

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

**BULLETIN**

FALL 1994

Issue No. 15

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## I. A Greeting from the New Director

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

As many of you may know, on October 1, 1994, I became the new Director of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. I arrived in Washington in the midst of the Institute's busy schedule of activities, and I was fortunate to be able to assume my duties after having received something of a "flying start." In what can only be described as a truly seamless succession, I flew to Washington in the very airplane that a little later was to take my immediate predecessor, Professor Hartmut Keil, back to Germany. As the Acting Director for the past year, Professor Keil managed the Institute's affairs with great diligence and prudence. We wish him the best of luck in his new position as Professor of American History at the University of Leipzig.

Thanks to the pioneering efforts of Professor Hartmut Lehmann, as well as the dedicated work of the deputy directors and research fellows, the Institute has gained a distinct scholarly profile since its establishment in 1987 and has earned an excellent reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. Thanks to the commitment of Dieter H. Schneider—who is more meticulous in financial matters than even the head of the proverbial Prussian *Oberrechnungskammer*—and the entire administrative and library staff, I have been able to take over an organization that is in fine shape. The confidence that both the Academic Advisory Council and the Board of Trustees vested in me calls for a careful consideration of this legacy in the development of new emphases for the Institute. I will outline some of these new plans in the next *Bulletin*.

During the first week of my tenure, I already had the chance to get acquainted with the depth and breadth of the scholarship of my American colleagues in the field of German history, as well as with their concerns about Germany, by attending the annual meeting of the German Studies Association in Dallas and a colloquium organized by Professor Georg Iggers in Buffalo. That same week also saw the opening of the Institute's Fall Lecture Series on *New Work in American History* with a talk by Professor Thomas J. Knock on "George McGovern and Food for Peace."

Before the end of the year, a number of events will take place at the Institute: the Fall Lecture Series; the Third Annual Symposium of the Friends of the German Historical Institute; and the Annual Lecture, delivered by Professor M. Rainer Lepsius of the University of Heidelberg on "United Germany: Nation-Building and Social Integration,"

with comments by Professors Stephen Kalberg of Boston University and Seymour Martin Lipset of George Mason University. In addition, we will welcome the Institute's Academic Advisory Council for its annual business meeting.

Finally, I would like to mention that, on November 22, I will be officially instated in my new position. My inaugural address will be entitled "The Manichaeian Trap: American Perceptions of the German Empire, 1871-1945."

I look forward to several years of stimulating and fruitful interaction with my American and German colleagues and hope that the Institute will remain an exciting place for cooperative and comparative scholarly endeavors.

With best wishes,  
*Detlef Junker*

## **II. Accounts of Recent Conferences Sponsored or Co-Sponsored by the Institute**

### **Culture, Knowledge and Healing: Historical Perspectives of Homeopathic Medicine in Europe and North America.**

University of California, San Francisco, April 5-7. Co-sponsored by the Department of the History of Health Sciences and the Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart. Conveners: Günter B. Risse and Robert Jütte.

Participation in this conference was restricted to a select group of scholars, and the format allowed for an extensive and spirited discussion of the papers, which had been circulated beforehand. The program was divided into four sessions: homeopathy as "alternative" medicine: historical perspectives; the evolution of homeopathy: Europe and America; the construction of homeopathic knowledge; and homeopathy revisited: patients and practitioners.

Leading off the first session was a paper by John Harley Warner (New Haven) on "Homeopathy and Professional Orthodoxy in Nineteenth-Century America." Warner examined the reciprocal influences in professional identity of homeopaths and allopaths and the increasing efforts by leaders of the new "scientific" medicine to marginalize homeopathy as the "other" toward the end of the nineteenth century. Robert Jütte's "Who is a Legitimate Physician?" dealt broadly with developments in Germany, including the importance of semantics in categorizing notions such as regular and irregular, orthodox and unorthodox, and the meaning of *Schulmedizin* to denote rationality and theoretical coherence. Naomi Rogers (New Haven), in turn, discussed the shifting fortunes of homeopathy within shifting concepts of science in her paper "American Homeopathy Confronts Scientific Medicine."

The second session included the work of Renate Wittern (Erlangen) on "The Spread of Homeopathy in Nineteenth-Century Germany," Olivier Faure's "The Introduction of Homeopathy into France in the Nineteenth Century, 1830-1870," and Jim T. Connor's "Hahnemann Heads North: Homeopathy and Medical Pluralism in Canada." Each paper presented the fortunes of homeopathy within specific national developments of urbanization, medical professionalization, and popular beliefs.

On the next day, Reinhard Schtippel (Ulm) discussed the distinctive German flavor of American homeopathy through the prism of one practitioner in his paper, "Constantine Hering's Influence on American Homeopathy and Medical Education." Focusing on developments on the other coast, Joseph Schmidt presented a paper, "Homeopathy in the American West: Its German Connections," highlighting events in the Bay Area and the University of California at San Francisco. The session ended with Arnold Michalowski's (Stuttgart) examination of scientific correspondence in "Communication between American and German Homeopathic Physicians."

The final session included an interesting case study prepared by Dörte Staudt (Mannheim): the development of a lay homeopathic association, the "Hahnemannia" in Württemberg, Germany, during the 1870s. A comparative analysis by Martin Dinges (Stuttgart), "The Role of Medical Societies in the Professionalization of Homeopathic Physicians in Germany and the U.S.," and Eberhard Wolff's (Tübingen) paper on homeopathy and the smallpox vaccination, which probed the negotiations taking place late in the nineteenth century between homeopaths and regular physicians, completed the program.

One of the goals of this conference was to bring the history of homeopathy within the broader context of contemporary work being carried out in "regular" medical history and reexamine homeopathy's status as an "alternative" system. Another objective was to employ a comparative approach to determine the shifting fortunes of Hahnemann's medicine within national professional frameworks. At the end, it seemed clear to all the participants that much more work is needed before a fuller picture will emerge. Still unexplored are the issues of gender, religion, ethnicity, and politics and their influence in shaping the "otherness" of homeopathy. However, a first important step has been taken, and we hope to publish a collection of the papers in the Institute's Cambridge University Press series.

*Günter B. Risse*

### **Germany and Versailles: Seventy-five Years After.**

Berkeley, CA, April 28-May 1, 1994. Co-sponsored by the Center for German and European Studies of the University of California at Berkeley and the Gerda Henkel Foundation. Conveners: Manfred F. Boemeke, Gerald D. Feldman, Lisa Glaser-Schmidt.

The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and the resulting Treaty of Versailles, which attempted to settle many of the longstanding international problems that had only been exacerbated by four years of unprecedented carnage and destruction, constitute a critical juncture in the history of the twentieth-century European political order. Even today, the treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers and the German Empire of June 28, 1919, evokes strong, and usually highly critical, reactions. Although the impact of John Maynard Keynes' cruel indictment of the conference and its main protagonists has been lessened over the years by the findings of less polemical scholarly studies, the peace settlement is generally regarded as a missed opportunity and a dismal failure for both the victors and the vanquished.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Versailles Treaty seemed an excellent opportunity for a reassessment of the negotiations at Paris and for a fresh look at the interaction among the various powers in the process of peacemaking after total war. By inviting more than thirty scholars from Great Britain, the United States, Canada, France, Switzerland, and Germany, the intention was to approach the subject from a truly international and comparative perspective that would avoid the shortcomings and limitations of previous research conducted largely in the national historiographic traditions of the major participants. Moreover, in order to take into account the fact that the peace conference was more than a mere gathering of great statesmen practicing the art of traditional diplomacy, the invited scholars represented a variety of historiographical emphases: diplomatic, political, military, economic, social, and cultural. We were hopeful that this international and interdisciplinary approach might set the future research agenda in the field and result in a new synthesis on the Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles.

The conference opened with an introductory lecture by Ronald Steel, who addressed a number of questions that the peacemakers of 1919 had to confront and that have continued to plague the relations among the European nations throughout the twentieth century: the dismemberment of multi-ethnic states; nationalist ambitions and civil war; the creation of small independent states according to the principle of self-determination; ethnic tensions and violence; the growth of rightwing extremism; the role of multinational and supranational bodies; and the position of Germany in central Europe.

The conference program then followed the chronology of the peace negotiations by organizing its panels accordingly. The first session set

out to delineate the war aims and peace plans of the major European belligerents, as well as their strategies in light of the armistice agreement and the Wilsonian peace program. The following session addressed the relationship between the domestic and foreign policies by examining the internal pressures and constraints faced by the British, French, American, and German delegations at Paris.

Subsequent sessions concentrated on the most important aspects of the peace conference—such as territorial settlements, the minorities question, the role of the Soviet Union, and the attempts to create a new international political and economic order—as well as contemporary criticism and early attempts at a revision of the treaty. As in Paris, the most lively discussions at the Berkeley conference centered on the reparations issue and the question of whether or not Germany was able to fulfill the Allied demands. A final round-table discussion reassessed the main themes of the conference, and one participant summed up what emerged as the sober consensus of the Berkeley conference: Germany had started an unjust war in 1914 and had to accept an imperfect peace by the force of the circumstances it had created.

In general, however, the participants agreed that the Versailles Treaty, although seriously flawed by a lack of coordination between its major parts, represented an honest attempt by the United States and the Allied Powers to create a durable peace. The discussions at Berkeley made it clear that the organizational constraints during the negotiations at Paris did not allow the drafting of a perfect peace treaty. At the time, however, the statesmen at Paris believed that many of the remaining problems could be addressed by the future cooperation between the United States and the European Allies. More than anything, it was the failure on the part of the United States to commit itself to the new international system by joining the League of Nations that constituted the main reason for the early demise of the Paris order.

We intend to publish the revised conference papers as a volume in the *Publications of the German Historical Institute* by Cambridge University Press. According to the unanimous decision of the participants, the book will be dedicated to the memory of our colleague William C. McNeil.

## **Conference Program:**

*Keynote Lecture* Ronald Steel: 1919 - 1945 - 1989

*Session 1: Peace Planning and the Actualities of the Armistice*

Chair: Gerhard L. Weinberg

Klaus Schwabe: German Peace Aims and the Domestic and International Constraints; David French: Britain and the Armistice Agreement; David Stevenson: French War Aims and Peace Planning; Thomas J. Knock: Wilsonian Concepts and International Realities at the End of the War; Comment: Alan Sharp, Lloyd E. Ambrosius

*Session 2: The Peacemakers and Their Homefronts*

Chair: John M. Cooper

Erik Goldstein: The British; Georges-Henri Soutou: The French; Lawrence Gelfand: The Americans; Fritz Klein: The Germans; Comment: Antony Lentin

*Evening Lecture*

Carole Fink: The Minorities Question at the Paris Peace Conference Introduction and Comment: Betty Miller Unterberger

*Session 3: The Reconstruction of Europe and the Settlement of Accounts*

Chair: Peter Hayes

Stephen A. Schuker: The Rhineland Question; Piotr S. Wandycz: The Polish Question; Sally Marks: The Reparations Question; Niall Ferguson: The Balance of Payments Question; Comment: Gerald D. Feldman

*Session 4: The Legacy and Consequences of Versailles*

Chair: Diane S. Clemens

Jon Jacobson: Old Diplomacy vs. New: The Problem of the Soviet Union; William Keylor: Versailles and International Diplomacy; Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt: Versailles and the International Economic Order; Antoine Fleury: The League of Nations; Comment: Diane B. Kunz

*Session 5: Antecedents and Aftermath: Reflections on the War Guilt Question and the Settlement*

Chair: George H. Nash

André Kaspi: The French Historians; Wolfgang J. Mommsen: Max Weber and Versailles; William C. Widenor: American Critics of the Versailles Settlement; Michael G. Fry: British Revisionism; Comment: Gordon Martel

*Panel Discussion: Peacemaking after Total War*

Chair: Diane B. Kunz

Panelists: Volker Berghahn, Manfred F Boemeke, Kendrick A. Clements, Stig Förster

*Manfred F. Boemeke*

*Lisa Glaser-Schmidt*

## **The Misogyny of Scholars (Mysogynia Eruditorum).**

Workshop with William Clark, Washington, D.C., May 16, 1994.

At this workshop, William Clark of Göttingen University gave an impressive talk on early modern attitudes of scholars toward women, using slides to demonstrate some of his arguments. In his presentation, he drew on the results of his extensive research on the history of German scholarship in the early modern period.

Clark's main sources for this particular project were pictorial representations and student manuals, in which he traced misogynic attitudes in three different realms. First, he studied images designed by the authorities (masters, teachers, preachers, professors, and moralists), which depicted women in a two-fold way. The "real" woman was demonized and shown as posing an extreme danger to a student's scholarly future. With the attractiveness of her body, she could alienate the young scholar from a promising career and saddle him with the reality of fatherhood. The allegorical woman, in contrast, represented the embodiment of knowledge. The message that comes across is that the student has to make a choice between the dangerous real woman and the allegorical woman.

Second, Clark studied images produced by the students themselves. In analyzing this material, he found that the student culture of the early modern period was so highly dominated by male rituals that women had no place in it. This evidence supports the argument that there was strong resistance by students toward women attempting to intrude on the academic scene. The student who was expected to pursue the career of a scholar was the least sexualized one.

The image of the scholar as a highly desexualized being can also be found in a third realm: the misogyny of scholars as conceived by the professors for themselves. The successful scholar was depicted here as a desexualized persona who should be a kind of *objektiver Geist*, or disembodied spirit. Starting with the assumption, in the European tradition, that the feminine figure embodies sexuality, Clark argued that the misogyny of scholars served to keep knowledge and scholarly work free of the disturbing and possibly deteriorating influences of the body and its sexuality.

In her commentary, Jane Caplan extended the period under study into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. She tried to focus more on the actual role that real women—the wives, daughters, and other relatives of scholars—actually had. Her comments inspired a highly re-

warding discussion that was an appropriate conclusion to Clark's stimulating presentation.

*Peter Becker*

### **Some Observations on Historical Thought and Historical Writing in 18th-Century Europe.**

Workshop with Georg C. Iggers, Washington, D.C., May 19, 1994.

Under the above title, Georg C. Iggers presented a paper that will ultimately be a chapter of a book on European historiography from the eighteenth century to the present. The central topic of the paper was to defend the historiography of the Enlightenment against the criticism of nineteenth-century historicists. Enlightenment historiography, Iggers argued, was neither ahistorical and mechanistic nor lacking a critical attitude toward the sources. Critics, especially those wedded to the German academic tradition, have gravely underestimated its diversity, which signaled a transition from the predominance of traditional Christian ideas to the "scientific" and professionalized approach of the nineteenth century. The historiography of the Enlightenment marked the beginning of modern historical scholarship by assuming coherent social and temporal structures and trying to establish a coherent narrative based on a coherent critical method. But, unlike its "scientific" successors, Iggers concluded, this historiography was not yet dominated by the Eurocentric and nationalistic assumptions of the nineteenth century.

*Manfred Berg*

### **Xenophobia, Racism, Nativism, and National Identity in Germany and the United States: A Comparative Perspective on the Conditions of Intolerance.**

German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., June 8-11. Co-sponsored by the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft. Conveners: Dietmar Schirmer and Norbert Finzsch.

Following the rise of violence against minorities and a general intolerance of groups not considered full members of society in Germany, the issues of xenophobia, racism, nativism, and national identity have gained importance in public and scholarly debates. With this conference,

we attempted to add a historical and comparative dimension to the discussion, bringing together American and German scholars from the fields of history, political science, sociology, and cultural studies. Since almost all of the research that has dealt with these themes so far has had a national focus, most of the comparative analysis was left to the discussions.

Carl Degler (Stanford) delivered the keynote lecture, which emphasized the extent to which learning about "national identity and a history of intolerance" could become the basis for a situation of tolerance.

The first session addressed the concepts of national identity and the symbolic construction of the nation in both countries. Frank Trommler (Philadelphia) developed a two-step model of the invention and reinvention of national identity that resulted from the interplay between historical consciousness and technological progress in Germany and the United States. Dietz Bering (Cologne) explored the history of the concept of *Kulturnation* as a tool of anti-Semitism in the nineteenth century. Gregg O. Kvistad (Denver) linked in-group/out-group distinctions in Germany to the peculiar German concept of citizenship.

The second panel dealt with exceptionalism and the American and German self-perceptions of a people following a "manifest destiny." Herbert Shapiro (Cincinnati) traced the systematic influence of the notion of "empire" on the production and reproduction of racism during the period of American imperialism. The focus shifted to the social history of everyday life with Norbert Finzsch's (Hamburg) study of the racism against blacks by a largely Irish-American police force in Civil War-era Washington, D.C. In her presentation on national stereotypes in the discourse of pre-World War I Germany, Ute Gerhard (Dortmund) analyzed the role of fictional literature in producing and disseminating images of "us" and "them," using literary texts by Glaesner and Kracauer as examples.

"Scientific Racism and Eugenics," the third panel, examined the intersection of political history and the history of science. Arnd Krüger (Göttingen) analyzed the post-Darwinian development of "scientific racism" or "racial hygiene" in Germany from 1870 to 1933, which, he noted, introduced a horse-breeder's perspective into human biology. The racist potential of genetics and preventive medicine, which are widely linked to one another among the German public, were explored by Peter Weingart (Bielefeld). Weingart rejected the theory that racism stimulates

racism within society, emphasizing the co-evolution of social norms, political culture, and scientific discourse.

Sessions four and five explored the intersection of the categories race, class, and gender—classifications that are commonly used in American social history to determine social structure. In the panel on "Race and Class," Fitzhugh Brundage (Kingston, Ontario) explored the role of class in the wave of violence against blacks that raged throughout the American South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, whereas Ralf Koch's paper addressed the German and American "politics of boycotting" in ethnic conflicts since 1870. Patricia Vertinsky (Vancouver) then opened the next session with a presentation of her results of case studies on Goethe and Weininger, in which she examined the relationship of race and gender to physical ability. Lois Horton (Washington, D.C.) addressed the connection between enslavement and feminization, explaining the black woman's problem of subjugating her womanhood to her racial identity.

The final panel turned to the current German and American discourse on social, political, and cultural homogeneity and heterogeneity. In his paper entitled "Comparing Minorities in Germany: Jews and Turks and the Question of Tolerance," Jeff Peck (Washington, D.C.) addressed various aspects (e.g. psychological, social, and legal) of being different and experiencing intolerance. More attention was brought to race and gender in Eileen Boris's (Helsinki/Washington, D.C.) paper on the "racialized gendered state," which dealt with aspects of citizenship in the U.S. Dietmar Schirmer (Washington, D.C.) compared the structural logic of disintegration and reintegration in diverse societies in his presentation, "Cultural Segmentation and Faith Healers' Remedies."

In sum, the conference provided an excellent opportunity for scholars used to dealing with their topics on a national level to broaden their scope to fit into a comparative setting. One of the most exciting outcomes, however, was the open-minded and intense discussion that developed between social and cultural historians.

After the conference, the participants were hosted by Wesley A. Fisher and Sybil Milton at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

*Dietmar Schirmer*

### **Illusions of Affinity: The United States and Weimar Germany.**

Panel sponsored by the GHI at the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). Bentley College, Waltham, MA. June 23-26, 1994.

The 20th Annual Meeting of SHAFR had no formal overall topic, as is the custom. Nevertheless, the focus of the plenary sessions and many panels was clearly on the history of the Cold War and its changing interpretations by historians after its demise. Surprisingly, many of the participants of the debates on orthodoxy, revisionism, and post-revisionism seem not to have changed their views very much. The high profile of German-American topics during the conference indicates that the relations between Germany and the U.S. continue to be of lively interest to diplomatic historians of both countries.

The German Historical Institute sponsored a session entitled "Illusions of Affinity: The United States and Weimar Germany." Organized by Manfred Berg, the panel focused on the mutual perceptions and misperceptions of Germans and Americans during the transitional period from open conflict to close cooperation between the two countries. Lloyd E. Ambrosius (University of Nebraska) served as chair and commentator of the session. The papers presented were: Anja Schöler (Free University of Berlin), "American Women and the 'Horror on the Rhine': Rape, Racism, and the International Women's Movement"; Manfred Berg (German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.), "'Safe for Democracy'? American Perceptions of Weimar Domestic and Foreign Politics, 1924-1929"; and Bernard V. Burke (Portland State University), "Ambassador Sackett, Chancellor Brüning, and the Nazis."

The Institute also contributed to the conference with another talk given by Matthias Judt. In a panel that addressed the topic "The United States, the Soviet Union, and East Germany, 1945-1953," Judt presented a paper entitled "From Destruction to Integration: Soviet Interests in Postwar Germany." A. James McAdams (University of Notre Dame) chaired the session. Papers were also given by Chuck Pennacchio (University of Colorado, Boulder), who dealt with the role of East German communists in the Berlin airlift crisis, and Valur Ingimundarson (Columbia University), who spoke on the Eisenhower and Adenauer governments and the East German uprising of June 1953.

*Manfred Berg*

*Matthias Judt*

## **Anticipating Total War? The United States and Germany, 1871-1914.**

Augsburg, July 27-29, 1994. Co-sponsored by the University of Augsburg.  
Conveners: Josef Becker, Manfred F Boemeke, Roger Chickering, Stig Förster.

In 1992, the Institute inaugurated a series of conferences under the general theme of "The United States and Germany: National Experience in the Age of Total War, 1861-1945," to explore ways in which the phenomenon of armed conflict has shaped the history of both countries. Designed to frame a comprehensive comparison of the economic, social, political, and cultural causes and consequences of total war, the conferences were meant to address a wide range of issues—from strategic planning, economic mobilization, and the role of civilians to such background factors as nationalism, imperialism, mass politics, and social conflict, as well as the cultural dimension of modern warfare as expressed in art and literature, political theory, and the perceptions of warfare by various social groups. The first conference met in Washington two years ago and discussed in great detail the manifold problems pertaining to a comparison of the American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, and the Augsburg conference pursued many of the same themes for the inter-war years from 1871 to 1914.

At the first conference, the feasibility of a comparative approach and the analytical utility of the very concept of total war had emerged as the most difficult, if also the most interesting, overall questions. Thus, it was only fitting that the Augsburg conference opened with two programmatic papers on these issues, in order to set the stage for the ensuing discussions. In the introductory session, chaired by Josef Becker, Roger Chickering (Georgetown Univ.) analyzed the use and abuse of the concept of "total war," and he called on historians to employ it more self-consciously and with greater caution, discrimination, and sensitivity to its explanatory limitations than they had in the past. Total war, he argued, was best conceived in Weberian terms as an "ideal type" that could only be approximated empirically by the historical narrative.

Irmgard Steinisch (York Univ.) addressed the major problems of comparison between the United States and Germany by focusing on militarism, navalism, and questions of foreign policy. While pointing out the obvious divergences between the two nations, she emphasized

the value of a comparative perspective in probing the validity of national historical arguments and called for international comparative studies in order to advance foreign policy analysis beyond the historical affirmation of the nation state.

The first topical session dealt with American and German "Experience of War and Genocide" in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by analyzing the encounters of expansionist and imperialist powers with allegedly inferior indigenous peoples. Robert Utley (Moose, Wyoming) presented a paper on what he characterized as "Total War on the American Indian Frontier," and Glenn A. May (Univ. of Oregon) discussed several aspects of total war that could clearly be discerned in the Philippine-American War. In a similar vein, Trutz von Trotha (Universität Siegen) examined the so-called "wars of pacification" in the African colonies of the German empire, and Sabine Dabringhaus (Düsseldorf) investigated the German imperialist wars in China.

The next two sessions addressed the theme of "War in Memory and Anticipation." Michael Siedenhans (Schloß Holte-Stukenbrock) and Thomas Rohkrämer (Univ. of Auckland) addressed the role of veterans' and/or reservist associations in post-Civil War America and Imperial Germany, respectively; John W. Chambers II (Rutgers Univ.) talked about the relationship between cultural imagination and war in the United States; and Alfred Kelley (Hamilton Coll.) explored the "Tensions in the Memory of the Franco-German War 1870/71." The same session also included an ambitious attempt by David Trask (Washington, D.C.) to reassess a century of American military history and a re-examination by Stig Förster (Universität Bern) of the so-called short-war illusion in pre-World War I Germany that subsequently created quite a stir in the German historical profession and the German news media.

In Session 5, "Preparing Minds for War," David MacLeod (Central Michigan Univ.) and Derek Linton (Hobart and William Smith Coll.) discussed the role of education and youth organizations in socializing young people for war. Barbara Steinson's (DePauw Univ.) paper looked into the opposition of American women's organizations to war, while Jean Quataert (SUNY Binghamton) investigated the ways in which so-called "female rituals of care" were employed to mobilize philanthropy in the service of war in Imperial Germany. Gangoff Hilbinger (Univ. Freiburg) emphasized the importance of religion and religious images in making people embrace the need for war, and Charles R. Wilson

(Univ. of Mississippi) explored the phenomenon of the birth of an American civil religion in the South between the Civil War and World War I.

"Preparing Nations for War" was the topic of the last session, during which Paul A.C. Koistinen (California State Univ., Northridge) and Gerald D. Feldman (Univ. of California, Berkeley) addressed, respectively, "The Political Economy of Warfare in America, 1865-1914," and economic preparations (or the lack thereof) for a major European war in Imperial Germany. Bruce White (Univ. of Toronto) examined the relationship between war preparations and racial and ethnic identity in the United States, while Volker Berghahn (Brown Univ.) pointed to the role that a new German national identity assumed in the preparations for war. The two final papers of the conference dealt with political and diplomatic questions. Raimund Lammersdorf's (Free Univ. of Berlin) presentation focused on the efforts by Theodore Roosevelt to prevent a major conflagration among the European powers, and Jost Dülffer (Univ. Cologne) charted the tortuous course of the Imperial governments from chancellors Caprivi to Bethmann Hollweg that led to increasing tensions among the major European powers and culminated in the outbreak of the war.

There was a strong feeling by all the participants that a comparative approach of this kind, although not without its limitations, can illuminate and put into perspective many facets of national historical experiences. Similarly, the concept of total war, with all its ambiguities and problems of definition, proved a highly interesting and useful tool for an analysis of major developments in Germany and the United States in the era bounded by the momentous wars of the mid-nineteenth century and the outbreak of the first conflict that brought the two countries together as antagonists in the early twentieth century. This latter aspect we hope to be able to examine in detail at a conference in 1996.

*Manfred F. Boemeke*

### **Race and Ethnicity: Relations between African Americans and Ethnic Groups in American Society.**

German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C. September 21-24. Co-sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History and National Museum of African-American History and the

Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park. Conveners: Ira Berlin, Spencer R. Crew, James O. Horton, Hartmut Keil, Elizabeth Alice White.

The conference explored recent historical and theoretical approaches to the study of race and ethnicity. Its interdisciplinary focus brought the disciplines of history, anthropology, social science, and musicology into dialogue about the challenge of historical representation of race and ethnicity. The keynote lecture was given by C. Vann Woodward, a pioneer in the historical study of race relations in America. His talk, "Recent Paradoxes in American Race," addressed the inherent problems in the language and categories used to discuss race in both historical and contemporary debates. The problems of definition and representation of both race and ethnicity fueled much of the discussion over the course of the conference, especially the issue of "whiteness" and the "whitening" of ethnic groups as well as definitions of "blackness."

The first session, "Ideologies of Race and Ethnicity," dealt with the problems of definition and categorization directly. Michael Blakey discussed the similarities of physical characteristics across "racial" lines to refute historical claims of the biological specificity of race. Alan Kraut demonstrated how the containment of bubonic plague by city health officials in turn-of-the-century San Francisco conflated the location of epidemic with race and community in Chinatown. The second session examined the relationship between Cubans and blacks in Miami and the corresponding experiences of race in Cuba itself. In the third session, Tom Sugrue discussed the importance of class and ethnic identity in the politics of urban neighborhoods in post-World War II Detroit and the consequences for New Deal Liberalism. Brenda Stevenson dissected the trial of Latasha Harlins and Soon Ja Du in Los Angeles, suggesting that the relationship between race and gender played an important role in shaping the substance of the trial and Soon Ja Du's sentence.

The fourth panel explored the work experiences of both white ethnic and African-American women, focusing on issues of autonomy both inside and outside the work place. The fifth session, "The Civil Rights Movement and Black-Jewish Relations," examined the tensions between blacks and Jews in personal and political terms. Hasia Diner demonstrated the ways in which Jews understood black suffering through their own language of suffering and how the Jewish press represented their common political agenda in the early twentieth century. Cheryl Greenberg examined the central role that class played in the fragile political

alliance between blacks and Jews in the period between 1930 and 1960. Stephen Whitfield, speaking about the present, postulated that the recent anti-Semitism of leaders of the Nation of Islam was irrational. Clayborne Carson, in his comment, pointed out that Whitfield's claim that black anti-Semitism has no correlation in the Jewish community contradicted Greenberg's cogent historical argument and also drew attention to the calculated rationality of anti-Semitism for the purposes of publicity.

The evening panel explored both the history of Nazi oppression of people of color and their experience in Germany today. The sixth session explored the role of German immigrants in nineteenth-century abolitionism. Bruce Levine discussed the importance of class relations in the anti-slavery movement. Hartmut Keil explored the intellectual roots of the anti-slavery thought of Alexander von Humboldt and Otilie Assing, and Tamara Felding examined Assing's relationship with Frederick Douglass. The final panel discussed W.E.B. Dubois and his idea of double consciousness in both the representation of music in the text of *Souls of Black Folk* and his discussions of historical memory, in *Black Reconstruction in America*, in particular his exploration of official and alternate histories.

The conference brought over thirty scholars to the Institute, many of whom came for the first time. The sessions prompted lively discussion throughout the conference, and the Smithsonian Institution University Press has expressed strong interest in publishing the papers from the conference as a volume of essays.

*Elizabeth Alice White*

### **What is the Text of the Text? Reading the Files of East German Bureaucracies.**

Workshop at the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C. October 14-15, 1994. Sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation. Conveners: Peter Becker and Alf Lüdtke.

The history of East Germany is booming in academe. However, it is only occasionally that any of the discussions revolve around the specific "textures" of the texts that were generated in the GDR. The workshop set out to close this gap by discussing various sorts of "texts" that originated from the bureaucracies of the state, the party, or other institutions. At the same time, it aimed to promote the communication between

Germans and Americans in their approaches to the history of the GDR, particularly in the fields of social and everyday-life history. On a more theoretical level, many of the conference participants questioned the power mechanisms at work in a bureaucratic society: the political, social, and economic systems and their "levels of command" were related to socio-psychological processes within the society at large, as well as to the practices of daily life.

Alf Lüdtke opened the workshop with brief theoretical remarks that stressed the importance of a comparative study of bureaucracies and the consideration of a multifaceted relationship between bureaucratic agencies and other social actors. He also recommended to look for hidden transcripts (Scott) in the texts produced by bureaucratic agencies, especially when they depicted the *violence ouverte* by the dominators.

In the first session, the production and impact of statistical accounts in East Germany were discussed. Both authors (Burghard Ciesla, Matthias Judt) argued that a main feature of these statistics was the constant re-definition of the categories used in gathering them. In her comment, Mary Nolan emphasized that an enormous pressure to present "good" numbers and statistics resulted from the long-standing tradition of progressivism and industrialism that had been a fundamental trait of bourgeois society in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries and also widely cherished by working-class organizations in Germany.

The papers of session II presented topics from the 1950s and 1960s that revealed the particular efforts of individuals to construct representations "of one's own" in East Germany. It turned out that there was a lasting impact of images that embodied the anti-hedonistic and anti-consumer positions that had been promoted by (predominantly Protestant) *Kulturkonservative* and labor representatives as early as the Kaiserreich and the Weimar Republic. Whether it was the design of conspicuously non-Western visual landscapes (Katherine Pence on window displays) or the battle against non-respectable forms of jazz (Uta Poiger) in the mid-1950s, or the fight against *Rowdytum* in the mid-1960s (Dorothee Wierling), the pedagogical impetus therein stimulated and legitimized texts that disregarded the needs and interests of the masses they aimed to reach and even convinced them that new notions or images would lead them toward a new and better world.

In the third panel, two very different aspects of claims for individual rights—or, as Inga Markovits argued, needs—were presented. The *Reinigungsbriefe* (Insa Eschebach) of 1945 tell about individuals who had been members of the Nazi Party or political accomplices of Nazism

and who, after May 1945, wanted to convince the new authorities of their innocence, if not their victimization, by the Nazis. Markovits used litigation records to show the paternal authority resorted to by the judges to turn claims not into rights but into needs.

These problems were discussed further in the next session. Women applying for the right of abortion (denied by law especially between 1950 and 1972) referred to the burden they had shouldered throughout their lifetime while participating in building the new society (Atina Grossman). The authorities, however, dismissed these applications; in their statements, the state (and party) representatives displayed a strong mixture of Protestant anti-hedonism and characteristics of *Erziehungsstaat*. In the late 1970s and 1980s, the unspoken optimism that seemed to prevail among women in the 1950s faded away and, as letters written to TV reporters in the 1980s show, women became very bitter and tired of fighting with the "irrationalities" in their lives, such as the unavailability of decent clothes (Ina Merkel). Also focussing on the citizens of the GDR as consumers, Daniel Mattern presented the results of his study on the frequency of foreign travel of East Germans since the late 1950s.

The fifth panel addressed the ways in which control and dissent were carried out. David Bathrick began the session with an analysis of the "Narrative Strategies of the Stasi Files." Jane Lambertz examined the treatment by the authorities of accounts of people persecuted by Nazis between 1945 and 1955. Interviews with East German dissidents were the basis for a paper by Christian Joppke, which demonstrated the uniqueness of their dissent.

Panel VI explored aspects of the self-legitimation of bureaucratic organizations. The first paper, by Thomas Lindenberger, provided insight into public order as viewed by the GDR *Volkspolizei* in the 1950s. Petr Mares then dealt with the "Czechoslovak Trade Union Leadership and its Documents, 1945-1955," and Ralph Jessen emphasized the detrimental effects of verbal ritualization in state and party agencies in his paper, "Diktatorische Herrschaft als kommunikative Praxis. Überlegungen zum Zusammenhang von 'Bürokratie' and Sprachnormierung in der DDR-Geschichte."

In conclusion, there are three major controversial issues:

- 1) Historical change has to be considered more seriously in the writing about the GDR; the 1950s cannot be conflated with the 1980s. It seems difficult, however, to gain such a new perspective due to a particular

sense of timelessness that was embodied frequently in official internal and external accounts.

2) It has to be kept in mind that various and sometimes contradictory practices were pursued simultaneously by different bureaucracies, agencies of state, party, and economy, and their clients. Much more micro-historical investigation of the routines and practices of those who were involved in "domination as social practice" has to be carried out before generalizations are justified.

3) The meaning and ambivalence of "rituals" should be reconsidered. Reflections on the value of ritual speech and ritual acting could lead to more careful analyses of the actual use that people made of rituals.

*Peter Becker*

### **III. Institute News**

#### **Inauguration of the Institute's New Director**

Professor Detlef Junker will be formally introduced as the new director of the German Historical Institute on November 22, 1994. Professor Junker's inaugural address will be "The Manichaeian Trap: American Perceptions of the German Empire, 1870-1945."

#### **Meeting of the Academic Advisory Council in Washington**

We will welcome the members of the Institute's Academic Advisory Council to Washington for their annual meeting on November 21 and 22. On this occasion, the council members will have the opportunity to meet with the Institute's research fellows and discuss their projects.

#### **Friends of the German Historical Institute: Third Annual Symposium**

The Third Annual Symposium of the Friends of the German Historical Institute will take place from 8:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. on November 17, 1994. The theme of the symposium is "Archives and Historical Research: The Crucial Partnership." Co-sponsored by the Friends and the German Historical Institute, the program will feature presentations by Michael J. Kurtz, Siegfried Büttner, Marion Deshmukh, Rainer Hering, and Paul Schwartz. The two sessions will be moderated by Geoffrey Giles of the University of Florida and Rebecca Boehling of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

#### **Annual Lecture 1994**

Professor M. Rainer Lepsius of the University of Heidelberg will deliver the eighth Annual Lecture on November 17, 1994. The lecture, entitled "United Germany: Nation-Building and Social Integration," will take place in the Institute's lecture hall at 5:30 p.m. Comments will be given by Professors Stephen Kalberg of Boston University and Seymour Martin Lipset of George Mason University.

## **Fall 1994 Lecture Series**

### *NEW WORK IN AMERICAN HISTORY*

- October 5     **Thomas J. Knock** (Southern Methodist University) "George McGovern and Food for Peace"
- October 20    **Lawrence M. Friedman** (Stanford University) "Some Thoughts on Crime and Punishment in American History"
- October 31    **Kathy Peiss** (University of Massachusetts) "Producing a Consumer Culture: Women in the American Beauty Industry"
- November 9    **Elaine S. Abelson** (New School for Social Research) "Women Forgotten: Homelessness in the Great Depression"
- November 29  **Michael O'Malley** (George Mason University) "Free Markets and the Law of Essential Value"
- December 15  Jonathan Prude (Emory University) "When the Other Half Dressed Up: The Meanings of Working-Class Dandyism in Antebellum America"

### **Publication of *German-American Scholarship Guide***

We are pleased to announce the publication of the new *German-American Scholarship Guide: Exchange Opportunities for Historians and Social Scientists 1994/95*. Single copies are available by contacting the Institute. The guide will also be distributed to university libraries and history departments in Germany and the United States.

### **Report of Summer Program 1994**

This year's program, which focused on the early modern period of European history, elicited a wide response in both Germany and the United States. This success, especially for the time period under consideration, serves as evidence that the program has gained a positive reputation among professors and students since its inception.

After an informal orientation meeting with the thirteen American and six German doctoral candidates on the first evening in Wolfenbüttel, the program began with a tour of the Herzog August Bibliothek and introduction to its catalog. Since the library has substantial holdings pertinent to the early modern period, most of the participants took advantage of the opportunity to use the library on their unscheduled time, if only to familiarize themselves with the catalog and the source materials available at the library that could be of use to them in the future.

From June 8 to June 17, the students attended the paleography course for four hours every morning. Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Milde and Wolf-Dieter Otte presented examples of handwriting from the late middle ages to the twentieth century emphasizing, of course, the early modern period. At the request of the participants, the format was modified so that the manuscripts were read first in small groups with at least one German participant, thereby using the discrepancy in language skills to their advantage.

Five afternoons were dedicated to presentations given by well-known German and American scholars who were specifically chosen to cover most of the fields of interest of the participants, mainly social and cultural history. The lecture series was regarded by the students as a very useful tool for gaining a more intimate knowledge about the state of German historiography. We would like to express our gratitude to the five lecturers, not only for giving their time so liberally but also for discussing at length possible research agendas with the group.

*List of lectures:*

William Clark, Universität Göttingen: "Vom Gelehrten zum Forscher. Anmerkungen zur deutschen Universitätsgeschichte der Frühen Neuzeit."

Isabel Hull, Cornell University: "Sexualität, Staat und bürgerliche Gesellschaft. Neue Zugänge zum Verwaltungsschrifttum der Frühen Neuzeit."

Hartmut Lehmann, Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen: "Vorüberlegungen zu einer Sozialgeschichte der Religiosität/Frömmigkeit im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert."

Hans Medick, Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen: "Der Dreißigjährige Krieg und die Krise des 17. Jahrhunderts. Historische Interpretationen im Licht zeitgenössischer Selbstzeugnisse."

Hermann Wellenreuther, Universität Göttingen: "Transfer, Rückspiegelungen und Rückbeziehungen als Konstanten einer neuen atlantischen Geschichte."

The staff of the Herzog August Bibliothek deserves special praise for handling the logistics of our stay in Wolfenbüttel. Our accommodation was very comfortable and convenient, and the use of the Anna Vorwerk Haus for communal dinners provided a setting that was the basis for the group's unity. Furthermore, in addition to the scheduled itinerary, the students arranged a tour of the Restaurationswerkstatt, and some participants visited the Staatsarchiv, where the staff was friendly and helpful.

The final week and a half of the program consisted of a tour of various archives, which began in Dresden, continued in Munich, and ended in Vienna. This part of the agenda introduced the students to the main types of archives they may consult for their future research. The most profitable visits were to the Staatsarchiv in Dresden, the Staatsarchiv and Hauptstaatsarchiv in Munich, and the archive of the monastery of Klosterneuburg. The archivists at these institutions each gave a very informative but brief overview of their holdings and facilities, explained how access to them is gained, and accented their presentations with interesting materials. The students gained valuable insight into the administration of the early modern period, including the way documents were produced and classified.

*Institutions visited:*

Stadtarchiv Dresden

Staatsarchiv Dresden

Archiv der Porzellan-Manufaktur Meißen

Sächsische Landesbibliothek

Staatsarchiv München

Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv

Archiv des Erzbistums München und Freising

Monumenta Germaniae Historica

Österreichisches Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv

Archiv der Universität Wien

Archiv des Augustiner-Chorherrenstiftes Klosterneuburg

*Peter Becker*

*Janine Micunek*

### **Conferences and Workshops Planned for 1995**

"Nationale Interessen und europäische Ordnung: Die Rolle Deutschlands seit der Zwischenkriegszeit" (National Interests and European Order: Germany's Role since the Interwar Period). University of Mannheim, March 22-25, 1995.

"Transatlantic History and American Exceptionalism: A Conference in Honor of Erich Angermann." Washington, D.C., June 5-7, 1995.

"The Development of Consumer Society in the Twentieth Century." Washington, D.C., October 19-21, 1995.

"Alexander von Humboldt in North America." Washington, D.C., Fall 1995.

### **Staff Changes**

**Detlef Junker**, Director, born in Pinneberg, 1939. Newspaper journalist, 1961-1962; study of history, political science, philosophy, and German literature at the Universities of Kiel and Innsbruck, 1962-1967; Dr. phil. 1967 (Kiel); Dr. phil. habil. 1974 (Stuttgart); Professor of Modern History, University of Heidelberg, 1975-1994.

Educational and professional experience in the United States: Postdoctoral Research Fellow (Max Kade Foundation), Yale University, 1970-71; DAAD Fellowship for research in Washington, D.C., 1971; International Scholar-in-Residence, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1981; annual travel to the U.S. for research, lecturing, and fund-raising, 1980-1994.

Special projects: Founder of the Schurman Library for American History at the University of Heidelberg, 1986; Co-founder of the Society to Promote the Schurman Library for American History at the University of Heidelberg, 1992; Co-organizer in 1991 of the Schurman Lecture Series, a series on U.S. history, politics, economics, and society.

Research: Twentieth-century German history, American history, and international relations; historiography and historical theory.

Teaching: European history of the eighteenth through twentieth centuries; U.S. foreign policy, eighteenth century to the present; nineteenth- and twentieth-century international relations; historiography and historical theory.

Major publications: *Die Deutsche Zentrumspartei Und Hitler 1932-33. Ein Beitrag zur Problematik des politischen Katholizismus in*

*Deutschland*. Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Geschichte und Politik, vol. 4 (Stuttgart, 1969); *Der unteilbare Weltmarkt. Das ökonomische Interesse in der Außenpolitik der USA 1933-1941*. Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Geschichte und Politik, vol. 8 (Stuttgart, 1975); *Kampf und die Weltmacht. Die USA und das Dritte Reich 1933-1945* (Düsseldorf, 1988); *Franklin D. Roosevelt. Macht und Vision: Präsident in Krisenzeiten*. 2nd ed. Persönlichkeit und Geschichte, 105/106 (Göttingen, 1989); *Von der Weltmacht zur Supermacht. Die Außenpolitik der USA im 20. Jahrhundert*. Meyer's Forum, Bibliographisches Institut Mannheim (Forthcoming).

Ed. (with others), *Deutsche Parlamentsdebatten*, vol. 1: 1871-1918; vol. 2: 1919-1933; vol. 3: 1949-1970. Fischer, Bücherei des Wissens, 6064-6066 (Frankfurt/M., 1970-71); ed., *Deutschland und die USA 1890-1985*. Heidelberg American Studies Background Paper, No. 2

(Bonn, 1986); ed., *Pearl Harbor: 50 Years*. Amerikastudien/American Studies, vol. 38, no. 1/1993; ed. (with others), *Lateinamerika am Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts* (Munich, 1994); general editor of biographical series, *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte* (Muster-Schmidt Verlag, Göttingen: 1990- ); recent volumes are on Stresemann, Louis XIV, Cromwell, and Bethmann Hollweg.

A large number of articles on German history, American history, German-American relations, and historical theory.

Member of the Verband Deutscher Historiker, Deutscher Hochschulverband, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien, Ranke-Gesellschaft für Geschichte im öffentlichen Leben, Studienkreis für Internationale Beziehungen, Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR), German Studies Association.

Married to Anja van der Schrieck-Junker, two daughters.

**Philipp Gassert**, Research Associate, born in Wertheim, Baden-Württemberg, 1965. Study of history, economics, and public law at the University of Heidelberg and French studies at the Université Catholique de l'Ouest in Angers, France; M.A. 1991; DAAD fellowship, University of Michigan, 1991/92; *Promotionsstipendium*, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1992-1994; doctoral student, University of Heidelberg, 1992-1994.

Topic of current research: German images of the United States, 1933-1945.

Member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien.

## Library Report

The GHI Library has recently purchased another segment of NIDS-US, the National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States. This inventory consists of finding aids (both published and internal), card catalogs, and indexes to collections of manuscripts and other primary source materials in repositories located throughout the United States. The finding aids are available on microfiche; the two-part index (the List of Finding Aids and the Names and Subject Index) is on CD-ROM. The National Inventory is still growing, since it aims to include every repository that produces finding aids for its holdings, such as state archives, state academic and research libraries, and historical societies.

The Library is planning to expand its reference collection to include more materials on CD-ROM. We already subscribe to the *Historical Abstracts* on CD-ROM and have recently ordered the *Wilson Humanities Index*, the *Wilson Social Sciences Index*, and the *Oxford English Dictionary*. German subscriptions on CD-ROM include *Der Spiegel*, *taz*, and the *Statistisches Jahrbuch*.

The library staff would like to emphasize again that the Library is open to the public. In addition to an excellent reference collection, our holdings have grown to 15,000 volumes. The emphasis is on German history from the late eighteenth century to German unification, American history, and German-American relations. The Institute also subscribes to some two hundred scholarly periodicals and several daily and weekly German newspapers.

## IV. Notices and Announcements

### Transatlantic Doctoral Seminar in German History

The German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., the Center for German and European Studies at Georgetown University, and the Conference Group for Central European History are pleased to announce the first of a projected series of transatlantic doctoral seminars in German history, made possible by the generous support of the German-American Academic Council. The seminar will convene at Georgetown University on April 27-29, 1995, and bring together young scholars from Germany and North America who are nearing completion of their doctoral degrees. We plan to invite a half-dozen scholars from each side of the Atlantic for three days of discussion of their doctoral research. The program will be conducted in German and English, and the bases of discussions will be papers submitted in advance of the seminar. Expenses for travel to Washington and costs for accommodation during the seminar will be covered. In the case of German participants, we will support a week-long stay in Washington.

The theme of the seminar is "Germany in the Age of Empire, 1850-1914." We are now seeking applications from doctoral students whose work falls principally in this era and who will finish their degrees no later than June 1995. Applications should include a short (two- to three-page) project description, a curriculum vitae, and a letter of recommendation from the major advisor. They should be sent to:

Transatlantic Doctoral Seminars  
c/o Christa Brown  
German Historical Institute  
1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009

*The deadline for applications has been extended to **December 1, 1994**. Decisions will be announced by December 15, 1994.*

### Summer Program 1995

*General Purpose:* The GHI Summer Program, made possible by a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, is designed to introduce doctoral students to the German handwriting of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; to expose them to a variety of German archives; to familiarize

them with major research topics in late modern German history; and to encourage the exchange of ideas between young American and German scholars.

Our main purpose is to assist participants in preparing 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:* This year's program will consist of three components. The itinerary will tentatively begin in Bochum on June 4, where the Ruhr-Universität will serve as our host. Participants will meet with distinguished scholars to discuss recent trends in German historiography and visit various important archives in the neighboring area, such as Dortmund, Essen, and Düsseldorf.

We then travel via Bonn to Koblenz, where we will attend a course in German handwriting of the late modern period at the Landeshauptarchiv. Students will have a brief introduction to German archival organization and will also have occasion to conduct some of their own research at the Bundesarchiv.

From there we will move on to Berlin, Postdam, and Leipzig, where we intend to visit archives that will be of interest to scholars researching the late modern period. At each institution, archivists and/or librarians will discuss the history and use of their respective collections, and students will have brief occasion to explore finding aids. The program will tentatively conclude on June 28.

*Provisions:* Twelve North American and six German graduate students of late 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 or hired bus to the various destinations, accommodations (double occupancy), and a per diem for meals.

*Qualifications:* Candidates must be enrolled in and have completed one year of a Ph.D. program in late 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 and to receive an application form, please write to: Summer Program, German Historical Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20009 or call the

Institute at (202) 387-3355. Applications must be received by **January 31, 1995**. Applicants will be notified by March 1, 1995.

### **GHI Dissertation Scholarships 1996**

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 1996 should be sent to the Director no later than **May 31, 1995** and should contain the following information:

- curriculum vitae;
- detailed plan of study, including research proposal, time frame, 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 1995-96**

With a generous grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, the German Historical Institute and the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at The Johns Hopkins University are able to offer three one-year resident research fellowships at the postdoctoral (\$25,000) or advanced (\$30,000) level. Historians and political scientists specializing in post-World War II German history and German-American relations, particularly the period 1945-1955, are eligible. The program strongly encourages applications from the eastern part of Germany and projects dealing with GDR history.

As fellows of the two institutes, successful applicants are expected to pursue their own research projects using archival resources of the Washington area, give introductory and concluding seminars, and participate in the academic life of the institutes. Fellows should take up residency no later than October 1, 1995.

Applications for the 1995-96 academic year, written in English, should include:

- a curriculum vitae, including a 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, in sealed envelopes;

- information concerning annual salary, sabbatical leave, or other research support.

Applications should be received no later than **January 1, 1995**, and should be addressed to Dr. Lily Gardner Feldman, AICGS, Suite 350, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W, Washington, D.C. 20036-1207, USA. Award decisions will be made by about March 15, 1995.

## V. Miscellaneous

### A Recent Title from Berghahn Books

*UNITING GERMANY: DOCUMENTS AND DEBATES, 1944-1993*  
Konrad H. Jarausch and Volker Gransow

The unification of Germany is the most important change in Central Europe in the last four decades. Understanding this rapid and unforeseen development has raised old fears as well as inspired new hopes. In order to make sense of the bewildering process and to help both expert and lay readers understand the changes and the consequences, an American historian and German social scientist have put together this collection of the central texts of German unification, the first of its kind. With carefully selected excerpts from speeches, treaties, programs, and popular reactions, this book traces the peaceful revolution in the East, the international negotiations, and the final incorporation of the GDR into the Federal Republic. An introductory essay, brief comments on each text, and explanatory notes on unfamiliar terms contextualize the selections.

**Konrad H. Jarausch** is Lurcy Professor of European Civilization at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. His many publications include *The Rush to German Unity* (1994) and *Students, Society, and Politics in Imperial Germany* (1982).

**Volker Granow** teaches in the Department of Political Science at the Freie Universität Berlin. One of his more recent publications is *The Autistic Walkman* (1985).

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### **Bradley University Berlin Seminar**

Each year since 1981, the Bradley University Seminar has taken nearly forty professors from throughout the U.S. and Canada to Germany. Before reunification, we studied the two Germanys; but, in recent years, our focus has been on the development of the Federal Republic and eastern Europe. Last summer, we began what we expect to be a permanent relation with the Economics University of Prague. For the summer of 1995, we will begin our seminar in the Czech Republic on June 4. Our tentative schedule calls for us to leave Prague on June 10, with perhaps a stopover in Saxony before arriving at the Europäische Akademie Berlin for our usual Berlin program, which will be from June 12 to June 17. We tentatively expect to be in Bonn June 18 to June 21. We hope to retain our reasonable fees, which, last year, were \$1,400 for the entire seminar and \$400 for Berlin only. For more information or an application, please contact:

Max H. Kele  
Director, Berlin Seminar  
Bradley University  
Peoria, IL 61626  
Fax: (309) 677-3687