

GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BULLETIN

FALL 1992

Issue No. 11

**Editors:** Hartmut Lehmann, Manfred F. Boemeke, and Janine Micunek, in conjunction with the Research Fellows of the Institute.

**Address:** German Historical Institute  
1607 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
Tel: (202) 387-3355  
FAX: (202) 483-3430

**Hours:** Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00. p.m.

**Library Hours:** Monday - Friday 10:00 a.m. - 5:00. p.m.

© German Historical Institute, 1992

The BULLETIN appears twice a year and is available free upon request.

The next issue of the BULLETIN will appear in the spring of 1993

**GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**Bulletin**

**Fall 1992**

**Issue No. 11**

**Contents**

<b>I. Preface</b>	5
<b>II. Accounts of Conferences Sponsored and Co-Sponsored by the German Historical Institute in 1992</b>	
A. "On the Road to Total War: The American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, 1861-1871." Washington, D.C., April 1-4, 1992.	6
B. "Culture and Politics in Germany in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries." Washington, D.C., May 8, 1992.	8
C. "The Prerogative of Confinement: Social, Cultural, Political, and Administrative Aspects of the History of Hospitals and Carceral and Penal Institutions in Western Europe and North America, 1500-1900." Washington, D.C., June 6-9, 1992.	10
D. "Mutual Influences on Education: Germany and the United States in the Twentieth Century." Tübingen, June 18-20, 1992.	12
E. "Peopling the New World: The Transfer of Ideas, Customs, and Social Institutions from Central Europe to the Middle Colonies in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Pennsylvania State University, October 28-31, 1992.	16

<b>III. Institute News</b>	
A. Fall Lecture Series	19
B. Sixth Annual Lecture	19
C. 1993 Conferences	20
D. Report of Summer Program 1992	
I. Handwriting Course in Wolfenbittel	20
II. Tour of German Archives	21
E. Announcement of Summer Program 1993	22
F. Research Fellowships for Visiting Scholars	23
G. Dissertation Scholarships	24
H. Library Report	25
I. Staff Changes	25
J. Miscellaneous	
I. Bitnet Correspondence	29
II. Publication of Oral History Research Project	29
III. German Studies Association Annual Meeting	29
IV Summer Seminar at Yale University	30
<b>IV. The Friends of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C.</b>	<b>31</b>

## I. Preface

On October 1, 1992, four German scholars joined the staff of the German Historical Institute. Hartmut Keil of the University of Munich succeeded Norbert Finzsch as Deputy Director; Manfred Berg of the Kennedy Institute of the Free University in Berlin, Matthias Judt of the Academy of Sciences in East Berlin, and Dietmar Schirmer of the Otto Suhr Institute of the Free University joined as Research Fellows. In addition, Susan Strasser of the George Washington University will become a full member of the Institute beginning January 1993. We look forward to working with our new colleagues and wish them a productive time at the Institute.

Those who visit the Institute will notice that we recently completed a project which had been underway for some time; namely, to collect photographs of historians who had to leave Germany after 1933. Exhibited in the Institute's lecture hall are portraits of Hans Baron, Ismar Elbogen, Fritz T. Epstein, Dietrich Gerhard, Felix Gilbert, George W. F. Hallgarten, Hajo Holborn, Ernst H. Kantorowicz, Paul Oskar Kristeller, Hans Rosenberg, Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy, Hans Rothfels, Richard G. Salomon, Eugen Täubler, Alfred Hermann Friedrich Vagts, and Helene Wieruszowski. A catalog containing bibliographical and biographical information on German-speaking refugee historians in the United States after 1933, compiled by Catherine Epstein, will appear soon as part of our book series with Cambridge University Press under the title *A Past Renewed*.

On April 28, 1992, during his official visit to the United States, *Bundespräsident* Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker paid a two-hour visit to the Institute, where he met with leading American scholars, among them the historians David Calleo and Fritz Stern. We were greatly honored to have had this opportunity to talk to him about our activities since the opening of the Institute in 1987.

*Hartmut Lehmann*

## **II. Accounts of the Conferences Sponsored and Co-Sponsored by the Institute in 1992**

### **A. "On the Road to Total War: The American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, 1861–1871."** Washington, D.C., April 1–4, 1992. Conveners: Stig Förster and Jörg Nagler.

The purpose of this conference was to trace the developments that led to an industrialized people's war and to analyze their impact on the American and German societies. The phenomenon of total warfare had its origin in the nineteenth century and culminated in the two world wars of the twentieth century. Mass mobilization of human and economic resources, guerilla warfare, and tactics of terror increasingly blurred the distinction between soldier and civilian. The common aspects of this kind of warfare were no coincidence, but rather indicated a trend toward a totalization of warfare stemming from particular social forces within industrialized nations. In comparing the conflicts in North America and western Europe from 1861 to 1871, the conference focused on their main social, political, economic, and cultural aspects, the mobilization for war, and the totalization of warfare. Scholars from the United States, Germany, France, Australia, and Great Britain compared and discussed their research on both the American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification and were able to put their results into the broader context of industrialized people's war in the nineteenth century.

Two introductory lectures provided the overall theoretical framework for the conference sessions. Michael Geyer (University of Chicago) conceptualized the theoretical implications and ramifications of the term "total war" in the age of nationalism and its applicability to the specific historical setting of the nineteenth century. Carl Degler (Stanford University) reflected on the question of comparability of the American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification.

After the opening lectures, the major components of the topic structured the conference into six sessions. "Nationalism, Politics, and War," the first of these sessions, included presentations by Roger Chickering (University of Oregon), Richard K. Beringer (University of North Dakota), Hans L. Trefousse (Brooklyn College), Joseph Glatthaar (University of Houston), Wolfgang J. Mommsen (University of Düsseldorf), and Josef Becker (University of Augsburg). The major subjects discussed were the political preconditions for mobilization and the will to fight in each society. In the next session, "From Mobilization

to People's War," Herman M. Hattaway (University of Missouri, Kansas City), Sir Michael Howard (Yale University), Manfred Messerschmidt (Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt, Freiburg), William Serman (Sorbonne), James McPherson (Princeton University), Wilhelm Deist (Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt, Freiburg), and Stephane Audoin-Rouzeau (University of Amiens) addressed such issues as the transition from limited war to total war in the United States and Germany and the creation and structures of the armies in both countries. "Military Command and Political Leadership in the Age of `People's War'" was the theme of the third panel, in which Peter Paret (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton), Edward H. Hagerman (York University, Canada), and Stig Förster (German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.) discussed the relationship between the political and military authorities.

In the session on "The Home Front," Dennis Showalter (Colorado College), Mark E. Neely (Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum), Stanley Engerman (University of Rochester) J. Matthew Gallman (Loyola College), Ulrich Wengenroth (University of Munich), Philip S. Paludan (University of Kansas), Jörg Nagler (German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.), Alf Lütke (Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen), Donna D. Krug (Virginia State University), and Jean H. Quataert (SUNY, Binghamton) focused on the political, cultural, and economic forces of the home front and their relation to the battle front, including such issues as women and war, propaganda, and dissent. "The Reality of Warfare," which included papers by Earl J. Hess (Lincoln Memorial University), Thomas Rohrkrämer (University of Auckland), Michael D. Fellman (Simon Fraser University, Vancouver), Robert Tombs (St. John's College, Cambridge), Reid Mitchell (Princeton University), Manfred Botzenhart (University of Münster), and Heinrich Korthöber (Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen), concentrated on questions of the front experience, guerilla warfare, and the treatment of prisoners of war. The final session, "The Legacy," with Arden Buchholz (SUNY, Brockport), Jay Luvaas (Allegheny College), Richard O. Curry (University of Connecticut), Gerd Krumeich (University of Freiburg), and Annette Becker (University of Lille III/Charles de Gaulle), examined the perceptions held by each country about "the other war" and attempted to analyze the impact of the American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification in the context of the postwar years.

The conference papers will be presented in a volume published by the German Historical Institute and Cambridge University Press. The comparison between the American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification was the first in a series of five biennial conferences planned by the Institute on "The United States and Germany. National Experience in the Age of Total War, 1861-1945."

*Jörg Nagler*

**B. "Culture and Politics in Germany in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries."**

Washington, D.C., May 8, 1992. Convener: Hartmut Lehmann.

As its contribution to the festival "A Tribute to Germany" in Washington, D.C., the Institute organized a public symposium with generous support from the Goethe-Institut Washington. Hartmut Lehmann (German Historical Institute) gave an introduction, which provided an overview of the image of the relationship between German politics and culture. This picture was greatly influenced in the United States by various German refugees, such as the forty-eighters, who cherished their culture and revered certain "good" political leaders, but remained skeptical of German politics in general. Germany's neighbors perceived Germany in a similarly dualistic manner.

Peter Jelavich (University of Texas) delivered the first lecture, the focus of which was on the metamorphosis of state censorship of the arts. Since Germany had experienced a variety of systems of leadership over the years, he argued, it was an ideal case to study. Beginning with Imperial Germany, Jelavich described the forms of censorship under each regime, as well as the consequences faced by those artists and writers who did not abide by the rules. He pointed out that limits on the freedom of expression, in one form or another, had always been present in Germany. These were usually based on restrictions imposed by previous governments, such as the Imperial Criminal Code that was upheld in Weimar Germany. Jelavich observed that it was learned as early as the 1920s that the more severely artists and writers were punished, the more publicized their controversial works became. However, when laws were relaxed, contentious works in literature and the arts would initially flourish, but the surge would later die down, and they had less of an impact on society.

Freedom of expression, Jelavich noted, was also restricted through the means of socialization, most notably in Nazi Germany and East Germany. Indoctrination and artist unions acted as "preliminary censors," which alleviated the need for formal censorship. "Watchdog roles" were assumed by private initiative or by "certain sycophantic individuals" who had high positions in cultural institutions.

Even in West Germany in the 1960s and 1970s, cultural institutions were still strongly influenced by the state, although laws concerning censorship were not strictly enforced. Nevertheless, individuals who headed these institutions selected works deemed acceptable by those who held the purse strings. According to Jelavich, artists and writers had to take this reality into account—that is, if they sought work at or the support of a public grant through these institutions.

In the second lecture of the conference, Fritz Ringer (University of Pittsburgh) spoke on "Thomas Mann's Modernist Conversion to Politics." This "reorientation," Ringer argued, was most evident when comparing the ideas contained in *Reflections of an Unpolitical Man*, written in 1918, to those set forth in *The Magic Mountain*, *Doktor Faustus*, and Mann's political essays, from which Ringer quoted extensively. Ringer noted that these latter publications exemplified German self-criticism and introspection, as well as Mann's embrace of Western ideals, which Mann had used to rectify the "problematic position he had taken in his *Reflections of an Unpolitical Man*."

Ringer went on to explain how, as an orthodox mandarin intellectual who turned modernist, it was Mann's shift to politics that demonstrated a "broader intellectual transformation" that had proudly altered the relationship between culture and politics in twentieth-century Germany.

Claudia Koonz (Duke University) provided a comment on the two lectures, in which she focused on "Culture, Politics, and the Censor." She pointed out the dualities inherent in the topic of the symposium—for example, free versus censored, political versus nonpolitical, and traditional versus modernist—and attempted to clarify the ambiguities explicit in these dualities. Koonz reminded the audience that censors themselves were just acting in the public interest; they were not necessarily carrying out their own political agendas. Furthermore, she observed, modern times had seen the rise of a "new phenomenon," that is, attacks on artists used to mobilize political forces. One example of this was the Degenerate Art exhibit staged by the Nazis. In closing, Koonz commented on the aspect that artists could never really separate themselves from the realm of politics and may even have an influence

on it, as was the case, for example, with Marlene Dietrich and Thomas Mann.

In the final comment of the session, Frank Trommler (University of Pennsylvania) questioned Ringer's use of the term "modernist" to describe German academics at a time when they were reluctant to embrace Western democracy. The mandarins only eventually compromised with the capitalistic, consumption-oriented system that entered their society. This approach, Trommler stated, although it might "reflect certain American concepts of modernity," was really "quite reductionist." He suggested that architects, designers, and scientists had also contributed substantially to the changing general *Haltung* toward life in early twentieth-century Germany. Furthermore, Trommler indicated that younger, postwar writers like Heinrich Böll, Siegfried Lenz, and Günter Grass struggled to "articulate their very own experience of Nazism and war" and "insisted on a point zero of their literary practice." In contrast, Mann's critique of his homeland, he argued, served as the closing of one era rather than as the starting point for a new one.

The papers and comments will be published as the eighth issue in the Institute's Occasional Papers series.

*Janine Micunek*

**C. "The Prerogative of Confinement: Social, Cultural, Political, and Administrative Aspects of the History of Hospitals and Carceral and Penal Institutions in Western Europe and North America, 1500-1900."** Washington, D.C., June 6-9, 1992. Conveners: Robert Jütte and Norbert Finzsch.

The conference, which was co-sponsored by the Institute for the History of Medicine of the Robert Bosch Foundation in Stuttgart, brought together scholars from six different countries. By including historians, psychologists, sociologists, and penologists, it encouraged interdisciplinary as well as comparative cooperation. The conveners divided the conference into six sections, which structured the general topic along diachronic and comparative lines.

After introductory remarks by Hartmut Lehmann (Washington, D.C.), the conference got under way with a session chaired by Colin Jones (Exeter, Great Britain) on "The History of Ideas and its Relevance for a History of Confinement." Martin Dinges (Stuttgart), Robert Gellately (London, Ontario), Monika Leppelt (Hamburg), and Gerlinda Smaus

(Saarbrücken) presented papers. The second session, "The Age of Reform, 1800-1920," led by Robert Gellately, focused on the reform of hospitals in France, Germany, and the United States; it included contributions by Jean-Pierre Goubert (Paris), Otto Marx (Heidelberg), and Morris J. Vogel (Philadelphia). Moderated by Gerlinda Smaus, the third panel dealt with aspects and problems of a comparative history of prisons and penitentiaries. Contributors to this section were Norbert Finzsch (Washington, D.C.), Patricia O'Brien (Irvine), Tilman Winkler (Göttingen), and Luigi Cajani (Rome). "The Gestation of the Clinic: Theoretical Implications and Methodological Problems of Hospital History," the next section, probed the validity of Foucault's concept of the "birth of the hospital" in the context of a feminist approach (Martina Althoff, Münster) and the "construction" of the hospital patient (Colin Jones); Günter B. Risse (San Francisco) provided a methodological perspective. Methodological questions were also the focus of the fifth session, chaired by Patricia O'Brien, during which papers submitted by Lynne M. Adrian (Tuscaloosa) and Joan E. Crowley (Las Cruces), Sebastian Scheerer (Hamburg), and Pieter Spierenburg (Rotterdam) were discussed. The closing meeting concentrated on the origin of specialization and institutional care in early modern European hospitals. Pieter Spierenburg presided over the session, which included presentations by Neithart Bulst (Bielefeld), Robert Jütte, Christine Vanja (Kassel), Renate Wilson (Baltimore), and Jörn Henning Wolf (Kiel). Hartmut Lehmann summed up the discussion in his concluding remarks.

The discussions were lively, and it became obvious from the start that historians of the prison and historians of the hospital do have a lot in common. One question that was hotly debated was the validity of the Foucault paradigm, which has greatly influenced many historians in their approach to regard penal and medical institutions as similar in form and function. Some participants, rather than using Foucault as a point of departure, favored concepts developed by Gerhard Oestreich or Norbert Elias. Another string of debates arose from the problem of the periodization of change: Did the prison and the hospital evolve out of medieval institutions, or must they be understood as means of modernization, based on enlightened ideas and/or the development of a market economy? Related to this important issue were the questions of whom the institutions aimed to confine and who became inmates. Depending on the theoretical inclinations of the participants, these problems were perceived as dependent on such categories as gender, class, race, and age.

It was stressed repeatedly that the internal organization of these institutions, their architectural design, and their increasing functional complexity reflected their purpose and helped explain their achievements and failures. It also became clear that there was an underlying division between "empiricists," who focused primarily on data, and "theoreticians," who were concerned with a conceptual framework reflecting long-term developments. This division transgressed the borders between historians studying the prison and those studying the hospital. Throughout the discussion, there was general consent that a comparative and interdisciplinary approach to the history of confinement served an important and useful purpose.

The proceedings of the conference will be published in a volume of the Institute's series with Cambridge University Press.

*Norbert Finzsch*

**D. "Mutual Influences on Education: Germany and the United States in the Twentieth Century."** Tübingen University, June 17–20, 1992. Conveners: Jürgen Heideking and Jürgen Herbst.

The conference provided an opportunity for forty scholars from the United States, Germany, and Belgium to engage in discussions beyond the limits of their respective disciplines of history, education, political science, sociology, and American studies. The event was the second part of a project funded by the German Historical Institute in Washington and the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, with additional financial support from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation.

In his welcoming address, Dr. Adolf Theis, president of the University of Tübingen, emphasized the need to foster the traditionally close relations with the United States and expand them within a wide transatlantic context. James Tent of the University of Alabama, Birmingham, gave the opening lecture on "Reeducation in Occupied Germany: The Perspective after 45 Years." He reviewed the current state of research on the question of reeducation and discussed competing views, assessments, and patterns of interpretation. It became clear that the predominantly negative evaluation of American reeducation efforts, which survived well into the 1980s through such hackneyed phrases as "forced revolution," "failed new beginning," and "restoration," has only recently yielded to a more differentiated perspective.

The first two sections of the conference ("Progressive Education in Germany and the United States" and "German Immigrants and the American Educational System") examined the intellectual exchange during the 1920s, when a number of scholars managed to forge a link between the two cultures. The German Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy, for example, who advocated the ideas of voluntary work and education camps in the United States (Andreas Möckel, Würzburg), and the American philosopher Abraham Flexner tried to apply certain features of the German university system, such as the integration of medicine, in the American context (Thomas Bonner, Detroit). In the field of educational psychology, where differences between national traditions have been emphasized so far, Marc Depaepe (Leuven, Belgium) found obvious similarities and transatlantic influences. The concept of "progressive education," closely associated with John Dewey, stimulated learning and experimentation in both countries. The so-called New Education Fellowship brought together Germans and Americans by a belief in education as a process of organic growth that had no goal beyond itself. One of the organization's co-founders, Hermann Röhrs from Heidelberg, gave an account of its activities, whose promising beginnings came to an end with the rise of National Socialism.

The main focus of the conference was on the ten contributions in Section three, "Reeducation and Reorganization in Occupied Germany." The papers covered the period from the planning stages of American reeducation policy during World War II to the cultural activities of the Allied High Commission in the 1950s. The themes discussed ranged from the role of individual personalities in the reorganization of the university system to the importance of film in reeducating and Westernizing the German people. Efforts by renowned American psychologists and psychiatrists to develop concepts of "therapy" that would bring about change in the German mentality toward democratic pluralism culminated in a State Department conference in 1944, at which thirty scholars put forth recommendations for the treatment of Germany after surrender. Uta Gerhard (Gießen) pointed out in her lecture, "The Medical Meaning of Reeducation for Germany," that the scholars supported a careful, "therapeutic" treatment and a quick reintegration of Germany into the democratic community, with particular emphasis on the process of German "self-education." Gregory Wegner (La Crosse, Wis.) stated that, even before the end of the war, practical reeducation experiments were started with some 20,000 German prisoners of war in a top-secret governmental program in

Virginia and Rhode Island. Like many of his compatriots who worked in reeducation, project leader Thomas V. Smith was imbued with a democratic mission: with almost religious fervor, he pursued the task of liberating the Germans from the chains of their "paranoid culture" and winning them over to the "democratic way of life." On a different level, but with the same enthusiasm and idealism, the sociologist Edward Y. Hartshorne continued Smith's work at the universities in the American zone of occupation, especially in Heidelberg and Marburg, as James Tent pointed out in his lecture ("E. Y. Hartshorne and the Reopening of German Universities in the American Zone of Occupation"). Tent's observations and Geoffrey J. Giles' (Gainesville, Fla.) case study on "Denazification and Reeducation at Heidelberg University" stressed the extremely important roles of individuals, their public and private contacts, their commitment, and their ability to empathize. At the same time, however, they highlighted the institutional and emotional barriers that not even the best intentions were able to overcome.

American ideas about reforms were largely identical for both Germany and Japan, but they were more willingly accepted by the Japanese. However, Beate Rosenzweig's lecture, "Constructive Reform Programs: American Suggestions for Reeducation Policy in Germany and Japan," drew attention to the paradox that, in spite of a great initial success in reforming Japanese political structures and institutions, traditional values, hierarchies, and ideals of harmony ultimately remained more intact in Japan than in Germany. People in Germany strongly adhered to cultural peculiarities and regional traditions. As Hansjörg Gehring described in "Educational Reconstruction in Bavaria under U.S. Occupation: Love's Labor Lost?" this dogged resistance, especially in school policy, resembled a kind of *Kulturkampf*. But this tendency to resist American policy also suggested that ideas of democracy were already making their way into German public consciousness. Karl-Heinz Füssl (Berlin), "The Practice of American Reeducation Policy Concerning Youth Work and Exchange Program," and Christl Ziegler (Tübingen), "Citizenship Education for Women: Political Education and International Meetings of Women in the American Zone of Occupation," pointed out that American programs specifically directed at young people and women undoubtedly were the most effective.

When the Federal Republic of Germany was founded, the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) concentrated on youth exchange, university cooperation, and cultural and educational

policy. Even if the momentum of reform slowed, as Manfred Heinemann (Hanover) argued in "Structure and Effects of OMGUS and HICOG Reorientation Programs in Post-War Germany until 1952," reeducation did leave psychological and institutional marks. Among the institutions it created were the Fulbright exchange program, the *Deutscher Frauenring*, and the Home for Adult Education and Youth Work in Hesse (*Haus Schwalbach*). In addition, America Houses continued to be important places primarily for young people to gain access to American literature, music, art, theater, newspapers, and film. In his lecture, "Hollywood as Reeducator: The Role of Film in U.S. Policies Directed at Post-War Germany," Hans Borchers (Tübingen) discussed the particular way in which the Americans used film as a medium for their reeducation efforts, which may have contributed more substantially to the desired change in German mentality than other initiatives.

Section four of the conference was devoted to the reception in Germany of American social sciences. After Charles M. McClelland's (Albuquerque) overview of "American Reform Efforts on German Professional Education after World War II," three academic fields were considered as examples: American studies (Erwin Helms, Gleichen-Reinhausen), education (Dietrich Hoffmann, Göttingen), and political science (Günter Behrmann, Osnabrück-Vechta). Although the process of adaptation and transformation dates back to the period of reeducation, it has to be understood as a long-term, continuous, and ultimately joint process of learning. In this process, individuals played an important role, whether they were committed Americans like Karl Loewenstein or Jay Wescott, German emigrants returning from the United States, such as Arnold Brecht, Ernst Fraenkel, Max Horkheimer, and Arnold Bergsträsser, or Germans who gained theoretical and practical experience in the United States after the war, like the Swabian educationist Heinrich Roth. The lively portrait that Dietrich Hoffmann painted of Roth showed how, under the impression of his journey to America, the former army psychologist turned to the empirical-analytical method but kept trying to integrate it into the educational traditions of German intellectual history. One of the conclusions drawn from this section—as well as for the entire conference—was that reeducation and reorientation were most successful when a convincing personal example and individual experience initiated the process of "self-education."

The final section of the program dealt with comparative analyses of reforms in the educational systems of the Federal Republic of Germany

and the United States. Since the 1960s, the two countries have been facing similar problems in their education systems. To some degree, this phenomenon has led to parallel developments in both countries and mutual influences in their respective systems, as Ann Taylor Allen (Louisville) exemplified in her paper on the development of women's studies as an academic field in the United States and in Germany. Furthermore, the educational challenge posed by a large number of immigrants with varied cultural backgrounds affects Germans and Americans in much the same way. Gradually, the asymmetry, which characterized the relationship between America and Germany during the first decades after the war, gave way to a more balanced interchange of ideas.

The concluding lecture, delivered by Paul-Ludwig Weinacht (Würzburg), provoked a lively debate. Weinacht described and explained the reeducation period and the recent changes in eastern Germany as two logically connected steps toward the Westernization of the German educational system. Some participants deplored that the *Polytechnische Oberschule* of the former German Democratic Republic will be "retransformed" into the traditional German three-tier system. This criticism and the appeal for a greater willingness to learn from the former GDR resounded with arguments brought forth after 1945 against a wholesale transferral of the American model to Germany.

The contributions to the conference will be published by the end of 1993.

*Jürgen Heideking*

**E. "Peopling the New World: The Transfer of Ideas, Customs, and Social Institutions from Central Europe to the Middle Colonies in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries."** Pennsylvania State University, October 28-31, 1992. Conveners: John B. Frantz, Hartmut Lehmann, and Carola Wessel.

The conference was organized by the German Historical Institute, with the support of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, Cologne, and the Max Kade Institute for German-American Research at Penn State; it was cosponsored by the Institute for the Arts and Humanistic Studies, the Department of History, and the Department of German of The Pennsylvania State University.

The purpose of the conference was to consider a broader scope of research in the field of migration studies, which has, until recently, focused mainly on social and economic factors. Thirty scholars in the fields of history, linguistics, sociology, and geography from Germany and the United States discussed such aspects of migration as problems in communicating (for example, overcoming spatial and linguistic barriers), establishing communities (both secular and religious), and tolerating a variety of religions. The conference was structured by five main lectures, each followed by three comments and a discussion.

In his opening address, Hermann Wellenreuther (Göttingen) argued that emigration to North America should be seen as part of the European migration experience and that the emigrants, because of an ongoing dialogue with the host culture, changed their own as well as the American culture.

The first session dealt with the "Pathways of Communication." Thomas Müller (Halle) explored the problems of transatlantic communication as demonstrated in the correspondence between the Pietists in Halle and the Pennsylvania Lutherans. Günther Lottes (Regensburg) spoke about how the thin communication lines between Central Europe and the Middle Colonies led to an "encapsulated culture." Dietrich Denecke (Göttingen) analyzed the problems of infrastructure and physical means of communication. In another comment, Mark Häberlein (Freiburg) presented new research on ordinary emigrants and how they managed to use the channels of communication.

Harald Kittel (Göttingen), in the second session, examined Benjamin Franklin's use of proverbs as an example of the "Contents of Communication." Rosalind Beiler (Philadelphia), on the basis of her research on the Wistar family, explained the multidirectional flow of ideas. Richard D. Brown (Storrs, Conn.) compared Franklin to other publishers and concluded that he served well the demand for books among the German population. James Hutson (Washington, D.C.) provided insights into the emigration of the Swiss.

In the third session, "Establishing Communities," Marianne Wokeck (Indianapolis) focused on specific patterns in the various German-speaking settlements. Hans Medick (Göttingen) pointed out some differences between Germany and North America, particularly with regards to punishment for blasphemy, the importance of neighborhood relations, and demographic patterns. James A. Henretta (College Park, Md.) called for more research on the third generation of Germans in America, who had redefined the emigrants' original vision and created

a new type of society. Renate Wilson (Baltimore) described a group of Salzburger in Georgia, who lived in an independent and self-contained enclave until the Revolution.

Beverly Smaby (Clarion, Penn.), in the fourth session, focused on the Single Sisters' Choir of the Moravian settlement in Bethlehem as an example of "Forming Communal Life." Aaron Fogleman (Mobile, Ala.) gave a general overview of the Moravians and argued that, contrary to popular beliefs, they followed common patterns of emigrant community organization. E. Gordon Alderfer (Washington, D.C.), a Pennsylvania Dutchman, discussed other Germanic communes in early America. Carola Wessel (Washington, D.C.) described how Moravian missionaries like David Zeisberger were very successful in imparting their way of life to the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley.

Session five concentrated on the topic of "Faith in the New World." A. Gregg Roeber (Chicago) provided the main lecture, in which he criticized the notion of a dichotomy between elite and popular religion in Jon Butler's "Transatlantic Problématique." Manfred Jakubowski-Tiessen (Greifswald) emphasized that religion, especially Pietism, cannot be defined along the lines of social classes. Patricia Bonomi (New York) agreed with Roeber that Germans did not defer Christianity until after the Revolution, as Butler maintained, and pointed out that religious leadership fell into the hands of lay people out of necessity.

The lively discussions following the lectures and commentaries dealt with a number of issues. For example, the participants tried to define "German culture" and to determine the extent to which the emigrants had assimilated into American society. Problems of language and literacy were also discussed at length. In the concluding discussion, the participants suggested subjects for further research.

The papers of this conference will be published.

*Carola Wessel*

### **III. Institute News**

#### **A. Fall Lecture Series**

October 15: H. C. Erik Midelfort, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, "The Sense of Doom in Reformation Germany: Suicide and the Formation of a Sociological Stereotype."

October 27: Robert L. Beisner, American University, Washington, D.C., "Fear and Strength: Dean Acheson and the Cold War."

November 2: Margaret L. Anderson, University of California at Berkeley, "Voter, Junker, Landrat, Priest: Electoral Politics in Imperial Germany."

November 12: Solomon Wank, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., "The Habsburg Legacy: Dream and Reality."

December 7: Geoffrey J. Giles, University of Florida, Gainesville, "Sex Education in Germany from the Kaiserreich to the Third Reich."

December 14: David Calleo, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C., "Friedrich List: The National Political Economy Revisited."

#### **B. Sixth Annual Lecture**

**Dirk Hoerder**, University of Bremen, "People on the Move: Migration, Acculturation, Ethnic Interaction in Europe and North America." Comments by Donna Gabaccia (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) and James O. Horton (George Washington University). Tuesday, November 10, 1992, 5:00 p.m.

### **C. 1993 Conferences**

The Institute will sponsor or co-sponsor the following scholarly conferences in 1993:

"Mutual Images and Multiple Implications: American Views of Germany and German Views of America from the 18th to the 20th Centuries." Kalamazoo, Michigan, April 15-17, 1993.

"The Spirit of Heidelberg and the Future of Germany in 1945." Heidelberg, May 5-8, 1993.

"A German-American Colloquium on German Medieval History." Notre Dame, Indiana, May 10-12, 1993.

Two additional conferences, "The Transfer of Technology and/or Intellectual Reparations from Germany to the United States after 1945" (September 1993), and "Medicine in 20th-Century Germany: Ethics, Politics, and Law" (October 1993) are also being planned. The latter will be co-sponsored by the Goethe-Institut Washington.

### **D. Report of Summer Program 1992**

#### **I. Handwriting Course in Wolfenbüttel**

The Summer Program for American graduate students in paleography, coordinated by Jonathan B. Knudsen of the Department of History of Wellesley College, met at the Herzog August Library from June 1 to June 18, 1992. Handwriting experts from the staff of the library conducted classes in the morning, in which the participants were introduced to a wide variety of German handwriting styles and types of documents from the fifteenth to the early twentieth centuries. They deciphered samples from Luther and Melanchthon's hands, read a survivor's account of the destruction of a town, and studied religious interrogations, medical recipes, royal decrees, the letters of Johann Wilhelm Ludwig Gleim, Karl Lueger, and Karl Kraus, and other items. Staff members also introduced students to the research facilities of the library and to the philological tools available to the reader of old documents.

The afternoons were given over to individual study, which allowed students to use the facilities of the library, and to a variety of other presentations. Three speakers gave informal talks on sources and their interpretation. Hans Medick spoke on a significant forgery that was long thought to have been an authentic account of the great dearth in Württemberg during 1816 and 1817. Barbara Duden analyzed printed images of the fetus in anatomy books from the Renaissance to the nineteenth century, exploring the transformation in the understanding of the body and the boundaries of inside and outside. Jonathan Knudsen presented students with a memorandum on *Leibeigentum* from Justus Möser to the officials of Joseph II and examined the discrepancy between social experience and ideological description.

*Jonathan B. Knudsen*

## **II. Tour of German Archives**

The 1992 summer tour of German archives introduced graduates of the handwriting course in Wolfenbüttel to archival theory and practice in institutions in southern Germany and Austria. From June 18 to July 2, participants visited ten repositories—central archives, city archives, church archives, and non-state archives—that contained materials from the late Middle Ages to the twentieth century. At each stop, archivists talked to participants about the history, purpose, preservation, and on-going collection of archival goods. *Urkunden*, *Akten*, letters, tax rolls, wax seals, and maps exemplified the kinds of records located at each archive. Participants were given a brief opportunity to inspect materials of interest to them and ask questions about holdings and prospective use of the materials. It was particularly helpful for participants to see the inner workings of archives and the various methods and problems of storage, as well as to talk directly with archivists about their work and its relation to the writing of history.

The archives visited on the 1992 summer tour were:

- Stadtarchiv Göttingen
- Staatsarchiv Rudolstadt
- Staatsarchiv Nürnberg
- Archiv des Germanischen Nationalmuseums
- Stadtarchiv Augsburg
- Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv
- Archiv des Erzbistums München and Freising

Archiv des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte Österreichisches Haus-,  
Hof-, and Staatsarchiv Stadt- and Landesarchiv Wien

Next summer, the tour will shift focus to late modern history, specifically the history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For that reason, the tour will visit archives that house mainly materials from that era. Students interested in visiting archives in Germany that may be useful for their own work or who are interested in special holdings and collections should write to the Institute for further information.

*Daniel S. Mattern*

### **E. Announcement of Summer Program 1993**

The German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., is pleased to announce its 1993 Summer Program for graduate students in German and modern European history. Made possible by a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, the 1993 program focuses on nineteenth- and twentieth-century German history. It will begin on **Monday, July 19**, and last until **Wednesday, August 11**, and consist of three components:

#### I. German History Seminars (July 19-22)

The first part entails a four-day visit to the University of Cologne or another German university, where lectures and seminars on research topics in German history will be offered.

#### II. Handwriting Course (July 23-August 4)

Participants will then travel to the *Bundesarchiv* in Koblenz for a course in German archival organization and nineteenth-century German paleography. During this phase of the program, participants will also find occasion to conduct their own research in the *Bundesarchiv*.

#### III. Tour of German Archives (August 5-11)

The final part of the itinerary will consist of visits to select German archives and research libraries, such as the *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* in Munich and the *Bundesarchiv* in Potsdam (the former East German Central Archive), as well as the Berlin Document Center. At each archive, staff members will introduce their facilities and holdings. While

participants may have opportunities for individual consultation of finding aids, the tour should not be mistaken for a research grant.

The program is limited to 12 American and 6 German participants. The grant will cover round-trip airfare to Germany (economy class, tourist rate), transportation in Germany, accommodations (double occupancy), and a per diem for meals.

**Applicants should be enrolled in a graduate program in German or modern European history** and have a solid working knowledge of conversational and written German. A cover letter with a statement of purpose, a curriculum vitae, a one-page, double-spaced description of the dissertation topic or research project, and two recent letters of recommendation should be sent to the Director, German Historical Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, no later than **January 15, 1993**. Successful applicants will be notified by March 1, 1993.

## **F. Research Fellowships for Visiting Scholars**

With a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, the German Historical Institute and the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at The Johns Hopkins University offer three one-year resident research fellowships at the following levels: post-doctoral (not less than \$25,000), junior (not less than \$30,000), and senior (not less than \$40,000). Historians and political scientists specializing in post-World War II German history and German-American relations, particularly the period 1945-1955, are eligible.

As fellows of the two institutes, successful applicants are expected to pursue their own research projects using archival resources of the Washington area, conduct seminars and colloquia, and deliver lectures at the institutes on the subjects of their research. Residency at the institutes should begin no later than October 1, 1993.

Applications for the 1993-94 academic year should include:

- a curriculum vitae, including list of publications;
- a project proposal of no more than 10 pages, including statement of purpose, hypotheses, methodology, resources to be used in Washington, and relationship to prior research;
- three letters of recommendation.

- Applications should be postmarked no later than **January 1, 1993**, and should be sent to the Director, German Historical Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Ave., N.W, Washington, D.C. 20009.

We are pleased to announce the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies-German Historical Institute Fellows for the academic year 1992/93:

**Dr. Reinhold Billstein**, Fachhochschule Hamburg. "Western Allied Occupation Policy and German *Großindustrie*: Responsibilities and Work of American and British Economic Officials in the Chemical and Engineering Industries after 1945."

**Professor Rogers Hollingsworth**, Departments of Sociology, History and Industrial Relations, University of Wisconsin-Madison. "A Comparison of the Social System of Production in Germany, Japan, and the United States."

**Dr. Christian Tuschhoff**, Center for Transatlantic Foreign and Security Policy, Free University Berlin. "Shifting the Balance of Power within NATO in the 1950s and 1960s."

To inaugurate the program's second year, the current fellows will present their initial research hypotheses for critical comment at the German Historical Institute on December 2, 1992, at 5:30 p.m.

### **G. Dissertation Scholarships**

The German Historical Institute offers scholarships to doctoral students working on topics related to the Institute's general scope of interest. Applications for 1994 should be sent to the Director no later than **May 31, 1993**, and should contain the following information:

- curriculum vitae;
- detailed plan of study, including research proposal, time frame needed to carry it out, and locations in the United States to be visited;
- letter of recommendation from the doctoral advisor.

American students applying for these scholarships should be working on topics of German history for which they need to evaluate source materials located in the United States.

## H. Library Report

The Institute's library has been connected to ALADIN, an on-line search program for the Washington-area library catalog. Most collections of the university libraries in the area are indexed, with each entry offering a call number, a detailed description of a book's location in the stacks, and the status of a book's availability. The catalog is a useful tool, especially for locating books on American history.

## I. Staff Changes

The following staff members have recently left the Institute:

**Dr. Norbert Finzsch**, Deputy Director since 1989, has accepted a professorship at the *Historisches Seminar* of the University of Hamburg.

**Dr. Stig Förster**, Research Fellow, currently holds a position as *Professor* in the department of *Neuere und Neueste Geschichte* at the University of Augsburg.

**Dr. Axel Frohn**, Research Fellow, has left the Institute to pursue independent research.

**Dr. Jörg Nagler**, Research Fellow, has been appointed Director of the Kennedy-Haus in Kiel.

**Dr. Sybille Quack**, Research Fellow, has returned to her position as *Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin* at the *Bundespresseamt* in Bonn.

The Institute welcomes the arrival of seven new staff members:

**Manfred Berg**, Research Fellow, born in Wesel, 1959. Study of history, political science, and public law at the University of Heidelberg. M.A. 1985; Dr. phil. 1988. *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter* at the History Department of the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies of the Free University of Berlin, 1989-1992.

Major publications: *Gustav Stresemann und die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Weltwirtschaftliche Verflechtung und Revisionspolitik, 1907-1929* (1990); "Germany and the United States. The Concept of World Economic Interdependence," in *Genoa, Rapallo, and European Reconstruction in 1922*, ed. Carole Fink, Axel Frohn, and Jürgen Heideking (1991); "Die innere Entwicklung der Vereinigten Staaten nach dem

2. Weltkrieg," in *Länderbericht USA*, ed. Willi P. Adams et al., vol. 1, 2nd, rev. edition (1992); *Gustav Stresemann. Eine politische Karriere zwischen Reich und Republik* (forthcoming, 1993).

Current research: "The Consent of the Governed. Studies in the History of Universal Suffrage in the United States."

Member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien.

**Matthias Judt**, Research Fellow, born in Berlin, 1962. Studied economic history at the Humboldt University of Berlin. Dipl. 1987; Dr. oec. 1989. *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter* at the Division for Economic History of the Humboldt University of Berlin, 1989-90. *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter* at the Institute for Economic History of the Academy of Sciences (of the former GDR), Berlin, 1990-91, *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter* at the Department of Educational Sciences of the University of Hanover, 1992.

Major publications: "Die Entwicklung der DDR-Computerproduktion von 1945 bis Anfang der sechziger Jahre," in *Gesellschaft und Innovation* (1989); "Zur Geschichte des Büro- und Datenverarbeitungsmaschinenbaus in der SBZ/DDR," in *Unternehmen zwischen Markt und Macht*, ed. Werner Plumpe and Christian Kleinschmidt (1992).

Topic of current research: "Intellectual Reparations" and the integration of the Soviet-Occupied Zone/German Democratic Republic into the Comecon, 1945-1955.

**Hartmut Keil**, Deputy Director, born in Brackwede, 1942. Study of American culture, history, sociology, and English at the Universities of Freiburg and Munich, Dr. phil. 1969; Dr. phil. habil. 1986. *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter* at the Amerika-Institut, University of Munich, 1969-1992. Project Director, Chicago Project, 1979-1983; ACLS Fellow 1975/76, University of Wisconsin at Madison; Smithsonian Fellow at the National Museum of American History, 1984/85 and 1991/92.

Major publications: ed., *Sind oder waren Sie Mitglied? Verhörprotokolle zu unamerikanischen Aktivitäten, 1947-1956* (1979); ed. (with J. Jentz), *German Workers in Industrial Chicago, 1850-1910: A Comparative Perspective* (1983); "Einwandererviertel und amerikanische Gesellschaft. Zur Integration deutscher Einwanderer in die amerikanische städtisch-industrielle Umwelt des ausgehenden 19. Jahrhunderts am Beispiel Chicagos," *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* (1984); ed., "Chicago-

Projekt: Lebensweise und Kultur der deutschen Arbeiterschaft Chicagos zwischen 1850 und dem Ersten Weltkrieg," *Amerikastudien/American Studies* 29, no. 2 (1984); "German Immigrant Workers in Nineteenth-Century America: Working-Class Culture and Everyday Life in an Urban Industrial Setting," in *America and the Germans: An Assessment of a Three-Hundred-Year History*, ed. Frank Trommler and Joseph McVeigh, vol. 1 (1985); ed. (with J. Jentz), *German Workers in Chicago: A Documentary History of Working-Class Culture from 1850 to World War I* (1988); ed., *German Workers' Culture in the United States, 1850 to 1920* (1988); "The Presentation of Germany in American Television News," in *Germany and German Thought in American Literature and Cultural Criticism: Proceedings of the German-American Conference in Paderborn, May 16-19, 1990*, ed. Peter Freese (1990).

Research project: "Race Relations between African Americans and Immigrants in the 19th Century."

Member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien, the American Historical Association, and the Organization of American Historians.

Married to Liselotte E. Keil, junior high school teacher; three children.

**Daniel S. Mattern**, Editor, born in Rochester, New York, 1960. Studied political science and history at the University of Michigan. A.B., 1982. Studied European history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. M.A. UNC-CH, 1986; Ph.D. UNC-CH, 1991. Visiting Lecturer, UNC-CH, 1991-1992.

Publication: "Robert Zelle" and "Martin Kirschner," in *Oberbürgermeister Berlins*, ed. Wolfgang Ribbe, *Berlinische Lebensbilder* series published by the Historische Kommission zu Berlin (forthcoming).

Currently preparing dissertation, "Creating the Modern Metropolis: The Debate over Greater Berlin, 1890-1920," for publication.

Member of the American Historical Association, the German Studies Association, and the Urban History Association.

**Dietmar Schirmer**, Research Fellow, born in Günzburg, 1960. Studied political science, German literature, philosophy, and sociology in Munich and Berlin. Dipl. Pol. 1986; Dr. phil. 1990. Collaborator of the research project "Politische Kultur der Weimarer Republik" at the Department of Political Science of the Free University of Berlin, 1987-

1989. *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter* at the Department of Political Science of the Free University of Berlin, 1990-1992.

Main publications: *Mythos–Heilshoffnung–Modernität. Politisch-kulturelle Deutungs-codes in der Weimarer Republik* (1992); "Die Blaupause. Das Haus. Die Festung. Generierung und Transformation europäischer Architektur- und Gebäudemetaphorik," *Annali del Istituto Storico Italiano Germanico Trento* (forthcoming).

Current research topic: The meaning of political institutions. Political culture and institutional configurations in Germany and the United States.

Member of the Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft.

**Ulrike Skorsetz**, Research Fellow, born in Wolmirstedt, 1960. Study of history at the Karl Marx University of Leipzig. Dipl. 1984. *Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin* at the Institute for History of the University of Jena, 1984-1992. Dr. phil. 1989.

Major publications: "Die Haltung der USA und Großbritanniens zur Vorbereitung und Entfesselung des Italienisch-Athiopischen Krieges" in *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 3 (1989); "Die USA auf der Genfer Abrüstungskonferenz 1932/33" in *Wissenschaftliche Beiträge der FSU Jena* (1990); "Das USA-Bild im Bewußtsein der Bürger in den östlichen Bundesländern: Ergebnisse einer Befragung vom Frühjahr 1990" in *Amerikastudien* 2 (1990).

Research project: Immigrants from Thuringia in the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien.

**Susan Strasser**, Research Fellow, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1948. Studied history at Reed College. B.A. 1969. Studied U.S. history at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. M.A. 1971; Ph.D. 1977. Member of the Faculty, The Evergreen State College, 1975-1988; Lecturer, Department of History, Princeton University, 1989; Director of the University Honors Program and Associate Professor, Departments of History and American Civilization, The George Washington University, 1990-1992. Guggenheim Fellow, 1992/93; Newcomen Fellow in Business History, Harvard Business School, 1985/86; American Council of Learned Societies Fellow, 1984/85; Fellow, Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, 1984/85; Smithsonian Institution Predoctoral Fellow, 1973/75; Woodrow Wilson Fellow, 1969/70.

Major publications: *Never Done: A History of American Housework* (1982); (with others) *Washington: Images of a State's Heritage* (1988); *Satisfaction Guaranteed: The Making of the American Mass Market* (1989).

Topic of current research: A social history of household trash in the United States.

Member of the American Historical Association, the American Studies Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession.

## **J. Miscellaneous**

### **I. Bitnet Correspondence**

The Institute has recently installed the capacity to communicate through electronic mail. Please address any correspondence to DHIUSA@-GWUVM and specify the name of the individual to whom you are writing.

### **II. Publication of Oral History Research Project**

We are pleased to announce the publication of *From Swastika to Jim Crow: Refugee Scholars at Black Colleges* by Gabrielle Simon Edgcomb, with a forward by John Hope Franklin (Melbourne, Fla.: Krieger, 1993). Ms. Edgcomb was a Research Associate at the Institute from 1988 to 1991.

### **III. German Studies Association Annual Meeting**

Manfred F. Boemeke, Daniel S. Mattern, and Hanna Schissler attended the annual meeting of the German Studies Association in Minneapolis on October 1-4, 1992.

In a session sponsored by the Institute on "Images and Perceptions in International Relations: The Case of Woodrow Wilson," which also included Reinhard R. Doerries of the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg and Lloyd E. Ambrosius of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Dr. Boemeke presented a paper on Wilson's image of Germany and its influence on American policies at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

Boemeke presented a paper on Wilson's image of Germany and its influence on American policies at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

Dr. Mattern read a paper on the transformative effect of the First World War on metropolitan government in a session on "Making the Modern: Politics, Society, and Culture in World War I Era Berlin." Other participants included Belinda Davis and Andrew Lees of Rutgers University and Dorothee Ostmeier of Johns Hopkins.

#### **IV. Summer Seminar at Yale University**

A National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar for College Teachers will be held at Yale University between June 15 and July 31, 1993, on the topic "The German Experience of Partition and Reunification." Directed by Professor Henry A. Turner, the seminar is open to college teachers of history, literature, and social science. The application deadline is March 1, 1993. Further information may be obtained by contacting:

Professor Henry A. Turner  
Yale Summer Programs/NEH  
Box 2145 Yale Station  
New Haven, CT 06520

#### **IV. The Friends of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C.**

##### **Symposium on Transatlantic Cooperation in the Field of History**

The Friends of the German Historical Institute sponsored a symposium at the Institute on November 10, 1992, which had two general goals. The first was to assess what had been accomplished in the area of transatlantic cooperation in historical studies in the 1980s, to review the weaknesses as well as the successes of various programs. The second purpose was then to turn to a discussion of present and future needs and to hear reports on what resources are or will be available to historians on both sides of the Atlantic in the coming decade.

The symposium brought together some thirty leaders from major funding organizations and scholars especially interested in the support of historical research abroad and the promotion of cooperation between historians in the United States and Germany. These issues were addressed in informative and insightful presentations by five panelists, offered from the perspectives of their respective organizations. The panelists were: Dr. Stanley Katz, Director, American Council of Learned Societies, New York; Dr. Jan Keppler, Director, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Mary Jane Roberts, Deputy Director, Council for the International Exchange of Scholars, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Wedigo de Vivanco, Director, German Academic Exchange Service, New York; and Dr. Samuel Wells, Deputy Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.

In summary, the outcome of the presentations and discussion was very sobering but, at the same time, also somewhat encouraging. It was sobering because sources for funding from the United States have been declining, and many participants expressed the view that there is a great need to make the case for continued and increased support for humanistic studies. On a more encouraging note, several funding organizations are actively promoting genuine collaboration between research partners on both sides of the Atlantic, and the Federal Republic of Germany has maintained a high level of financial support for research in history and the humanities.

*Vernon L Lidtke, Chair*