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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 should be studying German history and/or Anglo-German relations. Scholarships are advertised on www.hsozkult.de and the GHIL's website. 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. Please address applications to Dr Hannes Ziegler, German Historical Institute London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NJ, or send them by email to 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 round of allocations for 2019 the following scholarships were awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations:

Camille Buat (Paris/Göttingen), *Of Desh and Videsh: Sketching a History of the 'Hindustani' Labouring Classes between Northern and Eastern India (Twentieth Century)*

Juliane Clegg (Potsdam), *Großbritannien und die europäische Währungspolitik in den 1980er Jahren*

Luise Elsässer (Florence), *Disappearing Markets: Britain's Transition from Equine to Motorized Power, c.1870–1950s*

Stephen Eugene Foose (Marburg), *Travelling Passports: The Imperial and National in Movement between England and Jamaica, 1948–1975*

Victor Jaeschke (Potsdam), *Europapolitische Zukunftsvorstellungen in Großbritannien, Frankreich und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in den 1980er Jahren*

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Kristoff Kerl (Cologne), Politiken des Rausches: Psychedelische Drogen, Sexualität und Musik in westlichen Alternativkulturen in den USA, Großbritannien und der BRD, 1960er bis 1980er Jahre

Karolin Künzel (Kiel), Sinn- und Bewältigungskonzepte im Umgang mit Vergänglichkeit in lateinischen Jenseitsreisen des 12. Jahrhunderts

Simeon Marty (Berlin), Crossroads of Empires: Colonial Powers and Anticolonial Movements during the London Moment 1940–1945

Friederike Pfister (Bochum), Die christlich-lateinische Wahrnehmung der Astrologie als 'fremder' Wissenschaft (zwölftes bis fünfzehntes Jahrhundert)

Lisa Regazzoni (Frankfurt/Munich), Das Denkmal als epistemisches Objekt: Die Erforschung schriftloser Vergangenheit im Europa des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts

Sebastian Schlund (Kiel), Staatsbürgerschaft als intersektionales Konstrukt in Siedlungskolonien des langen 19. Jahrhunderts

Nina Szidat (Essen), Doing Europe: Ost- und westdeutsche Städtepartnerschaften mit Großbritannien als Beitrag zivilgesellschaftlicher Europäisierung?

Daniel Trabalski (Bochum), Partizipative Risikopolitik? Die Regulierung der Silikose im westdeutschen und britischen Steinkohlenbergbau

Andrew Wells (Leipzig), Localizing Liberty: Freedom in the Urban British Atlantic, 1660–1760

Forthcoming Workshops and Conferences

Arms Control across the Empires. Workshop to be held at the GHIL, 13 September 2019. Conveners: Felix Brahm (GHIL) and Daniel Stahl (University of Jena).

Who should have access to weapons and who should be prevented from possessing them? This was a key issue for disarmament and arms control policies of the interwar period – not only with regard to the defeated belligerents. The focus of historians on demilitarization and disarmament within Europe has long distracted attention from the fact that disarmament also strongly affected arms control and

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access to weapons outside Europe. By shifting the focus to the non-European world, this one-day workshop connects the history of international arms control with the history of imperialism and colonialism.

Bringing together international experts with different areas of expertise, the workshop studies and compares for the first time how arms control across formal and informal empires changed from the late nineteenth century to the interwar period. Key themes include the arms trade and the moral attitudes associated with it; arms control and colonial rule; gun laws, citizenship and gender relations; arms possession and racism; and arms trafficking. Covering West Africa, East Africa, South Asia, Russia, and Latin America, contributions deal with a wide range of actors on different levels, amongst others governments and colonial officers, subaltern agents and colonial elites, diplomats and the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and peace activists.

Medieval History Seminar. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 10-12 October 2019. Organized by the German Historical Institute London and the German Historical Institute Washington, DC. Conveners: Paul Freedman (Yale), Bernhard Jussen (Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main), Simon MacLean (St Andrews), Ruth Mazo Karras (Trinity College Dublin), Len Scales (Durham University), and Dorothea Weltecke (Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main).

The German Historical Institutes in London and Washington, DC, are pleased to announce the eleventh Medieval History Seminar, to be held in London from 10 to 12 October 2019. The seminar is designed to bring together Ph.D. candidates and recent Ph.D. recipients (2018) in medieval history from American, Canadian, British, Irish, and German universities for three days of scholarly discussion and collaboration. They will have the opportunity to present their work to their peers as well as to distinguished scholars from both sides of the Atlantic.

The seminar is bilingual, and papers and discussions will be conducted both in German and English. Participants must have good reading and aural comprehension of both languages.

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100 Histories of 100 Worlds in One Object. Conference to be held at University of the West Indies at Mona, Kingston (Jamaica), 9–13 December 2019. Concept and Convener: Mirjam Brusius, GHIL; Organizer: Forum Transregional Studies with the Max Weber Foundation in co-operation with the GHIL; UCL (Alice Stevenson, Subhadra Das); and the University of the West Indies, Mona (James Robertson). Funding: Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Germany.

Neil MacGregor's 2010 BBC Radio 4 programme (and subsequent book) *A History of the World in 100 Objects* was a resounding success with the British public, as well as internationally. Critics, however, felt that it presented the museum as a place to see the world; yet without any reflection on how the institution itself obtained and reframed the objects in order to create its own (seemingly universal) narrative. Nearly ten years after the radio programme was broadcast, it is time to turn to the formerly subaltern nations it left out. Where are the stories of the presented objects as seen by people who once used them? How was knowledge about an object informed by colonial collecting practices; and how is this context presented in museums today? How can formerly excluded voices be empowered to tell their own histories beyond these frameworks? This long-term project will show that one object can in fact have 100 histories of 100 worlds, with the ultimate goal of addressing broader questions about the role of museums in the multicultural societies of tomorrow. Starting with a meeting in Jamaica (Dec. 2019), the origin of Hans Sloane's collection, the long-term goal is to achieve not only an alternative history of the British Museum, but instead to work towards a multilateral fusion of object histories and present legacies in museums and their collections through and with scholars and curators in the 'Global South'.

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Global Royal Families: Concepts, Cultures, and Networks of International Monarchy, 1800–2020. International conference to be held at the GHIL, 16–18 January 2020. Conveners: Falko Schnicke (GHIL), Robert Aldrich (University of Sydney), and Cindy McCreery (University of Sydney). Sponsors: GHIL, University of Sydney.

Monarchies, by definition as hereditary institutions, are defined by their familial context. Apart from a very few examples of monarchical titles that survived without them (such as the papacy or the Holy Roman Empire until 1806), the families of sovereigns are crucial to succession to the throne, and to the survival and legitimacy of a dynasty. While Western and non-Western royal families are usually celebrated as icons of nationalism, they have often maintained a global presence. It is this familial nature of monarchy in global terms that requires further analysis. This conference will investigate the topic in carefully selected case studies ranging from the early nineteenth century to the present.

Drawing on existing research but developing new concepts, the conference will systematically address global royal families on three levels. (1) Concepts of global monarchy will be addressed in order to differentiate various types and models of global royal families. To that end, marriage practices, royal monogamy/polygamy, and politics of bloodlines will be considered, but also patterns of succession to thrones and the role of minor royals. (2) Cultures of global monarchies are an important issue because of the evolving practices of global royalty. Here, the conference will study royalty and heritage, royal family traditions such as gatherings (of royal families linked by both kinship and status) and ceremonies, issues of gender in regard to royal families, and the educational and training exchanges between courts of heirs and junior royals. (3) Concern with global networks provides insight into international and intercultural connections of royal families, and connects with such topics as travel and tourism, cultures of letter-writing and gift-giving, consumerism and collecting as integral to material culture, and the dissemination of European styles of dress, ceremonial, and the awarding of honours as part of court cultures.

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Global History: Challenges and Opportunities. A winter school for Ph.D. and early career scholars in Germany and India to be held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, 16–21 February 2020. Conveners: Debarati Bagchi (MWS India Branch Office, New Delhi), Felix Brahm (GHIL), Pablo Holwitt (University of Heidelberg Branch Office, New Delhi), Monica Juneja (Heidelberg Centre for Transcultural Studies), and Indra Sengupta (GHIL and MWS India Branch Office, New Delhi). The winter school is organized jointly by Heidelberg University, the India Branch Office of the Max Weber Stiftung, New Delhi, and the GHIL (India Research Programme).

The turn towards global history, which in its present form can be traced back to the middle of the 1990s, has never been more influential. It owes its origins to academic discussions about the globalization of the 1980s and 1990s; examines in historical perspective the connections, networks, and trajectories between unlikely and unequal spaces, sites, and actors in a globalized world; and analyses the relationship between Europe and the non-European world, long calibrated by colonial power relationships, as a history of globalization preceding the globalization of the late twentieth century. And yet, as ethno-nationalism begins to reassert itself against the forces of globalization, the question arises, is global history passé? Is it time to 'return' to smaller entities, such as local spaces, the region, or the nation as the principal subject of inquiry? Global historians have responded to these questions from various perspectives, most importantly by arguing that globalization, both past and present, constituted powerful processes that succeeded in connecting even the small spaces of the world. They argue that studying most modern phenomena, regardless of their scale, automatically involves a study of global entanglements. Global history does not flatten out difference with a Western-dominated approach, but enables difference to be studied relationally. Attempts have also been made to sharpen the focus and methods of global history and bring it into dialogue with related concepts such as translocality, transregionality, or transculturation. Such a 'critical globality' can be useful as a tool for questioning the epistemic foundations of most disciplines in the humanities, as these were formed in the course of European nation-building and that of younger, postcolonial nations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

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The winter school, intended for Ph.D. and early career scholars mainly from German and Indian universities, will address the following set of conceptual and methodological questions. How can globality as a critical perspective help to integrate the intellectual insights of regional experiences beyond Euro-America into more general analyses of historical phenomena? How do we move beyond the academic and institutional divisions between so-called area-studies and an unmarked 'mainstream' if we want to overcome the trap of universalizing narratives? Conversely: what is at stake when we choose a global approach? What are the issues that such an approach is ill-equipped to address? The sessions will engage with the relationship between global history, the history of colonialism and local/micro-history, and the methodological challenge posed by languages and concepts to the writing of global history.

Chronopolitics: Time of Politics, Politics of Time, Politicized Time. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 14–16 May 2020. Conveners: Tobias Becker (GHIL), Christina Brauner (University of Tübingen), and Fernando Esposito (University of Constance). Organized in cooperation with the Arbeitskreis Geschichte+Theorie.

Time is so deeply interwoven with all aspects of politics that its importance is frequently overlooked: politics takes place in time, needs time, and brings forth time; time can be an instrument and also an object of politics. Political actors also use time as a resource to legitimize or delegitimize policies and politics, for instance, when differentiating between conservatives and progressives, or when constructing 'primitive' states or people existing outside of (modern) time as objects of civilizing missions, development aid, and modernizing projects. More generally, politics aims to create futures in the present – or to prevent them. The 'politics of time' is strongly connected to the question of how social change is understood and managed.

The international conference 'Chronopolitics: Time of Politics, Politics of Time, Politicized Time' sets out to engage with these issues and questions in an interdisciplinary framework. It attempts a first systematization of the respective debates on chronopolitics, temporality, and historicity. The emphasis on chronopolitics connects tra-

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ditional fields of historical inquiry – politics, society, economy – with the history of temporalities, thereby demonstrating the importance of reflections on time and temporality for all historians and historiographical practices. We would also like to develop discussions on the chronopolitics of historians and historiography – not least our own. How do historians and other scholars create and contribute to ‘images of history and temporal order’ (Charles Maier)? Both time and history have their own histories and are thus in need of historical investigation.

The first panel, ‘Synchronicity: The Simplification and Co-ordination of Time’, focuses on the construction of non-synchronicities or temporalities of difference, while the second, ‘(Post)Colonial Temporalities, or: Pluritemporality’, explores conflicts between colonial or Western and different local temporal regimes, analysing how euro-centrism is built on chronocentrism. The third panel, ‘Ideological Temporalities from Communist to “Neoliberal”’, examines transformations of ideological temporalities in the last third of the twentieth century, focusing on (post-)communist and neoliberal temporalities. The fourth panel, ‘A Tale of Many Historicities’, discusses historicity as a specific form of temporality. It takes up the critique of ‘history’ in the singular, which is closely entangled with teleological narratives of modernization, and reflects on the chronopolitics of more recent calls for pluritemporal histories.

A sortable list of titles acquired by the GHIL Library in recent months is available at:

https://www.ghil.ac.uk/library/collections/recent_acquisitions.html

For an up-to-date list of the GHIL's publications see the Institute's website:

<http://www.ghil.ac.uk/publications.html>