

# 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, along with a supervisor's reference confirming the relevance of the proposed archival research, should be addressed to Dr Felix Brahm, 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 2017 the following scholarships have been awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations.

*Matthias Bähr* (Dresden), *Totes Kapital? Die Ökonomie des Leichnams auf den Britischen Inseln (1550–1850)*

*Philip Bajon* (Frankfurt am Main), *Der Luxemburger Kompromiss und die Entscheidungskultur in den Europäischen Gemeinschaften 1966–1993*

*Cornelia Dreer* (Kassel), *Das Polychronicon von Ranulph Higden: Wissen, Weltchronik und Weltkarte*

*Bianca Frohne* (Bremen), *Experiences of Pain in the Early and High Middle Ages*

*Julia Held* (Constance), *The Asian Minority between Integration and Exclusion: Citizenship and Nationhood in Transitional East Africa, c.1945–1972*

*Axel C. Hüntelmann* (Berlin), *Rechnungswesen und Buchführung in*

## NOTICEBOARD

der Medizin: Kalkulative Praktiken, administrative Techniken und medizinisches Wissen in Deutschland und Großbritannien 1750–1950  
*Bastian Knautz* (Mainz), Zwischen Eurosklerose und Relance: Die Europäische Gemeinschaft auf dem Weg zur Einheitlichen Europäischen Akte 1983–1986. Eine multinationale Betrachtung

*Felicia Kompio* (Berlin), Revolution der Straße: Urbane Massenpolitisierung in den 1820er und 1830er Jahren als europäisches Phänomen  
*Justin Mathew* (Göttingen), Geographies of Accumulation and the Urban Question in a Colonial Port City: Cochin, Southwest India 1860s–1950s

*Lena Rudeck* (Berlin), Zwischen Vergnügungen und Unmoral: Westalliierte Soldatenclubs in Deutschland als Begegnungsorte von Besatzer\_innen und Besetzten, 1945–1952

*Jakob Schönhagen* (Freiburg im Breisgau), Geschichte der Weltflüchtlingspolitik, 1950–1973

*David Templin* (Hamburg), Vom Elendsviertel zum 'Urban Village' der Mittelschicht? Verfall und Aufwertung innerstädtischer Altbauquartiere in Hamburg, London und Wien, 1918–1985

*Nikolai Wehrs* (Constance), Elitenherrschaft im Zeitalter der Massendemokratie: Die Rolle des Civil Service in der politischen Kultur Großbritanniens im 20. Jahrhundert

*Michael Zeheter* (Trier), Eine Konsum- und Kulturgeschichte des Mineralwassers in Europa, von 1830 bis in die Gegenwart

### **Forthcoming Workshops and Conferences**

*Heritage, Decolonization, and the Field: A Conference.* Organized by the German Historical Institute London, the Arts and Humanities Research Council, and the UCL Institute of Archaeology, to be held at the GHIL and the UCL Institute of Archaeology, 26–27 January 2018. Conveners: Rodney Harrison (UCL), William Carruthers (GHIL), Indra Sengupta (GHIL), and Andreas Gestrich (GHIL).

The development of heritage as a distinctive, international field of governance regulated through institutions such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, and the IUCN is closely linked to practices of decolonization and fieldwork. Taking cultural heritage alone, anthropolo-

gists, archaeologists, architects, and engineers worked across the decolonizing world in countries such as Egypt, Indonesia, and Pakistan, making the development of this new form of governance a reality; so too did experts from area studies, government survey agencies, and philanthropic organizations. This work helped to (re-)constitute the fields to which these practitioners were connected, creating new disciplinary assemblages, new forms of knowledge, and rearranging the relationship of fieldworkers to the places where they laboured. At the same time, this process was not simply a product of decolonization; in fact, it had its origins in knowledge practices which were often closely connected to practices of colonial governance and the complex administrative relationship between colonies and metropolises. These older, colonial practices were simultaneously reconstituted and entangled within these newly emergent disciplinary assemblages and knowledge practices as decolonization gathered pace.

Yet despite increased interest in the histories and practice of cultural and natural heritage, there is little understanding of how their interconnection with decolonization and the field actually took place. How did these three things work together to make heritage governance a reality? How did decolonization shape the form of that governance and the sorts of fieldwork that took place? How, vice versa, did these forms of fieldwork and governance shape decolonization, and how also did colonial practices play a role? Moreover, how (if at all) do the answers to such questions vary across time and space? If we are to understand the relationship between heritage, decolonization, and the field—and, by extension, the development of heritage governance itself—providing answers to these questions is a necessity, as is considering the methodologies which we might use to make these answers effective.

*In Global Transit: Jewish Migrants from Hitler's Europe in Asia, Africa, and Beyond.* Conference organized by the German Historical Institute London and the German Historical Institute Washington, DC to be held in Kolkata/India, 14–16 February 2018. Conveners: Andreas Gestrich (GHI London), Simone Lässig (GHI Washington), Anne Schenderlein (GHI Washington), and Indra Sengupta (GHI London).

## NOTICEBOARD

The German Historical Institutes in London and Washington, DC along with the newly established Branch Offices of the Max Weber Foundation in Delhi, Beijing, and Berkeley, CA are organizing a conference on new perspectives on Jewish flight and exile from Nazi Europe. Most of the scholarship on this topic has so far focused on the flight and emigration of Jews from Germany and Austria and on the destinations where the largest numbers ended their journeys: the United States, Central and South America, and Palestine. The most recent additions to this extensive scholarship focus on previously neglected places of refuge, particularly in Africa and Asia, and also consider Jews from outside the Third Reich who were forced to flee Europe.

Building on that scholarship, this conference aims to expand the geographical, temporal, and conceptual lens on Jewish forced migration. This approach promises to offer new insights not only into the experience of the refugees but also into the reach of anti-Semitism and racism against the backdrop of colonialism and war. Many refugees travelled long and circuitous routes, which could take weeks, months, or, if longer stopovers were involved, sometimes years, with the final destination often unforeseeable.

During this conference we would like to pay special attention to neglected temporal and spatial aspects of forced migration from Nazi Germany and occupied Europe. We will focus on the destinations and processes of migration, giving particular attention to colonial and semi-colonial settings and the transit phase of migration. We are particularly interested in three main themes/areas of inquiry: (1) economic and humanitarian aspects of emigration and escape; (2) encounters with race, racism, and colonialism; and (3) multi-directional encounters and knowledge transfer in colonial and semi-colonial wartime contexts and their aftermath.

We wish to address common research gaps and questions and to situate them in the context of general migration history. Framing emigration, exile, and refugee history as an entangled history in colonial contexts and situating it also in the history of the 'Global South' can serve as a special prism for better interpreting processes that extend beyond Jews and Jewish history. In this way, we would like to extract these histories from often rather victim-centred narratives and explore more forcefully the interactions with people outside the refugee/migrant communities as well as differences within these

## NOTICEBOARD

communities themselves. By doing so, we hope that the conference will contribute to shaping a new field of research – migrants' knowledge in historical perspectives.

*The Challenge of Brexit: Historical Narratives of Britain and Europe in the Twentieth Century.* Conference organized by the German Historical Institute London and the Institute of Contemporary History, Munich (IfZ), to be held at the IfZ, 19–21 April 2018. Convenors: Andreas Gestrich (GHIL), Michael Schaich (GHIL), Martina Steber (IfZ), and Andreas Wirsching (IfZ).

The outcome of the Brexit referendum sent shockwaves through continental Europe and also through parts of the UK. While some believe that the end of Britain's membership in the EU will lead the UK into economic and social decline, others rejoice in national independence and predict a shining future for Britain in the world. However that may be, the decision for Brexit underlines Britain's rejection of further European integration. It is highly significant and marks a historic turning point in British and European history.

For many this monumental decision came as a surprise. Since then intellectuals and commentators have been searching for an explanation. For historians the Brexit decision was no less of a surprise than for other intellectuals, and they are no less challenged by it. It fundamentally questions common interpretations of twentieth-century history: about globalization, Europeanization, the power of neo-liberalism, the welfare state, nationalism, identity, and democracy. This is true for interpretations of European history in general and of British history in particular and, above all, for the understanding of Britain's place in Europe.

This conference will take up the challenge. It asks how Brexit changes our views of twentieth-century British history. Do we have to revise established narratives of how Britain has developed since 1945? How can we conceive of Britain's place within European history? What does Brexit mean for our understanding of European integration?

The conference will discuss these questions by putting the British case into a wider European and transatlantic perspective. It will inte-

grate political, social, economic, and cultural history approaches to unfold the complexities and ambiguities of twentieth-century British history. Finally, it will think about historical trajectories and contingencies in Britain's relationship with its European neighbours.

*Contested Borders? Practising Empire, Nation, and Region in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* Conference to be held at the German Historical Institute, 26–28 April 2018. Convenors: Levke Harders (Bielefeld University) and Falko Schnicke (GHIL).

Brexit, the Basque country, Kashmir – the drawing of social and spatial boundaries, the question of belonging, and the creation of identity are at the heart of many current debates. They are based on general political, social, and economic developments and the historical experience of individuals. This is why the drawing and negotiating of borders is a relevant topic for historical research. Although borders (are intended to) define geographical and cultural spaces and possibly also political communities, there is nothing 'natural' about them. Rather, they are the outcome of specific historical conditions. Thus the emergence of the European nation-states and empires was accompanied not only by the drawing of borders, but also by the establishment of political and social borders and boundaries relating to identity politics. Nation-states and empires, therefore, are seen as the central categories of European modernity and beyond. We argue, however, that processes that occurred before and beyond the creation of nation-states equally influenced inclusion and exclusion. The categories of belonging and non-belonging were created at (post)imperial, national, regional, and local levels, and involved various actors. For some years, the social sciences have used 'belonging' as a productive concept in researching these processes of negotiation. At a theoretical level and as a methodological instrument, however, 'belonging' has not been clearly defined.

This conference intends systematically (1) to contribute to the definition of 'belonging' as a research concept, (2) to explore the region as a category of historical research, and (3) to combine regional analyses consistently with perspectives drawn from the nation-state and (post)imperialism, as recent literature has repeatedly demanded, and

(4) to contribute to overcoming a widely criticized 'methodological nationalism' via transregional and transnational approaches. We will examine how belonging is created, as well as instances of suppressed or prevented belonging, and the political, social, and personal hierarchies associated with them. How were inclusion and exclusion created? What role did the different forms of boundaries between empires, states, nations, and regions play? What actors were involved in the creation of belonging, in the drawing of borders, and in crossing them? Fractures, resistance, and interrogations can be used to reveal lines of conflict and demonstrate the elementary functioning of the politics of belonging and the logic behind them. We are interested both in specific local/regional and state practices of belonging, and in the concepts inherent in them.

In the nineteenth century continental Europe was characterized by dynastic developments, a number of wars, and shifting boundaries that thus became, in part, ambiguous. Both the Franco-German border and the borders of (and within) the Habsburg Monarchy and the Russian Empire can be described as 'entangled borderlands' during this period. Their ambiguities had a considerable impact on the economy, politics, and social structure, and they were changed, among other things, by cross-border migrations. After the First World War the right of popular self-determination placed the drawing of borders on to a new legal footing. In its specific application as a legal principle, this new instrument had varying and sometimes paradoxical effects on the negotiation of borders and nationality. This can be traced, for example, by looking at the British Empire, which from the outset was a complex system of hybrid affiliations. With the transition to the Commonwealth, the question of belonging was complicated in a new way, for example, when India had to position itself between 'Western values' and non-aligned status, or when newly created republics in Africa were represented by the Queen along with the monarchies of the Commonwealth. Moreover (sociological and ethnographic) research on migration and citizenship is increasingly examining these everyday processes of negotiation and focusing on its actors (migrants, marginalized groups, civil society, authorities, etc.).

### Obituary Peter Wende

On 26 July 2017 Peter Wende died in Frankfurt at the age of 81. He had been Professor of Modern History at Frankfurt University since 1972, and was director of the German Historical Institute in London from 1994 to 2000.

Peter Wende studied history, English, and politics at the universities of Hamburg, Leicester, and Frankfurt. He gained his Ph.D. from Frankfurt university in 1965 with a thesis on the dissolution of the ecclesiastical states of the Holy Roman Empire as reflected in contemporary journalism. In it, he investigated in detail the arguments for and against the retention of the ecclesiastical states that had been debated by the wider public around 1800. In 1972 he completed his *Habilitation*, also in Frankfurt, under Otto Vossler. In this highly respected work, Wende systematically reconstructed the radical positions of the German *Vormärz* along political lines. His intention was to make a contribution not only to the study of the origins of political democracy in Germany, but also to the historical contextualization of the radical democratic trends of the 1970s. This work is dedicated to his 'honoured teacher Otto Vossler', a historian who kept his position under the Nazis, but maintained a clear intellectual distance from the regime. Vossler had written his Ph.D. on Mazzini, his *Habilitation* was a study of American revolutionary ideals, and he published important work on the 1848 revolution and Rousseau.

In his further academic work Wende remained closely wedded to the themes of revolution and reform. While Vossler's interests tended towards the Romance world and the USA, Wende turned towards Britain, looking first at the radical traditions of the seventeenth-century English revolution, and then at wider periods of British history. In the years that followed, he took an ever broader view of British history, and wrote a number of authoritative overviews and introductions to the study of British history. His *Geschichte Englands* was first published by Kohlhammer Verlag in 1985, and was re-issued in a revised and expanded new edition in 1995. Britain's position and role in Europe and the world also occupied Wende more and more. His history of the British empire was published in 2008, but drew on a much longer engagement with the subject.

When Wende was appointed director of the German Historical Institute and moved to London with his wife, Margot, on 1 September

## NOTICEBOARD

1994, he was not only a well-known expert on nineteenth-century German history, but also a leading figure in German research on British history. Wende took over the London institute in difficult times, when it was not clear whether it would survive the major financial crisis it found itself in. With great purpose and energy Wende brought the institute back on to an even keel. He finally completed the transition by which responsibility for the institute passed from the Verein zur Förderung des britisch-deutschen Historikerkreises, which was dissolved in 1993, to the new legal and administrative structures of the Stiftung Deutsche Historische Institute im Ausland. Among his aims as director was to give the institute a stronger profile in research on British history by integrating it more strongly into the British academic scene, and to intensify the academic dialogue within the institute. He achieved these aims through the edition he initiated of reports by British envoys at German courts in the nineteenth century, which has become a highly regarded model of diplomatic history with a cultural history orientation, and by producing publications to which all institute fellows contributed, such as the volume on modern English kings and queens which he edited. Wende's tenure as director in London ended just as the institute underwent a major review by the German Science Council. The review committee endorsed the course taken by Wende and the priorities he set, and confirmed that the institute was doing excellent work and had gained a firm place in the British and German research landscape. Wende had made a major contribution to this success by his own academic work and the work that he initiated at the institute.

In August 2000 Peter and Margot Wende returned to Frankfurt. The following years of productive retirement saw the publication of several books, including Wende's big history of the British empire, which came out in 2008 with Beck Verlag. The staff of the institute remember Peter Wende and his time as director with gratitude and affection. His liberality and humour, his ability to motivate his staff, and the judicious policy by which he tied the institute closely into the British and German research scene left a lasting mark on the institute and helped it to progress. Peter Wende will be greatly missed at the German Historical Institute.

Andreas Gestrich (GHIL)