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Scholarships Awarded by the GHIL

Each year the GHIL awards a number of research scholarships to German postgraduate and postdoctoral researchers 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 of 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, stipendium@ghil.ac.uk. 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 2018 the following scholarships were awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations:

Christos Aliprantis (Cambridge), The Prussian and Austrian International Secret Police and Intelligence Operations, 1848–1870

Karen Froitzheim (Augsburg), Nachhaltigkeit in Unternehmen nach der Rio-Konferenz 1992: Zur Ökonomisierung des Leitbildes nachhaltiger Entwicklung in Deutschland und Großbritannien

Anne Göpel (Hildesheim), Gab es eine konservativ-revolutionäre Jugendbewegung? Britische und deutsche Jugendbünde zwischen den Kriegen

Justus Nipperdey (Saarbrücken), Early Modernity: Periodization and the Emergence of the Modern World in British Historiography

Alexander Olenik (Bonn), Die Alliierte Kommandantur Berlin 1945–1955

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Agnes Maria Piekacz (Bielefeld), *The Colonists' Old Clothes: Altkleiderhandel im British Empire, c.1850–1910*

Vidhya Raveendranathan (Göttingen), *Urban Working Lives and the Production of Space in late Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Madras, c.1790–1870*

Christina Sasse (Gießen), *Trade Directories und die Konstruktion städtischer Räume in England, 1760–1830*

Gil Shohat (Berlin), *Antikoloniale Begegnungen: London, die Linke und Dekolonialisierung in Großbritannien, 1930er–1960er Jahre*

Katharina Simon (Marburg), *Friedensprozesse und Konfliktlösungsstrategien im sozialen Nahraum des frühneuzeitlichen Englands*

Vojinović Miloš (Berlin), *Policy-Making in a Global Framework: Ideas of Imperial Federation in Politics of the British Empire, c.1900–1914*

Forthcoming Workshops and Conferences

The Global Knowledge of Economic Inequality: The Measurement of Income and Wealth Distribution since 1945. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 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 questions of distribution, societal self-descriptions, and perceptions of other societies. Global knowledge of economic inequality and poverty has evolved incrementally, with important spurts occurring in the 1960s and 1970s, and then again during the 1990s and 2000s. First initiatives towards an international standardization of income and wealth statistics were launched by the UN and the OECD during the 1960s and 1970s, but they made only slow progress. This contributed to delaying the debate about global inequality, which had long been confined to measures such as per capita GDP, while comparisons of personal income have only been possible since 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 to contribute to this growing field of research by bringing together historians and scholars from other disciplines working on the history of inequality knowledge. The conference will take a transnational perspective, but will also include comparative papers and case studies of individual countries that will help us to understand how global developments and entanglements are negotiated domestically.

An Era of Value Change: The 1970s in Europe. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 14–16 March 2019. Conveners: Fiammetta Balestracci (Queen Mary University of London), Martin Baumeister (German Historical Institute Rome), Ulf Brunnbauer (University of Regensburg), Christina von Hodenberg (GHIL), Gerd-Rainer Horn (Sciences Po), Claudia Kraft (University of Siegen), and Detlef Siegfried (Copenhagen University).

In the historiography of many European countries, the 1970s are seen as a caesura. It has been claimed that this was a period of swift cultural transformation and structural change, the turning point from post-war society to a world ‘after the boom’ characterized by the crisis of high industrial society. This was the time when the post-war emphasis on reconstruction and economic growth faded, and our current world began to take shape. The historians Eric Hobsbawm and Arthur Marwick speak of a ‘cultural revolution’ to underline the importance of the cultural change, while political scientists such as Ronald Inglehart have posited a ‘silent revolution’ and the birth of ‘post-materialist society’. They describe the ethical re-orientation of citizens as a value change towards individual self-realization rather than the acquisition of material goods.

The value change of the 1970s was a transnational phenomenon with local, national, and global causes. In the different countries and regions of Europe these factors combined in specific ways to produce nationally specific profiles of cultural change, social restructuring, and political democratization. We want to explore international similarities, national peculiarities, transnational connections, and variations in timing with regard to value change in different sectors and countries. Depending on local timing, we take the ‘long 1970s’ as

starting sometime in the 1960s and ending in the early 1980s at the latest. The aim of the conference is to compare processes of change across different European countries. These changes transcended the political divisions of the Cold War, and those between the northern democratic states and the dictatorial regimes of southern Europe.

The conference will address the 1970s as a turning point of contemporary history and locate the decade within the continuum of twentieth-century history in order to explore the peculiarities of the period.

Security and Humanity in the First World War: The Treatment of Civilian 'Enemy Aliens' in the Belligerent States. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 11–13 April 2019. Convener: Arnd Bauerkämper (Berlin).

In the First World War politicians and officials had to strike a balance between the demands of security and humanitarian requirements, not only in democracies such as Britain, but also in authoritarian states such as the German Empire and Tsarist Russia. The conference will deal with this intricate and multi-layered relationship, concentrating on repressive measures taken against civilian 'enemy aliens' on the one hand and humanitarian efforts made on their behalf on the other. Government policies ranged from restrictions on mobility to the internment of 'enemy aliens' and the annihilation of minorities that were either citizens of enemy states or associated with them (in the case of the Armenians). While many governments, nationalist elites, and populist movements pressed for the wholesale internment of these citizens, national and international humanitarian organizations worked to protect their basic rights. Pointing to the danger of reprisals, these associations exploited the principle of reciprocity that rulers had to take into account. Ranging from the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Society of Friends (Quakers) and the YMCA, these associations provided civilian internees with relief. Apart from universalist and humanist aspirations, international humanitarian organizations were also driven by vested interests. Not least, the conference will deal with neutral powers such as Switzerland and the Netherlands that served as mediators and powers protecting civilian internees.

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Workshop on Medieval Germany. Conference organized by the German Historical Institute London in co-operation with the German Historical Institute Washington and the German History Society, to be held at the GHIL, 17 May 2019. Conveners: Len Scales (Durham University) and Cornelia Linde (GHIL).

This one-day workshop on medieval Germany will provide an opportunity for researchers in the field from the UK, continental Europe, the USA, and Canada to meet in a relaxed and friendly setting, and to learn more about each other's work. Papers will be given by researchers at all career stages and deal with many aspects of the history of medieval Germany. Contributors will introduce current work in progress, focusing on research questions, approaches, and unresolved problems.

Early Modern Marketing. Workshop organized by the German Historical Institute London in co-operation with the Junges Kolleg of the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy of Sciences, Humanities, and the Arts, to be held at the GHIL, 30–31 May 2019. Convener: Christina Brauner (Berlin).

Advertising has long been interpreted as a hallmark of modern capitalism. As such, it plays a prominent part in different narratives about the birth of modern capitalism and the rise of the consumer society, viewed both as an indicator of processes of economization and as a catalyst for them. At the same time, human activities of persuasion and promotion are characterized as a basic anthropological feature that may be traced back to the walls of stone ages caves or to the graffiti of Pompeii. Indeed, discourses about advertising's role in modern capitalism appear to be intimately tied up with different and controversial assumptions about human nature and universal workings of 'the market'.

Advertising stirs emotions, both intentionally and unintentionally. Advertising scandals play on a calculated break with existing norms and standards, while the moral ambiguities of persuasion draw boundaries between legitimate and illegitimate economic practices, and put unwelcome competitors beyond the pale. Debates about the history of advertising are obviously connected to divergent

attitudes towards the market economy and judgements about its inevitable rise or equally inevitable failure.

Such inherent tensions in both popular and scholarly discourse call for a more thorough historicization of advertising. Focusing on the period between 1450 and 1800, the workshop sets out to bring together recent attempts at rethinking early modern economic history beyond narratives of revolution and the ongoing re-assessment of the history of modern capitalism. It will also draw on the current interest in markets and market practices in economic sociology which coincides with a renewed interest in historical analysis.

From the Ruins of Preservation: A Symposium on Rethinking Heritage through Counter-Archives. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 11-12 July 2019. Conveners: Rodney Harrison (UCL) and Mirjam Brusius (GHIL).

Colonial legacies in heritage preservation have intersected and clashed with local realities since their inception. Heritage sites have often been created by processes which segregate them both temporally and geographically from the contemporary world, and the people who live with and amongst them. This might result in restrictions on habitation and cultivation, religious and ritual practice, and the removal of entire local settlements from natural and cultural heritage sites and their surroundings. Individuals and communities, however, have always had their own ways of preserving and engaging with material and immaterial significances. Objects, places, and landscapes continue to be embedded and reactivated in the domains of contemporary life. These realities defy and challenge disciplinary baggage, canons, and categories as well as the prevailing methods, discourses, concepts, and practices of heritage studies. These have, in many cases, proved unhelpful in engaging such records outside 'the archive' as it is conventionally understood.

The problem of adequately engaging the histories of these intersections has been exacerbated by methodological challenges. Historians have long ignored the gaps and unspoken emotions and bodies in written and visual archival sources. Visual analyses often lack the methods to engage with different iterations of the diverse and heterogeneous agency of humans and non-humans outside the

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scope of official archives – the locals going about their lives in ancient ruins; the workers who labour on archaeological excavations; those often nameless individuals who serve as human scales next to an excavated building; the local guides who help ‘open up’ landscapes to preservationists; or the agencies and affordances of forms of material culture themselves. A turn against the forms of authority empowered in conventional archival sources means that critical heritage studies have largely denied the usefulness and significance of archives for the study of such non-official forms of heritage preservation, which has led to the de-privileging of historical and visual analysis. This frustration has resulted in researchers within heritage studies generally turning away from such sources to focus on contemporary issues and their accompanying methods, especially oral history and ethnography. However, this move has frustrated historians who have seen heritage studies as a field in which the historical contexts of the contemporary phenomena which such scholars study have effectively been written out of the picture.

The symposium addresses these issues and aims to reconstruct new histories and viewpoints in order to re-examine the ‘ruins of preservation’ and, using new conceptual and methodological approaches, to rethink the varied agencies – human and non-human – which surround both natural and cultural heritage preservation practices.