

## 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 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 2015 the following scholarships were awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations.

*Steve Bahn* (Heidelberg) Dem Gemeinwohl dienlich? Das Konzept der Sträflingskolonie

*Barbara Berger* (Munich) Der Gasbehälter als Bautypus: Entstehung, Entwicklung und Verbreitung des Gasbehälters im 19. Jahrhundert

*Jan Carlos Breiting* (Marburg) Natur als Ressource: Erschließung und Schutz des Lake Victoria, 1950er-80er

*Catarina Caetano da Rosa* (Darmstadt) Die Verflechtung der Welt? Rio de Janeiro und Lissabon, 1808-1907

*Michael Czolkof* (Oldenburg) Diakonische Frauenarbeit und kulturelle Partizipation/gesellschaftliche Teilhabe in Deutschland und England im 19. Jahrhundert

*Sonja Dolinsek* (Erfurt) Traffic in Women, Slavery, Sex Work: The Transnational Politics of Sexual Labour in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century

*Katharina Ebner* (Munich) Religion als Argument? Eine vergleichende Untersuchung über religiöse Argumentationen im politischen Diskurs in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in Großbritannien (1945–89)

*Wolfgang Egner* (Constance) Protektion: Die Entwicklung neuer imperialer Herrschaftsformen und Legitimationsfiguren im 19. Jahrhundert

*Fernando Esposito* (Tübingen) Die 'Gleichzeitigkeit des Ungleichzeitigen': Chronopolitische Theorie und Praxis in der Industriemoderne, 1860–1970

*Katja Fortenbacher* (Marburg) 'A test of Empire': Der Einfluss Südafrikas auf die irischen Unabhängigkeitsbestrebungen vom British Empire (1916–49)

*Stefan Geißler* (Heidelberg) Die Lloyd's Lists: Eine Global Intelligence Unit?

*Anne Gnausch* (Berlin) Symptome der Krise? Selbsttötungen in der Weimarer Republik

*Annika Haß* (Saarbrücken) Treuttel & Würtz: Ein transnationaler Verlag zwischen Aufklärung und Romantik

*Jochen Hausmann* (Würzburg) Humphrey Bland (1685/86–1763): Eine britische Karriere in der zweiten Reihe zwischen Royal Army, Gibraltar und Schottland

*Timo Holste* (Münster) Contested Internationalism: The Boy Scouts International Bureau and the Resurgence of Nationalism, 1930–42

*Annette Karpp* (Berlin) Anglo-American Punk Subculture and Human Rights, 1970s–2000s

*Timo Kupitz* (Trier) Von Old Labour zu New Labour: Der Niedergang der English Working Class und der Aufstieg des Affluent Worker

*Jörg-Ole Münch* (Constance) Im Namen der 'Nachbarschaft': Kulturelle Vielfalt und multiethnische Gruppenbildung auf dem Altkleidermarkt im viktorianischen London (1840–60)

*Darren Michael O'Byrne* (Cambridge) Political Civil Servants and the German Administration under Nazism

*Sven Petersen* (Göttingen) Dinge im Konflikt: Eine globale Medien-geschichte des Österreichischen Erbfolgekrieges (1739–48)

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

*Daniel Stahl* (Jena) Waffenhandel im Zeitalter der Ideologien: Der Kampf um Rüstungsexporte und Rüstungsexportbeschränkungen im 20. Jahrhundert

*Frederik Frank Sterkenburgh* (Warwick) Monarchical Rule and Political Culture in Imperial Germany: The Reign of William I

*Malte Thießen* (Oldenburg) Immunisierte Gesellschaften: Eine englisch–deutsche Vergleichs- und Verflechtungsgeschichte von Gesellschaftskonzepten, Risiko- und Sicherheitsvorstellungen

## Forthcoming Workshops and Conferences

*Emotional Journeys: Itinerant Theatres, Audiences, and Adaptation in the Long Nineteenth Century*. Conference to be held at the GHIL, 19–20 Nov. 2015, organized in cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Human Development. Conveners: Tobias Becker (GHIL), Kedar Kulkarni (MPI for Human Development).

In the nineteenth century, theatre was one of the most popular and important means of entertainment. Popular theatre entertained by addressing the emotions of its audiences: comedies appealed to humour, melodramas to fear and compassion. Emotions being culturally constructed, what happened when a play was performed in a different cultural context? How were humour, melodrama, and other genres translated? And what were the local (perhaps vernacular) idioms that mediated the feelings that genres are (in theory) supposed to make legible to an audience? How did touring companies adapt their repertoires? And if they did not, what kinds of cultural work were they doing by expecting audiences to comprehend their plots, idioms, and, of course, genres? The workshop wants to address these questions by looking specifically at touring companies that crossed cultural borders, such as, for example, European companies in Asia and South America, Parsee companies in India, and Asian companies in Europe. It asks how these troupes were set up, what audiences they catered for, and how these audiences perceived the performances.

*Cultural Encounters during Global War, 1914–1918: Traces, Spaces, Legacies.* Conference to be held in London, 21–23 Jan. 2016. Conveners: Santanu Das (King's College London), Andreas Gestrich (GHIL), Daniel Steinbach (King's College London).

The First World War resulted in an unprecedented range of encounters between peoples from different ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds. Soldiers from across the globe travelled to different theatres of war, where they not only encountered fellow-soldiers and non-combatants with different languages, religions or customs, but also interacted with friendly or belligerent civilians. This interdisciplinary conference seeks to investigate the different kinds of encounters, exchanges, and entanglements that happened during wartime.

*German Song Onstage 1770–1914.* Conference to be held at the Royal College of Music, London, 12–14 Feb. 2016, organized by the Royal College of Music, Wigmore Hall, and the GHIL. Conveners: Natasha Loges (Royal College of Music), Laura Tunbridge (Oxford University), Andreas Gestrich (GHIL).

The conference seeks to explore the recent explosion of interest in the public musical concert as an artistic, cultural, and social phenomenon, specifically the significance of the Lied (a largely private genre) within these public events. Song evidently played an essential role in the makeup of public concerts alongside the more obvious symphonies, concerti, overtures, and arias. Furthermore, as William Weber has argued, it was the inclusion of song which upset the eighteenth-century hierarchies of concert genres, leading to a transformation in concert programming over the century. Alongside this was the gradual emergence of the practice of singing complete song cycles beginning in the 1850s, and the even later concept of the dedicated song recital. The keynote speaker is Professor Susan Youens (University of Notre Dame). A special feature of the weekend is two public concerts reproducing programmes given by Clara Schumann. These will take place in the RCM's Amaryllis Fleming Concert Hall (12 February) and Wigmore Hall (13 February). Pianist Graham Johnson and tenor Christoph Prégardien will also lead a public workshop with RCM students on building Lieder programmes today.

**In memoriam Gerhard A. Ritter**  
**29 March 1929–20 June 2015**

With great sadness the German Historical Institute London announces the death of one of its founding fathers, the historian Gerhard A. Ritter, who died in June 2015 in Berlin aged 86. Ritter was one of the most prominent German post-war historians. A member of the cohort born around 1930, the so-called *Flakhelfergeneration* or *1945ers*, he belonged to that group of intellectuals who helped shape the new Federal Republic and its democracy.

From 1947 to 1952 Ritter studied history, politics, philosophy, and German at Tübingen University and the recently established Free University of Berlin, where he received his Ph.D. in 1952. From a working-class background and with close family ties to the German labour movement, he wrote his thesis on the development of the Social Democratic Party and Free Trade Unions in Germany at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1952 Ritter moved to Oxford, where he had a two-year Fellowship at St Antony's College to work on his next thesis, the *Habilitation*, which was on the history of the British labour movement from the foundation of the Labour Representation Committee (1900) to the Russian Revolution. This first stay at Oxford laid the foundation for Ritter's lifelong close relationship with St Antony's College, where he later held visiting professorships and was awarded the position of Honorary Fellow in 1983, and for his engagement for Anglo-German academic connections and exchange in general. It also was the beginning of his intense interest in comparative history, in particular, of political parties and parliamentary systems, and of the development of welfare states, which was his main field of research in later years

After his *Habilitation* in 1961 Ritter was quickly appointed to a chair in the department of politics, Otto Suhr Institute, at the Free University of Berlin. In 1965 he moved to a chair of modern history at Münster University, and in 1974 was appointed professor of modern and contemporary history at the Ludwigs-Maximilian-Universität in Munich, where he stayed until retirement in 1994.

In Münster, Ritter successfully established a research unit on modern British and Commonwealth history which still exists today. It focused on studies of the inter-war period, for which records were released for the first time by the then Public Record Office in 1968. It

was also in 1968 that Ritter was approached by the director of the State Archive in Hanover at the time, Dr Carl Haase, and invited to join a group discussing the possibility of setting up a German Historical Institute in London on the model of those in Rome and Paris. Already crucially involved in 1965 in establishing a Fellowship, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation, for German historians to teach German history at St Antony's in Oxford, Ritter immediately gave his full support to this idea. He joined the 'pressure group' working for a London Institute, the Anglo-German Group of Historians (Britisch-Deutscher Historikerkreis), which was founded with the particular support of contemporary historian Paul Kluge at a first meeting in February 1969 in Frankfurt. He helped develop a research programme and supported the various research activities of this group, funded, again, by the Volkswagen Foundation.

When the plans for setting up a proper, government-funded institute finally succeeded, Ritter also became a member of the new institute's Advisory Board. He was by far the Institute's longest serving board member. He served from 1976 to 1982, again from 1986 to 1992, and then, after the Federal Ministry of Science and Research decided to transfer the management of all the German Historical Institutes abroad to the newly established Stiftung Geisteswissenschaftliche Institute im Ausland, again from 1993 to his retirement.

Ritter left his papers from his time as a member of the Advisory Board to the Institute's archive. These documents show him as an extremely engaged and foresighted *Beirat*, full of ideas for research plans for the Institute, but also concerned for the academic careers of its research fellows, who were on limited contracts and had to find positions in the German academic system after their time in London. His advice and support was particularly crucial at the beginning of the 1990s, when the Institute was in severe financial trouble and feared closure.

Gerhard Ritter's amazing commitment was not limited to the German Historical Institute and St Antony's College. He was Chairman of the Deutsche Historikerverband from 1976 to 1980, a member of the Advisory Board of the Munich Institut für Zeitgeschichte, and also served the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung for many years in various functions. After 1989, however, he was, above all, engaged in reshaping the Humboldt University's department of history in his native Berlin.

## Noticeboard

It is with great gratitude and respect that the German Historical Institute London will keep Gerhard A. Ritter's memory alive. He will be greatly missed by colleagues and friends in Britain and Germany.

Andreas Gestrich