

Australasian Association for European History
 29th Biennial Conference
 8-10 July 2025
 Waipapa Taumata Rau University of Auckland

DARK HORIZONS: NEW DIRECTIONS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY

DRAFT PROGRAMME

TUESDAY 8 JULY

12:30pm Registration Desk Opens

1:00-1:30pm (206-220) Mihi: Welcome

Speakers:

Prof. Maartje Abbenhuis (President AAEH)

HE Nicole Menzenbach, German Ambassador to Aotearoa New Zealand

Room Support: Maartje A.

1:30-3:00pm SESSION 1

Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 22: Travel and Discovery</p> <p>Chair: Nicole Ganbold</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rose Madeline Kenilworth Thomas: On Top of a Mule, a Horse and a Dromedary: The Adventures of Charles Jacques Poncet. Rui Kerr: Historiography in Action: Contextualising the ‘Discovery’ of Angkor Wat. Sarah Russell: Accelerating Time, Shrinking Space, Diminishing Encounters: The Trans-Siberian Railway 	<p>Panel 15: International Law and Courts</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Mark Edele</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Omar Mohamed: <i>lūra Gentium</i>: Jurisprudential Cultures and the Balances of Power in Late Georgian Britain, 1822-1830. Miloš Vec: Historiography after Dictatorship: How German Jurists wrote International Legal History in the postwar period, 1945-2000. Marco Duranti: State Power and the Politics of Corporal Punishment in 1980s Britain. 	<p>Panel 23: Global First World War</p> <p>Chair: Dr Adam Claasen</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bernadette How: The Singapore Mutiny of 1915 in Global Perspective: Colonialism, Conflict, and the Dynamics of Anti-Colonial Resistance in the First World War. Saksham: Not Peripheral: Goa’s Newspapers at the Outbreak of the First World War. Maartje Abbenhuis: Marking Transgression: Dum-Dum Bullets and the Violence of the First World War

in Nineteenth-Century British Travel Accounts. <i>Room Support: Anthony A.</i>	<i>Room Support: Catriona M.</i>	<i>Room Support: Saksham</i>
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3:00pm-3:30pm Afternoon Tea

3:30-5:00pm SESSION 2		
Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 12: Imperial Competition Chair: Melinda Steele Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matt Fitzpatrick: <i>Vorsprung durch Technik?</i> Imperial Competition and the 'Anglo-German Antagonism' in Siam. 2. Marissa Gavin: Reordering the Marquesas: French Empire in the Early to Mid-Nineteenth Century. 3. James Bade : Ludovica Schultze's 1916 Report to the German Colonial Office on German Samoa under New Zealand Occupation. <p><i>Room Support: Sarah R.</i></p>	<p>Panel 26: The Global 1960s and 1970s Chair: Assoc. Prof. Francesco Ricatti Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Branka Bogdan: Contraception in Socialist Yugoslavia: a Global Narrative. 2. Mark Stevenson: The Mapping of Africa as Development Aid: The Directorate of Overseas Surveys. 3. Ben Mercer: Revolutionary Violence, Victimhood and the Turn to Terrorism in Western Europe after 1968. <p><i>Room Support: Tanlin L.</i></p>	<p>Panel 6: First World War Histories Chair: Prof. Paul Bartrop Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brett Holman: Civil Defence from Below: Street Patrols and Air Raid Risk in Britain, 1915-1918. 2. Noah Szajowitz: Got Anything To Say? Service Publications and Wartime Media. 3. Adam Claasen: Reluctant History: Keith Caldwell and the Billy Bishop Victoria Cross Controversy. <p><i>Room Support: Anthony A.</i></p>

<p>5:15-6:30pm Keynote (206-220) War Artists, 'Degenerate Art,' Holocaust, 1914-1945 <i>Supported by the Critical War Studies Network, University of Auckland</i> Speaker: Prof. Annette Becker Chair: Prof. Maartje Abbenhuis <i>Room Support: Maartje A.</i></p>

6:30pm-7:30pm RECEPTION

With grateful thanks to the German Embassy, Wellington

Location: TBA

WEDNESDAY 9 JULY

8:30am Registrations

9-10:30am (Tūtahi Tōnu Marae)

Hui: Indigenous Approaches to European History

Speakers:

Assoc. Prof. Scott Manning-Stevens

Prof. Rev. Upolu Vaai

Prof. Angela Wanhalla

Chair: Assoc. Prof. Peter Keegan

Conference support: Nicole P.

Please note: Attendees are asked to remove their shoes at the entrance of the marae. Please refrain from eating or drinking within the marae meeting space.

10:30-11am Morning Tea (Wharekai)

11:15-12:45pm SESSION 3

Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 13: Indigenous Sovereignities</p> <p>Chair: Dr Nicole Perry</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Francesco Ricatti: Indigenous Sovereignty and European Migration History.2. Meghan Williams: Racial Ideology and Capitalist Expansion into Te Rohe Potae.3. Candida Keithley: Under the Imperial Tourist Gaze: European Binary Construction of Te Arawa Identity. <p><i>Room Support: Nicole P.</i></p>	<p>Panel 9: Displacement and Refuge</p> <p>Chair: Teresa van der Kraan</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jan Láníček: The Dark Trauma of Escaping the Holocaust: Jewish Refugees to Australia before World War 2.2. Elizabeth Roberts-Pedersen: The Borders of Diagnosis: Psychiatric Expertise and Resettlement Politics in Post-War Europe.3. Ruth Balint: Refugee Encounters after World War 2. <p><i>Room Support: Catriona M.</i></p>	<p>Panel 7: Environmental Histories</p> <p>Chair: Emma Wordsworth</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Aleksandra Kaye: Local Voices, Global Commodity: the Polish Press and the Discursive Landscape of Galicia's Petroleum Boom, 1885-1909.2. Tanlin Liu: From Soil to Bullets: An Environmental History of Cartridge Manufacturing in the First World War.3. Ailish Lalor: Harnessing the Imperial Littoral: The Dutch Whaling Company and the Abstraction of Antarctic Protein, 1950-1980.

		<i>Room Support: Anthony A.</i>
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12:45-1:30pm Lunch

1:30 – 3:00pm SESSION 4		
Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 11: Pacific Encounters</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Matt Fitzpatrick</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Melinda Steele: Nan Madol and Paul Hambruch: The Legacy of German Anthropology in Micronesia. Nicole Ganbold: Deconstructing the ‘Murders’ Bay’: Abel Tasman’s Expedition to ‘Southland’ and Global Visual Culture. Serena Kelly/Mathew Doidge: A Pacific <i>Zeitenwende</i>? German Engagement in the Pacific Island Space. <p><i>Room Support: Saksham</i></p>	<p>Panel 5: Fascism and Anti-Fascism</p> <p>Chair: Dr Mia Ching Lee</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Paul Bartrop: The Failure of Facism in Norway before the Second World War. Teresa van der Kraan: Ernst Jünger: Reconceptualising Intellectual Entanglements within the 'Fascist Sphere'. Andrew Park: The Saar Plebiscite of 1935 Reconsidered. <p><i>Room Support: Tanlin L.</i></p>	<p>Panel 10: Representing and Resisting Insecurity</p> <p>Chair: Sarah Russell</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Anthony Artus: The Life and Hope of the ‘Civilised World’ : Reading ‘Security’ in 1848. Emma Wordsworth: Uprooting the Evil or Pruning Its Leaves? The Comparative Politics of British Famine Relief in India, Ottoman Anatolia and China 1873-187. Rachael Gillett: Sonic Resistance, Sonic Persistence: Popular culture and coloniality in the Dutch and Francophone Caribbean. <p><i>Room Support: Sarah R.</i></p>

3:00-3:30pm Afternoon Tea

3:30-4:30pm SESSION 5 (2-papers)		
Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 19: Imagining New Zealand in a World of War</p> <p>Chair: Meghan Williams</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rowan Light: New Horizons: Mapping New Zealand War Objects in UK 	<p>Panel 4: Rethinking Hungarian Nationalism</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Andrekos Varnava</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alexander Maxwell: Restoring Multilingualism to the history of ‘Hungarian’ Nationalism. 	<p>Panel 21: Afterlives of the Holocaust</p> <p>Chair: Dr Jan Láníček</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mia Ching Lee: The Role of Consensus in Understanding the Holocaust.

<p>and Irish Military Museum Collections.</p> <p>2. Anna Czewinska: Imagining Central and Eastern Europe in Australian and New Zealand schools during the Great War.</p> <p><i>Room Support: Saksham</i></p>	<p>2. Sacha Davis /Cristian Cercel: German ‘Settlers’ as ‘Loyal Citizens’: Transylvanian Saxon and Danube Swabian Assertions of Belonging in Habsburg Hungary.</p> <p><i>Room Support: Tanlin L.</i></p>	<p>2. Giacomo Lichtner: From the Glass Booth to a Screen Near You: Cinematic Eichmanns and the Search for Meaning in Holocaust Cinema.</p> <p><i>Room Support: Anthony A.</i></p>
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4:45 – 5:30pm Keynote (206-220)

TITLE: TBC

Speaker: Assoc. Prof. Scott Manning-Stevens

Chair: Dr Nicole Perry

Room Support: Nicole P.

THURSDAY 10 JULY

8:30am Registrations: Sarah R.

9:00 – 10:30am SESSION 6		
Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 24: Roundtable: Dissonant Memories</p> <p>Chair: Assoc. Prof. Giacomo Lichtner</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sally Hill 2. Arini Loader 3. Annette Becker 4. Nick Carter <p><i>Room Support: Maartje A.</i></p>	<p>Panel 2: Political Killing in Cyprus</p> <p>Chair: Dr Sacha Davis</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andrekos Varnava/Mike Hajimichael: Colonialism, EOKA and Ochlocracy in British Cyprus: The Mob Killing of Savvas Menikos in 1958. <p><i>*This session will include a musical presentation</i></p> <p><i>Room Support: Anthony A.</i></p>	<p>Panel 3: Monarchy in Imperial Germany</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Andrew Bonnell</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Susanne Bauer: Writing to Influence – The Correspondence of the German Empress Augusta (1811-1890). 2. Jan Markert: Wilhelm I – The ‘Other Kaiser’ and the Development of Modern Germany. 3. Frederik Frank Sterkenburgh: Staging the Kaiser – Wilhelm as German Emperor. <p><i>Room Support: Saksham</i></p>

10:30-11am Morning Tea

11-12:30pm SESSION 7		
Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 20: Post-Soviet Worlds</p> <p>Chair: Dr Andrew Park</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mark Edele: The ‘Russian Way of War’ : A Historical Critique. 2. Aleksandr Ivanov: Making Sense of (Counter) History and Memory of the Starlinist Perpetrators in Putin’s Russia. 	<p>Panel 16: Identities in Crisis</p> <p>Chair: Dr Branka Bogdan</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mark Seymour: Matrimony as a Cultural Battleground: From Holy Sacrament to the Dark Horizons of ‘l’Ideologia del Gender.’ 2. Daniel Beaumont: A Self in Crisis: Encounters with 	<p>TBA</p>

<p>3. Joshua Strong: Decolonising Soviet Architectural History: How to tackle national architectural legacies from the Stalin era.</p> <p><i>Room Support: Catriona M.</i></p>	<p>Gertrude Savile's Melancholy of 1727.</p> <p>3. Emma Sadera: 'Pretending herself distracted' : The Reception of Emotional Responses in accounts of early modern English infanticide trials.</p> <p><i>Room Support: Anthony A.</i></p>	
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12:30-1:30pm Lunch

1:30-3pm SESSION 8		
Room 1 (206-209)	Room 2 (206-201)	Room 3 (206-203)
<p>Panel 8: German Science and Art</p> <p>Chair: Prof. James Bade</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heather Wolfram: 'Shot While Trying to Escape': Political Violence and Forensic Medicine in Inter-war Germany. 2. Annabel Coulter: The Art in Resistance: A Collective Effort of Resistance against Nazi Plunder of Art in Occupied France. 3. James Braund: Birding Beyond Boundaries: The Wartime Ornithological Fieldwork of a Waffen-SS Man. <p><i>Room Support: Saksham</i></p>	<p>Panel 14: International history</p> <p>Chair: Assoc. Prof. Marco Duranti</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catriona McCallum: Exploring Neutrality through Belgium's Participation in the Mexican Intervention (1864-1865). 2. Alexander O'Kane: 'The Law of the Ruling Minority of the Earth' : The Standard of Civilisation in Anglo-Japanese Treaty Revision. 3. Emilia Ascione: Visual Representations of Finland's EU debate 1992-1995. <p><i>Room Support: Tanlin L.</i></p>	<p>Panel 17: An individual's history</p> <p>Chair: Dr Brett Holman</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Richard Scully: Sir Bernard Partridge (1861-1945): The Last Victorian. 2. Andrew Bonnell: The Dilemmas of the Democratic Press in Imperial Germany: the case of Franz Mehring. 3. David Burchell: From the Fall to the Covenant: The Political Theology of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. <p><i>Room Support: Sarah R.</i></p>

3:00-3:30pm Afternoon Tea

3:30-4:30pm (206-220) AAEH AGM and Book Prize Announcement (via Zoom)

Chair: Prof. Maartje Abbenhuis

Book Prize Announcement: Dr Ben Mercer

Room Support: Maartje A.

6:30pm CONFERENCE DINNER

Location: Lulu Inn

Abstracts (by panel)

Keynotes

Annette Becker

War Artists, 'Degenerate Art', Holocaust, 1914-1945.

Most of the Avant-Garde War Artists present in German collections have been labelled 'degenerate' from 1933 on. We'll see why their representations of the Great War were hated by the nazi who exhibited infamously then destroyed a lot of their works. More, they added them to their execration of the Jews and their invention of the 'useless,' (mainly mentally handicapped) which were the first to meet their death in the 'Aktion T4'. In 1941, the same SS nazi doctors organised the first extermination sites for Jews in occupied Poland.

Scott Manning-Stevens

Panel 2: Death in Cyprus

Andrekos Varnava

Mike Hadjimichael

Colonialism, EOKA and Ochlocracy in British Cyprus: The Mob Killing of Savvas Menikos in 1958

On 23 May 1958 an EOKA-inspired mob, including children, murdered in broad daylight Savvas Menikos at Lefkoniko. His death was brutal: tied to a eucalyptus tree in the centre of the village he was stoned, beaten, suffocated and urinated on in front of leading elders, including the priest. The coroner described the brutality as 'animalistic'. Beyond the initial inquest, the British colonial authorities and the subsequent authorities of the Republic formed in 1960 have never investigated this horrific death. This paper explores his brutal murder from two perspectives: first, from the perspective that this was the only case of an EOKA murder by ochlocracy – a violent and uncontrolled mob; and secondly, from the perspective of colonialism to account for the lack of a British response when the attack was occurring and no serious subsequent investigation. EOKA was a far-right-wing terrorist organisation that deployed brutal methods to coerce many Cypriots to support its aims and methods. Statistics show that it killed more Greek Cypriots than British and Turkish Cypriots put together, yet these were largely targeted assassinations, not mob killings like the case of Menikos. British colonialism naturally focussed upon supporting British interests and people, and sometimes supporters of the British cause, but Menikos had not cooperated with the British. His 'crime', according to EOKA, was that he was a left-wing unionist, and had come to the defence of his son against schoolyard bullies. As British colonialism was fundamentally anti-Communist, it had little interest in investigating a crime, regardless of the brutality, committed against a leftist. The historiography is practically non-existent on this story, while there has been by comparison a disproportionate representation in fictional accounts, reflecting the fear to openly discuss the story. This paper reconstructs this murder using both official and newspaper accounts within the broader right-left conflict in Cyprus. This will shed light on the brutality of extremist terrorist organisations, and their subsequent control over historical narratives into the future, as well as the brutality and lack of humanity of the British empire, which was concerned more about its image than the murder of a leftist.

**This session will include a musical presentation*

Panel 3: Monarchy in Imperial Germany

Susanne Bauer

Writing to influence – The correspondence of the German Empress Augusta (1811–1890)

The Prussian Queen and German Empress Augusta corresponded with the great political and intellectual figures of her time throughout Europe. Writing letters was a key part of Augusta's life and work. As the consort of William I (1797–1888) – Prussian king from 1861 and German emperor from 1871 – Augusta did not enjoy any decision-making powers. But she did have a political vision. As a liberal in conservative

Prussia, she often opposed government policy, and frequently found herself in conflict with the Prussian prime minister and German chancellor, Otto von Bismarck. Writing letters and building relationships were therefore crucial to Augusta in her pursuit of political influence. Augusta did have a wide scope of action, which can be traced through her letters. Over 22.000 letters with about 500 different correspondents are preserved in archives, libraries, and museums across Europe, though they represent only a fraction of Augusta's total correspondence. Metadata for the surviving and publicly accessible letters to and from Augusta have been registered in a database, permitting a quantitative and qualitative analysis of her correspondence as well as of her evolving network of correspondents. Augusta used her international contacts to gather and pass on information and opinions from courts, embassies, headquarters, and parliaments. She thus functioned as an advisor to the king and as a central contact for those seeking influence.

Jan Markert

Wilhelm I – The 'other Kaiser' and the Development of Modern Germany

The first German emperor Wilhelm I exemplifies the ambivalent multifunctionality of the monarchy as an institutional driving force, but also as an inhibiting factor of political modernisation in the 19th Century. During the Vormärz period, he played a key role in plunging the Kingdom of Prussia into the existential crisis of the Revolutions of 1848/49. But in the years that followed, he pushed for the nationalisation of the throne and state and eventually directed the process of the foundation of the first German nation-state. As the extensive archival estate of the emperor – which has so far been largely unknown to researchers – proves, the reign of Wilhelm I was a seminal shifting-point in the development of modern Germany. The 'other Kaiser', not Otto von Bismarck, must be characterized as the central figure of Prussian-German politics before 1888.

Frederik Frank Sterkenburgh

Staging the Kaiser – Wilhelm as German Emperor

When did the German emperor truly become the emperor? Historians have conventionally pointed out that only with Wilhelm II's accession the office took on its imperial dimensions, suggesting that Germany's first Kaiser, Wilhelm I, was a backward-looking figure, content with remaining the epitome of a bygone Prussia and overruled by his chancellor Otto von Bismarck. This paper challenges this long-held historiographical assumption. It demonstrates that Wilhelm I was an astute political actor, in double meaning of the word: he understood how to stage his role as monarch in a range of spatial and temporal contexts to effectuate the political powers of his office. Wilhelm consciously used his constitutional prerogatives, cultivated Imperial Germany's culture and its composite nationhood, and appropriated staging practices from other European monarchs to forge his public persona. In so doing, Wilhelm set the precedent for how his successors had to – and to a considerable extent did – present themselves as Germany's Kaiser: an assertively ruling imperial monarch, with a Borussia politics of history and active public presentation in Berlin and throughout the new national polity. With Wilhelm's death in 1888, Germany's lost its central identifying figure, whose life spanned the nineteenth century, and as a result nostalgic myths of his persona emerged: contemporaries began presenting Wilhelm as the embodiment of a bygone era, implicitly criticizing social and economic changes, a notion which soon settled in German cultural memory and then accepted by historical scholarship – until recently.

Panel 4: Rethinking Hungarian Nationalism

Alexander Maxwell

Restoring Multilingualism to the history of 'Hungarian' Nationalism

Anglophone historiography typically characterizes Hungarian nationalism as chauvinistic and intolerant, and not without reason. This paper suggests, however, that scholars have ignored multilingual and multicultural incarnations of Hungarian nationalism. Historiographic accounts of nineteenth century Hungary typically trace the development of Hungarian nationalism during the long nineteenth century from the noble and thus class-exclusive *natio hungarica* through the class-inclusive yet transient *Hungarus* concept, both associated with the Latin language, to the Hungarian-language speaking Magyar *nemzet*, often imagined as the Magyar politikai *nemzet*, the 'Hungarian political nation,' which simultaneously insisted on Hungarian as the state language yet included non-Hungarian citizens of the Hungarian kingdom. The *Hungarus* concept, however, also led the Kingdom's non-Hungarian speaking

minorities to develop visions of multiethnic and polylingual visions of ‘Hungarian nationalism.’ This paper traces the history of what R. W. Seton-Watson called *Hungar nemzet* nationalism, taking the Hungarian nationalism of Slovak-speakers as a case study. It describes the differentiation between ‘Hungarian’ and ‘Magyar,’ documents non-Magyar enthusiasm for Hungary, and contrasts Hungary’s 1868 ‘nationalities law’ with proposed alternate laws drafted from a *Hungar nemzet* perspective. Final remarks suggest reasons why *Hungar nemzet* nationalism has featured so rarely in East European historiography. The existence of polylingual Hungarian nationalism sheds new light on key events of nineteenth-century Hungarian history, notably the 1848 revolution. Scholars should rethink the meaning of ‘Hungarian’ nationalism.

Sacha Davis

Cristian Cercel

German ‘Settlers’ as ‘Loyal Citizens’: Transylvanian Saxon and Danube Swabian Assertions of Belonging in Habsburg Hungary

From the mid-nineteenth century, Transylvanian Saxons and Danube Swabians deployed the rhetoric of ‘settleness’ in terms strikingly similar to that of overseas settler colonists to legitimise their place in the Hungarian crownlands. The trigger for these expressions of settleness was rising Hungarian (as well as Romanian and Serbian) nationalism, threatening Saxon and Swabian claims of ‘belonging’. While rooted in common tropes of the German ‘civilising mission’ and of taming the ‘wilderness’, Saxon and Swabian assertions of settleness took the form of distinctive, parallel expressions of German particularism justifying different kinds of entitlements. Drawing on their historical – late medieval – privileges, Saxons sought to legitimise their status as an autonomous estate within the Habsburg state. Swabians, who settled the Pannonian Plains throughout the eighteenth century at the behest of the Habsburgs, tended to assert full and equal membership within the Hungarian nation, yet emphasized at times their special relationship with the Habsburg sovereigns.

We argue that Saxon and Swabian settler rhetoric reflects the widespread legitimacy of settler colonialism in European thought and popular perceptions of the east of Europe as an ‘Oriental’ wilderness. The differences between Saxon and Swabian assertions of settleness reflect the distinctive legal and socioeconomic patterns established in the original processes of migration and settlement. The late medieval settlement allowed Saxons to establish a distinct sociopolitical unit within the Hungarian Crown, while Swabians enjoyed various privileges upon their settlement, but essentially joined an existing polity as equal subjects. These processes paralleled different aspects of overseas settler migration and settler colonialism, allowing Saxon and Swabian activists to use settleness in different ways. On a broader level, the engagement with Saxon and Swabian ‘settleness’ in Hungary allows us to interrogate the ‘water bias’ in studies on settler migration and settler colonialism and to show the entanglements and interconnections between overseas and inner-European processes and discourses of ‘settling’.

Panel 5: Fascism and anti-Fascism

Paul Bartrop

The Failure of Fascism in Norway before the Second World War: Some Noise, No Heat

After a period of political uncertainty in the 1920s and early 1930s, Norway began to achieve a measure of stability following the ascent of Johan Nygaardsvold’s Labour Party at elections in 1933 (though not sufficiently to gain a majority) and then his alliance with the Agrarian Party in 1935. These two developments coincided with the appearance of the fascist *Nasjonal Samling* (National Unity, or NS) party, led by Vidkun Quisling. This paper considers why Norwegians rejected the totalitarian temptation offered by Quisling and the NS, and why, as a result, democratic government held in a country that had only been independent for three decades. The paper will show what Quisling had to offer, and who some of his supporters were—and why, in a country with barely any Jews—antisemitism became an issue for the NS. It will also argue that the Norwegian public’s rejection of NS ideology forced Adolf Hitler, in 1940, to also reject Quisling’s collaborationist efforts and instead impose Nazi German rule through the imposition of Josef Terboven as Reichskommissar.

Teresa van der Kraan

Ernst Jünger: Reconceptualising intellectual entanglements within the 'Fascist sphere': Soldierly nationalism as vector for the transference of Italian Fascism to the German 'Stahlhelm' veterans' league, 1918-1933 Existing throughout the Weimar Republic and well into the Third Reich, the Stahlhelm: Bund der Frontsoldaten was one of the most influential German veterans' organisations of the interwar period, growing into a powerful anti-democratic force in the early 1930s. The Stahlhelm is often characterised as 'right-wing,' 'radical' or 'reactionary.' The problem with these designations is that they imply a state of 'being' rather than a process of 'becoming,' failing to convey the complexities of the Stahlhelm's transformation from a simple organisation for Great War veterans, to a politically galvanised, self-appointed vanguard for a fascist, corporate military dictatorship. From the mid-1920s, the Stahlhelm underwent a process of radicalisation whose content and direction was profoundly influenced by Italian Fascism. Fascism proved particularly attractive to the Stahlhelm due to its construction of the 'fascist war veteran' archetype. Sharing many features with the broader-based soldierly nationalism of the German Conservative Revolution, the fascist war veteran formed connective tissue between Fascist and Stahlhelm ideology. The radical nationalist periodical *Die Standarte*—a Stahlhelm publication whose contributors included Ernst Jünger, Friedrich Georg Jünger, Wilhelm Kleinau and Helmut Franke—endorsed the concept of the war veteran as the revolutionary vanguard for a soldiers' state in Germany, drawing ongoing comparisons with Italy. The fascist war veteran not only exercised a 'coordinating' influence on the Stahlhelm, but also acted as a vector for the transmission of other features of fascism. The Stahlhelm became receptive to the development Italian corporatism, viewing this as the best means to perpetuate a military dictatorship within Germany. Some Stahlhelmers would even come to proclaim that the Stahlhelm represented German 'fascism.' My presentation traces the Stahlhelm's transnational metamorphosis, paying particular attention to the roles of the intellectuals within the *Standarte* circle in deepening theoretical entanglements between the Stahlhelm and Italian Fascism.

Andrew Park

The Saar Plebiscite of 1935 reconsidered

Written into the Versailles Treaty, the Saar plebiscite of 1935 asked the inhabitants of this important German industrial region whether they wished to return to Germany, join France, or remain under existing League of Nations administration. As technical advisor and deputy member of the League run plebiscite commission, the American plebiscite expert Sarah Wambaugh would play the leading role in organising the vote and in shaping public perceptions of its efficacy. As a pathbreaking woman playing a masterful role in a sensitive political question, Wambaugh would become an international news story in her own right. Although the plebiscite was widely seen as a successful example of the peaceful settlement of disputes, some such as British journalist Elizabeth Wiskemann came to opposite conclusions about an operation whose electoral outcome was an overwhelming triumph for Nazi Germany. The nature and reality of the Saar plebiscite is important not only in what it says about the dangers of supposedly impartial technical expertise, but also in purely historical terms, with the 1935 plebiscite literally written into the Munich Pact of 1938 as a reference point for how the Sudetenland question might be dealt.

Panel 6: First World War histories

Brett Holman

Civil defence from below: street patrols and air raid risk in Britain, 1915-1918

As a marker of total war, civil defence is usually seen as a large-scale activity organised by the state which mobilised civilians in defence of the nation against attack from above, with the development of British air raid precautions before and during the Blitz of 1940-41 as a classic exemplar. However, in Britain's first experience of air raids between 1914 and 1918, the state was often curiously absent from civil defence. To a large extent, it was the demands of local communities which drove civil defence policy and practice. I examine here the development of street patrols, which provided warnings of impending air raids in highly localised urban areas so that inhabitants could take measures for their own protection. These patrols were self-organised, often without official sanction, and so represent a form of civil defence from below. While generally justified by a stated need to protect women, children and the elderly from unnecessary anxiety, they were also presented as a form of working-class mutual aid which was necessitated by the lack of state action in providing public raid warnings. Joining a patrol also enabled the construction of a useful masculinity by allowing men who were too young, too old or otherwise unable to join the fighting forces to perform the defence of their communities. I will focus on three such

examples of bottom-up patrols with varying success - Hull in 1915, Burton in 1916, and London in 1917 - as well as an example of top-down patrols - Gloucester in 1916 - to show what they reveal about the changing geography and emotions of air raid risk across Britain in the first bombing war.

Noah Szajowitz

Got Anything To Say? Service Publications and Wartime Media

Situated just outside the boundaries of traditional print media, the unit publications undertaken within New Zealand during the Second World War offer valuable insight into the self-reflective perspectives of the women's auxiliary services and New Zealand Home Guard. Drawing on the satirical precedent established by the trench magazines of the First World War, these unit publications sought to speak to the men and women serving the Dominion. Beyond their physical appearance, the very content published within these unit publications: long form editorials, letters to the editor, women's interest sections, crosswords or puzzles, illustrations, photographs, jokes, and especially advertisements, all speak to the significant underlying influence of the print media on the construction of and popularity of these works. Within a kaleidoscopic view of service life, a wartime publication could simultaneously: explain life in the service to a new recruit, provide inside jokes or an anecdote accessible only to those with considerable service experience, lampoon colourful characters within their unit, give genuine advice to those seeking counsel, or simply provide a space to vent frustrations. These wartime unit publications created a space within New Zealand's media landscape that could be accessible to the general public through published works with larger circulations. However, they could remain effectively inaccessible to the public through considerable contextual barriers, extremely limited circulation numbers, the physical location of their publication, or a hesitation by the publications to invite the public into the services sphere. Through an examination of several wartime publications ranging from high quality journals to simple broadsheets, a vivid picture of the self-perception of New Zealand's uniformed non-combatants is revealed that sheds needed light on our understanding of wartime experiences.

Adam Claasen

Reluctant history: Keith Caldwell and the Billy Bishop Victoria Cross controversy.

In 1917, Royal Flying Corps pilot, William 'Billy' Bishop undertook a sortie that would define his military career and usher him into the pantheon of Canadian war heroes. For his early morning solo attack on a German-held aerodrome, where he strafed several aeroplanes on the ground and shoot down three machines taking off to attack him, he was awarded Britain's highest and most prestigious decoration for valour: the Victoria Cross. News of this audacious raid spread along the Western Front and back to his Canadian homeland, and Bishop further popularized it in a book he wrote while on leave. In the decades that followed the war, it had numerous retellings in newspapers, military aviation magazines, and books. Bishop's family house became the Billy Bishop Home and Museum, his image appeared on Canadian stamps, and his name was given to roadways, a park and two airports. Nonetheless, his legacy since the 1980s has become mired in controversy. At the center of this is the claim that he fabricated the story of his famous attack on the German aerodrome. In the light of new evidence arising from a substantial biographical project on Bishop's fellow flight commander and roommate at the time, New Zealand Keith 'Grid' Caldwell, this paper will analyze the story's origins, evolution, and veracity through the eyes of someone who was there and regularly reflected on the purported event in private correspondence with former First World War airmen. Its significance in the historiography of the air war, and the role such stories have in forming and reinforcing literary and visual representations of First World War airmen will also be touched upon.

Panel 7: Environmental histories

Aleksandra Kaye

Local Voices, Global Commodity: the Polish Press and the Discursive Landscape of Galicia's Petroleum Boom, 1885-1909

Between 1885 and 1909, the Galicia region of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was the world's third-biggest oil producer, yet according to historian Alison Fleig Frank, the history of Galician oil production remains a little-known curiosity.¹ While overarching imperial structures and policies affected the region, the local

population, consisting principally of Poles and Ruthenians was also afforded a degree of self-autonomy and was actively involved in oil prospecting and the development of local industry and infrastructure. In the Polish press, various stakeholders discussed intensely how the development of this industry might affect Polish socio-economic and political position within Europe. In 1901, Edmund Libański, an avid populariser of technical knowledge among the Poles, described two contrasting ‘worlds’ of petroleum exploitation in Galicia on the pages of the popular press illustrated weekly *Naokoło Świata* [Around the World].² One world of vibrant activity and technological progress, showcasing the application of natural history knowledge, and the other darker world depicting the negative aspects like competition, greed, and the potential for moral decline among speculators blinded by the desire for wealth. The moral and environmental themes were being conceptually linked with petroleum extraction. The paper examines the debates in the Polish press at the turn of the century, at the intersection of environmental concerns, nation-building, and the attribution of normative values to science and technology. It aims to explore Polish epistemology in public discourses in connection to extractivism, including the associated set of beliefs, values, and ways of knowing that were used to justify and perpetuate the extraction of oil and other associated resources from the environment. As the paper provides a perspective from Europe’s edge, it also contributes towards answering the question posed by the organisers, of how the dark horizons affect how we conceptualise Europe’s past in relation to climate change, and ongoing environmental degradation.

Tanlin Liu

From Soil to Bullets: An Environmental History of Cartridge Manufacturing in the First World War

The significance of bullet production in the First World War is self-evident, and factories manufactured millions of cartridges every day. However, this critical activity did not receive enough attention compared to the shortage of large caliber shells. In addition, the environmental issues related to bullet production during the Great War remain untouched. My research aims to examine the two topics above. Firstly, how did the global bullet supply system work? Secondly, what are the interrelationships between the global environment and the weaponry industry in the war? To answer these questions, my study not only involves five factories respectively locating in five different countries, US, UK, Germany, New Zealand, and China, but also some state or personal archives available. I will use the production records, contracts, and other archives of the five factories to reconstruct the global bullet manufacturing activities. Further, the study investigates 1) what resources did people use to manufacture bullets? 2) how did the political system and the global market ensure the utilization of resources? 3) what political and environmental impacts were generated? Ultimately, I hope to have a systematic review of the global cartridge manufacturing network, explain how the weaponry industries in several places influenced remote areas, and contextualize the environmental impacts into the first world war. People managed to sustain the small arms ammunition supply for over four years, though the price was high. That is, the modern civilization successfully utilized resources to kill. We must be altered since we are maneuvering into a sustainable society. Does that mean we are facing a sustainable war in the future just like how people encountered industrial total war after getting into the industrial era. Is the Great War a rehearsal for sustainable warfare in the future? If we can’t understand the mechanism of sustaining war by exploiting the environment, a true dark future of cheap and sustainable slaughter awaits.

Ailish Lalor

Harnessing the Imperial Littoral: The Dutch Whaling Company and the Abstraction of Antarctic Protein, 1950-1980

After World War II, the Netherlands found itself short on fat. No longer able to extract palm oil from Indonesia, the Dutch government backed nineteen whaling voyages to the Antarctic, between 1946 and 1964. For most of its existence, both profits and whales were in short supply for the Dutch Whaling Company. In the final two decades of its operation, however, it developed a strategy that allowed it to push past ecological and economic limits – at least in the short term. The Dutch Whaling Company began to focus on creating abstract protein – protein that did not smell, taste, feel or look like the animal it came from. By altering their output from whale oil destined for margarine to whale protein destined for human supplements, pet food, and livestock feed, the Whaling Company found that they could – economically and literally – stretch the whale much further than before.

Although Dutch involvement in whaling came to an end in 1964, the Dutch Whaling Company continued to exist, and continued to transform living creatures in the Antarctic Ocean into abstract protein. The

prospect of harvesting and liquidating fish and krill appealed to a densely populated country that was increasingly obsessed with population growth and world hunger. But rather than diverting an international Malthusian catastrophe, the protein the Dutch Whaling Company extracted went into the mouths of livestock in the Netherlands. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Dutch agriculture intensified, helped not only by protein imported from far-off seas, but also by the reclamation of land from the Zuiderzee. This paper explores one particular instance of the Netherlands' late-twentieth-century practice of pushing past the environmental and economic limits of its own landscape by harnessing the space and biomass between land and sea.

Panel 8: German science and art

Heather Wolfram

'Shot while trying to escape': Political Violence and Forensic Medicine in Inter-war Germany

As a series of recent memoirs from forensic pathologists and anthropologists have made clear, the forensic sciences often play a crucial role in both establishing the facts of mass and political violence and gathering the evidence required to prosecute its perpetrators. While the scientific personae promoted by these professions have historically demanded objectivity, impartiality and emotional restraint from their practitioners, it is now common for the authors of forensic memoirs to highlight the psychological and emotional impact this work has had on them. Thus, modern forensic practitioners acknowledge, often publicly, the emotional work that forms part of their engagement with the victims of mass and political violence. This paper seeks to discover to what extent this overt engagement with forensic experts' feelings coincides with or differs from the emotional management practices of forensic practitioners in the past. Examining several instances of political violence during the inter-war period, including the murders of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Walter Rathenau, the Potempa murder and Köpenicker Blutwoche, it examines German medico-legalists' responses to political violence. Using autopsy reports, trial transcripts and memoirs, the paper asks to what extent the forensic pathologists engaged in these cases were able to maintain their objectivity, impartiality and lack of passion and how their performance of expertise was impacted by the changing political context.

Annabel Coulter

The Art in Resistance: A Collective Effort of Resistance against the Nazi Plunder of Art in Occupied France

During the Second World War, the National Socialist regime attempted to realise their racial aims not only through the conquest of Lebensraum, but also through the plunder of foreign art collections that would underline the cultural as well as racial supremacy of the master race. On the 22nd of June 1940, France signed an armistice with Germany, making vulnerable the numerous collections of art that France housed and posing significant threat to the national artistic patrimony. Acts of resistance were crucial to thwart potential Nazi plunder. Scholarship on this subject has focused on the role of Jacques Jaujard and Rose Valland. This paper expands the historiography by employing sources in their original French, to emphasise both the crucial role of the Louvre staff and the necessary cooperation between them to safeguard artworks. The requisitioning of châteaux to house the collections exemplifies the collective nature of this resistance. These strategies evolved throughout the war as art collections were transported from châteaux in the northern Sarthe region to the southern Occitanie province to seek greater security. Pieces were distributed according to their fragility and dimensions. Most notably, however, they were dispersed according to the value they possessed; their value to French culture or their value in demonstrating Nazim's cultural and racial superiority. Resistance was essential to protect the national art collections within the Louvre that constructed the French cultural identity. The resistance of the Louvre's staff is coined as, 'tactical resistance', as their actions sought to deliberately impede the Nazi occupation while shrewdly navigating the complex politics between the occupied and the occupier. This paper seeks to illuminate the actions of numerous French staff and curators at the Louvre as a successful, cooperative, and tactical display of resistance.

James Braund

Birding Beyond Boundaries: The Wartime Ornithological Fieldwork of a Waffen-SS Man

War, like participation in a colonising project, has historically provided scientists with an opportunity to conduct fieldwork in locations they would not normally visit. The ethics of such fieldwork are open to question or criticism at the best of times, but never is that work more problematic than when the

scientists in question come as soldiers in an aggressor or indeed genocidal military. A notable example of such a scientist is the German ornithologist Günther Niethammer (1908-1974), who in World War II conducted ornithological fieldwork during stints as a camp guard at Auschwitz and later as a soldier in Nazi-occupied Greece, and who subsequently went on to become one of Germany's foremost ornithologists of the postwar period. This paper has two main objectives: 1/ It will briefly recapitulate and reinterpret Niethammer's wartime fieldwork in light of historical studies of Nazi-era science from the late 1990s and early 2000s that highlighted the idea of science being conducted beyond ethical boundaries; and 2/ It will also consider the extent to which Niethammer's resumption of his career in the 1950s mirrors the postwar career continuities of other prominent but ethically questionable scientific figures from the Nazi period. The latter objective, as we shall see, is of more than idle interest in a specifically New Zealand context, in that Niethammer's postwar career included a two-month visit to this country over the summer of 1967/1968, as well as publication in this country's foremost ornithological journal two years later.

Panel 9: Displacement and refuge

Jan Láníček

The Dark Trauma of Escaping the Holocaust: Jewish Refugees to Australia before World War 2

More than 10,000 Jewish refugees, migrants and detainees from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries escaped to Australia before the outbreak of World War 2. Historians still debate whether they should be considered Holocaust survivors, because they left Europe before the initiation of the 'Final Solution' and most of them personally did not experience the Nazi persecution in concentration camps. Yet the Shoah, the genocide of European Jews, still played an important part in their life stories. So did the trauma caused by the fact that in most cases their close family members, including spouses, children or elderly parents stayed back in Europe and became victims of the Nazi genocidal policies. The issue of survivor guilt and trauma has been the subject of historical and psychological studies. But such research has so far not focused on those who escaped before the war, while leaving their loved ones behind, and how these experiences and family separations impacted their lives. The paper will analyse the representation of the Shoah and the associated trauma and guilt in the testimonies and memoirs of pre-war Jewish refugees, who escaped the impending genocide. With the help of individual and family stories, the presentation aims to contribute to the discussions about historical connections between Australia and the Shoah, and about long-term effects of the European genocide on the survivor community. There are several collections of oral testimonies that contain interviews with German, Austrian, Czechoslovak and Polish-Jewish refugees who arrived in Australia before World War 2. For the purpose of the presentation, I will work with oral testimonies from the following collections: the Sophie Caplan Collection, the Astrid Kirchof Collection, the Visual History Archive of the Shoah Foundation, and the Collections from the Melbourne Holocaust Museum.

Elizabeth Roberts-Pedersen

The Borders of Diagnosis: Psychiatric Expertise and Resettlement Politics in Post-War Europe

While scholarship on the plight of displaced persons (DPs) in Europe at the end of the Second World War is now extensive, the archives of the many relief agencies involved in the resettlement effort continue to yield compelling case studies that illuminate the DP experience. In this paper I sketch the cases of two women whose attempts to leave Europe were complicated by their contact with psychiatrists and other 'psy' workers in post-war Germany. Both Holocaust survivors, their stories can tell us much about the relationship between psychiatric expertise and the politics of immigration and resettlement in the immediate post-war years.

Ruth Balint

Refugee Encounters after World War 2

The aftermath of the Second World War had a lasting impact on the definition of the refugee, the development of human rights law, and the creation of a modern, bureaucratic refugee regime. It was a moment, like today, when the millions of displaced appeared at the centre of a world in flux. The struggle to define who was a refugee and who was not was a subject of intense debate among humanitarians, international law experts, immigration planners and governments: yet refugees also actively participated in these deliberations. They wrote letters, petitions, queries and, sometimes, denunciations to those in

power tasked with providing aid and visas. In light of today's border politics, these encounters appear almost utopian and contradict the prevalent view of refugees as helpless pawns of history. In this paper I discuss how refugees, welfare officials and migration agents together navigated the complexities of refugeedom, of postwar Europe and of questions of victimhood, persecution, the recent past and the right to mobility.

Panel 10: Representing and resisting insecurity

Anthony Artus

The Life and Hope of the Civilized World': Reading 'Security' in 1848

In 1848 the world bore witness to the revolutions engulfing continental Europe with delight and despair: would 'springtime of the peoples' carry a new dawn for human civilisation, or plunge the world into conflict? Like the existential threats of our own times, observers experienced these events through a compelling new medium: pictorial journalism. Historians typically view the revolutions as the failure of liberal nationalism. More recently, historians have emphasised their modern 'serial' successes, facilitated by innovative technologies of communication and movement. Considering 1848 through the lens of security — a ubiquitous concept for us in the present — may provide yet further understanding of this transformative period. My study examines ideas of security in mid-nineteenth century mass culture with a case study of the two 1848 volumes of the archetype of pictorial journalism, the Illustrated London News or ILN (1842). Recent work on the rise of a new European security culture at the start of the nineteenth century has given valuable insights into the mechanisms by which European state and non-state actors pursued security after Napoleon; less is known about how and, indeed, whether the concept of European security found traction as a mass-cultural phenomenon in the following decades. While the revolutions threatened European security, the ILN allowed readers to consume these events as a form of leisure. As an industrial product, the ILN protected readers from the harsher political realities of the world through obfuscation and historicisation, providing a form of ontological security and taking a place within the wider sphere of security culture. At the same time, reading security as produced in a world of commodities raises new questions about the relationship of security to capital, and how threats to European security were located globally.

Emma Wordsworth

Uprooting the Evil or Pruning Its Leaves? The Comparative Politics of British Famine Relief in India, Ottoman Anatolia and China 1873-1879

Conceptualisations of a problem's causes fundamentally shape the ways in which people respond to said problem. A constructive response to the existential threat of the twenty-first century's 'dark horizons' demands that we not only historicise the origins of these crises, but critically examine how people in the past have framed (or, in some cases, deliberately misrepresented) the nature of these problems. In doing so, we may glean a deeper understanding of how distinct causal framings might sanction particular solutions. My research takes seriously the role of narrative framings—that is, the process of selecting and highlighting particular aspects of a given 'event'—in mobilising specific moral and political responses to crises. This paper employs a comparative methodology to compare how British elites in the 1870s conceptualised the causes of famines occurring simultaneously in different regions and, subsequently, proposed specific solutions on the basis of these respective causal framings. Specifically, I examine how British framings of famine causation in Bihar (1873–1874), Asia Minor (1873–1875), Madras (1876–1878), and Shanxi (1876–1879), respectively, differed according to Great Britain's politico-economic interests in each region and to British elites' own civilisational and affective hierarchies. This paper argues that British elites' causal framings of Indian famines as so-called 'natural disasters' and of Ottoman and Chinese famines as institutional failures directly informed their decision-making about famine relief measures and famine prevention in each context. In sum, this paper offers a comparative and narrative-based history of British famine relief as a means of theorising how context and contingency interact with deep power structures and cultural mindsets to shape human responses to existential risk.

Rachel Anne Gillett

Sonic Resistance, Sonic Persistence: Popular culture and coloniality in the Dutch and Francophone Caribbean

In her address at the celebration and interrogation hosted by the Musée de Quai Branly to mark the 30th anniversary of Paul Gilroy's *Black Atlantic* – and map its influence on French scholarship – Mame-Fatou Niang pushed attendees to engage with the sensory, the interdisciplinary, the impermeability of art, of making, of the experiential and scholarship. Her work, like that of Gilroy, has insisted on the inseparability of thought and sound, text and texture, culture, politics and philosophy in and beyond the Black Atlantic. This paper picks up Niang's challenge and answers the AAEH's call to embrace the alternative perspectives made possible by studying Europe from the margins. Here working from the margins, for historians, has included analysing sound and popular music. This paper works from those disciplinary margins as well as centering the flow of history and culture between the Caribbean and Europe. Gillett shows how Francophone and Dutch Caribbean cultural practices have resisted colonial repression and carried sonic traces of resistance, persistence, and joy into contemporary Europe, notably France and the Netherlands. The paper briefly identifies similarities in the repression of sound and music in the early Colonial Caribbean before moving into an analysis of how sonic persistence, anti-colonial resistance, history and memory-making work in the oeuvre of Amsterdam-based Dutch-Curaçaoan band Kuenta I Tambu, and Parisian rapper, poet and artist Kery James.

Panel 11: Pacific Encounters

Melinda Steele

Nan Madol and Paul Hambruch: The legacy of German anthropology in Micronesia

Although often considered a 'latecomer' to colonialism in the Pacific, Germans were active across the Pacific islands for decades prior to formal colonial rule. Under the paradigm of 'salvage anthropology', German anthropologists and ethnologists travelled to the Pacific islands to study peoples they assumed would disappear upon prolonged contact with Western civilisation. While riddled with racist inaccuracies, these early anthropological studies have paradoxically become central to the reclamation of Pacific history today. This is demonstrated in the case of Nan Madol, an archaeological site on the island of Pohnpei in the Federated States of Micronesia. In 1909-1910, as part of the Hamburg South Seas Expedition, German ethnologist Paul Hambruch performed the first comprehensive survey of the site. The publications resulting from this visit have had an enduring legacy, playing a key role in the nomination of Nan Madol as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016. This paper will examine the work of Paul Hambruch at Nan Madol, as a case study of the impact and legacy of German anthropology in the Micronesian region. Despite their colonial origins, the publications and artifact collections of anthropologists like Hambruch are offering modern Micronesians opportunities to reclaim their own history. Not only is this research significant for local and regional Pacific histories, it could also offer an interesting new perspective on the German colonial past itself. Importantly, this case study also demonstrates that the relative scarcity of scholarship on German colonial history in Micronesia should be challenged, especially given that this history still continues to impact Micronesians of today in various and complex ways

Nicole Ganbold

Deconstructing the 'Murderers' Bay': Abel Tasman's expedition to 'Southland' and global visual culture

On December 18, 1642, Abel Jansz. Tasman and his crew weighed anchor at the northern tip of the South Island of New Zealand (today the Golden Bay). This marked the day of the first known Māori-European meeting which ended fatally: the Dutch misinterpreted Māori warnings and the Māori attacked the strange newcomers who posed a threat to the community. This brief yet violent interaction, resulting in casualties on both sides, was memorialized in a detailed drawing by draughtsman Isaac Gilsemans and accompanying textual account, produced in compliance with the VOC's directives to document the expedition in a travel journal. This paper presents a sustained analysis of Gilsemans' in situ drawing of the Māori and examines the broader implications of this image for both colonial and Indigenous histories. It will explore its role as a 'worldmaking tool' helping human agents to make sense of the world and follow the mobility of this representation across the globe, thus examining how Tasman and Gilsemans mediated the idea of the 'Southland' to European audiences and how this representation was commodified in print culture. Conversely, the same object offers an opportunity to confront a European

vantage point by shifting the balance from usually told moments of imperial triumph to a story of defeat on behalf of the colonizer and an unlikely success story of natives defending their land and way of life from European newcomers. This paper seeks to explore the metaphor of an ‘entangled gaze’ which can be identified in this visual encounter to deconstruct the power asymmetries and visual hierarchies mediated by Gilsemans. This drawing thus embodies not only a record of an encounter but also lens through which to interrogate the dynamics of power, image and narrative. Ultimately, this paper seeks to illuminate the role of images in shaping European and Indigenous identities ‘from afar.’

Serena Kelly

A Pacific Zeitenwende? German Engagement in the Pacific Island Space

German foreign policy has historically been tied to a core set of tenets, rooted in the historical experiences of the Second World War and of the post-1989 reunification process. These have included: an emphasis on soft power mechanisms (e.g. ‘Wandel durch Handel’) and an aversion to the application of hard power; a commitment to multilateralism and a rules-based international order; and a reluctance to engage in geopolitical contestation. Recent events, however, have placed a strain on this values framework. The emergence of the geopolitically-charged Indo-Pacific context, and the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine (recognised by Olaf Scholz as a *Zeitenwende* to which Germany would need to respond), have forced Germany to consider its role on the global stage. Since 2020, this has included an apparent rediscovery of the Pacific Island space, a long neglected area in Germany’s external relations. This paper considers this rediscovery, questioning whether we are seeing a turning point (*Zeitenwende*) in Germany’s engagement with the region, and asking the question as to what a German presence in the South Pacific may involve. Importantly, this project is envisaged as part of a broader research agenda examining the geopolitics of the Pacific Island region. The paper provides a starting point for future research which examines intersections between Germany’s regional role in the South Pacific, alongside those of other external powers acting upon the region, and the way in which this is conceived and understood within the region, including foci on key policy frameworks (development, security etc.).

Panel 12 : Imperial Competition

Matt Fitzpatrick

Vorsprung durch Technik? Imperial Competition and the ‘Anglo-German Antagonism’ in Siam, 1890-1914

Siam’s fortunes during the scramble for territories in Southeast Asia were connected to the fact that it abutted both the British and French Empires. Beyond that, in the realm of economics and trade, a ‘scramble’ for Siam had been underway since the 1850s, reaching its crescendo between 1890 and 1914. Concessions for teak logging, coal and gemstone mining were eagerly sought by European firms, supported by their governments, while later interest moved to concessions for railway and telegraph construction. Many of the efforts of Siam’s King Chulalongkorn were directed towards ensuring that Siam retained a balance of power between the European powers. Part of this strategy involved encouraging a number of powers to send technical experts, industrial and manufacturing hardware and military equipment to Bangkok. Among these technical experts was Luis Weiler, a German engineer responsible for modernising and expanding Siam’s railway network. Drawing on Weiler’s letters and archival materials from Germany and Thailand, this paper assesses the nature of European imperial competition in Siam prior to the First World War with particular reference to Anglo-German relations. It argues that, in Siam, Anglo-German economic competition co-existed with a mutual desire to work together to stop the annexation of Siam by France, a goal they shared with the Siamese King Chulalongkorn.

Marissa Gavin

Reordering the Marquesas: French Empire in the Early to Mid-Nineteenth Century Where scholarship has closely interrogated the ‘new’ French empire from the late nineteenth century through decolonization and the early moments of contact between Europeans and Pacific Islanders, the form and functions of ‘informal’ French imperialism prior to official annexation remains comparatively understudied. This paper emphasizes the individual and particularly localized nature of the informal French imperialism which preceded formal annexation. This research examines the dynamics and salient features shaping French empire building immediately leading up to formal annexation through the abortive attempt to

create a French colony at Akaroa and provincial commercial interests in New Zealand in the early nineteenth century. This paper interrogates the period from 1820-1850 to demonstrate how the Treaty of Waitangi prevented France's establishment of a colony at Akaroa, motivating the formal annexation of the Marquesas in 1842 and the establishment of a French protectorate over Tahiti in 1843. Although inter-imperial competition encouraged the metropole to take more formal action in acquiring territory throughout the Pacific, there existed clear tensions between individual actions in the islands and the instructions or intentions coming out of Paris. Through an examination of the Nanto-Bordelaise company records, the Charles Francois Lavaud papers, captain's records, and debates from various bodies of Parliament, this paper closely analyzes how these tensions in complex combination with trade and commercial interests developed through informal empire in the South Pacific.

James Bade

Ludovica Schultze's 1916 Report to the German Colonial Office on German Samoa under New Zealand Occupation

Ludovica Schultze was born in Brandenburg in 1862. She attended Teachers College in Berlin, and went on to gain extensive teaching experience in London and Paris. She taught in German Samoa from 1893 till the outbreak of World War I in 1914. She was one of three young women from the Schultze family who were employed as teachers in German Samoa. Valesca Schultze, Ludovica's sister, was Principal of the London Missionary Society Papauta School for Girls. She arrived in Samoa in 1890 at the age of 31. Thusnelda Schultze, related to the two sisters, opened a school for German language education in Fagaloa which enjoyed considerable success initially, but unfortunately she had to leave Samoa for health reasons in 1911. Ludovica Schultze's 1916 report to the German Colonial Office on the New Zealand occupation gives us a unique perspective on the situation in German Samoa at the beginning of World War I. Less than five months after returning from convalescence leave in New Zealand, she was to witness the arrival of New Zealand troops taking over her country. Her fervent hope expressed in her report that, with the support of the Samoans, this would be a temporary state of affairs and that the German flag would soon be flying once again over Samoa, was totally understandable, as was her difficulty in coming to terms with suddenly having to abandon the teaching career to which she and her colleagues had devoted their lives. Once re-established in Germany, Ludovica joined her sister Valesca in Suderode, in the Harz mountain region of Saxony-Anhalt, where their former teaching colleague from Samoa, Franz Pfeil, set them up in a rest home and looked after them from 1924 onwards. Ludovica died in 1939 and was buried next to her sister, who had died four years previously, in the Bad Suderode cemetery. Both gravestones featured an iron cross and the stars of the Southern Cross constellation.

Panel 13 : Indigenous Sovereignties

Francesco Ricatti

Indigenous Sovereignty and European Migration History

This paper offers a reflective analysis of over a decade of research into the dynamics between migrant and Indigenous communities in Australia, building on insights from my forthcoming coedited volume *Researching Migration on Indigenous Land: Challenges, Reflections, Pathways*, coedited with Andonis Piperoglou. The paper argues that the impact of transnational mass migration from Europe to Indigenous lands, especially in settler-colonial contexts like Australia, provides a powerful lens for reinterpreting not only Australian history but also the historical narratives of European nations and empires. The central thesis suggests that European colonial history cannot solely be understood as an expression of imperialism or top-down colonial projects. Instead, it should also be seen as a history of millions of subaltern migrants. These individuals, while possessing limited agency and sovereignty, nonetheless became participants—willing or otherwise—in acts that have led to profound harm, including genocide, systemic racism, land dispossession, and the erasure of Indigenous sovereignty. This approach encourages a deeper, more nuanced exploration of European histories. The experiences of these migrants reveal a history of ambiguous, shifting loyalties and power structures that complicate traditional narratives of European colonialism. By examining these histories from a perspective that includes the role of subaltern migrants, we can gain fresh insight into how contemporary Europeans view their past, especially in relation to issues like neo-imperialism, modern migration into Europe, and the forces of globalization. Ultimately, this alternative historical framing broadens our historical understanding of Europe, revealing how the interrelation of Europe's colonialism and European

transnational migration continue to influence modern identities, memories, and socio-political dynamics, both within Europe and in former colonial territories.

Meghan Williams

Racial Ideology and Capitalist Expansion into Te Rohe Pōtae

In late-1860s Aotearoa, Te Rohe Pōtae (or the 'King Country') iwi and hapū retained the majority of their land, having safeguarded it from war and confiscations by uniting to enforce a boundary to prohibit settlers from entry. By 1910, however, the settler government had alienated 50 percent of Te Rohe Pōtae land, established settlements, and played an active role in developing the region's settler agricultural industries. While today's activists and academics, both local and international, readily acknowledge a relationship between race, capitalism, and colonisation, the nature of that relationship becomes clear when we engage closely with local histories. In this paper, I will draw from my PhD research into the history of capitalist expansion into Te Rohe Pōtae, from the late 1860s to the early 1900s, to explore aspects of the relationship between capitalism and racial ideology. In looking at the ways powerful colonial figures deployed race when explaining policies and practices, I ask what role capitalist expansion played in the reproduction of the ideology of race in Aotearoa. The paper will shed particular light on the ways that colonial figures used 'race' to reconcile the impacts of land loss and loss of autonomy on Te Rohe Pōtae Māori with dominant European ideologies of sovereignty, productivity, and 'improvement'.

Candida Keithley

Under the Imperial Tourist Gaze: European binary construction of Te Arawa Identity

In 1905, Renati Keepa and Manurau Wepiha were married at Saint Faith's Anglican church, situated in the Māori village of Ōhinemutu. The village, while home to members of the iwi (tribe) of Te Arawa, was also one of the top attractions in the popular tourist town of Rotorua. Among the guests attending this 'modern' Māori wedding was English tourist and ardent supporter of Imperial uplift, Ellen Ida Massy. In her later travel narrative, *Memories of Maoriland* (1911), she dedicated a whole chapter to the wedding, portraying the event as an example of the way in which the 'noble savages' of New Zealand, under Britain's 'kindly and protecting wings', could become 'civilised'. Massy not only viewed the wedding and its participants as both civilized and modern, but also placed these attributes in a binary relationship against uncivilised and traditional. Yet while facets of the event were modern, in reality, the primary function of the wedding was traditional as it was tomo (a traditional arranged marriage). The union of Te Rangipuawhe and Wepiha, both of whom were descended from 'chiefly lines', was used to bring together the Te Arawa sub-tribes of Tūhourangi and Ngāti Whakaue following their inter-hapū battles. Furthermore, the discussions that took place at the wedding, which Massy viewed as evidence of uplift, were the kinds of discussions that had always happened at these events in the past. Therefore, the wedding is better viewed as a form of mixed modernity. Massy's view of Māori through a binary lens was the prevailing perspective at the time. However, in Rotorua it was more common for Europeans to see Māori as traditional and therefore not modern. The reason that Massy perceived and portrayed the wedding participants as modern was because this fitted with her notions about the imperial uplift of the Māori people.

Panel 14 : International History

Catriona McCallum

Exploring Neutrality through Belgium's participation in the Mexican Intervention 1864-1865

This paper looks beyond the nineteenth-century great powers to Belgium and its interaction with the wider community to offer an alternative approach to understanding how neutrality was perceived and manipulated as a diplomatic tool in the 1860s. The part played by Belgium in Napoleon III's forceful removal of an indigenous republican government and institution of an imperial monarchy in its place in Mexico in the 1860s excited little diplomatic response at the time. As a result, it rarely features in scholarly accounts. Yet, the establishment of a Belgian legion of soldiers to serve in Mexico sparked a long stormy debate in the Belgian parliament in 1864. This paper examines that debate for the light it may shed on Belgium's neutrality, the complexities of international law and a small country's ability to actively participate in the international system despite being compromised by its permanently neutral status. It employs the government archives of Belgium, the United States and Britain, to ask how the

Belgium political elite understood their obligations to neutrality under international law. It explains how they navigated and accommodated those obligations within the prevailing norms of the international community. In so doing, it contends that the many complexities surrounding international law, neutrality and belligerency in the 1860s meant these concepts were shaped by the practices of smaller states and power, like Belgium, as much as those of the more powerful states, like France, Britain and the United States.

Alexander O'Kane

'The Law of the Ruling Minority of the Earth': The Standard of Civilisation in Anglo-Japanese Treaty Revision

In July 1894, the unequal treaty between Britain and Japan was revised, signalling the entry of Japan into the ranks of the 'civilised' nations accorded full sovereign rights under the European system of international law. Japan was the first Asian state to meet this 'standard of civilisation.' This accession to civilised status was not uncontroversial in Britain, the first great power to agree to the revision of its unequal treaty to Japan. The British residents of the Japanese treaty ports were incensed by their government's policy, and attempted to prevent the revision of the treaty. Their arguments for doing so primarily related to the practical consequences of treaty revision. However, much of the debate on the matter took place within a discourse of civilisation. The British residents argued that Japan was not sufficiently civilised to be granted the sovereign right to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects. Study of the archives of the British legation in Tokyo, the China Association in London, and the British-owned newspapers published in the Japanese treaty ports reveals the ambiguity of nineteenth century Japan's civilisational standing. The ambiguity of Japan's position within the fin de siècle imperialist world order has long been an object of study for historians of international law. More often than not this history has been studied from the perspective of the state. By incorporating the perspectives of non-state actors, a more complete understanding of Japan's ambiguous relation to the 'standard of civilisation,' as well as of the ambiguities of this standard itself, can be arrived at.

Emilia Ascione

Visual Representations of Finland's EU debate 1992-1995

On 18 March 1992, Finnish President Dr. Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Esko Aho submitted Finland's application for membership to the then European Community (EC). This was the official beginning of Finland's journey to the European Union (EU), which was completed by their accession on 1 January 1995. The achievement of membership came to signify a shift in Finnish foreign policy from that of a careful neutrality to an active participation in a discernibly Western European institution. However, despite Finnish membership being achieved swiftly, there remained some obstacles within the negotiation process. Similarly, this rapid accession does not adequately present the complexities and presence of opposition to the EU in Finland. This paper draws upon visual media products, such as political cartoons and photographs, to investigate Finland's domestic EU debate throughout the period of application, negotiation, and ratification, which was achieved through referendum. In analysing the Finnish debate in this way, this paper addresses questions of how the prospect of membership was received by the Finnish public, as well as places it within a greater context of the social, political and cultural climate of Finland between 1992 and 1995.

Panel 15 : International Law and Courts

Omar Mohamed

lūra gentium: Jurisprudential Cultures and the Balances of Power in Late Georgian Britain, 1822-1830

Scholarship on nineteenth-century balances of power falls into two camps. On the one hand, political science and international relations scholars tend to reduce the balance of power to a singular concept. While historians, on the other hand, accept the coexistence of multiple balances, they often conclude that, in meaning anything to anyone, the balances effectively meant nothing. Recent scholarship has begun to recognise the need to understand the balances of power within their historical context. Yet the analytical frameworks to do so are lacking. One reason for this gap, I posit, is the failure to understand the balances as a component of nineteenth-century *lūra gentium*. The multiplicity of balances of power reflected a nineteenth-century law of nations which was highly contested and, from these contests, different conceptualisations of the law of nations emerged. These contests are often addressed in

specific cases, such as the impeachment trial of Warren Hastings, but are omitted from teleological histories of international law which narrate the inevitable rise of a positive, international legal order throughout the nineteenth century. By focusing on the balance of power, a component of the *ius gentium*, my paper challenges these teleological narratives of international law. Looking at the balances through the lens of jurisprudential cultures (that is to look at the wider legal philosophies in which these balances were situated), I argue provides a thread which sustains the competing conceptualisations of *ius gentium*. In so doing, these jurisprudential cultures offer a more coherent understanding of British foreign policy debates during the European Restoration. At a moment when the concept of ‘international law’ is under increasing strain, I further argue that multinormative ‘jurisprudential cultures’ provide an intertemporal analytical framework through which the contemporary transnational ‘historical’ wars being fought on Europe’s edges can be better understood.

Miloš Vec

Historiography after Dictatorship. How German Jurists wrote International Legal History in the postwar period 1945-2000

Europe’s past had definitely a dark horizon, and it shaped for many decades its regional perspectives and global views. That includes also historiography, and my claim is that this totalitarian past impacted on the conceptualization of the interstate order and its historical norms. Four eminent legal scholars of the German academia have contributed to the history of international law in the decades after 1945: Carl Schmitt, Wilhelm G. Grewe, Wolfgang Preiser, Heinhard Steiger. The experience of the Nazi dictatorship was close to all of them when they wrote on what they saw as law between nations in the near and far global and local past. Their involvement into and attitude against this dictatorship was quite different, Schmitt (1888-1985) carries the stain of having been ‘the crown jurist’ of the Nazi regime; he never returned to university but wrote important tracts like the ‘Nomos of the Earth’ (1950). Grewe (1911-2000) was also already a professor there when he sketched already in the late 1930s his ‘Epochs of International Law’ (translated and published in English as recent as 2000). Preiser (1903-1997), until today the author of some historiographical entries in the Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, had been a judge in the occupied Netherlands, and included interestingly what he identified as an autonomous law of non-European regions and indigenous peoples into his global story of international law of 1976. Steiger (1933-2019) had in his historical writings a particular focus on the universality and particularity of international law. I would like to understand how the Nazi terror and imperialism impacted the views of these four individuals on the global world after 1945 which faced the Cold War and De-colonialization. Their ideas about the past, its conflicts and their resolution, came from Germany as a particular part of Europe which had caused excessive violence, devastation and tyranny. It is to assume that their historiography referred at least implicitly to this recent authoritarianism and shaped their views on culture, identity etc.

Marco Duranti

State Power and the Politics of Corporal Punishment in 1980s Britain

This paper examines the legal and political impact of *Campbell and Cosans v. UK*, a corporal punishment case before the European Court of Human Rights, as a prism through which to investigate the relationship between human rights and state power in 1980s Britain. The court’s ruling against the belting of Scottish schoolchildren in 1982 forced the Thatcher government to consider limiting the practice. Conservatives made efforts to maintain physical punishment, which continued to enjoy public support in opinion polls, while abolitionist groups successfully applied pressure to politicians and teachers’ unions. Against all expectations, the campaign to abolish corporal punishment in British state schools succeeded in 1986 by one vote in the House of Commons. Some human rights scholars have argued that the ‘breakthrough’ of human rights occurred in tandem with increasing constraints on the power of the state. The prohibition on cruel, inhumane and degrading punishment is conventionally understood as the quintessential example of a right that safeguards the individual from state coercion. Legal challenges to the corporal punishment of youth, however, point to a countervailing interpretation. Complying with the European Court of Human Rights’ ruling in *Campbell and Cosans* forced British governments to exercise unprecedented state control, intervening in the traditional relationship between student and teacher, as well as challenging legal and social conventions in the educational sphere. In this context, supranational human rights guarantees, far from eroding the authority of the state, depended on the exercise of central state power over teachers, headmasters, and local education authorities. Thus human rights bodies,

rather than impose constraints on the state, as typically supposed, exerted pressure on governments to assume unprecedented powers to regulate everyday social practices.

Panel 16 : Identities in Crisis

Mark Seymour

Matrimony as a Cultural Battleground: From Holy Sacrament to the Dark Horizons of 'l'ideologia del gender'

This paper contextualises contemporary debates in Italy about marriage and gender by historicising this long-term cultural battleground. The personal has been openly political since the 1960s, but in Italy marriage has been at the centre of intense culture wars even before national unification (1861). The struggle to introduce a divorce law, which gathered pace from the late 1870s, was fiercely resisted by the Catholic Church because it threatened the concept of marriage as a holy sacrament. The eventual introduction of divorce in 1970, and its popular affirmation in a landmark referendum in 1974, ultimately pacified this culture war for several decades. But the old fault-lines have been reanimated by 21st century moves – led from Europe and reinforced by the European Union – to legalise same-sex marriage. For Catholics and other social conservatives, this represents the ultimate desecration of marriage. For individuals whose gender and/or sexuality is anywhere off the straight and narrow, Giorgia Meloni's government's attacks on 'l'ideologia del gender' represent a genuinely dark horizon.

Daniel Beaumont

A Self in Crisis: Encounters with Gertrude Savile's Melancholy of 1727

In 1727 Gertrude Savile, a young, moderately wealthy, and unmarried English woman, kept a meticulous record of her activities, reflections, and feelings. Between 1 October and 31 December 1727, she recorded herself as being 'unhappy', 'not happy,' or 'miserable' on all but 6 days. This diary offers a glimpse of a woman who could afford to spend her days at home but in doing so was tormented by misery and frustration. The entries themselves contain few specific reasons for why she felt as she did, but they reveal much about how she saw her frustration and melancholy. Her diaries were published in 1997 in an abridged form, the editors choosing to obfuscate many of Savile's more affectively charged entries. And yet, this evidence of emotional tumult in the original text provides an important opportunity to explore how eighteenth-century women could conceptualize, present, and negotiate their experiences of misery and sorrow. Building on recent work in early modern selfhood and emotions by Amanda Vickery, Erin Sullivan, and Katie Barclay, this paper argues that Savile's diary exposes a flexible and carefully considered engagement with a range of emotional practices linked to sadness. Savile drew on and modified melancholy schemas to consolidate, reinforce, and classify her 'self' in relation to those around her. Further, this paper seeks to consider how encounters with emotionally rich self-writing can differ across digital and material formats, and how, as researchers, we can navigate our own emotional entanglements with such sources in these uncertain times.

Emma Sadera

'Pretending herself distracted': the reception of emotional responses in accounts of early modern English infanticide trials

News of child and infant death elicits strong emotional responses. These responses are amplified when the death is suspected of being unnatural or murderous, and even more so when the accused is the child's mother. Early modern English legislation to criminalise newborn murder was used to prosecute mothers suspected of infanticide throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and accounts of many of the London-based trials were published in the Old Bailey Proceedings. These published accounts were not purely factual, but instead editorialised in language and form to create vivid narratives of dishonour, scrutiny and regulation. Central to these narratives was the presentation and reception of emotion by both accused mothers and witnesses alike. In particular, the role of emotional reaction in these vernacular accounts was used to reinforce or contradict notions of guilt and innocence according to shifting contemporary norms. Much historiography of emotion in infanticide accounts has tended to focus on notions of shame. In this paper, I will expand this focus to explore a range of portrayals of emotional response in trial accounts of infanticide, tracing these responses against normative ideas of womanliness and motherhood, to bring illumination on the role of emotional performativity in belief and disbelief.

Panel 17 : An Individual's History

Richard Scully

Sir Bernard Partridge (1861-1945): The Last Victorian

Among the celebrated alumni of Punch; or the London Charivari (1841-1992; 1996-2002), Sir John Bernard Partridge occupies an uncertain position. Lauded by his contemporaries as a worthy successor and inheritor of the Punch tradition of cartooning dating back to the great John Leech (1817-1864) and Sir John Tenniel (1820-1914), since the 1940s, Partridge has come in for sustained attack by a post-Victorian school of cartooning. For Sir David Low (1891-1963), Partridge clung on too tenaciously to an outdated form of cartooning; was too polite and gentlemanly; and depended on the same goddesses and animal studies, national types and middle-class cultural references that animated the Victorian Age. Such things, Low argued, were entirely unsuited to an age when Hitler and Stalin, not Napoleon III and Nicholas I, were the enemies, and Labour had supplanted the Liberals as the great movement in opposition to Toryism. This paper revisits the life and legacy of Partridge, and posits that the Low school of thought has gone too far in its critique of the last of the great Victorian cartoonists. Partridge's life and career – as a professional actor who knew Irving and Shaw personally, an amateur cricketer alongside J. M. Barrie and Conan Doyle; and an illustrator of great power – is far more complex than the post-Victorian caricature allows for. That Partridge was a Liberal in the days of Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith, long before Baldwin's Conservatives gave him his knighthood, and that he worked in the usual Punch fashion – absorbing ideas and suggestions from a table populated by Tories, Liberals, Laborites, and others – also destabilizes the image of a slave to establishment values. That his cartoons were effective weapons against both the Kaiser and the Führer underscores the versatility of a man whose talents have been sorely neglected.

Andrew Bonnell

The Dilemmas of the Democratic Press in Imperial Germany: the case of Franz Mehring

The extent and nature of processes of democratization in nineteenth-century Germany have been the subject of renewed debate in recent years. At the same time, challenges to established democratic political systems have been linked to changes in the media and the public sphere, with the decline of legacy media. This paper will consider the scope of action, and the limitations faced by, the democratic press in Imperial Germany, using the example of Franz Mehring. Mehring was involved in newspapers linked to Germany's middle-class democratic political groupings from 1869-1870, when he worked on *Die Zukunft*, to the 1880s, when he edited Berlin's *Volks-Zeitung*, the leading non-socialist democratic paper of its time. Mehring later went on to become well-known as a socialist journalist and historian.

David Burchell

From The Fall to the Covenant: The Political Theology of Jean-Jacques Rousseau

More than a century ago, the young French scholar Pierre Maurice Masson was killed at Verdun, shortly before he was due to defend his doctoral thesis on the 'religion of Rousseau'. The posthumously-published dissertation advanced the unprecedented thesis that Rousseau's writings were crafted to 'restore' the 'religion of his ancestors' in a wholly new guise, and guided by a 'mystical sensibility' which was 'the expression of his deepest nature'. Derided in its time by rationalists and church figures alike, Masson's thesis has been dutifully cited in footnotes but ignored in substance for most of the last century. Meanwhile, scholars have puzzled over Rousseau's apparently paradoxical and 'divided personality', and quarrelled over the apparent contradiction between Rousseau's Second Discourse, which decries our from a primal freedom into the shackles of civilisation, and the Social Contract, which appears to celebrate the capacity of civil society to restore and maintain our primal freedom, so that we may 'remain as free as we were before'. Here I want to suggest that this neglect and this preoccupation may be connected. If, like Masson, we take at face-value Rousseau's many protestations of a sincere but highly unorthodox attachment to the 'religion of his ancestors', we are also free to pursue the many 'secularised' Scriptural narratives Rousseau wove into his works. Just as the Reveries of the Solitary Walker resemble the lamentations of the Psalmists, so the Second Discourse resembles a secularised account of the Fall of Humanity from Eden – while the Social Contract re-enacts the various covenants which shaped the people of Israel into a civil society. Viewed through this Old Testament lens, the

Second Discourse and the Social Contract look less like foes, and more like logical stages in a secularised narrative of Fall and Redemption.

Panel 19 : Imagining New Zealand in a world of war

Rowan Light

New horizons: mapping NZ Wars objects in UK and Irish military museum collections

The 'New Zealand Wars' were a series of conflicts fought by the British Army, colonial forces, and Māori allies, against hapū and iwi across the North Island of Aotearoa New Zealand from 1843 to 1881. The circulation of material culture between the British Isles and Aotearoa was a crucial part of this experience, whether brought by the fourteen British Army Regiments that occupied Aotearoa up to 1870, or removed through the looting and trading of taonga Māori as souvenirs, trophies, curios, and other artefacts from New Zealand Wars sites. These materials – which might have been taken as scientific or ethnographic specimens, or as mementos to remember fallen comrades and enhance regimental prestige – travelled back with Regiments, eventually being donated by soldiers (or their families) to regimental museums and other collections throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland into the twentieth century. Despite its significant volume, the material legacy of the New Zealand in British and Irish museum collections has not been assessed. New international research around military collecting since 2021 has opened up new interrogations of colonial collecting relating to British Army campaigns in Africa and Asia; yet Oceania has been entirely omitted, leaving a major gap in public and scholarly understandings of these military collections and the legacy of colonial conflict today.

Anna Czewinska

Imagining Central and Eastern Europe in Australian and New Zealand schools during the Great War

By researching New Zealand School Journals as well as Australian Schools Papers, which were used in three Australian states (Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia), I show how Central and Eastern Europe was presented in New Zealand and Australian schools during the Great War. To better understand the context and changes that can be observed, I focus not only on the war period but also on the years preceding it. Researching pre-war editions is also important to understand what New Zealand and Australian soldiers knew about Central and Eastern Europe when, from 1916, they began to be taken prisoner by Germans. Some of them were sent to the camps in the eastern parts of the German Empire and occupied territories of Russian Poland. As a result of the Great War, new countries were established in Central and Eastern Europe. That is why I also researched after-war editions to show how schools adapted content about Central and Eastern Europe to reflect the new political situation. The picture created by the Australian School Papers and New Zealand School Journals is supplemented by school atlases. My research shows how awareness of the existence of different nations and ethnic groups in Central and Eastern Europe was forming and how it was changing during and after the war. Analysis of educational materials used in schools is also important to better understand Home Front. In Australia and New Zealand, there were migrants from Central and Eastern Europe. My research shows how materials prepared by the Education Departments shaped the awareness of ethnic and national distinctiveness of children's neighbours.

Panel 20 : Post-Soviet Worlds

Mark Edele

The 'Russian Way of War: A historical critique

Since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, there is no lack of instant expertise on Russia's approach to war making. Sweeping overviews are provided to suggest that 'almost everything Russia does is recognizable from previous centuries,' that its historical experience predisposed it to attack Ukraine, or that it has a unique ability 'to suffer and survive.' Some even claim that atrocities, such as those committed in Bucha, are 'an intrinsic part of the Russian way of war,' defined as an interlocking ensemble of political, social, economic, and cultural factors determining the military practice of a given country. There are, however, too many radical discontinuities over the centuries to meaningfully speak of a Russian way of war which would hold together the various phases of the Tsarist, the Soviet, and the Post-Soviet periods. While we can recognize a specifically Russian way of war today, its roots are much

shallower than many commentators believe. Some structural factors go back to Soviet times, such as the heavy reliance on artillery, the poor development of junior officers, and the unwillingness to allow initiative on lower levels. The systematic targeting of civilians, the lawlessness, and the criminal nature of much of the war making today, however, have developed since the breakdown of the Soviet Union. They emerged in the context of a low social status of soldiers, bad pay and conditions, corruption, and insufficient training. Practical experience with lawless counterinsurgency warfare in the first (1994-1996) and second (1999-2000) Chechen wars as well as the criminal participation in the civil war in Syria since 2015 left a deep imprint on commanders and soldiers alike. It is to these conditions and experiences rather than hundreds of years of Russian military history, that we should look if we want to understand the Russian way of war today.

Alexsandr Ivanov

Making sense of (counter)history and memory of the Stalinist perpetrators in Putin's Russia

'Where have you been for the last eight years?' – This rhetorical question, launched by the Russian propaganda machine in 2022, marks a general shift in perception of historical reality by the Russian authorities and a significant proportion of the Russian population. The changes have been triggered by the introduction of the 'Memory laws'. The development of memory politics found its implementation in the Siberian region. To be precise, in Tyumen, the figure of A. Logunov, the local special settlement commandant, has become one of the regional capital city's household names (in museums, streets). At the same time, in the region's north, in Surgut city, the local community of repressed people 'Our Memory' agreed to include the name of another NKVD commandant A. Zagvazdin to the list of the special settlers – war heroes. These two cases illustrate how launched in Moscow initiatives work and reflect on a regional level. As it is evident from the Surgut case, in the current conditions, the idea of the perpetrator's glorification might be supported even by the Stalinist victims.

Joshua Strong

Decolonising Soviet architectural history: how to tackle national architectural legacies from the Stalin era

The fifteen nation-states that emerged from the collapse of the Soviet Union were heavily marked by Stalin's architectural master plan. As historical debate turns to decolonising the post-Soviet space following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and with a global groundswell to remove symbols of colonialism, the Stalin-era buildings strewn across the successor countries of the USSR could be read as relics of imperial subjugation. On the other hand, however, the USSR was a state in which national minorities played a prominent role in political and cultural life. In architecture, Stalin's nationalities policy fostered distinct national styles based on real or imagined local traditions, albeit within strict ideological parameters defined by Moscow. For many architects in the non-Russian republics, the mandate to go forth and create a national style came with a greater creative license than their colleagues in Russia enjoyed. Taking the Caucasus as a case study, this paper examines the question: to what extent were the national architectural styles that emerged under Stalin colonial implants from Moscow, as opposed to home-grown products? In answering this question, the paper will engage with the literature on Soviet nationalities policy, the historiography of Socialist Realist architecture, and a diverse range of sources. By exploring the narratives, projects, and theoretical contributions of local architects working far from the imperial metropole, we can get a sense of just how effective Stalin's system of control over architecture was in the national republics.

Panel 21 : Afterlives of the Holocaust

Mia Ching Lee

The Role of Consensus in Understanding the Holocaust

Historians grapple with the synchronic logic of reality and try to dissect how language creates structures of power and understanding. As one starting point for understanding the logic of the present context, I would like to explore the usefulness of recognition and agreement in the context of the Holocaust. The Holocaust is a unique case of an historical event that has widespread acceptance as an atrocity and genocide. How has this consensus, however, served to develop a critical understanding of the Holocaust? I plan to discuss the global contours of Holocaust memory and how it has been adapted for national and political projects. In addition, I would like to open discussion on the consequences of withholding consensus such as in the case of the Armenian Genocide or the 'population exchange' in

Anatolia after the First World War. By tracing the logic – the assumptions and ‘common sense’ – that brought us to now, I hope to provide insights on how we approach and frame current discourse on conflict and violence.

Giacomo Lichtner

From the glass booth to a screen near you: cinematic Eichmanns and the search for meaning in Holocaust cinema

Ever since his 1960 trial, Adolf Eichmann has emerged as a focal point for debates about the ‘meaning’ of the Holocaust. Was Eichmann a monster, as prosecutor Gideon Hausner described him, or a paradigm of the modern ‘banality of evil’, as Hannah Arendt’s reporting from the courtroom posited? This work-in-progress paper looks for trends in the comparative analysis of cinematic representations of Eichmann, from *The Final Solution: the Wannsee Conference* (Die Wannseekonferenz, Heinz Schirk, 1984) to Netflix’s *Operation Finale* (Chris Weitz, 2018). My analysis considers how and why Eichmann can alternately emerge as cowering careerist and committed antisemite, and argues that the ongoing interest in him reflects a long-lived and unrelenting search for meaning out of the Holocaust.

Panel 22 : Travel and Discovery

Rose Madeline Kenilworth Thomas

On Top of a Mule, a Horse and a Dromedary: The Adventures of Charles Jacques Poncet

Why are so many animals familiar to us, yet we have never seen them in their natural habitat? For my MA thesis I traced this thought back to the early modern period and questioned how European naturalists were describing, categorising and coveting unfamiliar and exotic creatures. This work follows on from the ‘animal turn’ and interrogates the centrality of humans in history. With this in mind, I consider how, at a time of ecological ‘doom’ and threats of ‘climate collapse’, animal history is a valuable source of knowledge and response to calls from scientists to excavate a vanishing field of natural history. I argue that analysing early modern natural histories unlock diverse and elusive examples of cultural wisdom concerning animals and their habitats. My focus is set on how historical texts allow historians to imagine historical environments better, and rethink the cultural nuances within author’s descriptions of nature. Charles Jacques Poncet’s (1655-1706) book *A Voyage to Æthiopia, made In the Years 1698, 1699, and 1700*, is a wonderful example of how natural history was being documented at this time. This book is a travelogue that records Poncet’s observations and opinions as he moves across the Southern Red Sea Region. Furthermore, the text reveals the writer’s diverse and evolving opinions of animals and the environments of cultures that envelop them. This research is very complimentary to this conference as it discusses how one traveller gathered knowledge about the animals and environments he encountered and then disseminated this natural history in book form across Europe.

Rui Kerr

Historiography in Action: Contextualising the ‘Discovery’ of Angkor Wat

When imagining the nineteenth-century European explorers of Southeast Asia, we think of an intrepid explorer trudging through the thick jungle with ‘native’ guides leading him to new antiquities, species and geographic wonders. In this early nineteenth-century archetype, so well preserved by Indiana Jones, the explorer, the scientist becomes a ‘man of knowledge in action’. The subject of my research, Henri Mouhot, the self-declared ‘discoverer’ of Angkor Wat, casts himself within this archetype as a physically resilient and durable explorer against the unknown dangers of the Cambodian jungle. It is this observable continuity between past claims and present historiographies of discovery that are at the centre of this talk’s concern. While the historiography of discovery and the history of science has been primarily concerned with the identification of transformation, it (at times) has neglected to locate, counteract or contextualise archetypes forwarded by nineteenth-century literature that inform present-day notions of discovery. By interrogating how Mouhot formed and justified his ‘discovery’, I seek to demonstrate how these preserved archetypes of nineteenth-century culture within present-day historiography are, in fact, valuable archival containers rather than mere problems for historicisation.

Sarah Russell

Accelerating Time, Shrinking Space, Diminishing Encounters: the Trans-Siberian Railway in Nineteenth-Century British Travel Accounts

Siberia is vast—some thirteen million kilometres, or ten percent of the Earth’s land surface. It is bordered by the Ural Mountains to the west, the Pacific Ocean to the east, the Arctic to the north, and the borders of Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China to the south. Navigating this huge tract of land before the late nineteenth century was beset by difficulties as travellers were jolted to the point of injury in unsprung telegas along the great post-road over journeys that spanned months, or even years. Alternatively, they navigated the area’s extensive river network, which had its own problems, due to the fact that the main rivers emptied into the Arctic Ocean and were unnavigable for large parts of the year due to ice floes. In 1891, following a decree from Tsar Alexander III, construction commenced on a great railway that was to connect Europe with the Pacific Ocean. Thus, the Trans-Siberian Railway was born, eventually spanning a distance of nearly ten thousand kilometres, from Moscow in the west, to Vladivostok in the east. Victorians were fascinated with Siberia, with many accounts of the region published by British travellers in the long nineteenth century. Before the 1890s travellers to Siberia spent extensive periods on the road, interacting with local Siberians, both Russian and indigenous populations. Earlier accounts were dominated by anecdotes of these interpersonal encounters and reflections upon hospitality, both Russian and British. Yet, once the railway was operational, most travellers eschewed these slower journeys, opting instead for the speed, comfort and convenience of the railway. This presentation explores how perceptions and representations of Siberia changed as British travellers who visited Siberia took to this new mode of transport which sped up perceptions of time and space, and reduced opportunities to interact with the local population.

Panel 23 : Global First World War

Bernadette How

The Singapore Mutiny of 1915 in Global Perspective

Colonialism, Conflict, and the Dynamics of Anti-Colonial Resistance in the First World War: On 15 February 1915, the Indian Army’s Fifth Light Infantry stationed in Singapore rose up in a bloody mutiny against their British officers. The colonial government swiftly quelled it and framed the mutiny as a mere emeute. In their public response, the government reported the event as an outburst of religious fanaticism, and discontent among the Fifth Light Infantry regarding promotions, as the main causes. A Court of Enquiry was subsequently established, and its findings were kept secret until recently. While some scholars have discussed the mutiny in connection to a greater Indian nationalist movement, it is more often regarded in the context of the First World War aspect of the national history of Singapore and has inspired less interest and scrutiny compared to the Second World War. Present historiography recognises the Singapore Mutiny as a pan-Islamic, Indian nationalist movement greatly enmeshed with international Indo-German intrigue intended to harass the British outposts. This thesis examines how this seemingly minor event was in fact part of a greater global network of anti-imperial revolutions that was not limited to the British colonial rule but was concomitant with anti-French imperial rebellions in Indochina. This study seeks the intersecting threads that link this Mutiny in Singapore with all its international players spanning Batavia, Malaya, Burma, India, and China to Switzerland, Canada, the USA and Germany. It will demonstrate how the First World War had far reaching effects well beyond its immediate theatre of battles, and how its demands were felt at the peripheries of these empires. This study will also elucidate the importance of examining this event alongside other revolts through the lens of history from below so as to better understand the agency of the colonised subjects whose acts of rebellion had immense impact on their imperial masters.

Saksham

Not Peripheral: Goa’s Newspapers at the Outbreak of the First World War

This paper investigates the reporting of World War I’s outbreak in the Portuguese colony of Goa, emphasizing how local newspapers navigated colonial censorship to engage with global events and their local repercussions. Despite the constraints imposed by colonial rule, these newspapers became critical platforms for public discourse, linking international developments to local economic, social, and political concerns. By analyzing coverage from the early months of the conflict, this study reveals how Goan journalists shaped public perception and awareness, offering readers a nuanced understanding of the war’s significance. Altogether, the paper argues that Goan newspapers were not peripheral but central to the colony’s response to the global war.

Maartje Abbenhuis

Marking Transgression: Dum-Dum Bullets and the Violence of the First World War

Recent historiography emphasises the impact of the laws of war on how contemporaries, in neutral and belligerent spaces alike, viewed and understood the enormous violence of the First World War. Focusing on the newspaper discourse around the employment of expanding small arms ammunitions (also known as dum-dum bullets), this paper reflects on the central role played by these particular bullets in shaping contemporary understanding of what was 'legitimate' and 'illegitimate' violence. It argues that dum-dum bullets served as markers of transgression, which helped audiences understand and judge this world of violence and total war in moral and normative ways.

Panel 24 : Roundtable: Dissonant Memories

Speakers:

Giacomo Lichtner

Sally Hill

Arini Loader

Annette Becker

Nick Carter

Theme: From the US, to Europe, Australia and New Zealand, debates on the physical remnants of colonialism and other 'difficult memories' have been reinvigorated over the past few years in the context of international controversies over the fate of monuments to discredited figures and ideologies. The response (and lack of response) to the monuments, statues, landmarks, street names and texts that reference or even celebrate these past - and over the simultaneous silences around counter-memories - demonstrates how local, national and transnational forces intersect.

With the support of the Australasian Modern Italian History Network and the ACIS-funded project 'Reframing, Revisiting or Removing: Making Fascism Visible in Contemporary Italy', this panel brings together scholars working in Australasia on how exploring the nexus of history, memory, politics and visual and material culture illuminates the multi-layered relationship between nations and their uncomfortable pasts.

Panel 26 : The Global 1960s and 1970s

Branka Bogdan

Contraception in socialist Yugoslavia: a global narrative

The story of contraception in Yugoslavia is an inherently global narrative. This paper maps the development, distribution, and supply of contraceptives in Yugoslavia which took place across what György Péteri called the 'nylon curtain,' and historian of Hungary Dora Vargha recognised as 'gaping holes in the Iron Curtain' through which expertise, people, and technologies travelled both within Europe and beyond. The paper begins in the 1950s when chemical and barrier methods were most popular and into the 1960s as the Oral Contraceptive Pill (OCP) rose in global prominence. It then moves into the 1970s and 1980s as Yugoslav physicians and gynaecologists turned their attention to developing, marketing, and testing intra-uterine devices (IUDs) in line with international standards. Using archival sources from the post-Yugoslav states, as well as US-based and international health organisation archives, the paper traces the changing landscape of contraceptives on offer within the country by domestic production, import, and export. The paper emphasizes the country's global interconnectedness across Cold War ideological and political divides. Yugoslav gynaecologists and physicians looked internationally for ideas regarding contraceptive development, participating in the growing network of global measures to control populations, assist families with planning the number and spacing of their children, and enable women to control their own fertility.

Mark Stevenson

The mapping of Africa as Development Aid: The Directorate of Overseas Surveys

My Oral-History PhD concerns the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (DOS), a British Government Organisation of up to 400 staff, which mapped more than fifty developing countries from 1948 to 1984. DOS was a civilian organisation but had close links to the British Military. It became part of the Ministry of

Overseas Development from 1964. I concentrate on its work in Africa from 1970 to its closure in 1984. In Britain in 2019, I interviewed 25 DOS mapping professionals who mostly worked overseas in Africa. Much of the literature on Western Development Aid to Africa is scathing about its ineffectiveness and billions of dollars of waste, with at best little positive result to show for it. Technical Assistance, such as DOS's, was important, with two key objectives: carrying out the particular project work, and mentoring the recipient country to work independently in future – known as Capacity Development. My research centres on three case studies: the detailed mapping of Liberia, Ethiopia, and Sudan. My paper highlights many of the reasons for the failure and waste of aid, and why DOS was different. DOS's Joint-Project approach included building a long-term working relationship with local survey departments using what I am calling 'tough love': DOS provided mentoring and support, but insisted on local participation, often in very difficult circumstances of social unrest bordering on Civil War. DOS was not always effective in this, but its persisting 'military style' culture, emanating from World War Two, was an important success factor in its extremely challenging projects in very remote potentially dangerous areas. My arguments have been developed from a combination of the new interview material and official DOS documents from British archives. My thesis contributes to the theme of 'New Directions' in European History, by looking at an important post-colonial development aid organisation from the point of view of those at the coal-face of the aid provision.

Ben Mercer

Revolutionary Violence, Victimhood and the Turn to Terrorism in Western Europe after 1968

In the aftermath of the revolts of 1968, revolutionaries adopted a variety of new forms of political violence. The revolutionary Left broadly endorsed violence in self-defence, against a perceived imminent fascist coup and for revolutionary ends. This endorsement of revolutionary violence was characteristic of all the states of France, Italy and West Germany. Why, therefore, did terrorism first develop in West Germany, and why did France fail to develop comparable armed organisations despite sharing the rhetoric of the legitimacy of violent revolutionary struggle. This paper analyses the press of the revolutionary Left in France, Italy and West Germany to explain the turn to terrorism in 1969.

Speaker bios (in alphabetical order)

Maartje Abbenhuis is Professor in History at Waipapa Taumata Rau University of Auckland. She is the author of several books on the international history of the nineteenth century and the First World War, including *An Age of Neutrals* (2014), *The First Age of Industrial Globalization* (co-authored, 2019) and *Global War, Global Catastrophe: Neutrals, Belligerents and the Transformation of the First World War* (co-authored, 2021). She is the current President of the Australasian Association of European Historians.

Anthony Artus is currently a PhD candidate in history at the University of Auckland under the supervision of Maartje Abbenhuis and Felicity Barnes. My thesis attempts to build a cultural framework for understanding the concept of 'security' in the mid-nineteenth century using the Illustrated London News coverage of 1848 as a case study.

Emilia Ascione is a PhD candidate at Flinders University in South Australia. In 2020 she graduated from Flinders University with a Bachelor of Arts majoring in History and Drama. She completed her Honours in History in 2021, writing on Finnish independence and nationalism from 1809-1945. Her current project focuses on Finland's accession into the European Union (EU) in 1995.

James N. Bade is Emeritus Professor of German language and literature at the University of Auckland and his visiting Professorships have included the Universities of Harvard, Washington, Duke, Hawaii, Bayreuth, and the Technische Universität in Berlin. He has published extensively on German literature, particularly the authors Theodor Fontane and Thomas Mann, concentrating in recent years on Fontane's changing attitude towards militarism and Thomas Mann's support of his fellow Germans during World War II. Prof. Bade is Co-Director of the University of Auckland Research Centre for Germanic Connections with New Zealand and the Pacific and has published critical editions of colonial diaries and reports by Germans in Samoa and Tonga, including those by Karl Hanssen (2011, 2016), Paula David (2011), and Frida Peemüller (2022). His current research is concerned with German documentation of the situation in German Samoa at the beginning of World War I.

Ruth Balint is Professor of History at the University of New South Wales (UNSW Sydney). She writes and teaches about histories of migration, displacement, and the family. Her most recent books include *Destination Elsewhere: Displaced Persons and their Quest to Leave Europe after 1945* (Cornell University Press, 2021) and *Smuggled: An Illegal History of Journeys to Australia* (NewSouth Publishing, 2021).

Professor Paul Bartrop is a multi-award-winning scholar of the Holocaust and genocide. Until December 2020 he was Professor of History and Director of the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Research at Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, Florida, where he is now Professor Emeritus of History. He is also a Principal Fellow in History at the University of Melbourne, and an elected Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in the UK. He has held numerous other positions including as Visiting Professorial Fellow at the University of New South Wales Canberra, and as Ida E. King Distinguished Visiting Professor of Holocaust Studies at Stockton University, New Jersey. He is the author, co-author, and editor of some 35 books, including *The Holocaust and Australia: Refugees, Rejection, and Memory*, shortlisted for the Yad Vashem International Holocaust Book of the Year for 2023. He is a former Vice-President of the Midwest Jewish Studies Association in the United States and is a Past President of the Australian Association of Jewish Studies.

Susanne Bauer (Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities) studied history and cultural studies in Germany and France. She has written a PhD thesis (published in 2024) on the correspondence of the German Empress Augusta, providing a quantitative and qualitative analysis of over 22,000 letters with approximately 500 correspondents. Since 2023, she has been a research fellow at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Berlin, where she works on the project 'Adaption Strategies of the Late Central European Monarchy Through the Example of Prussia, 1786 to 1918'.

Daniel Beaumont successfully defended his PhD thesis in November 2024. His thesis, *English Women Writers and the Shaping of Melancholy, 1680-1800*, investigated perceptions and uses of melancholy

across pamphlets, diaries, letters, periodicals, and novels. It argued that melancholy in the eighteenth century could function as a constellation of loosely affiliated and highly malleable emotive, bodily, and imaginative schemas that were inflected but not defined by gendered norms. He is currently producing an article expanding on his work on Gertrude Savile's diaries and works as a Research Assistant for the Early Medical Women of New Zealand Project.

Annette Becker is a professor emerita of Cultural History of Wars at the University of Paris-Nanterre. After focusing mostly on the Great War, the humanitarian aspect and trauma, she has been working on the links between the two World Wars, especially on the aspects of occupations, on the forms of violence that were inherited from one to the other. In particular she has become a specialist on genocides (from the Armenians to Holocaust to The Tutsi of Rwanda). She focuses on artists, writers, intellectuals at war and on History museums where war violence and mass crimes are shown or sometimes instrumentalized by *Dark Tourism*.

Branka Bogdan is a Postdoctoral Researcher for the Leviathan project at The Center for Law and Ethics in Biomedicine (CELAB), Central European University. She specializes in social and cultural histories of gender and women, as well as medicine and science history, across the New Zealand, European, and US contexts, and brings expertise in oral history interviewing and analysis to her multiple solo and collaborative projects.

Andrew Bonnell is Andrew Bonnell is a Professor of History at the University of Queensland. He has written and edited ten books, including *Red Banners, Books and Beer Mugs. The Mental World of German Social Democrats, 1863-1914* (Brill, 2021), *Robert Michels, Socialism, and Modernity* (Oxford UP, 2023), and the just-published *Revolutions in Modern German History* (Bloomsbury, due out May 2025). He has been a regular attendee of AAEH conferences since the French Revolution (bicentennial of, 1989).

James Braund is an Honorary Research Fellow in the University of Auckland's School of Cultures, Languages and Linguistics, and has been an active member of that university's Research Centre for Germanic Connections with New Zealand and the Pacific since its inception in 1999. He has published widely on the German connection with New Zealand and the Pacific, and has given numerous conference presentations, university seminars, and community lectures on aspects of the European exploration of the Pacific, science history, and German literary and cultural history. He has a special research interest in the German scientific connection with New Zealand and the Pacific from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, and is currently editing the correspondence of Günther Niethammer with Friedrich-Carl Kinsky (1911-1999), first Curator of Birds at what is now the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.

David Burchell works at the University of Western Sydney.

Nick Carter is Professor of Modern History at Australian Catholic University in Sydney. He is a specialist in nineteenth and twentieth century Italian history and is the author of *Modern Italy in Historical Perspective* (Bloomsbury Academic, 2010) and editor of *Britain, Ireland and the Italian Risorgimento* (Palgrave, 2015). He has written extensively on the monumental artistic and architectural legacies of Fascism in postwar and contemporary Italy, most recently in the *Journal of Contemporary History* (2024). Professor Carter is also associate editor of the journal *Modern Italy*.

Cristian Cercel is researcher at the Institute for Danube Swabian History and Regional Studies (Tübingen), where he is also in charge of the institute's archive. He has a PhD from Durham University (2012) and also held research fellowships and postdoctoral positions at institutions such as New Europe College in Bucharest, the Centre for Contemporary German Culture at Swansea University, and the Institute for Social Movements at Ruhr University Bochum. He has published on the German minority in Romania, on Germans in Brazil, and on representations of war in European museums. His research interests include ethnicity and nationalism, settler migration and settler colonialism, European identity, memory and museum studies, and the anthropology of letters.

Adam Claasen is an historian at Massey University's Auckland campus. He is a Smithsonian Institute scholarship recipient; a Fulbright Scholar; a Massey University's Vice Chancellor's Award for Sustained Excellence in Teaching awardee; and a Massey University Team Research Medal winner. Adam teaches undergraduate courses on modern history and American foreign policy and publishes on the role of airpower, military intelligence, and war and society topics associated with the First and Second World War. Most recently he published a biographical study of New Zealand's most successful airman of the Great War, Air Commodore Keith Logan 'Grid' Caldwell CBE, MC, DFC & Bar.

Annabel Coulter is a MA student at the University of Canterbury.

Anna Czewinska is currently a PhD Candidate at Victoria University, Wellington. She completed a BA in History at Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland in 2013 and an MA in History and British-American Culture at Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland in 2015. **Sacha E. Davis** lectures in history at the University of Newcastle (Australia). He completed his doctorate at the University of New South Wales. His primary research interests examine minority nationalism and the nation-state in the east of Europe, with a focus on German diaspora communities (especially Transylvanian Saxons), and coercive regimes directed at Roma, in the (post-) Habsburg lands. He has also written on the Transylvanian Saxon diaspora in North America, and is co-PI in the cross-disciplinary oral history/linguistics project 'German as a Heritage Language and Culture in Newcastle and the Hunter Valley.'

Mathew Doidge

Marco Duranti is Senior Lecturer in Modern European and International History at the University of Sydney. His work has explored the genealogy of human rights at the intersection of cultural, intellectual, and political history. His research and teaching adopt a transnational and comparative lens within Europe and its empires. His publications include *The Conservative Human Rights Revolution* (Oxford University Press, 2017) and *Decolonization, Self-Determination, and the Rise of Global Human Rights Politics* (Cambridge University Press, 2020), co-edited with Roland Burke and Dirk Moses. He is currently engaging in a comparative study of the socio-political impact of human rights bodies across the second half of the twentieth century.

Mark Edele is the inaugural Hansen Professor in History at the University of Melbourne. His publications include *Soviet Veterans of the Second World War* (2008), *Stalinist Society* (2011), *Stalin's Defectors* (2017), *Shelter from the Holocaust: Rethinking Jewish Survival in the Soviet Union* (edited with Atina Grossmann and Sheila Fitzpatrick, 2017), *The Soviet Union. A Short History* (2019), *Debates on Stalinism* (2020); *The Politics of Veteran Benefits in the Twentieth Century. A Comparative History*, with Martin Crotty and Neil Diamant (2020); *Stalinism at War. The Soviet Union in World War II* (2021). His latest book, *Russia's War against Ukraine. The Whole Story* was published in August 2023. He teaches the histories of the Soviet Union, of the Second World War, and of dictatorship and democracy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Matthew P. Fitzpatrick is an ARC Future Fellow and the Matthew Flinders Professor of International History at Flinders University, Adelaide. He is the prize-winning author of four books, most recently, *A Pacific Power: Liberal Imperialism in German Samoa* (2025) and *The Kaiser and the Colonies: Monarchy in the Age of Empire* (2022).

Nicole Ganbold obtained her BA and MA from the University of Warsaw where she studied Brazilian landscapes by Frans Post and depictions of Africans in 17th-century Netherlandish Art. After graduating, she worked as an editor in *DailyArt Magazine* for two years and in March 2023 she joined Prof. Thijs Westeijn's Vici project Dutch Global Age at Utrecht University. Her PhD research will focus on travelling Netherlandish artists and colonial encounters; in doing so she will focus her research on VOC draughtsman Isaac Gilsemans and his first European image of the Māori. She is expected to finish her project by 2027.

Marissa Gavin received her bachelor's degree cum laude in 2021 and her master's degree in 2023 from the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee. Marissa is a current Doctoral student at the University of California – Irvine specializing early modern French history and Pacific history, with a focus on gender and sexuality. She published her article 'The Thirty Meter Telescope Project Exemplifies Scientific Progress and Indigenous Dispossession,' in the History News Network in 2022. Marissa has presented her research on the gendered nature of the aboriginal child removal system in Australia at the Michael Gordon History Graduate Conference in 2022, the Rocky Mountain Interdisciplinary History Conference in 2022, and the Loyola History Graduate Conference in 2023, and her research on New Caledonian sovereignty claims and Kanak women at the American Historical Association – Pacific Coast Branch Conference in 2024.

Rachel Anne Gillett lectures in cultural history at the University of Utrecht and writes about race, popular culture and empire. Her 2021 book is entitled *At Home in Our Sounds : Race, Music, and Cultural Politics in Interwar Paris* (OUP). She leads a research team in the Dutch research Association funded project *Re/Presenting Europe: Popular representations of Diversity and Belonging (2022-2027.)* She focuses on the French Empire and the Francophone Black Atlantic but her interests range from Marvel movies, to jazz, to sports. She has written for the Washington Post, History Today magazine, and Black Perspectives blog, and she can be heard on 'Unsettling Knowledge' a podcast about how empire shaped European societies.

Mike Hajimichael is a Professor of Cultural Studies and Communication and the Head of the Department of Communications at the University of Nicosia. He is particularly interested in art and social justice, media literacy, citizen's media, colonial writing/texts, applied ethnomusicology, media representation and semiotics, and the impact of technology on creative musical processes. Mike's latest book was *Bob Marley and Media: Representation and Audiences* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2023). Mike is also a performance poet, recording artist, DJ, radio presenter, and freelance writer. These experiences have enhanced and informed his writing and research for the last two decades. He has roots in Lefkoniko, the village in which the brutal murder of Menikos occurred back in May 1958.

Sally (Sarah Patricia) Hill is Professor of Global Studies at Victoria University of Wellington. Her research focuses on transdisciplinary understandings of visual and narrative representations of marginalised identities and on historical memory in visual and material culture. She co-edited *Stillness in Motion: Italy, Photography and the Meanings of Modernity* (Toronto University Press, 2015). Recent articles include 'Downcast Eyes: Selective Blindness, Disability Disavowal and the Spectre of Fascist Masculinity in the *Commedia all'italiana*,' (*Annali d'italianistica* 41, 2023). She is co-lead of the ACIS-funded Research Project 'Reframing, Revisiting or Removing: Making Fascism Visible in Contemporary Italy.'

Brett Holman is a professional associate of the Centre for Creative and Cultural Research at the University of Canberra and is the author of *The Next War in the Air: Britain's Fear of the Bomber, 1908-1941* (Routledge, 2016). His research interests include air-mindedness and the aeroplane in British and Australian culture; the theory, anticipation and experience of aerial bombardment in Britain, c.1900 to 1945, particularly in the civilian and public sphere; aviation spectacle and aerial theatre in the modern period; and mystery aircraft scares in the early twentieth century. He is currently writing an academic monograph about the German air raids on Britain in the First World War. He blogs at *Airminded*: <https://airminded.org>

Bernadette How is a PhD candidate in History at Waipapa Taumata Rau University of Auckland. She is working on the history of the Singapore mutiny of 1915.

Alexsandr Ivanov is a Russian historian currently situated in Melbourne. After obtaining a 'Candidate of Historical Sciences' degree in early 2013, I started to work as a lecturer at the local Russian universities (see CV for further bio details). My main specialization is the history of Stalinist deportations of nations and special settlements. Currently, I have become interested in Memory studies and decided to perform my research within this framework.

Aleksandra Kaye is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Max Planck Institute of Geoanthropology in Jena, Germany since June 2024. Her current work focuses on understanding the path dependencies of environmental decisions made in the nineteenth century on the present day, especially in relation to forest management and petroleum extraction. She received her doctorate in history from University College London in 2023. It focused on the histories of Polish migrants to Latin America and their involvement in the production, circulation, transfer, and acceptance of scientific knowledge in their homelands and places to which they migrated. In 2021, she was an exchange scholar in Sociology at Yale University, where she worked on applying Social Networks Analysis methods to historical research. In 2022, she was a Freer Prize fellow at the Royal Institution in London. In 2023, she joined the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (MPIWG) as a research scholar.

Associate Professor Peter J Keegan (Waikato-Maniapoto, Ngāti Porou) lectures in Māori language and education in Te Puna Wānanga (school of Māori & Indigenous education, Faculty of Arts and Education, University of Auckland/Waipapa Taumata Rau. Peter's research interests include descriptive linguistics, Māori/Indigenous (language) education, measurement/language testing and narratives.

Candida Keithley is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Auckland/Waipapa Taumata Rau. Her Honours dissertation examined New Zealand Soldiers' experience of fear during World War I. Her current research looks at Rotorua and the 'Hot Lakes' district between 1878 and 1914 as a site in which to explore the intersection between Māori and modernity, focusing on tourism as a facet of this phenomenon.

Serena Kelly

Rui Kerr is interested in European cultural and colonial history, particularly the history of ethnology and sociology. I am currently undertaking a research MA at the University of Auckland focusing on the 'rediscovery' of Angkor Wat by the French explorer Henri Mouhot. In this project, I hope to pluralise our notion of discovery away from our present 21st-century stereotypes. Prior to my MA, I completed an Honours research project titled 'Making Algeria Exist: Pierre Bourdieu's Algerian War'.

Teresa van der Kraan completed her Honours degree through the University of New England (UNE) in 2020, receiving First Class. Since then, she has been working on her PhD thesis through a cotutelle supervision arrangement with UNE and St Andrews University, Scotland. The thesis focuses on interpretations of Italian Fascism by non-Hitlerian fascist or protofascist movements in Germany and Austria, 1919-1935. Teresa presented her research on National Bolshevism—a part of her doctoral thesis—to AAEH in 2023. Currently, she works as a casual academic at UNE, with duties that have included coordinating units on German history. Teresa is the recipient of multiple academic distinctions, including the University Medal (2020).

Ailish Lalor is a PhD student in the history department at Harvard University. She studies Dutch environmental, maritime, and colonial history, with a focus on industrial agriculture and fisheries in the second half of the twentieth century. She grew up in Ireland and completed her BA and MA in the Netherlands. At Harvard she co-founded the Non-Academic Writing Workshop. Her essays have been published in the *European Review of Books* and *The Preserve Journal*.

Jan Lániček is associate professor in modern European and Jewish history at UNSW, Sydney. He is currently completing a study of post-Holocaust judicial retribution in Czechoslovakia and also researches Jewish migration to Australia before World War II. He is the author of *Arnošt Frischer and the Jewish Politics of Early 20th-Century Europe* (2016) and *The Jew in Czech and Slovak Imagination, 1938–89* (together with Hana Kubátová, 2018), and co-editor of *More than Parcels* (2022, with Jan Lambertz) and 'Jewish Councils' in Europe, 1938-1945 (2024, with Laurien Vastenhout).

Mia Ching Lee is an historian of Germany and has written about monument preservation, political pornography, subversive art, and Nazis in the Middle East. She is currently a senior lecturer at the Singapore University of Social Sciences, which is Singapore's first university dedicated to continuing education.

Giacomo Lichtner is Associate Professor of History and Film at Victoria University of Wellington. Giacomo specialises in the history, memory and representation of the Holocaust, Fascism and World War Two. He is the author of *Film and the Shoah in France and Italy* (2018) and *Fascism in Italian Cinema since 1943* (2013). He has co-edited numerous volumes, such as the recent issue of *Annali d'italianistica: Il fascismo nella cultura italiana: 1945-2023* with Guido Bartoloni, Charles Burdett, Charles Leavitt and Giuliana Pieri and the special issue of *Modern Italy: History and Memory in Italian Cinema* with Sally Hill and Alan O'Leary.

Rowan Light is Senior Lecturer in History at the Waipapa Taumata Rau University of Auckland and Project Curator (NZ Wars) at Tāmaki Paenga Hira Auckland War Memorial Museum which holds the largest collection of materials relating to colonial conflict in Aotearoa New Zealand. He has published research on the formation of this collection and its exhibition at Auckland Museum in the *New Zealand Journal of History* and an edited collection of essays, *Atarau: Stories of the New Zealand Wars*, which marks the refresh of the museum's New Zealand Wars gallery in 2024.

Tanlin Liu is a PhD candidate at Waipapa Taumata Rau - University of Auckland, studying the history of small arms ammunitions manufacturing in the First World War era.

Scott Manning-Stevens

Jan Markert (Trier University) has written an extensive PhD thesis on the political biography of German Emperor Wilhelm I at Carl-von-Ossietzky-University Oldenburg, which won the Young Talent Award of the Historische Kommission zu Berlin in 2022 and was published as *Wilhelm I. Vom „Kartätschenprinz“ zum Reichsgründer* in 2024. From 2019 to 2022 he was a scholar of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and has also lectured at Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg, Germany. Using previously unknown archival sources, his PhD thesis and expansive publications on the history of the Hohenzollern-Monarchy during the 19th Century challenge the traditional view of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck having played a leading role in Prusso-German politics. He is currently working as a researcher at the University of Trier, editing the archival correspondence of Wilhelm I and his wife Empress Augusta.

Alexander Maxwell studied in Davis, Göttingen, Brno, Bloomington, and Budapest before completing a Ph.D. in history at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He held short-term positions in Erfurt, Swansea, Reno, and Bucharest before settling in New Zealand. He is now associate professor of history at Victoria University of Wellington. He is the author of *Choosing Slovakia*, *Patriots Against Fashion*, and *Everyday Nationalism in Hungary*. He has guest edited themed issues of *Nationalities Papers*, *Central Europe*, *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics*, *German Studies Review*, the *New Zealand Slavonic Journal*, and the *Journal of Nationalism, Memory, and Language Politics*. He is currently researching Habsburg Pan Slavism and the language/dialect dichotomy.

Catriona McCallum is a PhD candidate at Waipapa Taumata Rau - University of Auckland. She has recently completed a Bachelor of Arts Honours degree in History and holds a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Western Australia. She has a background in law and finance having spent many years consulting in the corporate and investment banking sphere in London, New York and across Australasia. She is interested in how the practice of neutrality has interacted with, and shaped, international norms and how this might be used as a way of connecting the many violent wars fought around the world during the long nineteenth century to bring war more meaningfully into global history studies. Her current research focus, while very much still in its infancy, has a working title of 'The Politics of Neutrality: A Case Study of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905).'

Ben Mercer is Senior Lecturer in the School of History at the Australian National University. He is the author of *Student Revolt in 1968: France, Italy and West Germany* (CUP, 2020) and articles in the *Journal of Modern History*, the *Journal of the History of Ideas*, and *The Routledge Handbook of French History*. He is currently researching an ARC-funded project on political violence in Western Europe in the 1970s.

Omar Mohamed is awaiting examination of his doctoral thesis on the balances of power in 1820s British legal and political discourse. Supervised by Professor Maartje Abbenhuis at Waipapa Taumata Rau University of Auckland. Omar's dissertation argues that the balance of power was a multinormative concept best understood through 'jurisprudential cultures'. Omar previously completed an LLM in London, and an MA in History from McGill University. Previous publications include articles in the Oxford Philosophical Review and the Human Rights Law Journal, as well as a Latin translation of Abbas Kiarostami's *A Wolf Lying in Wait*.

Alexander O'Kane is a PhD candidate at Flinders University studying Meiji/Victorian era Anglo-Japanese relations. Interested in imperialism, new diplomatic history, and the development of international law.

Andrew Thomas Park is a Lecturer in the University of Hong Kong's School of Public Health. His research and teaching interests include the history of international relations, central European history, multilateral organisations, and contemporary global health governance. His doctoral dissertation, completed in 2021, examined the role of plebiscites and international commissions in managing crises of self-determination during the first half of the twentieth century. He has attended the AAEH's 26th and 28th Biennial Conferences.

Nicole Perry

Francesco Ricatti is Associate Professor of Italian Studies at the Australian National University. His research focuses on Italian migration history and on decolonial approaches to transcultural and migration studies. His most recent publications include *Migration studies on Indigenous land: challenges, reflections, pathways* (co-edited with Andonis Piperoglou, Springer, 2025); *First Nations Sovereignty: Towards a Decolonial Approach to Italy–Australia Relations* (co-authored with Matteo Dutto, in Abbondanza, G. and Battiston, S. (eds), *Italy and Australia: redefining bilateral relations for the twenty-first century*, 2023); *Migrants' lives on First Nation land: Greek-Australian memories of Titjikala in the 1960s*, (*Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 2022); *Indigenous sovereignty and Italian transcultural studies* (*Italian Studies in Southern Africa*, 2022); and *Forum: Towards a decolonial history of Italian migration to Australia* (*Altreitalia*, 2019).

Elizabeth Roberts-Pedersen is an Associate Professor of History at the University of Newcastle, Australia. She has published on the history of modern warfare and on the history of the psy disciplines. She is the author of *Freedom, Faction, Fame and Blood*, a study of British foreign fighters in three European wars, and *Making Mental Health: A Critical History*, a political history of mental health from the nineteenth century to the present. Her next book examines Anglo-American psychiatry during the Second World War and its aftermath.

Sarah Russell is a doctoral candidate at the University of Auckland. My research examines the attitudes, experiences and public writings of British travellers who went to Siberia in the so-called 'long nineteenth-century' era of global travel (1815-1914). I examine the interplay between Romantic and Victorian attitudes, travel writing and their impact on public perceptions. My research sits at the intersection of three bodies of scholarship: the cultural history of Victorian Britain, practices of nineteenth-century travel writing, and British understandings of Siberia. Methodologically, I adopt both literary and historical analyses of travel accounts.

Emma Sadera is a senior Teaching Fellow and Associate Dean for Equity & Diversity in the Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, where her teaching and research focus on inclusive education, medical humanities, pedagogy, and academic development. She is also a part-time PhD student in History, where her work explores representations of transgressive sexuality, maternity and infanticide in the street literature of early modern London.

Saksham is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Auckland, working under the supervision of Prof. Maartje Abbenhuis. His research focuses on the reporting of the First World War in Goan newspapers, examining how these publications navigated colonial and international dynamics during the conflict.

Richard Scully, BA (Hons), PhD (Monash), FRHistS is Professor in Modern History at the University of New England. The Chief Investigator on the ARC grant 'Cartoon Nation' (2023-2026), Richard is a Life Member of the UK-based Political Cartoon Society and the Cartoon Gallery, as well as an advisor to the National Cartoon Gallery and Museum of Australian Democracy in Australia. He is the author of *Eminent Victorian Cartoonists* (London, 2018), *British Images of Germany, 1860-1914* (Basingstoke, 2012), and the editor of a number of collections, including the forthcoming *Cartoon Conflicts: Contemporary Controversies and Historical Precedents* (Cham, 2025), with Paulo Jorge Fernandes (Lisbon) and Ritu Khanduri (Texas Arlington).

Mark Seymour is professor of History at the University of Otago. He specialises in the history of modern Italy, with a particular interest in links between the law, intimate relationships, and the emotions. His two monographs are *Debating Divorce in Italy: Marriage and the Making of Modern Italians, 1860-1974* (Palgrave, 2006), and *Emotional Arenas: Life, Love, and Death in 1870s Italy* (Oxford University Press, 2020). With Sean Brady he co-edited *From Sodomy Laws to Same-Sex Marriage: International Perspectives since 1789* (Bloomsbury, 2019), and, with Penelope Morris, he was co-editor of the journal *Modern Italy*, from 2015-2020.

Melinda Steele is a PhD candidate at Flinders University working on the ARC Future Fellowship project, 'Strategic Friendship: Anglo-German Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region', led by Professor Matthew Fitzpatrick. In 2022, she completed her Honours thesis entitled 'Holocaust Memory 2.0? A contemporary Historikerstreit.' She also presented a paper at the Australasian Association for European Historians conference in 2023 entitled 'documenta fifteen: A case study on the intersection of colonialism and Holocaust memory in Germany'. Her PhD thesis investigates the German histories of Micronesia, using the anthropological publications and material culture collections from these islands to contribute towards ongoing debates on the nature of anthropology and the legacies of colonialism

Frederik Frank Sterkenburgh is assistant professor of political history at Utrecht University. His research concentrates on the staging of political history in modern German and European history. He is the author of the forthcoming study *Wilhelm I as German Emperor: Staging the Kaiser*. With Heidi Heine-Kircher, he has co-edited the forthcoming volume *Modernizing Europe's Imperial Monarchies: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia in the Nineteenth Century*. He has published on modern German history in a series of edited volumes and journals. He obtained his PhD in German Studies from the University of Warwick, was Early Career Fellow at Warwick's Institute of Advanced Study and thereafter appointed at Utrecht University.

Mark Stevenson is a PhD history candidate at the University of Auckland, with submission planned for May 2025. He worked for over thirty years as a professional land surveyor in ten countries both on aid projects and in the oil business. The first five years were spent from 1978 to 1982 were for the Directorate of Overseas, working in Guyana, The West Indies, Liberia and the Sudan. On retirement he completed a degree and MA in history, and now is planning a book expanding on the PhD, to include DOS projects in Yemen, Zanzibar and other ex-colonial countries discussed in his Oral History interviews.

Joshua Strong is a PhD candidate from the University of Melbourne, specialising in the architectural history of the Stalin era. My research examines the diverse architectural cultures that existed across the multinational Soviet space, and the locally specific factors that influenced the different national styles. Positioned within the literature on Soviet nationalities policy and Stalinist cultural practice, my research aims to fill a gap in the historiography by providing a system-wide analysis of the evolution of national architectures under Stalin.

Noah Szajowitz has always held a keen interest in the history of the First and Second World War, this was instrumental in driving him to pursue a deeper understanding of these major conflicts. Noah attended Boise State University to undertake his dream of becoming a schoolteacher, graduating Magna Cum Laude with his BA in History/Secondary Education in 2019. His professional experiences teaching at the Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary levels allowed him to hone his educational practice and develop the skills necessary to begin his postgraduate work. He remained at Boise State University to begin his MA in History, deciding to focus on Society and Home Defence during the Second World War. Noah completed his MA thesis *We May Not Be Goliath but We Have David's Sling: Media and Perception*

of the New Zealand Home Guard, 1940-1942 in 2021, deciding afterwards to further his education through a Ph.D. at Te Herenga Waka-Victoria University of Wellington.

Rose Madeline Kenilworth Thomas is a dedicated multi-disciplinary artist, historian and chicken mother. Fed up with seeing inaction on climate change, Rose decided to return to Aotearoa from Marseille and enter tertiary education. Intent on learning to speak Te Reo Māori, she attended Kura Pō at Unitec and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa concurrently while studying History, Māori studies and French at UOA Waipapa Taumata Rau. Rose has recently completed her MA dissertation and is enrolled in a PhD, focusing on early modern and medieval examples of natural history. Her work is motivated and inspired by kaupapa Māori, Extinction Rebellion and animal insight.

Upolu Vaai

Andrekos Varnava, FRHistS, FRSA, was born (1979) and raised in Melbourne to Cypriot-born parents, obtained his BA(Honours) from Monash Uni (2001) and his PhD (2006) from the Uni of Melbourne. He has authored four monographs: *Assassination in Colonial Cyprus in 1934 and the Origins of EOKA* (Anthem, 2021); *British Cyprus and the Long Great War, 1914-1925: Empire, Loyalties and Democratic Deficit* (Routledge, 2020); *Serving the Empire in the Great War: The Cypriot Mule Corps, Imperial Loyalty and Silenced Memory* (ManUniPress, 2017) and *British Imperialism in Cyprus, 1878-1915: The Inconsequential Possession* (ManUniPress, 2009). He has edited/co-edited 16 collections, most recently: *Popular Culture and its Relationship to Conflict in the UK and Australia since the Great War* (Routledge, 2023); *New Perspectives on the Greek War of Independence: Myths, Realities, Legacies and Reflections* (Palgrave, 2022); *Exiting War: The British Empire and the 1918-20 Moment* (ManUniPress, 2022); *After the Armistice: Empire, Endgame and Aftermath* (Routledge, 2021). He has co-edited special issues of *Immigrants & Minorities*, 40(1-2), 2022, *Australian Historical Studies*, 52(1), 2021, *Contemporary British History*, 33(4), 2019 and *Itinerario*, 38(3), 2014 and published over 70 articles/chapters including in *English Historical Review* (2017), *The Historical Journal* (2014), *Journal of Modern History* (2018), *Historical Research* (2014,2017,2022), *Social History of Medicine* (2020), *International History Review* (2021), *Immigrants & Minorities* (2022); *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History* (2023), *Labor History* (2023), *Australian Historical Studies* (2024) and *European Review of History* (2024).

Miloš Vec holds a Chair in European Legal and Constitutional History at the University of Vienna, Austria, since 2012. From 2016-2020 he was also a Permanent Fellow at the Institut für die Wissenschaft vom Menschen (IWM), Vienna. He received his habilitation in Modern legal history, legal philosophy, legal theory, and civil law from Frankfurt University when he was employed at the Max Planck Institute for European legal history in 2006. He works also as a Free-lance journalist, particularly for *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, and is co-Editor of the book series 'Studien zur Geschichte des Völkerrechts' (Nomos, Baden-Baden) as well as of the 'Journal of the History of International Law' (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden/ Boston) and the 'Zeitschrift für Historische Forschung (ZHF). Vierteljahresschrift zur Erforschung des Spätmittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit'. He has received a number of awards and fellowships. His current research focus lies on the history of international law, 18th to 20th century.

Angela Wanhalla (Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki, Ngāi Tahu, Pākehā) is a professor of history at Ōtākou Whakaihu Waka/University of Otago. She has published on Māori and colonial history. Her publications include *Matters of the Heart: A History of Interracial Marriage in New Zealand* (Auckland University Press, 2013) and, with Lachy Paterson, *He Reo Wāhine: Māori Women's Voices from the Nineteenth Century* (Auckland University Press, 2017). Her most recent books are *Te Hau Kāinga: The Māori Home Front during the Second World War* (Auckland University Press, 2024) with Lachy Paterson, Sarah Christie, Erica Newman and Ross Webb and, with Jacinta Ruru and Jeanette Wikaira, *Books of Mana: 180 Māori-authored Books of Significance* (Otago University Press, 2025).

Meghan Williams is a postdoctoral research fellow at Waipapa Taumata Rau the University of Auckland, courtesy of the Barnes-Whitehead History Innovation Fund. She was the editor of oral history book

START: The Story So Far (2020), and her oral history essay, 'Wellington's 'Drag Kings': Comedy, cabaret and community', was published in the 2020 edition of Aotearoa's Women's Studies Journal. In 2020, she was awarded the Theodore Roosevelt Postgraduate Prize in United States History and the N. A. C. McMillan Memorial Prize for New Zealand History. She is currently revising her doctoral thesis about racial ideology and capitalist expansion into Te Rohe Pōtae into a book manuscript.

Heather Wolfram is Associate Professor in modern European History at the University of Canterbury. She has written on the histories of psychological research and parapsychology, forensic psychology and forensic medicine in Germany.

Emma Wordsworth is a PhD candidate in History at the University of Cambridge and an affiliate of the Cambridge Disaster Research Network. Emma researches British famine relief in the contexts of India, China, and the Ottoman Empire in the 1870s. More broadly, she has a working interest in policy narratives, food security, humanitarianism, global history, empire, race, gender, and the history of emotions. She earned her BA, BA (Hons), and Master's degrees in History from Waipapa Taumata Rau, the University of Auckland.