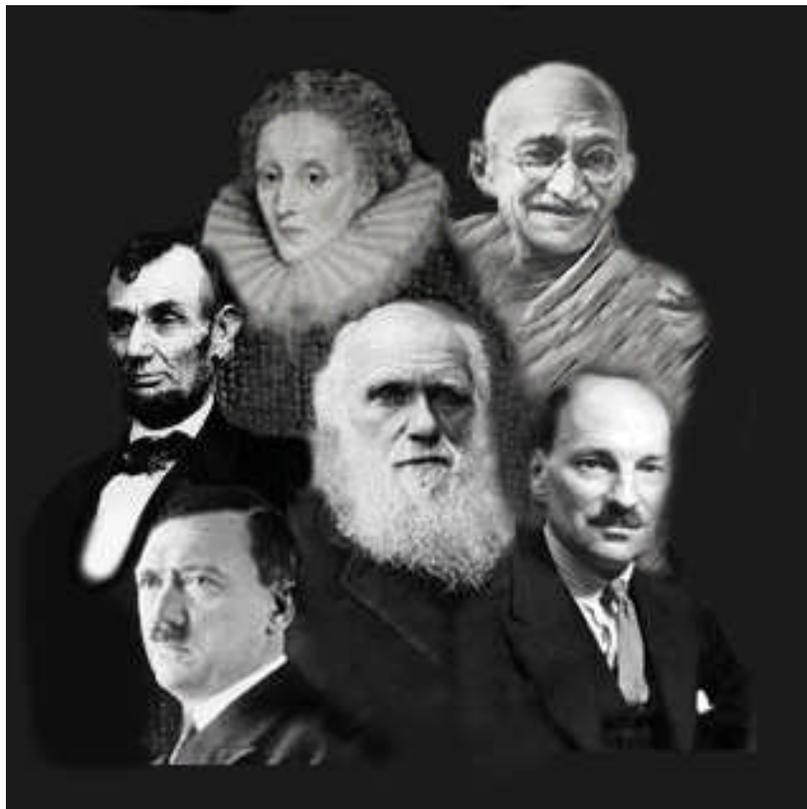


Department of History Postgraduate Conference 2009



**Wolfson Research Exchange
Thursday 28th – Friday 29th May**

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Thursday 28th May

09.30 – 10.15 **Registration**, Wolfson Research Exchange, Library 3rd Floor

10.15 – 10.30 **Opening Remarks: Margot Finn, Chair of Department**

10.30 – 11.30 **Sessions 1a & 1b**

Session 1a: Trade and Global Empires

Seminar Rm 1

Chair: Sarah Easterby-Smith

- **Timothy Davies**, 'Private merchants and global trade: Robert Cowan's Indian Ocean, 1720-1740'.
- **Saul Guerrero**, 'The Global Impact of Venetian Glass Beads in Early Modern Trade'.
- **Andrew Findon**, 'Exploration and European Imperialism in Tropical Africa 1880-1914'.

Session 1b: Reformation and Counter-Reformation

Seminar Rm 3

Chair: Laura Sangha

- **Ailsa Johnstone**, 'Catherine of Aragon and her daughter Mary 1527-1536'.
- **Dan Wright**, 'Making Sense of it all: Catholic Identity and the Pilgrimage of Grace'.
- **Sue Davis**, 'How important were women to the Catholic Mission in the Counter Reformation?'.

11.30 – 12.00 **Break**

12.00 – 13.00 **Sessions 2a & 2b**

Session 2a: A Global Affair

Seminar Rm 1

Chair: William Rupp

- **Kate Allvey**, 'Contemporary images of Peter the Great's Russia in Europe'
- **Parveen Sodhi**, 'The Sikh Army, 1801-1849'.
- **Lizzie Davies**, 'Foreigners in Mao's China'.

Session 2b: Social Reform

Seminar Rm 3

Chair: Mary Legge

- **Madeline Patston**, 'Moral Improvement or Subversive Influence? Working-class Libraries in Boston, 1800-1850'.
- **Lyn-Marie Oxley**, 'Silas K. Hocking (1850-1935) and the spoken word'.
- **Bryan Ayres**, 'The treatment of children in the workhouse of the Brackley Poor Law Union, 1850-1890'.

13.00 – 14.00 **Lunch**

14.00 – 15.00 Sessions 3a & 3b

Session 3a: From Colonialism to Post-Colonialism

Seminar Rm 1

Chair: Joydeep Sen

- **Talvinder Gill**, 'The Indian Workers' Association Coventry: Political and Social action'.
- **Ricky Dhatt**, 'The reaction of the Birmingham Evening Mail newspaper to Mahatma Gandhi's first attempt in achieving independence for India: the Rowlatt Satyagraha'.
- **Beatriz Martinez-Saavedra**, 'The historical imagination in K.M. Munshi'.

Session 3b: Body, Race and Sexuality

Seminar Rm 3

Chair: Jenny Elliot

- **Emma Markiewicz**, 'Hair and the Body: Medical Literature in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries'.
- **Harriet Callaghan**, 'Starting at the Finish: Physical Conceptions of Race in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries'.
- **Susan Law**, 'Public roles and private lives: Aristocratic Adultery 1760-1830'.

15.00 – 15.30 Break

15.30 – 16.30 Sessions 4a & 4b

Session 4a: Britain and Ireland in the Twentieth Century

Seminar Rm 1

Chair: TBC

- **Henrietta Ewart**, 'Catering for our emigrants': Irish Catholic Church Perceptions of and Responses to Migrant Needs, 1938-1970'.
- **Rachel Watts**, 'Ramsay MacDonald's Vision of the Irrational in British Politics before 1914'.
- **Howard Lloyd**, 'Ireland in World War One'.

Session 4b: Cultural and Political Identities

Seminar Rm 3

Chair: Deborah Toner

- **Joanna Whitehead**, 'The fury of the cartel/ Ain't no one escaped yet/ But that homie's dead/ He just doesn't know it yet'. Mexican masculinities in popular culture.'
- **Devin House**, 'Closer to reality: Post-war Jazz as the roots of Black Power?'
- **Daniel Marks**, 'The New Left, Students and Workers in Advanced Industrial Society: The British Case (1967-70)'.

16.30 Viva Website Launch

Seminar Rms 1-3

End of Day One

Friday 29th May

10.00 – 11.00 Sessions 5a & 5b

Session 5a: Heroes and Villains in the Early Modern Period

Seminar Rm 1

Chair: Mark Hailwood

- **Leslie Cameron**, '(Pocket) Change Over Time: The Duality of Attitudes towards Coining in Early Modern England'.
- **Jasmine Kilburn-Toppin**, 'Chapbook heroes in early modern England'.
- **Alistair Kelsey**, 'English Responses to the Irish Massacres in 1641: The Role of Rumour'.

Session 5b: Identity, Memory and Imagining

Seminar Rm 3

Chair: Celia Hughes

- **Joseph Howell**, 'The Making of the Soviet Child: Origins of Self and Identity in Stalinist Russia'.
- **Antony Bounds**, 'Left to Sink or Swim: The West Indies Federation and the Realities of an Imperial Legacy'. * *Apologies for the change to the original programme.*
- **Kristjan Luts**: 'Estonian-born soldiers in the armed forces of the Soviet Union during the Cold War: How history is remembered'.

11.00 – 11.30 Break

11.30 – 12.30 Sessions 6a & 6b

Session 6a: Negotiating Relations in the early South

Seminar Rm 1

Chair: Thomas Rodgers

- **David Doddington**, 'Conflict, Competition, and Courtship Amongst The Enslaved.'
- **Chris Vernon**, 'Cultural Brokers in Colonial Georgia 1732-1763'.
- **David Clay**, 'Resistance and oppression in the antebellum U.S. South'.

Session 6b: State Matters: Post-war British Policy

Seminar Rm 3

Chair: Laura Branch

- **Adam Martin**, 'Civil Defence in Britain 1945-68.'
- **Savvas Tsikkouris**, 'The Decolonization of Cyprus 1955-1960, A case of decolonization or a Cold War issue?'
- **George Sagiopoulos**, 'How did economic affairs influence British foreign policy during the Macmillan era, 1957-1963?'

12.30 – 13.30 Lunch

13.30 – 14.30 Sessions 7a & 7b

Session 7a: Early Modern Religious Cultures

Seminar Rm 1

Chair: Brodie Waddell

- **Alex Brough**, 'Rejecting Laudianism? Communities and Wills in the 1630's'.
- **David Callaghan**, 'The role of the clergy in the Pilgrimage of Grace'.
- **Hanna Mazheika**, 'The Dance of Death in English culture, 15 – the beginning of the 17th centuries'.

Session 7b: Global Issues in the Twentieth Century

Seminar Rm 3

Chair: William Rupp

- **Kirsten Pelton**, 'Holocaust Education in the United Kingdom: an analysis of the mandate, its implementation, and effectiveness.'
- **Antony Rose**, 'Into the Red: International Bloodbanking and the AIDS debt'.
- **Franziska Roy**, 'Youth, paramilitary organisation and national discipline in South Asia in the first half of the 20th Century'.

14.30 – 15.00 Break

15.00 – 16.20 Session 8

Session 8: The Many Faces of Mental Illness

Seminar Rms 1-3

Chair: Harriet Palfreyman

- **Katharine Brown**, 'Lady Allen of Hurtwood and the global movement for Mental Health'.
- **Charlotte Selby**, 'The identification, recognition and treatment of mental breakdown in British Servicemen 1854-1914.'
- **Stephen Soanes**, '"Half-Way Homes": Finding a Space for Convalescence within English Public Mental Hospitals, 1811-1939'.
- **Gareth Millward**, 'Malingering and the Welfare State, 1948-1970: Creating and destroying scroungers in the early welfare state'.

16.20 Closing Remarks: Anne Gerritsen, MA Coordinator

16. 45 Winner of the Eportfolio Competition announced

17.00 Wine Reception

Paper Abstracts

DAY ONE: THURSDAY 28th MAY

10:30

Session 1a: Trade and Global Empires

Rm 1

Timothy Davies, 'Private merchants and global trade: Robert Cowan's Indian Ocean, 1720-1740'.

The Indian Ocean has always been an area of vibrant cross-cultural interaction, not least because of the extensive commercial connections spanning its coasts. By the eighteenth century, this maritime arena had been drawn into an emerging world economy with thousands of merchants from all corners of the globe trading at Indian Ocean ports. In recent years, a large body of scholarship has emerged that has focused on long-distance trade in this region; concentrating on both Asian merchant networks and the role of the European East India companies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. European merchants trading in a private capacity also established successful trading networks in the Indian Ocean in this period, yet the role and experience of these merchants has rarely been investigated by historians. My paper explores the world of a British private trading network through the eyes of Robert Cowan, a servant of the English East India Company who participated in widespread commercial activities on his own account. The extensive surviving papers of this individual provide a fascinating insight into this aspect of eighteenth-century Indian Ocean commerce. I aim to situate Cowan's commercial connections within the broader frameworks of both Indian Ocean and 'global' trade, emphasising the everyday activities and exchanges that were vital for the formation and maintenance of a trans-national early modern trading network.

Saul Guerrero, 'The Global Impact of Venetian Glass Beads in Early Modern Trade'.

The global workhorse of the Venetian glass trade has been the glass bead, the multicoloured *conterie* and *perle d'allume* that accompanied the creation of the global colonial economy in the early modern period, from the the triangular slave trade out of Africa to the fur trading of the Hudson Bay Company.

It is important to quantify their historical economic weight, both within the context of the economy of Venetian industry and as an attractive yet inexpensive facilitator for global trade, so as to complement the mostly qualitative historiography on this subject. Due to a dearth of historical production data series it will be necessary to evaluate mass balance calculations using the import of selected raw materials into Venice (pebbles from Ticino, alkaline ash) together with manpower and other process constraints to arrive at an order of magnitude of historical production trends.

The importance of beads for the Venetian economy will be contrasted with their impact on global trade, using as an example the role they played in the triangular slave trade. It will focus on the cost of opportunity of glass beads for traders like William Davenport of Liverpool, in whose ships beads could represent over 25% of the value of the cargo destined for Africa. It will estimate how the trading impact of the beads multiplied beyond their material value, within the context of a pre-existing global material culture based on the interchange of beads.

Andrew Findon, 'Exploration and European Imperialism in Tropical Africa 1880-1914'.

Abstract not provided.

Ailsa Johnstone, 'Catherine of Aragon and her daughter Mary 1527-1536'.

The first divorce of Henry VIII has always been referred to as 'the King's great matter', despite the fact that it radically altered the lives of three women; Anne Boleyn, Katherine of Aragon, and Katherine's daughter Mary. In the historiography of the divorce, Katherine and, to some extent, Mary, are usually seen as obstacles to the far more 'interesting' story of Henry and Anne. The last biography of Katherine was published in 1942! This paper will focus on Katherine and Mary's actions during the time of the divorce and consider the questions raised by their opposition to Henry's plans. When and why did they both decide to oppose Henry; what were the main points of their opposition; did their resistance cause more problems than it solved; was Mary acting independently or largely under the guidance of her mother; how widespread was support for these two women? The outcome of the paper should be to provide an insight into a much neglected aspect of the divorce, to show how the 'king's great matter' tore his family apart.

Dan Wright, 'Making Sense of it all: Catholic Identity and the Pilgrimage of Grace'.

The Pilgrimage of Grace was a spectacular event in early modern England; for the last months of 1536 a group of self styled Catholic warriors were the effective government of the north. As such the fact that the Pilgrimage itself is well studied should come as no surprise, it has long been debated by some of the most eminent scholars in the field what the pilgrims motivation was, where their leadership came from and why they failed. The propaganda efforts of both the regime and the state during the crisis have also garnered their fair share of attention, partly as a result of attempts to answer the questions above. One thing emerging clearly from these studies is that for whatever reason the Pilgrims employed the symbolism and the rhetoric of the old faith extensively. However, for all the secondary literature no explicit study of how clearly the Catholic Pilgrimage and Pilgrims were comprehended and understood by their contemporaries, that is how Tudor men and women made sense of what was happening in the North in 1536, has ever been undertaken. It has long been recognised that early modern England was a society alive with gossip and rumour and its inhabitants had a voracious appetite for "news" Resultantly, how they reacted to and made sense of the Catholic symbolism employed by the rebels of 1536 is a watershed in the history of early modern English religious identities, specifically the development of English (anti) Catholic identity; a watershed this project will explore.

Sue Davis, 'How important were women to the Catholic Mission in the Counter Reformation?'.

It is only comparatively recently that historians have begun to research and give the respect that the Counter Reformation deserves. John Bossy's *English Catholic Community, 1570-1850* deals with the English Catholic society as a whole but not individuals within that society. He sees the immigrant missionary priests of the Counter Reformation from 1570 -1640 as the catalyst which kick started the failing Catholic community. In this paper, I hope to be able to illustrate that the missionary priests reconciled 'a bewildered and feeble pro-Catholicism', a class known as 'schismatics', with the help and support of many women, in particular elite women, without whom their already difficult and dangerous task would, possibly, have been almost impossible. Marie Rowlands suggests that every priest returning to England needed a safe home, discreet friends and a network of communication which women were prominent in providing. She suggests they were vigorous, quick witted and practical in organisation; a far cry from the clerical platitudes of the weak and feeble woman who was the 'root of all evil' the 'temptation of man' or the 'bringer of discord'. It was within the female domain that resistance took place and it was here that they kept their own forbidden beliefs and supported forbidden networks. I want to highlight the dangerous dual existence of both the seminary priests and elite Catholic women and I suggest that parts played by both parties were sometimes so interwoven they were inseparable perhaps even a symbiotic relationship.

Kate Allvey, 'Contemporary images of Peter the Great's Russia in Europe'.

Peter the Great, Tsar of all Russias and arguably one of the greatest eighteenth century rulers, ascended to the throne of Russia in 1682. The Russia Peter had been born into ten years previously was a country dominated by the Orthodox Church, one in which 'foreigners were still in Russia on sufferance . . . tolerated as a necessary evil' and 'Russian culture was prevented from falling further under foreign influence by strict controls'. But by the end of Peter's reign Russia was an emerging European power that was firmly part of the European elite consciousness. The initial image of Russia that had formed in the European Consciousness was of a barbarous and uncivilised 'other' entirely separate from Europe, but through increased contact different images of Russia began to emerge through an ongoing discourse between Russia and the West. We can see Russia as being presented in several different ways: as an untapped economic resource, as a military threat, as an exotic and decadent outsider. The questions remain as to how this new images were built up, and to what extent they represented a real change in how Russia was viewed. Russia's place in a 'modern' Europe is a key point of discussion, since it can be argued that despite Peter's attempts at modernisation and westernisation Russia was still viewed as 'backward' and somehow less advanced. Postmodernity as a lens for examining this topic is key, since Russia's relationship with Europe and these changing images can be seen in the context of a discourse rather than as a narrative.

Parveen Sodhi, 'The Sikh Army, 1801-1849'.

My presentation is aimed at research on the religious aspect of the Sikh Army 1801-1849. In this study I will aim to analyse how the Khalsa ideology shaped the Sikh Army in 1801-1849, which also helped unify the people and states in Punjab, and enabled the Sikh Empire to continue a cohesive process of expansion. The Punjab was notably the last independent Indian polity with its own powerful army, trained in the European discipline and consisting of the Khalsa sentiment guided by its Sikh Maharaja, Ranjit Singh (1801-1839). Ranjit Singh's association with the Sikh Army is a prevailing factor and it is therefore imperative to look into Ranjit Singh's motivation and process of structuring the Sikh Army, and how he effectively deployed this army enabling him to increase the dominions of the Sikh empire. My aim is to find any religious association that Ranjit Singh used in the structure of his army and how he was able to structure this army by using certain men from influential territories as leaders, organisers and promoters of the Sikh empire. With the further example of the Nihangs, and also a look into Sardars and soldiery, their example asserts the importance of Sikh elites who commanded a warrior status due to their lineage. The importance of these characters indicates the continuance of Sikh sovereignty, and how prestigious reputations benefitted and strengthened the Khalsa ideals in the Sikh empire.

Lizzie Davies, 'Foreigners in Mao's China'.

Mao Zedong proclaimed the birth of The Peoples' Republic of China on October the first 1949, and by 1951 the majority of the 120,000 foreigner households in China had left. Yet despite this mass exodus a few foreigners remained and a small number travelled to the country post 1949. These foreigners that were allowed to remain were often considered influential by the Chinese government and were honoured with fairly close contact with the Chinese Communist Party elite. These foreigners in China created a great legacy of writings describing their experiences and observations of China throughout the nationalist period, the Chinese Civil War and into Maoist China. I am interested in what drove foreigners from the West to travel to China and make their lives there for extended periods of time. Due to the wealth of writings produced by this select group my work is going to focus on their writings. I am going to examine the extent that these individuals' writings were guided by group interactions and the influences of other foreigners in China by contrasting this against other strong factors influencing their writings. I am not

hoping to prove what motivated foreigners in China to write, instead using their legacy of writings I am going to explore the importance of interactions among this group in shaping the content of their writings.

Madeliene Patston, 'Moral Improvement or Subversive Influence? Working-class Libraries in Boston, 1800-1850'.

The dramatic rise in the volume and diversity of printed works in eighteenth-century Europe has been well documented. Nowadays, it is the *reader* and his or her relationship to the printed word that is of interest to scholars. This interest corresponds to postmodern understandings of texts and an appreciation of the complexity of cultural and material factors that inform personal identities. However, this relationship between text and reader was also of acute concern to contemporaries in Europe and North America around the turn of the nineteenth century. Assessing the intentions behind the establishment of working-class libraries in early nineteenth-century Boston provides a means of understanding contemporary views about the impact of reading on certain groups of people. It was argued that reading could offer vocational training or distract people from their proper industry, incite political radicalism or instil moral values, it could sexually corrupt or intellectually inspire. The focus on Boston – an important transatlantic community and key player in economic and political changes in post-Revolutionary America – provides a specific context for these views. Broadly speaking, I wish to situate opinions about the effects of reading within Enlightenment scientific understandings of the dangers and opportunities of human reason, will, and imagination while also relating them to the later nineteenth-century development of a 'psychology of reading'. Thus, this approach situates the links between two scientific understandings of the functioning of the human body and mind, separated by a century, in the social concerns of the early nineteenth century.

Lynne-Marie Oxley, 'Silas K. Hocking (1850-1935) and the spoken word'.

Silas K. Hocking was a minister in the United Methodist Free Church, a public speaker, an author and an aspiring Liberal politician. Existing work on Hocking mainly focuses upon his relevance as an Evangelical children's author, with over fifty published books to his credit. Although, perhaps, it can be argued that Hocking's primary relevance lies in the spoken word. This paper aims to outline the research that will be undertaken to illuminate who Hocking was, why he is of importance and how, more particularly, his craft of public speaking may be useful in providing further insights into contemporary social issues, such as child welfare and intemperance.

Bryan Ayres, 'The treatment of children in the workhouse of the Brackley Poor Law Union, 1850-1890'.

Throughout the duration of the New Poor Law children constituted a significant proportion of workhouse populations. The vast majority of child inmates were orphans, illegitimate offspring or deserted children. As such they were entirely dependent upon workhouse staff and local Boards of Guardians for all aspects of their welfare. In this paper I aim to outline the scope of my research on the treatment of child inmates within the workhouse of a rural Northamptonshire Poor Law Union during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In addition to examining the general welfare of the children, my research will focus on a number of specific areas which impacted on their longer term futures, namely, education, apprenticeship, the boarding out of orphans and emigration.

Talvinder Gill, 'The Indian Workers' Association Coventry: Political and Social action'.

My interest in researching the Indian Workers' Association (IWA) came from a personal curiosity about post war Indian immigration to the UK. As a rank and file member, my father spoke highly of the role of the Indian Workers' Association in helping migrants fight discrimination and assist in matters of civilian life. As I was soon to discover, little of these stories were recorded in history books or official media, especially from the perspective of the workers and migrants themselves. This paper gives a summary of my research project which is particularly interested in the IWA's political ideology and how it affected the culture and identity of Indian migrants and wider British society in light of contemporary debates surrounding 'multiculturalism'. The Coventry IWA alongside its sister branches were at the forefront of anti racist campaigns in the late twentieth century and were active creators of their social environments through political action. They challenged existing power relations seeking not just toleration of ethnic difference but also public acknowledgement, resources and representation. However, the IWAs viewed their race and status as immigrants as inextricably linked to their position at the lowest rung of the working class. Hence, their fight for acceptance as an ethnic minority was also a class struggle that concerned all sections of society. Consequently, I seek to find a history of the IWA that reconnects class to a social history of modern Britain.

Ricky Dhatt, 'The reaction of the Birmingham Evening Mail newspaper to Mahatma Gandhi's first attempt in achieving independence for India: the Rowlatt Satyagraha'.

I have currently been researching the reaction of the *Birmingham Evening Mail* newspaper to India's struggle for freedom in the years 1919-1943. In doing so, I have found that the newspaper began to first devote its coverage on Mahatma Gandhi's campaign for *swaraj* following the Rowlatt *Satyagraha* of April 1919.

The Rowlatt *Satyagraha* was launched by Gandhi in response to the Rowlatt Act, which imposed war time restrictions on Indians. The campaign was intended to be driven by Gandhi's philosophy of non-violent protest. However mob violence was strife, particularly in the Punjab. As a result, the *Birmingham Evening Mail* regarded the Rowlatt *Satyagraha* as a violent revolution which sought to undermine British authority. The newspaper subsequently offered no reports regarding non-violent aspects of the movement.

Whilst the Rowlatt Act demonstrated the repressive nature of British rule, its ruthlessness was exemplified by the *Jallianwala Bagh* massacre. On April 13 1919 an unarmed crowd of Indians, who had met in Amritsar, were fired upon by troops under the orders of General Reginald Dyer. In addition to the murder of 379 people, martial law was imposed in the Punjab. However, the shootings initially received little attention in the British press. It was only following the Hunter Committee Hearings, which sought to investigate the Massacre of *Jallianwala Bagh* that the press began to provide a detailed account of the slaughter. Nevertheless, the *Birmingham Evening Mail* maintained its pro-colonial stance as it offered no concern for the loss of Indian lives.

Beatriz Martinez-Saavedra, 'The historical imagination in K.M. Munshi'.

The intended research is an endeavor to examine the nature and development of nationalist ideology in the western Indian state of Gujarat from the final quarter of the nineteenth century and during the first half of the twentieth century. It deals with a broad spectrum of Hindu elaborations of national identity which includes Gujarati intellectuals at the end of nineteenth century, the Arya Samaj, the ideology and influence of the Maharastrian nationalist trend, and the Gandhian nationalists K.M. Munshi and Vallabhbhai Patel. All of these tend to endorse a Hindu image to the detriment of a Christian or Muslim one. This *intelligentsia* group formulated an idea of a glorious regional past (in parallel with the Indian past) which was interrupted by foreign invaders.

The current paper shows an episode in the history of this trajectory. It is an attempt at disentangling Munshi's constructs in the articulation of a nationalist doctrine both in a regional and national dimension. It examines the way Munshi's idea of nation appeals to an ancient Aryan background as the foundation of Indian culture, which is precisely what Munshi claims also for Gujarat. It shows the dimensions in Munshi's nationalism, first in an argumentative sphere and second, in the activism undertaken by the Gujarati writer to support nationalist campaigns to the detriment of other cultures in India. By exploring his ideology, I hope to be able to explore his ideological interpretations that express his scheme of nation and the place and role foreign groups have within it.

14:00

Session 3b: Body, Race and Sexuality

Rm 3

Emma Markiewicz, 'Hair and the Body: Medical Literature in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries'.

Abstract not provided.

Harriet Callaghan, 'Starting at the Finish: Physical Conceptions of Race in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries'.

The idea created by the term 'race' is a controversial and hugely debated subject which has had numerous different incarnations in the past centuries. The object of my presentation is to outline the conception of this idea in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries - the time when Audrey Smedley has stated that the components of the race idea reached, 'a kind of critical mass,' - and the importance of this synopsis to my research as a whole. The late eighteenth century saw a widespread shift in popular and academic ideas about human nature and distinctiveness including a resurgence of the idea of a 'chain of being' alongside a hierarchy of humans and animals. Additionally, this era saw the reappearance of the idea of polygenesis and the need for distinct separations of the races, resulting in questions about the assumption of a single species of mankind. Race was *the* deterministic feature of mankind, making the inherited and biological accountable for culture, appearance and behaviour previously seen as the results of factors such as climate, landscape, food and beliefs. In clarifying the most important themes of the beliefs about race in this period, I will present a clear picture this area of my dissertation period of study, and can ask the question of how these ideas came about, and if societal response to disease and medicine has an influence on the creation of these ideas.

Susan Law, 'Public roles and private lives: Aristocratic Adultery 1760-1830'.

Fears that an epidemic of adultery threatened the whole structure of English society became a national concern in the late 18th century, and four separate anti-adultery Parliamentary bills were introduced in attempts to address the problem. Public debate was fuelled by a series of aristocratic scandals that resulted in highly publicised lawsuits revealing sordid details of the personal lives hidden beneath the public facade.

The double-faceted public/private nature of adultery, with its profound implications for both social and personal life, has been selected as a window through which to reassess the performance of aristocratic gender roles. The complex web of power and morality set within overlapping public and private spheres is the focus of my research, which aims to question stereotypes of aristocratic vice popularised by the emerging commercial print culture, and compare these representations with personal narratives of infidelity, to examine the ways in which illicit sex impacted on public life.

Henrietta Ewart, 'Catering for our emigrants': Irish Catholic Church Perceptions of and Responses to Migrant Needs, 1938-1970'.

During the mid-twentieth century half a million people left Ireland, the majority for the British mainland. This haemorrhage of population impacted upon and drew varying responses from the Irish public, government and institutions, particularly the Catholic Church. The Church took a leading role in assessing, theorising and responding to emigrant needs. This is not surprising given the centrality of Catholicism to Irish identity, the foregrounding of Catholic social teaching in the constitution, and the role of the Church as the major provider of social welfare services.

Drawing on diocesan records, this paper analyses the development of Church policy towards Irish migrants and the ways in which this was implemented through initiatives in Britain. Continued migration was expected as part of the global shift of population from rural to industrial areas. The Church's key concern was that migrants would remain, and raise their children as Catholics. The English hierarchy followed a policy of integrating migrants into English parish structures – effectively expecting them to become 'English' Catholics. The Irish hierarchy prioritised maintenance of Catholicism over maintenance of a specifically Irish identity for migrants. The paper considers the reasons for this and the resulting tensions and challenges.

Rachel Watts, 'Ramsay MacDonald's vision of the irrational in British politics before 1914'.

James Ramsay MacDonald (1866 – 1937) was elected as the first Labour Prime Minister in 1924 and again in 1929. The second Labour government became overwhelmed by the crisis of the Great Depression which led to Ramsay MacDonald forming a 'National Government' in 1931; a coalition government in which the majority of MPs were from the Conservative Party. Consequently, the Labour Party expelled MacDonald from the party. This later period in MacDonald's political career has overshadowed his influential role within the early Labour movement.

It is the earlier period of his career that will be the focus of this paper; the period when he was secretary of the Labour Representation Committee from 1900 – 1911, and then chairman of the parliamentary party up until the outbreak of war in 1914. The paper will be centred on Ramsay MacDonald's *Socialism and Society* and also Wilfred Trotter's *Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War* and how MacDonald viewed ideas and theory to be central in the rise of the Labour movement.

The central questions are:

- Did Ramsay MacDonald view the electorate of the early twentieth century as rational or irrational?
- Where did MacDonald's view of the electorate fit with the Marxist view of a class war and revolution?
- To what extent are there similarities in MacDonald's *Socialism and Society* and the work of Wilfred Trotter who also analysed how a population or 'herd' of people interact?

Howard Lloyd, 'Ireland in World War One'.

Abstract not provided.

Joanne Whitehead, 'The fury of the cartel/ Ain't no one escaped yet/ But that homie's dead/ He just doesn't know it yet'. Mexican masculinities in popular culture'.

Narcocorridos are Mexican songs which are focused on the country's drug culture are to be examined and the images of manhood they portray will be concentrated on. Through looking at lyrics from selected

narcocorridos, aspects of machismo and what an ideal man should act like are ever-present; the aim of this dissertation is to show how the lyrics and accompanying images have the potential to shape and contest masculinity. Rather than look at the documentary quality of narcocorridos, the potential to influence young Mexican men will be central to the discussion. This thesis, therefore, will aim to address issues of masculinity, mainly, with some chapters stemming off to look at the actual drug trafficking in Mexico, and also the power of music in identification of personality, traits and behaviour. When dealing with masculinity, in relation to music and popular culture, the study will argue that culture and society have a large role contributing to masculinity and what characteristics are seen as macho. Translating Spanish lyrics and interpreting the images that appear in the songs themselves, this study will suggest that there is a close connection between narcocorridos and ideals of masculinity that are propagated within the youth groups of Mexico.

Devin House, 'Closer to reality: Post-war Jazz as the roots of Black Power?'

Much ink has been spilt in attempting to explain the term Black Power. In many ways this was a fruitless task, for Black Power was an inherently ambiguous concept. The difficulties innate in trying to conceptualize such an unclear term, have led inexorably to crude understandings. The phrase has regularly been reduced to mere caricatures, most often that of 'violence prone black racists' espousing their 'new racism'. Much less ink, however, has been used in investigating Black Power's historical roots. Beyond labeling the concept as an aberration from Civil Rights, or, as one scholar put it, 'progressive regression', little is known of its evolution. This paper is an attempt to fill part of the paucity evident in Black Power historiography. Using as its focus post World War Two jazz musicians, the paper investigates embryonic manifestations of Black Power. From Dizzy Gillespie's Dee Gee Records to Charlie Parker's 'Now Is the Time', from Miles Davis's uncompromising attitude to the protest inherent in Charles Mingus's 'Fables of Faubus', post-war jazz musicians formed a social vanguard that expressed, however tentatively, ideas which would later become synonymous with the Black Power Movement. By extension, the analysis of their actions, be they fashion statements, the use of a new ghetto argot, attempts at economic self-control, or community programs, aids the development of a more inclusive understanding of Black Power, hopefully allowing us to move away from crude stereotypes.

Daniel Marks, 'The New Left, Students and Workers in Advanced Industrial Society: The British Case (1967-70)'

Scholarship on the British Student Movement in the 1960s is limited to small chapters in wider books on the decade, and reflections produced in the early 1970s. This implies that the events in Britain were unimportant in comparison to the wider scale unrest on the continent and in America. The British is in fact instructive, in such a class bound country the theories of the New Left could be tested in reality. Those that crudely accuse the New Left and the radical students of being middle class 'weekend revolutionaries' fail to notice that the New Left fully *expected* a hostile response, especially from the working class, who they believed were so duped and co-opted by the capitalist state, that they will inevitably fall behind the forces of reaction. It is undoubted that the mass of the British people were hostile to the students and the Left, however I will seek to uncover evidence of some co-operation between organised workers and the student/intellectual left, if only to paint a less cruder picture than we are often given. However the complete failure of the New Left and the radical students to succeed in the aim of igniting a proletarian revolution in Britain can be put down to the *correctness* of its thesis that the power of the late-capitalist state is all-pervasive, subtle and self-reinforcing – rather than the idea that the protestors were spoilt middle class children playing at revolution.

DAY TWO: FRIDAY 29th MAY

10:00

Session 5a: Heroes and Villains in the Early Modern Period

Rm 1

Leslie Cameron, '(Pocket) Change Over Time: The Duality of Attitudes towards Coining in Early Modern England'

The state of England's currency was plagued by opposing forces throughout the early modern period. Neglect by the authorities resulted in tremendous decay and constant coin shortages, and coining offences, such as counterfeiting and clipping, were widely committed by people of various backgrounds. Further complicating matters, and despite the neglect by authorities and what some have argued to be a wide-scale acceptance of coining, it was considered treason, the pursuit of coiners for criminal prosecution was prominent, and punishment was remarkably harsh: hanging, drawing and quartering for men, burning at the stake for women. However, it has also been posited that coining may have even had economic benefits for England in the tumult of the late seventeenth century, perhaps even staving off economic collapse, but records suggest that prosecution rates for coining were amongst their highest at this time. The question remains, therefore, as to how the duality of these attitudes towards coining – from acceptance to condemnation, from benefit to detriment – can be reconciled with one another.

Jasmine Kilburn-Toppin, 'Chapbook heroes in early modern England'

By the late seventeenth century, the chapbook, a short booklet costing approximately twopence, had replaced the broadside ballad as the most desirable genre in a rapidly expanding popular print culture. With a variety of themes including crime, prophecies, religion, chivalric romances, adventures and fairy tales, chapbooks were intended to appeal to the newly and semi-literate; a growing pool of people as education and literacy advanced down the social hierarchy. An avid collector (though atypical reader) of this type of popular literature, Samuel Pepys referred to the different types of chapbooks as Penny Godlinesses, Penny Merriments and Vulgaria (historical and chivalric tales). This project takes as its focus the latter genre; short tales of exotic adventure set in a quasi-mythical English past whose heroes were often those characters - such as Guy Earl of Warwick - who had entertained much more socially elevated audiences centuries before. From the Restoration period onwards, chapbooks with this chivalric adventure theme routinely had characters that were depicted as coming from the same social background as their intended readers. One suspects that chapbook heroes such as the hard-working apprentice Aurelius or the extraordinarily strong rural worker Thomas Hickathrift were invented with the intention that the typical reader might identify with the actions or values of the fictional hero. I am thus interested in analysing the depicted aims and aspirations of the heroic characters as well as the type of masculine qualities described as particularly admirable in an attempt to get closer to plebeian ideals of masculinity in seventeenth century England.

Alistair Kelsey, 'English Responses to the Irish Massacres in 1641: The Role of Rumour'

Focussing upon the Irish Rebellion and ensuing massacres of 1641, this paper will examine the power that rumour held in England on the eve of the Civil Wars. As the troubles in Ireland escalated, stories filtered through into England detailing the horrific, merciless slaughter of thousands of Protestant civilians. Consequently, anxiety rapidly spread across the country based upon the belief that English Catholics, despite their small numbers and wide dispersal, were planning similar atrocities as part of a secret popish plot to overthrow Protestant authority. While rumours grew that Charles I was somehow complicit to such a conspiracy, Parliament used the opportunity to undermine the monarch's authority. Many historians see the Irish Rebellion as the tipping point that pushed the disagreements between Parliament and Charles I towards armed conflict. This paper will assess how rumour came to play such an important part in the deterioration of these relations and consider why it was that half-truths and hearsay held such a central role in the political debates of the period.

Joseph Howell, 'The Making of the Soviet Child: Origins of Self and Identity in Stalinist Russia'.

This paper looks at childhood experiences regarding self and identity in the Soviet Union during the Stalinist period. Whilst historians such as Igal Halfin and Jochen Hellbeck have investigated the transformative powers of diary writing and autobiography, I will trace the origins of the “New Soviet Man” that they portray. Focussing on the diary of Nina Lugovskaya, I will discuss the significance of education and propaganda in the creation of the “Soviet Child”. Daughter of a former Socialist Revolutionary, Nina was naturally predisposed to anti-Bolshevik discourse. Her diary acted as her one and only confidante in a world of whispers, deceit and mistrust. From schoolgirl crushes to state police interrogation, her diary presents us with a unique opportunity to take an introspective look at childhood experiences of post-revolutionary Russia. Nina's frequent denunciation of Stalin and the Bolshevik government suggest that she was unequivocally opposed to the regime. I hope to demonstrate that, like many other children, Nina was just as engaged in Bolshevik discourse as the Party's strongest supporters. Therefore, by fusing the methodologies of Halfin and Hellbeck with psychoanalytical approaches, I will show that children experienced the same moral conflicts as their adult counterparts in Soviet Russia, and shed light on the ways in which Stalinist subjectivity affected the experiences and language of the youngest of citizens.

Antony Bounds, 'Left to sink or swim': The West Indies Federation and the realities of an imperial legacy'.

From 1945 to 1962, Britain had two aims in the West Indies: to relieve itself of unnecessary commitments and to ensure that the newly independent nations became full members of the Commonwealth. Whilst ultimately a failure, the short-lived West Indies Federation (1958-1962) represented an attempt by British and West Indian leaders to create an entity that would provide the region with a stable future free of colonial rule. This paper will show that the discussions surrounding the creation of the Federation provide an interesting insight into the mentality of decolonisation, contrasting Britain's longstanding imperial ideology with the necessarily pragmatic approach to relinquishing its colonial commitments.

This paper will examine the expectation that existed amongst West Indian leaders that Britain had a responsibility, born out of over 300 years of regional control, to honour its colonial commitments. It will show that West Indian nations felt abandoned by Britain at a time when they believed its own imperial obligations dictated a greater level of support. The paper will emphasise that British officials viewed a successful federation as much as a positive testimony to their own imperial legacy as it was about securing a prosperous future for the West Indian peoples.

Kristjan Luts: 'Estonian-born soldiers in the armed forces of the Soviet Union during the Cold War: How history is remembered'.

In 2005 the Estonian War Museum launched a research project 'Estonia and the Cold War'. A key component of this project focuses on the Estonians who served in the armed forces of the Soviet Union during that period. The aim of the MA thesis is to gain quantitative and qualitative understanding of how Estonian-born men remember their service. Commonplace views on service as well as the portrait of a typical 'Soviet soldier' and 'Soviet officer' are compared to their Estonian counterparts to see whether the latter fitted in to the overall 'gray mass'.

Besides comparing Estonians to other national groups in the Soviet military also Estonians themselves are compared to each other. It would be interesting to see whether conscripts and officers look back differently on their service and how are memories connected to their educational level, rank, arm of service, location of the unit, length of service, etc. The source material allows to analyze service applying the 'lens' of the history of experience (*Erfahrungsgeschichte*). In addition to secondary literature, manuscripts, soldiers' and officers' letters and a few diaries the most important source for empirical data is an online

questionnaire, which was compiled to gather information from Estonian men who have served in the Soviet military. In total the questionnaire contained 95 questions of which 44 were multiple choice and 51 open questions. The questionnaire has been completed by 769 soldiers from January 2007 to May 2009 and the number is expected to grow.

11:30

Session 6a: Negotiating Relations in the early South

Rm 1

David Doddington, 'Conflict, Competition, and Courtship Amongst the Enslaved'.

The success with which slaves forged an autonomous and vibrant communal life has become a mantra for the majority of historians of antebellum slavery. This work, refuting previous depictions of demoralization or acquiescence, has contributed vast amounts to the scholarship, highlighting how theory and practice blurred within slavery, allowing us to gain a greater awareness of the nuanced lives enslaved, and enslaver too, could lead under "The Peculiar Institution." Yet in their quest to bring the enslaved back as active agents, to highlight their successes and triumphs, much of the work went too far. Portraits of autonomous cultural existence and harmonious communal living could be said to have created 'an exaggerated picture of the strength and cohesion of the slave community' (Kolchin, 2008). It is possible to suggest that constructions of a unified, conflict-free, "community" not only neglect much evidence, but in themselves act as a means of denying slaves their essential humanity. Whilst there were successes amongst the tragedies, the notion of a harmonious community existing in a vacuum does not adequately address the pervasiveness of the "The Peculiar Institution," nor the toll it was likely to take upon the enslaved. Any community is liable to have division, conflict, and competition; such is life. Yet the enslaved not only faced the everyday challenges of antebellum existence; they faced them under one of the most brutal systems of oppression known to man. This work, therefore, shall be examining divisions and conflict amongst the enslaved, observing internal struggles and strife within their communities.

Chris Vernon, 'Cultural Brokers in Colonial Georgia, 1732-1763'.

When the British colony of Georgia was founded in 1733 it was small, militarily weak and surrounded by both Britain's imperial rivals and, perhaps more importantly, a number of powerful, independent American Indian nations. In order to survive and prosper in this environment the Georgians needed to maintain amicable relations with their Indian neighbours. Good relations with the new arrivals were also important for the Indians. In a world where their livelihoods increasingly depended on access to European goods, Georgia provided an alternative to the other European colonies.

However in order for these very different societies to deal effectively with one another they needed people with knowledge of both cultures. Individuals who would be able to interpret not just language but the complex forms and cultural assumptions that underlay each society. These 'cultural brokers' interpreted at negotiations, advised colonial and Indian leaders and acted as agents working for peace between the English and the Indians.

Cultural brokers also helped to bridge the cultural divide in other ways, often living in both Indian and colonial communities, they traded goods across the frontier, raised multi-racial families and were generally the first port of call for Indians or Europeans wanting to learn more about the other society.

I will explore the role that these cultural brokers played in relations between Georgia and the nearby Indian nations in the colonial period. I will also look at how this role changed as political and cultural shifts in both societies changed the balance of power in colonial America.

David Clay, 'Resistance and oppression in the antebellum U.S. South'.

Abstract not provided.

Adam Martin, 'Civil Defence in Britain 1945-68'.

This dissertation will examine the state of civil defence in Britain between 1945 and 1968. To do so, it will analyze three distinct but inter-related areas. Firstly, the civil defence policy of each government that served between those years will be evaluated and compared to its policy on nuclear deterrence, and the status and effectiveness of each area will also be appraised. There will then be a case study of the Industrial Civil Defence Service (ICDS), an organization that has little prior study, in an attempt to highlight government attitudes towards civil defence, and also analyze the general effectiveness level of civil defence during the selected period. The dissertation will finally look at the attitudes of the British public towards civil defence, how well-informed they were on the topic, and if various governments deliberately misinformed the public or refused to publish vital information on civil defence, government nuclear defence policy, and nuclear weapons in general.

Savvas Tsikkouris, 'The Decolonization of Cyprus 1955-1960, A case of decolonization or a Cold War issue?'

The independence granted to the island in 1960 was the result of a compromise, not between the colonial power of the United Kingdom and the local representatives but a bargain between Greece and Turkey. This aspect of the issue brings forth the inevitable questions of how did the UK eventually decide to 'abandon' the colony but most importantly what were the motivations and reasons that influenced British policy?. This project aims at evaluating the claim that the decolonization of Cyprus should be primarily analyzed through the lenses of the Cold War in the sense that in order to comprehend what the end result illustrated, one should examine the post-WWII British interest and aspirations in Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East and how these interests evolved during the first decade of the Cold War. The alignment of the Turkish and British views on the issue would be stressed, and how their relationship became cordial due to common interests rising from the creation of the Baghdad pact, which marked the initiative of Britain to assert its own 'sphere of influence' in the region. Moreover we will review the internal situation of the Emergency and especially the intercommunal violence that emerged through it and try to connect them with the broader picture of the negotiations for the settlement of the issue. The American factor would also be analyzed to illustrate the 'balancing' nature of the US intervention and the Cold War considerations that surrounded the issue.

George Saliagopoulos, 'How did economic affairs influence British foreign policy during the Macmillan era, 1957-1963?'

Despite the amount of research conducted by historians on the period, there has been scant effort to ascertain in depth the extent to which economic affairs influenced the Macmillan governments foreign and defence policy. Though there has been extensive studies of economic affairs in the domestic sphere, and foreign and defence policies in the international sphere, little effort has been made to try and forge a connection between the two. This study will attempt to highlight the influence economic affairs had over British defence and foreign policy-makers. The unique feature of this study is the fact that Trade Union influence over policy-makers will occupy the status of one of its main themes. This involves research into Trade Union manuscripts available in the MRC and Foreign Office files in the National Archives in Kew. The significance of this study lies in the implications of the potential findings in it. Though economic affairs are usually regarded as a factor in influencing policy-makers, what this study shall attempt to discover is whether they were the prime motivators for policy shifts. If the findings of this study can conclude that economic affairs and, crucially, Trade Unions, played a vital role in influencing foreign and defence policy then it could challenge established consensus which regards the preservation of world

power status and international politics as the primary driving force for influencing foreign and defence policy.

Alex Brough, 'Rejecting Laudianism? Communities and Wills in the 1630's'.

The religious changes instituted by Archbishop Laud in the 1630's have generated much debate. It is these changes and their affects on wills that this paper aims to investigate.

Wills have been the subject of much debate, especially when linked to the process of religious change. Historians have used wills to attempt to chart changing religious beliefs. However this approach has come under criticism because of how wills were created and whether they reflect the testators' beliefs or the scribes. Despite this the paper aims to use wills and the above criticisms as a basis for investigating whether wills can be a useful historical tool. For if they do not necessarily reflect individual beliefs do they reflect those belonging to a community?

Community will also play a role in this project. Communities were undergoing some fundamental changes in this period; especially how control in the community was distributed. Thus it would be useful to see how these changes provided a context for the acceptance or rejection of religious change.

The main aims of this paper are: can wills be used as a source for charting the effects of religious change? Do wills provide useful evidence for reflecting the religious changes in this period? Furthermore, do wills actually reflect the religious changes of the 1630's or is there no link between them? Finally what is the influence of community upon wills? Thus the paper aims to make wills a viable source for understanding religious changes. Therefore leading to a greater understanding of both wills and the religious changes of the 1630's.

David Callaghan, 'The role of the clergy in the Pilgrimage of Grace'.

In March 1536 the Act of Suppression was passed and with it Henry VIII first major attack on the religious orders. By May the first commissaries were arriving in the north of England to remove valuable goods from the monasteries and evict the persons within them. Inevitably, rumours circulated amongst the clergy over who would be next.

The Pilgrimage of Grace was a rebellion born out of numerous grievances, but class and community were united by concern over religious change. All participants, whether willing or coerced swore to enter 'only for the love that ye do bear unto Almighty God his faith.' The role of the clergy in this rebellion raises the issue of their place and influence within northern England. Fearing for their livelihoods the clergy spread rumours that the commissions sent to test them, were in fact organising an inventory to confiscate church goods in what has been described as the 'clergy's dupes.' How far were the commons spurred on by these rumours and what possible consequences would any manipulation of the laity have on their future relationship with the clergy?

As well as considering the evidence of active participation by clerics in the Pilgrimage, it is important to uncover how far the acts of the commons and gentry were determined by their community, dominated by the religion that had been provided to them and to try and colour this invisible hand.

Hanna Mazheika, 'The Dance of Death in English culture, from the fifteenth century to the early seventeenth century'.

Most cultural and art historians would expect the Dance of Death to have been an unpopular genre in England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was slightly explored only in the context of general surveys of the development of the macabre in Western Europe. On the one hand the danse macabre and related imagery was a visual representation of the perception of death and the study of the Dance of Death

can therefore help to deepen the understanding of the mentality of sixteenth-century Englishmen. On the other hand the examination of the Dance of Death as just an example of religious images can contribute to the study of reformist prejudice against the religious visual arts. My paper aims, through a case study of the Dance of Death, to explore the changes in common attitudes toward death and dying in Reformation England, and the impact, which the Reformation made on visual culture. A number of images of the macabre genre did exist at the time of the English Reformation, and some of them survived the destructions, caused by the iconoclastic movement of the sixteenth century. Moreover, the iconography of the Dance of Death continued in printed book illustrations, and made a particular influence on the development of the tomb iconography from the middle of the sixteenth century onwards.

13:30

Session 7b: Global Issues in the Twentieth Century

Rm 3

Kirsten Pelton, 'Holocaust Education in the United Kingdom: an analysis of the mandate, its implementation, and effectiveness'.

Since 1991 in the United Kingdom with the creation of the National Curriculum, the Holocaust has become a topic of study that is to be covered in Key Stage 3 of school education. Originally the Holocaust was to be included as part of the study of World War II (WWII) but through multiple revisions, it evolved into its own topic of study. My research will provide new insight into the education system here in the UK, specifically about the historical education all students are supposed to receive related to the teaching of the Holocaust. It will show how the history section of National Curriculum was formed and who and what organizations influenced the history curriculum creators to include the Holocaust. It will show what aims/objectives these groups hoped to obtain through the inclusion of this historical topic (historical, social, and/or moral reasons). Finally, it will provide an initial evaluation of the effectiveness of Holocaust education as it relates to influencing student attitudes, values, and social involvement in the forms of decrease acts of bullying, racism, hatred, while increasing acts of awareness and compassion.

Antony Rose, 'Into the Red: International Bloodbanking and the AIDS debt'.

This paper is centred on the theme of blood in medical history. Blood has a long history as a precious liquid: From the first experiments of blood transfusion between animals and “mad” humans by Denis in seventeenth-century Paris, to the marvellous progress made in fragmentation by Dr Cohn after World War II, blood has often inspired medical investigation and invention, but also risk (Starr, 1999). Because blood economics and values have been subject to change deriving from social interaction and scientific investigation, blood has not remained within the body. It has been extracted, fragmented, analysed and reconstituted to fit the needs of twentieth century biomedicine. “Into the Red” looks at the iatrogenic catastrophe which was made possible by a culmination of some brilliant and some brilliantly devastating technologies of the twentieth century. The risks taken in the advancement of blood use for medicine have been many, differing in magnitude from the minor to the grave: As a result of the risks taken by blood banks in the UK alone, ‘Between 1983 and the early 1990s some 1,200 patients were infected with HIV...These infections had caused at least 1,757 deaths in the haemophilia community by...February 2007, and more have occurred subsequently (Lord Archer Enquiry).’

These 1,757 deaths demand investigation into the practices of blood banks during the Western HIV epidemic. ‘Although the HIV pandemic has had a profound impact on Third World nations, many...[were] spared the tragedy related to transfusion- and blood product-associated AIDS (Bayer and Feldman, 1999).’ This paper seeks to determine how this particularly Western catastrophe occurred.

Franziska Roy, 'Youth, paramilitary organisation and national discipline in South Asia in the first half of the 20th Century'.

The paper will provide an overview of the mobilisation of youth in different political and 'social' movements in British India. The aim here is to highlight social and structural similarities of movements and shed light on the contemporaneous use of the term. Youth here is viewed as a socially constructed and volatile category. The links between 'youth', 'volunteer' but also terms such as 'goonda' (hoodlum) will also be explored and contextualised. In the early twentieth century mass political movements took distinctive shape in South Asia. The energy of youth, both feared and desired, was sought to be harnessed for the benefit of these movements. The profile of different youth organisations was often similar. Despite their ideological diversity, they shared rigid notions of discipline, typically including a paramilitary outfit. The 'uplift' and protection of the 'community' was typically one of their responsibilities and volunteer bodies of other 'communities' would be set up to keep up with the existing ones, thereby furthering communal anxieties. At the same time, Congress-related youth movements started international cooperations often with a pacifist outlook. What permeated all the movements was a sense of necessary self-purification ('awakening') achieved by selfless service, the ultimate object of which was invariably the 'nation'. Even 'apolitical' groups were informed by the need to make the power of youth available for the organic national body. The study can shed new light on 'national discipline' within the process of 'nation-building'.

15:00

Session 8: The Many Faces of Mental Illness

Rms 1-3

Katharine Brown, 'Lady Allen of Hurtwood and the global movement for Mental Health'.

This paper will provide some background material about the life and works of Lady Allen of Hurtwood a leading figure in the twentieth century movement promoting the welfare of the child, both physical and psychological. It will investigate her involvement with several international organisations including UNICEF and OMEP (with the creation of which she was heavily involved) and demonstrate the aims of these organisations. This will then be linked to the wider research questions of the project.

The main research question being looked at within this paper will be whether or not there is a link between John Bowlby's theories of attachment and the aims of the organisations with which Lady Allen was involved. The paper will also therefore provide a short introduction to Bowlby's work and present some hypotheses as to the dissemination of this work which became very popular and influential.

Charlotte Selby, 'The identification, recognition and treatment of mental breakdown in British Servicemen 1854-1914'.

There has been a tendency to generally consider the First World War as the beginning of the recognition of mental breakdown and of mental disorders amongst soldiers, due to the devastating and horrific nature of this war and the effects that this had on the mental health of the British servicemen that participated in the fighting and any other duties required of them during this war. The purpose of the dissertation will therefore be to analyse mental disorder among British troops mainly during the Crimean War and the Boer War more closely, its identification and its recognition among soldiers fighting in the Crimean and Boer Wars, including the medical discourse or discussion that came from these two wars and leading up to the beginning of the First World War. The different ways and situations that soldiers had to endure will be examined and whether or not differing situations soldiers were placed in, the types of technology and weapons that were used and environments had an impact on the way that mental disorder presented in servicemen.

Stephen Soanes, "'Half-Way Homes": Finding a Space for Convalescence within English Public Mental Hospitals, 1811-1939'.

Psychiatric institutions have arguably played an important historical role in interpreting what it means to be 'convalescent', by associating rehabilitation with certain medical buildings, spaces and zones (E. Goffman, I. Hacking, L. Prior, C. Philo). The built spaces of asylums helped 'fix' the ambiguous category of 'convalescence' – suspended between sickness and health – through designated wards, villas, and privileged zones that could be occupied by these patients, such as specific dining, working and leisure areas (J. Taylor). Although the voluntary sector, families and kinship groups also intervened in ways that connected rehabilitation with the wider community, it was within asylums that certified patients were first classified as convalescents.

This paper focuses on interpretations of two aspects of spatial organisation – place and scale – in psychiatric discourse. It considers the persistent idea of convalescence as a medical 'half-way home', in psychiatric and official writing that endorsed the literal separation of convalescents from other patients through the creation of detached and domestically-sized homes and villas. Challenging the idea that villa-systems merely represented a self-contradictory attempt to make institutions appear less institutional (A. Scull, C. Yanni), this paper suggests changing ideas on convalescent accommodation reflected (and in turn reinforced) a reinterpretation of 'recovery'. While ideas on the *scale* of convalescent accommodation changed remarkably little over a long period, from c.1811-1939, its *placement* assumed a new significance in interwar psychiatric discourse. The emergence of 'early treatment centres', I will argue, increasingly disconnected convalescence from the stigmatised 'asylum', and in turn spatially realigned it with recent and voluntary treatment. In conclusion, I will briefly consider where this left rehabilitation in relation to other patients within mental hospitals, and the wider outside community.

Gareth Millward, 'Malingering and the Welfare State, 1948-1970: Creating and destroying scroungers in the early welfare state'.

With the NHS having recently celebrated its 60th anniversary, the welfare state is entering uncertain times. The biggest costs in this are health care, unemployment benefit and pensions. So, when people claim what the government believes they are not entitled to, costs rise even further. This has prompted a national campaign against "benefit thieves" in the recent few years.

From a medical perspective, "malingering" – the act of playing sick – is perhaps the most obvious form of benefit theft. Looking at the period 1948-1970, this paper and the subsequent dissertation will analyse the position of malingering in the consciousness of the governments of the early welfare state. How big an issue was it? How hard did they try to tackle it? And what do these attitudes say about the attitude of the government and its citizens towards the purpose and responsibilities of the welfare state? Drawing on evidence from government archives, print media, medical journals and recent scholarship on issues such as the welfare state and medical fraud, the study will attempt to place malingering in the context of the state over the middle-late twentieth century and ask whether the concept of medical fraud has differed over time.

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<p><i>Please circle your overall experience of the PG Conference:</i></p>		<p><i>Please circle your overall experience of the PG Conference:</i></p>
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<p>1. Which features of the PG conference did you enjoy?</p>		<p>1. Which features of the PG conference did you enjoy?</p>
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<p>2. Which features need improvement?</p>		<p>2. Which features need improvement?</p>
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<p>3. Has attending this event helped you form a clearer impression of the Warwick History Department's postgraduate programme?</p>		<p>3. What further assistance or preparation could be looked at to improve the 'speaker' experience?</p>
<p>_____</p>		<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>4. Has it helped you decide whether to come to Warwick?</p>		<p>4. Do you have any other comments?</p>
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