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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 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, along 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 2014 the following scholarships have been awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations.

Rukmini Barua (Göttingen) Social Space in Worker Neighbourhoods of Ahmedabad

Peter Beule (Cologne) Semantiken des Marktes in der Parteipolitik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Großbritanniens in den 1970er Jahren

Stephan Bruhn (Kiel) Heroisierungen der lateinischen Biographik und Hagiographik Englands (ca. 850–1150)

Michael Buchner (Regensburg) Kulturelle und institutionelle Faktoren der Entwicklung moderner Finanzmärkte: Ein Vergleich zwischen Londoner und Berliner Börse, 1871–1914

Nele Diekmann (Berlin) Talbot's Tools: Scientific Notebooks and their Role in Early Cuneiform Studies

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Natalie Eller (Heidelberg) Zukunftsängste: Melancholie und Degenerationsvorstellungen im europäischen und russischen *fin de siècle*

Theo Jung (Freiburg) Politik des Schweigens: Sprachspiele an den Grenzen politischer Kommunikation in Europa (1789–1920)

Sünne Juterczenka (Berlin) Die transnationale Rezeption europäischer Forschungsreisen im Pazifik während der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts

Manon Koenen (Heidelberg) Politisches Empowerment von Frauen in Indien

Cornelia Kühn (Berlin) Die Veränderung der Repräsentationsformen und die Transformation der Festkultur des Notting Hill Carnival zwischen 1959 und den 1990er Jahren

Christian Neumeier (Berlin) Die Ursprünge der *ultra vires* Doktrin im common law

Anil Paralkar (Heidelberg) Spicing up Life: Changes in European Dietetics following the European Spice Trade with Asia

Lorena Rizzo (Basel/Bielefeld) Shades of Empire: Photography and Policing in Colonial Southern Africa

Carla Teresa Roth (Oxford) The Talking Town: Oral Communication and Networks of Information in Sixteenth-Century St Gallen

Johanna de Schmidt (Heidelberg) Übergangserfahrung auf dem Schiff: Interkontinentale Reisen im 19. Jahrhundert und ihre Darstellung in Schiffszeitungen

Lisa-Maria Speck (Frankfurt) Visualisierung weiblicher Königsherrschaft: Die politische Ikonographie Elisabeths I. von England

Sina Karoline Steglich (Mannheim) Archivzeiten: Objektivierung und Institutionalisierung geschichtlicher Zeitlichkeit 1870–1920

Hagen-Simon Stöckmann (Göttingen) Haltung und Charakter: Erziehungsstil und Generationsprägung im Umfeld deutscher und britischer Elite-Schulen zwischen 1920 und 1970

Forthcoming Workshops and Conferences

Society, Rule and its Representation in Medieval Britain. Workshop to be held at the GHIL, 13–14 November 2014. Convener: Cornelia Linde.

This two-day workshop will bring together German early-career scholars working on the British Isles in the Middle Ages. The fifteen papers, divided into four panels entitled ‘Society’, ‘Rule and Kingship’, ‘Visual Representation’, and ‘Identity’ will examine society and its perception and change from political, social, and religious perspectives. One focus is on the concept and representation of rulership, and several contributions will provide comparisons with continental Europe to highlight similarities and differences. With session chairs recruited from British academia and the whole event open to the public, the workshop will also serve as a networking opportunity for German and British scholars.

Dreams of Germany: Music and (Trans)National Imaginaries in the Modern Era. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 5–7 February 2015. Conveners: Andreas Gestrich (GHIL), Neil Gregor (Southampton), and Tom Irvine (Southampton).

A little over a decade ago the ground-breaking collection of essays edited by Celia Applegate and Pamela Potter, *Music and German National Identity*, sought to map the historical terrain which constituted the notion of Germans as ‘the people of music’, and the intellectual terrain on which that trope might be fruitfully historicized. Their emblematic introduction registered both the constructed nature of the central proposition—an idea called forth by writers, critics, pedagogues and philosophers; cemented in literary genres such as journals, catalogues, and critical editions; institutionalized in university departments, conservatoires, and concert associations; and monumentalized in statues and commemorative culture—and its longevity, power, and capacity to transcend the specific politics of time and place. Animated by a critical spirit drawing on the then guiding inspiration of Benedict Anderson, it placed music at the centre of an ongoing process of imagining national community throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In doing so, it simultaneously

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recognized the real effects of this invented tradition on the wider culture of which it was a part, and cautioned against overemphasizing its historical importance in retrospect.

In the intervening decade, inspired not least by the questions Applegate and Potter raised, a significant volume of work has been produced, exploring further the promise and limits of thinking about musical cultures in Germany within that national frame. Significant new approaches have emerged within the discipline, which permit the exploration of these same questions from different perspectives. Our understanding of identity politics has moved beyond the consideration of ideology as inscribed in literary or material culture, and more in the direction of exploring the emotional and visceral qualities of German as well as other subjectivities. It seeks to comprehend better the imaginaries which lie anterior to discourse; and our habits of thinking 'nationally' about the histories we seek to explore have been challenged by the turn towards transnational histories. At the same time, a considerable amount of work has been done on the many regional varieties of national thinking and feeling, emphasizing the existence of multiple, sometimes competing but often co-existing, cultural imaginaries.

This conference seeks to revisit the questions asked by Applegate and Potter, take stock of the scholarly literature as it now stands, and explore the problem space further in the light of approaches which have emerged in the meantime. In taking the modern era, broadly understood, as the timeframe we wish not only to acknowledge the modern qualities of national thinking and feeling, but also to explore the ways in which, in particular, modern economic, social, and political frames—institutional exchanges, cultural diplomacy, tourism, international study visits, experiences of exile—have co-constituted national imaginaries from outside, and thus to insert an overtly transnational aspect into the account. In working with the rubric of 'dreams' we seek to acknowledge both the visceral qualities of a set of imaginaries that cannot be reduced to a corresponding set of politics, but as often as not work independently of them, and the presence of a recognizably German set of histories for which the vocabulary of dreams—of fantasies, projections, recollections, nightmares—provides an equally recognizable metaphorical language.

Friedrich Max Müller and the Role of Philology in Victorian Thought. Conference organized by the Centre for Anglo-German Cultural Relations, Queen Mary University of London, the English Goethe Society, and the German Historical Institute London and to be held at the GHIL, 16–18 April 2015. Conveners: John R. Davis (Kingston University), and Angus Nicholls (Queen Mary University of London).

Friedrich Max Müller (1823–1900) was one of the best known academics in Victorian Britain. His popular writings enjoyed a wide readership and acclaim, and his public lectures were sell-out events. He was a prominent figure in the popularization of evolutionary thinking before Darwin. His theories regarding the origins and development of language created a public fascination with the past, with legend, and with myth. His public role in the contexts of imperialism and British understanding of the cultures of the Indian subcontinent brought him notoriety. Good-looking, witty, and gifted, Max Müller was, for many outside academe, the embodiment of the German professor and a forerunner of today's media-savvy academic.

Despite being credited with significance in many fields of Victorian intellectual and public life, Max Müller's life and work have not received sufficient scholarly attention. The relatively recent biography by Lourens P. van den Bosch, *Friedrich Max Müller: A Life Devoted to the Humanities* (2002) provides an excellent overview that will enable more detailed evaluations of Max Müller's contributions to many facets of intellectual life. Of necessity, such evaluations must be biographical, historical, and interdisciplinary. The proposed conference will therefore bring together academics from a range of disciplines and seek to recapture, and evaluate comprehensively and rigorously, Friedrich Max Müller's significance personally, intellectually, and publicly.

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Twelfth Workshop on Early Modern German History. Workshop organized by the German History Society in cooperation with the German Historical Institute London and to be held at the GHIL on 8 May 2015. Conveners: David Lederer (National University of Ireland, Maynooth), Bridget Heal (University of St Andrews), and Angela Schattner (GHIL).

The first workshop ran in 2002 and has now established itself as the principal forum for cross-disciplinary discussion of new research on early modern German-speaking central Europe. The workshop provides an opportunity to discuss work-in-progress as well as theoretical and methodological approaches. 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 workshop is sponsored by the German History Society, and the German Historical Institute London and participation, including lunch, is free but participants have to pay for travel and accommodation themselves.

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 15 minutes, highlight major findings or questions, and indicate how their work might develop in future.

If you are interested in presenting a paper, please send a short synopsis and a CV by 11 January 2015 to Angela Schattner, German Historical Institute, 17 Bloomsbury Square London, WC1A 2NJ, email: schattner@ghil.ac.uk. All students and academic researchers interested in early modern German history are very welcome to attend. There is no charge for attendance but booking is essential. Please register with Carole Sterckx: sterckx@ghil.ac.uk or Angela Schattner: schattner@ghil.ac.uk.

In memoriam Hagen Schulze
31 July 1943–4 September 2014

With great sadness the German Historical Institute London announces the death of its former Director, Professor Hagen Schulze, in Berlin on 4 September 2014 at the age of just 71 after a long illness. When he was appointed to the London Institute in 2000, Hagen Schulze was one of Germany's most distinguished modern historians with an international reputation based on a number of substantial works on the history of the Weimar Republic, and then increasingly also on European history. The geographical expansion of his interests went along with an extension of the chronological horizon of his books. His trademark in his last great works was the drawing out of large lines and long-term developments, especially on his main theme, the nation and nation-state in Europe. His *Kleine deutsche Geschichte*, which went through many editions and was translated into several languages, and his *Staat und Nation in der europäischen Geschichte* are rightly considered to be masterpieces of compressed representation of complex historical developments.

Schulze's research began with, and constantly returned to, the history of the Weimar Republic and Germany's failed democratization after the First World War. In 1967, at the age of just 24 and after studying history, political science, and philosophy at the universities of Bonn and Kiel for only eight semesters, he submitted his Ph.D. dissertation, 'Freikorps und Republik 1918–1920', supervised by Michael Freund and inspired by his work. In it, Schulze focused on the problems of categorizing these organizations in the immediate post-war period, suggesting that there was not simply 'a line leading from the Freikorps to the SA and NSDAP'. As irregular armies, they were initially encouraged and supported by Ebert and Noske to save their government and the republic, to whose downfall many of their former members later significantly contributed. In this first work, the fluid, vivid prose that was to become Schulze's trademark is already apparent.

Through the mediation of Karl Friedrich Erdmann, the modern historian from Kiel, Schulze, after writing his dissertation, received a commission to edit the volume *Das Kabinett Scheidemann, 13.2. 1919–20.6.1920*. This formed part of the series *Akten der Reichskanzlei* edited by Erdmann und Wolfgang J. Mommsen. Another editorial project

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then gave Schulze the basis for an extensive *Habilitation* thesis. Again through Erdmann, Schulze was commissioned to edit the papers of the long-serving Prussian minister president Otto Braun, which had ended up in the possession of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. This provided the foundation for a biographical study of more than 1,000 pages, *Otto Braun oder Preußens demokratische Sendung: Ein Biographie*, which was accepted by the University of Kiel as a *Habilitation* thesis in 1977 and published in the same year. In it, Schulze traces the successes and failures of Prussia's powerful Social Democratic minister president ('the red Tsar'). This account of the Weimar Republic, starting from the biography, ultimately focuses on Braun's chances of saving German democracy from his Prussian base. The central arguments and methodology of this book, universally recognized as a magisterial research achievement, stimulated wide discussion. Schulze's main thesis, namely, that in May 1928 Braun missed a realistic (and final) chance to stabilize Weimar democracy in the long term when he refused an offer to combine the offices of the Prussian minister president and the imperial chancellor in his own person, was widely debated. Some Weimar specialists, however, considered that Braun's and Prussia's potential to neutralize the differently structured conflict zones at Reich level was less than Schulze suggested. Broader research controversies about Brüning's political intentions and the SPD's policy of toleration also lay behind these different assessments.

This enormous achievement by *Privatdozent* Hagen Schulze led to two visiting professorships in Berlin and Kiel in 1979, and then to the chair of modern history, theory and methodology of historiography at the Friedrich Meinecke Institute at the Free University of Berlin. This propelled him into a group of the most important and distinguished historians of modern Germany who, in the 1980s, produced major syntheses of German and European history. One of the first and most respected of these projects was Siedler Verlag's multi-volume *Deutsche Geschichte*, for which Hagen Schulze wrote *Weimar: Deutschland, 1917–1933*. This has been reissued in a number of new editions and has been translated into many different languages. This 500-page volume was first published in 1982, just three years after his *Habilitation* thesis. In it, Schulze's interest in the Weimar Republic again concentrated strongly on individuals, their scope for action, and the ideological constraints they faced, while problems of economic history and social structural analysis were more peripheral.

Many more works followed at short intervals, almost annually. *Mitten in Europa: Deutsche Geschichte*, which Schulze wrote with Heinz Boockmann, Heinz Schilling, and Michael Stürmer, appeared in 1984, again with Siedler Verlag; the original German edition of *The Course of German Nationalism: From Frederick the Great to Bismarck 1763–1867* was published in 1985 by dtv Verlag, and it, too, went through many editions and was published in English translation in 1990. With these two works, Hagen Schulze had arrived at the theme that would be at the heart of his academic work for the next twenty years: the development of the nation and nation-state in Germany and in the larger context of Western Europe. This theme had, of course, always been there in the books on Weimar, but now, in the context of contemporary historiographical debates, and, from 1989, also against the background of German reunification, Schulze developed it into an independent field of research. He hugely expanded his temporal framework and wrote books which, like the slim volumes mentioned earlier, covered a thousand years and more of German and European history. They investigate the genesis of the European concept of nation and the principles by which nation and national awareness were constructed. Schulze did this by drawing on, and critically engaging with, constructivist concepts such as Benedict Anderson's 'imagined communities'. The dimension of a collective memory of a common past was to be central to Schulze's approach. Because people, Schulze writes, 'always perceive their commonality as a common past, they primarily recognize themselves in their national histories'. This memory of a common past, for Schulze, also suggests that a new memory, namely, that of a European nation, will gradually supersede, though never entirely replace, a collective relation to the nation-state.

From 1994, the year in which Schulze, after a brief spell at the University of the Federal Armed Forces in Munich, returned to the Free University of Berlin to take up a new chair in modern German and European history, the notion of collective memory led to an extraordinarily productive collaboration with a colleague in Berlin, Etienne François. Inspired by the French historian Pierre Nora's seven-volume publication *Les lieux de mémoire*, they conceived a parallel work for Germany, which was published by Beck Verlag in 2001, in three volumes comprising about 130 contributions. This *opus magnum* treats German sites of memory in a European, but also a German context. That memory not only unites, but can also separate, and that

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a specific culture of memory had emerged in the old East German *Länder* has been demonstrated by follow-up projects on, for example, sites of memory in the GDR, which were inspired by this pioneering achievement.

With this great work in its final phase, Hagen Schulze began his period as Director of the GHIL in September 2000, and he immediately introduced these themes into the GHIL's work. The lecture series 'Speaking of Europe' which he organized was an outstanding success, attracting speakers such as Ralf Dahrendorf, Richard von Weizsäcker, and Bronislav Geremek. The theme of a possible collection of European sites of memory was the topic of a GHIL conference held as early as 2002 at Cumberland Lodge in Windsor Great Park. It was attended by Pierre Nora and many distinguished experts in the field from all over Europe, including Peter Mandler from Britain and Heinz Duchhardt from the Institute of European History in Mainz, where the project of a collection of European sites of memory has been realized recently. Sites of memory also provided the topic of a farewell conference held for Hagen Schulze in 2006, this time taking a specific British perspective on sites of memory in colonial and post-colonial contexts.

When Hagen Schulze came to London he already had wide international networks. In the mid 1980s he was a Visiting Fellow at St Antony's College, Oxford, and in the 1990s he spent two periods as a Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton. Once in England, he was repeatedly drawn to spend time working in Cambridge; he was accepted as a Senior Fellow at Sidney Sussex College, where he developed a special friendship with his colleague Tim Blanning. Another place where he felt very much at home was the Reform Club. He became a member, and liked to entertain the GHIL's guests there. Surrounded by an impressive portrait gallery of Britain's Liberal statesmen and in the company of present-day decision-makers from the ranks of a political tradition that he found congenial, he felt comfortable and could withdraw there to work. He also enjoyed England's varied countryside, which he avidly explored with his wife during the time they lived in London.

The GHIL's organizational structure underwent important changes during Hagen Schulze's time as Director. Previously part of an independent foundation with the German Historical Institutes in Washington and Warsaw, the GHIL, along with the other institutes

abroad, was transferred in 2002 to the newly established Foundation German Humanities Institutes Abroad. This establishment was hotly debated, and the process of developing a new structure was contested and time-consuming. Hagen Schulze always looked out for opportunities for the GHIL's Research Fellows to gain teaching experience, and he set up a collaboration with Oxford University's History Department for this purpose. At the same time, the building occupied by the GHIL was undergoing extensive renovations and, when the DAAD and the Anglo-German Foundation moved out, the GHIL expanded into the extra space available on the third floor. Hagen Schulze left his successor an Institute in excellent condition in every way when he returned to his chair in Berlin in 2006. He personally, however, was beginning to suffer the symptoms of the illness that overshadowed the years of his retirement from 2008.

In the Foreword to his dissertation, published in 1968, Hagen Schulze thanked the archivist Ingrid Bidlingmaier at the German Federal Archives in Koblenz for her kind support. This was an understatement, because in the same year, the 'archivist' became his wife and, as the Foreword to his *Habilitation* thesis puts it, 'colleague'. In the difficult years after the *Habilitation* she not only looked after a growing family, their two sons Hendrik and Thies, but also contributed to his academic work as a conversation partner, researcher, and editor.

Hagen Schulze will be greatly missed by his friends and colleagues at the GHIL.

Andreas Gestrich