

## NOTICEBOARD

### Scholarships Awarded by the GHIL

Each year the GHIL awards a number of research scholarships to postgraduate and postdoctoral students at German universities to enable them to carry out research in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and in some cases to postgraduates at British and Irish universities for research visits to Germany. The scholarships are generally awarded for a period of up to six months (only full months), depending on the requirements of the research project. Applicants from British universities will normally be expected to have completed one year of postgraduate research, and be studying German history or Anglo-German relations. Deadlines for applications are 31 March (for the period from July) and 30 September (for the period from January) each year. Applications 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. During their stay in Britain, scholars from Germany present their projects and initial results at the GHIL's Colloquium, and scholars from the United Kingdom or Ireland do the same on their return from Germany. For further information visit <http://www.ghil.ac.uk/scholarships.html>.

In the first allocation for 2018 the following scholarships were awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations:

*Sören Brandes* (Berlin), *Der Aufstieg des Marktpopulismus: Die Medialisierung des Neoliberalismus in den USA und Großbritannien, 1940–1990*

*Felix Fuhg* (Berlin), *Growing Up in the Global Metropolis: London's Working-Class Youth Culture and the Making of Post-Imperial Britain, 1958–71*

*Ronny Grundig* (Potsdam), *Von der Leistungs- zur Erbesgesellschaft? Politiken und Praktiken des Erbens und Vererbens und deren Bedeutung für soziale Ungleichheitsverhältnisse in Deutschland und Großbritannien (1949–1995)*

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*Kristoffer Klammer* (Bielefeld), *Regelhüter für die Welt? Eine Kulturgeschichte des Schiedsrichters, c.1860–1980*

*Christian Koch* (Heidelberg), *Was ist Pagode in Britisch Burma? Eine religionswissenschaftliche und (trans-)kulturwissenschaftliche Genealogie*

*Felix Mauch* (Munich), *Die stille Revolution: Singapur als logistische Stadt, 1848–1914*

*Anam Soomro* (Berlin), *A Critical Inquiry into Freedom of Movement: Race, Colonialism, and the Making of International Law*

*Christine Strotmann* (Berlin), *Brot versus Bomben: Stickstoff für Düngemittel und Rüstungsindustrie im Zeitalter der Weltkriege*

*Annika Vosseler* (Leipzig), *The Visual Representation of Africa in European Missionary Drawings in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries*

*Sara Weydner* (Berlin), *The Internationalization of Criminal Law: A Transnational History of the Cambridge International Commission for Penal Reconstruction and Development*

*Andrea Wiegheshoff* (Marburg), *Von Erregern und Menschen: Eine Kulturgeschichte seuchenpolitischen Handelns im 19. Jahrhundert (1850–1920)*

### **Joint Stipendiary Junior Research Fellow with IAS/UCL**

The Institute of Advanced Studies, University College London, and the German Historical Institute London award a joint Stipendiary Junior Research Fellowship tenable for a period of six months. The purpose of the Junior Research Fellowship is to offer an outstanding early career scholar from a German university the opportunity to pursue independent research in the stimulating intellectual environment of the two host institutions. Applications are invited from post-doctoral academics with an excellent research record. The Fellowship is open to those working in any of the subjects that have a strong research base at the Institute of Advanced Studies and the German Historical Institute London (GHIL), such as history, art history, and literary studies. There are no restrictions on nationality. Applicants, however, must be affiliated to a German university or non-university research institution. They must also have obtained their doctorate and will normally have no more than five year' postdoctoral research

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experience in an academic environment. Fellows will be expected to take up residence in London for the duration of the Fellowship and to present their research project at both institutions. To allow the Fellow to focus on carrying out research, there are no teaching or administrative duties associated with the Fellowship.

Applicants should send a CV, details of their proposed research project (maximum length 1,000 words), a sample of their written work, and the names of two referees in one PDF file to the Deputy Director of the GHIL, Dr Michael Schaich (schaich@ghil.ac.uk). For further details see: <<https://www.ghil.ac.uk/scholarships.html>>.

In 2017/18 the scholarship was awarded to: *Christina Brauner* (Bielefeld), Practices of Advertising in Early Modern Europe

### **Postgraduate Students Conference**

The German Historical Institute London held its twenty-second postgraduate students conference on 11–12 January 2018. Its intention was to give postgraduate research students in the UK and Ireland working on German history an opportunity to present their work-in-progress, and to discuss it with other students working in the same or a similar field. The conference opened with words of welcome by the GHIL's Deputy Director, Michael Schaich. Over the next day and a half, thirteen speakers introduced their projects to an interested and engaged audience. Participants gave a short summary of their work containing general ideas, leading questions, sources, and initial findings, followed by discussion. Information was also exchanged about institutions that give grants for research in Germany. The GHIL can offer support by facilitating contact with German archives and providing letters of introduction, which may be necessary for students to gain access to archives or specific source collections. In certain cases it may help students to make contact with particular German universities and professors. The conference was preceded by a palaeography course tutored by Dorothea McEwan.

The GHIL is planning to hold the next postgraduate students conference on 10–11 January 2019. For further information, including how to apply, please contact the Secretary, Anita Bellamy, German Historical Institute London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NJ.

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*Crawford Matthews* (Hull), 'He Sets a Greater Value upon such a Ceremonial, Than upon Matters of Greater Importance': Frederick I, England, and the Adoption of Royal Ceremonial

*Morgan Golf-French* (London), History, Ethics and Revolution: Göttingen, 1789–1815

*Christos Aliprantis* (Cambridge), On the Traces of Revolutionary Emigrés: The International Activity of the Austrian Secret Police after 1848

*Stuart Wrigley* (London), Out of the Shadows: Life and Work in 1850s London for Émigré and Kindergarten Pioneer Bertha Ronge

*Lucia Linares* (Cambridge), German Political Thought and 'Jewish Questions', 1916–1926

*Jan Stöckmann* (Oxford), The Formation of International Relations: Ideas, Practices, Institutions, 1914–1940

*Samantha Winkler* (Manchester), Networks of Activists in Britain between the Wars: A Study of Relief Workers and Pacifists

*Anita Klingler* (Edinburgh), Negotiating Violence: Defining the Legitimacy of Political Violence in Interwar Britain and Germany (c.1918–1938)

*Margarete Tiessen* (Cambridge), German Literary Publishers and National Re-Orientation in the Twentieth Century: Samuel Fischer and His Successors

*Nadine Tauchner* (Leicester), Bund Neuland: The 'Unpolitical' Politics of a Catholic Youth Movement

*Samantha Knapton* (Newcastle), From Forced Labourers to Displaced Persons: Experiences of Poles in the British Zone of Occupation, 1945–1951

*Emily Steinhauer* (London), From Critical Theorists to Political Actors: Theodor W. Adorno's and Max Horkheimer's Role in West German Politics

*Marlene Schrijnders* (Birmingham), Endzeitopia: Dissonant Bodies and (Self-) Control at the Final Stage of 'Real Existing Socialism'

*Jenny Price* (Warwick), Learning Democracy? Democratization in Eastern Germany, 1989–1994

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### **Prize of the German Historical Institute London**

The Prize of the German Historical Institute London is awarded annually for an outstanding Ph.D. thesis on German history (submitted to a British or Irish university), British history (submitted to a German university), Anglo-German relations, or an Anglo-German comparative topic. The Prize is 1,000 euros. Former Prize winners include Simon Mee, Marcel Thomas, Benjamin Pope, Mahon Murphy, Chris Knowles, and Helen Whatmore.

To be eligible a thesis must have been submitted to a British, Irish or German university after 30 June 2017. To apply, send one copy of the thesis with

- a one-page abstract
- examiners' reports on the thesis
- a brief CV
- a declaration that the author will allow it to be considered for publication in the Institute's German-language series, and that the work will not be published before the judges have reached a final decision
- a supervisor's reference

to reach the Director of the German Historical Institute London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NJ, by 31 July 2018. The Prize will be presented on the occasion of the Institute's Annual Lecture in November 2018.

For further information visit: <<http://www.ghil.ac.uk>>  
Email: [ghil@ghil.ac.uk](mailto:ghil@ghil.ac.uk) Tel: 020 7309 2050

### **Forthcoming Conferences**

*Splendid Isolation? Insularity in British History.* Conference organized by the German Association for British Studies and the German Historical Institute London, to be held at the Centre for British Studies (Großbritannienzentrum) at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, 4-5 May 2018. Conveners: Wencke Meteling (Philipps-Universität Mar-

burg), Andrea Wiegeshoff (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Christiane Eisenberg (HU Berlin) and Hannes Ziegler (GHI London).

The conference will explore the interrelationship between isolation and connection on the British Isles in an epoch-spanning and interdisciplinary approach. Focusing on politics and cultures of insularity, it will discuss the place and specific meaning of the island situation from early modern times to Brexit looming today. The conference seeks to investigate contexts in which insularity was referred to, explore shifting meanings attached to this notion, and examine the actors who made use of the 'island argument', their specific interests and practices. This includes first, and at a general level, tensions between connectivity and isolation in the British context. We would like to chart the powerful but often consciously misleading claim of unity attached to the island idea. Either strategically employed or unconsciously adopted, the island notion is likely to obscure both the internal tensions on the British Isles and the actual dominance of England in questions of national identity and external tensions regarding geo-political expansion and colonization in the British Empire. A critical reading of the island idea in these contexts and in relation to specific projects, policies, and practices might provide new insights into the processes of nation-building and Empire-building.

*Movable Goods and Immovable Property: Gender, Law, and Material Culture in Early Modern Europe (1450–1850)*. Ninth Conference of the European network 'Gender Differences in the History of European Legal Cultures', to be held at the German Historical Institute London, 19–21 July 2018. Conveners: Annette Cremer (Gießen) and Hannes Ziegler (GHI London).

The history of material culture offers important new ways of studying the significance of gender differences in the history of legal cultures by exploring new relationships between gender, law, and material culture. Material and immaterial possessions inform the self-image of individuals and societies, dynasties and families. A three-fold legal distinction differentiates between (1) usufruct, (2) possession, and (3) property. Yet these relationships between individuals

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and objects are not only relevant to civil law, but correspond to political regimes. While usufruct, possession, and property thus correspond to different forms of authority and society, they also have a bearing on gender relations at different levels of society. Usually, these gendered aspects of material culture are the products of traditional proximities between certain areas of activity and related groups of objects. Communities in early modern Europe can thus be said to have a gendered and often legally sanctioned relationship to the material world and the world of objects. This is the theme our conference is aiming to address. Our assumption is that this situation led to social rivalries and gender-informed conflicts between individual members of societies regarding usufruct, possession, and property. The action of taking possession of something is thus not just a way of achieving material security, but a form of social practice and self-assertion: in order to gain social status, as a way to accumulate social capital, or widen one's personal or dynastic room for manoeuvre. In this respect, the single most important event is the distribution of goods in generational succession. Despite their chronologically wide applicability, it is our aim to explore these questions with respect to early modern history.

*Living the German Revolution 1918/19: Expectations, Experiences, Responses.* Conference to be held at the German Historical Institute London, 18–20 October 2018. Conveners: Christopher Dillon (King's College London), Christina von Hodenberg (Queen Mary University of London), Steven Schouten (University of Amsterdam), and Kim Wünschmann (LMU Munich).

The German Revolution of 1918/19 marks a historical turning point when, following the catastrophe of the Great War, soldiers and civilians rose up to overthrow the German Empire's political and military leadership. The approaching centenary offers a timely occasion to re-evaluate its contested history and memory by focusing on the socio-cultural realm of expectations, experiences, and responses. The German Revolution was a key event in the era of seismic transnational upheaval which shook Europe between 1916 and 1923. An advanced industrial economy with the most powerful organized labour movement in the world, Germany was practically, strategically, and sym-

bologically critical to competing visions of the future in this new age of revolution. 'The absolute truth', wrote Lenin, 'is that without revolution in Germany we shall perish.'

The conference proposes to re-evaluate the history of the German Revolution by shifting attention to the practices and agency of protagonists and stakeholders beyond the political elites. It seeks to explore the subjective dimension of the events and to investigate the diverse expectations, experiences, and responses of Germans old and young, female and male, rural and urban, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish. For despite its evident significance as a historical watershed, the German Revolution remains poorly understood. Scholarship has made faltering progress since the historiography of the 1960s and 1970s, which concentrated on the constitutional and high political course of the revolution. While the notion that historians have 'forgotten' the German Revolution is no longer entirely accurate, it remains one of the least-studied transitions in European history.

The conference's new perspective will register, among other topics, the revolution's popular mobilization and societal penetration, its impact on everyday life, its destruction of inherited patterns of authority, its generation of new affiliations, boundaries, and cultural expressions, and its complex and contested legacy for the Weimar Republican project. It will establish an intellectual toolkit for analysing the creation, performance, and experience of revolution and democratic citizenship, focusing on the dynamics of language, symbolism, practices, gender, emotions, and mentalities.

*The Global Knowledge of Economic Inequality.* Conference to be held at the German Historical Institute London, 15–17 November 2018. Convener: Felix Römer (GHIL).

Economic inequality has become one of the most contentious political topics of our time. Statistics on income and wealth disparities have come to play an increasingly important role in modern political culture, influencing public debates about distributional questions, societal self-descriptions, and perceptions of other societies. Global knowledge of economic inequality and poverty evolved incrementally, with important spurts occurring in the 1960s–1970s and then again during the 1990s–2000s. The first initiatives towards an inter-

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national standardization of income and wealth statistics were launched by the UN and the OECD during the 1960s and 1970s, but made only slow progress. This contributed to delaying the debate about global inequality, which was long confined to measures such as GDP per capita, while comparisons in terms of personal income have only recently been possible as more data has become available. Both these debates and the underlying statistics have a history that is not yet fully understood.

Historians have recently begun to historicize the measurement of economic inequality and the changing public and academic interest in the subject since the post-war era. The German Historical Institute London will host an international conference in order to contribute to this growing field of research by bringing together historians and scholars from other disciplines working on the history of the knowledge of inequality. The conference will take a transnational perspective, but will also include comparative papers and case studies on individual countries that will help us to understand how global developments and entanglements are negotiated domestically.