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Scholarships Awarded by the GHIL

Each year the GHIL awards a number of research scholarships to postgraduate students and postdocs 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 first results at the Institute'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 2017 the following scholarships were awarded for research on British history, German history, and Anglo-German relations.

Julana Bredtmann (Berlin), Entnazifizierung in der ehemaligen Reichshauptstadt: Erfolge und Misserfolge am Beispiel der Berliner Stadtverwaltung 1945-1949

Robert Ding (Bayreuth), The Hun is at the Gate: The German Invasion of England in British Fiction 1871-1914

Morgan Golf-French (London), Intellectual Reception of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars at the University of Göttingen

Daniel Monninger (Cologne), Das Tavistock Institute of Human Relations und der Wandel der Arbeitswelt, ca.1940-1980

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Yves Schmitz (Marburg), Waffenhandel und imperialstaatliche Durchdringung in Grenzregionen des südlichen Afrikas und Nordamerikas in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts

Kerstin Schulte (Bielefeld), Volksgemeinschaft! Hinter Stacheldraht: Die Internierungslager in der britischen und US-amerikanischen Besatzungszone und ihre Bedeutung für die deutsche Nachkriegsgesellschaft 1945–1950

Silke Schwandt (Bielefeld), *De recto defecisse*: Rechtspraktiken und soziale Dynamik im Umfeld des Phänomen 'default of right' im englischen Recht des 12.–14. Jahrhundert

Stefan Tetzlaff (Göttingen), Industrial Policy, Technical Cooperation, and Business Interests in Mid-Twentieth Century Indian Automotive Engineering: Hindustan Motors/Morris Motors, and TELCO/Daimler-Benz, c.1942–1969

Stefan Weiß (Bayreuth), Koloniale Krisen und Imperiale Identität: Der Sepoy Aufstand 1857 und die Reflexion in Großbritannien

Felix Wiedemann (Berlin), Rassenportraits aus der Vergangenheit: Britische und deutsche Expeditionen nach Ägypten zur fotografischen Erfassung antiker Menschendarstellungen um 1900

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 Fellow, 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 postdoctoral 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 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

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five years of postdoctoral research experience in an academic environment.

Fellows will be expected to take up residence in London for the duration of the fellowship and 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 1000 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), by 1 May 2017.

In 2016/17 the scholarship was awarded to:

Andreas Weiß (Brunswick), Britain, International Organizations, and the Cold War

Postgraduate Students Conference

The German Historical Institute London held its twenty-first postgraduate students conference on 12–13 January 2017. The intention of the conference is 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 Deputy Director of the GHIL, Michael Schaich. Over the next one and a half days, 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 about institutions that give grants for research in Germany was also exchanged. The GHIL can offer support here 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 confer-

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ence was preceded by a palaeography course tutored by Dorothea McEwan.

The GHIL is planning to hold its next postgraduate students conference on Thursday 11 and Friday 12 January 2018. For further information, including how to apply, please contact the Secretary, Anita Bellamy, German Historical Institute London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NJ.

Finn Schulze-Feldmann (London), The Reception of the Sibylline Oracles in the Context of the Reformation

Crawford Matthews (Hull), Royal Dignity, Ceremony and Rank: Anglo-Prussian Relations and their Impact, 1688–1714

Stuart Wrigley (Royal Holloway), Johannes and Bertha Ronge: A Case Study in Anglo-German Relations

Itzel Toledo García (Essex), The German Colony in Mexico City from the Belle Époque to the Great Depression

Samraghni Bonnerjee (Sheffield), From Kaiserswerth to the Crimea: Florence Nightingale and the Shared Histories of British and German Nursing in the Nineteenth Century

Simon Unger (Oxford), Between National Socialism and Resistance: The Protestant Journal *Eckart* and its Readers, 1924–1960

Nadine Tauchner (Leicester), Austrian Journalism between Nazism and Democracy: Otto Schulmeister (1916–2001) in Context

Stefan Boberg (Sussex), The People's Card Index (*Volkskartei*): Registry for Enrolment and Segregation. Compiling Personal Data in National Socialist Germany

Bas Willems (Edinburgh), Violence in Defeat: The *Wehrmacht* and German Society, 1944–1945

Simon Coll (London), Social Perspectives on Nationalism, Normalization, and East German–Polish Relations, 1949–1989

Kate Hiepmo (Manchester), 'Aktion Störfreimachung' and Diabetes Mellitus in the Shadow of the Berlin Wall, 1961–1966

Mary Ikoniadou (Manchester), Image and Text in the Construction of Greek National Imaginaries: *Pyrros* Magazine in the GDR, 1961–1968

John Nicholls (Hull), Darkwave GDR

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 Ben 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 2016. 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, and
- a supervisor's reference

to reach the Director of the German Historical Institute London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NJ, by 31 July 2017. The Prize will be presented on the occasion of the GHIL's Annual Lecture on 3 November 2017.

For further information visit: <<http://www.ghil.ac.uk>>

Email: ghil@ghil.ac.uk Tel: 020 7309 2050

Forthcoming Conferences

The Long End of the First World War: Ruptures, Continuities, and Memories. Conference organized jointly by the Leibniz University of Hanover, Zentrum Moderner Orient (ZMO), Volkswagen Foundation, and the German Historical Institute London, to be held at Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover, Germany, 8-10 May 2017.

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The Herrenhausen Symposium will focus on relations between global history and social history, highlighting actors and regions, and will systematically engage with the issue of diverse periodizations. In discussing linkages between experience, historiography, and commemoration, the symposium aims to unsettle the notion that the First World War had a static and clearly defined 'end', a construct mainly based on European developments.

While the armistice of 11 November 1918 marked the end of fighting on the Western Front, the case was different in other parts of the world, in particular, in the former Russian and Ottoman Empires and in East Africa, where armed conflicts related to the destruction and re-formation of political orders persisted, in some places even for years. These struggles affected daily life and biographical trajectories as well as local perceptions, representations, and interpretations of the war. Which events or developments marked the 'end' of the war? How did the processes which marked the end of the war differ regionally, and how did prisoners of war, demobilized soldiers, women, and children from and in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East perceive and experience the 'end'? How did this 'end' influence new networks, social movements, society, economic processes, and ecological developments? And how were these questions discussed by contemporary intellectuals in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East?

With the centennial of the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the increasing temporal distance it conveys, the nature of remembrance, too, is changing. The centennial in 2014 was marked by extensive commemorative activities in many parts of the world, not only at various political levels but also in the media, in the field of literature, and in the arts. The symposium asks whether and how they shaped contemporary dialogues on commemoration, not only in Asia, Africa, and Latin America but also in Europe. Can the loss of 'Zeitzeugen' be compensated for by the use of electronic and other media? And does this make transnational commemoration easier (or more difficult)? We are particularly interested in issues and questions of what could be called 'non-memory', forgotten or submerged memories. What has been written out of historical narratives and what is being rediscovered? In this respect, the symposium will also discuss questions of changing memories and contested commemorations.

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Moralizing Commerce in a Globalizing World: Multidisciplinary Approaches to a History of Economic Conscience, 1600–1900. Conference co-funded by the Economic History Society and the University of Liverpool, to be held at the German Historical Institute London, 22–24 June 2017. Conveners: Felix Brahm (GHIL) and Eve Rosenhaft (University of Liverpool).

In the twenty-first century the principles and practices of ethical investment and fair trade, the politics of boycotts, and corporate ‘greenwashing’ are well established in the repertoire of corporate and individual actions and public debate. The history of transatlantic slavery and its opponents in the eighteenth century, and of the opposition to colonial exploitation in the nineteenth century remind us that this repertoire has a history; neither moral indifference nor ethical engagement is ‘natural’ or self-evident. When and how do (and did) people with a measurable material interest, but who are not already embedded in long-standing maritime–mercantile networks, come to see themselves as participants in global businesses? How and when does (and did) awareness of one’s material stake in an aspect of global trade prompt awareness of ethical implications and/or moral–political engagement? How and when have those who benefited from business enterprises with human or environmental costs indirectly, at second hand, or as subaltern agents come to reflect on the nature of the business?

This conference aims to provide a focus for discussion of how we might historicize economic conscience, investigating the means and processes by which individuals and collective actors have learned to see their own economic choices as contributing to a global system and to reflect on the impacts of their choices on other people and places, both near and far. Accordingly, our interest is less in critical characterizations of global systems—colonialism, imperialism, and capitalism, for example—or the social movements that inscribed those critiques on their banners, than in the structures of sentiment and knowledge that made possible new articulations between understandings of moral obligation, locality, the spaces of humanity and the ‘economic’. Based on that, we further ask about respective individual expressions and collective actions like criticism of greed for profits from global commerce, voluntary self-restrictions, consumer boycotts, and responding corporate strategies.

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Cultures of Conservatism in the United States and Western Europe between the 1970s and the 1990s. Conference to be held at the German Historical Institute London, 14–16 September 2017. Conveners: Martina Steber (University of Constance), Anna von der Goltz (Georgetown University, Washington, DC), and Tobias Becker (GHIL).

This conference will examine the cultural history of conservative ideas and movements in Western Europe and the United States between the 1970s and the 1990s. Focusing on cultures of conservatism, the conference will rethink the general contours of conservatism. It will pay close attention to the intersection between culture, politics, and economics in order to broaden our understanding of the processes of change that have unfolded since the 1970s.

Poverty and Education from the Nineteenth Century to the Present: India and Comparative Perspectives. Conference organized by the Transnational Research Group on Poverty and Education of the Max Weber Foundation, to be held at the German Historical Institute London and King's College London on 27–29 September 2017.

The Transnational Research Group on Poverty and Education in India will mark the end of its five-year funding period by discussing processes studied by the group in India in a wider comparative and interdisciplinary perspective. The conference proposes to look at the overall topic of poverty and education in a way which allows us to look at themes that cut across some of these research areas and lend themselves to international comparisons. The following are the main, broad themes of the conference: (1) poverty and education in nineteenth- and twentieth-century intellectual and scholarly debates; (2) actors 'from above'; (3) actors 'from below'; and (4) education of the poor and the professionalization of jobs, formalization of vocational training / requirements for professional careers.

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Shaping the Officer: Communities and Practices of Accountability in Pre-modern Europe. Workshop organized by the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich (LMU) and the German Historical Institute London, to be held at the GHIL, 8–10 November 2017. Conveners: María Ángeles Martín Romera (LMU Munich), Hannes Ziegler (GHIL).

Interactions between subjects and rulers have been studied in a wide range of historiographical approaches. Among them, the question of officers' accountability has been of particular interest as a fundamental field for the analysis of rule and authority in premodern Europe. And yet, while recent research has attributed to communities a more active role in defining these interactions, they are still mostly portrayed as reacting to input from above. Even in recent approaches on 'state-building from below' or in more specific concepts such as 'empowering interactions', local populations are depicted as either posing resistance or participating in an arena conceded to them.

Officers' accountability is the main focal point of this conference since it is a privileged field for analysing these phenomena. Instead of thinking of communities as essentially reactive agents, however, this conference is an attempt to look at how communities actively modelled the officers' behaviour, shaped institutions, understood as including formal and informal practices, and thus established both their own and the officers' actual scope of action. We are especially interested in the various ways local populations engaged in holding officers accountable, both through regular and extraordinary procedures, and through everyday interactions with office-holders.

The workshop includes a wide range of papers that reflect on the role of communities in processes of officers' accountability in Europe from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Special emphasis is placed on practices rather than regulations, and local perspectives rather than central institutions.

In memoriam Ernst Schulin
12.10.1929–13.2.2017

With great sadness the German Historical Institute London announces the death of Ernst Schulin, eminent historian and long-serving member of the Institute's Academic Advisory Board.

Sharing the same birth year, 1929, with Ralf Dahrendorf, Jürgen Habermas, Eberhard Jäckel, and Gerhard A. Ritter, Ernst Schulin belonged to a generation of young academics who, through their research and academic teaching, shaped not only the humanities and social sciences in post-war Germany, but also made a large contribution to transforming the country into the liberal democracy it gradually became.

Re-orientating themselves ideologically after the war for this generation meant primarily turning to the West, both physically and in their academic interests. Whereas Dahrendorf, Habermas, Ritter, and the only slightly younger Hans-Ulrich Wehler (born 1931) gravitated towards Britain and the USA, Schulin, who had enrolled at Göttingen University in 1949 to read history, German, and religious studies, spent a semester first in Spain and then in France. He would academically 'return' to these two countries later on in his career in major studies of the French Revolution (1988) and Emperor Charles V (1999).

For his Ph.D., however, Schulin looked to the East to understand the German notion of the West. Schulin finished his studies in Göttingen with a Ph.D. on *Die weltgeschichtliche Erfassung des Orients bei Hegel und Ranke*, that is, on the post-Enlightenment construction of Europe's 'other' in the East. The history of nineteenth- and twentieth-century historiography and critical reflection on the categories and trends of the historical profession became a lifelong interest of Ernst Schulin.

Before he came back to this area of research, Schulin opened up for himself another field, namely, early modern British history. First as a member of the Mainz Institute for European History, at that time under the directorship of Martin Göring, then at the University of Giessen, Schulin worked on his *Habilitation* on the rise of public interest in Britain in trade and trade policy. Published in 1969 as *Handelsstaat England: Das politische Interesse der Nation am Außenhandel vom 16. bis ins frühe 18. Jahrhundert*, this book provides a brilliant analysis

of the growth of public engagement with questions of foreign and economic policy. In many ways it provides a much more detailed view of the early modern British political public sphere than that given by Habermas in *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere*, which was published slightly earlier.

This book not only established Schulin as an important scholar of early modern British history, but also resulted in his subsequent and long-lasting support for closer relationships between British and German historians. When a British–German Association of Historians was founded in 1969, Schulin, who had just been appointed professor at the Technical University of Berlin, joined this initiative and supported its efforts to establish a German Historical Institute in London modelled on those already existing in Rome and Paris. These efforts succeeded in 1976, when the London Institute was formally opened and started to receive government annual funding on a similar scale to the partner institutes in Rome and Paris. Like his contemporary and friend Gerhard A. Ritter, Schulin remained a member of the British–German Association of Historians and also served as its Chair from 1992 until its end in 1995 when it was dissolved because it had served its purpose after the German Historical Institute was integrated into a new legal framework. Schulin was also a member of the Institute’s Academic Advisory Board from 1980 to 1988 and again in 1993.

In 1974 Schulin was appointed to the chair of modern history at the University of Freiburg, where he spent the next quarter of a century as an inspiring academic teacher and prolific scholar. First he turned to yet another area of research, German–Jewish history and historiography. He participated in editing Walter Rathenau’s works and letters. In 1995 Schulin delivered the German Historical Institute’s Annual Lecture on *‘The Most Historical of All Peoples’: Nationalism and the New Construction of Jewish History in Nineteenth-Century Germany*.

This lecture was one of a number of major studies published in the 1980s and 1990s that grew out of Schulin’s extensive engagement with nineteenth- and twentieth-century German and European historiography, which dated back to his doctoral research. Along with Wolfgang Küttler and Jörn Rüsen he organized a series of seminars which resulted in a five-volume series on *Geschichtsdiskurs*, analysing the developments and the methods of analysis of modern historiography. Including many then still junior colleagues in the field, this series has established itself as an indispensable compendium for the

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study of historiographical trends and developments in Europe and beyond.

Schulin became emeritus professor in 1995. After retirement he returned to where he in some ways started: to Spain, with an analysis of the politics of Emperor Charles V—a study less of his personality than of the large challenges he had to face and which shaped Europe for the subsequent centuries.

Ernst Schulin died in Freiburg on 13 February 2017. It is with great gratitude and respect that the German Historical Institute London will keep Ernst Schulin's memory alive. He will be greatly missed by colleagues and friends in Britain and Germany.

Andreas Gestrich