

## NOTICEBOARD

### Scholarships Awarded by the GHIL

Each year the GHIL awards a number of research scholarships to German postgraduate and postdoctoral students to enable them to carry out research in Britain, and to British postgraduates for research visits to Germany. The scholarships are generally awarded for a period of up to six months, depending on the requirements of the research project. British applicants will normally be expected to have completed one year's postgraduate research, and be studying German history or Anglo-German relations. Scholarships are advertised on H-Soz-u-Kult and the GHIL's website. Applications, which should include a CV, educational background, list of publications (where appropriate), and an outline of the project, together with a supervisor's reference confirming the relevance of the proposed archival research, should be addressed to the Administrative Director, German Historical Institute London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NJ. During their stay in Britain, German scholars present their projects and the initial results of their research at the GHIL Colloquium. In the second allocation for 2013 the following scholarships have been awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations.

*Beate Althammer* (Trier), Schuld – Recht – Gerechtigkeit: Begnadigungspraktiken in der Moderne

*Camilo Erlichman* (Edinburgh), Strategies of Rule: Cooperation, Collaboration, and Conflict in the British Zone of Germany 1945–49

*Nils Fehlhaber* (Hanover), Konfrontation und Interaktion: Staatsbesuche zwischen Nationalsozialismus und Faschismus 1931–44

*Ian Gaffney* (Cambridge), Strict Control of *Strichjungen*: Male Prostitution in the Third Reich, 1933–45

*Richard Hölzl* (Göttingen), Conversion – Civilization – Development: Catholic Missionaries between East Africa and Germany, 1880s–1940s

*Arne Hoffrichter* (Göttingen), Das Flüchtlingsdurchgangs- und Notaufnahmelager Uelzen-Bohldamm (1945–63): Schleuse und Wehr im Prozess von Vertreibung und DDR-Flucht

*Silke Körber* (Mainz), Deutschsprachige Verleger im Exil in Großbritannien/USA und ihr Einfluss auf die Entwicklung des populären illustrierten Sachbuchs im 20. Jahrhundert

*Matthias Kuhnert* (Munich), Engagement für die 'Dritte Welt': Die britischen Entwicklungs-NGOs War on Want und Christian Aid und ihre emotionalen Praktiken in der britischen Gesellschaft, 1965–90

*Dominic Merdes* (Brunswick), Die Produktion eines Pharmakons: Eine Kartographie der Kala-Azar und der Antimonialien

*Ben Pope* (Durham), Relations between Townspeople and the Rural Nobility in Late Medieval Germany, Focusing on the Case Study of Nuremberg

*Susanne Schregel* (Weimar), Intelligenz: Zur Sozial- und Politikgeschichte einer sozialen Unterscheidung. Deutschland und Großbritannien, 1880–1990

*Andreas Spreier* (Berlin), Der britische Staat und die politische Gewalt des Nordirlandkonflikts von 1969 bis 1981

*Anne Sudrow* (Potsdam), Sozial- und Kulturgeschichte des kollektiven Wirtschaftens in Westeuropa in den 1970er und 1980er Jahren

*Daniela Wagner* (Hamburg), Aussicht auf das Ende der Welt: Die Fünfzehn Zeichen vor dem Jüngsten Gericht

*Yorick Wirth* (Frankfurt am Main), *Common Law* und *Equity*: Gerichtsbarkeit in England und ihre Reform im 19. Jahrhundert

### **Forthcoming Workshops and Conferences**

*Eleventh Workshop on Early Modern German History.* Organized by the German History Society in cooperation with the German Historical Institute London, to be held at the GHIL, 15 Nov. 2013. Conveners: Bridget Heal (University of St Andrews), David Lederer (National University of Ireland, Maynooth), and Angela Schattner (GHIL).

The first workshop ran in 2002 and this event has now established itself as the principal forum for cross-disciplinary discussion of new research on early modern German-speaking Central Europe. Previous themes have included artistic and literary representations, medicine and musicology, as well as political, social, economic, and religious history. Contributions are also welcome from those wishing to range outside the period generally considered as 'early modern' and those engaged in comparative research on other parts of early modern Europe. The day will be organized as a series of themed workshops, each introduced by a panel chair and consisting of two to three short papers followed by discussion. The point of the papers is to present new findings or work-in-progress in summary form, rather than extended detailed discussion. Accordingly, participants are encouraged to keep to 10–15 minutes, highlight major findings or questions, and indicate how work might develop in the future.

*Writing the Lives of the Poor.* Conference to be held at the GHIL, 28–30 Nov. 2013. Conveners: Andreas Gestrich (GHIL), Steven A. King (University of Leicester, Centre for Medical Humanities).

The historiography of the dependent or marginal poor has long drawn on a range of writings—surveys, newspaper reporting, government enquiries, and occasionally biographies collected by the middling sorts—*about* this group. Formalized petitions from (or more usually on behalf of) the powerless to the powerful, seeking alms, appealing for justice, or jostling for admission to various institutions, have also been an important mainstay of welfare studies. In the last fifteen years, however, it has become increasingly clear that the very poorest elements of European, Middle and Far Eastern society were rather more literate than has often been allowed. They wrote auto-

biographies, diaries, stories/fairy stories, or poems, some published but many more still in manuscript form. Above all it has become clear that the poor wrote as individuals or a collective to assert their claims to welfare. In some places their words were mediated by scribes, but it becomes increasingly clear that in others the 'pauper narrative' directly represents the word, thoughts, sentiments, and strategies of the poor themselves. Such documents—part of an expanding range of areas in which the poor of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries were called upon to construct or rehearse their 'story'—present a complex interplay of rhetoric, fact, claims-making, and lies/silences/embellishments. Sensitively used, however, they provide a unique window onto the experience of poverty and the nature of the welfare systems and power structures with which the poor engaged.

This conference, organized jointly between the German Historical Institute London and the University of Leicester Centre for Medical Humanities, will explore the question of how the poor between the seventeenth and twenty-first centuries sought to 'write' their lives. Focusing on particular groups (for instance, the sick poor), countries, or periods, the conference will be particularly interested in issues such as the use of rhetoric and embellishment, interpreting silence in narratives, the concept of honesty, outcomes, and the nature of power relationships within welfare systems.

*The Consumer on the Home Front: World War II Civilian Consumption in Comparative Perspective.* Conference to be held at the GHIL, 5–7 Dec. 2013. Conveners: Hartmut Berghoff (GHI Washington), Andreas Gestrich (GHI London), Nikolaus Katzer (GHI Moscow), Sergey Kudryashov (GHI Moscow), Jan Logemann (GHI Washington), Felix Römer (GHI London).

The home front of the Second World War is increasingly recognized by historians not only as a vital part of military strategies during a war that saw an unparalleled degree of civilian mobilization, but also as a catalyst for broader social developments during the twentieth century. Historians of the United States in particular have looked at the home front's role in spurring on the women's movement or the African-American civil rights struggle. The war, however, was also a

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crucial test and catalyst for the emergence of mass consumer societies in the twentieth century. In Germany, for example, Nazi leaders were determined to avoid the civilian protests of the First World War. American political leaders similarly paid close attention to 'the consumer' during the war—this had become increasingly central to Keynesian economic approaches in the aftermath of the Great Depression. In the UK, Labour's post-war expansion and the setting up of the National Health Service were clearly linked to the war experience and the desire for a better life after the deprivation and suffering of war. This conference will look at the role of the consumer and civilian morale in the war efforts of Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

*Intelligence in World History, c.1500–1918*. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 6–8 Feb. 2014. Conveners: Christopher Andrew (Cambridge), Andreas Gestrich (GHIL), Tobias Graf (Cambridge/Heidelberg), Dan Larsen (Cambridge), Sönke Neitzel (LSE).

For a long time, the history of intelligence has been a poor relation to the study of international relations. On the whole, historians have tended to pay relatively little attention to the kinds of information at the disposal of those who made decisions about war and peace, and even less to the methods by which such decision-makers acquired the intelligence that underpinned the decisions they took. Yet few would question that it did matter what decision-makers knew about the world which they reacted to, shaped, and attempted to control. This state of affairs has begun to change in recent years, not only in the context of twentieth-century intelligence, where a greater interest in intelligence services is being fuelled by the release of previously classified documents, but also in the period before 1900.

The proposed conference will bring together scholars working on intelligence in all corners of the world during what might be called the 'long' early modern period of intelligence services in an attempt to stimulate discussion among historians of a wide range of backgrounds. The organizers hope that such an exchange will shed light on currently ill-understood processes, such as the professionalization of intelligence services and their development into separate branches of increasingly bureaucratized state apparatuses, and stimulate fur-

ther discussion about the contribution which the study of intelligence provides to such meta-narratives as the emergence of modernity. The conference will encompass five thematic sessions: Intelligence and Diplomacy; Intelligence, Warfare, and the Military; Intelligence as Knowledge Production; Intelligence in Public Discourse; and Intelligence Cooperations.

*Making and Breaking the Rules: Discussion, Implementation, and Consequences of Dominican Legislation.* Conference to be held at the GHIL, 6–8 Mar. 2014. Convener: Cornelia Linde (GHIL).

Recent scholarship has started to address underexplored questions concerning the regulative and organizational structures of religious orders in the Middle Ages. Volumes have been dedicated, for instance, to the orders' economic thought and organization as well as to questions of obedience. While a large amount of research has been dedicated to the Franciscans, the Cistercians, and the Cluniacs, the Order of Preachers has been sidelined, despite the wealth of material that is available. This conference will focus exclusively on the Order of Preachers and seeks to examine attempts to introduce order in any area of Dominican life by means of rules and regulations. Among the questions this conference aims to explore are: what circumstances led to the introduction of new legislation and how was it enforced? What (possibly unexpected) results, in turn, did new legislation bring about? What intellectual discussions preceded or followed from these processes? Papers might also examine definitions of obedience, individual cases of disobedience, and the consequences of breaking the rules. This conference is interdisciplinary and open to scholars working in any field of medieval studies. Possible sources include legislative texts issued by the Order of Preachers, intellectual debates within and outside the Order, as well as regulations introduced by other institutions or secular and ecclesiastical rulers aimed specifically at the Dominicans.