

## **Partitions & borders: a comparative & interdisciplinary conference**

**Jointly organised by**

**University College Dublin  
&  
Jawaharlal Nehru University**

**Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> & Friday 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018**



## About the conference

Jointly organised by University College Dublin and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, this conference brings together scholars working on aspects of partition and border studies from multiple disciplines from across the world. The conference considers multiple geographical regions and time periods drawing parallels through a targeted analysis of the phenomenon of partition in history and society.

The conference organisers would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to UCD and to invite you to participate in this and the other centenary events which are being hosted by the university throughout the decade of commemorations.

The conference gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the UCD Research Seed Funding Programme: Decade of Centenaries Internal Award Scheme 2016-18 and the support of the School of History; the School of Politics and International Relations; and the UCD International Office.

## Location

The conference takes place in the John Henry Newman Building of UCD's Campus at Belfield, Dublin 4. The building is identified as number 41 on campus map (see below). Conference registration and all coffee/lunch breaks will be held outside K114 ART in the John Henry Newman Building.

## Conference organising committee

Dr Conor Mulvagh, UCD

Dr Kieran Rankin, TCD

Professor Sucheta Mahajan, JNU

## About UCD

University College Dublin has its origins in the mid-nineteenth century under the leadership of the renowned educationalist Cardinal John Henry Newman. Since its foundation in 1854, the University has flourished and made a unique and substantial contribution to the creation of modern Ireland, based on successful engagement with Irish society on every level and across every sphere of activity.

UCD is one of Europe's leading research-intensive universities; an environment where undergraduate education, masters and PhD training, research, innovation and community engagement form a dynamic spectrum of activity.

UCD has a particularly important role to play in activities around the Decade of Centenaries. Many UCD staff, students and graduates were involved in critical events between 1912 and 1923. UCD came of age during the revolutionary decade. Following independence, the university and its graduates have played an integral role in the foundation and the development of the modern Irish state. The university is also a major holder of archives of national and international significance relating to the period.

Linking in with national and international commemoration initiatives, UCD has devised a programme of scholarship and outreach for the Decade of Centenaries. Our vision in this is to inform debate and understanding with an objective voice in a manner that brings education and new perspectives to the fore. We also seek to reflect on the centenaries through creative and cultural works. For more information on this and other UCD Decade of Centenaries events, see [centenaries.ucd.ie/events-calendar](http://centenaries.ucd.ie/events-calendar)

## Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> May 2018, Day 1

### 09:00 – 09:30, Conference registration

*Location: K114 ART*

### 09:30 – 10:00, Welcome & opening address, Conor Mulvagh (UCD)

*Location: K114 ART*

### 10:00 – 11:30, Session 1

*Panel 1, Location: K114 ART. Chair, Kieran Rankin (TCD)*

- **Tim McMahon** (Marquette University), Prelude to Partition: Examining Identities in Ireland before the Border.
- **Harmeet Kaur Kinot** (University of Lucknow), Forgotten Women of India's Partition, 1947.
- **Joseph Quinn** (UCD), Fulfilling an ancient promise: the Balfour Declaration, the Paris Peace Agreements and the origins of the British Mandate of Palestine.

### 11:30 – 12:00: Coffee break

*Served outside K114 ART*

### 12:00 – 13:00

*Plenary 1, Location: K114 ART. Chair: Paul Rouse (UCD)*

- **Sucheta Mahajan** (JNU, New Delhi), 'Bearing Witness' to 'Silence as Sanctuary': Remembering and Forgetting in Oral Histories of Conflict in India and Ireland.

### 13:00 – 14:00, Lunch

*Served outside K114 ART*

### 14:00 – 15:00, Session 2

*Panel 2, Location: K114 ART. Chair: Pat Cooke (UCD)*

- **Lucy Collins** (UCD), Watchman's War: Surveillance in Contemporary Poetry and Photography from Northern Ireland.
- **Kate Nolan** (visual artist), 'LACUNA, art and community on the Irish border'.

### 15:00 – 15:30: Coffee break

*Served outside K114 ART*

### 15:30 – 17:00: Session 3

*Panel 3A, Location: K114 ART. Chair, **Diarmaid Ferriter** (UCD)*

- **Feroza Jussawalla** (University of New Mexico), Crossing Borders/ Finding Homes: A Comparative View from the US-Mexico Border.
- **Bryan Fanning** (UCD), Brexit, Borders and Belonging.
- **Clíona Ní Fhearghail** (TCD), Reaction and fallout: Cavan and the Partition of Ireland.

*Panel 3B, Location: G316 ART. Chair, **Jyoti Atwal** (JNU)*

- **Sharmila Majumdar** (University of Kalyani), A Silver Lining: exploring gender emancipation and the partition of India through literature.
- **Ned Richardson-Little** (University of Erfurt), Socialist Emancipation or National Unification: Conflicting Visions of Boundaries, Human Rights, and Self-Determination in Divided Germany.
- **Eugenijus Zmuida** (Lietuvių literatūros ir tautosakos institutas, Vilnius), The Partitions and borders of Lithuania (1795–1990) and the fight for national identity in fictional literature and memoirs (1914–1940).

### 17:00 – 17:45

*Plenary 2, Location: K114 ART. Chair, **Amanda Nettelbeck** (UCD/U. of Adelaide)*

- **John Coakley** (UCD), The Irish border: the first hundred years.

## Friday 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018, Day 2

### 09:00 – 09:30, Day 2 registration

*Location: K114 ART*

### 09:30 – 11:00, Session 4

*Panel 4A, Location: K114 ART. Chair, John O'Dowd (UCD)*

- **Brian Hughes** (Mary Immaculate College, Limerick), The wrong side of the border: organised loyalism in Cavan, 1912–31.
- **Alexandra Tierney** (TCD), An all-Ireland approach to the study of social policy after partition.
- **Daniel Purcell** (TCD), “Neither one thing or the other” – Unionism and the border: Cavan, Monaghan and Fermanagh, 1916 – 1923.

*Panel 4B, Location: G316 ART. Chair, Kate O'Malley (Royal Irish Academy)*

- **Bodh Prakash** (Ambedkar University Delhi), Another Kind of Dispossession: the Aftermath of Refugee Rehabilitation in Post-Partition Delhi.
- **Stephen O'Neill** (TCD), Partitioning the Past: the "Ulster" novel between the wars.
- **Patrick Mulroe** (independent scholar), Localised factors and border violence in Lifford, Clones and Dundalk 1971-1975.

### 11:00 – 11:30: Coffee break

*Served outside K114 ART*

### 11:30 – 12:30

*Plenary 3, Location: K114 ART. Chair, Jennifer Todd (UCD)*

- **Peter Leary** (University College London), Mind your p's and queues: the past and the Irish border

### 12:30 – 13:30: Lunch

*Served outside K114 ART*

**13:30 – 14:30,**

*Plenary 4, Location: K114 ART. Chair, William Mulligan (UCD)*

- **Debali Mookerjee-Leonard** (James Madison University), Literature, Women, and the Partition of India: Borders, Bodies, Livelihoods.

**14:30 – 15:00: Coffee break**

*Served outside K114 ART*

**15:00 – 16:30, Session 5**

*Panel 5A, Location: K114 ART. Chair, Catherine Cox (UCD)*

- **Kieran Rankin** (TCD), Information, Propaganda, and Satire in Ireland's Pre-Partition Cartography, 1912-1920.
- **Julijana Leganovič** (Vilnius University), Rethinking the Centre-Periphery: Vilnius and Kaunas Jewish communities in the interwar period.
- **Ian D'Alton** (TCD), A country with no borders: the construction and maintenance of a 'Protestant Free State' within independent Ireland after 1922.

*Panel 5B, Location: G316 ART. Chair, Elva Johnston (UCD)*

- **Richard Schofield** (King's College London), Consolidating a future Iraqi territorial state in contemplating Ottoman partition, 1914-1920.
- **Ciarán McDonnell** (independent scholar), A hard Pale or a soft Pale? The Pale ditch and border identities in medieval Ireland.
- **Shaifali Arora** (Indian Institute of Technology, Indore), Partition Experiences of Bahawalpuri Hindus: History, Memory and Identity.

**16:30 – 17:30**

*Roundtable & Closing, Location: K114 ART*

Conor Mulvagh (chair) (UCD)

**Michael Laffan** (UCD)

**Sucheta Mahajan** (JNU, New Delhi)

**Margaret O'Callaghan** (Queen's University Belfast)

**Richard Schofield** (King's College London)

## Speaker biographies and abstracts



### **Professor Timothy G. McMahon, Associate Professor of History, Marquette University, Milwaukee, USA**

Timothy G. (Tim) McMahon is associate professor of history at Marquette University in Milwaukee (USA) and the President of the American Conference for Irish Studies. He is a social historian with interests in national identity, popular culture, and the British Empire. He earned his B.A. from Washington and Lee University and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is the author of *Grand Opportunity: The Gaelic Revival and Irish Society, 1893-1910* (Syracuse University Press, 2008) and editor of *Pádraig Ó Fathaigh's War of Independence: Recollections of a Galway Gaelic Leaguer* (Cork University Press, 2000) and (with Michael de Nie and Paul Townend) of *Ireland in an Imperial World: Citizenship, Opportunism, and Subversion* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017). In 2011, he was the Rev. William Neenan, S.J., Visiting Fellow at Boston College-Ireland. He received a Franklin Research Grant from the American Philosophical Society in 2017, and recently he was awarded a three-year Way Klingler Research Fellowship from Marquette University to facilitate a study of the impact of partition on identities on the island of Ireland. In 2017, he also received Marquette's highest faculty honor, the Robert and Mary Gettel Faculty Award for Teaching Excellence.

### **Prelude to Partition: Examining Identities in Ireland before the Border**

This paper is part of a larger project that interrogates the two distinct identities that emerged on the island of Ireland in the period between 1910 and 1930 by examining the interdependence of lived experience with movement politics and parliamentary legislation. Sociologist Rogers Brubaker has argued that scholars too often accept the claims of 'movement entrepreneurs' as defining group identities, including national identities. Often, lived experience does not reflect those entrepreneurial activists' claims. Rather than seeing groups, such as ethnic groups or nations as bounded and static, Brubaker contends that we should understand them as events that happen in time and that are changeable and analyzable. That insight also offers a new way to conceive of what occurred in Ireland in the decades under review.

What makes the presence of the border created by the Government of Ireland Act (1920) so important to the question of identities-as-events is that neither nationalists nor unionists had proposed dividing the island in any serious way prior to 1918. Unionist leaders certainly discussed partition in those years because they knew that nationalists opposed it; thus, the suggestion might block further consideration of Home Rule. What is not readily appreciated is that ordinary unionists also opposed creation of a border. This paper will trace pre-partition attitudes on two occasions when temporary exclusion (i.e., partition) came under discussion, in 1914 and 1916, through examination of the contemporary press, the Monthly Confidential Reports of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and correspondence in the Ulster Unionist Council papers held at the PRONI. Gauging these pre-partition sensibilities will be critical to any assessment of partition's impact on expressions of identity in the 1920s.



**Harmeet Kaur, PhD candidate, Department of English and Modern European Languages, Lucknow University**

Harmeet Kaur is a research scholar pursuing her PHD in English from Lucknow University, Department of English and Modern European Languages under the supervision of Prof Nishi Pandey and Dr Nishat Haider. Her area of research is history, trauma, memory, women and nation in Hindi partition films.

**Forgotten Women of India's Partition (1947)**

This paper deals with the history of India's partition and how the nation today hardly remembers the trauma and the pain the victims of partition, the so called "refugees" suffered. These are the people who only have traumatic memories of partition. People have forgotten the heavy price that these people paid for India's independence. We rarely think of those people who were forcefully thrown out of their houses and displaced during partition. India lives with amnesia especially about the misery of the women who went through the horrifying events during partition and even their own families have erased their stories from their family history. The paper especially focuses on women who were subject to unimaginable violence, physical and mental trauma and how that event has been swept under the rug. There is hardly any documentation of those horrifying events. The paper further focuses on the cinematic representation of the female victims of partition and how their roles have been marginalized. An attempt has also been made to explore how the women filmmakers and writers have been able to retrieve women's silenced memories and traumatic testimonies which had been previously consigned to the margins of the national history. It basically focuses on the movie 1947 Earth written by Bapsi Sidhwa and directed by Deepa Mehta and Pinjar written by Amrita Pritam who were all women writers and filmmakers.



**Dr Joseph Quinn, lecturer and tutor, School of History, UCD**

Joseph Quinn completed his PhD thesis in the Centre for Contemporary Irish History at Trinity College Dublin, graduating in June 2016. The object of his research was a study of the Irish volunteers in the British forces during the Second World War, but he now focuses more broadly on the connection between migration and military recruitment, specifically regarding the role of Irish personnel in the armed forces of Allied nations during the world wars. Joseph is a contributor to *The Irish Times* and *The Revolution Papers*, and also serves as an advisor, researcher and interviewer for the magazine, *Ireland's Military Story*. He currently assists the Somme Association and Museum with an ongoing all-island oral history project, contributes to the Imperial War Museum Sound Archive, and has also worked as a research assistant on two documentary productions on the Irish in the Second World War. He has been shortlisted for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellowship at the New York Historical Society, and was invited to re-apply in 2018. He works as a Lecturer and Academic Tutor at the School of English, Drama & Films Studies and the School of History in University College Dublin.

***Fulfilling an ancient promise: the Balfour Declaration, the Paris Peace Agreements and the origins of the British Mandate of Palestine***

This paper explores the machinations of the Paris Peace Conference in respect of the establishment of the British Mandate in Palestine, the partition of the former territories of the Ottoman Empire and recognition of Zionist aspirations in the region. It draws upon extracts of policy documents from the period and attempts to frame British actions, in concert with the Zionist organisation, in the context of other agreements that were reached in 1919 concerning the re-drawing of boundaries in post-war Europe and the Middle East. In particular, this paper seeks to frame the achievement of the principles of the Balfour and Sykes-Picot agreements in an 'age of partitions'. Lastly, the paper will explore the parallels between the partitioning of Palestine-Transjordan, which preceded the formal recognition of the British mandate, and the partition of Ireland occurring two years after the conclusion of the Paris Peace Conference in 1921-22. In addition to drawing clear comparisons, or contrasts, the paper shall investigate whether there were any tangible links between the two occurrences, or whether Irish partition and the establishment of two separate Irish states, with opposing politico-religious identities, was informed by the same considerations that had led to the British Mandate in Palestine.



**Professor Sucheta Mahajan, Centre for Historical Studies Jawaharlal Nehru University India**

Sucheta Mahajan has 24 years teaching and three years as a research assistant and associate for an oral history project prior to teaching.

Sucheta Mahajan's research interests include Modern Indian History, Contemporary Indian History, with a focus on the themes of colonialism, nationalism and communalism; decolonization in a comparative framework; and history and social theory. In JNU I have taught courses/part of courses on Histories and Theories of Nationalism, Indian Politics in the late colonial period, Histories of Partition and Colonialism as a world system.

**‘Bearing Witness’ to ‘Silence as Sanctuary’: Remembering and Forgetting in Oral Histories of Conflict in India and Ireland**

This address looks at the complex relationship between memory and history in the context of two sites and moments of conflict. These are the Partition of India and the Troubles in Ireland. Of course, it is more than a coincidence that the imperial power in both the cases is the United Kingdom. However, the unravelling of the tangled skeins of colonial policy that are the subject of entangled histories of empire is not the subject of my talk today. I intend to take you through the working of memory, showing how it plays out in contentious times, or in the phases of relative peace which follow upon dark times. Memory can accentuate differences, already existing in history, as is the case with some oral histories in India or it can take the protagonist beyond the chasm, beyond the divide between communities, as is the case in the testimonies of the Holocaust. It could be the case that that memory of conflict may bind the victims to a past which is essentially divisive. It could also be the case that memory of conflict transforms the survivor fundamentally, frees her from the past and allows her to live a life rooted in the present and future.

Questions about the relationship between remembering and forgetting are being raised today across disciplinary confines and in varied contexts. When it comes to conflict, the wisdom in recent decades has seemed to privilege remembering. Be it recovering voices or remembering partition, the titles of recent books hint at this. Perhaps, those on the side of the virtues of silence, for the importance of forgetting, need to speak up more. Maybe it is not even a case of either remembering or forgetting. Perhaps we need to look at a dialectic between the two. Do we need to develop alternative modes of remembering and forgetting, rather than uncritically accepting the imperative of “bearing witness”? This address is a plea for smaller, less universal, more culture specific, local ways of looking back, remembering, forgetting, engaging with our pasts.



**Dr Lucy Collins, School of English, Drama, Film and Creative Writing, UCD**

Lucy Collins is an Associate Professor of English Literature at University College Dublin, Ireland. Educated at Trinity College Dublin and at Harvard University, where she spent a year as a Fulbright Scholar, she teaches and researches in the area of modern poetry and poetics. She has published widely on modern Irish and British poetry – her most recent book is *Contemporary Irish Women Poets: Memory and Estrangement* (Liverpool, 2015).

**Watchman's War: Surveillance in Contemporary Poetry and Photography from Northern Ireland**

The border as both a political and aesthetic construct plays an important role in literature and visual art from Northern Ireland. An expression of contested identities, and of the long reach of political division in Ireland, the border between north and south has altered the practices of representation by drawing attention to the power of vision itself. Being slow to change, the militarised landscapes of the province reflect the asynchronous relationship between man and nature, and have both an explicit and

implicit impact on visualisations of place. Seamus Heaney's treatment of landscape is often concerned with the role of language in shaping perception, as well as with the relationship between place and states of recognition and belonging. Donovan Wylie uses the photographic image as a means to examine the temporality of boundary crossing and to consider observation as a form of control. In this paper I will use Heaney's 'Mycenae Lookout' alongside Wylie's *British Watchtowers* to consider explore how these artists investigate the act of looking, and examine the relationship of the human subject to physical and imaginative boundaries.



### **Kate Nolan, Visual Artist**

Kate Nolan is an Irish visual artist drawn to "in-between" spaces. Intrigued by the effects of shifting histories, Nolan collaborates with local communities to consider borderlands in flux. Through combining still and moving images with stories from locals, she begins to highlight the latent contradictions and tenuous relationships between political borders and cultural identity.

Her latest project, LACUNA, is a multi-disciplinary project considering the contemporary experience of the Irish border, through an engagement with children and the landscape. The first section began in the village Pettigo, which straddles the Termon River separating Donegal and Fermanagh, the Republic and Northern Ireland. LACUNA will continue along the rural borderlands up until the centenary of partition 2021. It was first exhibited at the Gallery of Photography in 2017 and will tour to the Remote Photo Festival, Donegal in 2018. LACUNA was funded by the Arts Council Visual Arts Bursary 2017.

Her work has been shown internationally at institutions including Benaki Museum, Greece; Center for Emerging Visual Artists, USA; Photo Katmandu; Hamburg Triennale of Photography; Foto Book Kassel; Photo London; PhotoIreland Festival and Belfast Photo Festival. Her work is held in public and private collections in Japan, USA, France, Portugal, Mexico, UK and Ireland.

**LACUNA** is an evolving, audio-visual project inviting the viewer to reflect on our uncertain northern border, its natural landscape and the lives lived along it. Over the past few years I have visited the border village of Pettigo, through which the River Termon flows, a natural frontier that also marks the division between Northern Ireland and the Republic. Straddling the river, Pettigo finds itself both in Donegal and Fermanagh, Ireland and the UK, and – soon – inside and outside the European Union. Working with local children, I sought to learn something of the experience of life on the border and how it influences their sense of identity.

Borders are confused spaces: artificial divisions, lines drawn on maps for political or colonial expediency, often with little consideration of the natural or cultural realities and distinctions. Being unnatural, they are marked with rigidity and guarded with rigour, enforcing division into this nation or that, local or foreign, us or them. The contentious border that bisects our own island has been thrown again into chaotic relief by last year's unexpected Brexit vote. When I began working on LACUNA, few people in Pettigo thought Brexit was likely. It was not something they were concerned about. Now faced with the unexpected reality, they are uncertain of how it will affect their town and their lives. Borders are not the clear-cut divisions they seem. They contain lacunas, vacant spaces, gaps in understanding and knowledge, in cultures and histories. The assumptions that flow into those spaces often don't fit or fill them, and we are left with questions.

The first stage of LACUNA was presented at the Gallery of Photography, Dublin, Sept – Oct 2017.



**Professor Feroza Jussawalla, Professor of English, Department of English Language and Literature, University of New Mexico**

Feroza Jussawalla taught for twenty years at the University of Texas at El Paso before joining the faculty as Professor of English at UNM. Her Ph.D. in English and American Literature is from the University of Utah. She specializes in World Literatures in English, Colonial and Postcolonial literatures, discourses in English from Kipling to the present, and Muslim Women's Writing in English with particular reference to current refugee writing.

Her genre specializations include Novel and bildungsroman across British, Irish and American fiction, and Modernist writing in English, particularly D.H. Lawrence in context. She additionally specializes in the writings of D.H. Lawrence, Rushdie, and V.S. Naipaul. She is the author of *Family Quarrels: Towards a Criticism of Indian Writing in English* (1985) and the poetry collection *Chiffon Saris* (2003). Jussawalla co-edited with Reed Way Dasenbrock, *Interviews with Writers of the Post-Colonial World* (1992), co-edited with Deborah Weigel, *Emerging South Asian Women Writers*, and is the editor of *Conversations with V. S. Naipaul* (1998). Her most recent publications include, "Shaking the Throne of God: Muslim Women Writers Who Dared," in Das and Morrow, *Unveiling Desire*; "Bharati Mukherjee" in Oxford Bibliographies; and "Transnational, Postcolonial, D.H. Lawrence" in *D.H. Lawrence: New Critical Perspectives*.

**Crossing Borders/ Finding Homes: A Comparative View from the US-Mexico Border**

I live among the Borderlands, where a new partition is planned. For twenty years I taught at the University of Texas, El Paso. From my office I looked out on the Rio Grande, the unofficial border between Mexico and the U.S. I looked out on the colonias, impoverished and sad but colorful and pretty, buzzing with life. I imagine now how Mr. Trump's wall will look. Though I have moved further North, to the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, I still know that a new partition will cut through my metaphoric backyard.

As a South Asian diaspora woman, teaching literature written by and about the S. Asian diaspora, I would like to juxtapose the condition of crossing borders between the South Asians in India and Britain with my Mexican/New Mexican comadres (god mothers). What is the toll to be taken on my DACA (Deferred Action) students, those brought illegally when they were young, Americanized, not Mexican, like Jhumpa Lahiri's Gogol, in *Namesake*, who though born in the U.S., inhabits a similar space of confusion. How do the mescal/mestizo, whether of Mexican origin or South Asian origin, inhabit the same "borderlands culture?" what is the condition of living in the liminal, third space of in between cultures? So many writers from India give voice to this condition, which has not yet been completely articulated along this southwest U.S border, which is facing an imminent threat of cultural chaos though not one of violence. My paper will draw comparisons between the work of Gloria Anzaldua (Borderlands), Ramon Saldivar, *The Borderlands Culture* and the novels from the Indian- Pakistani diaspora that describe the effects of the condition of Borderlands living.



**Professor Bryan Fanning, Professor of Migration and Social Policy, School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice, UCD**

I am UCD's Professor of Migration and Social Policy. Much of my research and publication has been on Irish responses to immigration and on the experiences of immigrants with projects on topics such as the experiences of racism and immigrant political participation. My books on these topics include *Racism and Social Change in the Republic of Ireland* (2002/2012), *New Guests of the Irish Nation* (2009), *Immigration and Social Cohesion in the Republic of Ireland* (2011) and *Migration and the Making of Ireland* (2018), a history of immigration since 1600 which also addresses migration from Ireland. My research interests also include the modernisation of Irish society, with a focus on the history of ideas and debates that have shaped its development. My books on this topic include *The Quest for Modern Ireland: the battle of ideas 1912-1986* (2008) and *Histories of the Irish Future* (2014), an intellectual history of the predicaments facing Ireland as understood by key writers since 1650. My current research includes a focus on the potential impact of Brexit on immigrant communities in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

**Brexit, Borders and Belonging**

The focus of this paper is on the emerging implications of the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union (Brexit) for the lives of migrants on both sides of the border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Brexit is likely to reduce the rights and entitlements of future prospective immigrants but it is becoming increasingly likely that the impact on many migrants from European Union countries, and in particular those from the ones that joined the EU after 2004, may be mostly experienced as an ominous mood music that inculcates feelings of insecurity, and a sense of being an outsider to a greater extent than before. This paper examines some of the likely legal consequences of Brexit for current and future migrants. It also considers some of the likely consequences of Brexit politics and debates upon the behaviour of migrants relating to citizenship and naturalisation. I also consider how Brexit has and may lead to a growing divergence between the lives and perceptions of migrants from the new EU member states living in Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland and whether feelings of being a greater outsider in one jurisdiction than the other might affect decisions where to settle.

**Clíona Ní Fhearghail, PhD Candidate, Department of History, TCD**

**Reaction and fallout: Cavan and the Partition of Ireland.**

The aim of this study is to examine the War of Independence, as experienced by the citizens of Cavan. The study set out to examine the decline in the Protestant population of Cavan over the course of the Revolutionary period. It aims to find a trend in the decline and to find the reasons behind the exodus of Protestants from the Free State. . It aims to interrogate conventional notions of deep division between Catholics and Protestants and to illustrate that the use of those terms as interchangeable with nationalist and unionist is inaccurate. This study finds that tensions between rival aspects of nationalisms were just as strong as tensions between nationalists and unionists. Chapter one examines the shifting political attitudes in the county, moving from parliamentary politics of the Irish Party to the more radical Sinn Féin. Though acknowledged as one of the quieter counties of the revolution, Chapter two explores what exactly did occur in Cavan during this period and how it impacted on the people of the county. The instability and disruption led to confusion and upheaval, a crisis of conscience among some and a division among others. The revolution had the effect of modifying the appetite for independence which had arisen during the Home Rule crisis and turning it to one for peace and stability. As evidenced in the final chapter, the Truce and Treaty were greeted with an overwhelming sense of relief and positivity. Those who opposed it were in the minority as people were, in general, eager for a return to peace. Ultimately, it finds that the decline in the Protestant population of the county was not as dramatic as may be thought and that reasons behind the decline were more economic and social than political.

**Professor Sharmila Majumdar, Associate Professor, Department of English, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India**

I teach canonical English literature including Shakespeare. I have also taught poetry of W.B. Yeats and Seamus Heaney. Area of my special interest is literature written in my mother tongue Bangla and its interaction with English. I am also interested in the short story and have worked on the short stories of Frank O'Connor and Sean O'Faolain. I published articles on nineteenth and twentieth century American short story. My other publications include articles on colonial/postcolonial fiction in Bangla, reworking of myth in Tagore's writing and Indian Writing in English. I am also interested in Theater, particularly various indigenous forms of theatrical activity practiced in India. I have presented papers in international conferences in England, Austria and Spain, apart from the ones held in several universities of India.

**A Silver Lining: exploring gender emancipation and the partition of India through literature**

Partition of the Indian sub-continent into India and Pakistan in 1947 has been studied from various perspectives, many of which have well known fictional representation. In this paper I would like to focus on an aspect of this phenomenon that can be described as the silver lining in a dark cloud. As it often happens women were more affected than men in this game of power. But I would like to show how Bengali women also marginally gained from this.

Let me begin with an anecdote which I heard as a child and realised its implication much later in life. One of my mother's friends who was a doctor by profession, once remarked that she considered herself to be particularly lucky that she was uprooted from her home in what after 1947 became East Pakistan. She was the daughter of a Brahmin priest and if there were no such thing as displacement through partition of the country she would have been married off at the age of twelve and never got the chance to study medicine. As she argued daughters of the families that lost their homes were forced to come out of the domestic space, learnt to deal with the outside world and became self-reliant.

Several Bengali authors in novels and short stories have portrayed this situation where women were the bread winners for the family and how both women and men tried to negotiate this role reversal and consequent change in personal and social relationships, a major marker of a silent revolution taking shape.

If we turn our gaze to other media Satyajit Ray's *Mahanagar*, for example, also captures this moment in history. I would also like to relate this film to the stories as a document of women's empowerment that was a by-product of the Partition.





**Dr Ned Richardson-Little, Geschichtswissenschaft, Universität Erfurt, Germany**

Ned Richardson-Little is currently teaching Global and German history at the University of Erfurt, Germany. Recently, he was an Associate Research Fellow at the University of Exeter, working on the project "1989 after 1989: The Collapse of State Socialism in a Global Perspective". He received his BA and MA from McGill University (Montréal, Canada) and PhD in history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (USA). His first book "The Human Rights Dictatorship: Sovereignty, Dissent, and Revolution in East Germany" will be published by Cambridge University Press in 2019.

**Socialist Emancipation or National Unification: Conflicting Visions of Boundaries, Human Rights, and Self-Determination in Divided Germany**

The division of Germany for more than forty years was a central episode of the Cold War, but it also took place during the post-war rise of international human rights politics and the collapse of European imperialism. When the two Germanies were created in 1949, the Western Federal Republic asserted its sovereignty over all Germans regardless of their geographic location and its constitution demanded the realization of reunification in the name of self-determination. From the perspective of the West German state, the existence of East Germany was a violation of the human rights of its citizens who were prevented from being part of their natural nation-state. In the German Democratic Republic, however, the state claimed to represent a higher form of self-determination through the realization of socialism. The GDR linked its quest to gain diplomatic international recognition in the face of a Western diplomatic blockade to the cause of anti-colonialism, presenting the attacks on its sovereignty as one more facet of Western imperialism. The ideals of human rights, sovereignty and self-determination were invoked by both sides, but with radically different understandings of the concepts.

Although East Germany was a dictatorship, it found the international community more receptive to its claims surrounding human rights and self-determination in the 1960s due to West Germany's association with colonialism. Germany had been stripped of its colonial possessions at the end of WWI, but the Federal Republic was closely allied with the UK and France and supported the United States military intervention in Vietnam. By the 1980s, however, East German citizens used this very concept of human rights and self-determination against the state by demanding their right to participation in the democratic control of internal affairs. These dissident demands for internal self-determination motivated mass demonstration against dictatorship and led to the collapse of the state socialist regime. In the first democratic elections of 1990, the ideal of local self-determination promoted by dissidents was defeated at the polls by parties that now sought national reunification in the name of human rights.



**Dr Eugenijus Zmuida, Lietuvių literatūros ir tautosakos institutas (The Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore), Vilnius, Lithuania**

Eugenijus Žmuida: 1986 graduated Vilnius University, 1992–1997 the doctoral studies; from 2003 researcher at The Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore (Vilnius, Lithuania); 2006 PhD thesis “The Ontological Aspects of the Poetry by Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas”; 2007 a monograph *The Being of Dissonances: the poetry by Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas*; the papers in 35 conferences, including 18 international; editor of books: *Alfonsas Nyka-Niliūnas: Poetas ir jo pasaulis [straipsnių rinkinys]* (Alfonsas Nyka-Niliūnas: Poet and his world [a collective work]) (2009); *Lietuvių literatūros istorija. XX amžiaus pirmoji pusė* (The History of Lithuanian Literature of the First Half of the 20th century, 2010, 2 vol.); *Pasaka Eglė žalčių karalienė: variantai grožinėje literatūroje* (The Folk tale Egle the Queen of Serpents in fictional literature, 2013, 1-2 vol.), *Maironis: laiškai; atsiminimai* (Maironis: Letters. Memoirs, 2016).

**The Partitions and borders of Lithuania (1795–1990) and the fight for national identity in fictional literature and memoirs (1914–1940).**

The Lithuanian language is the oldest living language of Indo-European language family. This treasure of the world heritage might be lost in the last two centuries. There were three main trends of orientation to the future: 1) to rebuild the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (the Polish-speaking nobility and Poland dreamed of it); 2) to build separate independent Lithuanian state (new Lithuanian nationalism) and 3) to join a process of world Revolution, where no nation is important. All those trends met in battlefields in 1918–1920 in the ethnic Lithuanian territory. As a result, Lithuania managed to protect themselves from Bolsheviks invasion but lost the old capital Vilnius to Poland. In 1940 the borders changed again: after the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact and the Soviet invasion, two cities – the capital Vilnius and the port Klaipėda – were returned to Lithuania, but the state lost its independence again. And only in 1990, after the USSR collapsed, Lithuania could establish its borders without hard losses.

In my paper, I would like to discuss the episode of changes in 1914–1920 and its reflection in fictional literature and memoirs of the Lithuanian authors, written in period 1914–1940. The literature dealing this period in Europe and America best known as a literature of the “Lost Generation”. But the character of the Lithuanian literature of this period is different.



**Professor John Coakley (Emeritus), School of Politics and International Relations, UCD**

**‘The Irish Border: the first hundred years’**

John Coakley BA, MA, DLitt (NUI), Professor; formerly Head, School of Politics and International Relations (2008-09); Director, Institute of British-Irish Studies (1999-2005, 2006-08); member of executive (1997-2002) and Vice President (2002-06), International Social Science Council; Secretary General, International Political Science Association (1994-2000); President, Political Studies Association of Ireland (1988-90). Research interests: nationalism, ethnic conflict, Irish and comparative politics.

**Recent and relevant publications:**

Coakley, J (2013) 'Non-territorial autonomy: a non-option for Northern Ireland?' In: Nimni, E; Osipov, A; Smith, D (eds). *The challenge of non-territorial autonomy: theory and practice*. Oxford: Peter Lang.

Coakley, J (2013) *Reforming political institutions: Ireland in comparative perspective*. Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.

Coakley, J; (2011) 'Kingdoms, republics and people's democracies: legitimacy and national identity in European constitutions'. *National Identities*, 13 (3):267-285.

Coakley, J; (2009) 'Voting for unity or union? The complexities of public opinion on the border issue' *Journal of Cross Border Studies in Ireland* 4 :79-90.

Coakley, J; O'Dowd, L (Ed.). (2007) *Political geography, special issue on 'Partition and the reconfiguration of the Irish border'*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

Coakley, J; (2006) *Mapping frontiers, plotting pathways: final report to HEA*. Dublin: Reports

Coakley, J., O'Caoindealbhaín, B. and Wilson, R.; (2005) *The Operation of the North-South Implementation Bodies*. Dublin: Reports

Coakley, J; (2005) *The Future of the North-South Bodies*. Dublin: Reports



**Dr Brian Hughes, Department of History, Mary Immaculate College, Limerick**

I joined the Department of History, Mary Immaculate College, Limerick in August 2017. Previously, I was NUI Research Fellow in the Humanities at An Foras Feasa, Maynooth University (2016–17), Associate Lecturer in Modern History at the University of Exeter's Cornwall Campus (2015–16), and a Government of Ireland Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of History, Trinity College Dublin (2014–15), and a postdoctoral researcher with the 'Letters of 1916' project, Ireland's first crowd-sourced public humanities project at TCD and Maynooth University (2013–14).

I was awarded a PhD in Modern Irish History from Trinity College Dublin in April 2014 for a thesis supervised by Dr Anne Dolan.

**The wrong side of the border: organised loyalism in Cavan, 1912–31**

In September 1912, over 8,000 Cavan men and women signed the Ulster Solemn League and Covenant and Women's Declaration. By May 1914, over 55% of eligible Protestant males had joined the UVF in the county, the highest proportion in Ulster. But where 'fully five thousand Orangemen, marching four deep' had paraded through the streets of Cavan town on 12 July 1913, there was no such celebration in the county in 1922 or 1923; Cavan's last Orange march took place in 1931.

In the interim, Cavan loyalists had found themselves 'abandoned' by their Ulster brethren, a small minority on the wrong side of a new border they had never wanted. The fate of 'partition's loyalist discontents', as Tim Wilson has described them, remains relatively neglected in the growing historiography of the revolution. Wilson's own study of the 'strange death' of loyalism in Monaghan has broken new ground. This paper will attempt to do something similar for Cavan with an exploration of organised loyalism in Cavan from 1912 to the last Orange marches in the county in the early 1930s.

Reports on the annual Twelfth of July celebrations, those for the Relief of Derry in August, and other public Orange events will be used to trace scale, symbolism, and rhetoric before, during, and after partition. The paper will also treat a number of questions about the nature of loyalist resistance to republican hegemony at a grass-roots level in the county after 1919. How willing and able were Cavan loyalists to defend the union with violence? What impact had the Ulster Unionist Council's final acceptance of six-county partition in 1920 on the nature of loyalist organisation in Cavan? How did organised loyalism manifest itself in post-partition Cavan and how did Cavan loyalists view their own place in independent Ireland?

**Dr Alexandra Tierney, Department of History, TCD**

Originally from Ottawa, Canada, I completed my PhD in modern Irish history at Trinity College, Dublin in April 2018. My thesis, 'Partition, women, and social policy, 1921-39', supervised by Professor Eunan O'Halpin, compares the role of the state in women's lives north and south of the new Irish border after partition. Through the comparison of gendered social legislation in the new Irish states I interrogate the patterns of paternalistic conservatism across the island of Ireland after partition. I also look to international trends to place Irish scholarship in its wider global context. My research interests include women in Northern Ireland and the Free State in the interwar period, health and welfare history, and legal reform.

**An all-Ireland approach to the study of social policy after partition**

This paper uses partition as a crucial analytical tool in the comparative analysis of the development of social policy in the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland after the division of Ireland in 1922. Within an all-Ireland methodological approach, partition provides a rich lens of comparison between the two new states in the early years of their existence. Such an approach moves the study of Irish partition away from questions of unity and opposition, or themes of republicanism and unionism, to the examination of efforts to restore order after the creation of two new states. Further, this comparative approach sheds light on new knowledge about influences on social policy, such as questioning the hegemonic role of the Catholic Church in southern social policy. By comparing similar laws north and south of the border, it is seen that a wider conservatism influenced social policy in the two Irelands at this time. In turn these findings question ideals about southern Irish exceptionalism and conservative welfare policies.

The first part of this paper will discuss the merits of this approach before moving to the second section which will employ this methodology by examining the introduction of widows' pensions schemes in Northern Ireland and the Free State in 1925 and 1935, respectively. This paper will argue that Northern Ireland's status as a devolved power after partition informed the terms of widows' pensions scheme and its introduction in 1925 after the English widows' pensions scheme was passed, as keeping in step with English welfare policy was a priority of the northern government. In comparison, the Free State government practiced a policy of economic retrenchment and as such, widows' pensions were not introduced until a decade after their northern counterpart, but the 1935 Free State widows' pensions schemes was more suited to Free State demographics. As such, this methodological approach produces further understanding of the effects of partition on the people of the newly created states.

**Daniel Purcell, PhD Candidate, Department of History, TCD**

**“Neither one thing or the other” – Unionism and the border: Cavan, Monaghan, and Fermanagh 1916 - 1923.**

Borders are often understood in larger international terms. They are lines on a map that delineate clear political, cultural and religious differences or else arbitrary, artificial constructions which enforce the same. Rarely does discussion of border history and the Irish border engage with the intensely local nature of a border and of borderlands; particularly in the time just before and immediately after partition when the reality of the border has not yet begun to transform its environment. This paper examines the local nature of the borderlands both as ‘pre-border’ and as fledgling frontier. It focuses on the Irish border on both sides of the divide in counties Cavan, Monaghan and Fermanagh, and in particular the Unionist/Protestant communities in these counties. This paper engages with questions such as “To what degree did the border informally exist before the advent of partition?”, “Did inclusion on either side of the border result in a divergence in Ulster Unionist identity between Fermanagh and Cavan-Monaghan?”, “How did local power structures and communal ties adapt to the post-partition reality?” and “How effectively do groups on the wrong side of partition (Cavan-Monaghan Unionists) adapt to their new reality?”



**Professor Bodh Prakash, School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University, Delhi**

Bodh Prakash teaches English at Ambedkar University, Delhi. He did his M.A. and M.Phil from the University of Delhi and his Ph.D from the Centre for English Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. He has been Visiting Professor at the University of Strasbourg, France and Adjunct Professor at the College of Wooster, Ohio, U.S.A. His main work on the literature of Partition, *Writing Partition: Ideology and Aesthetics in Hindi and Urdu Literature* has been published by Pearson.

He is interested in issues pertaining to gender and violence in Partition narratives and has contributed papers on the same in many national and international journals. He has lectured on themes related to Indian literatures and Comparative Literature at the FMSH, Paris, the Universities of Chicago and Berkeley and the Universities of Basel and Milan. He has also co-edited the reader, *Cultural Diversity, Linguistic Plurality and Literary Traditions in India*, for the Department of English, University of Delhi.

**Another Kind of Dispossession: the Aftermath of Refugee Rehabilitation in Post-Partition Delhi**

Partition narratives and studies have been mainly concerned with migrations, displacements, loss of identities, violence and gender and the fault lines of national identities. Victims, survivors, perpetrators, refugees, resettlement, rehabilitation – they are all present in these studies. What is absent however is the fate of thousands of villagers dwelling on the erstwhile peripheries of major cities whose lands were acquired by the state to resettle the large number of incoming refugees. This paper explores the loss and displacement experienced by the rural communities residing on the fringes of Delhi through the works of a Hindi novelist Jagdish Chandra. It argues that these communities too were victims of Partition and their stories also need to be included in order to enrich our understanding of the contemporary processes.

**Dr Stephen O'Neill, Department of History, TCD**

Stephen O'Neill recently completed his PhD, entitled 'The Country and the City in the Irish Novel, 1922-51', at the School of English, Trinity College Dublin. His research investigates the construction of national identities in Irish literature and culture, particularly in terms of their engagement with 'rural' and 'urban' spaces. He was most recently a Visiting Fellow at the University of São Paulo in late 2017 under the auspices of the Marie-Curie funded SPeCTReSS Programme, during which time he was researching 'A Cultural History of Partition in Ireland'.

**Partitioning the Past: the "Ulster" novel between the wars.**

The states which emerged during and after the partition of Ireland quickly sought to promote a new form of identity to suit their aims and interests. As Peter Leary argues, 'no previously "imagined community" was left intact', a loss which necessitated the reimagination of Irish identity along state lines. The six-county government in particular were anxious about this process, promoting a stable origin story that would exclude any political, religious, or geographical complications. Their articulation of an 'Ulster' identity took the form of officially endorsed histories of the new state by Ernest Hamilton and D.A. Chart, government-commissioned murals by William Conor and John Luke, and even the Ulster Pavilion at the 1924-5 British Empire Exhibition. While Gillian McIntosh and James Loughlin have analysed these contributions in detail, little has emerged in relation to their intersections with northern literature.

After tracing the ideology which these cultural representations occupied, this paper will re-examine two unheralded novels written by Belfast writers in celebration of partition, offering a fictional justification for the emergence of the northern state. St John Ervine's *The Wayward Man* (1927) and Agnes Romilly White's *Gape Row* (1934) both attempted to write what the former called 'The Great Ulster Novel', a narrative of national origin for the northern state which fit with the official narrative of 'Ulster' exceptionalism. In particular, the emphasis on the accumulation of industry and wealth in Belfast is attached to the existence of a separate identity. Ervine and White's novels thus coalesce with the official history and rhetoric of the unionist party, constructing a symbolic, almost mythical significance to the journey – often a prodigal return – to Belfast. Above all else, their charting of a six-county identity before the First World War images the northern state as the logical outcome of Irish history.





### **Dr Patrick Mulroe, independent scholar**

Patrick Mulroe's research focuses primarily on the Irish border. In 2016, he completed a PhD at the University of Ulster under the supervision of Professors Henry Patterson and Arthur Aughey. His thesis was entitled "Irish government security policy 1969-1978". Mulroe's first book *Bombs, Bullets and the Border: Policing Ireland's Frontier: Irish Security Policy 1969-1978* (Irish Academic Press 2017) is largely a development of this thesis. The work, which was well received, is essentially a political history based on archival research. However, Mulroe also utilises a theoretical understanding of the nature of security to explain the actions of the Irish state during the Northern Ireland conflict. Mulroe continues to research the Irish border looking at the implications of Brexit as well as a long-term project examining the role of the Irish security forces in the 1980s. A school teacher near the border in his native Monaghan, Mulroe completed a Masters and PhD on a part time basis.

### **Publication**

*Bombs, Bullets and the Border: Policing Ireland's Frontier: Irish Security Policy 1969-1978* (2017) Dublin: Irish Academic Press

### **Localised factors and border violence in Lifford, Clones and Dundalk 1971-1975**

During the period 1971-1975, levels of violence on the Irish border escalated significantly. This paper will examine the role of localised factors in reducing violence in specific areas. Papers released from the UK National Archives identify three border areas in the vicinity of the southern towns of Lifford, Dundalk and Clones as being equally problematic in terms of cross border violence in 1971/2. These towns were seen as bases for the most effective units of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) operating near the border. Evidence from a recent oral history project, indicates that local residents had an uneasy relationship with the Irish security forces compounding the problem. There were also allegations from the British government that the Irish security forces 'turned a blind-eye' to the IRA in all three towns so long as the IRA confined its activities to Northern Ireland. However, by 1975 levels of violence reduced significantly in Clones and Lifford. In contrast, violence near the border with Dundalk increased and this region evolved into the most active and effective area of operation for the IRA. By 1978, of the 58 serious border incidents, 41 would take place in South Armagh adjacent to Dundalk. The reasons for the decline in violence in Lifford and Clones will be explored. It will be argued that local factors played a significant role in curtailing support for republicans in these areas. Unpopular actions by the IRA caused a considerable decline in republican support in both towns. The loss of key republican personnel was also a factor. Furthermore, specific IRA actions prompted the Irish security forces to become more proactive replacing ineffective personnel. It will be concluded that across a long frontier such as the Northern Ireland-Irish Republic border, patterns of violence are heavily influenced by localised factors.



**Dr Peter Leary, Institute for Advanced Studies, University College London**

**‘Mind your p’s and queues: the past and the Irish border’**

Peter Leary studied history at Goldsmiths’ College, University of London, the University of Ulster at Magee in Derry and Queen’s University Belfast. Before joining the Institute of Advanced Studies at University College London, he was the Canon Murray Fellow in Irish History at the University of Oxford. He is the author of *Unapproved Routes: histories of the Irish border, 1922-1972* (Oxford University Press, 2016), winner of the American Conference for Irish Studies’ Donald Murphy Prize for Distinguished First Book and shortlisted for the Royal Historical Society’s Whitfield Prize and the Christopher Ewart-Biggs Memorial Prize.

Peter continues to research and publish on partition and border-related questions including recent or forthcoming articles on memory and border folklore, a microhistory of the Murray family and their home which lay partially on either side of the boundary, commemoration and Brexit. He is currently looking at the ways in which the Irish border has been read and represented through other contested or iconic international boundaries from India and Pakistan to the Berlin Wall.



**Professor Debali Mookerjee-Leonard, Professor of English and World Literature, Department of English, James Madison University, Virginia, USA**

Debali Mookerjee-Leonard holds a PhD from the University of Chicago and is Professor of English and World Literature at James Madison University in Virginia. Her teaching and research interests include Partition literature, South Asian literature and film, colonial and postcolonial literatures, postcolonial theory, transnational feminisms, and world literature. She is the author of *Literature, Gender, and the Trauma of Partition: The Paradox of Independence* (Routledge, 2017); this book examines neglected narratives of the Partition of India in 1947, particularly from the Bengal region, to study the traces left by this foundational trauma on the national- and regional-cultural imaginaries in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Debali also co-edited the anthology *The Indian Partition in Literature and Films: History, Politics, Aesthetics* (Routledge, 2015). She has contributed to anthologies and peer-reviewed journals including the *Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, *Feminist Review*, *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, and *Social Text*, among others. Her research has been supported by fellowships from the American Association of University Women, the American Institute of Indian Studies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**Literature, Women, and the Partition of India: Borders, Bodies, Livelihoods**

In addition to official records and oral histories, literary writings on the Partition have also documented the Hindu social practice of rejecting women subjected to intimate violence during the riots. Through a study of short stories, this paper contests cultural representations of the home as “safe space” and the family as unconditionally loving. It analyzes how violated women, repatriated on state initiative and returned to their families, experienced homelessness within the home. Not only was their former homeland transformed into a foreign country, but for these women, their homes and familial relationships were also demolished with their loss of chastity. I argue that intimate violence during the Partition riots is embedded within conceptions of home and domesticity, so that these sites themselves, conventionally conceptualized in terms of nurturance, are illuminated in important ways by the texts under consideration here.

Traumatic as the loss of home was, the Partition also ushered in crucial transformations in the lives of displaced women. One of these was their large-scale participation in wage-labor. Dislocation, dispossession, and often the loss of male breadwinners in sectarian riots, compelled formerly homebound middle-class women to seek employment in an effort to forestall the family’s economic collapse. Partition literature, beginning in the late-1940s, has preserved evidence of women’s participation in professional life. This paper will examine a range of literary representations of the lives of working women to study the quiet courage of these displaced women who, without knowing, or intending to, set off a society-wide transformation in the mindscape of middle-class women (both displaced and non-displaced) that made their employment outside the home not only socially acceptable, but also, respectable. My presentation will focus on these two aspects of women’s experience, their suffering and survival.



**Dr Kieran Rankin, Centre for Environmental Humanities, TCD**

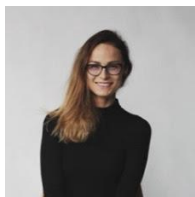
Dr Kieran Rankin is a political and historical geographer, currently working as Research Fellow on the ERC Advanced Grant funded 'NorFish - North Atlantic Fisheries: An Environmental History, 1400-1700' project based at the School of Histories and Humanities. His primary task is to investigate the cartographical record of historical fisheries in the North Atlantic with particular reference to the evolution of cartographical knowledge as well as the interdependence between cartography and fishing over time.

He submitted his PhD thesis 'The Evolution and Entrenchment of the Irish Border, 1911-1926: A Political Geography' at the School of Geography, University College Dublin (UCD) in 2005. He had previously received a BA in Geography at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, followed by a MSc in International Politics at the same institution. Before linking with Trinity, Kieran had been Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Institute for British Irish Studies (IBIS), UCD, where he conducted research for the Mapping Frontiers: Plotting Pathways project in collaboration with Queen's University Belfast.

Kieran's general research interests include political geography, international boundary studies, historical cartography, the Middle East, and modern Irish and British history. He also currently serves as the digital journal manager for both the *Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland* and the *Economic and Social Review*.

**'Information, Propaganda, and Satire in Ireland's Pre-Partition Cartography, 1912-1920'**

The partition of Ireland has proved to be a rich and enduring source of material for the cartographer to inform as well as for both the propagandist and satirist to communicate and exploit. Among the richest veins have been inventive variations of the island of Ireland or the province of Ulster. This paper will illustrate how political agendas as well as electoral and census data were creatively represented in cartography when the partition of Ireland was only in prospect. Adopting an approximate chronology from 1912 to 1920, this paper will survey not only some of the cartography that accompanied important historical junctures but also will sample how partition cartography has served as a powerful lens through which political geography and political opinion has been refracted.



### **Julijana Leganovič, Vilnius University**

Julijana is „Or be‘Lita“ grant winner for the best undergraduate thesis, a master’s degree student, focusing on the history of Vilnius and Kaunas Jewish communities in the interwar years. Besides that, she is studying Yiddish and Hebrew languages.

### **Rethinking the Center-Periphery: Vilnius and Kaunas Jewish communities in the interwar period**

From 14th century Lithuania became a home for many Jewish communities. The major Jewish communities were formed in Vilnius and Kaunas. Long time communities functioned as a one cultural, linguistic and political entity. But in the first part of the twentieth century situation has changed dramatically. The period after the First World War we can characterize as a period of political, economic, social instability and geopolitical changes. On 1918 was established new independent Lithuanian state with Vilnius as its capital. But when the Bolsheviks occupied Vilnius in 1919s, Lithuanian government moved to Kaunas and declared the city as temporary capital of Lithuanian Republic. In 1920s Polish irregular forces captured the Vilnius city and historical capital of Lithuania was incorporated by Poland. Since that time Vilnius and Kaunas cities were separated by a „demarcation line“. This demarcation line divided and isolated Vilnius and Kaunas Jewish communities from each other. Suddenly, Vilnius Jewish community became under Polish, Kaunas – under Lithuanian control. Communities became surrounded by different political and social environments until 1939. However, there are no extensive studies on the question, how these geopolitical changes affected the development of Vilnius and Kaunas Jewish communities’ and how constructed different identities.

This paper will provide a general overview of development of Vilnius and Kaunas Jewish communities during the interwar years and the influence of geopolitical changes. In this paper will be analyzed and compared the development in the context of political aspects, which suffered the greatest impact.



**Dr Ian d'Alton, Visiting Research Fellow, Centre for Contemporary Irish History, TCD**

Dr Ian d'Alton MA (Nat. Univ. Ire.), PhD (Cantab.), FRHistS, FRNS, is the author of *Protestant Society and Politics in Cork, 1812-1844* (Cork University Press, 1980), and of numerous papers, chapters in books and essays on southern Irish Protestantism from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. A recipient of the Royal Historical Society's Alexander Prize in 1972, he is currently working on a book dealing with the Prize and its place in British historiography, 1898-2005. He was an editorial advisor and contributor to the Royal Irish Academy/Cambridge University Press's *Dictionary of Irish Biography* (2009). In 2011-12, he was an honorary Senior Research Fellow in the School of Irish Studies, University of Liverpool; and, in the University of Cambridge in 2014, a Visiting Fellow at Sidney Sussex College, and a Senior Research Associate at Peterhouse. He is currently co-editing, with Dr Ida Milne, a book of essays *Protestant and Irish: the minority's search for place in independent Ireland*.

**A country with no borders: the construction and maintenance of a 'Protestant Free State' within independent Ireland after 1922**

Within the island of Ireland a frictionless and invisible border is the principal policy objective after Brexit, predicated upon the central premise of the 1998 Good Friday Agreement that political and cultural allegiances, particularly in Northern Ireland, could largely be self-determined. Yet this was not something new or unique. After the Great War, new political entities in Europe threw up challenges of belonging and identity, particularly for ethnic minorities. And if the Irish Free State didn't go as far as Estonia, which let its minority virtually contract out of that Baltic state, it certainly did not go out of its way to offer a warm embrace to its rather sullen and resentful religious minority either. But a border has two sides. And in this paper, I argue that southern Irish Protestantism – unionist in political sympathy – reacted to the sense of alienation and otherness starkly exposed by independence from Britain by creating and maintaining its own 'state-within-a-state' after 1922. This was largely an imagined Ireland, a parallel Protestant socio-cultural polity to the official one, in which the minority emphasised their old allegiances to the British Empire, the monarchy, Anglophilia. Continuity and comfort were its watchwords. Within a stockade largely constructed of a sense of moral superiority, internationalism, a sense of *civitas* and *patria*, above all, being modern – that is, the art of being current – this 'Protestant Free State', with the tacit collusion of the official one, was surprisingly successful. Its founding concept, as Nora Robertson put it in 1960 was 'In respecting new loyalties it had not seemed incumbent upon us to throw our old ones overboard'. The paper, utilising a wide range of source material – biographical, literary and historiographical – asks how easy it was to maintain this invisible border, and how this was facilitated by the 'other side'.



### **Dr Richard Schofield, Department of Geography, King's College London**

Richard Schofield directs the Masters programme in Geopolitics, Territory and Security in the Department of Geography at King's College London, where he is a Senior Lecturer in Boundary Studies. Richard founded the well-regarded academic journal *Geopolitics* in 1996 and co-founded the London International Boundary Conference (whose most recent convention was during June 2017) in 2013. He has written extensively about boundaries, borderlands and territorial questions in the Middle East and is an acknowledged expert on archival sources on boundary and territorial evolution. He has served as adviser in many negotiated, arbitrated or adjudicated boundary cases ([Bahrain/Qatar, Israel/Jordan, Saudi/Yemen]), also as an expert witness before the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the 2008-9 Abyei case (Government of Sudan vs. SPLM/A). He is the author, inter alia, of *Kuwait and Iraq: Historical Claims and Territorial Disputes* (RIIA, 1991 & 1993), *Arabian Boundaries: New Documents, 1966-1975* (Cambridge University Press, 2009), *States behaving badly: the unique geopolitics of island sovereignty disputes* (Korea Maritime Institute, 2015) and *Rocks and rivals; a geopolitics of island sovereignty disputes* (IB Tauris, 2019 [forthcoming]). He also oversaw the centenary re-release of GE Hubbard's classic 1916 work *From the Gulf to Ararat*, contributing the preface to IB Tauris's new, expanded 2016 edition. Recent journal articles include: 'Back to the barrier function: where next for international boundary and territorial disputes in political geography?' (2015), 'International boundary disputes in the Northern Gulf: taking us back to 1975' (2016), 'International boundaries and borderlands in the Middle East: balancing context, exceptionalism and representation' (2017) and 'British bordering practices in the Middle East before Sykes-Picot: giving an edge to zones' (2018).

### **Consolidating a future Iraqi territorial state in contemplating Ottoman partition, 1914-1920**

With ISIS's recent rise and fall as a would-be, trans-boundary borderland state, accommodated by the collapse of the sovereign reach of the Iraqi and Syrian states, it was always going to be tempting to overrate the significance of Britain and France's infamous 1916 Sykes-Picot treaty arrangements on their centenary. This would be obviously misplaced where Iraq was concerned. Its eastern (Ottoman) borders had essentially been fixed before the idea had been properly hatched of cementing the three Ottoman provinces of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra together in a territorial entity under Britain's control with the findings of Maurice de Bunsen's committee in 1915. The projected extension in Sykes-Picot of a French buffer wedge eastwards through Mosul so as to separate those old imperial rivals – Britain and Russia – lost its principal *raison d'être* with the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 and, resultantly, was soon dropped.

This paper will trace the idea of consolidating the future Iraqi territorial state of the 3 Ottoman provinces – looking closely at the De Bunsen committee's deliberations and then how Britain ultimately employed its logic, and then trimmed the rump it established by delimiting Iraq's international boundaries in the early 1920s. The significant legacy of earlier Anglo-Ottoman territorial confrontations in 3 corners of Arabia (Kuwait, Yemen and Aqaba) in the first decade of the twentieth century is also identified here – where Britain, challenged by Constantinople, was forced to nominate and identify edges to the zones of spatial control it had established in the region. These concerns had already become issues of high politics – and some of the same individuals that would dominate the discussions of the immediate post-WW1 period (Wilson and Curzon to name but 2) were already pronouncing on the issues. To a large degree, Britain and the Ottomans already knew each other's views about territory and its organisation.





### **Dr Ciarán McDonnell (independent scholar)**

Dr Ciarán McDonnell is a historian and archaeologist from County Meath, Ireland. His 2013 PhD from Maynooth University examined Irish identity in the British military during the French Revolutionary Wars (1793-1802). In 2014 he was a Jacobite Studies Trust Research Fellow at the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, investigating Franco-Irish officers during the French Revolution. He has published on Irish military identity including the articles 'The Catholic Irish Brigade in the British service' (*War in History*, 2016), 'Insurgency and Counter-insurgency in Royal Meath: the Battle of Tara, 1798' (*Journal of the Navan Historical Society*, 2017) and other forthcoming publications.

In 2015-16 he worked at the Irish Archaeology Field School. As well as undertaking excavation of a 13<sup>th</sup> century Dominican friary he also conducted research on medieval Ireland and the Crusades. This work 'From the Plains of Meath to the Sands of Egypt: Geoffrey and Jean de Joinville, Crusader Brothers' was published in 2018 in the *Journal of Meath Archaeological and History Society*. He has taught Irish, European and British Imperial history at UCD, and also worked in commercial archaeology. He now works for Boyne Valley Tourism, in Meath County Council, where he promotes heritage tourism and community engagement.

### **A hard Pale or a soft Pale? The Pale ditch and border identities in medieval Ireland**

The Pale was the name given to the zone of English control in medieval Ireland, centred on the city of Dublin. Inspired by the English Pale of Calais, the Pale in Ireland represented the precarious position of Norman and later English power in the east of the island. The Pale was not a fixed entity and changed in form and function over the following centuries. The Pale grew as Anglo-Irish lords built castles and established market towns, in order to help bring trade and civilisation to the Irish whilst offering independent power far from royal attention in England.

This paper explores how the Pale came under increasing pressure in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, political and economic pressure forcing the colony to contract. The Gaelic Irish made frequent raids into English territory and the government was forced to order the construction of a physical or 'hard' border. Even today glimpses of this may be seen in parts of Meath, Kildare and Dublin, usually in the form of a bank and double ditch

Incorporating history, archaeology and sociology, this paper examines how the Pale changed and evolved as local, national and international pressures acted upon it. Liminal spaces such as borders offer a wealth of information, illustrating how different societies and social identities interact. The term 'beyond the Pale' has come to represent something that is beyond the norms of civilised behaviour, yet in reality the lines between the supposedly civilised settlers and the 'wild Irish' are as blurred as the physical border that supposedly divided them. This paper concludes with a comparison between the border of the Pale and the modern Irish border in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and how hard borders and soft borders work in theory, and in reality.



**Shaifali Arora, PhD Candidate, Discipline of English at Indian Institute of Technology Indore (IITI), India.**

Shaifali Arora is a doctoral student in the Discipline of English at Indian Institute of Technology Indore (IITI), India. She is also part of the Digital Humanities and Publishing Research Group at IITI and is currently working on creating a digital preservation project dedicated to the Bahawalpuri community in India. Her research mainly looks at the 1947 Partition experiences of Hindu refugees from Bahawalpur examining patterns of national identity formations in the post-partition South-Asia. Her broad areas of interest are partition studies, border studies, postcolonial studies, conflict studies, history, memory, oral history and cultural anthropology.

**Partition Experiences of Bahawalpuri Community in India: History, Memory and Identity (co-authored with Professor Nirmala Menon)**

Linguists as David Harrison raise questions of what happens to a language when it is no longer spoken. This paper raises questions such as what happens to a community when it no longer speaks its language or relates to its past? While the ethno-linguistic communities in India such as Sindhi and Punjabi revitalized a sense of collective belonging and identity in the aftermath of partition, Hindu refugees from regions such as Multan or Bahawalpur struggle to associate with their cultural-linguistic past or to develop a sense of collective identity in present. The paper critically examines the unmapped silences and nostalgias around the past among Bahawalpuri Hindus in India whose current lack of belongingness is the cause of much discontent within the community. This paper is a result of field interviews with partition survivors in Bahawalpuri community in India whose memory of partition experiences tends not to create an overwhelming narrative of violence and bloodshed but a nostalgia around the lost past and lack of collective identity. First-hand accounts of partition survivors in this community about post-partition struggles create a sense of shame and a deliberate indifference around their cultural-linguistic history that triggered the current identity crisis within the community. While emphasising the need to preserve people's history and their memory of the event as 'knowledge setups' this paper engages with subjects of history and belonging, overturned in the wake of partition. The Partition experiences of Bahawalpuris point towards multiple national and political ways in which these unmapped silences and stories significantly affect South Asian identity. The paper also sheds light on these veiled nationalisms and cultural assimilations within South Asia.



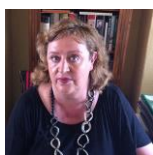
**Dr Conor Mulvagh, Lecturer in Irish History, School of History, UCD**

Conor Mulvagh is Lecturer in Irish History with special responsibility for the decade of centenaries. He is currently researching the history of UCD during the Irish Revolution. He lectures on memory and commemoration as well as on nineteenth and twentieth century Irish and British history including a history of Northern Ireland, 1920-2010. He worked on the Royal Irish Academy's Documents on Irish Foreign Policy project (2013). His recent publications include, *Irish Days, Indian Memories: V. V. Giri and Indian Law Students at University College Dublin, 1913-1916* (Irish Academic Press, 2016) and *The Irish Parliamentary Party at Westminster, 1900-18* (Manchester University Press, 2016) which was awarded the Special Commendation Prize in the NUI Publication Prize in Irish History, 2017.



**Professor Michael Laffan, School of History, UCD**

Michael Laffan studied at Gonzaga College, University College Dublin, Trinity Hall Cambridge and the Institute for European History in Mainz. Having lectured briefly at the University of East Anglia he took up a post in UCD, where he taught for over three decades and served in various positions, including as head of the School of History and Archives, before retiring in 2010. He has lectured widely in Ireland and across the globe. From 2010-2012 he was president of the Irish Historical Society; he is an emeritus professor in UCD. He has published widely on Modern Irish History. His writings include *The Partition of Ireland 1911-1925* (1983) and *The Resurrection of Ireland: the Sinn Féin Party, 1916-1923* (1999), *Judging W. T. Cosgrave* (2014) and he has edited *The Burden of German History; 1919-1945* (1988).



**Dr Margaret O'Callaghan, Reader, School of History, Anthropology, Philosophy and Politics, Queen's University Belfast**

Margaret O' Callaghan graduated with a First Class Honours BA in History and English and an MA from University College Dublin. Her MA thesis 'Language and Religion; the Quest for Identity in the Irish Free State, 1922-32' was prizewinning and she won a Laski Research Studentship to St John's College Cambridge where she did her PhD under the supervision of Professor Peter Clarke. Her doctoral thesis 'Crime, Nationality and the Law; the Politics of Land in Late-Victorian Ireland'. A former Research Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge she has taught at the University of Cambridge and at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Her interests are in Irish political thought, the politics of Irish literature, British high politics, the politics of commemoration and memory, and modern Irish cultural and political history. She has published widely in all of these areas and has supervised over forty MA dissertations and seventeen doctoral dissertations.



## Belfield Campus Map, October 2014





Building Index			Building Index (cont)			Academic Index			Campus Information		
No.	Grid		No.	Grid		No.	Grid		No.	Grid	
1	E9	Agnes McGuire Social Work Building (Arts Annex)	52	E1	Richview Buildings Laboratory	25	D9	Gerard Manley Hopkins Centre (UCD International Office)	5	C8	Bank
2	D7	UCD Agriculture and Food Science Centre	53	F1	Richview Lecture Building	26	G11	Glebe House	8	B10	Bicycle Shop
3	C8	Arndmore Annex	54	E1	Richview Library	27	C11	Glenomena Student Residences	34	D7	Campus Bookshop
4	C8	Arndmore House	55	F1	Richview Memorial Hall	28		Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington Building (Arts Annex)	37	D11	Centra Supermarket
5	C8	Bank AIB	56	F2	Richview Newstead Block A	29	E9	Health Sciences Centre	34,41,49	D7,D8,D9	Copa-Print
6	D2	Belfield Office Park	57	F2	Richview Newstead Block B (Main Bld)	30	F9	Health Sciences Centre	27, 61	C11, F11	Laundry
7	E8	Belgrave Student Residences	58	E3	UCD Institute of Sport & Health	31	B8	Information Point	70	D5	Pharmacy
8	B10	Bicycle Shop	59	E1	Richview School of Architecture	32	F2	Leinster Rugby	51	D9	Post Office
9	C4	UCD Bowl	60	G11	Roebuck Castle	33	G11	Irish Institute for Chinese Studies	68	E5	Sports Centre Barber
10	D7	Campus Services	61	F11	Roebuck Hall Residence	34		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies	74	C8	Student Desk
11	D6	UCD Centre for Molecular Innovation and Drug Discovery	62	G11	Roebuck Offices	35	D7	Irish Institute for Chinese Studies	70	D5	Student Health Service
12	B8	Centre for Research in Infectious Diseases (CRID)	63	H4	UCD Rosemount Environmental Research Station	36		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies	70	D5	Students' Union
13	D7	Centre for Synthesis and Chemical Biology (CSCB)	64	D6	UCD O'Brien Centre for Science (Hub)	37		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies	22,34,64	C9,D7,D6	Students' Union Shop
14	C5	Charles Institute	65	C6	UCD O'Brien Centre for Science (North)	38		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies	62	G11	UCD HR
15	B10	UCD Clinton Centre for American Studies (Belfield House)	66	D6	UCD O'Brien Centre for Science (West)	39		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
16	C5	UCD Computer Centre	67	C6	UCD O'Brien Centre for Science (East)	40		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
17	C6	UCD Computer Science and Informatics Centre	68	E5	UCD Sports Centre	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
18	B5	UCD Conway Institute	69	C10	St. Stephens	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
19	G12	Crannóg House	70	D5	UCD Student Centre	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
20	C9	Daedalus Building	71	D9	UCD Student Learning Leisure and Recreation Facility	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
21	F3	Daedalus Building	72	E5	UCD Student Learning Leisure and Recreation Facility	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
22	C9	UCD Engineering & Materials Science Centre	73	D10	UCD Sutherland School of Law	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
23	E1	Environmental Protection Agency	74	C6	Systems Biology Ireland (SBI)	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
24		UCD Geary Institute (Arts Annex)	75	C8	Tierney Building (Administration Building)	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
25	D9	Gerard Manley Hopkins Centre (UCD International Office)	76	F1	UCD Earth Institute - Richview	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
26	G11	Glebe House	77	B6	UCD Earth Institute - Richview	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
27	C11	Glenomena Student Residences	78	B6	UCD Veterinary Sciences Centre	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
28	E9	Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington Building (Arts Annex)	79	B5	Woodview House	41		Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
29	C5	Health Sciences Centre						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
30	F9	UCD Humanities Institute Ireland						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
31	B8	Information Point						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
32	F2	Leinster Rugby						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
33	G11	Irish Institute for Chinese Studies						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
34	D7	UCD James Joyce Library						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
35	B9	UCD John Hume Institute for Global Irish Studies (William Jefferson Clinton Auditorium)						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
36	D5	Medical Bureau of Road Safety (MBRS)						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
37	D11	Merville Student Residences						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
38	D4	National Hockey Stadium						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
39	C12	National Institute for Bioprocessing Research and Training (NIBRT)						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
40	C8	National Virus Reference Laboratory (NVR)						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
41	D8	Newman Building						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
42	B12	NovauCD						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
43	G6	Oakmount Crèche						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
44	F7	UCD O'Kane Centre for Film Studies (Observatory)						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
45	C7	O'Reilly Hall						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
46	E6	Our Lady Seat of Wisdom Church						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
47	D4	Pavillion						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
48	E1	Planning and Environmental Policy						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
49	D9	UCD Lochlann Quinn School of Business						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
50	C8	UCD Research						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			
51	D9	Restaurant						Irish Institute for Chinese Studies			



## Location Map



## Belfield Campus Map



**UCD Unicare:**  
**our campus, our care...**  
**Emergency Line:**  
**(01 716) 7969**

### Traffic Calming Programme

Traffic Restrictions in Operation  
Mon-Fri Barriers closed from:

### Gates Opening Times

N11 Entrance  
Clonskeagh Entrance, (Mon-Sun)  
Owenstown Entrance (Mon-Sat)  
Fosters Avenue Entrance  
Richview Entrance (Mon-Fri)  
(Sat)  
Richview Newstead Gate (Mon-Sun)  
Roebuck Castle, Pedestrian Route  
Greenfield Park, Pedestrian Route  
Roebuck Road Gate Pedestrian  
Route (Mon-Fri)

*Buildings under construction or in the planning stage are shown in italics*