, *Conditional Freedom: Free Soil and Fugitive Slaves from the U.S. South to Mexico's Northeast, 1803-1861* (Brill, 2022), explores the experiences of enslaved people who self-emancipated from U.S. slavery by seeking refuge in nineteenth-century Mexico. His current project focuses on Havana and its hinterland as transimperial haven for refugees from the Greater Caribbean during the Age of Revolutions.

Academic Expertise and Professional Track

US & Latin American History; Social & Political History; Slavery & Resistance; Exile and Forced Migration; 18th-19th centuries (USA, Mexico, Spanish Caribbean and Chile).

2023- University of Tübingen, Postdoctoral Researcher
2021-2023: University of Duisburg-Essen, Postdoctoral Researcher
2020-2021: Leiden University, Institute for History, Lecturer
2015-2020: Leiden University, PhD Candidate

Selected Relevant Publications

“Emigrados: The Many Meanings of Exile from Hispaniola to Cuba”, *Age of Revolutions*, 12 June 2023. <https://ageofrevolutions.com/2023/06/12/emigrados-the-many-meanings-of-exile-from-hispaniola-to-cuba/>

Conditional Freedom: Free Soil and Fugitive Slaves from the U.S. South to Mexico's Northeast, 1803-1861 (Boston and Leiden: Brill, Studies in Global Slavery, 2022). <https://brill.com/view/title/63301>

“Looking for Freedom in the Borderlands: U.S. Black Refugees from Slavery in Early Independent Mexico” in Ronald A. Johnson and Ousmane Power-Greene (ed.), *In Search of Liberty: African-American Internationalism in the Nineteenth-Century Atlantic World* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2021), 57-86.

Megan Maruschke

megan.maruschke@uni-leipzig.de
University of Leipzig, Germany



Research Summary

I am assistant professor (tenure track Juniorprofessorin) for global studies at the Global and European Studies Institute of Leipzig University since 2022. My research and teaching encompass broader economic, political, and social changes in empires since about the 1780s, including postimperial transformations until today. As I am trained and work in global studies, my work is historical but also interdisciplinary, drawing on research and perspectives from sociology, anthropology, and political and economic geography. Like most Germans¹, I have two topics, which in my case are rather far apart, but both do have an intersecting interest in refugee histories. With my first project, refugee history was not my focus, but my more recent research has revived my interest in the project's relation to refugee and migration histories/studies. My first book is on the history of free port (debates), free trade zones, and special economic zones in Mumbai, India from the 1830s until 2014: [Portals of Globalization: Repositioning Mumbai's Ports and Zones, 1833-2014](#), published by De Gruyter in 2019 and now open access. At first glance, this project has nothing to do with refugees. However, the debate during the late 1940s and early 1950s on whether and where to site the independent nation's first "foreign trade zone" hinged on the dynamics of partition. The site the Indian Government chose for the first zone was the township of Gandhidham, a township in Kachchh (in today's Gujarat) meant to support refugees of partition. The zone and the accompanying "major port" were established in this region of northwest India with almost no trade whatsoever for a variety of reasons: to build up infrastructure due to the loss of Karachi port during partition, to integrate a region that had not been administered by the British (princely state), and to build up jobs for refugees. This zone eventually was also designed by the 1960s-1980s to connect to the Indian diaspora in the US, who used the site not as a zone for outsourcing in a typical fashion, but to organize transnational family businesses and for entrepot trade between the US and USSR. Basically, it doesn't adhere to almost any international norms of what these zones are supposed to do, nor exactly to the Indian Government's plans.

Several recent policy proposals from think tanks, international organizations, regional organizations and national governments propose the use of special economic zones (SEZs) as sites of labor for refugees, who may not have rights to work under their residence permits or due to asylum regulations. SEZs are spaces in which labor laws, taxes, customs, and environmental regulations may be different than the rest of the state. They are usually sites of manufacturing for export and warehousing, typically employing low skill workers in fields such as textiles or electronics manufacturing or assembly. Such zones have usually been touted as economic remedies for developing states to increase their export production and increase foreign exchange reserves. While international organizations that promoted economic zones (export processing zones –EPZs– or SEZs) in the mid to late 20th century such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization or the World Bank had not promoted SEZs as sites for harnessing refugee labor during that time, nation states have throughout the twentieth century factored migration into their consideration of how to implement and where to locate SEZs, including India as mentioned above, but also notably Japan, and arguably the US/Mexico through maquiladoras on the border.

Recently the deal between Jordan and the European Union to keep Syrian refugees in Jordan, i.e. from traveling to the EU, has illustrated the potentials that planners have always seen in Export Processes Zones beyond the economic remedies of balancing trade, increasing exports and thereby foreign exchange reserves, and other economic prescriptions. Since the outbreak of the civil war in Syria, millions of Syrians have been displaced, including over 600,000 who have sought asylum in Jordan. In 2016, the European Union and Jordan signed the Jordan Compact to incentivize the employment of Syrian refugees in Special Economic Zones, creating minimum thresholds of employment, which would be accompanied by special customs agreement for exports from said SEZs to the EU. In essence, by employing people in zones, Jordan can bypass work limitations on refugees who may not have permissions for employment, increase exports to the EU, and also simultaneously

1 Request for citizenship pending!

keep Syrian refugees in Jordan (ie. and out of the EU). I want to make it clear that these jobs would be low paying, precarious positions that will do little to help families out of poverty. But that doesn't mean there isn't some spatial innovation at play that has long been part of the zone, though rarely part of official policy prescriptions from UN agencies. It's this aspect – the zone's historical links to migration and asylum seeking – of these more recent proposals that I would like to connect in a longer, transregional perspective. So far, I have only conference papers on this topic, but I will plan an article and research project in the next years.

My second project is connected to the transformation of empire during the Age of Revolutions and on transimperial histories of the US and French since the Age of Revolutions to today. My second book started as a project on boundaries and borders in Philadelphia during the age of revolutions (circa 1770s-1830s). By now it is a closer investigation of mobility restrictions in the US and specifically Pennsylvania and Philadelphia in the decades following independence. I am interested in the intersections between poor laws, enslavement, and refuge seeking in boundary production in a border town. The 1790s were an especially crucial decade as hundreds of refugees arrived in Philadelphia from revolutionary Saint-Domingue. Using records of the Philadelphia courts, prison, and almshouse, my work situates the French (black) refugee experience within the early United States's broader kaleidoscope of restrictions on mobility, assistance, and rights to remain, including other refugee mobilities, questions of military occupation, and other crises (epidemics, warfare, etc.). For the French Black population, their race and class rendered them especially vulnerable to forms of mobility control focused on criminals and the mobile poor. Though the French were not ultimately deported for their political activities (ie. through the Alien Acts), a small number of French Black refugees convicted of theft were "removed." The city's consuls as well as white French refugees used vagrancy laws to lock up (temporarily) unruly servants in Philadelphia's jail, and foreign prisoners convicted of crimes could be sent to their respective consuls. The French used the almshouse to care for unwell servants, and some refugees were in such desperate need they turned to the institution of their own will. By the early 1800s, the "French Blacks" maintained their own identification as such, while also qualifying as "legal residents" of the city, entitled finally to poor relief. But these refugees of empire were housed together with others – soldiers from American Western military expeditions and sailors who had been made slaves in the Mediterranean or wounded French sailors. It also housed other people of African descent who had left the Caribbean, not to mention French Black people who fled to Philadelphia after arriving elsewhere in the US. This very local institution was at the heart of empire. I hope this book will contribute to a multiscalar and transimperial history of mobility control of an imperial nation in its infancy. The small number of restrictions on foreigners and refugees, especially at the national or state level, must be contextualized among this wider tapestry of barriers to entry – due to race, class, health, age, and disability – and the right to remain in American cities and states in the Early Republic.

RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS

"They were added to the lists of unfortunates': French Caribbean Refugees in Philadelphia," *Age of Revolutions*, July 5, 2023, <https://ageofrevolutions.com/2023/06/05/they-were-added-to-the-lists-of-unfortunates-french-caribbean-refugees-in-philadelphia/>

"Zones of reterritorialization: India's free trade zones in comparative perspective, 1947 to the 1980s," *Journal of Global History*. 2017;12(3):410-432, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1740022817000201>

EDUCATION

2016 Dr. Phil. Global Studies, Leipzig University

2011 M.A. Global Studies, Wrocław University and Leipzig University

2009 B.A. Global Studies and Italian Studies, University of California Santa Barbara

2007–2008 International Relations, University of Padua (study abroad)

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

2022, assistant professor (W1 TT) in Global Studies at Leipzig University, Global and European Studies Institute

2021–2022, postdoctoral researcher, University of Duisburg-Essen

2021 guest fellow at the Department of History and Civilization, European University Institute

2016– 2020 postdoctoral researcher, Research Centre Global Dynamics and Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 1199), Leipzig University

Sari Nauman

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University of Gothenburg, Sweden



Research Summary

I am an associate professor in history at the University of Gothenburg, specializing in the early modern period and the Swedish Empire. My main area of interest is how people of the past dealt with various situations of intense uncertainty, which prompted people to react by building trust, imposing control, or creating security. Previously, this research interest led me to study the use of oaths (coronation oaths, oaths of loyalty) in political relationships, secrecy and information control in peasant rebellions, and hospitality towards strangers in port cities. I have also been working with historical privacy studies and am currently co-editing a handbook on the field for OUP.

For the past few years, I have been working in the field of migration studies, especially forced migration. I am currently the PI of two projects. In the first, “Humanitarian Great Power? The Local Reception of Refugees in Sweden, 1700–1730”¹, I— together with Olof Blomqvist – investigate how Finnish and Baltic refugees were received by Swedish central and local authorities and how the migrants themselves acted to evoke a hospitable reception. The second project, “Outsiders Within: Internally Displaced Persons in Early Modern Europe”², uses the Swedish/Finnish/Baltic study as a steppingstone to investigate whether internally displaced persons (IDPs) can be a fruitful concept for early modern studies, paying special attention to how concepts central to our present-day understanding of refugees and their situation travel in time.

I am currently writing a monograph introducing the concept of IDPs for early modern forced migration studies, with anticipated publication in 2025: *Internally Displaced Persons in Early Modernity* (Palgrave Pivot). The book is above all a conceptual contribution to early modern refugee studies and research on forced migration. Using a 20th-century concept to understand an early modern phenomenon is not without its difficulties. The category of IDPs needs to be fitted for an early modern context, and I am currently trying to disentangle this concept from those of refugee, state, border, etc. Most importantly, I argue that IDPs and refugees cannot be understood as mutually exclusive concepts during early modernity, as the many ambiguities as to what constituted a separate state or a subject in composite kingdoms and colonial states make clear. Instead, these groups frequently intersected and sometimes merged together to form a complex migratory identity of belonging and not belonging.

I am also exploring how sovereigns’ responsibility to protect intersects with refugee history, especially from the viewpoint of IDPs. One of my main source materials is Finnish and Baltic refugee (or IDP) petitions, i.e. letters of supplication where these migrants besought the king or other authorities for some assistance. The arguments used by the migrants range from religious devotion and political loyalty, to their precarious situation and desperate need.

1 <https://www.gu.se/en/research/humanitarian-great-power-the-local-reception-of-refugees-in-sweden-1700-1730>

2 <https://www.gu.se/en/research/outside-within-internally-displaced-persons-in-early-modern-europe>

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

- 2023– Associate Professor in History, University of Gothenburg
Pro Futura Scientia Fellow, at the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study (SCAS).
- 2020–2023 Postdoc in History, University of Copenhagen/University of Gothenburg.
- 2019 Researcher in History of Ideas, Södertörn University.
- 2017–2018 Postdoc in History, University of Gothenburg

AWARDS

- 2023 The Birger Karlsson Science Award, awarded by The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences in Gothenburg.
- 2018 The Clio Award, for outstanding dissertation: *Ordens kraft: Politiska eder i Sverige 1520–1719*.
- 2017 Per Nyströms vetenskapspris för historisk forskning (The Per Nyström Science Award for Historical Research), awarded by The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences in Gothenburg, for outstanding dissertation.

FUNDING/GRANTS (SELECTED)

- 2023 – 2028 Riksbankens Jubileumsfond and Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study, personal grant: ‘Outsiders Within: Internally Displaced Persons in Early Modern Europe’. (fully funded, app. SEK 7.000.000)
- 2023 – 2025 Swedish Research Council, project leader: ‘Humanitarian Great Power? The Local Reception of Refugees in Sweden, 1700–1730’. No. 2021-01520. (SEK 3.392.000)
- 2020 – 2022 Swedish Research Council, project leader: ‘Hidden Rebellions: Information Control in Sweden 1680–1720’. No. 2018-06596. (SEK 3.150.000)
- 2019 – 2021 The Foundation for Baltic and East European Studies, co-applicant: ‘Baltic Hospitality: Providing Security on the Northern European Littoral, ca. 1000–1900’. Main applicant: Leif Runefelt, Södertörn University. No. 9/18. (SEK 7.300.000)

Selected relevant publications:

- S. Nauman, ‘Conditional Hospitality towards Internal Refugees: Sweden during the Great Northern War, 1700–1721’, in Sari Nauman, Wojtek Jezierski, Christina Reimann & Leif Runefelt (eds.): *Baltic Hospitality from the Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century: Receiving Strangers in Northeastern Europe* (New York: Palgrave, 2022), pp. 221–245. (Open Access) <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-98527-1>
- S. Nauman, ‘Outsiders Within: Internally Displaced Persons in Sweden, 1700–1721’, in Geert Janssen & David de Boer (eds.): *Refugee Politics in Early Modern Europe* (London: Bloomsbury, 2024). (forthcoming)

Johanna Wassholm

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Åbo Akademi University, Finland

Ann-Catrin Östman

Ann-Catrin.Ostman@abo.fi
Åbo Akademi University, Finland



Research Summary

Conceptual diversity: notions of refugees and escapees from within the empire in the early 19th century Finland

Point of departure: Our ongoing project on banishment, expulsion and extradition

This paper studies mobility between the Grand Duchy of Finland and other parts of the Russian Empire in the early 19th century. We investigate the concepts used to denominate persons who for various reasons fled or escaped from other parts of the empire to Finland, primarily from the Baltic provinces and other Russian governorates. These groups included forced laborers, serfs, and soldiers who deserted from the Russian army. To analyse the concept of refugee, we utilize a variety of sources that aimed to regulate and control the phenomenon on different judicial and administrative levels. As Finland transformed from an integral part of the Swedish realm into a separately administered part of the empire in 1809, a new border regime was established. This new regime required that the unwanted mobility within the empire be regulated through ordinances and decrees, but also that it be communicated to the subjects and to the local authorities who were to handle it in practice. Regulation was thus of relevance to both the new Russian authority in Finland, who sought to control the empire's internal and external borders, and the central, regional, and local authorities in the grand duchy.

ANN-CATRIN ÖSTMAN

RESEARCH

Ann-Catrin Östman is a senior lecturer in Nordic history at Åbo Akademi University. In her research, she has focused on history of trade, mobility and migration as well as on the historiography of gender, citizenship, and work in agrarian communities. In her latest studies, she has specialized on belongings and borders of local communities, particularly from the perspective of intersections of social class, ethnicity and gender. Östman's current projects focus on banishments in Finland and Sweden in premodern periods. For example, she has studied the treatment of Estonian runaways in early 19th century Finland. Escaping serfdom and forced labour, many of these individuals and families, both Estonian- and Swedish-speakers, found refuge in communities in southern Finland. She is also investigating how these histories of escape, refugeeship and resettlement have been remembered, preserved and orally transmitted to later generations.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Degrees awarded

Docent of Rural History, Åbo Akademi University, 2015

Doctor of Philosophy, Åbo Akademi University, Nordic history, 27.2.2001

Current position

Senior lecturer, Åbo Akademi University, History 1.8.2005 –

Research funding and project

PI: Waves of banishments? Regulations and practices of expulsion in Northern Europe 1450–1900, Academy of Finland

PI: Forskningsprojektet 'Packa sin kos' – förvisade och utvisningsdomar under fyra sekler, The Swedish Cultural Foundation in Finland 2022–2024, Svenska kulturfonden,

PI: Dealing with Difference, Academy of Finland, 1.9.2017–30.8.2021

PI: Handel med främlingar, Koneen säätiö 1.3.2017–38.8.2021

PI: Communicating Consumption, Society of Swedish Literature in Finland, 2016-2018

Research output

Peer-reviewed scientific articles: circa 50

Non-reviewed scientific articles: circa 40

Edited books and special issues of journals: 14

Books: 3

Columns in newspapers (Hufvudstadsbladet, Åbo Underrättelser), ca 70

Research supervision

Supervision of doctoral dissertations: 6; Supervision of theses: ca 40 master thesis, ca 85 candidate thesis (history)

Honours

Awards: Docent of the Year, Turku 2022

Fellowship, The Royal Swedish Gustavus Adolphus Academy for Swedish Folk Culture, 2018

Fellowship, The Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, 2010

JOHANNA WASSHOLM

RESEARCH

Johanna Wassholm (PhD, Title of Docent in Russian and Nordic history) is a project researcher at Åbo Akademi University, Finland. A specialist in Finnish-Russian relations in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, her research has focused on national and linguistic identification, the political uses of history, transnational mobility in the Nordic region and the Russian empire, and ethnified mobile trade. She has published extensively on ethnified encounters in mobile trade, including articles on Jewish petty traders, “Rucksack Russians” and Tatar peddlers in the Grand Duchy of Finland, as well as on human hair traders in the Nordics and the enemy images created of peddlers in times of political conflict. Currently, she investigates banishment regulation and practices in the early 19th century, with focus on border regimes and on Finland as a borderland within the Russian empire.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Degrees awarded

Docent of Nordic and Russian history, Åbo Akademi University, 2021
Doctor of Philosophy, General history, Åbo Akademi University, 2008

Current position

Project researcher, Åbo Akademi University & University of Turku, Finland
Chief editor of *Historisk Tidskrift för Finland*

Previous work

- o Visiting scholar: Institut für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Universität Wien (2022)
- o Project researcher: *Dealing with Difference: Peddlers, Consumers and Trading Encounters in Finland, 1840–1940*, Åbo Akademi University (2019–2021)
- o Visiting scholar: Department of History, Uppsala University, Sweden (2019)
- o Project researcher: *Kommunicerande konsumtion: kringvandrande försäljare och kulturmöten i Finland 1800–1940*, Åbo Akademi University (2016–2018)
- o Project researcher: *History of Society: Re-Thinking Finland, 1400–2000*, Åbo Akademi/Finlands Akademi (2014–2015)

Research output

- o Peer-reviewed scientific articles: ca 20
- o Non-reviewed scientific articles: ca 20
- o Edited books and special issues of journals: 4
- o Books: 3
- o Columns in newspapers: ca 80

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- A. Sundelin & J. Wassholm, Transnational Networks in Northern European Mobile Trade in the Late 1800s. *History of Retailing and Consumption* 8:3, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2373518X.2023.2178809>
- A. Sundelin & J. Wassholm, Hospitality and Rejection: Peddlers and Host Communities in the Northern Baltic, 1850–1920. Sari Nauman, Wojtek Jezierski, Christina Reimann & Leif Runefelt (eds.), *Baltic Hospitality from the Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century: Receiving Strangers in Northeastern Europe*. London: Palgrave Macmillan 2022. 329–357. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-98527-1_13
- J. Wassholm., 'Agitators and Spies': The Enemy Image of Mobile Russians in the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1899–1901'. Kati Parpei & Bulat Rakhimzianov (eds.), *Images of Otherness in Russia, 1547–1917. Imperial Encounters in Russian History*. Boston: Academic Studies Press 2023. 353–377.
- J. Wassholm, 'Threatening Livelihoods': Nordic Enemy Images of Peddlers from the Russian Empire. Jutta Ahlbeck, Eija Stark & Ann-Catrin Östman (eds.), *Forgotten Livelihoods. Encounters and Practices of Petty Trade in Northern Europe, 1820–1960*. London: Palgrave Macmillan 2022. 221–249. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-98080-1_4
- J. Wassholm & A. Sundelin, Gendered Encounters in Mobile Trade: Human Hair as a Commodity in the Nordics, 1870–1914. *History of Retailing and Consumption* 6:2, 2020. 118–136.
- J. Wassholm & A-C Östman (red.), Att mötas kring varor. Plats och praktiker i handelsmöten i Finland 1850–1950. *Skrifter utgivna av Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland*, 2021. <https://www.sls.fi/sv/utgivning/att-motas-kring-varor>
- J. Ahlbeck, E. Stark & A-C Östman (eds.), *Forgotten Livelihoods: Encounters and Practices of Petty Trade in Northern Europe, 1820–1960*. Palgrave MacMillan, 2022. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-98080-1>
- A-C Östman, Estniska överlöpare i Finland på 1810-talet – krav på förvisningar under en ny gränsregim. *Historisk tidskrift för Finland* 108, 2023:3, 201–233.
- A-C Östman, Women as Mobile Vendors: Petty Trade and Rural Poverty in Early Twentieth Century Finland. *History of Retailing and Consumption*, 2022:3, 213–228.
- A-C Östman, Rijfsfinskan och utanförskapets börda. Främlingskap och språkskillnader i trolldomsprocesserna i Jakobstad 1653–1713. *Historisk Tidskrift för Finland*, 2021:1, 35–83. (With Marko Lamberg)
- A-C Östman, Guardians of the Land? Smallholders Living Their Nation in Interwar Finland. Ville Kivimäki, Sami Suodenjoki & Taina Vahtimari (eds.), *Lived Nation as the History of Experiences and Emotions in Finland, 1800-2000*. Forthcoming Palgrave 2021. (With Pirjo Markkola)
- A-C Östman, Constitutive Tasks: Performances of Hierarchy and Identity. In Maria Ågren (red) *Making a Living, Making a Difference Gender and Work in Early Modern European Society*. Oxford University Press 2017, 127–158. (with Karin Jansson and Rosmarie Fiebranz)

Thomas Pert

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University of Warwick, Great Britain



Research Summary

In my current position as a Leverhulme Trust Early Career Research Fellow based at the University of Warwick, I am undertaking a research project on the experiences of refugees during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). This is a development of my doctoral studies, which examined exiled royal and noble houses during the same conflict, and in the early modern period more broadly.

My current research primarily focuses on refugees from the German-speaking states of the Holy Roman Empire and examines numerous issues relating to the 'refugee experience' in early modern warfare. These include the factors which compelled individuals to become refugees; their experiences 'on the road'; the reactions and attitudes of local authorities and urban populations to the arrival of large numbers of displaced persons; and the importance of the absence and presence of refugees on military operations during the conflict. I am also interested in how the experiences of refugees during the Thirty Years' War could differ as a result of factors such as age, gender, religion and economic status.

I am currently working on a monograph based on my research findings, and I have previously written articles on the coverage of refugees in newsprint during the Thirty Years' War, as well as the military significance of refugees on the conduct of warfare in the early modern period.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Education:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 2015 – 2019 | University of Oxford
-DPhil. in History |
| 2010- 2014 | University of Birmingham
- M.A. Renaissance, Reformation and Early Modern Studies
-B.A. History (Hons) |

Published Work:

Books:

- 2025 (Forthcoming) *The Refugee Experience during the Thirty Years' War: Desperate Flights and Disrupted Lives*
(London: Bloomsbury, 2025)
- 2023 *The Palatine Family and the Thirty Years' War: Experiences of Exile in Early Modern Europe, 1632-1648*
(Oxford: OUP, 2023)

Articles:

- 2024 (Forthcoming) "If you make the people run away, you will starve": The military significance of refugees during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)", *War & Society*

- 2023 “The Great and Miserable Flight’: The Experiences of Refugees in Newsprint during the Thirty Years’ War, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 36/3 (2023)
- 2023 “I doe not find him, howsoever our great Enemy, to have deserved such an end’: Reactions to the Assassination of Albrecht von Wallenstein, c.1634-1700,” *German History*, 41/2 (2023), 170-92.
- 2022 ‘Divided Loyalties: The Elector Palatine, Charles I, and the English Civil War, 1642-1644’- *Journal of Early Modern History*, 26 (2022), 311-34.
- 2021 ‘Pride and Precedence: The rivalry of the House of Orange-Nassau and the Palatine Family at the Anglo-Dutch wedding of 1641’, *The Seventeenth Century*, 36/4 (2021), 561-78.

Co-authored Articles:

- 2023 Peter H. Wilson, Katerina Tkacova and Thomas Pert, ‘Mapping premodern small war: The case of the Thirty Years War (1618-48) in *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 34/6 (2023), 1043-1071

Employment:

Feb 2022 – Present	University of Warwick Leverhulme Trust Early Career Research Fellowship
Apr 2021 – Jan 2022	University of Oxford: History Faculty Research Assistant – Mapping the Thirty Years’ War Project
Jan 2021 – Present	University of Buckingham Visiting Tutor
Mar 2020 – May 2021	Bishop Grosseteste University Visiting Tutor
Sept 2019 – Mar 2020	University of Oxford: Department of Politics and International Relations, Research Assistant

Kamil Ruszała

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Jagiellonian University, Poland



Research Summary:

One of the pillars of my current research concerns the subject of war refugees during the First World War, with a particular focus on the lands of Poland/East Central Europe entangled in military warfare and political changes that pushed society towards forced migration in various directions: for example, refugees displaced in the Russian Empire (under the term 'Biezhentstvo': 'Беженство'), or refugees from Galicia displaced into the Habsburg Empire. My particular focus is dedicated to the different waves of refugees in Habsburg Galicia, a region caught in military combat between the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary) and Russian armies, which pushed on society flight or evacuation between 1914–1918 or in following wars after the Great War. One of the projects I am leading explores how migration movements during wartime in Central and Eastern Europe relate to the broader context of refugee experiences throughout Europe during that period ("Humans in Motion: Refugees in Europe 1914–1923" Research Group). Another project investigates the space of refuge, specifically the WW1 camps for refugees ("Forgotten Camps of War Refugees in Austro-Hungary 1914–1918"). Within these frameworks, we examine various aspects of the history of war refugees, their experiences, and the spaces of refuge and camps, focusing on the example of Austro-Hungary during World War I. Selected points of investigation are: (A) the organization of war refugee camp systems in Austro-Hungary, considering the emergence of the network, establishment factors, and political awareness of similar facilities in the modern era; (B) investigating refugee camps as a state tool, exploring whether they served solely as shelters or had a controlling function over the civilian population, including movement, societal aspects, and their role in Austrian state propaganda; (C) analyzing refugee camps as places of categorization and social separation, studying isolation goals, means, and socio-political consequences on aspects like naturalization, disintegration, integration, and ethnicization; (D) investigating refugee camps as spaces of daily life through case studies, considering selected camps as representative examples for each national group, identified by national-ethnic criteria; (E) Quantitatively assessing war refugee displacement in Austro-Hungary from 1914 to 1918 in the context of European migration movements, focusing on the proportions inside and outside camps, the impact on different crown lands, and socio-economic implications during World War I.

Statement abstract:

I focus on examples of wartime displacement during World War I in multicultural Galicia, a region that was part of Austro-Hungary until 1918, then became part of the Second Republic of Poland, which is contemporary part of southeast Poland and western Ukraine.

One can indicate three main actors in this field of research: (1) the war refugees themselves, who created a diverse group; (2) the civilian population that hosted refugees/who lived in area where refugees were translocated in the time of war; (3) and the Austrian administrative authority tasked with managing population transfers during the wartime crisis.

The multicultural and multi-ethnic nature of Galicia, inhabited by Poles, Jews, Ruthenians (Ukrainians), and a German minority, meant that representatives of this culturally diverse mix became war refugees. The Habsburg state, accustomed to managing a multi-ethnic empire before 1914, continued these practices after the outbreak of war.

A significant number of inhabitants from Galicia, including Poles, Ukrainians, Jews, and Germans, became war refugees in various migration waves from 1914 to 1917. Starting from May 1915, after the establishment of a new frontline between Austria-Hungary and Italy, this group of refugees expanded to include those evacuated from Tyrol (Austria-Italy region) or the Soca/Isonzo Valley (nowadays Slovenia-Italy region). Consequently, this group grew to include Italians, Slovenes, and Croats. Facing the challenge of managing such ethnically and linguistically diverse populations, the Austrian state categorized refugees based on nationality and religion. This classification determined the creation of camps for war refugees, a pragmatic approach justified differently by the Austrian administration.

Moreover, refugees interacted with the local population, leading to various consequences, and deepening ethnic tensions within the state. Despite being citizens of the same monarchy and temporarily transferred as war migrants from war-torn Galicia to the interior of the country, they faced different understandings among themselves.

The Austrian state grappled with wartime crises, witnessing conflicts where refugees accused the state of inadequate care, locals of lack of understanding, and each other of economic competition. Meanwhile, the local population accused the authorities of prioritizing refugees over their needs. The civilian state authority found itself caught in the middle, often paralyzed as military power dominated during wartime.

Short Bio:

Kamil Ruszala, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Modern History at Jagiellonian University, studied history in Kraków (Jagiellonian University), Vienna (University of Vienna) and Prague (Charles University). I specialize in East Central Europe in 19/20th centuries, with particular focus on the Habsburg Empire, WW1, postimperial transformation, war refugees, war commemoration, social experience of war. Recent publication included: *Art in Uniform. The War Graves Department in Kraków 1915–1918* (2022; together with: B. Nykiel, A. Partridge); *Galicyski Eksodus. Uchodźcy podczas I wojny światowej w monarchii Habsburgów* (2022; Eng.: *The Galician Exodus. Refugees during the First World War in the Habsburg Monarchy*); *Postwar Continuity and New Challenges in Central Europe, 1918–1923: The War That Never Ended*, (ed. with T. Pudłocki; Routledge 2022). Forthcoming books: “Refugees and Population Transfer Management in Europe 1914–1920s” (in print, Routledge, 2024) and “Commemoration and Heritage: First World War Memorials and Cemeteries in Europe” (under contract with Brill, 2025). Visiting professor at Institute of Human Sciences in Vienna (2022/2023); University of Buffalo, SUNY (2021); University of Antwerp (2021), University of Illinois at Chicago (2020); Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (2019). PI of the research projects: *Heritage of War 1914–1918* (Flagship Project of the Jagiellonian Uni); *Forgotten WW1 Refugee Camps in the Austria-Hungary* (National Science Centre, PL); *Humans in Motion Research Group* (Jagiellonian Uni).

Juan Luis Simal

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Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain



Research interests:

history of revolutions, political cultures and exile in Spain, Europe and the Americas in the nineteenth century; history of public debt and international financial markets.

Selection of publications relevant to refugee history:

- Emigrados. España y el exilio internacional, 1814-1834 (Madrid, CEPC, 2012)
- “Exils et circulations des idées politiques entre Amérique hispanique et Espagne après les Indépendances (1820-1836)”, *Revue d’histoire du XIXe siècle*, n° 51, 2015, pp. 35-51.
- “Spanish Prisoners of War and Political Refugees in France, 1808-1820”, in Stephen Jacobson and Scott Eastman (eds.), *Rethinking Atlantic Empire. Christopher Schmidt-Nowara’s Histories of Nineteenth-Century Spain and the Antilles*, Nueva York – Oxford, Berghahn, 2021, pp. 199-217.

CURRICULUM VITAE

2023-present Associate Professor of History at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (Spain).

2014-2022 Assistant Professor of History at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (Spain).

2012-2014 Postdoctoral Research Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation at the Historisches Institut, Universität Potsdam (Germany).

Publications

Books:

- *Emigrados. España y el exilio internacional, 1814-1834*, Madrid, Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, 2012.
- *La era de las grandes revoluciones en Europa y América, 1763-1848*, Madrid, Síntesis, 2020.

Edited Books:

- Jan Hansen, Jochen Hung, Jaroslav Ira, Judit Klement, Sylvain Lesage, Juan Luis Simal and Andrew Tompkins (eds.): *The European Experience. A Multi-Perspective History of Modern Europe, 1500–2000*, Cambridge, Open Book Publishers, 2023.
- Delphine Diaz, Jeanne Moisan, Romy Sánchez and Juan Luis Simal (eds.): *Exils entre les deux mondes. Migrations et espaces politiques atlantiques au XIXe siècle*, Mordelles, Éditions Les Perséides, 2015.

Articles in Academic Journals – Selection:

- “National credit and the international financial market: the Spanish debt and its foreign bondholders, 1820-1834”, *Journal of Iberian and Latin American Studies*, 25:3, 2019, pp. 381-402.
- “Conspiración, revolución y contrarrevolución en España, 1814-1824”, *Rivista Storica Italiana*, Anno CXXX-Fascicolo II, 2018, pp. 526-556.
- “Lexique et pratiques du destierro: l’exil politique espagnol en péninsule et à l’outre-mer, de 1814 aux années 1880”, (with Romy Sánchez), *Hommes & Migrations*, n° 1321, 2018, pp. 23-31.
- “Strange Means of Governing: The Spanish Restoration in European Perspective (1813-1820)”, *Journal of Modern European History*, vol. 15, 2017, pp. 197-220.
- “Circulación internacional de modelos políticos en la era post-napoleónica: cultura, debate y emulación constitucionales”, *Revista de Estudios Políticos*, n° 175, 2017, pp. 269-298.
- “Exil, finances internationales et construction de l’État : les libéraux et « Joséphins » espagnols (1813-1851)” (with Juan Pan-Montojo), *Revue d’histoire du XIXe siècle*, n° 53, 2016, pp. 59-77.

- “Exils et circulations des idées politiques entre Amérique hispanique et Espagne après les Indépendances (1820-1836)”, *Revue d'histoire du XIXe siècle*, n° 51, 2015, pp. 35-51.
- “Ferdinand and the Sultan. The Metaphor of the Turk and the Crisis of the Spanish Monarchy in the Early Nineteenth Century” (with Darina Martykánová), *Contributions to the History of Concepts*, Volume 10, Issue 1, Summer 2015, pp. 1–26.
- “El exilio en la génesis de la nación y del liberalismo (1776-1848): el enfoque transnacional”, *Ayer*, n° 94, 2014, pp. 23-48.
- “Una perspectiva atlántica para la historia española en la Era de las revoluciones”, *Ayer*, n° 89, 2013, pp. 199-212.
- “El republicanismo agrario en Estados Unidos, 1785-1824”, *Historia Agraria*, n° 49, 2009, pp. 73-100.
- “En la cuna de la libertad: Félix Mejía, un exiliado español en Estados Unidos, 1824-1827”, *Historia y Política*, n° 20, 2008, pp. 265-291.

Book Chapters – Selection :

- “The Constitutional Triennium in Spain, 1820-1823”, in Wim Klooster (ed.), *The Cambridge History of the Atlantic Revolutions*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, vol. 3, pp. 124–53.
- “Recursos para la «revolución» y para el «despotismo»: la fiscalidad y la deuda en el Trienio Constitucional y la reordenación política de las finanzas internacionales en la década de .1820”, in I. Frasquet, P. Rújula and Á. París (eds.), *El Trienio Liberal (1820-1823). Balance y perspectivas*, Zaragoza, Fernando el Católico, 2022, pp. 279-303 (with Juan Pan-Montojo).
- “Spanish Prisoners of War and Political Refugees in France, 1808-1820”, in S. Jacobson and S. Eastman (eds.), *Rethinking Atlantic Empire. Christopher Schmidt-Nowara's Histories of Nineteenth-Century Spain and the Antilles*, New York – Oxford, Berghahn, 2021, pp. 199-217.
- “Exile, Secret Societies, and the Emergence of an International Democratic Culture”, in Joanna Innes and Mark Philp (eds.), *Reimagining Democracy in the Mediterranean, 1780-1860*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2018, pp. 205-230 (with Florencia Peyrou).
- “Letters from Spain. The 1820 Revolution and the Liberal International”, in Maurizio Isabella and Konstantina Zanou (eds.), *Mediterranean Diasporas. Politics and Ideas in the Long Nineteenth Century*, London, Bloomsbury, 2016, pp. 25-41.
- “The Alliance of all the freemen of Southern Europe: Spanish Political Refugees in France and European Liberal Solidarity in the Early 1830s”, in S. Aprile, C. Cassina, P. Darriulat and R. Leboutte (eds.), *Europe de papier: projets européens au XIXe siècle*, Villeneuve d'Ascq, Presses Universitaires du Septentrion, 2015, pp. 87-101.
- “Crisis imperial y de identidad: liberales españoles en el exilio,” in D. Diaz, J. Moisand, R. Sánchez and J. L. Simal (eds.): *Exils entre les deux mondes. Migrations et espaces politiques atlantiques au XIXe siècle*, Mordelles, Éditions Les Perséides, 2015, pp. 89-111.
- “Culturas políticas del exilio”, in M. Á. Cabrera and J. Pro (eds.), *La creación de las culturas políticas modernas, 1808-1833*, Madrid, Marcial Pons - PUZ, 2014, pp. 271-296.
- “Ramón Ceruti: las travesías trasatlánticas del liberalismo y el republicanismo decimonónicos”, in M. Pérez Ledesma (ed.), *Trayectorias trasatlánticas (Siglo XIX). Personajes y redes entre España y América*, Madrid, Polifemo, 2013, pp. 123-164.
- “Fernando VII ‘el tirano de España’: liberales exiliados contra la monarquía borbónica”, in J. Martínez Millán, C. Camarero and M. Luzzi (coords.), *La Corte de los Borbones. Crisis del modelo cortesano*, Madrid, Polifemo, 2013, vol. 2, pp. 823-843.

Christoph Sperfeldt

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Macquarie University, Australia

Research summary

The concept that I most working (and grappling) with at the moment is ‘statelessness’, which is a legal concept that refers to persons who are not considered as nationals by any state. The tricky challenge with this definition is that it requires a negative proof, namely something that individuals do not have. The definition brings into the conversation a second related concept, namely nationality or citizenship, which refers to the legal bond between a person and a state. While this concept emerged alongside the nation state in mostly European countries, it spread around the world through colonisation in the 19th and early 20th century. In the refugee context, it is most closely associated with the notion of state protection, i.e. when do individuals enjoy the protection of a state. Moreover, states can withdraw this protection through the deprivation of citizenship (either through legal or arbitrary means), which both resembles and differs from historical practices of banishment.

In this sense, nationality replaced long-standing notions of subjecthood, which described protection as resulting from a certain form of allegiance to a sovereign. The transformation from subjecthood to nationality brought into the conversation issues of race, ethnicity, culture, language etc. The simple allegiance-protection formula underpinning subjecthood was thus complicated by new membership criteria that produced both new forms of belonging and new outsiders.

My observations draw on my long-standing fieldwork with stateless Vietnamese minority populations in Cambodia. These communities have been stateless in situ, i.e. they have always lived there but they are not recognised as Cambodian nationals. Historically, these people were simply subjects of the Cambodian monarchy. French colonisers subsequently introduced the notion of the Cambodian nation and also the country’s first nationality law. Post-independence a typology took hold that framed certain minority groups as being part of the Cambodian nation and others not – multi-generational resident Vietnamese communities were henceforth considered outsiders or foreigners.

I have also conducted research among mobile or nomadic peoples, who challenge in different ways notions of ‘sedentary citizenship’, i.e. the strong territorial link underpinning contemporary citizenship, be it through birth on the territory or requirements of residency.

For the purposes of the workshop discussions, these observations raise multiple questions:

When do individuals (at least notionally) enjoy protection by a state and when not? How has this protection been conceptualised historically, and how have these conceptualisations – legally and practically – changed over time? How then are we to understand the phenomenon of populations who have not enjoyed protection by any state (or sovereign)? And how have such populations been treated historically (before we used nowadays legal concept of statelessness)?

EDUCATION

2014 - 2018 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (ANU) – PHD, Canberra, AUSTRALIA
Doctor of Philosophy, PhD, School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), ANU College of Asia and the Pacific

2000 - 2006 FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER UNIVERSITY (FSU) JENA – MAGISTER ARTIUM (M.A.) Jena, GERMANY, Political Science (major)

2002 - 2003 INSTITUT D'ETUDES POLITIQUES (IEP) RENNES Rennes, FRANCE

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Since 2022 MACQUARIE LAW SCHOOL, MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA
Senior Lecturer

- Course convenor, Refugees & Forced Migration Unit and International Law Unit
- Co-coordinator of the research cluster, 'Law & Society in the Asia Pacific'

2018 - 2021 PETER MCMULLIN CENTRE ON STATELESSNESS, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA
Senior Research Fellow, Melbourne Law School

- Assisted with building up the world's first university-based centre on statelessness;
- Developed and led research, teaching, capacity development and engagement projects on citizenship & statelessness, in collaboration with universities, NGOs, national human rights institutions and governments;

2016 - 2018 ASIAN INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE (AIJI) / EAST-WEST CENTER ASIA-PACIFIC
Deputy Director

- Provided coordination for AIJI's program activities (a collaborative project between the East-West Center, Hawaii, and the Center for Human Rights and International Justice, Stanford University);
- Coordinated implementation of projects in the fields of human rights, rule of law, international criminal justice/transitional justice, and legal and judicial reform, funded by various international donors;

2011 - 2015 ASIAN INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE (AIJI) / EAST-WEST CENTER SOUTHEAST ASIA
Regional Program Coordinator, Southeast Asia

- Provided organizational and policy advice and coordination for AIJI's Southeast Asia program

2010 - 2011 EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA (ECCC) Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA
GIZ Senior Advisor, ECCC Victims Support Section (VSS), through Civil Peace Service Program (ZFD)

- Advised VSS on legal and policy aspects of the implementation of its collective reparations scheme.

2007 - 2010 CAMBODIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTION COMMITTEE (CHRAC) Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA
DED Senior Advisor (2008-2010), Junior Advisor (2007-2008), Civil Peace Service Program (ZFD)

- Advisor to the CHRAC Secretariat under German Development Service (DED)'s ZFD Program.
- Provided legal, policy and organizational advice to the largest coalition of Cambodian human rights NGOs.

RESEARCH GRANTS (selected)

2024-2026 Chief Investigator, 'Universal Legal Identity and the Sustainable Development Goals', Discovery Early Career Researcher Award, Australian Research Council (AU\$429,000)

2022-2023 Principal Investigator, 'Exploring the Nexus between Poverty, Human Rights and Statelessness in Cambodia', Raoul Wallenberg Institute (AU\$36,500)

2020 Partner Investigator, 'Locating Human Dignity in Cambodia', PI Dr Killian, British Academy (GBP 43,685)

2020 Co-Investigator, 'Statelessness in Asia', NUS-MLS Partnership Grant (AU\$19,880)

2018 Co-Investigator & Lead Research Coordinator, 'Nomadic Peoples and Statelessness', commissioned by the World Bank, UNHCR and IOM (AU\$85,000)

PUBLICATION LIST (of relevance to the workshop)

Monograph

- Christoph Sperfeldt, *Practices of Reparations in International Criminal Justice* (Cambridge University Press, 2022).

Refereed Articles

- Janepicha Cheva-Isarakul, and Christoph Sperfeldt, 'Citizenship and Statelessness among Mobile Maritime Populations: The Case of the Moken in Thailand' (2023) 27(4) *Citizenship Studies* 530-547.
- Christoph Sperfeldt, 'Legal Identity in the Sustainable Development Agenda: Actors, Perspectives and Trends in an Emerging Field of Research' (2022) 26(2) *International Journal of Human Rights* 217-238.
- Christoph Sperfeldt, 'Legal Identity and Minority Statelessness in Cambodia' (2021) 3(2) *Statelessness & Citizenship Review*, 347-353.
- Christoph Sperfeldt, 'Legal Identity and Statelessness in Southeast Asia' (2021) 147 *Asia Pacific Issues* 1-8.
- Christoph Sperfeldt, 'Minorities and Statelessness: Social Exclusion and Citizenship in Cambodia' (2020) 27(1) *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights* 94-120.

Book Chapters

- Christoph Sperfeldt, 'Statelessness and Governance at the Periphery: Nomadic Populations and the Modern State in Thailand, Cote d'Ivoire and Lebanon' in Tendayi Bloom and Lindsey Kingston (eds), *Statelessness and Governance: Rights, Identity, Citizenship* (Manchester University Press, 2021) 196-209.

Lidia Zessin-Jurek

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Masaryk Institute and Archives, Czech Republic



Research interests:

Lidia Zessin-Jurek is a historian and memory scholar with expertise in Holocaust, Gulag, migration, and refugee movements. PhD from the European University Institute, Florence (Italy), and MA in History from the University of Łódź (Poland). Currently employed at the Czech Academy of Sciences (CAS), Masaryk Institute and Archives, Prague (Czech Republic) in the European Research Council Project “Unlikely Refuge? Refugees and Citizens in East-Central Europe in the 20th Century” (2019-2024). From the Fall 2024 - Postdoctoral Fellow in Holocaust and Genocide Studies Program with the Focus on Displacement, Stockton University, New Jersey (USA). Previously held research and teaching Fellowships, among others, at the European University Viadrina (Frankfurt/Oder), Fordham University (New York), Imre Kertész Kolleg, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena.
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My recent work on refugee movements can be grouped into 4 areas:

1) I Postdoctoral project on the memory of Polish-Jewish refugees who fled Nazism and survived the war deported to Siberia by the Soviets. One of the main issues I faced in this project, as did the participants in this migratory experience (the project relied on ego sources and oral history), was how to categorize it. Refugees, deportees, survivors, repressed, displaced persons, and repatriates, were some of the terms used to describe this group in testimonies and previous research. The issue of unclear categorization - as I have emphasized in my publications - was one of the reasons why this collective migratory experience (from Poland through Siberia to Central Asia and far beyond in the post-war period) has not produced a coherent community of memory (and narrative).

In my most recent text on the topic, I analyse how the location, type, and makeup of the community in which the refugees resettled shaped individual understanding of their wartime experiences. Yet, social geography does not explain everything. My argument revolves around the issue of choice and the mnemonic agency of individuals who retain and exercise a degree of sovereignty in deciding into which frame of memory (and/or victim group) to place their traumatic experiences of forced migration.

- Choice in Collective Trauma—Mnemonic Agency of Jewish Refugee Survivors in Poland, in: *Intergenerational Trauma in Refugee Communities*, L. Kromjak, A. Karamchic-Muratovic (Eds.), Routledge 2024
- On a Melting Ice Floe—Polish Jewish Wartime Refugees in Central Asia, *Journal of Genocide Research* 2023
- Whose Victims and Whose Survivors? The Memory of Polish-Jewish Wartime Exiles in the USSR, *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 36/2, 2022
- A Matzeva Amid Crosses: Jewish Exiles in the Polish Memory of Siberia, in: K. Friedla, M. Nesselrodt (eds.) *Polish Jews in the Soviet Union (1939–1959)*, Boston, Academic Studies Press 2021, 236-260

2) II Postdoctoral and current book project explores the internal refugeedom of Polish Jews during their escape from the Nazis in the autumn of 1939. Based on the refugee voices, the book sets out to conclusively challenge the myth of Jewish passivity in Eastern Europe (so it deals with various prejudices against refugees as well as with their categorization and labelling given their status as internal refugees). It also aims to demonstrate, what type of asylum Polish lands provided the Jews with in the situation of state collapse and statelessness (the meaning of space). The book examines support networks in the absence of state aid, refugees’ changed

relationship to nature, temporality and materiality in the face of loss of home and the breakdown of civilised peacetime rules and routines:

- Refugees in Stateless Space: Jews in 1939' Poland – in progress

3) In my recent work, I dealt with the agency of concepts and categorizing refugee movements in a text analyzing the reasons for the invisibility of "refugees" in historiography covering Polish lands in the 20th century. I reflected on the causes and consequences of the paradigms that have determined the scholarly (and then popular) view of migration movements across Poland. One of them was the ostensible "at-homeness" of Polish-identified migrants (and refugees) in/to Poland (WWI, WWII), which mitigated the disadvantages of these groups in the eyes of historians and thus reduced reflection on their refugee condition:

- Poland, a Country of Refuge: Revisiting the Historiography Patterns of Migration *Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung* (ZfO) 71/4, 2022

4) My work in the ERC project, which explores refugee experience in Central and Eastern Europe, coincided with a moment when Poland became an intensive destination for refugees. The analogies from the past became the reason why over the past years (from the crisis on the Belarusian-Polish border, 2021 and the full-scale war in Ukraine, 2022) I began to speak and publish as a public historian on the reception of people from Ukraine and non-European refugees. I discussed the analogies (as well as the limitations of comparisons) of the current situation of refugees with the situation of Jewish refugees in the past, as well as the role of memory in shaping attitudes toward refugees. E.g.:

- Mémoire de la Shoah et discours sur les réfugiés en Pologne - Interview to the journal *Mémoires en jeu* 2024
- History that Connects and Divides: Ukrainian Refugees and Poland in the Face of Russia's War "Cultures of History Forum", April 2023
- Held hostage to one's values. On the responsibility to refugees at the Belarusian-Polish border "Democracy Seminar. New School for Social Research", March 2023
- Who is a 'true' refugee? On the limits of Polish hospitality, with Olena Babakova, Kamila Fialkowska, Marta Kindler, Center of Migration Research "Spotlight", 41/6, 2022
- Real refugees, fake refugees "Eurozine", March 2022
- Trapped in No Man's Land: Comparing Refugee Crises in the Past and Present "Cultures of History Forum", December 2021
- Debate: Solidarity on the Border: The Role of Civilian Activists in the Poland-Belarus Migrant Crisis, December 2021

Forthcoming publications in the area of Refugee Studies:

- (Non)responsibility for Refugees – Communicating about the Belarusian-Polish Border (2021–2023), *Migration Studies – Review of Polish Diaspora* 3/189, 2023, Special Issue: Refugees on the Polish-Belarusian Border
- Refugees and Time: Temporality in Polish Jewish Narratives of Wartime Flight (1939), in the Team Volume of the *Unlikely Refuge*, ed. by Michal Frankl
- Polish Elderly Jews and Holocaust Survival in the Soviet Union, with Katharina Friedla, in: *Holocaust and Older People*, eds. Christine Schmidt, Betsy Anthony, Joanna Śliwa, Washington: USHMM 2025