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Research Grants - Early Career PROPOSAL

Document Status: With Submitter

AHRC Reference:

Research Grants (open call)

Organisation where the Grant would be held

Organisation	The University of Manchester	Research Organisation Reference:	Humbert AHRC ECR
Division or Department	Arts Languages and Cultures		

Project Title [up to 150 chars]

Colonial and Transnational Intimacies: Medical Humanitarianism in the French external Resistance, 1940-1945.

Start Date and Duration

a. Proposed start date

01 August 2020

b. Duration of the grant (months)

24

Applicants

Role	Name	Organisation	Division or Department	How many hours a week will the investigator work on the project?
Principal Investigator	Dr Laure Humbert	The University of Manchester	Arts Languages and Cultures	10
Co-Investigator	Professor Bertrand Taithe	The University of Manchester	Arts Languages and Cultures	2
Co-Investigator	Dr Marie-Luce Desgrandchamps	University of Geneva	Arts	3.75

Data Management

Has this proposal been written in line with your organisation's and AHRC's data management policies? See Help for full details. Yes

Objectives

List the main objectives of the proposed research in order of priority [up to 4000 chars]

1. To offer the first intimate history of international medical cooperation during the Second World War, through an examination of close bodily encounters between medical staff and patients in various sites across the world.
2. To rethink the history of the French external Resistance from the perspectives of its missionary dispensaries, international mobile surgical units, base and field hospitals in the Middle East, Africa and Europe.
3. To develop an innovative and collaborative new research agenda around the concept of colonial and transnational intimacies and explore the ways in which political, military and medical authorities and voluntary organisations politicized intimate care and drew boundaries between acceptable and unacceptable forms of corporeal intimacy in the international Hadfield-Spears Hospital (case study 1), the dispensaries, field and base hospitals of Free French Africa (case study 2) and the Mobile Surgical Units that followed the French Army in Italy and France (case study 3).
4. To uncover the affective and political consequences of these close bodily encounters on individual and group identities.
5. To establish how these colonial and transnational intimate encounters shaped international diplomatic and military cooperation and, in some cases, fuelled anti-colonial dynamics.
6. To disseminate widely the results of this research to scholars in humanitarian studies and to humanitarian practitioners looking for informed insights into intimacy and the gender and race dynamics of international medical cooperation.
7. To contribute to the development of school teaching at secondary level through a series of interventions into history education.
8. To enhance international research collaboration between senior and early career researchers and develop research competence (PI and PDRA) in research dissemination and non-academic research impact.

Summary

Describe the proposed research in simple terms in a way that could be publicised to a general audience [up to 4000 chars].

Note that this summary may be published on the AHRC's website in the event that a grant is awarded

This project offers the first intimate history of international medical cooperation during the Second World War, through an examination of close bodily encounters between medical staff and patients in various sites across the world. It transcends institutional and state-centred approaches that currently dominate the historiography of Allied medicine and international health cooperation to assess how intimate care relations between medical staff and patients reshaped existing colonial and inter-allied relationships. The Second World War elicited important new physical, cultural and bodily encounters between individuals of diverse gender, ethnic, national, class, age and religious backgrounds. These forms of interactions have yet to be addressed in a transnational context and on a grass-roots level. This project interrogates how these interactions transformed individual and collective group identities, shaped international cooperation and, in some cases, fuelled anti-colonial dynamics. Drawing on the methodologies associated with the global micro-history turn, it focuses on different medical spaces set up by the French external Resistance in the Middle East, Africa and Europe. These include the international Hadfield Spears Hospital (case study 1), the dispensaries, field and base hospitals in Free French Africa (case study 2) and the Mobile Surgical Units that followed the French Army in Italy and France (case study 3). These international medical spaces, which were both sites of bodily and intimate desires and high political tensions, offer a valuable lens through which to reassess the ways in which staff and patients enacted and contested ideas about race, religion, sexuality, pain and the body within the setting of a global war.

By placing colonial and transnational intimacies centre stage, this project has three central aims. The first is to evaluate the role of cultural ideas about the sexed, gendered, racialised, othered and wounded body in shaping foreign policy and

military operations. The second is to uncover how military and medical authorities and voluntary organisations politicized intimate care and drew moral and sexual boundaries between acceptable and unacceptable forms of corporeal intimacy. The third is to reconsider the experiences of patients themselves, insisting on their agency in negotiating the treatment that was provided to them and exploring the affective consequences of medical categorisations on their individual identities. The medical spaces of the French Resistance provide a paradigmatic case to study the ways in which contests over political authority amongst French and Allied military elites took place at the level of individual bodies. French resisters were considered as 'pariahs' on the international stage and were highly dependent on their Allies and colonies for resources and legitimacy. Their medical spaces were thus remarkably heterogeneous, both in terms of the origins of its staff and patients, and in relation to the broad spectrum of medical traditions and practices that co-existed within them. An examination of these diverse spaces therefore offers a fascinating insight into complex social, gender, religious, professional and ethnic identities, belief systems and subjectivities.

Recent spotlights on the #AidToo movement have raised public awareness on the centrality of gender to understanding the current humanitarian system. By offering historical insights onto intimate bodily encounters, this project will contribute to current debates on gender inequalities and lay stronger foundations for future histories and studies of humanitarianism. Drawing on hitherto unexplored archival documents, personal testimonies and photographs, it will alter our understanding of international medical cooperation and provide a crucial reassessment of the relationships between medical practices, bodily interactions, emotional ideals and individual behaviours of interest to a wide range of audiences.

Outputs

The main outputs of the research

Journal article (refereed)
Conference paper
Website
Interactive website
Teaching Material
Expertise gained through the application of research in a non-academic environment
If Other,

Ethical Information

Are there ethical implications arising from the proposed research ?

No

Provide details of what they are and how they would be addressed [up to 1000 characters]

Does the institution have a policy on good conduct in research?

Yes

Details of where the policy can be accessed

University's online training module delivered through the Epigeum Impact system.

Academic Beneficiaries

Describe who will benefit from the research [up to 4000 chars].

The proposed research is designed to make an original intervention, by bringing innovative cultural, social and spatial approaches into histories of Allied medicine and international health cooperation. We bring the hitherto separated field of international history, new military history and cultural colonial studies together. Specifically, scholars will benefit from the case study findings which will shed new light onto how close bodily interactions transformed individual and collective group identities, shaped international cooperation and, in some cases, fuelled anti-colonial dynamics. The project outputs will thus appeal to scholars working in international history, new military history and cultural colonial studies, as well as historians of the body, emotions, masculinity, migration and medicine. Most existing studies of medicine that focus on doctors and

patients as gendered actors are based on local or national case studies. In examining bodily interactions in a transnational context, this project will enrich and complicate scholars' understandings of how medical care functioned as a site for the formation and contestation of male and female identities.

The project outputs will also be of benefits to scholars working on the history of the French Resistance and transnational cooperation during the Second World War. It will build on the PI's networks in the emerging areas of academic interest, and specifically the Volkswagen Foundation-funded 'London Moment: Exile governments, academics and activists in the Capital of Free Europe' project led by Julia Eichenberg at Humboldt Universität Berlin and the AHRC-funded project 'The Weight of the Past in Franco-British Relations' led by Professor Peter Jackson at the University of Glasgow. In establishing how the experiences of war and exile serve as a catalyst of changing practices about the delivery of emergency aid, this project will add an important dimension to the scholarship on transnational networks of humanitarian aid and the transfers of expertise across national divides. It will also makes an intervention in the emerging field of French policy and diplomacy towards the question of international relief, by reassessing the innovative approaches to humanitarian aid developed by French medical experts in response to international pressures.

The project findings and methodologies used will also be of interest to historians and scholars of humanitarianism researching other periods and geographical regions. By focusing on the importance of space and locality in shaping gender and sexual identities, the project is in dialogue with cutting-edge queer historical work and environmental histories. One outcome of this project will be the development of a theoretically informed understanding of the concept of 'colonial and transnational intimacies', seen here as having the potential to provide a more nuanced grasp of intimate bodily encounters and the raced and sexed status of colonial and metropolitan bodies. The project findings will thus prove useful to those who study the ways in which intimacies are defined, shaped and transformed across social worlds, including anthropologists; to scholars who work on the meanings of national, gender and sexual identities and humanitarian spaces in the present day, including cultural geographers and sociologists; and to those interested in gender-based violence in health emergencies, including political scientists. Our collaboration with other researchers in the growing field of humanitarian studies in and outside the UK will be sustained through invitation to other scholars to present at our project workshops and to comment on project work in progress.

Impact Summary

Impact Summary (please refer to the help for guidance on what to consider when completing this section) [up to 4000 chars]

This project will benefit a diverse range of academic and non-academic partners. In addition to impact through traditional academic routes of dissemination (peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, preparation for a monograph subsequent to the project), the project findings will contribute to widening participation school activities for year 10 and 11 students and two collaborative workshops with NGOs.

1. Outreach programmes: three campus-based workshops for year 10 and 11 students

Three workshops will be offered at different dates in the year to suit schools and organised with the Widening Participation team at the University of Manchester. They are aimed at Key Stage 4 GCSE learners from local communities in Greater Manchester and the North West, where progression rates to University are among the lowest in the UK. Workshops will be made relevant and stimulating by incorporating primary source accounts. Students will be asked to create a digital map of the journey of the International Hadfield-Spears Hospital through the Middle East, Africa and Europe using the Artique Map software. Students' maps and work will be publicised on the project website. These activities will specifically:

- (a) enhance pupils' knowledge and understanding of the global nature of the war
- (b) encourage debate and critical enquiry around race, gender and medicine in war
- (c) help to promote social cohesion by inculcating mutual respect and tolerance with those with different faith, language and beliefs
- (d) introduce students to history at university: it will give pupils a taste of research-led teaching and equip them with the tools to ensure that they have the best chance of studying history at university.

An article on the ways this material can be use in the classroom will be submitted to the Historical Association's magazine

Teaching History.

2. Two workshops with NGOs at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (Manchester)

Partnering with the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (HCRI) will allow research from the proposal to be disseminated to NGOs accessibly across and beyond the UK. HCRI has an internationally acclaimed track record in impact related activity and unique infrastructure that with help to sustain relationships with beneficiaries beyond the life of the project. The first workshop ('Reckoning with gender: embodied differences in past and present humanitarian interventions') will contribute to current debates about structural inequalities and gender abuse within the current humanitarian system and involve Save the Children, members of the Centre de Réflexion sur l'Action et les Savoirs Humanitaires from the Fondation Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF-Crash) and editors of the Journal of Humanitarian Affairs. The second workshop ('Violence against healthcare from a gender perspective') will be set up in cooperation with the Fondation de la Croix-Rouge Française (Paris) to better understand the extent, causes and consequences of gendered violence against healthcare. Podcasts of the two-day workshops will be made available on the project website. Both workshops will contribute to an on-going engagement between humanitarian actors and history writing.

3. Social media: website, blogs and Twitter

The project team will publicise their research findings as the project develops in a series of blogs and dedicated Twitter feed. The website will contain resources for secondary school teachers and pupils and include blogs in French and English that will consider how a historical perspective can further understanding of contemporary dynamics of gender and race within the humanitarian system of interest to journalists, NGOs and UN representatives. These blogs will be especially relevant as they will contribute to on-going debates surrounding the issue of sexual exploitation within NGOs and by NGOs workers and the problem of the culture of prostitution that still accompanies the large deployment of UN forces.

Summary of Resources Required for Project

Financial resources

Summary fund heading	Fund heading	Full economic Cost	AHRC contribution	% AHRC contribution
Directly Incurred	Staff	████████	████████	80
	Travel & Subsistence	28168.00	22534.40	80
	Other Costs	720.00	576.00	80
	Sub-total	████████	████████	
Directly Allocated	Investigators	████████	████████	80
	Estates Costs	████████	████████	80
	Other Directly Allocated	████	████	80
	Sub-total	████████	████████	
Indirect Costs	Indirect Costs	████████	████████	80
Exceptions	Staff	████	████	100
	Other Costs	████	████	100
	Sub-total	████	████	
	Total	████████	████████	

Summary of staff effort requested

	Months
Investigator	7.75
Researcher	16
Technician	0
Other	0
Visiting Researcher	0
Student	0
Total	23.75

Other Support

Details of support sought or received from any other source for this or other research in the same field.
Other support is not relevant to this application.

Staff

Directly Incurred Posts

Role	Name /Post Identifier	Start Date	EFFORT ON PROJECT		Scale	Increment Date	Basic Starting Salary	London Allowance (£)	Super-annuation and NI (£)	Total cost on grant (£)
			Period on Project (months)	% of Full Time						
Researcher	Post-Doctoral Research Assistant	01/09/2020	20	80	█	01/08/2021	█	█	█	█
Total									█	

Applicants

Role	Name	Post will outlast project (Y/N)	Contracted working week as a % of full time work	Total number of hours to be charged to the grant over the duration of the grant	Average number of hours per week charged to the grant	Rate of Salary pool/banding	Cost estimate
Principal Investigator	Dr Laure Humbert	Y	█	█	█	█	█
Co-Investigator	Professor Bertrand Taithe	Y	█	█	█	█	█
Co-Investigator	Dr Marie-Luce Desgrandchamps	Y	█	█	█	█	█
						Total	█

Travel and Subsistence

Destination and purpose	Total £
Outside UK Visits to the Service Historique de la Défense (Paris) and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (La Courneuve): 1 airfare to Paris	200
Outside UK Visits to the Service Historique de la Défense (Paris) and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (La Courneuve): Accommodation at 60 £ per night x 21 nights	1260
Outside UK Visits to the Service Historique de la Défense (Paris) and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (La Courneuve): Subsistence in Paris at 15£ per day x 21 nights	315
Within UK Visits to the National Archives (Kew) and the Imperial War Museum: Train (Open Return at 89.60£) x3	269
Within UK Visits to the National Archives (Kew) and the Imperial War Museum: Accommodation at 80 £ per night x 15 night	1200
Within UK Visits to the National Archives (Kew) and the Imperial War Museum: Subsistence in London at 15£ per day x 15 nights	225
Outside UK Visit to United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Office of the General Secretary (Washington): Flight (Manchester to Washington)	460
Outside UK Visit to United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Office of the General Secretary (Washington): Accommodation at 80 £ per night x 8 nights	640
Outside UK Visit to United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Office of the General Secretary (Washington): Subsistence at 15£ per day x 8 nights	120
Outside UK Visit to Société des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Rome): Flight (Manchester to Rome)	130
Outside UK Visit to Société des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Rome): Accommodation at 70 £ per night x 4	280
Outside UK Visit to Société des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Rome): Subsistence at 15£ per day x 4	60
Outside UK Visit to Archives nationales d'outre-mer (Aix en Provence): Flight (Manchester to Marseille)	100
Outside UK Visit to Archives nationales d'outre-mer (Aix en Provence): Bus (Marseille to Aix en Provence)	16
Outside UK Visit to Archives nationales d'outre-mer (Aix en Provence): Accommodation at 70 £ per night x 5	350
Outside UK Visit to Archives nationales d'outre-mer (Aix en Provence): Subsistence at 15£ per day x 5	75
Within UK Visits to the Churchill Archives Centre (Cambridge): Train (Open Return at 89.20£)	89
Within UK Visits to the Churchill Archives Centre (Cambridge):Accommodation at 80£ per night x 5	400
Within UK Visits to the Churchill Archives Centre (Cambridge):Subsistence in Cambridge at 15 £ per day x5	75
Within UK Visits to Friends' Library, the Imperial War Museum (London) and the Middle East Centre Archives (Oxford):Train (Open Return to London at 89.60£) x2	179
Within UK Visits to Friends' Library and the Imperial War Museum (London)and the Middle East Centre Archives (Oxford) :Accommodation at 80 £ per night x10	800
Within UK Visits to Friends' Library, the Imperial War Museum (London) and the Middle East Centre Archives (Oxford):Subsistence in London at 15£ per day x 10	150

Outside UK	Visits to Service des archives hospitalières et médicales de l'armée (Limoges): Airfare	150
Outside UK	Visits to Service des archives hospitalières et médicales de l'armée (Limoges): Accommodation at 70 £ per night x 5	350
Outside UK	Visits to Service des archives hospitalières et médicales de l'armée (Limoges): Subsistence in Limoges at 15 £ per day x5	75
Outside UK	Visits to the Musée du Général Leclerc de Hauteclocque et de la Libération, Service Historique de la Défense and the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (Paris): 1 airfare to Paris	200
Outside UK	Visits to the Musée du Général Leclerc de Hauteclocque et de la Libération, Service Historique de la Défense and the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (Paris): Accommodation at 60 £ per night x 28 nights	1680
Outside UK	Visits to the Musée du Général Leclerc de Hauteclocque et de la Libération, Service Historique de la Défense and the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (Paris): Subsistence in Paris at 15£ per day x 28 nights	420
Outside UK	Visits to Congrégation du Saint-Esprit (Chevilly-Larue) and French Red Cross (Paris): 1 airfare to Paris	200
Outside UK	Visits to Congrégation du Saint-Esprit (Chevilly-Larue) and French Red Cross (Paris): Accommodation at 60 £ per night x21	1260
Outside UK	Visits to Congrégation du Saint-Esprit (Chevilly-Larue) and French Red Cross (Paris): Subsistence in Paris at 15£ per day x 21	315
Outside UK	Visits to the Archives de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française (Brazzaville): 1 airfare to Brazzaville	800
Outside UK	Visits to the Archives de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française (Brazzaville):Accommodation at 80 £ per night x 15	1200
Outside UK	Visits to the Archives de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française (Brazzaville):Subsistence in Brazzaville at 15 £ per day x 15	225
Outside UK	Visit to the Dépôt central d'archives de la Justice Militaire (Le Blanc): Train fare (via Paris and Chateauroux)	260
Outside UK	Visit to the Dépôt central d'archives de la Justice Militaire (Le Blanc): Accommodation at 80 £ per night x 5	400
Outside UK	Visits to the Archives départementales du Gard (Nimes):1 airfare to Montpellier	200
Outside UK	Visits to the Archives départementales du Gard (Nimes):1 train fare Montpellier - Nimes (return)	21
Outside UK	Visits to the Archives départementales du Gard (Nimes):Accommodation at 70 £ per night x 10	700
Outside UK	Visits to the Archives départementales du Gard (Nimes):Subsistence in Nimes at 15 £ per day x 10	150
Outside UK	Visits to the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (Paris):1 airfare to Paris	200
Outside UK	Visits to the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (Paris):Accommodation at 80 £ per night x10	800
Outside UK	Visits to the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (Paris):Subsistence in Paris at 15£ per day x 10 nights	150
Outside UK	Visits to the Etablissement de Communication et de Production Audiovisuelle de la Défense (Paris):1 airfare to Paris	200
Outside UK	Visits to the Etablissement de Communication et de Production Audiovisuelle de la Défense (Paris):Accommodation at 60 £ per night x5	300
Outside UK	Visits to the Etablissement de Communication et de Production Audiovisuelle de la Défense (Paris):Subsistence in Paris at 15£ per day x 5 nights	75
Outside UK	Attendance at the Maison de l'Histoire Festival for project team:3 airfares to Geneva (£130 x3)	390

Outside UK	Attendance at the Maison de l'Histoire Festival for project team:Accommodation at 100£ per night x 2 x 3	600
Outside UK	Attendance at the Maison de l'Histoire Festival for project team:Subsistence in Geneva at 15£ per day x 2 days x 3	90
Within UK	Desgrandchamps visits to the UK: 6 airfares (£130)	780
Within UK	4 Steering committee meetings in Manchester:4 x £138,5 (off peak return) for member from Exeter	554
Within UK	4 Steering committee meetings in Manchester:4 x 17.5 (off peak return) for member from Leeds	70
Within UK	Travel and subsistence for 8 external visitors at the first HCRI conference: 8 return journeys at £200 average	1600
Within UK	Accommodation for 8 external speakers at the first HCRI conference: 8 x 80 per night	640
Within UK	Travel and subsistence for 6 external visitors for the one day workshop: 6 x £200	1200
Within UK	Accommodation for 6 external visitors for the one day workshop 6x £80	480
Within UK	Cost for first school workshop: bus	300
Within UK	Cost for first school workshop: Lunch and Catering	300
Within UK	Cost for second school workshop: bus	300
Within UK	Cost for second school workshop: lunch and catering	300
Within UK	Cost for third school workshop: bus	300
Within UK	Cost for third school workshop: lunch and catering	300
Within UK	Travel and subsistence for 8 external visitors at the second HCRI conference: 8 return journeys at £200 average	1600
Within UK	Accommodation for 8 external speakers at the second HCRI conference: 10 x 80 per night	640
Total £		28168

Other Directly Incurred Costs

Description	Total £
Conference travel/accommodation/fees for 4 UK academic conferences for PI and PDRA (■■■■ each)	720
Total £	■■■■

Estates Costs

Amount (mandatory)	■■■■
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Indirect Costs

Amount (mandatory)	■■■■
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Proposal Classifications

Research Area:

Research Areas are the subject areas in which the research proposal may fall and you should select at least one of these. Once you have selected the relevant Research Area(s), please ensure that you set one as primary.

To add or remove Research Areas use the relevant link below. To set a primary area, click in the corresponding checkbox and then the Set Primary Area button that will appear.

Subject	Topic	Keyword
History	Cultural History	
History	History of Science/Medicine/Technology	
History	Imperial/Colonial History [Primary]	
History	Political History	
History	War Studies	

Qualifier:

Qualifiers are terms that further describe the area of your research and cover aspects such as approach, time period, and geographical focus. Please ensure you complete this section if relevant.

To add or remove Qualifiers use the links below.

Type	Name
Approach	International Comparative
Approach	Qualitative
Geographic Area	Africa
Geographic Area	Middle East
Geographic Area	UK & Ireland
Geographic Area	Western Europe
Project Engagement by Sector	Academic Users
Project Engagement by Sector	Press and Media
Project Engagement by Sector	Student Teachers & Undergrads
Project Engagement by Sector	Third Sector
Time Period	20th Century

Free-text Keywords:

Free-text keywords may be used to describe the subject area of the proposal in more detail. It is particularly important that you provide these where the Research Area(s) you have selected are only defined to two levels.

To add or remove those previously added use the links below.

Classification

Is your research multidisciplinary (i.e. involves researchers from two or more different disciplines)?

Yes No

Is your research interdisciplinary (i.e. applies methods and approaches of several disciplines)?

Yes No

Pathway to Impact

The CI (Taithe) will work with the PI (Humbert), PDRA and CI (Desgrandchamps) to develop their skills in the delivery and evaluation of impact activities, use of social media for research, and writing for non-academic audiences. Taithe has a long and successful experience of working with non-academic partners, including the Department for International Development (DFID) and humanitarian agencies.

1. Outreach programmes: three campus-based workshops for year 10 and 11 students

Our project research will be used to develop three workshops for Key Stage 4 students from local communities in Greater Manchester, in particular East Manchester Academy. These workshops will be developed in partnership with the Widening Participation team at the University of Manchester, with whom the PI has already organised events on the history of refugee history. In preparing our workshop materials, we hope to produce resources that encourage debate and critical enquiry and meet the criteria of the new curriculum (AQA thematic studies - AA Britain: Health and the People; AC Britain: Migration, empires and the people). These workshops will also introduce students to history at university and equip them with the tools to ensure that they have the best chance of studying history at the university of their choice.

1) The first one-day workshop ('A Global War: Mapping the journeys of British nurses and drivers') will be designed by the PI and PDRA. During this workshop, pupils will be tasked to map the journeys of four British conscientious objectors who worked along with the Free French as nurses or drivers in the Middle East, Western Desert, Italy and France. The maps produced by the pupils using the software Artique Map will be uploaded on the project's website. They will then be provided with archival documents from the Friends Ambulance Unit (FAU) and some extracts of oral interviews conducted by the Imperial War Museum with former FAU members in the late 1990s. These primary sources will be used to facilitate discussions about why it might have been difficult for British conscientious objectors to work with the French Army and wear khaki uniforms instead of the traditional Quaker grey. Pupils will be required to discuss FAU members' reasons for refusing to transport and use arms either in the defence of patients or themselves, despite the protests of Free French medics. Pupils will also be encouraged to think about the ways in which these men remembered their encounters with others (French medics, British 'Lady' drivers, colonial troops) and talk about their experiences of encountering suffering and deaths. This will help pupils better understand 'Britain's relationship with Europe and the wider world' and, in particular, the 'impact of World War Two on migration', which form part of the AQA curriculum.

2) The second workshop ('An Imperial War: Non-European medical staff in the Second World War') will be organised by the PIs and Dr Charlotte Faucher (University of Manchester). Faucher will bring to the workshop her expertise in the history of children and the mobilisation of children by the Free French forces. This workshop will start with some activities based on a short book for English and French children (*Coucou, la Goutte plays her part in the war*) written by a French voluntary nurse H el ene Terr e and published in 1942 in London. This book relates the story of a nurse from 'Africa', who came to England to help her motherland France. Her nickname is 'la goutte', as she has 'a drop of real French blood'. Pupils will be asked to identify Terr e's racial stereotypes in this book. The second part of the workshop will draw on a translated extract of the personal testimony of a nurse from New Caledonia - Raymonde Teyssier-Jore's *Le Corps f eminin* published in 1975. This workshop will enable pupils to understand the ways in which war medicine shaped and consolidated ideas about gender and racial differences, and to think about how diversity played an important role in the Allied war effort. Pupils who have participated in the first workshop will be encouraged to think about the ways in which Raymonde Teyssier-Jore viewed her work in different terms to men, in particular, the British conscientious objectors studied in the first workshop. We hope that this workshop will assist children in understanding the impact of the Second World War on war medicine, which is included in the GCSE syllabi (AQA AA Britain).

3) The third workshop ('An Imperial War: Non-European patients in the Second World War') will be convened by the PIs, PDRA and CIs (Desgrandchamps). This workshop will first explore European pre-war ideas about martial 'race', according to which some groups were perceived as biologically or culturally more adept in the so-called art of war. Pupils will then be encouraged to think about how these ideas were contested/reinforced by doctors and patients alike, through the study of a document detailing the status of indigenous personnel within the Hadfield-Spears Hospital (Churchill Centre's Archive, Cambridge, Spears 11/2/4, Confidential, Le Chef du Personnel

Indigène, Note de Service, 22 July 1941) and phrases from 'simplified' French that colonial troops spoke, which was a source of amusement and a confirmation for (white) French staff of their ideas about 'Africans' inferiority'. This workshop will also highlight the importance of the contribution made by African troops towards winning the war, to emphasise the necessity of telling diverse and inclusive histories of the Second World War within the wider community.

These three educational workshops will help pupils (a) enhance their understanding of the global nature of the Second World War; (b) encourage debate and critical enquiry around race, gender and wounds in war; (c) help to promote social cohesion by inculcating mutual respect and tolerance with those with different faith, language and beliefs (d) introduce them to learning history at university. It will also respond to current work in the History Department at the University of Manchester of decolonising our curriculum by embedding the principles of equality, diversity, and inclusivity in our teaching and providing widening participation opportunities in higher education among local target schools. The success of these workshops as a test case in this important work will be showcased in an article to be submitted to the Historical Association's magazine *Teaching History*. All the resources will also be uploaded on the project's website, enabling the pupils to use them again after the workshops and colleagues to draw on them for widening participation visits.

2. Workshops with NGOs at the Humanitarian Conflict and Response Institute (Manchester)

Recent spotlights on the #AidToo movement and Oxfam scandal have revealed the urgent need for the international aid community to address the issues of sexual misconduct, harassment and abuse within NGOs and by NGOs workers. It is against this backdrop of current discussion of sexual exploitation that the first workshop will consider how historical perspectives can contribute to a better understanding of the multifaceted relations between gender, sexuality and humanitarianism. This one-day event will be organised by the PIs, CIs (Taithe) and Dr Roisin Read, Lecturer in Peace and Conflict Studies at HCRI. This workshop will involve representatives of the gender equality programme at *Save the Children*, members of the Centre de Réflexion sur l'Action et les Savoirs Humanitaires from the Fondation *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF-Crash) and editors of the *Journal of Humanitarian Affairs*. Each panel will include humanitarian practitioners and academics and encourage engagement with key issues in the study of humanitarianism, such as: how humanitarian practices have often seemed to reinforce gender stereotypes; how female aid workers have viewed their work in different terms to men throughout time and across different places and how certain ways of understanding the body, as raced, gendered, sexual, injured by both relief workers and 'recipients of aid' have shifted radically throughout history. A roundtable on historical perspectives on the #AidToo movement will end the day. This event will be recorded and podcasts will be available on the project website. The second workshop will be organized in cooperation with the Fondation de la Croix-Rouge Française (Paris). Building on the work of the Swedish Red Cross Research Team (Cadesky et al., 2015), this workshop will foster comparison about violence against healthcare from a gender perspective in different places and times. The Fondation de la Croix-Rouge Française supports research events, which directly helps humanitarian operation. Partnering with the Foundation will allow research from the proposal to be disseminated to NGOs accessibly across and beyond the UK. We will upload the podcasts of this event to the project's website.

3. Social media: website, blogs and Twitter

We will publicise our research methods and findings as the project develops in a series of blogs produced by the PI, CIs and PDRA. Our social media outputs will be aimed at academic and non-academic audiences, including journalists, NGOs and UN representatives, and will speak to issues of pressing national and international concerns. The website will show how inequalities continue to intersect within the humanitarian sector and provide guidance and recommendations on how to promote more equal and accountable humanitarian practices. We will access academic groups via sites such as the *French History Network*, *la vie des idées* and *Past and Present* blog and non-academic groups via *Médecins Sans Frontières Crash* blog, *How Matters*, the *Journal of Humanitarian Affairs* (which involves MSF and Save the Children) and a dedicated Twitter feed.

Case for Support: Colonial and Transnational Intimacies: Medical Humanitarianism in the French external Resistance, 1940-1945.

This project offers the first intimate history of international medical cooperation during the Second World War, through an examination of close bodily encounters between medical staff and patients in various sites across the world. It transcends institutional and state-centred approaches that currently dominate the historiography of Allied medicine and international health cooperation to assess how intimate care relations reshaped existing colonial and inter-allied relationships. The Second World War elicited important new physical, cultural and bodily encounters between individuals of diverse gender, ethnic, national, class, age, professional and religious backgrounds. These forms of interactions have yet to be addressed in a transnational context and on a grass-root level. This project interrogates how these intimate hospital encounters transformed individual and collective group identities, shaped international diplomatic and military cooperation and, in some cases, fuelled anti-colonial dynamics. Drawing on the methodologies associated with the global micro-history turn, we focus on different medical spaces of the French external Resistance in the Middle East, Africa and Europe. These include the Hadfield-Spears Mobile Hospital (case study 1), the dispensaries, field and base hospitals of Free French Africa (case study 2) and the Mobile Surgical Units that followed the French Army in Italy and France (case study 3). These little understood international medical spaces, which were both sites of bodily and intimate desires and high political tensions, offer a valuable lens through which to reassess the ways in which medical staff and patients enacted and contested ideas about race, nationality, religion, sexuality, pain and the body within the setting of a global war.

Rethinking the history of the French external Resistance through the perspectives of its medical spaces provides a paradigmatic case to study the relationship between corporality, political sovereignty and international relations. During the Second World War, France was in a unique position, for the Vichy regime had signed an armistice that fostered collaboration with the Third Reich and used its colonies as a 'bargaining chip' (Thomas, 2008; Jennings, 2014). While the majority of the Empire remained faithful to Marshall Pétain until 1943, a handful of colonies, including Cameroon and French Equatorial Africa, joined the Free French camp in 1940. Yet de Gaulle's Free French Committee was never officially recognised by the Allies nor by the International Committee of the Red Cross as a government-in-exile. Within the handful of colonies that followed de Gaulle, colonial authorities were confronted with the affirmation of national movements of liberation and, after 1942, the presence of American troops, which threatened French prestige on the ground. The Vichy interlude thus provided African critics of the Empire with new leverage against republican administrators who were keen to distance themselves from their former 'fascist' predecessors (Ginio, 2006). This project proposes that, in this context, understanding the meanings and social impacts of intimate Franco-colonial relations can provide radically new insights into the relationship between the metropole and the colonies. In these international spaces, just as French medical officers had to negotiate the bleak reality of the French external Resistance's dependence on its colonies and Allies, French colonial troops could grasp and question the harsh sense of difference imposed by French colonial practice. By placing bodily encounters centre-stage, this project will demonstrate the influence that intimacy played in the re-imagination and contestation of the French racialised imperial order at a time of major international upheavals.

The project addresses a unique set of challenges faced by medical officers and patients in various environments. During the Second World War, the mobility of battles necessitated a profound transformation of the techniques used to manage injuries and diseases. Aware of the crucial importance of effective medical arrangement for the successes of battle and maintenance of military cohesion, Allied military commanders were quick to take on board the latest development in the medical sciences (Harrison, 2004). Important development occurred concomitantly, including the development of forward treatment in mobile units, the effective organisation of blood transfusion, the use of sulphonamide drugs and penicillin. For all these developments, the French lacked adequate trained medical personnel and equipment. Young medical students recruited in haste in England had thus to rapidly acquire medical and surgical skills and learn to

work with their Allied colleagues. They faced the same physical dangers and psychological traumas as their patients. The project asks how they coped with treating a wide range of physical and psychological injuries and how they handled linguistic, professional and cultural diversity. By revisiting the history of Allied medicine in a transnational context and on a grass-root level, this project thus makes a major intervention in the history of Allied medicine and transnational medical cultures in war.

Research questions

- 1) How did patients and carers from various national, ethnic and religious backgrounds closely interact with each other in missionary dispensaries, international mobile surgical units, base and field hospitals in the Middle East, Africa and Europe on the ground? How did they handle linguistic, professional and cultural diversity? To what extent did these interactions change over time and differ according to geographical context?
- 2) In what ways did these interactions reinforce and/or challenge gendered, religious and colonial boundaries and imprint their marks on anti-colonial dynamics? How did they transform evolving forms of femininity and masculinity?
- 3) How did political, military and medical authorities and voluntary organisations politicize intimate care and draw moral and sexual boundaries between acceptable and unacceptable forms of corporeal intimacy?
- 4) Crucially, how far did these intimate encounters shape diplomatic and military cooperation, transform individual and group identities and fuel anti-colonial politics?
- 5) Finally, how far did the experiences of war and exile serve as a catalyst of changing practices about the delivery of emergency aid and transformed ideas about race, nationality, religion, sexuality, pain and the body?

Detailed research to address these questions will be conducted through a study of three inter-related case studies, culminating in joint as well as single-authored outputs.

Case Studies:

1. From Suez Port to Paris: International Politics and Intimate Care in the Hadfield-Spears Field Hospital, 1941-1945.
2. From Dakar to Algiers: Humanitarian and sanitary policies in Free French Africa, 1940-1943.
3. From Italy to France: The intimate legacies of the 'Resistance moment'

Case 1 focuses on the international Hadfield-Spears Field Hospital, which accompanied the First Free French Division from May 1941, when it landed in Suez Port and until June 1945, when after the victory parade in Paris, General de Gaulle dismantled it. Directed by an American philanthropist (Lady Spears) married to a British Army Officer (Sir Edward Louis Spears), this medical unit was made up of British drivers, Free French doctors, riflemen from different parts of Africa, and British conscientious objectors and Quakers acting as orderlies. Throughout the war, it followed French resistance troops through the Middle East, Western Desert, Italy and France and treated most soldiers of the First Free French Division. This medical unit was in a unique position, for Charles de Gaulle abhorred its name, which reminded him of the anti-French policies carried out by Edwards Spears in Syria and Lebanon. The Hadfield Spears Hospital thus rapidly became hostage to diplomatic tensions, with French and British policy elites increasingly using medical relief to pursue broader political aims. And yet, this project posits that an international community emerged on the ground, in which gender, professional and national boundaries were stretched. This community was not a fully inclusive one: some wounded bodies were considered as more valuable than others, some intimate relationships more acceptable than others. This hospital also encompassed different types of medicine and medical traditions, displaying heterogeneous forms of nursing knowledge and exhibiting different attitudes towards humanitarian neutrality. This unit thus provides a paradigmatic case with which to test the interactions between global and local dynamics, between high-politics matters and intimate concerns. It also offers a fascinating window into how medical officers and patients negotiated the duality of the spatial environment of the forward unit as both a space of danger and a 'home' for the unit.

Case 2 directs attention to the sanitary and humanitarian measures, which were taken to support the Free French Forces by medical officers and missionaries in their campaigns in Africa, from 1940 to 1943 and the

role of the Red Crosses in fostering international medical cooperation. Free French medical officers organised medical units in the desert, where material was lacking, conditions were extremely hostile and rapid medical interventions crucial. Building on recent scholarship on medicine and masculinity, this case study examined how medical officers enforced hygienic regulations, provided sex education for the troops and treated venereal diseases. It traces how therapeutic care was experienced, shaped and subverted by patients in various medical sites, including Brazzaville and Algiers. Crucially, it considers how pain and suffering created intense and fraught intimacies within hospital communities and Red Cross dispensaries in Free French Africa. Through its examination of close intimate encounters in a transnational context, it reveals that different social expectations of masculinity co-existed and conflicted in the French external Resistance, thus contributing to an expanding literature that addresses themes of race, class, gender, and sexuality in the social and cultural history of war and Empire.

Case 3 will follow the base hospitals and mobile Surgical Formations during the Liberation of Italy and France. The aim of this case study is explore how far the experience of war and exile served as a catalyst for changing practices about the delivery of emergency aid and reassess the ways in which medical staff and patients enacted and contested ideas about race, nationality, religion, sexuality, pain and the body within the setting of the Italy and French campaigns. In particular, it examines the issue of gendered base violence in Italy, the ways medical officers handled venereal diseases and the question of the ‘whitening’ of French medical and military troops in 1944. It also follows the careers and connections of medical officers, such as Adolphe Sicé who became president of the French Red Cross in 1946, and establishes how far (if at all) they brought knowledge and experience gained during the war to their new posts in the immediate aftermath of war (output 6).

The overall unity of the project consists in generating new insights about the intimate encounters between medical staff and patients from diverse origins in various sites across the world. We shall collectively be able to ‘join the dots’ between the three case studies, by demonstrating how these encounters transformed individual and collective group identities, shaped international diplomatic and military cooperation and, in some cases, fuelled anti-colonial dynamics.

Research context and significance

Where once marginalised by historians, international sites, networks and foreign actors are increasingly seen as central to understanding the history of the French Resistance (Albertelli, 2013; Ollandet, 2013; Cornil-Frerrot and Oulmont, 2013; Wieviorka, 2015; Jennings, 2015; Diego Gaspar Celaya, 2016; Faucher and Humbert, 2018; Broch, 2019). This global focus stands in sharp contrast to our knowledge of the intimate physical encounters between Allied and Free French medical staff and patients in various sites across the world. With a few notable exceptions (Chauliac, 1994), historians studying the army of the French external Resistance and its difficult fusion with the Army of Vichy in 1943 (Gras, 1983; Murraciale, 2005; Piketty, 2006, Miot, 2016) tend to overlook medical spaces, whilst those that do consider it often confine themselves to the successes of Allied military medicine (Harrison, 2004; Labanca, Reynolds, Wieviorka, 2019) or the Darwinian efforts of French colonial doctors to ‘save the black race’ in Free French Cameroon (Lachenal, 2017). This is problematic, not least because it has obscured our understanding of the racialised anxieties of the leaders of the French external Resistance, but also the strong emotional bonds formed across different national, religious, ethnic and gendered groups in the intimate spaces of different medical spaces.

As a project that seeks to consider the body as site of identity formation for our understanding of the French external Resistance, this research builds on two developments in colonial cultural studies: the recent focus on ‘intimacy’, which has transformed our knowledge of the colonial body and repertoires of colonial governance (Stoler, 1995, 2002, 2010; Ballantyne and Burton, 2006; Pierce and Rao, 2006; Sehlkoglou, Zengin, 2015; Saada, 2012); and the attention paid to the metropole and colony as a unified explanatory matrix (Cooper and Stoler, 1997; Burton, 1997; Wilder, 2005). This scholarship has suggested the strategic importance of the body for studying the sources of colonial control and the boundaries of alterity (categories of race, ethnicity and gender). Yet, little of this has fed into the dominant interpretations of the ‘Free French’ empire. Examining close intimate Franco-colonial contacts opens up a new window onto new military history and works on African veterans (Mann, 2006). Recently, historians have called for more ‘bottom-up’

approaches to history of the French Empire (Eldridge, Sessions; 2019), but this has not included space for studying intimate colonial encounters during the Second World War. Also, as Will Jackson observed recently, historians of ‘the intimate’ still tend to concentrate on a time frame that ends before imperial decline, neglecting the ‘intimate’ and emotional histories of the process of decolonisation (Jackson, 2018). Our hypothesis critically expands this field of enquiry, contending that intimate encounters during the war deserve greater attention in our study of the processes of decolonisation. This timely and important research builds on a growing body of recent work, including that of Eric Jennings (2018), who has suggested that social encounters between European refugees fleeing Europe to the French Caribbean and Martinican intellectuals in 1941-1943 fuelled anti-colonial nationalism. Likewise, Jennifer Boittin (2010) and Michael Goebel (2019) in recent contributions to the study of intimate relations between colonial men and European women in inter-war France have highlighted how such encounters in the metropole promoted anticolonialism. Their findings based on exile to the Caribbean and close interactions in the metropole lead us to ask whether similar encounters occurred in the French external Resistance, creating new colonial relationships and articulations of self in wartime exile.

This study will approach the study of medical spaces and identity-making by drawing on recent development in queer histories and the history of medicine during the First World War. Recent research on medical spaces has indicated the degree to which daily interactions between white nurses and black patients in hospitals provoked new understandings of belonging, differences and articulations of self for North African soldiers (Fogarty, 2008; Rominger, 2018). It is now well established that military hospitals and dispensaries were spaces of bodily and intimate desires, where ideas about gender, race, pain and the body were contested during the First World War (Bourke, 2000; Doan, 2012; Carden-Coyne, 2015; Fell, 2018; Meyer, 2019). This project contends that military and civilian hospitals also operated as sites of intimate desires and class, ethnic and gender transgressions in the Second World War, particularly in the desert war, which saw unprecedented mixing of ethnicities. Many personal correspondences, diaries and photographs of French and British medical staff and patients have survived and are held in various repositories in France and the UK (see methods). These untapped sources offer a glimpse into how medical spaces witnessed unprecedented close encounters between wounded colonial troops, nurses and orderlies. The flexibility of racial and gendered ideologies and norms uncovered by the aforementioned recent research on the First World War sits uneasily with a more traditional literature on the French external Resistance, suggesting that we need to critically reconsider the construction of male and female identities of different actors of the French external Resistance. In gendered histories of the French Resistance, scholars have tended to focus on the ‘traditional’ sexual division of labour with the Resistance (Diamond, 1999; Levisse-Touze, Martens, Gilzmer, 2003), blending ideal notions of ‘masculinity’ with martial masculinity. This project will consider gender norms and ideals in comparative and transnational perspectives (Dillon, 2018) and uncover how different social expectations of masculinity and femininity co-existed and conflicted within medical units of the French External Resistance. To do so, it will build on recent work on non-combatant masculinities within the British Empire (Rose, 2004; Pattinson, McIvor, Robb 2017). The implications for scholars of the French external Resistance are far reaching as this project will revisit the question of French masculinities and racialized anxieties over ‘white’ prestige, proffering a more comprehensive understanding of how beliefs about European and French manliness, femininity, racial membership and sexual morality were affected by this wartime crisis in the management of empire.

The project findings will also be of significance to historians of migration and medicine. It is remarkable that despite an excellent body of literature on flight of medical refugees ahead of the Holocaust and on the transfer of scientific skills to the United Kingdom and the United States (Pearle, 1981; Shepherd, 2009; Weindling, 2009), there is currently very little dedicated work on the contribution of the Free French or the innovative approach to medical aid developed by French doctors on the grounds in response to the shortages of drugs, in particular penicillin. Thus, the impact and legacy of the Second World War and advances in modern medicine have not yet been fully understood. This project will rectify this omission, by examining in particular the understudied contribution of the French physician Henri Fruchaud to war surgery.

Crucially, this project's findings and methodologies will interest not only a broad range of scholars of the Second World War, but also those who study medical humanitarianism in other periods and places. We now have a clearer understanding of the politics of humanitarianism in the aftermath of the First World War (Cabanès, 2014), the convergences between humanitarian thoughts and late colonialism (Watenpaugh, 2015) or the points of contact between European 'humanitarian diplomacy' and missionaries (Sharkey, 2008; Taithe, 2012; Paulmann, 2013; Okkenhaugh, 2015; Sanchez, 2017 and 2018). Yet, although French missionaries played an acute role in the dramatic imperial reconfigurations that occurred during this period (White, Daughton, 2012), historians have overlooked their involvement in the imperial schisms and abrupt reorientations of Vichy imperial policies and Charles de Gaulle's Free France, and their contribution in skilled medical personnel and legitimacy. Further, this existing scholarship on humanitarianism still tends to oppose carers/givers and recipients in a fairly strict dichotomy (Hilton, Baughan, Davey, Everill, O'Sullivan, Sasson, 2018). This is problematic, not least because it ignores how 'recipients' of aid manipulated and challenged the complex formal and informal hierarchies of race, class and gender that humanitarian givers attempted to impose upon them at the 'intimate' level. Though there have been some important dissenting historical voices to challenge this narrative, these have made little impact on most history writing. By focusing on local processes and 'humanitarian' in the plural, this project will examine how 'recipients' responded to aid in very different ways, even within the same geographical and cultural era and decipher different modalities of relations of power.

Research methods

Humbert, Taithe and Desgrandchamps have identified 19 repositories, where primary evidence can be found to support the three case studies. Our transnational approach is enabled by our understanding of the external Resistance as a broad and inclusive phenomenon, which encompasses the official members and fighters of Free France, the French National Committee (September 1941–June 1943) and the French Committee of National Liberation (June 1943–June 1944), as well as 'unofficial' members of the Resistance who gravitated around the movement. **Case studies 1/2/3** will draw on the extensive archival collections of the Service Historique de la Défense (Vincennes), which holds the field hospitals' diaries and registers, as well as administrative records of key medical officers (GRP16) and the Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer (Aix en Provence). The Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (La Courneuve) contains the documents of the French Committee of National Liberation, which will be indispensable in understanding French official policies towards medical arrangements. The National Archives (Kew) hold government correspondence and reports relating to the medical arrangements between the British Army and the Free French. The Dépôt central des archives de la justice militaire (Le Blanc) contains judicial files produced by military courts. As other historians have shown (Le Gac, 2012; Jennings, 2015), these types of sources can provide particularly rich information about the everyday lives within military units and the otherwise unheard voices of indigenous soldiers. **Case study 1** will draw more specifically on the memoirs, personnel correspondence and objects, such as the Hadfield-Spears' banner painted by Raymond Ash, which adorned the Spears' foyer directed by the French singer Germaine Sablon in Libya, held at the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (Paris) and the Musée du Général Leclerc de Hauteclocque et de la Libération de Paris (Paris). This project will also make use of the professional writings of French medical experts. Preliminary research by the PI at the Imperial War Museum (London) and the Friends' Library (London) suggests that memoirs and oral testimonies of British conscientious objectors who worked as orderlies in this hospital contain rich information about how men experienced new forms of intimacy on the battlefield and when recovering from wounds. The private correspondence of Lady Spears held at the Churchill Archives Centre (Cambridge) together with private papers of former members of the Spears Unit held at the Middle East Archive Centre (Oxford) will shed further light on the daily life within this hospital. **Case study 2** will use La Croix-Rouge archives (Paris), which contains sources on its attitude toward the Free French Forces during the war. Records of the Congrégation du Saint-Esprit (Chevilly-Larue) and of the Missionnaires d'Afrique (Rome) will give access to the everyday activities of missionaries during French Equatorial Africa rallying to de Gaulle. In addition to the archives highlighted above for the three case studies, the archives of French Equatorial Africa (Brazzaville) will also allow us to retrace the official measures taken to support the Free

French Forces from 1940 to 1943 and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Office of the General Secretary (Washington) and will enable us to examine the transformation brought about by the American Catholic Presence in a complex colonial medical environment. **Case study 3** will examine the extensive archives hospitalières et médicales de l'armée (Limoges). These will afford an unprecedented opportunity to establish patients' reactions to treatment through the study of individual patient files. The Fonds de l'Association Rhin et Danube (archives départementales du Gard) will enable us to further our understanding of the friendships, intimacies and bonds between various members of the First Free French Division that survived the war. Finally, the photographs and films made by the French and Allied army services and held at the Etablissement de Communication et de Production Audiovisuelle de la Défense (Paris) will help capture how the medical provision of care was represented in racial and gendered terms. The PI will oversee the day-to-day management of the data collection, contact archivists and organise targeted visits to archives to ensure the timely completion of the archival research stage.

Project team and management:

The project will be led by Humbert, who has already conducted research exploring the relationship between international expertise, wartime relief and great power politics (*Historical Journal*, 2018) and the questions of the international networks of the French Resistance (*European Review of History*, 2018). She has developed strong collaborative links with key research institutions and museums in France, including the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération, with whom she worked for the production of a TV documentary on the *Compagnons de la Libération*, Fondation de la France Libre, the Fondation de la Résistance and the French National Army Museum. This project also draws on her previous work into the collision between national and international visions of humanitarian aid in occupied Germany, wherein France sought to project a new vision of French universalism after 1945. The PI's forthcoming monograph provides a new interpretation of how France sought to reassert its national identity and international influence through humanitarian aid in the aftermath of defeat and Nazi occupation. This research has opened a number of key questions pertaining to the use of aid by French resistance elites prior to 1945, which provided the impetus for this proposed investigation. The CI (Taithe) is a leading expert in the history of the relationship between medical expertise and missionary work in emergency situations. His expertise will be essential to examine uncharted points of contact between wartime diplomacy, missionary work and humanitarianism, notably in the Middle East and Algeria. The CI (Desgrandchamps) will bring key expertise in the history of the Red Cross in Sub-Saharan Africa and the complex legacies of key figures of the French external Resistance in this region. The project team will meet fortnightly. The project will be the PI's first opportunity to manage a large grant and in so doing she will benefit from the mentoring provided by the CI (Taithe). Taithe has extensive experience in shaping current debates about security and humanitarian aid (Médecins sans Frontières' reflection on 'Medical Care Under Fire') and a track record of success in managing major research projects, including on surgical intervention in Haiti. He has successfully supported around 30 PhD students and ECRs in developing their careers. Desgrandchamps has recently run a project on the history of humanitarian aid in Africa, funded by the Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique. A post-doctoral researcher will be recruited for 20 months of the project. Priority will be given to candidates with a background in histories of humanitarian aid and medical humanities. Fluency in French will be a prerequisite for the project. The PI and CIs' links with the Society for the Study of French History, as well as their roles as PhD examiners, mean they are aware of a number of recent doctorates who fit this profile. In the early phases of the project, the PDRA will meet weekly with the PI. The PDRA will gain experience in website management, organising events and publishing co- and single-authored articles. The PDRA will also develop researcher competence in developing relationships with non-academic beneficiaries through impact activities. To keep the project on track and minimise risks in a project of this scale and scope, the project team will also be supported by a steering committee that will meet every 6 months. It will monitor the achievement of the project milestones and provide input on the direction of research. Ana Carden-Coyne (University of Manchester) and Steven Pierce (University of Manchester) have agreed to be part of the steering committee. The following members will be sought upon commencement of the project: Martin Thomas (University of Exeter) and Claire Eldridge (Leeds University).

Dissemination

Output 1: “A Franglais called ‘Spears’”: Languages of internationalism in the Hadfield Spears Unit’, will be submitted by the PI in August 2021 to *Past and Present*. Building on recent work on languages and war (Heimbürger, 2014; Footitt, Kelly, 2012), it will explore the challenges faced by members of the Hadfield-Spears Mobile Hospital in handling linguistic, professional and cultural diversity. It will provide a detailed analysis of four interrelated issues: (i) the provision of language training; (ii) the ways in which individuals responded to linguistic heterogeneity and created a hybrid language; (iii) the ways in which the experience of pain generated new forms of language; (iv) and the various uses and meanings of humour and singing rituals. In doing so, it will shed new light on how cultural adaptation worked on both sides of the French and British divide, including how medics used humour to encourage recovery (Brooks, 2018) and reflect on how far language poses a barrier to abilities to know sexuality and intimacy in different groups of patients.

Output 2: ‘Looking beyond the Imperial Gaze: French medical Humanitarianism and African troops in the Second World War’ to be submitted by PDRA/PI/CI (Desgrandchamps) to *the History Workshop Journal* in November 2021. Building on recent work on African soldiers’ experiences of the war (Le Gac, 2012; Jennings, 2015; Miot, 2016), this article will explore how far mobile hospitals were spaces where ideas about race, pain and the body were contested. Drawing on medical and judicial reports, it will interrogate the fluidity of pre-war ideas of ‘martial races’ and ethnic differences (Le Gac, 2013).

Output 3: CI (Taithe) single-authored journal article on ‘Americanising Missionary Humanitarian Aid in Algeria’ to be submitted in June 2021 to *Vingtième Siècle*.

Output 4: PI single-authored journal article on ‘International Politics and Intimate Care in the Hadfield-Spears Field Hospital, 1941-1945’ to be submitted to *Gender and History* in May 2022. The ‘Spears’ hospital offers a critical vantage point to study the intersections between intimate and public matters.

Output 5: PI and CI (Desgrandchamps) journal article on ‘spaces’ of medical aid. Building on the methodologies associated with the ‘spatial turn’, this article will consider the values, beliefs, codes and practices that surrounded three locations: the German civil hospital of Beyrouth, the ‘English’ military hospital in Tobruk and the medical settlement in San Giorgio. It will be submitted in April 2022 to *French Historical Studies*.

Output 6: PDRA single-authored journal article on Adolphe Sicé’s transition from the Resistance to the French Red Cross in 1945-1946 to be submitted to *French History* in December 2021.

Output 7 – PI’s article to the Historical Association’s magazine *Teaching History* in February 2022.

A roundtable organised during the ‘Festival Histoire et Cité’ at the Maison de l’Histoire in Geneva in 2021. Partnering with the *Maison de l’Histoire* will allow research from the project to be disseminated creatively and accessibly outside of the UK and France. The PI will examine the photographs held in the archives of the Friends Ambulance Unit (Friends’ Library, London) and explore how these images represented the ethnic diversity of the International Hadfield-Spears Hospital. This roundtable will facilitate discussion relating to humanitarian photography and, in particular, bring new elements to the on-going discussion about (i) the role of visual representations in humanitarian identity formation and (ii) the weight of national cultures/sensibilities in the production of images about the distant Other.

- **1 one day workshop** ‘Unarmed combatants? Medics in the French and British Armed Forces’ organised with Frances Houghton, whose interdisciplinary expertise in auto-biographical self-fashioning and current research on medicine in the Royal Navy will connect with the project’s work on self-representations and subjective experiences. The anthropologist Tobias Kelly (University of Edinburgh) will be invited to deliver the keynote. **Conference presentations** x 4 at UK-based conferences (PI/CIs/PDRA); 2 one-day **conferences** at the Humanitarian Conflict and Response Institute (see Pathways to Impact); Series of three **workshops** (see Pathways to Impact) aimed at schools.

7. Statement of eligibility

The PI defended her PhD thesis in January 2014 at the University of Exeter. She has worked at the University of Manchester as Lecturer in Modern History since September 2015.

Justification of resources

The research team

Staff: directly allocated costs

Our team consists of a PI, two Co-Is, and a Post-doctoral Research Assistant (PDRA). The Principal Investigator's (PI) salary costs (10h/w) and time commitment reflects her responsibility for:

1. Overall management of the project including its key deliverables in terms of outputs and impact
2. Line-management of the PDRA at weekly meetings for the first month, before moving to fortnightly meetings thereafter (to save travel time back to the University whilst PDRA is working in archives some of these meetings will take place via Skype)
3. Liaison with schools and the Widening Participation Team at the University of Manchester.
4. Organisation of two workshops in collaboration with the Humanitarian and Conflict and Response Institute.
5. Planning of the project website, providing content for the website and running the Twitter feed (with input for the PDRA)
6. Research in key repositories in France and the UK.
7. Writing a series of articles and editing co-authored publications.

During the first 12 months of the project the PI will organise the school activities outlined in the Pathways document in collaboration with the Widening Participation Team, train the PDRA and conduct archival research in Paris, Cambridge and London. She will also plan the project website, organise the Roundtable at the Festival Histoire et Cité in Geneva with Desgrandchamps, the first workshop with HCRI and worked on output 1 and 5. During months 13-20 the PI will continue to manage the work of the PDRA, including the detailed analysis of collected data, the drafting of workshop papers (and associated blogs) and the production of output 2, output 4 and the article for *Teaching History*. She will also organise the second workshop with HCRI. During months 20-24, the line management responsibilities for the PDRA will have ended, but this workload will be replaced by increased writing responsibilities, notably to finalise output 4 and 5 and output 7 and complete a book proposal to be submitted to a major university press.

The participation of Co-I **Desgranchamps** is essential to the success of the project because she contributes expertise in the history of humanitarian aid in Africa and the legacies of the resistance moment. She will carry out archival research at the Archives of the Afrique Equatoriale Française (Brazzaville) and at the archives of the Congrégation du Saint-Esprit (Chevilly-Larue) and the French Red Cross (Paris). The Université de Genève has given permission for her to participate and will continue to pay her normal salary. The budget includes her research expenses, plus 6 visits to the UK (three per annum) to engage face to face with other team members on an intensive basis. Desgranchamps will also liaise with Sébastien Farré from the Maison de l'Histoire in Geneva to organise the Roundtable. She will contribute to two co-authored articles: the first will be written with PI and PDRA and related to the medical provision of bodily, psychological and emotional care to African troops in the Second World War; the second will be co-authored with the PI and focuses on three locations where the medical service of the First Free French Division was set up: the German civil hospital of Beyrouth, the 'English' military hospital in Tobruk and the area of San Giorgio.

The Co-I **Taithe**'s salary costs (2h/w) will bring in the specific expertise of a historian of missionaries and humanitarian aid and an extensive experience in managing grants. 0.05 FTE is requested for the duration of the project, though his input will not be consistent on a week-to-week basis. This will allow the CI to spend the equivalent of half a day every fortnight on the project. The CI will meet with PI (and PDRA) every month during the lifetime of the project to help direct the project and its organisation. He will read and comment on PDRA reports and analysis, offer feedback on PI/PDRA and CO-I outputs and write one single authored article. He will also help organise the two workshops with HCRI and the Fondation Croix Rouge, will conduct archival research in Rome (Société des missionnaires d'Afrique), Washington (the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Office of the General Secretary) and Aix-en Provence (Archives Nationales d'Outre Mer) and produce output 3.

Staff: directly incurred costs

Post-Doctoral Research Assistant: the scope and ambition of this project means that a ■ FTE is required for a period of 20 months in order to be able to consult and provide an initial analysis of

a vast range of source material. The PDRA will conduct archival research in six archival repositories. This work will be in addition to producing workshop papers and blogs, writing one single-authored article and one co-authored article with the PI and Co-I Desgrandchamps. The time required for training and fostering the career development of the PDRAs has been taken into account in designing the project and planning the research activities. The PDRA will contribute to impact activities and conference attendance. The PDRA's input will be central to the success of the project, not least because the scale of primary source scoping and research that they will carry out would not be possible for the PI and CI to undertake without significantly higher buyouts. The PDRAs will be appointed at the bottom of [REDACTED], as is appropriate for entry-level postdoctoral positions.

Research expenses

Travel, subsistence and accommodation for research trips

Visits to the resources held in 20 repositories are central to the fulfilment of the project's main aims and research questions. Journeys have been planned to ensure cost-effectiveness. This has been reached by regrouping archival works when in Paris and London. **£18,723.5**.

Resources for impact

- The project website will be hosted by HCRI and the costs of running the website waived by HCRI.
- We propose 2 workshops with NGOs at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (Manchester) and the Fondation Croix-Rouge Française (Paris). This workshop ('Reckoning with gender: embodied differences in past and present humanitarian interventions') will build on recent debates about how gender should be explored in humanitarian studies. The second workshop ('Violence against healthcare from a gender perspective') will be set up in cooperation with the Fondation de la Croix-Rouge Française. Podcasts of the two-day workshops will be made available on the project website. Costs are for travel and accommodations for 8 invited participants. The room cost is waived by the University. [REDACTED] **for two workshops.**
- We propose 3 workshops with schools that will take place on campus. The PI will go to the school to give an introduction lecture at no cost. The Widening Participation Team of the University of Manchester has given us an indicative budget of £600 for each workshop to cover the costs for a bus to transport pupils to campus and lunch. **£1,800 for three workshops.**

Resources for dissemination and other activity

- A roundtable will be organised in partnership with the Maison de l'Histoire in Geneva. The project team will discuss the role of visual representations in humanitarian identity formation and the weight of national cultures/sensibilities in the production of images about the distant other. Travel and subsistence expenses for all members of the project are budgeted accordingly. **£1,080.**
- A one-day workshop will be organised with Frances Houghton at the University of Manchester. This workshop will fulfill a number of important functions: disseminating findings amongst academics; serving as a forum for interdisciplinary debates, especially with anthropologists and stimulating critical reflection on the assumptions and methodologies employed in the project. Costs are for travel and accommodations for 6 invited participants. **£1,680.**
- We also seek funding for the PI and PDRAs to attend 4 academic UK conferences over the course of the project (2 each). This will help disseminating findings and receiving feedback on research methodologies in the preliminary stages of the project. [REDACTED]

Steering Committee

Members of the steering committee have been chosen for their relevant expertise. We shall conduct most of our regular project business via email and/or Skype, but it is essential that they attend a project meeting in Manchester at the middle and end of Year 1, and a final one-day meeting towards the middle of Year 2, in order to provide in-depth input in a more intensive, face-to-face setting. They will also be invited to the one-day workshop organised with Houghton. Their travel and subsistence expenses are therefore budgeted. **£624.**

Laure Humbert

Lecturer in Modern History, University of Manchester

Employment

September 2015 - current - Lecturer in Modern History, University of Manchester.
September 2014 - April 2015 - Hourly paid Lecturer in Modern History, University of Exeter.
September 2013 - June 2014 - Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Exeter.
September 2013 - February 2014 - University of Exeter, INTO, History Teacher.
September 2007 - September 2010 - Research Assistant, University of South Wales.

Education

- PhD., Department of History, University of Exeter, 2014.
Thesis title: 'From 'soup-kitchen' Charity to humanitarian Expertise? France, the United Nations and the Displaced Persons Problem in post-war Germany'. Thesis passed with minor corrections (typos only). Examiners: Prof. Patricia Clavin (Oxford) Prof. Richard Toye (Exeter). Awarded the British International History Group (BIHG) thesis prize of 2014.
- MA by Research, University of South Wales, 2010.
Thesis title: '*La guerre introuvable?* The mobilisation of French public opinion during the Phoney War'. Examiners: Prof. Martin Thomas (Exeter), Dr. Brian Ireland (University of South Wales).
- MA in Modern History, University of Nancy (France), 2007.
- BA in Modern History, University of Nancy (France), 2006.

Membership of academic bodies

- Committee member of the Society for the Study of French History (member of the Undergraduate Dissertation Prize Panel of the SSFH in 2017 and 2018).
- Committee member of the Scientific Board of the International conference 'E Pluribus Unum? Pluralité et Identité des Français Libres' organised by the Fondation de la France Libre and the French Musée de l'Armée, November 2019. with Guillaume Piketty (Sciences Po Paris), Thomas Vaisset (Service historique de la Défense) and Charlotte Faucher (University of Manchester).

Peer-review activities

I have peer-reviewed articles for *Humanity: An International Journal of Human Rights, Humanitarianism and Development, Contemporary European History* and *Human Remains and Violence*.

Supervision of research students:

- Margot Tudor, thesis title: 'Blue Helmet Bureaucracy: Peacekeeping as Colonial Ambition, a Lesson in Governance, and the Exploitation of 'Humanitarianism'', ESRC-funded. Main supervisor. Co-supervisor: Dr. Roisin Read (HCRI, University of Manchester), internal reviewer: Dr Steven Pierce (History, University of Manchester).
- Member of the 'Comité de Suivi' of Emma Papadacci. Thesis title: 'Politiques éducatives et pratiques scolaires à l'épreuve de la Grande Guerre, Royaume-Uni/France, 1914-1939'. Main supervisors: Emmanuel Saint-Fuscien (EHESS) and Guillaume Piketty (Sciences Po).

Teaching, Undergraduate and Postgraduate

I am a fellow of the Higher Education Academy (January 2018, University of Manchester).

Level 1 HIST10101 History in practice

Level 1 HIST10252 Past and Present: Making History Work

Level 2 HIST20482 The Cultural History of Modern War (course director).

Level 2 HIST20390 Long essay supervisor

Level 3 HIST31671 The Aftermath of War in France, Britain and Germany: Violence and Reconstruction after World War One and World War Two (Course director).

Level 3 HIST30970 Dissertation supervisor

MA HIST61041 – War, Culture and Conflict

MA HIST60070 - Dissertation supervisor

MA HIST65182 - Gender, Sexuality and the Body (Course Director)

Conference organisation and event management

- Co-organiser with Dr. Charlotte Faucher (University of Manchester) and Dr. Frances Houghton (University of Manchester) of an international workshop 'Chronicling the War, Re-imagining French-ness: Memoirs of the French external Resistance', 14 June 2019, University of Manchester. Keynote speaker: Guillaume Piketty (Sciences Po Paris). c. 30 participants.
- Co-organiser with Dr. Alex Dowdall (University of Manchester) of an international conference 'No End to the War: Cultures of Violence and Humanitarianism in the aftermath of the First World War' at the University of Manchester, 24-25 January 2019. Keynote speakers: Prof. Alison Fell (Leeds), Prof. Robert Gerwarth (University College Dublin) and Prof. John Horne (Trinity College Dublin). This international conference was organised with the Centre for the Cultural History of War (Manchester), the War, Conflict and Society Research Group (Manchester Metropolitan University) and the Legacies of War Project (University of Leeds). 38 speakers from the United Kingdom, the United States and Europe. c. 65 participants.
- Co-organiser with Dr. Charlotte Faucher (Queen Mary) of an international conference 'Beyond De Gaulle and beyond London: New approaches to the history of the Free French and the external Resistance' at the University of London Institute in Paris (ULIP), 4 June 2016. Keynote speaker: Professor Emmanuelle Loyer (Sciences Po Paris), Conclusion: Professor Julian Jackson (QMUL). c.45 participants.

Funding and grant capture

- with Dr Alex Dowdall (University of Manchester). Conference funding for 'No End to the War: Cultures of Violence and Humanitarianism in the aftermath of the First World War', SALC Network Fund (£ 4750), Society for the Study of French History (£ 400).
- with Dr Charlotte Faucher (University of Manchester). Conference funding for 'Chronicling the War, Re-imagining French-ness: Memoirs of the French external Resistance', Society for the Study of French History (£500), Association for the Study of Modern and Contemporary France (£500), Society for French Studies (£500).
- with Dr Charlotte Faucher (University of Manchester). Conference funding for 'Beyond de Gaulle and beyond London: New approaches to the history of the French external resistance', Fondation de la France Libre (€600), Society for the Study of French History (£500), Society for French Studies (£400).

Academic Enterprise and Knowledge Transfer

- Member of the Steering committee for the making of a TV documentary on the *Compagnons de la Liberation* produced by France Television by Jean-Baptiste Frappat.
- 29 August 2018, Invited speaker, Roundtable: Key humanitarian concepts in historical perspective, International Humanitarian Studies Association, International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague. with Norbert Götz (Södertörn University, Stockholm), Michael Newman (MSF Crash), Bertrand Taithe (University of Manchester), Pierre Fueller (University of Manchester) and Eleanor Davey (University of Manchester).
- 19 July 2018, Widening participation BAME Project, European refugees after 1945, University of Manchester. The session was attended by 20 pupils from five different schools (Oasis Academy Media city, St Bedes, Chorlton High School, East Manchester Academy, Loreto High School).
- 22 March 2017, Guest teacher and lecturer, St Anne's Church of England Academy, Middleton. I delivered two sessions to year 11 (GSCE) classes on refugees and displaced persons in defeated Germany. The first session was attended by 35 pupils and the second session by 8 pupils.
- 7-8 November 2016, 'UNHCR/IRO Reassessed: Refugee humanitarianism in the three Western Zones of Germany, c.1945-1952', Invited speaker at the 'Force to Flee. A multi-disciplinary conference on internal displacement, migration and refugee crises, SOAS London. (AHRC, International Committee of the Red Cross, British Red Cross, SOAS, University of Exeter).

Marie-Luce DESGRANDCHAMPS



EMPLOYEMENT

- Sept. 2016 - present Lecturer in Modern history, University of Genève (UNIGE)
- août 2017 – janv. 2019 Visiting fellow, Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute, The University of Manchester.
- nov. 2014 – mai 2017 Scientific collaborator, Maison de l'histoire, UNIGE
- août 2015 – fév. 2016 Temporay lecturer, Faculté des sciences sociales et politiques, University of Lausanne.
- oct. 2011– juin 2012 Visiting fellow, Department of History, King's College London; Department of History, New York University.
- fév. – avril 2011 Visiting fellow, Institut français de recherches en Afrique, Université d'Ibadan, Nigeria.
- sep. 2008 – mai 2015 Teaching assistant, Département d'histoire générale, UNIGE

EDUCATION

- 2016 Qualification as associate professor (qualification aux fonctions de Maître de conférence). Conseil national des universités (France)
- 2014 PhD in Modern history - University of Genève and University Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne (cotutelle). Mention très honorable avec les félicitations du jury à l'unanimité (defended : 18.12.2014)
- 2008 Master in International History, Sciences-po Paris
- 2007 Master in International Relations (Graduate Institute – Unige), Genève

PRIZE

- 2018 Research prize from the French Red Cross Foundation, June 2018 (5000 €)

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

- 2018 Publication grants from the Institut des Mondes africains and the University of Genève (4000 €)
- 2017 Postdoc fellowship (18 months) from the Swiss national science foundation (86250 CHF). Project: "Humanitaire et mission civilisatrice. Les mouvements de la Croix-Rouge et du secours à l'enfance en Afrique (post)coloniale, 1863-1965"
- 2011 Doctoral fellowship (9 months) from the Swiss national science foundation (16365 CHF + 18340 \$). Project: L'humanitaire en guerre civile : les opérations de secours dans la crise du Biafra (1967-1970)
- 2009 Grant for "cotutelle de thèse" from Swiss universities (10000 CHF)

ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC RESPONSABILITIES AND MEMBERSHIP

- 2019 – present Scientific committee member of the Maison de l'histoire (UNIGE)
- 2015-2017 Scientific committee member of the Festival Histoire et Cité, Genève
- 2009-present Committee member of the Association du Corps intermédiaire de la Faculté des Lettres (UNIGE)
- 2008 – present Member of the History of international organizations network (<http://www.hion.ch>)
- 2008 – present Membre de l'Atelier Interdisciplinaire de Recherche (www.interdisciplinaire.ch)

Reviewer for the *International review of the Red Cross* and *La revue suisse d'histoire*

TALKS AND PRESENTATIONS

Since 2009 : approximately 30 interventions in international conferences, research seminars, doctoral schools, etc.

RESEARCH DISSEMINATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Participation in various public events and roundtables (Nantes 2020, Genève, 2018, 2015, 2012, 2011, Blois, 2016)

Magazine and newspaper interviews (*Campus*, september 2018 ; *Le Temps*, 23.08.2018)

Radio broadcasts (Radiotélévision suisse 11.05.2018, 15.05.2015, 10.09.2013 ; France culture, 03.04.2018)

ORGANISATION OF SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

Since 2010 : coorganisation of international workshops (Universities of Genève and Lausanne), panels (Journées suisses d'histoires, Historiales), roundtables (Rendez-vous de l'histoire de Blois)

2014-2017 : coordination and organisation of more than 50 scientific and cultural events during the 2 first editions of the Festival Histoire et Cité, Genève.

MAIN TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Since 2008 : more than 500 hours of teaching (lecture/seminar, BA/MA) : History of humanitarian aid, History of international organisations, History of transnational movements and NGOs, Transnational history of the United States, Modern history of Europe, History of the Cold War, Historical methods, Introduction to archives.

Since 2010 : supervision of approximately 15 BA thesis in international history.

LANGUAGES

French : native speaker

English and Spanish : fluent

German and Italian : basic

Bertrand Olivier Taithe
FRHistS, FRSA

Curriculum Vitae

Qualifications

1999	Fellow of the Institute of Learning and Teaching
1992	Ph.D. in History University of Manchester
1990	D.E.A. en Histoire La Sorbonne, Paris IV
1989	Maîtrise en Histoire La Sorbonne, Paris IV
1988	Licence-ès-Lettres [BA] en Histoire Montpellier III
1987	DEUG en Histoire & DEUG en Géographie Montpellier III

Present Appointment

2018-2021	Director of the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute, University of Manchester
2005-	Professor in Cultural History, University of Manchester

Other Appointments

2019-	Director, Collaborating Centre, World Health Organisation
2018-	Trustee of Mines Advisory Group
2014-	Trustee of UKMed
2013-21	Membre du conseil scientifique du Pôle Afrique, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, (République Française), membre du bureau 2013-2019.
2013-	Membre du conseil scientifique du Centre de reflexion sur l'Action et les Savoirs Humanitaires (CRASH), Fondation MSF
2016-18	Member of the board of the World Humanitarian Studies Association
2014-17	Member of the Steering Committee of ALNAP Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
2014-2017	Membre de la Commission Politique Européenne et Internationale du CNRS

Membership of Professional Societies

2006-	Fellow of the Royal Society for the Advancement of the Arts (FRSA)
2004-7	Vice-président de la société de recherche Guerre et Médecine (Based at the Université de Paris, Descartes and EHESS)
1997-	Fellow of the Royal Historical Society

Grants and Funding obtained since 2010

- 2019 - DFID Researching the Impact of Attacks on Healthcare, 2.5 Million pounds.
- 2014-2017 Making Peacekeeping Data Work for the International Community, ESRC funded, (with Prof McGinty), £998,000.

- 2011-14 'Charitable consumption: innovation in compassion in Britain, 1870-1912', ESRC funded, (with Julie-Marie Strange), £353,333.
- 2011, ESRC North West Doctoral Training College (£8M over 6 years)
- 2008-12, Tuixen Foundation, Developing Humanitarian Studies, £550,000.
- 2010, DFID funded with Handicap International, 'Assessing Medical practices and amputation rates following the earthquake in Haiti', £30,000.

Refereeing for national and international funding bodies

- 2019 European Research Council
- 2019, Israel Science Foundation
- 2015-19, ESRC
- 2017-18, AHRC
- 2009, 2012 National Endowment Fund for the Humanities.
- 2004, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2016, 2017 International referee on an application submitted to the Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences
- 2007, 2008, 2009, 2012 referee for ESRC grant applications and AHRC sabbatical applications.
- 2002 International referee on applications submitted to the Canadian Hannah Foundation for the History of Medicine.
- 2001- present, referee for the Wellcome Trust
- 2005-6 One of 20 external consultants to the La Mancha governance project of Médecins sans frontières.

University Press Editorships:

2011-2019 Chair of the Editorial committee of Manchester University Press

2000- Member of the Editorial Board of Manchester University Press

Editorships:

- 2011 to date Editor of *The Humanitarian Studies*
 - 2004 to date Editor of *Cultural History of War* series, Manchester University Press
- Journal Editorship:
- 1996 to date main editor of *European Review of History/Revue Européenne d'Histoire*. The review rated A in the European list, 6 issues per annum published by Routledge. It is distributed in over 40 countries and in over 12,000 libraries.
 - 2018 to date editor *Humanitarian Affairs*, Manchester University press Journal, published with MSF and SAVE
 - 2018- 19 Member of the editorial committee of *Afrique Contemporaine*



**UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE**

FACULTÉ DES LETTRES
Département d'histoire générale

Matthias Schulz
Professor of International History
Head of the History Department

Genève, 28 May 2019

International Co-Investigator Head of Department Statement

To whom it may concern,

Dr. Marie-Luce Desgranchamps has been working as a Lecturer (Chargée d'enseignement) in the Department of History at the Université de Genève since 2016. Her work contract will be in place for the duration of the project and she will be able to obtain relevant research leave to conduct research in Paris and Brazzaville and contribute to two research outputs and the roundtable at the Maison d'Histoire (Geneva).

Marie-Luce Desgrandchamps has already successfully managed two research grants from the Fond national de la Recherche Suisse in 2011-2012 and in 2017-2019. She has worked with Professor Bertrand Taithe since 2016. She will bring key expertise in the history of the Red Cross in Sub-Saharan Africa and the complex legacies of key figures of the French external Resistance in this region.

The University of Genève will support her during the lifetime of the project. We hope that the proposed research project will enable our Department of History and the University of Manchester to collaborate more closely.



Matthias Schulz

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Matthias.Schulz@unige.ch

Data Management Plan, created using DMP online, reference: 43076.

1. Briefly introduce the types of data the research will create. Why did you decide to use these data types?

The data we will use for this project will be generated from published medical journal articles, personal narratives of medical officers and patients, archival documents from key repositories in France, United Kingdom, Italy and the United States, existing oral testimonies of medical officers and patients, photographs and films. This data will enable us to examine how patients and carers from various backgrounds closely interacted with each other in missionary dispensaries, international mobile surgical units, base and field hospitals in the Middle East, Africa and Europe. The data extracted during the project's lifetime will be stored in the following formats: spread sheets to keep track of which materials and archives have been used as Excel (.xlsx); images files (.jpeg); transcriptions as plain texts (.txt files) and video as AVCHD video (.avchd). Files will be named according to their provenance (using holding institution, sorting categorisation used by the holding institution, box and file numbers). The Principal Investigator will control the consistency and quality of data collection. These file formats and data organisation will enable long-term accessibility and validation by other researchers. The storage volume is estimated at 8TB. Data collected will be identified clearly in all publications arising from the research. Any datasets/materials generated by other groups (eg. digitised collections) will also be cited. Our research will be shared with other researchers and non-specialist audiences via the publication of peer-reviewed journal articles (submitted to *Past and Present*, *History Workshop Journal*, *Vingtième Siècle*, *Gender and History*, *French Historical Studies*, *French History*), the Historical Association's magazine *Teaching History*, and a monograph.

2. Give details on the proposed methodologies that will be used to create the data. Advise how the project team selected will be suitable for the data/digital aspects of the work, including details of how the institution's data support teams may need to support the project.

The data will be created through archival research in 20 repositories in France, the United Kingdom, Italy and the United States. The PI will oversee the day-to-day management of the data collection. The data extracted during this project's lifetime will be managed by the use of Excel spreadsheets to keep track of which archives have been used by each members of the team. The intellectual property rights and relevant archive regulations relating to each data object will also be recorded using Excel spreadsheets. Digital photos of archival documents and notes will be created promptly, backed up on a laptop and subsequently to the University's Research Data Storage (RDS). The laptops of each member of the team and university hard drives are password protected.

3. How will the data be stored in the short term? During the project lifetime, data will be stored and backed up on the University's Research Storage Data system (RDS). RDS is secure, replicated across two geographically separate sites, and securely accessible from on-campus and off-campus locations via Virtual Private Network. The data will also be stored on the project team members' laptop hard drives and university hard drives. To ensure the secure storage and protection of confidential information, the laptops and university hard drives are password protected. We will use Mendeley Data (<https://data.mendeley.com>) for openly sharing data that underpins published research findings. **3a. What backup will you have in the in-project period to ensure no data is lost?** In order to preserve datasets and software, at any time there will be three copies of the dataset existing in secure locations: RDS and the project team members laptop hard drives and university hard drives.

4. How the data will be stored in the long term? Data will be kept for a maximum of ten years after the conclusion of the project, in order to allow for the research to be written up into a monograph. It will be stored and backed up on RDS. It will also be stored on the PI's laptop and University hard drive. **4a. Where have you decided to store it, why is this appropriate?** We will use RDS as it complies with the Research Council UK RDM guidelines. Mendeley Data is the University of Manchester's recommended data repository for openly and publically sharing project data. **4b. How long will it be stored for and why?** Data will be kept for a maximum of ten years after the conclusion of the project, in order to allow for the research to be written up into a monograph. **4c. Costs of storage – why are these appropriate?** The cost of storage will be covered by the University of Manchester, which provides up to 8TB of storage for all funded project at no cost. This includes storage beyond the end of the project.

5. How the data will be shared and the value it will have to others. The research generated by this data will be shared via the publication of peer-reviewed journal articles and a published monograph. This data will be of interest to scholars working in international history, new military history and cultural colonial studies, as well as historians of the body, emotions, masculinity, migration and medicine and the French Resistance. The project team will also share their research findings in a website, series of blogs and dedicated Twitter feed. Our social media outputs will be aimed at academic and non-academic audiences, including journalists, NGOs and UN representatives, and will speak to issues of pressing national and international concerns. They will contribute, in particular, to on-going debates around gender inequalities. Photographs, notes, and transcripts of sources will be stored on Mendeley Data. Details of data deposited in Mendeley Data will automatically be added to the team members' pure account (the University's Current Research Information System) and researcher profiles. **5a. How the data will enhance the area and how it could be used in the future?** By offering historical insights onto intimate medical encounters, this project will contribute to current debates on gender inequalities within the humanitarian system. One aim of this project is to enhance scholars and practitioners' understandings of how inequalities continue to intersect within the humanitarian sector and provide guidance and recommendations on how to promote more equal and accountable humanitarian practices. Another outcome of this project will be the development of a theoretically informed understanding of the concept of 'colonial and transnational intimacies'. The project database and findings will thus prove useful to those who study the ways in which intimacies are defined, shaped and transformed across social worlds, including anthropologists; to scholars who work on the meanings of national, gender and sexual identities and humanitarian spaces in the present day, including cultural geographers and sociologists; and to those interested in gender based violence in health emergencies, including political scientists. **5b. Releasing the data – advise when you will be releasing and justify if not releasing in line with AHRC guidelines of a minimum of three years. If the data will have value to different audiences, how these groups will be informed?**

- The data will be shared with other researchers via publication in peer-reviewed journals. Data sharing via journals will be within AHRC guidelines of release within a minimum of three years. Publications will be compliant with AHRC's Open Access Policies.
- Data will be further released in the form of a published monograph within three years of the project's conclusion.
- Podcasts of the workshops will be made available on the website's project in accordance with data protection laws. Approval will be obtained before commencing any recording.
- The website will contain resources for secondary school teachers and pupils and include blogs in French and English aimed at journalists, NGOs and UN representatives.
- Photographs, notes, and transcripts of sources will also be stored on a repository such as Mendeley Data (<https://data.mendeley.com>), the University of Manchester's recommended system for sharing data openly and publically.
- Discovery of published data will also be recorded in the University's Current Research Information System (Pure) which will be publically discoverable via the University's research explorer and researcher profiles.

5c. Will the data need to be updated? Include future plans for updating if this is the case. The website will be regularly updated by the PI during the lifetime and after the conclusion of the project. It will be hosted by the Humanitarian Conflict and Response Institute, which will help to sustain it beyond the life of the project. The data will be regularly updated by the PI until the completion and publication of the manuscript. **5d. Will the data be open or will you charge for it? Justify if charging to access the data.** The website will be free of access for everyone. We will only upload data that other parties (holding institutions in France, the UK, US and Italy) will not require charging for use and re-use of the data.

5e. No financial requirement for sharing.

6a. Any legal and ethical considerations. Copyright and intellectual property care will be taken to ensure that all archival material is used under the appropriate copyright agreements. Each archive has its own regulations regarding the access and reproduction of its materials. We will ensure that our research is compliant with individual copyright policies and seek relevant permissions before we publish our results. **6b. Legal and ethical considerations around releasing and storing the data.** We will not be conducting our own oral interviews, but use existing oral testimonies of medical officers and patients held at Imperial War Museum. We will conform to the individual copyright policies of the Imperial War Museum.

List of publications - Laure Humbert

Co-authored monograph:

Outcast Europe. Refugees and Relief workers in an Era of Total War, 1936-1948. (London: Continuum, 2011), with Prof. Sharif Gemie, Dr. Fiona Reid and Louise Ingram.

Monograph currently under review with Cambridge University Press:

Laure Humbert *Reinventing French Aid: Displaced Persons in French-occupied Germany, 1945-1952*, (book proposal submitted to Cambridge University Press on 7 June 2018; proposal accepted; Full manuscript submitted in August 2018; Currently revising the manuscript according to readers' reports).

Academic journal articles:

- 'The French in exile and Post-war International relief, c. 1941-1945', *The Historical Journal*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (2018), pp. 1041-1064. *
- 'French Politics of Relief and International Aid: France, UNRRA and the Rescue of European Displaced Persons in post-war Germany, 1945-1947', *Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol. 41, No. 3 (2016), pp. 606-634.

Special issue:

- Introduction 'Beyond de Gaulle and Beyond London: The French External Resistance and its international networks', *European Review of History: Revue européenne d'histoire*, co-written with Dr. Charlotte Faucher, Vol. 25, No. 2 (2018), pp. 195-221. *
- Editor of this special issue.*

Book chapters:

- 'Not by bread alone? UNRRA relief workers and the 'rehabilitation' of European Displaced Persons in Gutach, 1945-1947' in Ludivine Broch and Alison Carrol (eds) *France in an Era of Global War, 1914-45: Occupation, Politics and Empire* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014), pp. 210-230.
- 'When most relief workers had never heard of Freud. UNRRA in the French occupation zone, 1945- 1947', in Sandra Barkhof and Angela K. Smith (eds) *War and Displacement in the Twentieth Century: Global conflicts* (London: Routledge, 2014), pp. 199-223.

Reviews:

- 'In The Children's Best Interests. Unaccompanied Children in American-Occupied Germany, 1945- 1952. By Lynne Taylor', *Central European History* (forthcoming).
- 'Refuge in the Land of Liberty: France and its Refugees, from the Revolution to the End of Asylum, 1787-1939. By Greg Burgess', *Journal of Refugee studies*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (March 2010), pp. 105-107.
- Comment: Writing History in the Aftermath of "Relief": Some Comments on "Relief on the Aftermath of War" (Special Issue of *Journal of Contemporary History* July 2008), *Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (2009), pp. 309-18. Article co-authored with Sharif Gemie.

Encyclopedia entry:

- 'Les réfugiés en Europe' in *Encyclopédie pour une histoire nouvelle de l'Europe* (forthcoming).

PUBLICATIONS

Marie-Luce Desgrandchamps

Monograph

L'humanitaire en guerre civile. La crise du Biafra (1967-1970), Rennes, PUR, 2018.

Special Issue

Co-editor of the special issue « Civiliser, développer, aider. Coopérations, savoirs et interventions internationales dans les pays du Sud au XXe siècle », *Histoire@Politique*, accepted, (with Dr. Damiano Matasci). *

Peer-reviewed articles

« Entre ambitions universalistes et préjugés racistes. La mission du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge en Afrique méridionale et centrale au début des années 1960 », *Histoire@Politique*, accepted. *

« Civiliser, développer, aider : croiser les historiographies du colonialisme, du développement et de l'humanitaire », (with Dr. Damiano Matasci), *Histoire@Politique*, accepted. *

« Du Congo au Biafra. Guerres civiles et actions humanitaires dans les relations internationales postcoloniales », *Relations internationales*, n°176, 4/2018, pp. 55-67.

« Soutien militaire et aide humanitaire : les ambiguïtés de la France au Biafra », *Relations internationales*, n°165, 2/2016.

« Dealing with 'genocide': humanitarian and international organizations during the Nigeria-Biafra war (1967-1970) », *Journal of Genocide Research*, vol. 16, n°2-3, 2014, pp. 281-297.

« 'Organizing the unpredictable', the Nigeria-Biafra war and its impact on the ICRC », *International Review of the Red Cross*, vol. 94, n°888, Winter 2012, pp. 1409-1432 (published in 2014).

« 'Organiser à l'avance l'imprévisible': la guerre Nigeria-Biafra et son impact sur le CICR », *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, vol. 94, sélection française, 2012/4, pp. 221-246 (published in 2014).

Book chapters

« En quête de légitimité. Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et l'Afrique durant les années 1960. » (translated in portuguese), in Miguel Bandeira Jeronimo, José-Pedro Monteiro (ed.), *Os Impérios do Internacional*, Coimbra, Alameda, accepted.

« Dealing with 'genocide': humanitarian and international organizations during the Nigeria-Biafra war (1967-1970) », in Dirk Moses, Lasse Heerten (éd.), *Postcolonial Conflict and the Question of Genocide: The Nigeria-Biafra War, 1967-1970*, Abingdon, Routledge, 2017, pp. 239-258.

Articles

« Le Biafra, au cœur des ambiguïtés de l'humanitaire postcolonial », *Alternatives humanitaires*, n°9, nov. 2018, pp. 9-19.

« Entre souscriptions nationales et initiatives privées. Monuments, plaques et bustes autour des Bastions », (with Mélanie Borès, Manuela Canabal, Yan Schubert), *Patrimoine et architecture*, n°23, 2017, pp. 54-59.

Selected Publications - Bertrand Olivier Taithe

Book:

The Charity Market and Humanitarianism in Britain, 1870-1912, with Julie-Marie Strange and Sarah Roddy (London: Bloomsbury, 2018).

Edited books and collections:

- *Decolonising Imperial Heroes: Cultural legacies of the British and French Empires* (London: Routledge, 2016).
- (ed., with Pedro Ramos Pinto) *The Impact of History? Histories at the Beginning of the 21st Century* (London: Routledge, 2015).
- (ed., with Adam Davis) 'Towards a French History of Universal Values: Charity, Human Rights and Humanitarianism', *French Historical Studies*, Vol 34, 3 (2011). *
- 'The Algerian Past of French History', *French History*, Vol. 20, 3 (2006), pp. 240-259. *

Articles:

- 'L'humanitaire spectacle? Corps blessés et souffrance durant le siège de Paris' *Revue d'histoire du dix neuvième siècle* (forthcoming, 2020). *
- 'Demotic Humanitarians: Historical perspectives on the global reach of local initiatives', *Third World Quarterly*, (first published online, 4 July 2019).
- 'L'affaire Voulet-Chanoine dans le sillage de l'affaire Dreyfus'. Massacre et tournant humanitaire', *Les Temps Modernes*, Vol. 693-694 (2017), pp. 28-43.
- The Cradle of the New Humanitarian System? International Work and European Volunteers at the Cambodian Border Camps, 1979–1993, *Contemporary European History*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (2016), pp 335-358.
- (with John Borton) 'History, memory and 'lessons learnt' for humanitarian practitioners', *European Review of History: Revue européenne d'histoire*, Vol. 23, No. 1-2 (2016), pp. 210-224.
- The Making of the Origins of Humanitarianism?', *Contemporanea*, Vol. 18, 3 (2015), pp. 489-96.
- (with Julie-Marie Strange and Sarah Roddy) 'Humanitarian Legitimacy, Fraud and Self-Regulation: a Tale from the Archives?' *Disasters*, Vol 39, No. 3 (2015), pp. 188-203.
- (with Julie-Marie Strange and Sarah Roddy) 'The Charity-Mongers of Modern Babylon: Bureaucracy, Scandal, and the Transformation of the Philanthropic Marketplace, c.1870–1912', *Journal of British Studies*, Vol 54, No. 1 (2015), pp. 118-37.

Book chapters:

- 'Compassion Fatigue: the changing nature of humanitarian emotions' In Dolores Martin Moruno and Beatriz Pichel eds, *Emotional Bodies: Studies in the historical performativity of Emotions* (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2019), pp. 242-62. *
- 'Humanitarian Desire, Masculine Character and Heroics' in Esther Möller, Johannes Paulmann and Katharina Stornig (eds) *Gendering Humanitarianism: Politics, Practice, and Empowerment during the Twentieth Century* (London: Palgrave, 2020). *
- Les Émotions humanitaires' in Jean-Jacques Courtine, Alain Corbin, Georges Vigarello, *Histoires des Émotions*, Vol 3 (Paris: Le Seuil, 2017), pp. 364-381. *
- 'Danger, Risk, Security and Protection: Concepts at the Heart of the History of Humanitarian Aid', in Fabrice Weissman & Michael Neuman (eds) *Saving Lives and Staying Alive* (London: Hurst, 2016), pp. 37-53. *

Workplan [1 page]

Year 1 - August-November 2020 (Months 1-5)

Recruitment of PDRA and Induction. Research - Development of collective conceptual approach and methods [Team] - Visits to Service Historique de la Défense (Vincennes), CFLN archives (La Courneuve) and National Archives (Kew) [LH]; Visits to Service des archives hospitalières et médicales de l'armée (Limoges) [PDRA]; Visits to Congrégation du Saint-Esprit (Chevilly-Larue) and French Red Cross (Paris) [MD]; Visits to Missionnaires d'Afrique (Rome) and Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer (Aix en Provence) [BT]; Impact - Setting up of the project website [LH], Liaison with Widening Participation Team for the organisation of school workshop [LH, PDRA, Faucher]. Career Development - Training on Academic Research and Public Engagement at the University of Manchester [LH, PDRA]. Dissemination - CFP and invitation circulated for workshop 1 with HCRI.

December - May 2021 (Months 6-11)

Research - Presentation of preliminary findings at the December steering committee [Team]; Research - Visits to Churchill Archives Centre (Cambridge), Friends' Library (London) and Imperial War Museum (London) [LH]; Draft of **output 1** [LH]; Visit to Brazzaville (Archives de l'Afrique équatoriale française) [MD]; Visits to Service Historique de la Défense (Vincennes), Musée du Général Leclerc de Hauteclocque et de la Libération de Paris (Paris) and the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération (Paris) [PDRA]; Visit to United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Office of the General Secretary (Washington) [BT]; Draft of **output 3** [BT]. Impact - organisation of the school workshops at different dates in the year to suit schools [LH; PDRA; Faucher]; Production of 4 blogs, two based on archival findings and two on current debates within the humanitarian system [Team]. Career Development - Training on 'Research Impact' at the University of Manchester [PDRA] Dissemination - Organisation of the roundtable at the Festival Histoire et Cité in Geneva [LH, MD]; Circulation of the CFP for one day workshop with Houghton.

June 2021 (Month 12)

The June steering committee will discuss year 1 milestones and provide guidance on Year 2 project. Research - circulation of the draft of output 1 for feedback [LH]; draft plan of **output 2** [LH, MD, PDRA]; Submission of **output 3** [BT]. Impact - First conference with HCRI [Team]; Website - school workshop material will be uploaded online [LH, PDRA]; invitation to the members of the roundtable to write short blogs. Dissemination - CFP and invitation circulated for workshop 2 with Fondation de la Croix-Rouge [LH, PDRA, MD].

Year 2 - July - November 2021 (Months 13-17)

Research - Submission of **output 1** [LH]; draft plan of **output 5** [LH, MD]; Visits to Fonds de l'Association Rhin et Danube (archives départementales du Gard) [LH]; Production of the draft plan of **output 6** [PDRA] and circulation to members of the team for feedback; Visits to Etablissement de Communication et de Production Audiovisuelle de la Défense (Paris) and the Dépôt central des archives de la justice militaire (Blanc) [PDRA]. Impact - draft article for the Historical Association's magazine *Teaching History* [LH]; Dissemination - organisation of one-day workshop [PI, Houghton]; Website - blogs based on **output 3** [BT].

December - April 2022 (Months 18-22)

Research - Circulation of **output 4** and **output 6** to the December Steering Committee [Team]; Submission of **output 6** [PDRA]; Submission of **output 2** [LH, MD, PDRA]; Impact - conference with HCRI and Fondation de la Croix Rouge [Team]; Submission of article to Historical Association's magazine *Teaching History*; Website - blogs on the conference with Fondation de la Croix Rouge & podcasts [PDRA; LH].

May - June 2022 (Months 23-24)

Research - Submission of **output 4** [LH] and **output 5** [LH, MD]; A proposal for a monograph will also be submitted by LH to a university press, drawing on the work developed through the journal outputs produced during the project period. The proposed dissemination work with non-academic groups together with the preparation of journal articles, the management of the PDRA and the academic-related work would preclude a full monograph being produced within the timeframe by the PI.

School of Arts, Languages and Cultures

GUIDANCE AND TEMPLATE FOR INTERNAL PEER REVIEWERS OF RESEARCH GRANT APPLICATIONS

1. Please try to provide your comments in a timely fashion and keep to the suggested deadline; we need to give applicants enough time to make any improvements you suggest.
2. Be honest, but constructive. If an application seems to have a serious flaw, it is helpful if you state this clearly; the whole idea of internal peer review is to alert applicants (and the School) to weaknesses prior to submission. Be prepared to signal that the application is, in your view, premature, and needs a lot more work. The applicant will be told your name, unless you prefer to remain anonymous
3. There is always room for improvement in even the very strongest applications, so it is not helpful simply to comment that an application is so good that you have nothing to add (just as it is not often the case that an application is so bad that there is nothing to be salvaged from it)
4. Just because the proposal is not in your immediate research area, does not mean that you cannot provide useful feedback (it is often an 'outside' perspective which is most insightful). Proposals will always be read by one or more specialist and non-specialist reviewer, so individual reviewers will not necessarily need to cover all aspects of a proposal in the same depth.
5. Please be sure to use the template below for your review. However, depending on the particular scheme, some sections may not need to be filled in. There is no minimum or maximum number of words per heading. Please expand the boxes as necessary.
6. Further guidance on what to cover under each heading are as follows:
 - a. Contextualisation and innovation (how 'original' the proposed research seems to be, and how well it has been placed in the context of existing research)
 - b. Quality of the proposal (this is the most important issue and will probably require the most attention; you should comment in particular on the clarity, coherence and significance of the objectives and research questions, the scale of ambition reflected in the work proposed, and the extent to which the proposed methods will enable the questions to be answered and the objectives met)
 - c. Outputs and dissemination (how appropriate are the proposed publication outlets and dissemination activities; are the outputs consistent with the scale of the project and the time permitted for it?)
 - d. Description of potential impact (to both academic and non-academic users; have all the potential pathways to non-academic impact been exploited? How concrete and convincing are the impact plans?; have the appropriate academic audiences been identified?)
 - e. Roles (say whether the roles and responsibilities of the people concerned are clear and appropriate, and whether there are any gaps in requisite expertise in the proposed research team). If studentships are included, please comment on the viability of the proposed area of study, and its relationship to the core of the project.

- f. Management (say if the project look as though it will be efficiently managed; focus in particular on how the work of any RAs will be overseen, and how their career pathways will be enhanced by the project work)
 - g. Timetable (comment on whether the timetable seems realistic)
 - h. Presentational issues (layout; style; typographical errors etc)
 - i. Budgetary issues (you may spot inconsistencies and errors that others have overlooked)
 - j. Overall significance and value for money (this is ultimately what will decide whether the proposal is funded or not; you should ask yourself not ‘how expensive is this project?’, or ‘how can the budget be increased or cut?’, but ‘are the outputs of a scale and ambition commensurate with the money being requested?’, and ‘how important is the research likely to be to its target audiences?’)
7. You are asked to assign an overall grade to the application you are reviewing, using the AHRC grading scheme (see below)*. This does not represent a definitive judgement on the quality and viability of the proposal, but will help the School determine how close the application is to being ready to submit, and how much more help and support the applicant may require. Please be frank in assigning grades; you would not be serving the applicant well by indicating that a proposal is likely to be funded in its current form when you in fact have doubts about this. Remember that applications that receive a score of less than 5 are unlikely to be funded in the current environment. Try to make sure that the grade you assign corresponds to the gist of the comments you have made earlier in the peer review template.
8. Please make sure that you send your completed peer review to the research office.

***AHRC GRADING SCHEME**

Grade 6

An outstanding proposal that is world-leading in all of the following: scholarship, originality, quality, and significance. It fully meets all the assessment criteria for the scheme and excels in many or all of these. It provides full and consistent evidence and justification for the proposal, and management arrangements are clear and convincing. It should be funded as a matter of the very highest priority.

Grade 5

A proposal that is internationally excellent in all of the following: scholarship, originality, quality, and significance. It fully meets or surpasses all the assessment criteria for the scheme. It provides full and consistent evidence and justification for the proposal, and management arrangements are clear and convincing. It should be funded as a matter of priority, but does not merit the very highest priority rating.

Grade 4

A very good proposal demonstrating high international standards of scholarship, originality, quality and significance. It meets all the assessment criteria for the scheme. It provides good evidence and justification for the proposal and management arrangements are clear and sound.

Grade 3

A satisfactory proposal in terms of the overall standard of scholarship and quality but which is not internationally competitive and/or which is more limited in terms of originality/innovation, significance and/or its contribution to

the research field. It satisfies at least minimum requirements in relation to the assessment criteria for the scheme, provides reasonable evidence and justification for the proposal, and management arrangements are adequate overall. In a competitive context, the proposal is not considered of sufficient priority to recommend for funding.

Grade 2

A proposal of inconsistent quality which has some strengths, innovative ideas and/or good components or dimensions, but also has significant weaknesses or flaws in one or more of the following: conceptualisation, design, methodology, and/or management. As a result of the flaws or weaknesses identified, the proposal is not considered to be of fundable quality. A proposal should also be graded 2 if it does not meet all the assessment criteria for the scheme. It is not recommended for funding.

Grade 1

A proposal which falls into one or more of the following categories:

- has unsatisfactory levels of originality, quality, and/or significance,
- falls significantly short of meeting the assessment criteria for the scheme,
- contains insufficient evidence and justification for the proposal,
- displays limited potential to advance the research field,
- the potential outcomes or outputs do not merit the levels of funding sought, or
- is unconvincing in terms of its management arrangements or capacity to deliver the proposed activities.

It is not suitable for funding.

Name and Division of Applicant: Dr Laure Humbert, History

Title of Proposal: Colonial and Transnational Intimacies: Medical Humanitarianism in the French external Resistance, 1940-1945

Funding Scheme: AHRC research grants – early career

CONTEXTUALISATION AND INNOVATION

I would like to see clearer contextualisation and innovation. I've indicated some of the issues in the next section. Basically, I think there is a lot of great potential, but the project needs to be sold more clearly and boldly.

QUALITY OF THE PROPOSAL

I recognise that there is real quality here. The question in my mind is how to ensure that the quality is recognised at the outset by people who aren't specialists in this particular field. Consider the list of main objectives on p. 1 of the proposal. There are 10 of these, and most of them don't seem to me to correspond to the central questions – there is too much specificity, which should be reserved and addressed later on. We need something clear and compelling in this section.

In the summary for a general audience, the project does a better job: here we have 'three central objectives'. One is to rethink debates over France, its colonies, its wartime allies, and the idea of 'resistance' by focusing closely on how to manage or 'treat' individual bodies. The second is actually linked to the first, and should either be distinguished more clearly or amalgamated, since it asks about intimate encounters. At present this reads like specialists talking to other specialists: spell out what is meant by 'intimate encounters', and why we should care. The third is about the 'reconfiguration of humanitarianism' after 1945, with a particular focus on the delivery of emergency humanitarian aid. Clear links between these objectives and the three case studies would help the reviewer understand the project and the proposed outputs.

Once the case studies have been integrated into the objectives, that leaves room for a bold statement about other objectives – dissemination and impact (not the same thing, of course), and career development to support the next generation of scholars working on war, empire, medical humanitarianism etc.

My recommendation would be to pay attention to the Case for Support, which begins with a clear statement about sites and actors of the French Resistance, and the absences in what passes for knowledge of the Resistance. Isn't this a strong text to include (and to repeat) under the Summary, which as it stands launches immediately into field hospitals and medical practices? You've got text on decentring Resistance, but this crucial point is often lost.

The section on methods begins with a discussion of sources – I don't have a problem with this, but we do need an explanation of methods that goes beyond indicating that the PI has worked on DPs and is keen to extend her work on issues of agency. Here I would like to see some discussion of how the project will engage with and build on the scholarship on intimacy (there is a new article in the *JMH* by Michael Goebel which may be useful here); and of course the burgeoning field of humanitarian history provides ample scope to discuss methods. Note that the text on case studies includes some discussion of methods, so why not use (or indeed repeat) it here? Mention is made of 17 repositories – perhaps stress that the applicants have a method for getting to grips with the archival material very rapidly.

OUTPUTS AND DISSEMINATION

Some great outputs are proposed here – I'm enthusiastic about output 1, and I'm glad that it's flagged as such. It sounds great, but the focus on language, translation and humour finds no mention in the objectives! There's also an opportunity to use the text on proposed outputs 1, 4 and 5 under methods (see above). Ditto re output 2 on ideas of 'martial race'

DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL IMPACT (ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC)

I think some attention needs to be given to the idea of incorporating students' work on the project website. Mention is made of a digital map of the Spears-Hadfield Hospital trajectory, but is this envisaged as one class-based activity or several? What will be the role of teachers and what advance guidance will they be given? Have specific schools been approached yet, e.g. through the Widening Participation team? Crucially, how will impact be measured? The workshops are described as campus-based, but I couldn't see any costs in the budget. The proposed article for *Teaching History* isn't mentioned under outputs.

The section on Pathways to Impact is good, but this is the first mention of conscientious objectors (although they are mentioned later under case studies), and it might be tactically wise to mention this earlier. I liked the imaginative proposals, but it's a question of indicating how they translate into impact, e.g. curriculum development.

The reference to decolonising the curriculum reads like an afterthought. If this is important, it should find some discussion under objectives.

The Geneva roundtable looks good, but I interpret this as dissemination rather than impact, unless it can be related to the HCRI workshops involving NGO participants.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This looks like a good team, with the right mixture of research experience and expertise.

I did wonder about the PDRA – why only 18 months (or is it 12 months?!)? This imposes a

rigorous schedule, to complete the research and write 2 articles (one co-authored). The expectations are actually even more demanding – responsibility for the website and events, plus time to prepare for the Global Humanitarianism and Research Academy ... presumably also some role in impact. I recommend a rethink, either about the duration or the workload.

MANAGEMENT

Some of the text here belongs elsewhere – it’s partly about the qualifications of the PI, not about management per se. Or perhaps retitle this: ‘Project team and management’, which will give a better idea of what is to follow under this heading. A six-person steering committee meeting every six months for a project of this scale and scope is excessive.

TIMETABLE

This looks OK, but it is all very tight. Some allowance might be made for slippage and risk management.

BUDGET AND JUSTIFICATION OF RESOURCES

The travel and subsistence elements are large in relation to the overall budget. I see room for some savings here, but this is not a priority at this stage – some reconsideration might be needed in the second iteration. See above about impact activities that appear to be uncoded.

PRESENTATIONAL ISSUES

Addressed above – think about reworking the non-academic Summary, and make sure that the proposal is internally coherent, e.g. to align objectives with case studies. You’ll see that the applicants mention 17 repositories: wonderful, but then a critic will ask how feasible a two-year project will be.

I recommend rethinking the objectives 1-10, and starting with the major objective (the AHRC does after all ask for an order of priority).

OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUE FOR MONEY

More work is needed to establish ‘significance’.

GRADE (please select the appropriate numerical score, using the AHRC grading scheme above):

A low 4 or high 3 at this stage. I strongly recommend another iteration to get this into really strong shape. Some of the issues can be fixed quite easily.

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

I’ve inflicted my comments above.