

GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BULLETIN

Spring 1988

Issue No. 2

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I. Preface

In publishing the second issue of our *BULLETIN* we duly recognize how much we are indebted to those who have written and spoken to us about the first issue. Many valuable suggestions have been made and critical advice given, by American as well as by German colleagues. Following the inaugural ceremony in November, the proposals for the program and activities of the German Historical Institute, as outlined in the first issue of the *BULLETIN*, were the topic of a round-table discussion as well as of a meeting of the Institute's Academic Advisory Council, and Board of Trustees.

A summary of the lively round-table discussion is documented in this issue together with the greetings delivered at the official opening ceremony and some further matters related to our work. The lectures given at the opening by Professor Heinrich August Winkler and Professor Bernard Bailyn will appear separately as the first volume of our ANNUAL LECTURES.

We are aware that the mailing list of those wishing to receive our *BULLETIN* is not yet complete, so please let us know of any colleagues who would like to be included. Please also inform us of any changes of address. Suggestions on how we could further improve our *BULLETIN* are always welcome.

Washington, D. C. March 1988

Hartmut Lehmann

II. Greetings delivered on the Occasion of the Official Opening of the German Historical Institute, November 18, 1987

Hartmut Lehmann,

Director, German Historical Institute, Washington, D. C.

As director of the newly founded German Historical Institute in Washington it is my privilege and great pleasure to open this meeting. We are gathered today to mark the official opening of a German Historical Institute in the capital of the United States of America.

German Historical Institutes abroad have, of course, a history of their own. The first Institute was founded in Rome almost a hundred years ago, the second in Paris about twenty years ago, and the third in London a decade ago.

The main task of the Institute in Rome has always been the editing of sources related to German medieval history in Italian archives. With their concentration on scholarly discourse and on the organization of lectures and conferences, the Institutes in Paris and London have added a new dimension. Here in Washington we intend to follow their example.

German history in this country is yet another story. Some of the German Reformation lived on in 17th century Puritan America and certain German authors of the Enlightenment were well received in eighteenth century America. Then, during the nineteenth century, hundreds of Americans went to study history as well as other subjects at German universities. Among them we can find such celebrities as George Bancroft. In the same epoch, thousands upon thousands of Germans emigrated to the New World, many, especially those who came after 1848, were men and women with a keen sense of history.

It is a well-known fact that the beginnings of professional activities of American historians were closely connected with German historiography. Less well known is that some of these ties had weakened considerably by the early twentieth century. However, in a changed situation and under altered circumstances new ties were formed.

In opening a German Historical Institute in this country, I should, therefore, especially like to mention the names of those German historians who were forced to leave Germany after 1933. They found in this country a place of refuge and, most importantly for them personally, a place to continue their scholarly work. Let us remember their names:

Hans Baron, Ismar Elbogen and Fritz Epstein; Dietrich Gerhard, George Hallgarten and Hajo Holborn; Ernst Kantorowicz, Eckart Kehr and Guido Kisch; Paul Oskar Kristeller, Richard Albrecht Laqueur and Golo Mann; Gerhard Masur, Edgar Rosen and Arthur Rosenberg; Hans Rosenberg, Eugen Rosenstock-Huussy and Hans Rothfels; Richard Salomon, Selma Stern-Taeubler and Eugen Taeubler; Alfred Vagts, Veit Valentin and Helene Wieruszowski; not to mention all the political scientists and sociologists contributing to the writing of history, like Norbert Elias, Franz Neumann and Alfred Weber.

Some of you may wonder, why I did not mention Felix Gilbert. Well, he is here today. We are very grateful Felix, that you were able to be with us.

I should also like to mention Hedwig Hintze who, as a refugee from Nazi Germany, was called to these blessed shores but sadly, never reached them.

Holding a doctorate from the University of Vienna myself, I should also like to mention Friedrich Engel-Janosi, Robert A. Kann, Hans Kohn, Erich Kollman and Otto Maenchen-Helfen.

Some, although not all, of these historians became influential within the history profession in America; many are well known to us as the teachers of subsequent generations of students of German history in America. After 1945 only very few returned to live in Germany permanently.

In beginning our work at the German Historical Institute today, we are greatly indebted to the impressive achievements of these refugee historians. Their destiny and their legacy will not be forgotten.

Furthermore, we should remember another group of individuals who are of indisputable importance to our work. They had to leave Germany at a very young age and began to study history in this country. Their contribution to the writing of German history in the past decades can hardly be overestimated. I am very grateful that many of them have taken the time to join us here today.

Let me take this opportunity to extend my best wishes and my sincere thanks to all of these people. Unfortunately, Hans Gatzke is no longer among them.

Allow me to stress another point very briefly: We at the German Historical Institute have come to this country to learn and listen, not to preach and propagate, to be cooperative and concerned, not to be presumptuous and compete. Our program is open to improvement and we welcome criticism and suggestions of all kinds. We would like to make a special attempt to incorporate into our work, as best we can, proposals from our American colleagues.

Considering the most valuable help extended after 1945 to many young German historians by the Fulbright Commission, the ACLS, the NEH and numerous others, for which we will always remain grateful and indebted, we have returned to repay in kind at least a part of this past support and assistance.

Should we flounder in our efforts and fall short of your expectations, or should we fail to respond adequately in one way or another: please do not withdraw or give up hope. We need your continued support and interest. We are open-minded and we promise to strive for continued improvement.

In planning the new Institute, American and German colleagues have generously given of their time and wisdom. Without their ideas and energy we would not be here today. I wish to extend to all of them my special thanks.

Let me also thank the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the Ministry for Research and Technology, which is financing our enterprise and granting us full scholarly independence; as well as the VW Foundation which has generously supported joint conferences of German and American historians over the past decade. Allow me to give special thanks to Professor Erich Angermann for his skill and efforts in bringing German and American historians together in the past years, and Professor Hermann-Josef Rupieper for being such an efficient Acting Director of the Institute from April until July.

Let me also thank Dr. Price, who so generously donated many journals and periodicals to the Institute's library. In extending my thanks I do not wish to forget the members of the Institute's staff. I admire them for remaining so cheerful while working so hard.

You will now hear some official words of greeting.

Dr. Josef Rembser,

Ministerialdirektor, Federal Ministry for Research and Technology, Bonn; Chair of the Board of Trustees of the German Historical Institute, Washington, D. C.

On behalf of the Federal Minister for Research and Technology, Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, I convey to you the congratulations of the Federal Government on the occasion of the official opening of the German Historical Institute.

The establishment of this Institute comes as number eight of currently existing German Humanities Research Institutes abroad. Its

founding stems from a proposal made by Federal Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl, which was based on the suggestions and preparatory activities of both German and American scholars. The German Science Council, a high-ranking advisory body of the Federal and Laender Governments for Science Policy at the level of the Federal President, sanctioned the proposal and outlined the terms of reference for a working Institute: the necessary equipment, personnel and research services. It also suggested the location for the Institute as Washington, D.C.—a location not immediately self-evident.

The Federal Government then charged the Ministry for Research and Technology (BMFT) with setting up the Institute. During the initial stages, a group of outstanding German historians gave extensive advice of immeasurable value. I am pleased to see some of those historians among us today, despite the fact that the university semester is already in full swing. I should like to take this opportunity to thank them and also the other members of the committee for their valuable assistance. However, it is you, Professor Angermann, whom we have to thank for the initial draft proposal for the Institute which the Science Council then adopted as its blueprint.

On April 1, 1987, the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C. began its work. The foundation team under the leadership of Professor Rupieper has done outstanding work. On August 1, Professor Lehmann took up office as director. The wealth of positive response following the news of the founding of a German Historical Institute in Washington, in particular from the United States, plus the great amount of interest with which today's event has been met, is testimony to the route we have taken so far and provides us with the encouragement to proceed further. I am grateful for this as indeed I am for the generous help and support given by both academic and administrative bodies in the United States during the formative stages of the Institute. I would like to give special mention to the German Embassy, whose new Ambassador, Staatssekretaer Dr. Juergen Ruhfus, I most cordially welcome on his arrival in Washington; to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore; and to the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies under its director, Robert G. Livingston.

With the founding of the German Historical Institute in Washington scholars from Germany will be brought to the United States, to a country in whose scientific and scholarly development the ideas and achievements as well as certain personalities of the German academic community have played an important part for over two hundred years.

Benjamin Franklin was the first American citizen to attend a Ger-

man university; he went to Goettingen in 1766. His example was followed by many other American scholars, particularly those who came from Harvard, Yale and other New England schools. Goettingen and later Berlin and Heidelberg were the German universities most favored in such exchanges.

However, scholars have also travelled in the other direction: the Prussian Ministry of Culture and its legendary leader, Ministerialdirektor Friedrich Althoff, who held an honorary doctorate from Harvard, appreciated the importance of international scholarly exchange. In 1910 an America Institute was founded in Harvard in cooperation with the Berlin University. This was deemed necessary as, in the words of one of Harvard's promoters of German origins, "the influence of German intellectual work upon the American universities, which are developing with incomparable speed, is in frightening decline" (from a letter to the Prussian Ministry for Culture, 1910).

The then German America Institute had the obvious task of acting as a central documentation, information and liaison center for the community of American scholars. Its decline came about due to national socialist ideas and propaganda. The aim of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D. C. is to promote continuous mutual cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States in the field of historical science. This is a task of great scholarly and political significance.

The history of the United States, its role in world politics and the development of its society and Constitution are of particular interest to historical and social science research in Europe. Democracy and industrialized society developed particularly fast in the United States and exerted major influence on the rest of the Western World in many ways. There is a wealth of source material to be found in the United States on German and European history and on the development of our relations. This material forms an important basis for research projects on the history of the United States, the history of Germany and on comparative history.

The close political and economic ties which link our two countries and the manifold scholarly and personal relations we enjoy are unique. They evolved above all from emigration during the Third Reich and during the post-war period as well as in the wake of the reconstruction of German higher education and research institutions which began in 1949 in the Federal Republic.

An intensified mutual cooperation of American and German scholars, when supported by qualified services and anchored in the context of an institution, has every prospect today of increasing knowledge and understanding on both sides.

The activities of the Institute should extend beyond the boundaries of the humanities to provide stimuli for a whole range of relations between our two countries. For this reason the German Federal Government attaches great political importance to the founding of this Institute. It is a major concern of ours to improve understanding across the Atlantic; the Federal Government hopes that the German Historical Institute will come to serve as a bridge for this understanding. It should aim through its work to bring about a further strengthening of the relations which have developed over several centuries. It should also reinforce the values that bind our two countries. The Institute should provide a more complete view of Germany at times when impressions of Germany in America are incomplete, vague or even one-sided.

Professor Lehmann's proposals for the Institute's future program have been published and are available to you in the *BULLETIN*. Tomorrow they will be discussed in full during a round-table meeting in which experts from both sides of the Atlantic will take part. I wish the Institute and all those who are interested in its further expansion and development much success in realizing these goals for the mutual benefit of our two countries, and in particular for our countries' scholars. The German Federal Government and the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology will gladly provide every possible support.

Dr. Juergen Ruhfus,

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States of America.

It is a particular pleasure and privilege for me to open today, as my first official function as appointed Ambassador, the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. I consider this a good and important omen. I still recall the opening of the new premises of the Institute in London at which Professor Gordon Craig gave his most impressive keynote speech.

The impact of the existing German Historical Institutes in Rome, Paris and London on the exchange of ideas in the humanities has stimulated the desire and underlined the necessity to create a similar institution in the United States of America. I think you are aware of the keen personal interest the Federal Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl has taken in this noble endeavour. Its establishment now emphasizes

the importance attached to a close, intensified and open cooperation, between Germany and the United States in one of the most essential fields of thought.

There is a history between our two countries which links us. It is the history which we celebrated recently at the Tricentennial of German Immigration and which President Theodore Roosevelt referred to in his letter of October 12, 1906 to the University of Berlin, when he wrote about the historic and unshakable friendship between the two nations; the history, which President Reagan recalled at Hambach Castle, where, as he said, "so much that is good and worthy of our two nations began".

There is another part of German history which is extremely hard to face. It places high demands on this German Historical Institute in the United States of America. "A truthful relation to the past, a sense of responsibility to the dangers and opportunities of our time and a continuing spiritual effort in dealing with the gifts of our culture—in this area lies the position and the tasks of the German people" and may I add to President von Weizsaecker's thought—specifically of this German Historical Institute.

My profound respect and gratitude at this hour go to those historians—and many of them are amongst us today—who had to flee Germany during its darkest period. They have kept alive the best tradition of German learning and knowledge abroad, while it was suppressed in Germany itself. They formed the bridge from a German humanistic history to a new beginning on the basis of shared values. If there is a continuity of German thought which we can be proud of, we owe it to them. Their support for this Historical Institute gives me hope that its work will bring new and important impulses not only for German and American historians but also for a "successor generation" on both sides of the Atlantic, which tends to neglect or sometimes misinterpret the past. "Whoever closes his eyes to the past becomes blind to the present"—may this Institute raise our awareness and thus contribute to a deeper, more sincere understanding of each other.

In this spirit I wish the German Historical Institute much success on this opening day.

Robert Forster,

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Council of the American Historical Association.

The American Historical Association welcomes with immense gratification the founding of a German Historical Institute here in Wash-

ington, D.C. Our national association of historians, the AHA, has encouraged the teaching and writing of history since its founding one hundred and three years ago. For that reason alone the creation of an institute furthering the study of German history would be greeted with pleasure. But there are special reasons in this instance for enthusiasm. German scholarship played a very central role in the professionalization of historical research in this country a century ago. Our indebtedness to our German colleagues is great; the founding of this Institute renews and perpetuates a longstanding academic alliance.

John Higham has written that historians in the United States have passed through three distinct phases of their craft—a Puritan phase, a patrician phase, and a professional one. We entered the third phase as recently as the 1870s. This was the decade when Johns Hopkins University launched the first graduate program in history and when Harvard University transformed its program in history to include graduate training. By 1882 the USA had produced sixteen PhDs in history. In 1884 we founded the American Historical Association. These modest milestones marked the decline of the free-lance historian and the rise of the teacher and research specialist, gradually evolving the professional attributes we associate with one Max Weber—specialization, certification, ranking, and institutionalization—enforced by our peers.

Two American scholars stand out in this initial phase of our professionalization as historians—Herbert Baxter Adams and John Franklin Jameson. Both of these men were deeply influenced by historical scholarship and training in Germany in the last quarter of the 19th century. Herbert Baxter Adams had received his doctoral degree at the University of Heidelberg; his *Doktorvater* was Johann Bluntschli. As director of historical studies at Johns Hopkins and then as secretary of the American Historical Association in the 1880s and 1890s, Adams probably did more than any other historian to Germanize American historical scholarship. By Germanize Adams meant even more than meticulous thoroughness in the selection and use of the sources, the development of the tools of research from languages to paleography, and judicious generalizations. Adams believed in the historian as the conscience of a country or as the guardian of a culture. He dedicated much of his professional career to promoting history with the public powers, appealing especially to the US Congress. But in this Adams met with little success. Unlike most European governments, ours was unwilling to spend public funds for historical research or even to preserve historical materials. President Theodore Roosevelt, an amateur historian himself, had little sympathy for what he called "the conscientious, industrious, painstaking little pedants." Yet Adams persisted and met with greater success at the state level.

John Franklin Jameson was too poor to go to Germany for his graduate work, but his dedication to German historical training was equally strong. Earning his PhD at Johns Hopkins in 1882, Jameson became President of the AHA at only forty-eight. Unlike Adams, Jameson abhorred the scholar-promoter, and devoted much of his long career to making sources available to historians. His great ideal was the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* and he published an annual bibliography of *Writings on American History* from 1903 to 1928 and, like Adams, persistently petitioned Congress to centralize the management of the nation's archives. He lived to see the creation of the National Archives in 1934.

In 1987, as we commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Jameson's death, it is hard to realize that before the professionalization of history in the U.S.A., we had little sense of "scientific history," of the importance of immersion in the sources, of selectivity and accuracy in their use, and of balance and judiciousness in their deployment in historical writing. What scholarly maturity we have gained since those fledgling days a century ago, we owe in no small part to the example of our German colleagues. And they continue to serve us today as we celebrate the founding of a German Historical Institute in our nation's capital.

Konrad H. Jarausch,

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Executive Secretary of the Conference Group for Central European History.

The significance of this ceremony for the scholarly community in Germany and the US might best be illustrated by a short anecdote. Over ten years ago I chatted with one of the leading German specialists in American history in some faceless convention hotel about the difficulties of our mutual work: While he was trying to explain America to Germans, I was struggling to make sense of Germany for Americans. While he was sometimes laboring before uninterested or even anti-American youths, I was fighting profound ignorance and occasionally anti-German prejudice. While he often felt his scholarship ignored by tongue-tied American colleagues, I sometimes thought my own research insufficiently appreciated by continental *Ordinarien*. In short, striving for the same aim of increasing academic understanding between Germans and Americans, we faced exactly the same difficulties, only mirror-reversed. Repeated dozens of times by other colleagues, this ironic realization has inspired the creation of

a new institution that promises to serve the needs of both groups, namely the German Historical Institute in Washington.

The Conference Group for Central European History, the largest association of scholars specializing in the German past outside of Germany, welcomes its opening with special enthusiasm. Over six hundred North American historians, roughly five times as many as political scientists, belong to this thirty year old affiliate society of the American Historical Association. Boasting several past presidents and vice-presidents of the AHA among its members, the Conference Group edits a fine journal, *Central European History*, publishes a twice yearly newsletter, awards important book and article prizes and so on. Though considered by some a bit old-fashioned and avuncular, it has played a significant role in decisions about captured German documents (microfilm projects) and in spreading concern with the history of the Germanies in plural from older refugees and World War Two participants to younger native American scholars. Thereby it has made a crucial contribution to making German history an established and respected field of study at American universities and colleges. Since the Conference Group supported the founding of the German Historical Institute at several critical junctures along the way, its members are especially pleased to see these plans come to fruition today.

Because this festive occasion comes so closely before the season's holidays, a few wishes to the German *Nikolaus* from the perspective of Central European historians may be in order. Though some of the founding discussions and guidelines in Bonn stress the importance of the GHI in Washington for German specialists of American history, the needs and interests of American historians of Germany ought not to be forgotten either! Since American scholarly associations rest on voluntary cooperation without paid staff and office facilities, the establishment of a firm institution, concerned with the German past, might provide greater continuity of organization without infringing on independence. The considerable amount of documentary material on modern Germany that resides in microfilms and US originals in Washington makes a research base in the capital essential. The lack of regular meetings of German historians outside of the annual AHA convention suggests the need for an additional locus of more specialized conferences. Finally, the expense and bother of transatlantic travel makes a conduit for German colleagues and fresh trends (i.e. representatives of *Alltagsgeschichte*) quite attractive for American scholars.

As the past both links and separates Germans from Americans, an honest and dispassionate discussion of common experience will pro-

vide a firmer basis for continued cooperation than political toasts, pretending at a special relationship. The immigration of millions of Germans into the United States and the creativity of Central European culture provide firm bonds. But painful memories of the enmity of two World Wars and of the holocaust tend to pull them apart. Instead of glossing over these tensions with well-meaning rhetoric, it will be more fruitful to explore this ambivalent relationship fearlessly and critically in order to achieve a common ground for the future. In this examination of the contradictions and connections of German and American history, the German Historical Institute in Washington is called upon to play a special leadership role.

Ronald Smelser,

University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Vice-President and President-Elect of the German Studies Association.

On the occasion of the opening of the German Historical Institute in Washington, I am grateful for the opportunity of conveying to you greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Executive Committee and the membership of the German Studies Association.

We are a multidisciplinary association with a very strong component of historians; nearly half of our number is historians. We began our activities eleven years ago with our roots deep in the western part of this country—as our original name Western Association of German Studies indicates—but have grown rapidly to become a national, indeed, international organization. Our nearly twelve hundred members are scattered over the United States, Canada and Europe and they are among the most active in our field. Nearly a quarter of them -regularly attend our annual meeting, a considerably higher percentage than that attained by many scholarly organizations.

It has been our purpose from the outset to function as a forum to enable American, German and scholars of other nations as well, to exchange ideas, interpretations and information. This we do by way of our journal, the *German Studies Review*, our newsletter and our annual meeting. We are particularly happy to take note of the increasing participation of our German colleagues at our meetings. Last month in St. Louis, 38 scholars from the Federal Republic alone took part in our eleventh annual convention.

It is this task of providing an opportunity for German and American scholars to work together that we share with you. We also share with

you a strong emphasis on comparative studies. For that reason we look forward to close collaboration with the German Historical Institute and offer you our very best wishes for success as you, Professor Lehmann, and your associates take up your work here in Washington.

III. Summary of the Round-Table Discussion on the Program and Activities of the German Historical Institute, held November 19, 1987

On November 19, 1987, the day after the official opening of the German Historical Institute, a group of thirty-six historians convened in the Carnegie Conference Center in Washington, D.C. to discuss and comment on Hartmut Lehmann's proposals for the program and activities of the Institute as first outlined in *BULLETIN* No. 1. The meeting was chaired by Hermann-Josef Rupieper of the GHI. The following comments and suggestions were made.

1. Service Functions

i) Promotion, through increased assistance, of graduate participation in German history

A current problem in many universities is the decline in the number of graduates enrolled in German history programs. Those that do exist are spread very thinly around the country and receive very little critical support for their work. It was suggested, therefore, that the Institute give this problem some attention; assisting those who have passed a certain level of achievement to come into contact with the larger community of scholars of German history. Anything that could help the transition from being a student in search of a dissertation topic to becoming a scholar would be immensely useful.

One way of doing this would be to provide workshops and summer tours to German archives. For example, the Council for European Studies provides students with pre-dissertation fellowships to travel to foreign archives in order to sample them before beginning their research. However, in planning such programs the panel felt it necessary to avoid imposing age limits on possible candidates. Many historians dealing with local American communities or American politics, for example, have realized at a certain point in their career that their topic incorporates large numbers of Germans. Consequently, they

may have to deal with new sources lying in Germany and yet only have training in American archives.

Workshops would also be beneficial, particularly to students of those smaller colleges which are unable to offer the advantages of large seminars. These workshops could be held in various regions of the United States, preferably with the cosponsorship of different universities in order to help save on costs. An existing example of such a workshop can be seen in the one recently held by the German Women's History Group. Here, approximately fifteen students from different parts of this country, as well as from Germany, came together to deliver abstracts from their dissertation projects. In this way, advanced students were provided with an excellent, almost unprecedented opportunity for exchanging ideas. Such workshops could also be used as a means of orienting students toward archival research, preparing them in advance for the next stage of their studies. In this respect, the Institute might serve as a half-way house in helping students identify where to go in Germany for which topics.

Some of the panel's German participants indicated, however, the importance of discussing who should take part in these workshops; Ph.D. students, or post-doctoral scholars. Bearing in mind the differences in the German and American career systems, and particularly the way the German system operates, it would be more important to bring together young scholars who had already demonstrated their abilities by completing their dissertations and who were now turning to new fields. A possible starting point might be to compile lists detailing the universities and institutions which are already organizing such workshops.

ii) More involvement for younger scholars

Attention was drawn to the importance of the Institute in providing for younger students from Germany doing research in the United States. These students should be given better assistance, for example, a network of communication could be developed to help support them in their research. Many felt that room should be made for younger scholars to participate in conferences which are so often organized around big names alone. After all, most of the research and archival work is carried out by younger scholars so they should be given the chance to present preliminary results of their research in both organized conferences and American university seminars. Providing information on visiting young German historians to American universities would benefit all around.

2. *The Library*

Hartmut Lehmann referred to two competing models for the structure and size of the library: One would be to expand to the size of the Kennedy Library in Berlin, which provides a service to all German Americanists; the other possibility would be to have a more selective library. Naturally, a large library on the model of the Kennedy Library would require major financial investment necessitating serious consideration.

A beneficial service for small colleges lacking the funds to purchase German academic journals would be for the library to provide copies of articles from German periodicals on request. It should not, however, be overburdened with services already provided through interloan libraries.

The library was praised for its subscription to a large number of German history journals, particularly those regional and local ones which are difficult to get hold of in the United States.

Because the library has many new and recently printed books, it was suggested that a list of acquisitions be distributed as a valuable means of supplying information on the new literature available on German history. Hartmut Lehmann replied that such lists would appear as appropriate, in future issues of the *BULLETIN*.

One area which should receive special attention is the collection of inventories from German archives, both published and unpublished. By systematically acquiring these *Findbuecher* of various archives in Germany the Institute would have something very unique to offer in this country, Assuring it of a central role in the historical community. Lists of these inventories could either be published regularly or simply be made available in the form of copies on request. Assurance was given that this project had already been initiated and was underway.

The question was raised whether archival information would also be made available on the GDR.

3. *Projects for Research*

i) Innovative areas

There was general consensus on the need for the Institute to take initiative in developing new key topics which have already generated a certain amount of interest. These include: gender history—a prime area of interest among the younger generation; and the whole post-1945 period; which is opening up rapidly but needs some direction and structuring. The Institute should also pay close attention to problems of social history, particularly in the 17th, 18th and 19th

centuries. This is the direction the German history profession is and should be going, if it wants to reach the level of quality of French history and English local history. East Central European history since the 1920's is also an area which for too long has been neglected in the teaching of European history.

Despite possible difficulties in coordination, German Austria should be a topic of developing interest at the Institute. It would appear that a large part of the German problem was not so much Germany's relations with the West, or even, within Germany itself, but with the smaller peoples of East Central Europe. Some way of incorporating the Austrian Germans and everything German about the Austrian Empire would be an interesting topic for the Institute.

ii) Comparative history

A certain amount of scepticism was expressed with regard to the area of comparative history. However, there were some proposals for ways of contributing to this subject. Following the example of sociology departments in the United States, a group of German specialists working on a particular problem in the German context could introduce the problem to some Americans working in the same field for comment.

The Institute could use bilateral relations and bilateral German-American topics as a basis for development of innovative impulses for international discussion. That would then expand American-German affairs to greater global significance, developing bilateral history into an international subject.

Politics was also mentioned as a topic to come under the heading of comparative history; the whole question of the relationship between constitution and society, the weaknesses in the political system and comparison of social and constitutional problems. This could be a comparative topic under which a large range of subjects could be coordinated. It was cautioned, however, that if this sort of work was to have any lasting effect, certain groups would have to be established to stimulate and consider questions over a long period of time.

iii) Interdisciplinary history, historiography

The Institute could establish a forum for the integration of social and economic history with political history. This would facilitate dealing with research in social history in its relationship with diplomatic history, international relations and so on.

The study of history would be strengthened by interdisciplinary work, drawing in, for example, those in the field of German literature.

At present German history and literature are greatly separated in this country, probably the more so because research in German literature often goes in a highly technical direction. Research in German history is also in a far better state than is the research in German literature. Cooperation between scholars of these two disciplines could be of mutual interest and benefit.

Within the framework of interdisciplinary history one could also work on historiography—a topic lacking coverage in both the United States and Germany. One way to begin on this would be to take various mutually accepted texts of equalling importance and, with the help of good translations, the comparison of these texts could provide a stimulus for reexamining the historiography on both sides. Unfortunately, good translations of texts seldom exist, so problems arise from all kinds of misinterpretations and misunderstandings.

A solution to this problem of poor translations would be to establish workshops. These could include experts in the reading of classical or basic texts who could assist in sorting out the misreadings. Such workshops could also provide for the working through of particular texts together, thus initiating the closing of the gap of political-intellectual cultures.

4. Forming a Profile for the Institute

With the variety of possibilities open to the Institute, it is necessary to consider the size and shape it should take both currently and in the future.

Within the next five to ten years the Institute will probably reach a staff of twenty, ten of which would be professional historians. It is important to develop a particular profile and not simply function as an agency. Such a profile depends very much on the research fellows engaged in real, ongoing topics. Three major topics for in-house research and development were suggested: compilation and editing of a catalog of the source material concerning German history located in this country; locating and evaluating the papers of German immigrants; and cataloguing German and American documents on the post World War II period. It was agreed that the Institute had too important a role in the community of historians to just sit back and be a center for resources. Rather it should provide guidance and the impulse for further research and study.

5. Networks

The question of building a network of historians across the country was raised. An obvious difficulty in dealing with this kind of infra-

structure is the size of the country and the decentralized nature of the history profession. Nevertheless, small groups interested in specific topics could congregate in a kind of regional network. Here the Institute could assist by providing funds for conferences. On a more basic level, it could also help by simply providing space and funds for travel. Another suggestion was to make information available on-line.

In conjunction with this idea of networks it was agreed that the Institute would benefit from an informal but institutionalized association of "American Friends". Such a mechanism would facilitate a regular and systematic flow of the ideas, problems, and developments among American historians as they arise; at the same time it would provide the Institute with necessary feedback.

In addition to the German Studies Association and the Conference Group for Central European History other participants of such a group were mentioned, namely the Society for German-American Studies, historians of Jewish Immigration in the United States and the German Women's History Group.

Round Table Participants

Angermann, Erich	University of Cologne
Barth, Gunther	University of California, Berkeley, CA
Birke, Adolf M.	GHI, London
Bridenthal, Renate	Brooklyn College, NY
Conzen, Kathleen N.	University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
Craig, Gordon	Stanford University, Stanford, CA
Eley, Geoffrey H.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
Frohn, Axel	GHI, Washington, DC
Geyer, Michael	University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
Gilbert, Felix	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ
Gimbel, John	Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA
Iggers, George G.	State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Jarausch, Konrad	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC
Kielmansegg, Peter Graf	University of Mannheim
Knudsen, Jonathan	Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA
Krueger, Peter	University of Marburg
Lehmann, Hartmut	GHI, Washington, DC
Livingston, Robert G.	American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, Washington, DC
Myers, Duane	Francis Marion College, Florence, SC
Nagler, Joerg	GHI; Washington, DC
Oberman, Heiko A.	University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ
Paret, Peter	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ
Pflanze, Otto P.	Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, NY
Rogger, Hans J.	University of California, Los Angeles, CA
Rupieper, Hermann-Josef	GHI, Washington, DC
Schissler, Hanna	Georg-Eckert Institute, Braunschweig
Schroeder, Hans-Juergen	University of Giessen
Schroeder, Paul W.	University of Illinois, Urbana, IL
Sheehan, James J.	Stanford University, Stanford, CA
Smelser, Ronald	University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT
Stern, Fritz	Columbia University, New York, NY
Turner, Henry A., Jr.	Yale University, New Haven, CT
Vierhaus, Rudolf	Max-Planck-Institute, Goettingen
Walker, Mack	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
Weinberg, Gerhard L.	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC
Winkler, Heinrich August	University of Freiburg

As guests: The members of the Institute's Board of Trustees

IV. New Scholarship Recipients in 1988

Ulrike Jordan,

Topic: "Anspruch und Verwirklichung des Grundrechts auf Meinungsfreiheit in Virginia, 1786-1800."

Doctoral Advisor: Professor Erich Angermann, University of Cologne.

Petra Marquardt-Bigmann,

Topic: "Deutschlandanalysen des amerikanischen Geheimdienstes in der Kriegs- und Nachkriegszeit (1941-1949)."

Doctoral Advisor: Professor Gerhard Schulz, University of Tuebingen.

Rudolf Huhn,

Topic: "Der deutsch-israelische Wiedergutmachungsvertrag vom September 1952."

Doctoral Advisor: Professor Leo Haupts, University of Cologne.

Clemens Verenkotte,

Topic: "Amerikanisches Investment und die Rationalisierung der deutschen Industrie, 1925-1933."

Doctoral Advisor: Professor Bernd Martin, University of Freiburg im Breisgau.

Applications for additional scholarships to be awarded in 1988 are being appraised.

V. New Staff Members

On November 30, 1987 Verena Heinzen and Professor Hermann-Josef Rupieper left the Institute. Verena Heinzen took up a position in private industry and Professor Rupieper accepted a call to the University of Marburg. On December 1, 1987 three new members joined the Institute's staff: Catherine Epstein, Baerbel House, and Jacqueline Taylor-Freckmann.

Catherine Epstein, Research Associate, born in Providence, R.I. B.A. Brown University, 1985; Fulbright Scholarship to the Free University, Berlin, 1985-86; M. Sc. London School of Economics, 1987. Currently working on a catalogue of the German-speaking refugee historians in the United States after 1933.

Baerbel House, Secretary, born Schorbach, West Germany. Municipal Business School, Diploma, 1970; Apprenticeship in Business Administration, Diploma, 1970-1972; Vocational School Schwalmstadt 2, Diploma; Administrative Secretary, Internal Revenue Service, Giessen, 1974-1978; Administrative Secretary, Office of the Chief District Administrator, State School Board, 1980-1983; Executive Secretary School of Giessen, Diploma, 1981; Bilingual Administrative Secretary, Armed Forces Administrative Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany in Washington, D.C., 1983-1987.

Jacqueline Taylor-Freckmann, Copy-Editor/Assistant Librarian, born in Cologne, West Germany. B.A. German Studies, University of Warwick, 1983; University of Vienna, 1981-82; Property Liaison Manager, Canadian Embassy, Vienna 1983-85; Research Associate, Lowe Howard Spink, Advertising Agency, London, 1986-87. Several freelance publications for print and radio in the U.K., Austria and USA.

On April 1, 1988 the Institute will be joined by Privatdozent Dr. Juergen Heideking from the University of Tuebingen, and on May 1, 1988 by Dr. Hanna Schissler from the Georg-Eckert Institute, Braunschweig.

Juergen Heideking, Research Fellow, born 1947, Hamelin, West Germany. Study of History and German Literature, University of Tuebingen and University of Paris (Sorbonne). Dr. phil., University of Tuebingen, 1979; *Wissenschaftlicher Angestellter* and *Hochschulassistent*, Institute of Contemporary History, University of Tuebingen, 1977-1988; Feodor-Lynen Scholarship of the Alexander-von-Humboldt-Stiftung to the University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1983-84; *Habilitation*, University of Tuebingen, 1987.

Married to Anne Heideking, 2 children.

Main publications: *Areopag der Diplomaten. Die Botschafterkonferenz der alliierten Hauptmaechte und die Probleme der europaeischen Politik 1920-1931* (1979); *Die Verfassung vor dem Richterstuhl. Entstehung und Annahme der amerikanischen Verfassung, 1787-1791* (to appear in April 1988).

Articles on the peace treaties and peace strategies after World War I; secret services and resistance movements in World War II; the development of international organizations, and the evolution of modern constitutionalism.

Member of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Amerikastudien*, *Verband der Historiker Deutschlands*, and *Association for Documentary Editing*.

Hanna Schissler, Research Fellow, born in Bad Kreuznach, West Germany. Studied History, Political Science, and Sociology at the Univer-

sities of Marburg, Erlangen and Frankfurt; *Staatsexamen* 1971; *Wissenschaftliche Assistentin*, Bielefeld University, 1971–74; Visiting Scholar, University Of California, Berkeley, 1974–75; Dr. phil. Bielefeld University, 1977; grant from the *Deutsche Forsdütngsgemeinschaft*. 1978/79; Research Fellow, Georg-Eckert. Institute for International Textbook Research, Braunschweig 1981–88.

Main publications: *Preussische Agrargesellschaft im .Wandel* (1978); together with Hans-Ulrich Wehler: *Preussische Finanzpolitik* (1984); *Schulbuchverbesserung durch international Schulbuchforschung?* (1985); together with Volker R. Berghahn: *National Identity and Perceptions of the Past* (1987); together with Juergen C. Hess: *Nachbarn zwischen Naeh and Distanz* (1988).

Articles on the social history of the Prussian Junkers; agrarian reforms and financial politics in Prussia; problems of perception in the learning of history and peace education and textbooks.

VI. News

1. Annual Lectures

The lectures delivered by Heinrich-August Winkler, "Causes and Consequences of the German Catastrophe" and by Bernard Bailyn, "From Protestant Peasants to Jewish Intellectuals: The Germans in. the Peopling of America" on November 18, 1987 at the Institute's official opening, will be published as Volume One of the ANNUAL LECTURES of the German Historical Institute. Free copies may be obtained direct from the Institute. Please let us know if you are interested.

This year's ANNUAL LECTURE will be delivered by Professor Carl Degler from Stanford on November 16, 1988.

2. Spring Lecture Series

- March 23: Professor Arthur E. Imhof (Free University, Berlin), "Consequences of the Increase in Life Expectancy during the Last Three Centuries".
- April 5: Dr. Ute Frevert (Bielefeld University), "Constancy and Change in Gender Relations in Germany, 1880–1930".
- April 28: Professor M. Rainer Lepsius (University of Heidelberg), "The Legacy of National Socialism and the Formation, of Political Culture, in the Federal Republic of Germany".

- May 11: Professor Hermann Wellenreuther (University of Goettingen), "Thoughts on Representation in the Old and New World in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries".
- June 15: Professor Hermann-Josef Rupieper (University of Marburg), "The Berlin Blockade—Forty Years Later".

All lectures will be held in the Choate Room of the Carnegie Conference Center, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Refreshments at 4 p.m. Lectures begin at 4.45 p.m.

On September 22, 1988 Professor Juergen C. Hess (Free University, Amsterdam), will give a lecture on Theodor Heuss and the Origins of the Grundgesetz; on October 10, 1988 Professor Hans Mommsen (University of Bochum), will speak on the "*Reichskristallnacht*" of 1938.

Additional lectures for the Fall Lecture Series are being planned.

3. *Upcoming Conferences*

The Institute is currently organizing a conference on "German-Speaking Refugee Historians in the United States, 1933–1970s", to be held on December 1–3, 1988. (Conveners: Hartmut Lehmann, GHI, and James Sheehan, Stanford).

For 1989 the Institute is preparing conferences on the following topics: "The *Grundgesetz* of 1949; a Reappraisal after 40 Years", sponsored in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and the Goethe House, New York, to be held in Philadelphia on April 6–8, 1989. (Conveners: Thomas Childers, University of Philadelphia, and Peter Krueger, University of Marburg); "American Post-World War II Policy in Germany", conveners Jeffrey Diefendorf (University of New Hampshire, Durham) and Hermann-Josef Rupieper (University of Marburg), to be held in the fall, 1989. Preparations for another conference on "Forty Years Federal Republic of Germany to be held in the fall of 1989, are also underway.

4. *Upcoming Events*

February-June 1988 "1688–1988: States of Bondage. The Tricentennial of German Protest Against Slavery", a lecture series sponsored by the German Society of Pennsylvania. For information contact Dr. Barbara Lang, German Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

March 28–31, 1988: European Association of American Studies Conference: "Looking Inward - Looking Outward: The United States from the 1930s through the 1940s." Free University, Berlin.

April 8–10, 1988: Conference, "Re-evaluating the Third Reich: Interpretation and Debates." Department of History, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

April 24–25, 1988: Conference, "The German Resistance Movement 1933–1945." Organized by Goethe House and Columbia University, to be held at Columbia University.

Please continue to inform us about upcoming events.

5. *Scholarships*

The Institute offers scholarships to doctoral students working on topics related to the Institute's general scope of interest.

Applications should be made to the Director with the following information:

- curriculum vitae;
- study plan with details of proposed theme, aim and time frame of project and details of the places in the USA where research is to be carried out;
- a certificate from the doctoral advisor.

In certain exceptional cases short-term scholarships may be awarded to M.A. candidates.

Americans applying for scholarships should be working on German history topics for which they need to evaluate source material located in the United States. Those who wish to do research in Germany should apply to the Fulbright Commission etc.

6. *Miscellaneous*

The Institute's Library is now located on the third level of 1759 R Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20009. Opening times: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The Institute plans to publish various support material for research: the first issue, to be published by the fall of 1988, will contain information on scholarships and grants available to American historians for study and research in Germany and to German historians for study and research in the United States. Another issue will list the "Guides" (*Findbuecher and Repertorien*) to German Archives available at the Institute's Library. Further publications containing support material are being considered.

Rolf Koehn from the "Fachgruppe Geschichte" of the University of Konstanz is presently Visiting Professor at Emory University (until May).

M. Rainer Lepsius from the *Institut fuer Soziologie* of the University of Heidelberg currently holds the Theodor-Heuss Chair at the New School for Social Research; N.Y. (until May).

We appreciate being informed about German visitors to American universities and colleges.

American historians interested in academic exchange with German colleagues and German historians interested in teaching at American universities and colleges are kindly requested to let us know. We are planning to assist in facilitating such exchanges by acting as a contact mediator for those seeking either direct exchanges or temporary assignments (i.e. filling in for colleagues on leave etc.).

The Graduiertenkolleg of the University of Siegen has asked us to make known that they are now offering scholarships to graduate students in the humanities and the social sciences. For further information contact Professor Hans Ulrich Gumbrecht, Universitaet Siegen, Postfach 101240, D-5900 Siegen.

The John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies is now awarding grants of one to three months duration for scholars with permanent European residence. Applications from scholars at all stages in their career are invited. Topics must be related to the United States of America and/or Canada in the field of humanities or social sciences. Deadlines for applications are November 30 and May 31. For further information contact Dr. Hans Kolligs, John F. Kennedy-Institut fuer Nordamerikastudien, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Lansstrasse 5-9, D-1000 Berlin 33, West Germany.

VII. Historical Journals and Periodicals subscribed to by the Institute's Library

American Historical Review. 1987–

Annalen des Historischen Vereins fuer den Niederrhein, insbesondere das alte Erzbistum Koeln. 1987–

Archiv fuer Kulturgeschichte. 1987–

Archiv fuer Reformationsgeschichte (mit Beih.): 1987–

Archiv fuer Sozialgeschichte. 1987–

Archivar, Der. 1980–

Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte. 39/1987–

Aussenpolitik. 1975–1986.

Beitraege zur Konfliktforschung. 1987–

Bibliographie zur Zeitgeschichte. (Beilage der Vierteljahrshefte fuer Zeitgeschichte.) 1975–
 Bildung und Wissenschaft. 1987–
 Blaetter fuer Deutsche Landesgeschichte. 1987–
 Bremisches Jahrbuch. 1976–
 Bulletin des Leo Baeck Instituts. 1982–
 Bulletin. German Historical Institute, London. 1987–
 Bulletin. German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C. 1987–
 Business History Review. 1988–
 Central European History. 1975–
 Civil War History: 1985–
 Comparative Studies in Society and History. 1987–
 Diplomatic History. 1977–
 Doctoral Dissertations in History. 1976–
 Exil. 1985–
 Exilforschung. 1983–
 Foreign Affairs. 1987–
 German Politics and Society. 1987–
 German Studies Review. 1985–
 Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht. 1975–79, 1987–
 Geschichte und Gesellschaft. 1975–
 Hansische Geschichtsblaetter. 1975–
 Hessisches Jahrbuch fuer Landesgeschichte. 1987–
 Das historisch-politische Buch. 1987–
 Historische Zeitschrift. 1966–
 Historisches Jahrbuch. 1975–
 History and Theory. 1986–
 Informationen zur politischen Bildung. 1988–
 International History Review. 1979–
 IWK. Internationale wissenschaftliche Korrespondenz zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung.
 1987–
 Jahrbuch der historischen Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 1985–
 Jahrbuch fuer die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands. 1986–
 Jahrbuch fuer Geschichte. 1976–
 Jahrbuch fuer Geschichte des Feudalismus. 1977–1983

Jahrbuch fuer Wirtschaftsgeschichte. 1987–
Journal of American History. 1979/80–
Journal of Contemporary History. 1987–
Journal of European Economic History. 1975–
Journal of Interdisciplinary History. 1987–
Journal of Modern History. 1987–
Merkur. 1987–
Militaergeschichtliche Mitteilungen. 1987–
Neue politische Literatur. 1987–
New York Review of Books, The. 1987–
Niedersaechsisches Jahrbuch fuer Landesgeschichte. 1975–
Oberbayerisches Archiv. 1976–
Pacific Historical Review. 1987–
Parlament, Das. 1987–
Political Science Quarterly. 1987–
Recently Published Articles. 1987–
Rheinische Vierteljahrsblaetter. 1987–
Saeculum. 1987–
Simon Wiesenthal Center Annual. 1984–
Spiegel, Der. 1987–
Tribuene: 1987–
Vierteljahrshefte fuer Zeitgeschichte. 1975–
Vierteljahrsschrift fuer Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. 1987–
Westfaelische Zeitschrift. 1987–
William and Mary Quarterly. 1987–
Yearbook. Leo Baeck Institute. 1974–
Zeit, Die. 1987–
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft fuer Schleswig-Holsteinische Geschichte. 1987–
Zeitschrift fuer Bayerische Landesgeschichte. 1987–
Zeitschrift fuer Geschichte des Oberrheins. 1987–
Zeitschrift fuer Geschichtswissenschaft: 1975–
Zeitschrift fuer Religions- und Geistesgeschichte. 1987–
Zeitschrift fuer Wuerttembergische Landesgeschichte. 1987–