

## Fenêtre

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British zones. Despite considerable efforts on the part of the Allies to encourage the refugees to return to their homelands, there were still a million "definitive refugees" in 1947. This article retraces the gradual transformation of this heterogeneous mass of refugees (Poles, Jews, Baltic people) into a homogeneous people, unified by the name and status of "displaced person". Two organisations were involved in defining and organising the DPs into an "autonomous people": UNRRA (1943-1947) and the International Refugee Organisation (1947-1951), mandated by the United Nations. It is mainly through the unifying practices of the IRO that the refugees became a coherent group. Their uniform techniques of filtering (sorting out "real" refugees from "fake" ones on a case-by-case basis) made it possible to produce standard refugees corresponding exactly to the selection criteria set up by the Western Allies. The refugee people was also formed by the intense degree of statistical investigation conducted by the IRO. Finally, the DPs shared a common material situation, focused on the extra-territorial world of the "DP camp". The post-war refugees were therefore the subject of selection and aid practices which have since shifted to contemporary administration of political asylum in Europe.

## *Hors-dossier*

■ **Claire Fredj: Cerner une épidémie: le travail des médecins militaires sur la fièvre jaune au Mexique en 1862 et 1867**

Pendant l'expédition militaire au Mexique entre 1862 et 1867, les maladies tuent davantage que la guerre. Parmi ces maladies, la fièvre jaune, qui occupe une large part des médecins de la Vera Cruz,

le principal point de concentration des troupes dans les « terres chaudes ». La fièvre jaune pose un certain nombre de questions, d'abord celui de sa définition. Surtout, elle permet, dans le cas précis de l'expédition militaire, d'étudier de près le phénomène « épidémie ». L'article se construit autour de trois grands axes de réflexions: la manière dont travaillent les médecins militaires, puis le discours qu'ils produisent sur la maladie et, enfin, la place de ce discours dans le monde scientifique et médical des années 1860.

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**Defining an Epidemic: the Work of Military Doctors on Yellow Fever in Mexico in 1862 and 1867**

During the military expedition to Mexico from 1862 to 1867, diseases killed more soldiers than war. Among them was yellow fever, which was a focus of concern for many of the doctors in Vera Cruz, the main centre for troops in the "warm lands". Yellow fever raises a number of problems, first of all, how to define it. Above all, it enables a close study of an "epidemic" phenomenon in the specific case of the military expedition. The article is divided into three main areas of reflection: how military doctors worked, the discourse they produced concerning the disease and finally, the role of this discourse in the scientific and medical world of the 1860s.

## *Fenêtre*

■ **Jacques Guilhaumou: De l'histoire des concepts à l'histoire linguistique des usages conceptuels**

Cet article s'efforce de dégager les lignes de force des courants allemands et anglophones qui structurent actuelle-

ment l'histoire des concepts associée au « tournant langagier » (« linguistic turn »). Leur insertion récente dans les débats du réseau européen « History of concepts » permet, par ailleurs, de les confronter entre eux et avec les recherches proches d'historiens linguistes français. Cet article montre également que l'histoire des concepts accorde une grande place à la connexion empirique entre la réalité et le discours, donc aux contextes, aux conventions linguistiques et aux raisons pratiques qui permettent aux arguments du discours d'acquiescer valeur d'acte.

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**From the History of Concepts to the Linguistic History of Conceptual Uses**

This article attempts to bring out the main lines of the German- and English-speaking currents now structuring the history of the concepts related to the "linguistic turn". Furthermore, their recent introduction into the debates of the European "History of concepts" network makes it possible to compare them to each other as well as to similar research conducted by French linguistic historians. This article also shows that one of the important concerns of the history of concepts is the empirical connection between reality and discourse, and therefore contexts, linguistic conventions and the practical reasons allowing the arguments of discourse to assume the value of acts.

## *Document*

■ **Philippe Lejeune: Margot et son journal d'exil ou les cailloux du petit Poucet**

De janvier 1943 à juin 1945, Marguerite Mathieu, 16 ans, de Metz, a été déportée