

Ulrich Pallua

Ulrich PALLUA is Assistant Professor at Innsbruck University, Austria. He completed his Ph.D. on Eurocentrism, Racism, Colonialism in the Victorian and Edwardian Age in 2005. He worked on a project entitled “Slavery and English Literature: 1772-1834“ funded by the Austrian Research Council focussing on the image of African slaves in different literary genres. His publications include “The Acceptance of the Evils of Slavery as a Social Phenomenon: an Indicator of a Pro-Slavery Approach“ (2007), “Images of Africa(ns): Racism and Ethnocentricity in the British Abolition Debate: 1787-1834“ (2008), “Images of Africans in British Slavery Discourse: Pro- and Anti-Slave Trade/Slavery Voices in *The Gentleman’s Magazine* and *The Monthly Review*, 1772-1833“ (2009), *(Re)Figuring Human Enslavement: Images of Power, Violence and Resistance* (2009), “The Ambiguity of Europe’s Colonizing Mission. The Subservient Slave in James Miller’s Play *Art and Nature*, 1738“ (2010), and *Racism, Slavery, and Literature* co-edited with Wolfgang Zach (2010), “Anti-Slave Trade Propaganda in 1788: The African’s Complaint in Contrast to Britain’s Vision of Liberty“ (2011), “Contrasting Group Identities: Africa and Corrupted Europe vs. Britain as the Pioneer of Human Rights in *Paul and Virginia*“ (2013). Forthcoming in 2014: “The Rhetoric of Inferiority of African Slaves in John Fawcett’s *Obi; or, Three-Fingered Jack* (1800) Re-evaluated in Charlie Haffner’s *Amistad Kata-Kata* (1987)”, “Racialised Representations in Blackface and Black Mask in English Pantomimes from the Abolition Period: *Harlequin Mungo; or, A Peep into the Tower* (1788), *Robinson Crusoe; or, Harlequin Friday* (1791), and *Furibond; or, Harlequin Negro* (1807)”, and “Refiguring the Past, Rewriting Identity: Moses Isegawa’s *Snakepit* and ‘The return of shadow’ in Viviane Sassen’s *Flamboyant*.”

At the moment he is working on his post-doctoral thesis entitled “IMAGES OF AFRICA(NS): The Character of the African Slave in Selected Plays from the Abolition Period: 1772-1838“.