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## **I. Preface**

This issue of the Bulletin records two personnel changes that symbolize the transitory phase through which the Institute is currently passing. Professor Dr. Hartmut Lehmann, the Institute's founding director, left Washington after six years to take on new responsibilities as the director of the Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte in Göttingen. It was under his guidance that the Institute developed the research projects, conferences, lecture series, publications, and scholarship programs that characterize its present activities and have made it a recognized forum of intellectual and scholarly exchange. Appropriately, this issue's centerpiece is Hartmut Lehmann's own assessment of what has been accomplished as well as his recommendations for the Institute's future goals.

Gaby Müller-Oelrichs, another original staff member, left the Institute this fall to become the chief librarian at the Haus der Wannsee Konferenz in Berlin. She developed the library into the fine research and reference tool that it is today, with some 14,000 volumes and 200 subscriptions to scholarly journals. We are also grateful that she helped avoid a vacancy in her position by aiding in the selection of her successor, Reiner A. Gogolin.

Among the several activities reported in this issue is the Fall Lecture Series, which focuses on "Gender Perspectives on American History." We will make a strong effort to maintain a focus for upcoming lecture series while alternating among comparative approaches, German history, and American history.

*Washington, D.C.*  
*November 1993*

*Hartmut Keil*

## II. The German Historical Institute in Washington, 1987-1993: A Retrospective by Hartmut Lehmann

At the age of six, in most countries, children enter school. Although they are then taught systematically those skills they will need as adults, no one would call them adults. When talking about a research institute, however, one should not compare its age and achievements with those of the human life cycle. If begun with vigor, a six-year-old research institute should no longer be a beginner learning basic skills. Still, it would be quite wrong to assume that the full potential of a research institute in the humanities could be reached after a period—a life span, so to speak—of only six years. In the following pages, I will discuss what the German Historical Institute has accomplished since its beginning in 1987; what we tried to achieve but were unable to complete; and what appear to be, at least in my view, projects worth pursuing in the next few years.

### I.

First, I am very pleased to report that we were able to follow through with most of the program that I had outlined in the first issue of the Institute's Bulletin (Fall 1987). Providing services—that is, answering requests for information (the first point in my list of possible tasks)—has been and still is one of the main activities of the Institute. In order to improve the flow of information, we created a series of reference guides. Four of these guides have appeared in print so far; three (the first, on research facilities of interest to historians and political scientists in the Washington metropolitan area; the other two, revised and updated versions of the *German American Scholarship Guide for Historians and Social Scientists* and the *Guide to Inventories and Finding Aids of German Archives at the German Historical Institute*) are forthcoming. Within six years, our library has grown to over fourteen thousand volumes, most of which are recent publications on modern German history. Furthermore, the Institute subscribes to more than two hundred historical journals and periodicals, including the *Zeitschriften für Landesgeschichte*, which I had also mentioned in 1987.

Within the Washington metropolitan area, the Institute's spring and fall lecture series have been widely accepted, particularly by specialists in German history, but also by a wider public interested in German-

American relations and in German and American history. Attendance at the lectures has been growing constantly since the spring of 1988, when we organized the first lecture series. The Spring Lecture Series 1993 was concluded by Klemens von Kiemperer, who spoke on "Beyond Luther? Dietrich Bonhoeffer and the Resistance against National Socialism." This lecture was attended by well over one hundred people. Over the past six years, we have also been able to organize a fair number of workshops and discussions.

As the Institute's activities gained momentum, interest in the Bulletin grew as well. Of the twelfth issue, published in spring 1993, three thousand copies were printed, twenty-five hundred of which were sent to regular subscribers.

The Institute's publications program has grown into several branches: an English-language series, published by Cambridge University Press, New York; a series of monographs in German, published by Franz Steiner Verlag Stuttgart; the Annual Lecture Series, published by Berg Publishers, Oxford/Providence; and a series of occasional papers. As far as we can tell, interest in our publications is strong. In each of the series, new pieces are forthcoming, while others are being prepared for publication.

Between 1988 and 1993, we were able to organize or co-sponsor no less than twenty-nine conferences, most of which took place in Washington, D.C., and at other locations in the United States; one met in Canada, and five were held in Germany. In most cases, the Institute was able to cooperate with other institutions (both American and German), which also supplied some of the necessary financial support. Looking back, the discussions with American colleagues about topics and possible participants at the conferences we planned were most rewarding, and I hope these scholars feel the same. Of course, of the potential conference topics mentioned in the first issue of the Bulletin, not all materialized. Going over the ones that we did put on, however, I am surprised to find how much ground we were able to cover in the relatively short period of six years. Let me list here the themes of the Institute's conferences from 1988 to 1993:

1. "German-Speaking Refugee Historians in the United States, 1933-1970s" (Washington, DC, 1988).
2. "A Framework for Democracy: Forty Years of Experience with the Grundgesetz of the Federal Republic of Germany" (Philadelphia, 1989).

3. "Genoa/Rapallo and the Reconstruction of Europe, 1922" (Washington, DC, 1989).
4. "Emigration and Settlement Patterns of German Communities in North America" (New Harmony, PA, 1989).
5. "Women in Postwar Germany: Culture, Society, and Politics" (Raleigh, NC, 1989).
6. "American Policy toward Germany, 1949–1955" (Marburg, 1989).
7. "1949-1989: The Federal Republic of Germany as History" (Cambridge, MA, 1989).
8. "Paths of Continuity: Central European Historiography from the 1930s through the 1950s" (Atlanta, 1990).
9. "Elections, Mass Politics, and Social Change in Germany, 1890–1933" (Toronto, 1990).
10. "Max Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* Reconsidered" (Washington, DC, 1990).
11. "Mutual Influences on Education: Germany and the United States. German Influences on Education in the United States to 1917" (Madison, WI, 1990).
12. "The Reformation in Germany and Europe: Interpretations and Issues" (Washington, DC, 1990).
13. "Holocaust and Shilumim: The Policy of Wiedergutmachung in the Early 1950s" (New York, 1991).
14. "In and Out of the Ghetto: Jewish-Gentile Relations in Late Medieval and Early Modern Germany" (Los Angeles, 1991).
15. "Chosen People Themes in Western Nationalist Movements, 1880–1920" (Washington, DC, 1991).
16. "Continental European Migration and Transcontinental Migration to North America" (Bremerhaven, 1991).
17. "Political Philosophy: The Influence of German Emigrants on American and German Political Thought after World War II" (Boulder, CO, 1991).
18. "Women in the Emigration after 1933" (Washington, DC, 1991).
19. "On the Road to Total War: The American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, 1861–1871" (Washington, DC, 1992).
20. "Culture and Politics in Germany in the 19th and 20th Centuries" (Washington, DC, 1992).
21. "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, DC, 1992).



22. "Mutual Influences on Education: Germany and the United States in the 20th Century" (Tübingen, 1992).
23. "Peopling the New World: The Transfer of Ideas, Customs, and Social Institutions from Central Europe to the Middle Colonies in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (University Park, PA, 1992).
24. "Germany and the West in the 19th and 20th Centuries: Transatlantic Relationships" (Lübeck, 1992).
25. "Begriffsgeschichte" (Washington, DC, 1992).
26. "The Growth of Aggressive Nationalism: Foreigners and Anti-Foreigner Attitudes in Germany" (Washington, DC, 1993).
27. "Mutual Images and Multiple Implications: American Views of Germany and German Views of America from the 18th to the 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries" (Kalamazoo, MI, 1993).
28. "The Spirit of Heidelberg and the Future of Germany in 1945" (Heidelberg, 1993).
29. "German-American Colloquium on German Medieval History" (Notre Dame, IN, 1993).

Furthermore, during the summer of 1993, six more conferences that the Institute will sponsor or co-sponsor were planned and are being organized for the fall of this year and for 1994.

In connection with the Institute's conferences, several hundred historians and a substantial number of political scientists from the United States and Germany, as well as from other countries, such as Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Russia, and Israel, have been directly involved in the Institute's work, thus widening the scope of our activities and giving our enterprise a truly international character.

Let me briefly mention what has become of the other matters I identified in 1987 as tasks of the Institute:

—For the Institute's Annual Lecture, we have been able to attract first-rate scholars as speakers and commentators. As mentioned above, these lectures, along with the comments, are published in our Annual Lecture Series.

—The Institute's Summer Program, which consists of a course in German handwriting and a tour of German archives and is funded by the Volkswagen Foundation, has elicited a wide response. - We have also received excellent applications both for our dissertation scholarships and our post-doctoral research grants in post-World War II German history (the latter is financed by the Volkswagen Foundation and is jointly administered by the American Institute for Contem-

porary German Studies). In both programs, many highly interesting topics have been and continue to be researched. A number of the dissertations that we supported have been completed and have appeared in print.

—In the first few years, individual research projects undertaken by research fellows of the Institute spanned a wide range of topics. Since 1991, however, on the basis of a resolution by the Institute's Academic Advisory Council, we have attempted, with some success, to support above all research projects dealing with either nineteenth-century American history with a special emphasis on social and cultural issues, or twentieth-century German history in the international context. It is somewhat difficult to evaluate the significance of the research carried out at the Institute and the recognition it has received. On the one hand, only a few projects have been completed so far (Edgcomb, Epstein, Quack), while others are still underway. On the other hand, since 1987 four of the Institute's fellows have been appointed to professorships at German universities (Rupieper, Heideking, Förster, Finzsch), and two attained positions at American universities (Ledford, Schissler).

In addition to financial support granted by the Volkswagen Foundation, specific projects were also generously funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the Goethe Haus New York, the Goethe-Institut Washington, DC, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Robert Bosch Foundation, the Gerda Henkel Foundation, the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, and the Stifterverband für die deutsche Wissenschaft.

It is not up to me to evaluate to what extent we were able to cooperate successfully with American historians. However, I do hope that our American colleagues know that I have tried to reach out to them: to intensify the exchange of ideas with them and to engage them in projects of mutual interest. One thing I cannot deny is that I was sometimes troubled by the discrepancy between the sheer size of the American historical profession and the very limited capacity of the German Historical Institute. This is not to say that I became discouraged; but even though we tried very hard, much of what we did must have appeared eclectic and not comprehensive, more sporadic than systematic. For example, if we concluded, after a successful conference with American partners that this cooperation should be continued in the not-too-distant future, such a plan was difficult for us to pursue; as we knew only too well, there were so many other places with highly competent historians also willing to work with us.

## II.

In addition to the plans outlined in 1987, we were able to initiate and realize, or at least become involved with, several matters that are worth mentioning. With the help of the Stifterverband für die deutsche Wissenschaft, for example, we established a special lecture series in the field of contemporary history and political science: the annual Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture. The young scholar chosen to give the lecture is also awarded a grant. Just as we did for our Annual Lecture Series, we decided to alternate German and American speakers each year. In 1993 the Third Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture was delivered by Ludger Kühnhardt of Freiburg University.

In cooperation with the newly established Goethe Institute in Washington, DC, we organized several exhibitions. The most conspicuous of these were Henry Ries's photographs of post-1945 Berlin, an exhibition on White Rose, and portraits of Jewish emigrants by Herlinde Koelbl.

More than one could have envisaged in 1987, we have been able to conceive of and hold conferences in the field of comparative transatlantic history. We expect that special insights may be gained particularly from the series of conferences on "The German and the American National Experience in the Age of Total War." For the first conference in this series, which compared the American Civil War to the German Wars of Unification, we were able to assemble American historians of American history and German historians of German history; in short, we brought together members of the two professions who did not know each other and had not before read each others' publications. To witness their encounter and to listen to their discussions proved to be a highly rewarding experience. The second conference of the series, dealing with the United States and Germany in the Age of Imperialism, 1880-1914, will be held in Augsburg in 1994.

Furthermore, we started a program of editing sources in German history that are located in American archives and libraries. The first project, a critical edition of the diaries of the Moravian missionary David Zeisberger, is about to be completed. This program should be continued and expanded.

As the director of the Institute, I received an increasing number of requests for evaluations from American institutions concerning applications for scholarships or fellowships, the publication of manuscripts, and the hiring or promotion of historians in German history. For me, this was not a time-consuming *Nebentätigkeit* but a most encouraging sign

that our work and, equally important, our advice was being recognized as valid.

It was also very rewarding to see that once we had moved into a building of our own, the Institute was used as a meeting place by our American colleagues for a wide variety of projects: book presentations, oral history interviews, and special lectures and seminars. Through all of this, I could see that the Institute had become a home also for members of the American historical profession. Both American and German visitors were very pleased with the pictures adorning the Institute's walls: portrait photographs of eminent refugee historians and photographs of post-1945 Berlin.

### III.

There were, however, some areas in which we were not able to obtain the results for which we had once hoped. Some of these matters are marginal, others are more important. I mention them because these efforts reflect some of the difficulties we encountered that we were not able to overcome.

For example, we were not able to come up with a convincing solution for a logo for the Institute. Something like a combination of the German and American flags seemed too simple and not connected to our specific task; taking a symbol of Washington, such as the silhouette of the Capitol building, seemed like appropriating an image that was not ours; a picture of the Institute's entrance door would have been unrecognizable to a person who had never been there before; nor did we want to imitate the London institute, which uses a sketch of its building. In the end, after long discussions, we had to realize that there is a shortage of strong, self-evident symbols of equal value to American and German scholars, representing their values, their partnership, and cooperation.

We also invested considerable effort in two other projects that, in the end, we were not able to bring to fruition because of a lack of funds: the English translation and publication of recent German historical scholarship and the organization of workshops for German and American doctoral students in German history. With regard to the translation project, we discussed several possibilities, including the publication of a yearbook consisting of a representative selection of recent articles by German historians, and the necessity of translating important recent monographs. Finally, the plan we considered most effective in terms of what we wanted to achieve—namely, to introduce recent German research to American scholars in history, political science, international

relations, etc., who do not read German-was to produce a series of readers containing the translations of select recent articles written by German scholars on specific problems or on a specific time period. Some suitable topics could have been the Kaiserreich, Weimar, the Third Reich, post-war Germany, or German Bürgertum, Aufklärung, Arbeiterklasse, Unterschichten. We are still convinced that such volumes would be very useful in teaching undergraduate courses in German and European history as well as graduate seminars on a variety of historical topics. We had planned that one German and one American historian would be responsible as editors for each volume. American publishers had shown interest in the project, provided that the costs of translation would be covered. But the Institute's budget could not accommodate these expenses, and so the idea did not progress. The foundations we approached for help were ready to support the publication of one or two volumes, but they did not want to commit themselves to supporting the publication of an entire series, even though all of them praised the merits of the project. In the end, I had the impression that granting money to support translations from German into English is something not spectacular enough to compete with other projects that foundations are asked to fund.

For the workshops for German and American doctoral students in German history, we had developed the following plan: Each year a group of eight to ten German and eight to ten American doctoral students working in a given area (such as the Kaiserreich, the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, post-1945 Germany) would meet in the Institute in Washington for two weeks for an intensive exchange of ideas. A different area of research would be chosen each year. Under the leadership of a German and an American expert, the students would report on their doctoral projects, discuss problems of mutual interest, and thus learn from each other. I believe that these workshops would also serve as a means of creating a transatlantic network of the next generation of German and American historians in German history. It is my hope that the Institute will be able to implement this project in the next few years.

In other areas of our work, we achieved only limited success. For example, from early on, I tried to establish a post-doctoral research program. The idea was that, in addition to the Institute's research fellows (who work at the Institute, as a rule, for a period of three years), American and German historians and political scientists would join the Institute for a period of three to nine months in order to pursue

their research projects. While there are some funds in the Institute's budget to support the research of doctoral candidates, it does not provide for post-doctoral research, and it was extremely difficult to find outside assistance for that purpose. Finally, in 1990, the Volkswagen Foundation, in a program that we have administered together with the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, granted support for three scholars to do research in post-World War II German history. We are very grateful to the Volkswagen Foundation for this help. At the same time, the task of finding funds for post-doctoral research in areas other than post-World War II German history remains.

Another matter in which we were only partially successful was in supporting some of those German historians and political scientists who wanted to give lectures or spend a year teaching at American colleges and universities. Of course, many did not need our help because they were very well "connected" anyway. But for those who did ask for our support, it was sometimes difficult to come up with a workable solution.

Perhaps by 1993, the Institute's assistance has become less important in some of these areas than it appeared a few years ago because of other programs that have been established recently. The Centers for German and European Studies at Berkeley, Harvard, and Georgetown support post-doctoral research, for example, as do the Humboldt Foundation and the research initiative jointly sponsored by the ACLS and the DAAD, New York. With the help of some of these programs, quite a few German scholars are brought over to the United States. We applaud these new opportunities for scholars on both sides of the Atlantic who want to intensify contacts and further the exchange of ideas.

#### IV

If I continue to list some matters that may be of interest to the Institute in the years to come, it should not be misunderstood as an attempt to influence my successor's agenda. I know very well that there are so many valid opportunities for an Institute of this kind that any one director is unable to conceive of all of them (and certainly to carry out all of them in a limited number of years). Therefore, every new director should, and will, add new components, stress new topics, and also involve a new group of American colleagues. As long as it is the rule that the position of director is not a permanent one, as is the case for the German Historical Institutes in London and in Washington, the change of leadership can and should be used for further growth and substantive innovation. With this in mind, let me mention a few areas

that I would have wanted to develop if I had had the opportunity to stay in Washington a few years longer.

As mentioned before, after consultations with its Academic Advisory Council, the Institute has attempted to focus research in two areas: nineteenth-century American history with an emphasis on social and cultural issues and twentieth-century German history in the international context. We have thus constructed what I would call two rather broad roofs under which a variety of projects can be assembled. I would argue, however, that this is only the first step in the right direction and that the Institute should take decisive further steps in focusing its research. I do not want to outline specific topics in this report, but I know that there are large holdings of archival material concerning, for example, German-American affairs that could be looked at systematically by groups of researchers whose collaboration could produce significant new insights.

Let me mention another point: While we offer, with considerable success, a summer program for American and German students in German history, we have yet to conceive of and carry out a similar program for German students in American history. Of course, it would be wrong to simply copy our present summer program and invite German students to learn to read colonial American handwriting. Also, by and large, American archives and research libraries are so well organized that German students who want to work in them need no special introduction. Nonetheless, most German students in American history, even if they receive a scholarship to the United States, get to know only a very limited part of this country's society, culture, and politics. Some years ago, Hartmut Keil very successfully led an excursion on which he introduced a group of students from Munich and Leipzig to the institutions, leaders, and problems of black America. In my view, this tour may be understood as a pilot program for something well worth pursuing. Similar excursions for German students in American history could be organized by the Institute to explore themes, regions, or both.

Finally, the Institute might take the initiative to produce a comprehensive handbook of German-American relations from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. At the moment, we have a number of short, simplified accounts of this crucial relationship but no reference works that in any way reflect the results of historical scholarship of the past few decades. Anyone working in this field knows how much there is to be compiled, analyzed, and described in such areas as migration and

demographic patterns; religion and education; economic and social structures; "high culture" (intellectual ties and the arts) and "low culture" (everyday life); the various regions of both central Europe and North America; insight and prejudice; hopes, visions, anxieties, and misunderstandings; political conflict and political cooperation. Doubtless, both specialists and a wider public could make good use of such a handbook. Moreover, after the publication of a comprehensive version, one could start thinking of how to produce an abbreviated account or how to incorporate the main results in school textbooks. Given the sheer amount of important research going on now, I would think that it takes the capacity of a research institute to evaluate and assemble that which is significant for the German-American story that needs to be told.

## V.

This report would not be complete without thanking all of those to whom I am deeply indebted for their support: the chairs and members of the Institute's Academic Advisory Council and the Institute's Board of Trustees; the representatives of the foundations that gave us special support; the German embassy in Washington, D.C., and the German Ministry for Research and Technology in Bonn; my old American friends (from UCLA in 1968, the University of Chicago in 1968-69, Princeton in 1973-74 and 1984, and Harvard in 1986-87); and those whom I would like to call my new American friends: the members of the Conference Group for Central European History, the German Studies Association, and the Society for German-American Studies (some of whom formed the Friends of the German Historical Institute), and the members of the Washington-based German History Seminar. Furthermore, I would like to give special thanks to some of my German colleagues: those at Kiel, especially my former *Assistenten*, who had to carry an extra load because I was on leave for so long, and those from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien, whose support and advice was most valuable. Last but not least, I would like to thank the Institute's staff, without whose assistance this venture could not have flourished. My deepest gratitude goes to my family. Silke, Felix, and Lukas sometimes succeeded in convincing me that there is more to Washington than just the Institute's affairs and a seemingly endless sequence of work. For the years to come, I wish the Institute and all who are involved in its activities the very best.



### **III. Recent Conferences Sponsored or Co-sponsored by the Institute**

#### **The Spirit of Heidelberg and the Future of Germany in 1945.**

Heidelberg, Germany, 5-8 May 1993. Conveners: Jürgen C. Hess, Detlef Junker, Hartmut Lehmann, Volker Sellin, Eike Wolgast.

At the end of the Second World War, Heidelberg was one of the few German cities that had not been destroyed. The University of Heidelberg continued to function until March 1945, with its share of both Nazi and anti-Nazi professors alike, for example, Karl Jaspers and Alfred Weber. Celebrities of times past, such as Marianne Weber, lived in Heidelberg in 1945, as well as people like Theodor Heuss, whose time was yet to come. For some Germans, the end of the war meant that they lost their positions and had to undergo denazification; for others, it offered them an opportunity to work toward a regeneration of their country and the chance to gain influence in a new democratic Germany. New democratic parties were formed and elections were held on the local level less than one year after the unconditional surrender of the Nazi regime. For the American occupation forces, Heidelberg was an ideal center for the rebuilding of a democratic culture in the southwest of Germany.

In the first of the five sessions of the conference, Robert Wolfe discussed "The Revival of Democratic Culture during the American Occupation of Heidelberg. " The second session dealt with aspects of "Heidelberg University Politics in 1945/46." Klaus von Beyme presented a paper on Karl Jaspers, and Eike Wolgast gave a lecture on Karl Heinrich Bauer. Hubert Treiber, Guenther Roth, and Heide-Marie Lauterer-Pirner analyzed the degree to which Heidelberg should be seen as a cultural and intellectual center in 1945 by looking at the "persistence of an in-group, 1919-1960"; the role of Marianne Weber; and the influence of Marie Baum, respectively.

In the fourth session of the conference, Jürgen Hess investigated Theodor Heuss's political reflections and plans during those crucial years; Eberhard Demm focused on those of Alfred Weber. The fifth and final session covered aspects of local politics and local moral authority in Heidelberg in 1945. Jörg Thierfelder paid tribute to Hermann Maas,

and Friederike Reutter presented a paper on the formation of new local parties.

German and American experts were invited to comment on the papers. The conference's theme was introduced to a wider audience by Volker Sellin in a public lecture. Detlef Junker led a discussion on a number of persons who had studied in the town in 1945, among them the son of Carl-Friedrich Goerdeler, Reinhard Goerdeler. In the concluding discussion, under the heading "Chances and Limits of a New Beginning," the attempt was made to compare the events and developments at the University of Heidelberg in 1945-1947 with those in Leipzig in 1990-1992.

*Hartmut Lehmann*

### **Mutual Images and Multiple Implications: American Views of Germany and German Views of America from the 18th to the 20th Centuries.**

Kalamazoo, MI, 15-17 April 1993. Co-sponsored by the Center for Western European Studies, Kalamazoo College. Conveners: Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt and David Barclay.

How have German and American individual, group, and mass perceptions of the *other* country influenced relations during the course of the last two hundred years? This gathering of American and German historians sought to map out the terrain of American history and German history in order to gain a better understanding of this question. The mix of historical disciplines provided an apt illustration of some of the problems involved: On this occasion, American historians of Germany came face-to-face with German historians of the United States and thus gained insights into how different national perspectives can shape historical research. Likewise, specialists in social and immigration history debated with political and diplomatic historians about how the formation and impact of images of the other country may have differed. Thus, this colloquium offered case studies within the rich history of mutual perceptions between Germany and the United States.

As the program printed below shows, the conference covered a broad agenda. In order to arrive at a more precise assessment of the process of image formation and the impact of images, the sponsors chose to examine the perceptions of different social groups and not merely that of elites.

In the first section, Frank Trommler and Konrad H. Jarausch referred to recent developments in American and German assessments of the history and politics of the old and new Federal Republic by questioning views on German unification that had been expressed in 1989-1990. Various topics were then discussed in chronological order, such as the history of and the transatlantic transfer of ideas, political perceptions in the nineteenth century, immigration history, the impact of mass immigration and politics on image formation after the Civil War, antimodern reactions and diplomatic crosscurrents of the interwar and post-war periods, and image representation in the arts. For the latter, Marion Deshmukh and Beverly Crawford gave lively presentations on representations of Germany during the Nazi era and after 1945 in film and the arts.

The papers, comments, and ensuing discussions concentrated on a historical rather than a theoretical treatment of the evidence. Thus the results of the conference form a collection of historical examples of image formation and functions. Given the variety of themes, it is not surprising that the discussions did not result in a unified body of theoretical evidence about mutual perceptions. But the precise sketches of varying relationships between perceptions and reality made clear that subjective views and images do not necessarily differ from reality; rather, they reveal the psychological, social, and economic conditions under which those assessments are made.

David Barclay and the Center for Western European Studies provided a hospitable and well-organized setting for the conference.

Papers and lectures presented:

Konrad H. Jarausch (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), *Old Fears and New Hopes: American and German Perceptions during Unification*; A. G. Roeber (University of Chicago), *'In a Glass Darkly': The Changing German Idea of American Freedom, 1776-1806*; Hermann Wellenreuther (Universität Göttingen), *'Germans Make Cows and Women Work': American Perceptions of Germans as Reported in American Travel Books*; Hans-Jürgen Grabbe (Universität Oldenburg), *Tired of Germany—Tired of America: Perceptions of the United States in Nineteenth-Century Europe*; Walter Kamphoefner (Texas A&M University), *'Auch unser Deutschland muß einmal frei werden': The Immigrant Civil War Experience as a Mirror on Political Conditions in Germany*; Wolfgang Helbich (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), *Land of Superlatives: The German Image of the United States between Two*

Wars, 1871-1914; Jörg Nagler (Kennedy-Haus, Kiel), *From Culture to Kultur: Changing American Perceptions of Imperial Germany, 1870–1914*; Peter Krüger (Philipps-Universität Marburg), *Germany and the United States, 1914-1933: The Mutual Perception of their Political Systems*; Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt (German Historical Institute), *Between Hope and Skepticism: American Views of Germany's Foreign Policy, 1924-1931*; Detlef Junker (Universität Heidelberg), *The Continuity of Ambivalence: German Views of America, 1933-1945*; Marion Deshmukh (George Mason University), *Cultural Migration: Artists and Visual Representation between Americans and Germans during the 1930s and 1940s*; Hans-Jürgen Schröder (Universität Gießen), *Uncle Sam: Superman? German Images of the United States, 1945-1992*; Beverly Crawford (University of California at Berkeley), *Changing American Attitudes towards Germany in the Post-war Era*.

Comments and responses:

Frank Trommler (University of Pennsylvania), Willi-Paul Adams (Freie Universität Berlin), Bruce Levine (University of Cincinnati), James Kloppenberg (Brandeis University), Jeffrey Herf (SAIS), Geoffrey Cocks (Albion College), Hermann-Josef Rupieper (Philipps-Universität Marburg).

*Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt*

### **German American Colloquium on German Medieval History.**

Notre Dame, IN, 7-11 May 1993. Co-sponsored by the Medieval Institute, University of Notre Dame, and the International Congress of Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo. Conveners: John Van Engen, Johannes Fried, and Robert Benson.

The purpose of the colloquium was two-fold: to highlight recent work on the medieval history of the German lands and to promote interaction between German and North American medieval scholars. Despite the enormous impact of refugee scholars fifty years ago, a factor for both Robert Benson and John Van Engen, the influence of that generation is rapidly waning, and medieval studies in North America since the Second World War have focused overwhelmingly on British and French history, more recently on Italian and Spanish. The result is that neither the history nor the historians of German lands, particularly those

presently at work, are well known in North America at a time when, in the larger public, German history is once again receiving more attention.

The colloquium, which proceeded in two phases, brought twelve active scholars from Germany to interact with comparable North American scholars. This was surely the largest number of German professors of medieval history that ever came together to represent themselves and their work in North America. The first part of the colloquium began at the International Congress in Kalamazoo, where five sessions were devoted to German medieval history.

At the University of Notre Dame, the colloquium entered its second stage. On a series of topics ranging from economy and society to thought and religion, one scholar was assigned to present an "argument" drawn from recent scholarship and another scholar to present a "response," followed by a general discussion. In each case, a German was to respond to a North American, or vice versa. Both the format and the discussions were lively and revealing. At times the differences in interests and approaches were slight, no greater than the difference between any two individual scholars. At other times, genuine differences in cultural approach became manifest. Germans were more deeply immersed in the sources of a particular region, sometimes coming out of the tradition of *Landesgeschichte*, and were generally more self-conscious of this history as having formed the history of their own land. Americans tended to ask broader questions, with less concern for the details of regional difference or, alternatively, for how regional difference might still fit into some larger "national" whole.

Nearly all scholars present agreed that the interaction had been positive and that this should represent only the first of many exchanges. Both sides agreed as well that, in the future, the subject should be more specific and less global, so as to focus attention more sharply on particular social, political, or cultural issues. But already, to judge from a variety of reports, the exchange of offprints, research questions, and research interests has far surpassed what had generally been true for the last generation. The future of German-American cooperation in the study of medieval German history seems brighter as a result of this colloquium.

*John Van Engen*  
*University of Notre Dame*

## **Allied Technology Transfer from Germany after 1945 or "Intellectual Reparations"?**

Washington, DC, 16-18 September 1993. Co-sponsored by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation. Conveners: Burghard Ciesla and Matthias Judd.

The conference brought together a group of scholars at the Institute to deal with the term "intellectual reparations," which was introduced into the discussion of postwar Germany's situation three years ago by the late John Gimbel. The opening lecture was given by Volker Berghahn of Providence, RI, who spoke first about Gimbel's work and then described and evaluated the impact of introducing American methods of organization of work into German industry during the interwar period. He explained why terms like "plunder" and "exploitation," used by Gimbel to describe the postwar behavior of Allied forces in Germany, are to be rejected. This argument gave reason to reject the term "intellectual reparations" in general.

In the first session, Jörg Fisch of Zürich argued that the term "intellectual reparations" did not exist in international law, noting that even material reparations were not used before the end of World War I. Matthias Judd of Washington, DC, pointed out that the changes in Allied policies toward Germany after 1945 were motivated by the Allies' interest in gaining economic advantages over Germany. Johannes Bähr of Berlin remarked that German scientists expected and wished to migrate after 1945. Carl Glatt of Florence, Italy, argued that *security* was the major aim of Britain's policy toward Germany.

The second session dealt with the problem of denazification. Mark Walker of Schenectady, NY, spoke about the case of German physicists. He pointed out that, as an outgrowth of their prewar rivalry, many physicists directed denazification toward the members of the *Deutsche Physik*. Mitchell Ash of Berlin maintained that it was more important to the Allies to denazify educational institutions rather than research institutions. Geoffrey Giles of Gainesville, FL, commented that the major quest of the Allies was to investigate the Nazi past of certain people rather than to determine the meaning of denazification.

The third session discussed Germany's chemical industry and the importance of German aeronautical research for the U.S. Air Force. The first topic was analyzed by Raymond Stokes of Troy, NY, who remarked that the opening of East German archives would make possible comparisons between the development of the chemical industries in

each German state, including their integration into different political and economic systems. The case of Germany's chemical industry shows that the United States was mostly interested in gaining scientists and the USSR mainly in obtaining technical equipment, while the object of France and Britain lay somewhere in-between. Burghard Ciesla of Potsdam presented a thorough analysis of the case of high-speed wind tunnels, stating that the work of German scientists had a tremendous impact in the United States. Paul Erker of Berlin commented that such a unique case should not be used to gauge the impact of German scientists in general. He proposed to reinvestigate the Cold War period not as a topic of political history but of social and economic history.

The repercussions of the technology transfer for Germany were considered in the final session. Werner Abelshäuser of Bielefeld noted that, in general, the technology transfer from Germany after 1945 was only a minor burden on West Germany's recovery and success, such as in the armament and nuclear power industries. André Steiner of Mannheim spoke about the reintegration of East German scientists who had been moved to the Soviet Union during the postwar years. In her comment, Kristie Macrakis of Princeton, NJ, called for further investigation into the careers of scientists from Allied countries in Germany.

The sessions and the ensuing discussion showed that the problem of the partly forced postwar transfer of technology from Germany demands further analysis, including the advantages that both sides gained in this process.

The Institute is working on arrangements to publish the papers of the conference in English.

*Matthias Judt*

### **Facing America.**

Washington, DC, 20-21 October 1993. Co-sponsored by the Goethe-Institut Washington, DC.

In cooperation with the Center for German and European Studies, Georgetown University; the Goethe-Institut Chicago; the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (AICGS); and the German Historical Museum in Berlin, the Washington-based Goethe-Institut and German Historical Institute organized a workshop on the perceptions of the United States in East and West Germany during the Cold War period. The program began with the opening of the exhibition "The

Communist Image of America during the Cold War: Anti-Americanism in the German Democratic Republic from 1947 to 1955," a selection of posters from the East German anti-American propaganda campaign. Hermann Glaser (Technical University of Berlin) gave the keynote address, entitled "Westernization—Americanization: Chances—Problems—Perspectives," for the workshop. Focusing on the "old" Federal Republic of Germany, he discussed the American influence on the development of West German democracy and society.

The workshop continued the next day with a session moderated by Dieta Sixt of the Goethe-Institut Washington, DC, and Samuel M. Barnes of the Center of German and European Studies. Jeffrey M. Peck (Center of German and European Studies) presented parts of a study on German Jews who returned to East Germany in the 1950s after living in the United States. He pointed out that the decision to leave that country for the communist GDR was based on, above all, political and ideological reasons.

Ulrike Skorsetz and Matthias Judt (GHI) dealt with the image of the United States in the former East Germany. Skorsetz presented the results of a survey of upper-class high school students carried out in 1990 and 1991. Judt introduced the main sources of information about the United States within East Germany, from political news to entertainment programs broadcast by both East German and West German media. He explained the "non-American" perception of "typical" American products and of American idioms used in the German language. Both speakers emphasized the influence of entertainment-related media in the shaping of East Germans' image of the United States.

Hartmut Keil (GHI) concentrated his talk on West Germans' perceptions of the United States, while also describing the various phases that mutual American and German perceptions underwent during the time period considered.

Lily Gardner-Feldman (AICGS) questioned what kind of influence the East Germans would have in the future with regard to the development of German-American relations, keeping in mind that that course is also determined by Germany's changing role in Europe and in the world since unification.

The presentations and lively debate afterwards showed that further investigation into the influence of propaganda is worth pursuing.

*Matthias Judt*



## **IV. Institute News**

### **Fall Lecture Series 1993**

#### *"GENDER PERSPECTIVES ON AMERICAN HISTORY"*

- 15 September    **Elizabeth Fox-Genovese** (Emory University) "What Do We Want for Our Daughters?"
- 29 September    **Susan Porter Benson** (University of Connecticut) "Gender, Breadwinning and Consumption in Working-Class Marriages, 1919-1941."
- 12 October        **Frank C. Costigliola** (University of Rhode Island) "The Nuclear Family: Gendered Discourses in the Western Alliance."
- 28 October        **Thomas Dublin** (State University of New York at Binghamton) "Women Silk Workers Reconstruct Their Lives: An Exercise in Memory and Oral History."
- 11 November     **Alice Kessler-Harris** (Rutgers University) "'Designing Women and Old Fools': Gender in Social Policy in the 1930s."
- 22 November     **Tera W. Hunter** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) "Contesting the New South: The Politics and Culture of Wage Household Labor in Atlanta, 1861-1920."
- 8 December       **Donna R. Gabaccia** (University of North Carolina, Charlotte) "Immigrant Women Today: Are They Different?"

### **Annual Lecture 1993**

The Institute's Seventh Annual Lecture will be delivered by Stanley N. Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, on 15 November 1993. The title of the lecture is "Constitutional Democracy in Central Europe Today: Some Negative Lessons from the U.S. Experience." Donald P. Kommers of the University of Notre Dame and Hartmut Jäckel of the Free University of Berlin will offer comments. The lecture will appear in our Annual Lecture Series, published by Berg Publishers.

## **Upcoming Conferences of the German Historical Institute**

The Institute is planning and organizing the following conferences:

"Medicine in 20th-Century Germany: Ethics, Politics, and Law." Washington, DC, 1-4 December 1993. Co-sponsored by the Goethe-Institut Washington, DC.

"Culture, Knowledge and Healing: Historical Perspectives of Homeopathic Medicine in Europe and America." San Francisco, 6-7 April 1994. Co-sponsored by the Guttentag Fund, UCSF, and the Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart. (Sponsor only)

"Germany and Versailles: Seventy-five Years After." University of California at Berkeley, 28 April-1 May 1994. Co-sponsored by the Center for German and European Studies of the University of California at Berkeley.

"Xenophobia, Racism, Nativism, and National Identity in Germany and the United States: A Comparative Perspective on the Conditions of Intolerance." Washington, DC, 8-11 June 1994.

"Anticipating Total War? The United States and Germany, 1871-1914." University of Augsburg, Germany, 27-29 July 1994. Co-sponsored by the University of Augsburg.

"Race and Ethnicity: Relations between African Americans and Ethnic Groups in American Society." Washington, DC, 21-24 September 1994.

## **GHI Summer Program 1993**

The Institute's summer program for 1993 took seventeen graduate students on a four-week tour of archives, libraries, and other research institutions of relevance for the study of late modern German history. Of the seventeen students, twelve were American and five were German. The program began 18 July and ended 11 August. This year's tour started in Cologne where, in addition to visiting several research institutions, we heard lectures from a number of prominent historians who gave general overviews of current trends in German historiography. Prof. Hans Mommsen's engaging presentation of his views on the state

of the art was exceptional. The lecture series was hosted by Cologne University's Anglo-Amerikanische Abteilung des Historischen Seminars.

From Cologne we headed up the Rhine to Koblenz, where the participants attended a course on modern German paleography. Our hosts, the Bundesarchiv and the Landeshauptarchiv, deserve special thanks for the efforts they exerted on our behalf. The handwriting course was masterfully taught by Dr. Rummel of the Landeshauptarchiv. Our meeting with Prof. Dr. Kahlenberg, president of the Bundesarchiv, was another highlight of our stay on the Deutsches Eck. In addition, the Bundesarchiv arranged for a showing of one of Luis Trenker's mountain films, "Der Berg ruft" (1937).

After Koblenz the group traveled by train to Munich and Berlin. Visits to the Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, the Berlin Document Center, and the former SED archive were fascinating and informative. The stop at the former SED archive provided valuable insights into both current archival research and potential sources for writing the history of the GDR. At each institution, archivists and/or librarians talked to the group about the history and use of their respective collections. The best visits allowed for meetings, either individually or in small groups, with archivists to discuss the students' various dissertation projects.

Institutions visited:

Universitätsbibliothek Köln

Deutscher Städtetag

Institut für Sozialforschung

Bibliothek Germania Judaica

Bundesarchiv I, Koblenz

Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv München

Bundesarchiv II, Potsdam

Berlin Document Center

Geheimes Staatsarchiv Dahlem

Landesarchiv Berlin

Stiftung ehem. SED und Massenorganisationenarchiv und Bibliothek

*Daniel S. Mattern  
Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt*

## **Summer Program 1994**

German Handwriting Course (Wolfenbüttel) 6-18 June 1994

Tour of Archives (Dresden, Munich, Vienna) 19-29 June 1994

*Purpose:* The GHI Summer Program, made possible by a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, is designed to introduce students to the German handwriting of the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries; to expose them to a variety of German archives and libraries; to familiarize them with major research topics in early modern German history; and to encourage the exchange of ideas between young American and German scholars.

Our main purpose is to assist participants in planning the course of their future research in German archives and libraries. We must emphasize that the program is meant to be a practical course in research techniques and not an independent research grant.

*Scope:* Handwriting experts from the staff of the Herzog-August-Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel will introduce participants to a wide variety of German handwriting styles and types of documents from the early modern period. Students will also be informed about the research facilities of the library and about the philological tools available to readers of old documents. There will be limited time to use the library and occasional meetings with distinguished German professors to discuss recent trends in German historiography.

Participants will then travel to Dresden, Munich, and Vienna to visit major libraries and the most relevant archives. Archivists will talk about the internal operations of the archives, the history of their main collections, and the methods and problems of storage. Students will have a brief opportunity at each stop to inspect materials of interest and to ask specific questions about holdings.

*Provisions:* Twelve North American and six German graduate students of early modern German and European history will be selected to participate. The program will provide round-trip airfare (economy class, tourist rate) to Germany, transportation via rail to the various destinations, accommodations (double occupancy), and a per diem for meals.

*Eligibility:* Candidates must be enrolled in and have completed one year of a Ph.D. program in early modern German history. Preference will be given to those who have already chosen their dissertation topic but have not yet consulted German archives. Successful candidates must be fluent in German.

For more information about the program, please write to: Summer Program, German Historical Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009. Applications must be received by **31 January 1994**. Applicants will be notified by 1 March 1994.

### **GHI Dissertation Scholarships 1994**

The following Ph.D. students have received scholarships from the Institute to carry out research on their dissertation topics in 1994:

William Lee Blackwood, "East-Central European Social Democrats and the German Question, 1918-1931." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Henry Ashby Turner, Jr., Yale University.

Hilke Gerdes, "Der Kalte Krieg und die Rezeption des Abstrakten Expressionismus in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Dr. Gaehtgens, Freie Universität Berlin.

Regina Gramer, "The Second New Deal and the Americanization of (West) Germany, 1938-1953: Corporate Internationalism and Social Reform." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University.

Maren Hobein, "Frances Benjamin Johnston und ihre Photographien am Hampton Institute, am Tuskegee Institute und an der Carlisle Indian School." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Dr. Antje von Graevenitz, Universität Köln.

Regina M. Marz, "Jüdische Aufklärung im achtzehnten Jahrhundert: Heterogene und hybride Diskurse." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Benjamin K. Bennett, University of Virginia.

Uta G. Poiger, "Taming the Wild West: East and West German Encounters with American Popular Culture, 1949-1962." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Volker Berghahn, Brown University.

Till van Rahden, "Die jüdische Integration in die deutsche und die amerikanische Gesellschaft: Die Beispiele Breslau und Baltimore 1870-1918." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Dr. Hans-Ulrich Wehler, Universität Bielefeld.

Axel Schäfer, "The Significance of German Social Thought and Reform in American Progressivism: A Cross-Cultural Study of the Origins of the Social Welfare State, 1870-1914." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Robert E. Burke, University of Washington.

Matthias Schönwald, "Deutschland, Argentinien und die USA in der Ära Perón, 1945-1955." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Dr. Franz Knipping, Universität Tübingen.

Lisa M. Stallbaumer, "The Flick Concern and the 'Aryanization' of Jewish Enterprises." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Robert Koehl, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Britta Waldschmidt-Nelson, "A Transformation of Activism: The Participation of Black Women in the Civil and Human Rights Movements and Their Rise in the Social and Political Institutions of American Society since the 1950s." Doctoral advisor: PD Dr. Hartmut Keil, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.

Eberhard Wolff, "Die Stellung amerikanischer Repräsentanten der Homöopathie zur Frage der Pockenschutzimpfung." Doctoral advisor: Prof. Dr. Robert Jütte, Institut für Geschichte der Medizin, Stuttgart.

### **GHI Dissertation Scholarships 1995**

The Institute offers scholarships for up to six months 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 **31 May 1994** 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;
- a 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.

### **AICGS/GHI Fellowships in Post-War German History**

As in the previous two years, the German Historical Institute, together with the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, has awarded three research fellowships in post-war German history, made possible by a grant of the Volkswagen Foundation. This year's fellows are Rebecca Boehling of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County;

Roy Rempel of the University of Manitoba; and Thomas Schwartz of Vanderbilt University.

**Rebecca Boehling**, "The Rise and Fall of Western German Women's Political Activism: The Case of the Munich Women City Councilors, 1945-1960."

My project focuses on women in Munich, who moved into the early post-war city council in unprecedented numbers and acted collectively across party lines in unparalleled ways. They seemed much less willing than their male party colleagues to defer to party structures and were much more likely to pursue their own principles regardless of party line. Societal pressure for a return to normalcy in the various spheres of existence, including gender roles, from the mid-1950s on made such politically active women less effective role models for other, especially younger, women. Yet these women city councilors are important because of the breaks with the past that they represent, particularly in terms of the efforts they made toward gender equality and toward the grassroots democratization of political parties and general political behavior. Their unwillingness to accept political party discipline and rigid partisan politics signals much more than just female solidarity across party lines. It reflects a dissatisfaction with traditional party politics and points the way to possible alternatives such as those found later in the Green party.

I will spend my time in Washington at the National Archives researching the impact of the U.S. occupation on these women. I will also focus on the secondary literature on women and political parties in western Germany in the 1940s and 1950s.

**Roy Rempel**, "NATO's Anglo-Saxon Powers and German Rearmament, 1954: An Analysis and Comparison of American, British and Canadian Policy."

The primary project I am undertaking will examine the policies and interaction of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada in the early 1950s on the question of German rearmament. Particular concentration will be focused on the period leading up to the Nine-Power Conference in London in 1954. Secondary research interests for the coming year include work on two papers. One of them will focus on the evolving contemporary relationship between the Federal Republic of Germany with the states of eastern Europe, and the other will look at the development of contemporary German thinking on alternatives to

nuclear deterrence and on the idea of cooperative security in the new European security order.

**Thomas Schwartz**, "The Existential Alliance: The United States and West Germany, from Division to Reunification."

My research project will examine the alliance between the United States and Germany from the beginning of the Federal Republic through reunification. This alliance was central to the international system during the Cold War era, but the politics and management of the alliance are not adequately understood. During this year in Washington, I will focus on the politics of the alliance within the United States, emphasizing the policies and perceptions of the American government with regard to the Federal Republic, especially as they were revealed during key crises in the history of the relationship. I am particularly interested in the way in which domestic political changes in both countries affected the alliance. My research is also directed at discerning patterns of change and continuity in U.S.-German relations and at answering the question of what legacy this period has for today's relationship between the two countries.

### **AICGS/GHI Research Fellowships 1995**

With a renewal grant from the Volkswagen Foundation pending for the academic year 1994-1995, the German Historical Institute in Washington and the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at the Johns Hopkins University plan to offer three one-year resident research fellowships at different levels: post-doctoral (approx. \$25,000), junior (approx. \$30,000), and senior (approx. \$40,000). Historians and political and social scientists specializing in post-World War II German history and German-American relations, particularly the period 1945-1955, will be invited to apply. Announcements will be published in the pertinent journals in December. Interested scholars should contact Elizabeth Glaser-Schmidt at the GHI, (202) 387-3355.

### **Staff Changes**

We welcome the following new staff members:

**Peter Becker**, Research Fellow, born in Ried/Innkreis, Austria, 1962. Studied history, sociology, and art history at the University of Graz,



Austria. Dr. phil. 1988. *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter* at the Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte in Göttingen, 1988-1993.

Major publications: *Leben und Lieben in einem kalten Land. Sexualität zwischen Ökonomie und Demographie. Das Beispiel St. Lambrecht, Steiermark 1600-1850* (1990). *kleio. Ein Tutorial* (1989). *Leben, Lieben, Sterben: die Analyse von Kirchenbüchern* (1989). "Randgruppen im Blickfeld der Polizei. Ein Versuch über die Perspektivität des 'praktischen Blicks'," *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* 32 (1992). "'Ich bin halt immer liederlich gewest und habe zuwenig gebetet.' Illegitimität und Herrschaft im Ancien Régime: St. Lambrecht 1600–1850," in *Frühe Neuzeit–Frühe Moderne? Zur Vielschichtigkeit historischer Übergangsprozesse (17.–19. Jahrhundert)*, ed. R. Vierhaus. "Vom 'Haltlosen' zur 'Bestie'. Das polizeiliche Bild des 'Verbrechers' im 19. Jahrhundert," in *Sicherheit und Wohlfahrt. Polizei, Gesellschaft und Herrschaft im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, ed. A. Lüdtke.

Current research: "The image of the criminal among the (Anglo-American, French and German) police during the 19th and early 20th centuries."

Member of the American Historical Association, the Groupe Européen de Recherche sur les Normativités, the Gesellschaft für interdisziplinäre wissenschaftliche Kriminologie, and the Verband Deutscher Historiker.

Married to Melitta Becker, teacher of *Germanistik*.

**Reiner Gogolin**, Librarian, born in Unna, Germany, 1950. Industrial clerk, 1969-1973. Studied English and history in Berlin and at the University of Virginia. First Staatsexamen, 1982; M.A. 1983; second Staatsexamen, 1985. Taught history and all levels of German at various institutions in California and Texas, 1985-1989. Instructor of German at George Washington University and at The American University in Washington, D.C., 1989-1993. Master of Library Science, 1993. Assistant to the Assistant Chief of the European Division, Library of Congress, 1993.

Member of the Special Libraries Association, District of Columbia Library Association, American Association of Teachers of German.

**Elisabeth Mait**, Library Associate, born in Nürnberg, Germany. Worked as a bookseller in various bookstores. Studied library science and Spanish at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. Received a master's degree in 1991.

**Afaf Josef**, Receptionist, is replacing C. Petra Hauck while she is on temporary leave.

Those who have moved on:

**Gaby Mueller-Oelrichs**, Librarian, has left the GHI to assume a new position as the head of the library at the Gedenkstätte Haus der Wannsee Konferenz in Berlin.

**Christine Welter**, Library Associate, has moved to California.

## **V. The Friends of the German Historical Institute**

### **Second Annual Symposium of the Friends of the German Historical Institute**

The Friends of the German Historical Institute will hold its Second Annual Symposium, entitled "The Consequences of German Unification for the Writing of German History." The symposium will take place on 15 November 1993, from 8:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m., at the Institute. The German Historical Institute will co-sponsor the event.

## **VI. Miscellaneous**

### **GHI Sponsors Session at the German Studies Association Annual Meeting**

The Institute sponsored a session at the annual convention of the German Studies Association, which was held in Bethesda, Maryland, 7-10 October. The session explored the theme, "Comparing the Weimar Republic and Contemporary Germany: Valid Perspective or False Analogy?," a question recently raised particularly by the media. The panel, chaired by Hartmut Lehmann of the Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, discussed theoretical and methodological as well as economic, political, and social aspects of the topic. Reinhart Koselleck of the University of Bielefeld talked about "Analogy and Recurrence: The Potential for Repetition in Germany." Gerald D. Feldman of the University of California at Berkeley addressed the question of "Economic Difficulties and Prejudice in the Weimar Republic and Contemporary Germany: Can a Comparison be Made?" Marilyn Rüschemeyer of the Rhode Island School of Design turned to social problems in the new *Länder* in her presentation, "Is Weimar still Weimar? Reflections on Eastern Germany." Judging from the attendance of some ninety persons, the questions raised by the panel generated considerable interest.

### **News Release from Indiana University (IUPUI)**

The Special Collections and Archives at IUPUI is conducting a research project to locate, inventory, and preserve the historical records of Turner Societies in the United States. This project has been funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Its purpose is to locate published and unpublished records of Turner Societies, to aid in the preservation of historical material, and to prepare a research guide to Turner historical records. Research on American Turners has been fairly difficult, since information on them is scattered or inaccessible.

Anyone who has any Turner records or can help to locate them is encouraged to contact the project staff: Eric Pumroy, project director, or Katja Rampelmann, project archivist, Special Collections and Archives, IUPUI Libraries, 755 W. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202. Tel. (317) 274-0464; E-mail EPUMROY@INDYCMS.IUPUI.EDU or KRAMPPELM@INDYCMS.IUPUI.EDU.

### **Pennsylvania State University Press**

Pennsylvania State University Press announces the publication of two new books on German unification: *German Unification in the European Context* by Peter H. Merkl and *Berlin Witness: An American Diplomat's Chronicle of East Germany's Revolution* by G. Jonathan Greenwald.

### **The Society for German-American Studies Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary**

The Society for German-American Studies held its annual symposium in Austin, TX, on 23-25 April 1993 in conjunction with the German-Texan Heritage Society. The papers presented were from multiple disciplines, including history, law, and library science, and encompassed a broad array of topics related to German-American studies. The highlight of the conference was Helga von Schweinitz's paper on the preservation of the German Free School in Austin. An exhibit on "German Perspectives of the American Indian," which was brought to Austin courtesy of the Goethe-Institut Houston, was on display.