

**GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
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BULLETIN

Spring 1990

Issue No. 6

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I. Preface.

In the first week of April, the Institute moved into its splendid new building at 1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., which, much to our joy, has a reading room for the Library and a Lecture Hall. We are very grateful to the Volkswagen Foundation for providing us premises which enable us to carry through our task. We are looking forward to welcoming students and colleagues to our new home.

Also, on the first of April, *Privatdozent* Dr. Norbert Finzsch-Sprengel joined the Institute as Deputy Director. He comes from the *Anglo-Amerikanische Abteilung* of the *Historisches Seminar* of the University of Cologne, and he is a specialist in American and German social history. We are delighted that he is now part of our team.

Both events indicate that, in its third year, the Institute is entering a new phase in its development. In the years ahead, we hope to expand our activities. In light of recent events, it seems even more important than in the past to ensure the continuing cooperation and to promote the exchange of ideas between American and German historians.

Washington, D.C., April 1990

Hartmut Lehmann

II. Archive Report.

With Issue No. 6, the BULLETIN begins a regular pattern of publishing each spring a report on an archive, either in the United States or in Germany. The intent of the series of reports is to bring to the BULLETIN's readers a brief description of the holdings of the archive, but more importantly, to recount to the reader recent experiences of a user of that archive. The reports will provide tips on how best to prepare for a visit to the archive in question, useful information that will reduce start-up time upon arrival, suggestions as to how to avoid pitfalls both scholarly and bureaucratic, and practical advice as to how to make life in the archive more enjoyable.

Because of the location of the Institute in Washington, it is only fitting to begin this series with a report on the National Archives here. This first report has been provided by Albert Diegmann of the University of Aachen. Mr. Diegmann at present is working on his dissertation, "The United States and the Decartelization of the Ruhr Coal Industry 1947–55," and in December he will begin a six-month fellowship that he has received from the Institute in order to complete his research in archives in the United States. The Institute and the editors are grateful to Mr. Diegmann for his contribution.

A "Guide" to the National Archives—Albert Diegmann

This article is an attempt to introduce newcomers to the use of the National Archives in Washington. It is written completely from the personal experience of a young historian who has done research in the United States for two and a half years and has spent more than eighteen months in archives in the United States. Relying on personal experience means that this account is in no way exhaustive, but on the contrary rather selective according to my perceptions and, of course, my subject of research. However, it might be helpful by suggesting ways to avoid many initial difficulties.

Preparation

If you intend to do research on modern history dealing with German-U.S. relations or post-war German history, the National Archives is the right place to begin your search for documentation. But before you start, you should prepare carefully for your visit. It is crucial that you refine your subject until it is specific enough for efficient research, otherwise you might get lost in the vast amount of material on hand. One of your first impressions at the National Archives will certainly be the huge mass of

papers and documents of all kinds. Before you go, you must read the pertinent secondary literature on your subject and acquaint yourself with the Department of State publication series "Foreign Relations of the United States" (FRUS). These volumes represent a selection of the holdings of the National Archives, and they can give you an idea of what to look for. At the top of each published document in FRUS is printed the file number of the collection from which the document is taken. Thus, even before you come to Washington you can determine which files in the National Archives might be of interest to you.

Getting started at the National Archives

The opening hours of the National Archives allow you to devote the greatest part of the day to research. The main National Archives building, located at Pennsylvania Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets, is open from 8:45 a.m. to 9:45 p.m., the National Records Center (NRC) in Suitland, Maryland, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. There is a shuttle bus service operating between the two locations, free of charge; you can get a schedule at the guard's desk at the main Archive on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Once you are in the National Archives, the first thing to do is to apply for a research card. You do that on the second floor in room 207. You also need this identification at Suitland. Now sufficiently equipped, you can start your work. Most of your work will take place in the Main Research Room located on the second floor, room 203, or in the Microfilm Search Room, fourth floor, room 400. Here I will deal only with the Main Reading Room.

Ordering Records

The National Archives is divided basically into two sections: the diplomatic or civil branch and the military branch. To order records, you have to go into the stack areas; diplomatic papers can be requested in Stack 6E; for military files this would be Stack 13W. The Finding Aids are located in these stacks. Do not order anything unless you know exactly what you want. You should always consult the Finding Aids first, for they are of the utmost importance in locating specific records. I strongly recommend that you invest some time in acquainting yourself with the Finding Aids in order to get an overview of all the various holdings. After examining these books, binders, and perhaps card indexes, choose carefully what you want to see or really have to see. This procedure will pay off, for it might save you a lot of time in the end. Moreover, by doing so you ensure that afterwards no one can reproach you for skipping important documents pertinent to your subject.

At Suitland, ask an archivist to show you the Finding Aids. The National Records Center has manuals for all collections which provide either box lists or, in many cases, even folder lists.

If you need any assistance, whether at the National Archives or the National Records Center, do not hesitate to ask an archivist or any of the staff members who will guide you to the right person. These people are always glad to help, but be considerate about their lunch hours, for they are only human.

Most diplomatic records and many others are classified under decimal systems. Ordering decimal file records is rather simple to do. Here is an example. Central decimal files are part of the General Records of the Department of State, RG (Record Group) 59, which are in the civil branch. They are divided into two time periods, 1945-49 and 1950-59, and then arranged by classes. [Note: the file numbers change in part from one time period to the next.] Suppose you are interested in the development of post-war German heavy industry, and you would like to see, for example, papers on coal. You would then enter on the request form the number "862.6362." Here is how to figure this out: first take a look into the "Classification Manual of Department of State Decimal File (1910-49)," valid for the period up to 1949. This tells you that "internal economic affairs" of states are to be found in Class 8. The next two digits are the country code; for Germany this is 62. The numbers to the right of the decimal point represent the specific file for the subject. The corresponding entry for the period 1950-59 would be "862.2552," which you can check in the "Classification Manual to State Department Decimal File, 1950-59". For some subjects you should also look at files that carry an extension to the regular number; for instance, papers relating to the rearmament of West Germany are filed among others under "762A.5," To learn about Special or Lot Files, consult Gerald K. Haines, *A Reference Guide to U.S. Department of State Special Files* (Westport, Conn., 1985) and the black binders in the stack area.

Working with the Records

Once you have requested records in the stack area, they will be made available to you in the research room. The material is stored in archive boxes and folders. Sometimes you will find titles written on the folders, which will ease your work considerably. The collections consist of various types of documents: generally there are memoranda, memoranda of conversation, minutes or summaries of meetings, letters, telegrams, and dispatches.

Quite frequently you will encounter difficulties in identifying the author or the date of a document. For example, in many cases the writer

of a memo is represented only by his initials. To solve this problem, I would suggest that you acquaint yourself to a certain extent with the organization of the agencies in question and with the relevant people. For the State Department or in the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG), consult the "Government Manual" and other pertinent listings such as the "Foreign Service List." A few examples might show you what I mean. If you see a memo of conversation signed "DA," that is likely to be Secretary of State Dean Acheson; a memo that bears the initials "LCB" came from Louis C. Boochever. Letters are often signed or addressed just with the first name, but in most cases, the letterhead shows where it came from. Knowing that will help to identify the author; a letter from the U.S. Embassy Paris to the State Department signed "David" is written by the Ambassador himself, David Bruce; a letter from HICOG Frankfurt signed "Jack" for "Dear Hank" is from John J. McCloy to Henry A. Byroade. Some of these abridgments can only be solved by a little experience as these examples show, but do not worry. If you spend enough time with the records, you will inevitably acquire this kind of experience.

A bigger problem are undated (and incorrectly dated) papers. In a well-arranged collection, one might be able to figure out the exact date by looking at the surrounding documents. But sometimes you are forced to rely on your best guess; you can deduce it from the content of the document or from the context you find it in. (Caution: beware of misfiled documents!). This can lead you to a fairly well-based estimation of the approximate date, provided you have sufficient knowledge about the bureaucratic structures, personnel, and the course of events. This is one of the reasons why thorough preparation is so important.

In many files you will come across withdrawal notices which mean that these papers have been removed for security or other reasons. If you deem it important to see these documents, you can submit a Freedom of Information request to the appropriate agency identified on the withdrawal sheet. For classified material, you can put in a special review request. Ask your archivist for the proper procedures.

Copies

Many documents will be so valuable for your future work that you would like to be able to check for the exact wording even after you have finished your visit to the National Archives; so you want to make photocopies. For this purpose you must have a debit card which is used with the copy machines. In order to get one, go to the Cashier's Office on the ground floor. Ask them to issue you a debit card with a certain monetary value; you can pay by cash or check. You can always add value

to the card later. If you expect reimbursement for your copy expenses, ask for a receipt. The debit card can be used at the National Archives as well as in Suitland.

To mark the documents that you want to copy, put tabs around them. Before you go to the copy machine, all documents must be declassified. If you have just a few pages, have them checked at the technicians' desk. For larger numbers of copies, sign in for a bulk copy appointment. You will then receive a declassification sticker and you can use the machine for one hour (half an hour at Suitland).

I recommend a well-devised book-keeping system from the beginning that fits your needs. This could be done with file cards, lists, or optimally with a personal computer. The main purpose (and main advantage) of "book-keeping" is to avoid duplicates, since you often will glance over the same documents in different collections. I would also recommend that you mark your copies with their source, that is, name at least the collection and the box number.

Holding records

If you have ordered a truck load of boxes and you cannot finish the work that same day, tell the staff to hold your truck; your documents will be held for up to three working days in case you are absent from the Archives. You may work with the papers as long as you wish—to my knowledge there is no time limit within which you have to finish looking at them.

Records in the National Archives

Now I would like to give a general summary of the holdings of the National Archives and National Records Center relating to post-war German history. But please, do not expect too much from this survey, since this article is not a comprehensive archive report, and because it is based only on my experience with my special subjects. It cannot provide a detailed or even concise description of the collections; it will be a mere listing with a few comments here and there and in no way exhaustive. As you already know, the National Archives divides its holdings into civil and military branches. The diplomatic branch holds in the main the records of the Department of State in RG 59. Here are gathered all the decimal files plus a variety of special files such as records of the Policy Planning Staff, the Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas, European and European Regional Affairs, the Western European Division, the Central European Division, and many more. These special collections are called Lot Files. Some of these are not in RG 59 but in RG 353, Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees—for example the records of State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) and State-

Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC) and RG 43, International Conferences. In RG 43, for instance you find the records of the Allied Control Council for Germany and of the Council of Foreign Ministers including records of the International Authority for the Ruhr. In the military branch, there are, among others, records of the Secretary of Defense (RG 330) and the joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Files (RG 218).

The National Records Center holds a most interesting and wide variety of collections. For matters immediately relating to the Allied occupation of Germany, there are the Office of Military Government for Germany, United States (OMGUS) Records in RG 260, as well as RG 466, Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG). To make good use of the OMGUS Records, you should ask for the Location Register. The HICOG Papers are arranged in several sections: among others, there are records of the High Commissioner (commonly referred to as the McCloy Papers), the Office of the General Counsel, the Executive Director. The latter section is separated into four subsections: General Records 1949–52, Security Segregated General Records 1949–52, General Records 1953–55, and Security Segregated General Records 1953–55, all arranged according to a decimal file system *that is different from the State Department system*. You may find the key to this decimal file system in the "Records Classification Handbook" starting with 1949. This system is valid also for the Foreign Post Files of RG 84. Nevertheless, for the period up to 1948, you must use yet another file manual entitled "Foreign Service of the United States of America, Classification of Correspondence." RG 84 includes among others the Paris Embassy Files, London Embassy Files, but also records of the U.S. Political Adviser to the Military Governor. The Paris Embassy Files contain such interesting special collections as ECSC and EDC records. Furthermore, the NRC holds records of the US Foreign Assistance Agencies: RG 469 FAA, and RG 286 ECA.

All of these record collections are vast in scope, so that you are actually forced to go through the finding manuals before you can order any material. Yet in doing so, you will ensure that you get to know all the important sources you need for your research and your writing later on—and that is what your visit to Washington is all about.

Restaurants

In conclusion, a few practical remarks about restaurants, for the inevitable need for food, or in case you just want a break from the records. This will be a short section, because the substance is poor: there are only a few places near the Archives where you can have lunch or dinner, and if you happen to be a European gourmet, you had better stay home.

The biggest selection at reasonable prices is at the Old Post Office Pavillion located on Pennsylvania Avenue between 12th and 13th Street;

here there are a variety of ethnic fast food stands ranging from Greek to Italian to Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Texas style, and Mexican food. Off Pennsylvania Avenue, heading north on 10th Street, you will first see a small place called "Au Bon Pain," a supposedly French bakery (which closes at 6 p.m.). Across E Street, there is the Lincoln House Restaurant which serves fairly good American food at reasonable prices. If you like rock music with your dinner, you can stop by at the Hard Rock Cafe just across the street, but you should put a few more dollars in your purse or wallet. (The quality of the music though, as well as of the food, is disputable). When you are at the National Archives at lunch-time, you can visit the cafeteria of the National Gallery of Art which gives you also the opportunity to polish up your cultural experiences. (By the way, admission to all museums on the Mall is free.)

It is hard to recommend any place in Suitland. First of all, you must walk at least 15 to 20 minutes east on Suitland Road before you reach one of the few smaller cafes and restaurants. I personally take a sandwich and a thermos bottle filled with coffee with me. The good news is that there will soon be a catering service at Suitland with hot and cold foods-on a trial basis. Whether this will still be operating by the time you come to Suitland is, of course, open to question.

If this article is of any value to you in surmounting just a few adjustment problems, then it has served its purpose.

III. Descriptions of Research Projects.

In BULLETIN No. 4, Spring 1989, three members of the Institute presented Research Reports, describing their current research projects and their status. The Institute often receives requests as to what the research interests of its Fellows are, and Fellows frequently are asked about their projects by American colleagues at professional meetings. The editors of the BULLETIN have therefore extended the opportunity to all of the Research Fellows to include a brief description of their research in this issue. One of the main purposes of the Institute is to promote scholarly dialogue with the American historical profession. We therefore invite colleagues to call or write the appropriate Fellow here at the Institute with questions, suggestions, or in order to enter into a more detailed theoretical or bibliographical discussion about his or her project.

German-Speaking Refugee Scholars of the Thirties at Historically Black Colleges—Gabrielle Simon Edgcomb

My continued work on this subject from May to December 1988 (see BULLETIN No. 4) had to wait for renewed authorization. Renewal came in the summer of 1989, and I resumed work in October. While the research was "complete," with the caveat of the evidently endless possibilities for further investigation, I find new information coming my way. These data are included in the updated list below.

In November 1989 I spent a week at the Rockefeller Archive Center at Pocantico Hills, New York, and a day at SUNY Albany with the archives of the American Council for Emigres in the Professions.

A panel discussion, "A Fruitful Encounter—German Refugees at Historically Black Colleges," took place at Howard University on April 11, 1989, with Dr. Hartmut Lehmann, the Director of the German Historical Institute, Dr. Russell L. Adams, Chairman of Afro-American Studies at Howard University, and Dr. Max Ticktin, Chairman of Judaic Studies at George Washington University.

I am now engaged in writing a manuscript. It will include history, analysis, and some illustrative stories to give life to the manifold experience and interactions which show the significance of this episode in minority and immigration history.

In the interest of the accuracy and completeness of my list of such scholars, additions and corrections will be welcome.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Ossip Flechtheim, 1940-43, History, Political Science

Hilda Weiss, 1941-43, German, Social Science

Bennett College, Greensboro, NC

Beate Berwin, 1942-50, German, Geography, Philosophy

Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio

Gertrude Engel, 1951-55, English

Coppin State College, Baltimore, MD

Eric Fischer, 1965-69, Geography

Dillard University, New Orleans, LA

George Iggers, 1957-63, History

Wilma Iggers, 1957-63, French, German

Fisk University, Nashville, TN

Werner Cahnmann, 1943-45, Sociology

Elsbeth Einstein Treitel, 1943-46, German

Ferdinand Gowa, 1948-67, German

Otto Treitel, 1943-46, Mathematics, Physics

Hampton Institute (now University), Hampton, VA

Margaret Altman, 1941-56, Animal Husbandry, Genetics, Biology

Peter Kahn, 1953-57, Art

Karla Longree, 1941-50, Home Economics

Ernst Lothar, 1948-50, Art

Marianne Lothar, 1948-50, German

Viktor Lowenfeld, 1939-46, Art

Hans Mahler, 1941-43, Music

Fritz Neumann, 1946-47, History

Anna Stein, 1942-44, Mathematics

Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Ernest L. Abrahamson, 1939-41, Romance Languages, Latin

Kurt Braun, 1943-69, Economics

Johann Caspari, 1946-53, German

Karl Darmstadter, 1945-65, German language and Literature, Russian

John Herz, 1941-43 & 1948-52, Political Science

Gerhard Ladner, 1951-52, Art History

Julius Ernst Lips, 1937-39, Anthropology

Erna Magnus 1947-66, Social Work

Otto Nathan, 1946-52, Economics

Franz Julius Rapp, 1945-51, Art History
Hugo B. Schiff, 1943-50, Jewish Literature and Cultural History
Wolfgang Seiferth, 1937-68, German, Russian
Erika Thimey, 1944-55, Dance

Knoxville College, Knoxville, TN

Gerard M. Mertens, 1957-62, Chemistry, Romance Languages

LeMoyne-Owen College, Memphis, TN

Boris Alexander, 1934-39, Political Science, Economics

Lincoln University, Lincoln, PA

Walter Fales (Feilchenfeld), 1946-53, Philosophy
Josef Herbert Furth, 1939-44, Economics, Sociology
Simon Green (Gruenzweig), 1948-50, Mathematics

North Central University, Durham, NC

Ernst Manasse, 1939-73, German, Latin, Philosophy
Marianne Manasse, 1948-49, 1956-72, Art
Hilda Weiss, 1940-41, Social Studies
Adolf Furth, 1952-62, Chemistry
Christa Furth, 1961-62, German

Paine College, Augusta, GA

Simon D. Messing, 1956-58, Anthropology

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, AR

Simon Green (Gruenzweig), 1952-55, Mathematics
George Iggers, 1950-56, History
Wilma Iggers, 1950-56, French, German

Saint Augustine College, Raleigh, NC

Adolf Furth, Chemistry Christa Furth, 1963-66?, German

Spelman College, Atlanta, GA

Hilda Weiss, 1941-43, Social Studies

Talladega College, Talladega, AL

Gustav Ichheiser, 1944-48, Social Psychology, Economics
Herman Kranold, 1936-43, Economics
Gerhard M. Mertens, 1952-53, Chemistry
Fritz Pappenheim, 1944-52, German, Economics Lore
May Rasmussen, 1949-55, Elementary Education

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, MS
Ernst Borinski, 1947-83, Sociology

West Virginia State College, Institute, W. VA.
Frederick Lehner, 1939-61, French, German

Xavier University, New Orleans, LA
Katherine Radke, 1935-38, Social Service (Director, School of)
Wolfgang Johann Weilgarth, 1945-49, German
Erwin Wexberg, M.D., 1936-40, Social Psychiatry

History of the Prison System in the United States, 1776 to 1860—Norbert Finsch

After Michel Foucault's *Surveiller et Punir* was published in English and German in the 1970s, a broad discussion on the emergence and nature of the prison system began, which was carried on by legal and social historians in France, England, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and West Germany, as well as those in the the United States. Several questions arose from that discussion which are yet to be solved. While it is a commonplace that dungeons have existed since the beginning of written history, the focus now is on the question whether the modernization of the state in the early modern era or at the beginning of the industrial age has created a modern version of the prison. If that is the case, a discussion of the prison cannot be understood without a clear grasp of the meaning and importance of the creation of a modern (central) state.

Theorists of the law have contributed much to the scholarly discourse by pointing out that, in the context a feudal society, corporal punishment persisted as the main mode of punishment, despite the existence of a few dungeons, because of the way criminality was perceived by those who held power. According to theory, criminals were more often punished not because of their harmful conduct against society as such, but because their deviance constituted a violation of the sovereign's rights and a defiance of his two bodies. Punishment therefore was a public affair, an exhibition of the vengeance of the sovereign and a public rite symbolizing the reinstatement of the prince's will over the criminal, as vividly described in Victor Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*. Prisons did exist before the Enlightenment, but they were not means of punishment; rather they had three purposes which have nothing to do at all with punishment. First, they served as jails for those who could not pay their debts; second, they served as a temporary place for keeping those awaiting trial or final punishment, and third, they functioned as a hiding place for those "public enemies" whom we would regard as political prisoners today, as in the case of Paris' Bastille. The fact that prisons existed before the Enlightenment does not prove that they were perceived as a practicable means of punishment. But during the Enlightenment, four currents of thought led away from a conception of punishment as public vengeance:

- 1) The humanizing effect of Christian religion, with its emphasis on repentance and betterment, called for a more humane treatment of convicted felons;

2) The enlightened discourse of the eighteenth century led to a conception of punishment which stressed the idea that a criminal could be rehabilitated and in the meantime underlined the demand of the modern state to be the sole source of coercion.

3) Nonconformist Protestant thinking perceived the human mind as a storage of associations learned by example and which could easily be unlearned and reconstructed; and

4) The need for a fundamental discipline of the proto-workers in the interest of a emergent market society. According to these sources, the modern prison was created as a *system*, i.e. as a relatively stable set of discourses, material organizations, and social roles with clearly defined actors, which by and large replaced the old system of public corporal punishment. This happened in England after 1775 and in France after 1791 and in Germany and the United States no earlier than in the 1820s. The new system stressed the importance of forced labor, silence, separation, and surveillance of the prisoner, as is best symbolized in *Mill's Panopticon*.

After doing research on the early German prisons in the Rhineland, which were instituted in the years of French administration on the left bank of the Rhine after 1794, it became clear to me that one must divide the ongoing discussion about the role of prisons in modern society into several schools, characterized by the source material that they use. First, there is a group of historians who deal with the theory of law and the theoretical texts on the penitentiary. Second, there are those whom one might try to describe as administrative historians who explore material describing the implementation of the prison system in specific areas by the local authorities. Third, there are those historians who deal mostly with the internal organization of specific prisons and who therefore may be described as social historians. The scopes and methodologies of these different approaches differ greatly, but it is clear that one must try to combine all of these aspects if one does not want to fall prey to scholarly misconceptions based upon self-imposed limitations. I therefore want to deal with three different types of prisons in the U.S.: first with the penitentiary in Washington, D.C., where there was a strong influence of the national legislation on the organization and practice of law enforcement; second I want to look into the history of the prison in Pennsylvania, where

there was a strong religious impact on the theory and organization of prisons; and third I want to deal with the prisons in Virginia, because slavery changes the whole conception of society and therefore must have had an impact on how punishment was perceived and conducted. The National Archives in Washington hold large sets of sources on the local penitentiary for the years 1820 to 1860 (RG 48), and the state archives of both Pennsylvania and Virginia have all the necessary records for a comparative study of the prison before the Civil War on all of the levels described above. The duration of the project will be three years, and I intend to publish my results as a monograph in English.

Imperialism and Slavery. The Expansion of the Southern States, 1812-1860— Stig Förster

In the first half of the nineteenth century, imperialism in Europe was largely a matter of interest for only a small minority of the population. Apart from occasional enthusiasm for famous victories abroad, such as the conquests of Mysore (1799) or of Algiers (1830), the general public in Europe's expansionist states tended to ignore the issue of imperialism. Only a few politicians, holders of special shares, adventurers, officers, and the men on the spot were directly involved.

In the United States, all this was very different. Here, in a relatively democratic society, based on a tradition of colonial expansion, imperialism was potentially very popular among the general public. Expansionism into the American interior, the West and South, however, did not find support everywhere. Particularly in New York and the northeast, many people rejected the idea of reckless expansionism. In the South imperialism seems to have found its most enthusiastic support. Expansionist politicians such as Andrew Jackson, the penetration of U.S. influence into annexation of Texas, and the war against Mexico were widely popular. In fact, the commitment to expansion appears to have been quite often a precondition for the election of governors and senators. Democracy and popular demand for expansion combined in a characteristic mixture in the South.

Southern expansionism therefore was an interesting special case in the international history of imperialism in the first half of the nineteenth century. It is the purpose of this project to investigate the social and economic origins of Southern imperialism as well as the nature of the policy. Particularly the internal conflict between large-scale plantations and small yeomanry deserves special interest, since this seem to have been one of the driving forces behind expansionism. The growth of the slave plantations forced small farmers to abandon the old South and to move west, only to be followed by more plantations. This process fed expansion and made imperialism popular among a land-hungry

population. Therefore, there seems to have been a direct link between Southern imperialism and slavery. On the other hand, there is also the question of a separate Southern identity in the decades leading up to the Civil War. To determine whether the combination of imperialism and slavery helped to create such a separate identity is another purpose of this study. The research will concentrate on regional examples, major events (such as the war against Mexico), and their public perception. All this will be incorporated into a wide-ranging study of the long-term developments. It is expected that this study will be completed within five years.

Washington, Bonn, and the Problem of Nuclear Sharing and Nuclear Control in the 1950s—Axel Frohn

At the conclusion of the London Nine Power Conference in October 1954, the Federal Republic of Germany agreed "not to manufacture in its territory any atomic weapons ... [or] any part, device, assembly or material especially designed for ... any [such] weapon." Although described as the "first nonproliferation promise," this pledge did not prevent Germany from importing nuclear weapons or from achieving effective national control through bilateral or multilateral co-ownership arrangements.

The project is designed to explore the extent to which the United States was prepared or anxious to share nuclear weapons with the Federal Republic in the 1950s and the concepts which were developed to control such a nuclear potential in German hands out of consideration for the perceived security requirements of Germany's West European neighbors. These concepts will be analyzed in the context of western defense policy, military doctrine, strategic planning, the diverging interests within the Western Alliance, and the changing degree of tension and detente in US-Soviet relations.

The Office of Strategic Services and the German Anti-Hitler Opposition During World War II -Jürgen Heideking

This study is part of a research project on German resistance sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation and conducted at the University of Tübingen. The primary task consists of systematically gathering all the information about contacts made between members or emissaries of anti-Nazi opposition circles inside Germany and U.S. secret services. These contacts took place mainly in Switzerland, and to a lesser extent also in London, Stockholm, Madrid, Lisbon, Cairo, Algiers, and Istanbul. They can be traced in the files of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), most of which have been transferred only recently from the CIA to the National

Archives. Other important sources include various military intelligence reports and State Department records, especially the correspondence between Washington, D.C., and U.S. Embassies or Legations in neutral countries. In addition valuable material is to be found in the personal papers of prominent participants, such as William J. Donovan, Director of OSS, and Allen W. Dulles, OSS representative in Berne.

On the basis of this information it will be possible to reconstruct the efforts of German opposition forces to establish links with U.S. government officials, together with the purposes that they sought to serve, as well as to ascertain the American knowledge and perception of the so-called "German underground."

The sources also provide good insights into the U.S. administration's decision-making process, and they shed new light on American-British-Soviet cooperation and competition in intelligence matters.

As a first result of the ongoing research it is anticipated that an edition of documents concerning American reactions to the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944, including the evaluation of its long-term political and military consequences, will be published in 1991.

The German *Bürgertum*, 1750-1950—Kenneth F. Ledford

An implicit or explicit component of all "*Sonderweg*" theories of modern German history has been that the middle classes, usually reified into "the" *Bürgertum*, "failed" to perform the role in society and politics assigned to it by admirers of the "English model" of progress toward a modern society and polity. Other theorists challenge the unspoken normative and comparative assumptions of the *Sonderweg* and argue that the German case was not so different from that of other Western industrializing states. The sharp debate about the German *Sonderweg*, however, has failed to describe and analyze the process of class formation and decline of the *Bürgertum* in its ecological niches.

At present, I am completing one examination of the German *Bürgertum* and conceptualizing another. I began by scrutinizing closely an accessible and arguably representative group, lawyers in private practice (*Rechtsanwälte*), concentrating upon the example of lawyers in the Prussian province (formerly the Kingdom) of Hannover. Liberal reformers of the mid-nineteenth century placed great hope in the establishment of the private legal profession on a nationally-unified and liberal, that is, open to the free market, footing, and they seemed to have achieved their goal in the Imperial Justice Laws of 1877-79. In fact, however, lawyers suffered with the rest of the *Bildungsbürgertum* the dislocations of the Wilhelmine, war-time, and Weimar periods, and they concentrated their attentions primarily upon intra-professional struggles and the preservation of guild

like standards of private behavior and professional comity. This project is in the final stages of revision prior to publication.

For my next project, I propose a study of the German *Bürgertum* in its prime habitat, the city, over a sufficient time span, probably 1750-1950, to trace its "rise and fall." Did an identifiable "middle class" in fact emerge from the particularist and conflicting claims of guilds, *Beamten*, *Gelehrten*, and *Unternehmer*? If so, by what process; what held it together, and what tended to drive it apart? How did it manifest itself, defining its cohesion both to itself and to outside groups? How did its members behave in relation to each other and to outside groups? What were the relative roles of culture, material interest, and ideology in the emergence and in the decline of a unified *Bürgertum*? These are questions whose answers can be promoted by such a long-term secular study. My preference is for Prussian cities, for it is from Prussia that most of the evidence for a *Sonderweg* is drawn. Moreover, the Prussian *Bürgertum* has suffered neglect, particularly at the hands of American scholars who have tended to focus on the more liberal south. The targets of research should have been of some significance at the beginning of the period, but they should also have experienced appreciable growth in population, accelerating in the course of the nineteenth century, as well as rapid industrialization, after 1870 and especially after 1890. It would be best if they were not clearly identifiable either as a commercial, administrative, court, or academic city. A Protestant majority is preferable, because of the greater tendency of Protestants to pursue neo-humanistic academic study; and because of the anti-Catholic policies of the National Liberal party and the defensive particularism of the *Zentrum*. Also important in this regard is the Weberian thesis about the relationship of confession to entrepreneurial attitudes. Finally, of course, a key requirement is that the archival records both of city and state administration must have survived the vicissitudes of time and the destruction of war in sufficient measure to support a project of such a long time-span and comprehensive nature.

Enemy Aliens and the American Home Front in World War I—Jörg Nagler

Once the United States declared war on Imperial Germany in April 1917, more than half a million immigrants from Germany were declared enemy aliens—that term being defined as men and women born in Germany, over fourteen of age, and not naturalized. Within the prevailing climate of "one hundred percent Americanism," German-Americans in general and enemy aliens in particular became the targets and often victims of the American home front. The Wilson administration saw itself confronted with a virtually insoluble task. How could a population so

large as the over half-million persons classified as German enemy aliens be politically evaluated and controlled? It appeared to be particularly difficult to ensure the loyalty of this group, and it seemed impossible to control this large population of non-naturalized Germans, thus rendering them particularly dangerous.

The government attempted to control enemy aliens by requiring registration and restricting their movement; it placed them under surveillance, and once they were "proved" to be "disloyal" and "dangerous" to the national security, some of them were subsequently interned for the duration of hostilities. My hypothesis is that the U.S. government used these restrictive measures, which were aimed directly at enemy aliens, indirectly against German-Americans in general to ensure their loyalty.

Although interest in the study of the social implications of war has increased in the recent past and immigration history has enlarged its agenda, the question of the treatment of ethnic minorities in wartime remains neglected. In particular the treatment of minorities during World War I has suffered a lack of attention, despite the fact that the treatment and the subsequent internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II was partly based upon this experience.

My study attempts to answer the question of how American society, in the throes of total war, reacted toward an ethnic minority whose country of origin was in a state of war with their new homeland. Especially when loyalty became the primary psychological touchstone to establish national cohesiveness, aimed at transcending ethnic heritages, potential or presumed disloyalty on the part of the substantial number of German immigrants appeared as a threat to national security. In my study, enemy aliens serve as a looking glass in which the national experience of the home front is seen, how a government and population act and react toward threats to national security during time of war. The project should not be understood primarily as ethnic history of one particular national minority, but rather as the national experience of the home front, with all its implications in both official and private, everyday-life dimensions. The projection of the external German menace onto the internal (alien) enemy-the "fifth column" syndrome-reflected the strongly irrational characteristics of the prevailing xenophobia and threatened the cultural and often the economic survival of this ethnic group.

The study is therefore also a history of mentality of government and people in wartime, and it is important to note in this regard that public opinion and popular pressure on the administration had a definitive impact upon the treatment of enemy aliens. To answer these questions sufficiently and to achieve a better understanding of the complex processes

which took place in American society during the war requires a multidimensional, interdisciplinary approach involving various subspecialties, such as immigration and ethnic history, labor history, constitutional history, and the history of mentality. The primary sources reflect this multidimensional approach. The sources which reveal the governmental side include files of the several departments involved in enemy alien control, surveillance, and internment, the Justice Department, War Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service, as well as manuscript collections of the persons involved in this process. Newspapers, diaries, and letters sent to the Justice Department depict public perception and opinion. The self-perception of enemy aliens is documented by German-American newspapers, letters sent to the Justice Department and Swiss legation, internment camp publications (often censored), diaries, and oral history documents.

The study has a nation-wide focus (mainly using the sources of the National Archives), treating the specific situations in individual states as well, contrasting their policy and attitudes toward enemy aliens. How did the midwestern states, for example, react toward their high percentage of German-Americans as opposed to states with lower percentages?

A final major objective of the study is to examine the beginning of large-scale federal political surveillance operations aimed at enemy aliens and radicals. Our understanding of these origins is in fact still limited. Surveillance techniques as well as the different internment policies and operations will be discussed and placed in the overall political framework of wartime government and society. The prevailing conditions in the internment camps, their social composition and profile, and the public perception of these camps will also be examined.

Gender and Social Stability. The Restructuring of West German Society 1945 to 1955.—Hanna Schissler

Viewed from the angle of women of my generation, the question arises whether there were chances for more gender equality in Germany in the immediate post-war period that might have been missed. If this was the case, the reasons why the chances were missed must be examined. Yet to view gender politics in post-war (West) Germany solely from the perspective of "missed chances" seems as short-sighted as simply to presume the restructuring of traditional divisions of labor between men and women.

The surface of the gendered society in the fifties was calm. A supposed "normalcy" had replaced the uprootings of the war and the immediate post-war period. But underneath this surface, tensions and contradictory life situations were on the increase, especially at first for

women, but then as a consequence, also for men. Finally, since the late sixties the gender conflicts which had long been muted emerged and became visible. To this day they have not found satisfactory solutions.

The project has several facets:

It will examine the role that the American occupation force played in gender politics. How did the Americans' understanding of gender roles affect their politics? What role did Talcott Parsons' concept of the modern family, which was then the prevailing influence in American social sciences, play in the realities of political decision-making during the unique period in which "Americans as Proconsuls" could shape West German society? Not only were there pre-1945 plans which addressed the question of gender relations in post-war Germany, but in 1948 the American Occupation Force established a Women's Affairs Section, which explicitly dealt with gender relations (usually referred to as the "women's question").

Certainly all political and economic decisions also affected gender relations. In 1946 the Civil Code of 1900 was reestablished by the Americans, which re-codified the traditionally inferior legal status of women in property rights and family law. The Parliamentary Council devoted extensive debate to the question of full political and legal equality for women and finally, after much political struggle, codified that equality in Article 3 of the Basic Law. Nevertheless, an inherent uncertainty prevailed as to what was intended by Article 3. The West German unions' concept of a male "*Leistungslohn*," a family income tied to the male bread-winner, worked against the interests of women in seeking employment. A sex-segregated modern labor market emerged in the fifties, with the pattern of part-time work for women (or the famous "three phase model" in women's working lives), based upon the demand for female labor, its undervaluation, the establishment of mechanisms to guarantee the availability of female labor when the labor market demanded it and means to get rid of women's competition by campaigns against "double wage earners," if demand for female labor fell sharply and if women's labor endangered male "*Besitzstände*" in the labor market. The social realities of post-war Germany, therefore, differed sharply from any notion of gender equality. Men returned from the experience of war and destruction, experiencing guilt and shame at having at least witnessed, but often having perpetrated, war atrocities. The men who came home from the war or from prison camps had to face the fact that their roles in family and society had been deeply shaken, and it would be essential for them to re-define their roles (a process in which not only much denial took place, but in which men and many women all too often looked for old role models and traditional pseudo-safety in gender roles).

On a cultural level, the inequalities between men and women were played down. Women were marginalized socially and economically—especially single women, all the more astonishing since the lack of men (until this day referred to as an "abundance of women") must have made it hard to ignore the fact that single women (war widows, single unmarried mothers, women who did not have a chance to find a male partner because of the war losses) were a decisive element in post-war West German society. A whole range of endeavors arose which tended to produce that social unconsciousness which is so essential for the functioning of power relations; the "social production of unconsciousness" in gender relations was amazingly efficient until the sixties and seventies, and it functions even today (although occasionally challenged). It is interesting to ask why this was and in many ways continues to be (although the change that took place can by no means be played down). Can the exhaustion of women and men after the war be held responsible for the reinforcement of traditional gender orientations? How did the longing for social stability affect decisions in gender politics?

Gender politics in what became West Germany were deeply affected by the desire to distinguish that region from the Soviet zone of occupation and later East Germany, and thus it was linked to anti-communism and the Cold War. This is a striking example of how gender relations are influenced and sometimes determined by political developments which at first glance seem irrelevant to the ways in which men and women relate in a given society. On the economic level, it is interesting to examine whether the resurrection of the West German economy presupposed—but then in the long run also undermined—gender inequality. And finally, what are the political, social, economic, and psychological consequences of perpetuating basic inequalities between men and women? Who (men as well as women) profits from them, and who (again, women and men) pays what price for those inequalities?

Gender relations point to fundamental problems of why human labor has historically been valued differently according to sex. It also highlights the question of why the upbringing of the next generation has been perceived as beyond the responsibility of the employer and to a considerable degree also beyond that of state and society, instead overwhelmingly being placed into the sphere of individual (female) responsibility. The result is a specific social placement of men and women in modern societies with many contradictory life situations, especially for women (but then, as a consequence, also for men), which need to be examined more thoroughly. Not the least important question is when are conditions more favorable for more gender equality: times of material scarcity, under conditions of war, in a free market economy, or—comparing

West with East Germany—under conditions of strong state intervention? What kind of political decision-making is necessary in order to achieve more gender equality, and what can be learned from the post-war period in this regard? What groups in society share this goal, and what groups do not, and why?

This project is clearly linked with a modern feminist approach to the question of gender inequality and tries to find answers in historical research which focuses on the (re)structuring of West German society. It also, however, will examine American society (Americans as the dominant occupation force in the western part of Germany as well as American notions of gender) and more fundamental problems of industrial societies in the second half of the twentieth century.

IV. Institute News.

A. New Address.

As of April 9, the German Historical Institute has moved into its new quarters, the Woodbury-Blair Mansion, 1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, purchased for its use by the *Stiftung Volkswagenwerk*. The telephone number has remained the same, (202) 387-3355, as has the FAX number, (202) 483-3430. The first event to be held in the Institute's new home will be the conference, "Max Weber's 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' Reconsidered," May 3-5, 1990. Beginning in the fall, the Institute's regular lecture series will take place in our own lecture hall. The date of an official ceremony dedicating and celebrating the new building will be announced.

B. Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture.

The German Historical Institute in Washington has received a grant from the Association of Foundations for German Scholarship in Essen (*Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft*) in order to hold an annual Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture, which will address one of the themes upon which Alois Mertes focused his life's work. Such themes include the German question in the context of German-American relations; the dialogue between American Jews and Germans; Central and South America as themes of European-North American dialogue; European integration and the Atlantic Alliance; and the role of churches in the ethics of war-prevention in the Federal Republic and the United States. The lecture will be held at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., and will be published by the Institute.

The scholar who delivers the Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture will receive a short-term stipend of DM 10,000. Selection will be made by the Director of the German Historical Institute, after an invitation for applications directed at younger German and American scholars, in consultation with two members of the Academic Advisory Council of the Institute and two representatives of the Association of Foundations for German Scholarship.

Further information as to the invitation for applications for the first Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture will be announced in the Fall 1990 BULLETIN.

C. Research Fellowships for Visiting Scholars.

The Volkswagen Foundation has recently awarded a grant jointly to the German Historical Institute and the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies for three research fellowships annually in the field of post-World-War-II German history. In its first stage, the program will last for three years. Details about the fellowships and the application process will be announced in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

D. Occasional Paper No. 1.

The German Historical Institute has inaugurated a new series of publications with the appearance of Occasional Paper No. 1, *Forty Years of the Grundgesetz (Basic Law)*, containing an essay by Peter Graf Kielmansegg of the University of Mannheim, entitled "The Basic Law—Response to the Past or Design for the Future?", and one by Gordon A. Craig of Stanford University, "Democratic Progress and Shadows of the Past." Copies of Occasional Paper No. 1 are available from the Institute upon request.

E. Friends of the German Historical Institute.

At the suggestion of Gerald D. Feldman, Konrad H. Jarausch, Michael H. Kater, and Ronald Smelser, a loosely-organized circle of friends of the German Historical Institute in Washington is being formed. This group will serve as a communication link between the North American academic community and the Institute, help articulate the needs of the North American constituency to the Institute, advise on research and help plan future activities with the Institute, and, when necessary, provide public support for the Institute. The Conference Group for Central European History has decided to participate in the formation of this group, and it is hoped that its inaugural meeting will be held this fall. The Institute is grateful to the initiators of this idea and to all others in the North American historical and scholarly community who have shown their interest in and support for the activities of the Institute.

F. Supplement to Reference Guide No. 1, German-American Scholarship Guide for Historians and Social Scientists.

The following is an expanded description of the "German Internship Programs," affiliated with the Conference Group on German Politics, included as entry B 7 in the scholarship guide:

1. TITLE

- German Internship Programs
- "German Internship Programs"-Affiliated with the Conference Group on German Politics

2. SCHOLARSHIP ADMINISTRATION

- Selection Committee, German Internship Programs P.O. Box 345 Durham, NH 03824
Tel.: (603) 862-1778

3. PARTICIPANTS

- All non-German citizens eligible; emphasis on North Americans

4. PROMOTED DISCIPLINES

- Social Sciences, (especially Political Science, History, Economics); German or German Studies if a strong Social Science emphasis is included.

5. ELIGIBILITY

- Advanced undergraduate students, graduate students, and occasionally others with undergraduate or graduate degrees.

6. LOCATION

- Emphasis on programs in Berlin and Bonn, but occasionally also with Länder Parliaments or other governmental or quasi-public organizations.

7. SCHOLARSHIP DURATION

- One to three months

8. APPLICATION DEADLINES

- March 1

9. PREREQUISITES

- Completed application forms as requested by the German Internship Programs, affiliated with the Conference Group on German Politics.

10. SELECTION PROCESS

- The application is handled by the German Internship Programs, affiliated with the Conference Group on German Politics.
- Eleven scholarships are awarded each year.

11. SCHOLARSHIP PROVISIONS

- Work-study scholarships for advanced undergraduate and graduate students in German affairs
- Stipends range from DM 1200,- to DM2000,- per month, with travel subsidies customary.

G. GHI Library Report—Gaby Müller-Oelrichs

The collection-building of the library continues steadily, and we now hold approximately 8,000 titles and subscribe to 145 periodicals. A list of the periodicals to which the Institute subscribes was published in BULLETIN No. 2 and No.3, and an updated list will follow in one of the next issues.

The Goethe Institute in Atlanta has generously donated a large number of out-of-print books from the early 1970s, primarily concerned with political science, sociology, and social history. We have also acquired a reprint edition of the *Weltbühne*. Thus, gaps in the collection are gradually being filled.

We are in the process of purchasing a complete edition of the *Fackel*, which, together with the *Weltbühne*, will give our readers access to some of the most important cultural periodicals of the Weimar era.

The library has purchased a great number of out-of-print books on the question of the relationship of the church to the Nazi regime.

By early May, about a month after the move to the new building, the library will be able to offer its services to the public in a spacious new reading room. The collection, previously scattered all over the Institute, will be concentrated in three rooms and thus more easily usable. There will be better facilities for microfiche and microfilm use, as well as an additional copy machine. We appreciate the patience of our users and invite them anew to make use of our library holdings.

H. New Staff Members.

Two new staff members have joined the Institute since September 1989, and one former staff member has returned.

Gabrielle Simon Edgcomb, whose association with the Institute was first announced in BULLETIN No. 3, has returned to the Institute as of October 1989 and is completing her study of German-speaking refugee historians who held faculty positions in historically black colleges and universities in the United States.

Norbert Finzsch, Deputy Director, born in Cologne, 1951. Studied history and German literature at the University of Cologne; Dr. phil. Cologne, 1980; Lecturer/Assistant Professor at the Institute for AngloAmerican History at the University of Cologne, 1981 to 1988; Privatdozent at the Department of History at the same university, 1989; replacement for Professor Jörn Rüsen at the Chair for Methodology and Didactics of History at the University of Bochum 1989/90.

Major publications: *Die Goldgräber Kaliforniens: Arbeitsbedingungen, Lebensstandard und politisches System um die Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Göttingen 1982 (Kritische Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft, vol. 53); *Obrigkeit und Unterschichten: Beiträge zur Geschichte rheinischer Unterschichten gegen Ende des 18. und zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart 1990; articles on American social and economic history, German social history, and quantification and computer application in historiography.

Member of *Verband der Historiker Deutschlands*, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Amerikastudien*, European Association for American Studies, board of directors of QUANTUM.

Married to Martina Sprengel, M.A., journalist.

Renate E. Solenberger, Receptionist, born in Worms, Germany; B.A. *summa cum laude*, University of Maryland, 1979; graduate studies in psychology and art history, University of Heidelberg, 1979-81; German language instructor, U.S. Embassy to the European Common Market, Brussels, Belgium, 1982-85; Mental Health Program Grant Director, U.S. Embassy, Bonn, 1985-88.

I. Scholarships.

The Institute offers scholarships to doctoral students working on topics related to the Institute's general scope of interest. Applications should be sent to the Director, together with the following supporting information:

- *curriculum vitae*;
- study plan, including research proposal, time frame, and locations in the United States where research is to be carried out; and
- letter of recommendation from the applicant's doctoral advisor.

Applicants for scholarships to be taken up at any time during calendar year 1991 must send their letters of application, current *curriculum vitae*, and supporting letters of reference to the Institute *no later than* June 15, 1990.

Americans who apply for these 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, the *Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst*, or some similar foundation.

Copies of the *German-American Scholarship Guide for Historians and Social Scientists* are available from the German Historical Institute. The *Guide*, compiled by Jürgen Heideking, Anne Hope, and Ralf Stegner, includes information on some ninety-three scholarships, fifty-six of which provide funding for residents of the United States.

J. Spring 1990 Lecture Series.

- January 31: Claudia Koonz, Duke University, "Collaborators or Victims: Women in the Third Reich."
- February 14: Rebecca Boehling, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, "From *Trümmerfrauen* to *Hausfrauen*: West German Women, 1945-1955."
- March 21: Dirk Hoerder, University of Bremen, "The Image of America: Migrants' Hopes and Expectations."
- April 24: Richard Bessel, The Open University, Milton Keynes, England, "'Immorality' and Social Order in Germany after the First World War."
- May 10: Vernon Lidtke, The Johns Hopkins University, "The Quest for an Iconography of Revolution: Politically Engaged Artists in the Weimar Republic."
- June 5: Jonathan Knudsen, Wellesley College, "Liberalism and Culture in Pre-1848 Berlin."

The list of speakers for the Fall 1990 Lecture Series will be announced shortly.

K. Miscellaneous.

Dr. Jörg Nagler, Research Fellow at the German Historical Institute, has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the *Yearbook of German-American Studies*, published by the Society for German-American Studies.

The Society for German-American Studies has issued a Call for Papers for its fifteenth Annual Symposium, to be held April 25-28, 1991 in Washington, D.C. Hosts will be the German Department of Georgetown University, the German Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C., and the German Historical Institute. Abstracts of scholarly papers should be submitted by October 15, 1990 to:

Prof. Alfred Obernberger German Department
Georgetown University Washington, D.C.
20057.

For additional information, please call or write Professor Volker K.
Schmeissner, (703) 845-6242.

The Center for Immigration Research at the Balch Institute in Philadelphia is publishing a computerized data base on German Immigration to the United States between 1850 and 1893. The years 1850-1865 have been published: *Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports*, edited by Ira A. Glazier and P. William Filby (Scholarly Resources, 1988-). The remaining years are in preparation. Information may be obtained from the Director, Temple-Balch Center for Immigration Research or from Scholarly Resources, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

The lecture that Susanne Miller delivered in the Institute's Fall 1988 Lecture Series on "Landmarks of Ideological Change" has now appeared in print. Copies are available from the Washington office of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 806 15th Street, N.W., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Professors Frank W. Thackeray and John E. Findling of Indiana University Southeast wish to announce that they are seeking authors to write essays for a bio-bibliographical volume on the most significant international statesmen of the modern Western world, to be published by Greenwood Press. Among the some fifty to sixty subjects to be included are German statesmen such as Kaunitz, Adenauer, Metternich, Brandt, Hitler, Bismarck, Frederick the Great, and Wilhelm II. Those interested should send a letter stating their qualifications and a brief resume to Dr. Frank W. Thackeray, c/o Division of Social Sciences, Indiana University Southeast, 4201 Grantline Road, New Albany, Indiana 47510.

The Center for Austrian Studies at the University of Minnesota announces a prize competition to identify the best recent book and Ph.D. dissertation in Austrian Studies. The field of Austrian Studies includes research on the cultural, political, and socio-economic links between modern Austria or the Habsburg lands and other European states; comparative studies involving modern Austria or the Habsburg lands; and analyses of literary, artistic, musical, philosophical, and scientific

works by Austrian cultural figures, especially in their socio-economic or political setting.

Regulations

Book Prize

1. The author must be a citizen of the United States and the work must be in English.
2. The publication date must be between 1 May 1989 and 30 April 1990.
3. The book must involve original scholarship and make an important contribution to the field. Edited works and textbooks will not be considered.
4. The author, the publisher, or any other individual may submit the book. Submit *three* copies to: Chair, Austrian Prize Committee, Center for Austrian Studies, 712 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.
5. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000. The Center for Austrian Studies will announce the winner at the fall 1990 German Studies Association meeting in Buffalo, New York.
6. The deadline for submission is June 15, 1990.

Dissertation Prize

1. The author must be a citizen of the United States studying at an American University.
2. The author must defend the dissertation successfully between 1 January 1989 and 31 May 1990.
3. The author or any other individual may submit the dissertation. Please send *three* copies to: Chair, Austrian Prize Committee, Center for Austrian Studies, 712 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.
4. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000. The Center for Austrian Studies will announce the winner at the fall 1990 German Studies Association meeting in Buffalo, New York.
5. The deadline for submission is June 15, 1990.

L. Publications of the German Historical Institute in Washington.

The following publications of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., are available upon request:

- **BULLETIN**, Issue No. 2, Spring 1988-Issue No. 6, Spring 1990 (the supply of copies of Issue No. 1, Fall 1987, has been exhausted).

- **ANNUAL LECTURE SERIES:**

- No. 1: Bernard Bailyn, *From Protestant Peasants to Jewish Intellectuals. The Germans in the Peopling of America*, and Heinrich August Winkler, *Causes and Consequences of the German Catastrophe*, Berg Publishers, 1988.
- No. 2: Carl N. Degler, *Culture versus Biology in the Thought of Franz Boas and Alfred L. Kroeber*, with comments by Marshall Hyatt and Barbara Duden, Berg Publishers, 1989.
- No. 3: Kathleen Neils Conzen, *Making Their Own America: Assimilation Theory and the German Peasant Pioneer*, with comments by Mack Walker and Jörg Nagler, Berg Publishers, 1990 (in press).

- **REFERENCE GUIDES:**

- No. 1: Jürgen Heideking, Anne Hope, Ralf Stegner, *German-American Scholarship Guide for Historians and Social Scientists—Deutsch-amerikanischer Stipendienführer für Historiker und Sozialwissenschaftler 1989-90*, German Historical Institute, 1989.
- No.2: Axel Frohn, *Guide to Inventories and Finding Aids at the German Historical Institute*, German Historical Institute, 1989.
- No. 3: Helena Cole, with the assistance of Jane Caplan for the German Women's History Study Group, *Bibliography of English-Language Publications on the History of Women in Germany, From Medieval Times to the Present*, German Historical Institute, 1990 (forthcoming July 1990).
- No. 4: Anne Hope and Jörg Nagler, *Guide to German Sources in American Archives and Libraries*, German Historical Institute, 1990 (forthcoming, July 1990).

- **OCCASIONAL PAPERS:**

- No. 1: *Forty Years of the Grundgesetz (Basic Law)*, with essays by Peter Graf Kielmansegg, "The Basic Law-Response to the Past or Design for the Future?", and Gordon A. Craig, "Democratic Progress and Shadows of the Past," German Historical Institute, 1990.