



International Commission for Historical Demography
Commission Internationale de Démographie Historique

XXIIIrd Congress of the ICHS - XXIIème Congrès du CISH

Call for papers – Appel à contributions

International Commission for Historical Demography
Commission Internationale de Démographie Historique
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<https://ichs2020poznan.pl/en/>

ICHD 2020 – List of sessions

1. «Female Contribution to Human Migration and Mobility Process. Sources to find them, Past and Present», Dr. Claudia Contente, Dr. Joana Maria Pujadas-Mora and Dr. Isabelle Seguy
2. «Female Strategies of Family Continuity over Generations: the Long View in Time and Space», Prof. dr. Antoinette Fauve-Chamoux and Dr. Grażyna Liczbińska
3. «Marriage and Migration from the 17th to the early 20th Century - Gender, Economy and Origin», Dr. Beatrice Moring
4. «Marriage and Celibacy, Marital and Non-marital Fertility in Past and Present: Laws, Norms and Living Conditions», Prof. dr. Peter Teibenbacher
5. «European family cultures, their Origins and Connectivities in Historical Global Perspectives», Dr. Mikolaj Szoltysek
6. «Colonial populations: Census-taking processes, Health and Urbanization (17th-20th centuries)», Dr. Paulo Teodoro de Matos and Dr. Evelien Walhout
7. «Mixed Families in the History: Interfaith, Interethnic and International Marriage», Prof. dr. Ioan-Aurel Pop and Prof. dr. Ioan Bolovan
8. «Civilians in the War. Women, Children, Refugees and Prisoners-of-War on the Eastern Front during World War I», Dr. Ana Victoria Sima and Prof. dr. Ioan Bolovan

Session descriptions and organizers

Session 1. Female Contribution to Human Migration and Mobility Process.

Sources to find them, Past and Present

Organizer(s): Dr. Claudia Contente, Dr. Joana Maria Pujadas-Mora and Dr. Isabelle Seguy
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In the last decades, much progress has been made in the study of recent women's migration and mobility from a gender perspective. However, we know less about this topic in past times. Historiography has tended to ignore the presence and prominence of women in migrations, mainly for medieval and modern times. This bias is partly consequence of the social perception of women's role out of the domestic sphere.

The study of historical migration and mobility, either temporary or definitive, individual, with the partner or with the family, especially for ancient periods and if they concern women, requires imaginative solutions. These may lie in the use of non-conventional sources to approach women's mobility in order to (try to) reconstruct the reasons of their displacements – for work, marriage or security reasons. Sources that can allow the study of migrations, were not originally conceived to report this vital event, are wide ranging. They can be individual and nominative sources, non-nominative or even archaeological or bioarchaeological, as long as they help to make visible women's participation in population movements. In other words, new or old sources with new questions about female migration and mobility will facilitate to uncover the possibilities of the topic in order to stimulate their study. Another perspective to take into account is the women's role play as facilitators of migration processes.

This session seeks to bring original interdisciplinary perspectives that enable its study which cover long periods and wide and varied geographic and cultural spaces.

Session 2. Female Strategies of Family Continuity over Generations: the Long View in Time and Space

Organizer(s): Prof. dr. Antoinette Fauve-Chamoux and Dr. Grażyna Liczbińska
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The session will consider female strategies – to keep going the family – not only in time of war and crisis (socio-economic, sanitary, political crises including catastrophes, epidemics, famines, high mortality, migration/exodus etc.), but also in time of peace and golden/glorious/prosperous periods, all this under various demographic regimes.

The organizers expect panelists from various disciplines and countries to present the complex European, Asian, American, Australian and African experience so that the session will be an exciting challenge, comparing models of family continuity over generations in historical space and time.

The session will focus explicitly on female agency, as arranged marriages, remarriages, polygamy, adoption, circulation of children, sex selection etc.

Particular attention will be given to socio-differentiation, religion, and cultural backgrounds. The role of the State and the role of religious authorities in these matters of family reproduction (laws, customs and rituals) will be fully taken into account.

This session intends to highlight the way families, thanks to females, adapt their strategies of reproduction, applying or rejecting old practices or imposing new practices of reproduction, in order to achieve their goal of family continuity over generations.

The panel that we propose transcends history, comprising an interdisciplinary approach: anthropology, historical demography, economy, theology, history of mentalities and gender. In such a context, the approach should combine statistical data, family reproduction studies (including family structure and transmission systems), legislative knowledge and theology/religious believe.

Session 3. Marriage and Migration from the 17th to the early 20th Century - Gender, Economy and Origin

Organizer(s): Dr. Beatrice Moring

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Migration, in the past as in present society, has been linked to a number of questions. Has the primary reason for leaving been a desire for improved economic status? Were people in the past able to gain information about the localities where they migrated or did they leave with hope for a better life? Can we establish connections between those who left and individuals residing in the localities to which they went? To what extent was migration a male or a female choice? Did particular areas have specific economic opportunities for certain groups?

Which are the data sets that can give us information about who migrated, where they migrated and particularly why they migrated?

Some questions that will be addressed: Who migrated?, migration for economic reasons, economic and nuptial opportunities in place of destination, economic success, partner choice, marriage to migrants or to original population, non-marriage or non-remarriage out of choice, migration instead of marriage, networks among migrants.

Session 4. Marriage and Celibacy, Marital and Non-marital Fertility in Past and Present: Laws, Norms and Living Conditions

Organizer(s): Prof. dr. Peter Teibenbacher

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Marriage and illegitimacy is dependent on three factors, namely laws, norms and living conditions. For example law, that non-married mothers also can receive public subsidies can promote illegitimate births (bottom-down). For example, religious norms can have an impact on nuptiality and illegitimacy from a collective/institutional perspective (top-down). For example marriage restrictions as norms (or even laws) can have an impact on illegitimacy from a collective/institutional perspective (top-down).

For example poverty can have an impact on nuptiality and illegitimacy from the individual perspective (at the bottom).

Session 5. European Family Cultures, their Origins and Connectivities in Historical Global Perspectives

Organizer(s): Dr. Mikolaj Szoltysek

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Twenty years since Reher's seminal paper from 19983, scholars generally contend that socio-demographic contrasts between macro-regions in Europe – and particularly between the northern and southern halves of Western Europe – not only had existed in the past but persisted in the present, thus pointing to the historical as well as anthropological origins of this cleavage. Though he paid hardly any attention to Eastern Europe, Reher's contrast between 'weak' and 'strong' family cultures has soon encompassed also the distinction between the 'individualistic' west and north of Europe, and the allegedly familialistic East. With the unprecedented Eastern expansion of the European Union in 2004, which transformed the face of Europe more radically than anything before, different European cultural normative systems and patterns of family behavior have come into close contact with each other. Yet, notwithstanding the ever increasing migration from the new accession countries and European multicultural growth, research of the 2000s has continued to bring out evidence of 'families of nations', i.e. the spatial clustering of specific demographic and familial behavior across the continent. Tracing the historical roots of this familial variation, however, has so far not been successfully concluded. While Reher's generalisations provide a ready framework for scholars and policy makers wishing to understand recent family or even socio-political developments, they also carry out the danger of a reductionist view of history by assuming that what is at stake are ancient and long standing divisions and forms especially resistant to change. With these concerns in mind, we propose to organize an interdisciplinary session at the 23rd Congress of the CISH shedding new light on the European patterning of familial and demographic landscapes, past and present. To be held in Poznań, the city whose very name testifies to the changing parameters of European geography over the centuries, the session invites papers dealing with 1) evolution and diversity of family patterns within Europe, 2) common trends and diversities in both contemporary and historic Europe and 3) themes of convergence versus divergence in demographic behavior in the long run. The session is intentionally broad, either encompassing Europe in its totality, or dealing with specific spatio-demographic gradients at the meso- or macro-level (west-east; north-south, etc). The session's thematic focus will be broad, encompassing not only spatio-structural constellations of household structures and residential proximity, life course, fertility and mortality patterns, but also family practices regarding child-care, intergenerational solidarity, and patterns of exchange and support, both along kinship and nonkin ties. Another theme could be the role of values and the normative climate regarding family behavior across space and over time.

Session 6. Colonial populations: Census-taking processes, Health and Urbanization (17th-20th centuries)

Organizer(s): Dr. Paulo Teodoro de Matos and Dr. Evelien Walhout
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Since the late 1960s, much in the wake of pioneering work such as Cook and Borah and Nicolas Sanchez Albornoz, historians, demographers and anthropologists have highlighted the particularities overseas societies colonized from Europe. Social, ethnic and religious diversity, as well as the slave populations in these colonial spaces, has stimulated a rich debate about the possible existence of different demographic regimes. This session focuses on three key areas for the study of these societies:

1. Processes of census-taking and its normative framework
2. Health, living standards and demographic transition
3. Colonial cities: urbanization and public health

Session 7. Mixed Families in the History: Interfaith, Interethnic and International Marriage

Organizer(s): Prof. dr. Ioan-Aurel Pop and Prof. dr. Ioan Bolovan
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Belonging to an inherited or assumed ethnic or religious community is an important element of human identity. Under the influence of historical and political factors, in areas characterized by ethnic and religious diversity, this belonging often determined an adversative and competitive attitude towards "the Other." This ethnic and religious diversity shaped certain demographical behaviours.

This session intends to highlight the way the inhabitants of many countries all over the world looked at interfaith, interethnic and international marriages and the way they look at them nowadays. How did the Church, the state, societies and families succeed/or fail to deal with the problem of interfaith, interethnic and international marriages? The panel we propose transcends history, comprising an interdisciplinary approach: anthropology, historical demography, theology and history of mentalities. In such a context, it would be interesting to see how people looked at interfaith, interethnic and international marriages, basically a way in which, alongside other social and political mechanisms, one could gradually change his or her ethnic and confessional identity. We perceive the mixed families as a scene where the ethnic and the religious diversities act as a positive force and how they generate social cohesion. The period under observation: 16-21 centuries.

Session 8. Civilians in the War. Women, Children, Refugees and Prisoners-of-War on the Eastern Front during World War I

Organizer(s): Dr. Ana Victoria Sima and Prof. dr. Ioan Bolovan
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Today, one century after WWI, it is widely recognized that WWI involved both direct combatants and civilian populations. Besides the soldiers, those whom the war

affected, directly or indirectly, also included the population left behind, on the home fronts. Women, children, the elderly, refugees and prisoners-of-war: all these had to suffer because of the global conflagration. Their participation in the war remained neglected in scholarship for a long time. Only over the past three decades has Western historiography broadened the perspectives and interpretations on WWI, going beyond aspects of political, military and diplomatic history and focusing also on the effort of “the many”, who thus came out of anonymity for the first time, becoming subjects of history.

What are, however, still relatively unknown are the realities of the Eastern Front, where the civilian population endured the horrors of the war in forms and at levels that were sometimes different from those on the Western front. This is why the present session aims to recapture the manifestations and effects of the war among the civilians from the Eastern Front. Several issues will be examined, such as: the plight of the refugees from the occupied territories and of the prisoners held in war camps; the situation of women, children and the elderly, left without support on the home front; religious and philanthropic assistance; the role of institutions such as the Church and the School in supporting the war effort.

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