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Issue 14

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

BULLETIN

SPRING 1994

Issue No. 14

Editors: Hartmut Keil, Manfred F Boemeke, and Janine Micunek.

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

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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I. Preface

I am pleased to report that the period of uncertainty concerning the leadership of the Institute has come to an end with the appointment of Professor Detlef Junker of the University of Heidelberg as the Institute's new director. Professor Junker will assume his position in early fall and will be officially introduced on November 22, 1994. At that time, the Institute's new Academic Advisory Council, chaired by Professor Klaus Hildebrand, will also have occasion to meet in Washington. With the imminent appointment of a new deputy director, the Institute should be under full steam again by this fall.

Activities at the GHI in the past half year have continued full-scale, even though the vacancy in the director's position has added significant burdens to the entire staff. It is with deep gratitude that I would like to acknowledge the wholehearted support and encouragement that I have received from each Institute member in this situation.

Washington, D.C.
May 1994

Hartmut Keil

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

The East German State Security: Its History and Its Sources.

German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., November, 2, 1993.
Convener: Peter Becker.

The aim of this workshop was to explore new approaches to the study of the former East German State Security (Stasi). Herbert Reinke, a member of the research team charged with providing a scholarly analysis of the millions of documents generated by the Stasi, was the main speaker. Alf Lüdtkke, a research associate at the Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte in Göttingen, who used files in the collection while completing research on the East German *Volkspolizei*, commented on Reinke's paper.

Reinke began the program with a short introduction to the history of the Stasi, which, at the end of its existence (after the fall of the Berlin Wall), was a huge government bureaucracy with 97,000 full-time employees and about 107,000 unofficial informers. The Stasi files became available to the public immediately, and, by mid-1993, Reinke's office had received some 1.8 million applications requesting to inspect the files. Applicants were either individuals interested in their own files or representatives of local, state, and federal administrations looking into the background of their employees, since cooperation with the Stasi as an unofficial informer is reason for dismissal from public service.

Reinke discussed two collections of files, the *IM-Akten*, consisting of files on each individual informer, and the *ZAIG-Akten*, the reports of the evaluators who summarized the social and political situation for the top echelons of the Communist party (SED) and the state ministries. First Reinke talked about the informers, who detailed every aspect of daily life in the GDR, often producing voluminous reports of two hundred pages or more. They documented the life of their neighbors, spied on leisure activities, and related problems they encountered at the workplace. Sometimes their reports focused on special events or particular issues, such as youth culture. The sheer amount of information contained in the reports posed severe problems for the informers' supervisors, who had to cross-check every piece of data with other sources.

Reinke then talked about the *ZAIG-Akten* and the way in which the reports were transmitted to the authorities. He pointed out that Stasi officials tried to produce a homogeneous, monotonous image of the situation in the country by cutting out mention of overly positive and negative aspects of East German society.

Both the open discussion and the commentary by Alf Lüdtke focused on the role of the informers, especially their motivation to collaborate with the Stasi and to reveal sometimes intimate details about their close friends and relatives. Reinke argued that the Stasi used a highly selective strategy for the recruitment of informers, and that most of them cooperated voluntarily. However, many unofficial informers, whom the Stasi used to prove the authenticity of informers' reports, claim that they were forced to work for the Stasi. Both Reinke and Lüdtke questioned their perspective, which portrays the state as a totalitarian authority that subjects its people to harsh and inhumane rule.

Reinke and Lüdtke tried to account for the involvement of such a great number of citizens by using more theoretical models. The first model explained the cooperation within the framework of communication theory, which assumes that informers cooperated with the Stasi in the hope that their observations and opinions would influence the officials and thereby stimulate social change. A second model pointed to the psychological dynamics that were at play in the confidential meetings between the informer and his or her supervisor.

Peter Becker

Medicine in 19th- and 20th-Century Germany: Ethics, Politics, and Law
German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., December 1-4, 1993. Co-sponsored by the Goethe Institute, Washington, D.C. Conveners: Hartmut Lehmann and Michael H. Kater.

At the turn of the century, German medicine reached the peak of its scientific achievements and international prestige. Less than five decades later, the medical profession was caught up in its greatest moral crisis, and the process of coming to terms with this crisis has been painful and incomplete until, today. The conference aimed to put the central questions of ethics, politics, and law into a broad chronological framework by analyzing important developments in German medicine from its beginnings in the early nineteenth century to the present. Although

the *Sonderweg* paradigm was rejected by most participants, the search for German peculiarities was a common theme of all sessions.

In his keynote speech, Michael H. Kater of York University at Toronto dealt with the significant role of Jewish physicians in German medicine, their persecution under Nazi rule, and their fate in exile or in concentration camps. The first session focused on the emergence of public health care in the nineteenth century. Johanna Bleker of the Free University of Berlin, in her paper on hospitals and hospital care from 1820 to 1870, challenged the notion that hospitals were "deathtraps" feared and hated by patients. Alfons Labisch of the University of Düsseldorf argued that doctors had developed a professional organizational structure that enabled them to benefit economically from the public insurance system while preserving their status as independent and self-employed academics. In his comment, A. Holger Maehle of the Wellcome Institute in London added that compulsory vaccination was another important illustration of the triangular relationship among patients, doctors, and the state that became characteristic of the public health care system.

In the second session, Charles McClelland of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque raised the question of whether an analysis of the professionalization of German doctors could help explain their sympathy for the Nazi party and the perversion of medicine during the "Third Reich." He concluded that the conditions of economic and social marginalization after World War I resulted in a "crisis of professionalization" that made young doctors in particular susceptible to Nazism, while the traditional organizations kept their distance from the Nazis before 1933. Rolf Winau of the Free University of Berlin discussed major developments in the research on infectious diseases in the second half of the nineteenth century. Robert Jütte of the Institute for the History of Medicine at the Robert Bosch Foundation in Stuttgart criticized both McClelland's model of professionalization and Winau's neglect of the social conditions of scientific research, topics that were thoroughly explored in the discussion.

The third session dealt with the origins and development of social Darwinism and bio-politics in Germany. Paul Weindling of the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine at Oxford criticized the historiography on social Darwinism for equating the term with "protofascist" racism and ignoring the role of a non-racist sociobiology in social reform movements. Michael Hubenstorf of the Free University of Berlin linked the institutional foundations of hygiene in Germany to the

emergence of imperialistic and racist notions of "geopolitics" and "geohygiene." The session's commentator, Richard J. Evans of the University of London, strongly objected to Weindling's assessment of recent writings on social Darwinism and maintained that the concept became historically significant predominantly as a crude, pseudo-scientific legitimation for political ideologies. A lively debate evolved around the issue of whether the potential perversion of scientific ideas was an intrascientific process or was induced by political circumstances, such as the removal of democratic control and ethical restraints on science by dictatorial regimes.

The next session concentrated on applied medicine and eugenics prior to and during Nazi rule. Heinz-Peter Schmiedebach of the University of Greifswald talked about the use and abuse of psychiatry, arguing that the growing influence of social Darwinistic and eugenic ideas in the field corresponded to the struggle of psychiatrists for recognition as medical scientists. The topic of "Sterilization and 'Euthanasia', 1933-1945" was addressed by Gisela Bock of the University of Bielefeld, who contested the view that Nazi policies in this realm could be sufficiently explained by general concepts of modernization; instead, she maintained that they had to be viewed in ethical terms. Mass sterilization and the killing of the ill, she argued, were part and parcel of Nazi race ideology and practice, and these practices formed a temporal and factual continuity with the mass murder of Jews, gypsies, and other targets of racial bias. Peter J. Loewenberg of the University of California at Los Angeles contrasted Max Weber's famous contention that scientific knowledge could not relieve the scientist from making ethical choices with the impersonal, "value-free" conduct of the perpetrators of Nazi medical crimes. After Loewenberg quoted Freud to the effect that doctors must never give up their commitment to their individual patients, the discussion turned to the treatment of war neurosis during the First World War and to changing notions of curability and incurability that became critical in life or death decisions.

In the fifth session, Geoffrey C. Cocks of Albion College discussed the impact of the Nuremberg Doctors' Trial on medical ethics after World War II, the roots of human experiments as conducted by the Nazis, and their significance in the context of Germany's process of modernization, which anticipated developments in other Western societies. Michael Hubenstorf, speaking for a group of authors, exposed the reluctance of the German medical profession to come to terms with its involvement in Nazi crimes. Commentator Charles G. Roland of

McMaster University at Hamilton pointed to the "ordinariness" of the perpetrators of medical crimes and the wartime medical crimes committed by Japanese doctors, which had long been underestimated and neglected. Subsequently, the participants debated the problems of dealing with an unpleasant past.

The concluding session tried to place current problems of medical ethics into the historical context previously explored. Atina Grossmann of Columbia University traced the discourse on abortion from the late Weimar period to the present. While abortion was basically considered a social evil, it was deemed expedient and permissible under specific historical circumstances. The notion of abortion as an individual right of women, Grossmann argued, was absent from the discourse until very recently. Michael M. Kochen of the University of Göttingen explored current attitudes toward mercy killing, both in the light of Nazi crimes and in a comparative perspective with Britain and the Netherlands. He suggested that the caution of the official German medical establishment in dealing with these issues is due less to ethical concerns than to a reluctance to discuss the profession's involvement with Nazism. William E. Seidelman of McMaster University at Hamilton referred to the AIDS epidemic as a current challenge to medical ethics. Such ethical issues as abortion or euthanasia, he reminded the audience, are not a matter of individual conscience but embedded in institutionalized power structures.

The conference concluded with a minute of silence commemorating the victims of medical crimes.

Manfred Berg

III. Institute News

New Academic Advisory Council and Board of trustees

Last fall, a new Academic Advisory Council and a new Board of Trustees were appointed. Their members are as follows.

Academic Advisory Council:

Klaus Hildebrand, Chairman (University of Bonn)

Margaret L. Anderson (UC Berkeley)

Johannes Fried (University of Frankfurt)

Jürgen Heideking (University of Cologne)

Carl-Ludwig Holtfrerich (Free University Berlin)

Wolfgang Jäger (University of Freiburg)

Hans-Peter Schwarz (University of Bonn)

Board of Trustees:

Volker Knoerich, Chairman (Ministry for Research and Technology)

Klaus Hildebrand (University of Bonn)

Wiltraud Holik (Foreign Ministry)

Wolfgang Jäger (University of Freiburg)

Manfred Meinecke (Max Planck Society, Munich)

Meeting of the Washington, D.C., Area German History Seminar

On Saturday, April 23, the Institute hosted the German History Seminar's spring meeting, which was chaired and organized by Professor James F. Harris of the University of Maryland. Professor Roger Chickering of Georgetown University presented a paper entitled "Freiburg at War, 1914-1918: A Cultural History," which generated a lively discussion. Participation in the meeting was greater than expected—an indication that the Institute has been successful in establishing close ties to the scholarly community in Washington.

Book Reception for Wolfgang J. Mommsen

On the occasion of a visit to the United States by Professor Wolfgang J. Mommsen of the University of Düsseldorf, the GHI and edition q, inc, publishers co-sponsored a reception on March 24 to mark the publication of his latest book entitled *The Long Way to Europe: Historical Observations from a Contemporary View*. In a brief address,

Prof. Mommsen discussed the genesis of the book and emphasized a number of its most important themes. The audience turnout was substantial—a fact that was not surprising given the author's reputation. The book is available in bookstores or may be ordered directly from the publisher, edition q, inc, 551 North Kimberly Drive, Carol Stream, IL 60188-1881; tel. 800-421-0387; fax 708-682-3288. Bibliographic information is as follows:

The Long Way to Europe: Historical Observations from a Contemporary View, edited by Wolfgang J. Mommsen, with a foreword by Walter Laqueur. 254 pp.; ISBN 0-86715-270-2; US\$24.95.

Visit by Representatives of the German Parliament

On March 17, 1994, the Bundestag Subcommittee on External Cultural Affairs paid a visit to the GHI. After a short report on the Institute's research agenda and current activities by the acting director, committee members discussed various pertinent issues with the staff. They particularly asked for information on the Institute's activities in connection with contemporary German history and its seminars, conferences, and publications on Nazi Germany, the Holocaust, and the end of World War II. Former Minister of Housing Dr. Oscar Schneider was especially concerned about some aspects of the lease of the Institute's building. The group also discussed the German Historical Institute's impact on the public image of Germany in the United States.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Academic Council

The Institute hosted the spring meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Academic Council on March 23-24, 1994. Members of the Committee include Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, the former Minister of Research and Technology, and Dr. Josef Rembser, the former chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation of the German Historical Institute. The Institute is pleased to report that the Council awarded the amount of \$20,000 for the inauguration of the Transatlantic Doctoral Seminar in Modern German History, organized jointly by the Center for German and European Studies at Georgetown, the Conference Group for Central European History, and the GHI.

AICGS/GHI Fellowships in Post-War German History 1993-94: Final Seminar

The final seminar of the 1993-94 academic year took place on May 9 at the GHI. Organized and chaired by Lily Gardner Feldman and Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt, the program included lectures by Wolfgang Reinicke (Brookings Institution) and Marc Trachtenberg (Department of History, University of Pennsylvania), as well as presentations by fellows Thomas Schwartz and Roy Rempel. Rebecca Boehling, the third research fellow for the year 1993-94, will present her findings on women city councilors in postwar Munich at the program workshop in October.

In his talk on "Studying Germany in Comparative Perspective," Wolfgang Reinicke, a political scientist and economist, discussed the issue of how a country employs market interests to formulate public policy. Drawing on his expert knowledge of German and American institutions, he presented various ideas about the mixture of public and private policy, comparing Germany with other countries. He explained the evolution of private institutions that deal with foreign policy and economic relations, such as those that address questions of human rights. His lecture also delineated institutional changes in Germany's political and economic foreign policy in a comparative perspective.

Marc Trachtenberg, an international historian specializing in postwar German foreign policy, gave a presentation on "Historical Research on Post-War German History: New Perspectives" that focused on Germany's position in the post-1945 international system. In Trachtenberg's view, the nuclear question constituted the main criterion for the redefinition of Germany's position in international politics after 1940. Trachtenberg presented a reassessment of the historical literature as well as new findings on the policies of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations with regard to the sharing of nuclear strategies with the European powers. He pointed out that a common element determining American and Soviet policy was the desire to prevent Germany from becoming a nuclear power. He also emphasized how Germany's domestic policy on defense issues was intertwined with NATO's nuclear and defense policies.

In the second half of the seminar, fellows Thomas Schwartz and Roy Rempel reported on the development of their research during the previous nine months. Schwartz, who is currently preparing a study on German-American relations from 1945 to 1990, discussed the post-1958

Berlin crisis and the policies of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations toward Germany and Berlin.

"German Rearmament: Political and Diplomatic Interaction within the Western Alliance, 1954" was the topic of Roy Rempel's talk. Like Schwartz, Rempel is working on a multi-archival study on alliance politics. On the basis of his findings in Canadian, American, British, and German archives, he gave an analysis of the close Canadian-British understanding that constituted a "strategic backbone" during a crucial phase of alliance policies. Ron Pruessen's observations and comments offered by Robert Murphy elaborated further on aspects of the problems discussed. Pruessen placed German-American relations in a global perspective, thus adding to Rempel's international approach. Murphy added his detailed memories as one of the main players in postwar German-American relations. Brigitte Young (Wesleyan University) compared the approaches of Schwartz and Rempel with those of the existing literature in the field.

The findings of the seminar demonstrate that Germany's position in the international sphere after 1945 is a vital research field.

Elisabeth Glaser-Schmidt

Book Collection for American History/American Studies Library at the University of Leipzig

Since November 1993, there has been a continuing effort at the GHI to solicit book contributions from American colleagues and American institutions of higher education for a special American History/American Studies library in Leipzig. The University of Leipzig recently established an American Studies Institute that will include the teaching of, and research in, American history. Hartmut Keil, the GHI's acting director, will begin teaching at Leipzig in the fall of 1994.

Response to the call for books and journals has been overwhelming. An estimated 7,000 volumes have already been donated, and more contributions are arriving daily. Shipment of the books to Leipzig has been arranged and is well under way. These generous donations will be a solid foundation for what is likely to become a substantial American history collection.

Spring Lecture Series 1994

TWO DIFFERENT PATHS TO MODERNITY: COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF GERMAN AND AMERICAN HISTORY, 1865-1914

- March 3 **Helmut Smith** (Vanderbilt University) "Multiculturalism and Modernity: Reflections on the Place of Kultur in the Tradition of German Nationalism, 1870-1914"
- March 9 **Olivier Zunz** (University of Virginia) "What Happened to American Individualism? The Ideological Crisis of the Gilded Age and Its Consequences for the Twentieth Century"
- March 16 **Kathleen Canning** (University of Michigan) "Social Reform and Sexual Politics: The Making of the Social Welfare State in Germany after 1871"
- April 7 **Sonya Michel** (University of Illinois) "Gender and the Development of the American Welfare State in the Progressive Era: Maternalism Reconsidered"
- May 3 **Naomi Lamoreaux** (Brown University) "Government Policy and the Organization of Enterprise in Germany and the United States, 1870-1914"
- May 9 **Kenneth Barkin** (University of California, Riverside) "The Imperial German Economy in Comparative Perspective"
- May 17 **Roger Lotchin** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) "Reclaiming the Reputation of the Gilded Age and Progressive City: American Urbanization, 1865-1920"
- May 25 **Brian Ladd** (Rensselaer Polytech) "The Bourgeois City within the Age of German Urbanization"

Conferences and Workshops to be Sponsored or Co-Sponsored by the Institute in 1994

"Culture, Knowledge and Healing: Historical Perspectives of Homeopathic Medicine in Europe and America." April 6-7, San Francisco.

"Germany and Versailles: 75 Years After." April 28-May 1, University of California, Berkeley.

"The Misogyny of Scholars (Mysogynia Eruditorum)." Workshop with William Clark, University of Göttingen. May 16, Washington, DC.

"Some Observations on Historical Thought and Historical Writing in 18th-Century Europe." Workshop with Georg C. Iggers, State University of New York at Buffalo. May 19, Washington, DC.

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

"Anticipating Total War? The United States and Germany, 1871-1914." July 27-29, Augsburg.

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

Fourth Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture

The Fourth Alois Mertes Memorial Lecture will be delivered on May 31, 1994, at the Institute. Jeffrey Herf, Visiting Fulbright Professor at the Seminar für Wissenschaftliche Politik at the University of Freiburg, will speak on "East German Communists and the Jewish Question: The Case of Paul Merker."

Annual Lecture 1994

On November 17, 1994, in the Institute's lecture hall, Rainer-Maria Lepsius of the University of Heidelberg will deliver the Institute's Seventh Annual Lecture. The topic of the lecture will be announced at a later date.

Introduction of the Institute's New Director

The new director of the GHI, Professor Detlef Junker of the University of Heidelberg, will be formally introduced at the Institute on November 22, 1994.

Transatlantic Doctoral Seminar in Modern German History

The GHI, the Center for German and European Studies at Georgetown University, and the Conference Group for Central European History have agreed to establish a series of transatlantic doctoral seminars in German history. Designed to bring together young scholars from Canada, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany who are nearing completion of their Ph.D. degrees, the seminars will present a forum in which these students can share the preliminary results of their doctoral research. More broadly, they are designed to promote intellectual discourse among the next generation of scholars and give them an opportunity to make contacts important for their future academic careers.

Initially it is envisaged to hold a series of three seminars to take place in Washington, D.C., in April 1995, 1996, and 1997. The first seminar will focus on "Germany in the Age of Empire, 1850-1914," the second on "Germany in the Era of Total War, 1914-1945," and the third on "Germany Divided and Reunified, 1945-1997." The participants will be composed of six or seven doctoral students from North American universities and an equal number from German universities who have done research on topics related to the general theme. Scholars from the eastern part of Germany will be especially encouraged to take part. In addition, three or four senior scholars of German history from both countries will be invited to serve as moderators of the discussion.

The series will be funded by the German-American Academic Council, the Center for German and European Studies at Georgetown University, the German Historical Institute, and the Conference Group for Central European History. The seminars will take place at the Leavey Center at Georgetown University, where participants will also be housed.

The announcement for applications for the first seminar in April 1995 will be mailed to history departments in the early summer of 1994.

Summer Program 1994 List of Participants

The following doctoral candidates have been selected to participate in this year's Summer Program:

Susan Boettcher (University of Wisconsin, Madison), "Martin Luther and Memory: The Creation of Cultural Charisma, 1517-1571."

Jutta Breuer (RWTH Aachen), "Leben-Sterben-Erben. Untersuchungen zur bürgerlichen Führungsschicht Kölns anhand von Testamenten des 16. bis 18. Jahrhunderts."

Mary Ann Coyle (University of Maryland, College Park), "The Contribution of Records Creation and Administration to the Transition from an Early Modern to a Modern Society."

Eileen Crosby (Cornell University), "Women as Plaintiffs in Early Modern Courts."

Timothy Dost (University of Southern California), "Luther and Humanism: A Study of the Humanist Methods and Emphases of Martin Luther in His Correspondence, 1513-1530."

Heike Düselder (University of Oldenburg), "Der Tod in Oldenburg. Sozial- und mentalitätsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen bürgerlicher Lebenswelten im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert."

David Lasater Ellis (University of Chicago), "Politics and Piety in Brandenburg-Prussia."

Anke Karen Finger (Brandeis University), "Fusing the Arts: Variations on the Theme Gesamtkunstwerk from the Baroque to Postmodernism."

Robert Giel (Free University Berlin), "Öffentlichkeit und Politik im spätmittelalterlich-frühneuzeitlichen Köln, 1450-1550."

Thure Gustafson (University of California, Berkeley), "Early Modern Spin Doctors: Changes in Perception through the Influence of Public Relations."

John Holloran (University of Virginia, Charlottesville), "The Debates of the Universities of Halle and Leipzig and the German Enlightenment."

Christine Johnson (University of Maryland, College Park), "Die Darstellung der Frau in den Frauenzeitschriften des späten 18. Jahrhunderts."

Krister Johnson (University of Virginia, Charlottesville), "Student Unrest at Universities in Early Modern Germany."

Colleen McFarland (Cornell University), "Eighteenth-Century German Pedagogy."

Christoph Motsch (University of Potsdam), "Leben an und mit der Grenze: Die Starostei Kraheim zwischen Hinterpommern, der Neumark und Polen 1668-1770."

Ronald Peters (Indiana University), "Anthropological Reflection in Early 16th-Century German Culture."

Susanne Rappe (University of Potsdam), "Guts- und Grundherrschaft im Hannoverschen Wendland. Vergleichende Studien zur lokalen und regionalen Bedeutung eines Agrarkonzepts."

Peter Starenko (University of California, Berkeley), "Red Hot and Burning: Imperial Knights in Revolt. A New Perspective."

Karin Stukenbrock (University of Stuttgart), "Der zerstückelte Körper. Zur Sozialgeschichte der anatomischen Sektion in der frühen Neuzeit."

Robert Sturm (Catholic University, Eichstätt), "Die Sozialethik in der deutschen Hausväterliteratur. Ein gattungstypologischer Querschnitt und eine literarisch-historische Analyse ihrer repräsentativsten Werke."

GHI Dissertation Scholarships 1995

The Institute offers scholarships for up to six months to doctoral students working on topics related to the Institute's general scope of interest. Applications for 1995 should be sent to the Director no later than **May 31, 1994** and should contain the following information:

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

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

AICGS/GHI Fellowships in Post-War German History 1994-95

The 1994-95 fellows have been nominated and will take up their work in October, beginning with a workshop where they will present their research projects.

Dr. Karl-Heinz Füssl (Berlin/University of Hannover), a historian of German education, will work on the education and socialization of German youth as reported by the U.S. Military Government and the American High Commission.

Dr. Bernd Stöver (University of Potsdam), a historian of contemporary Germany, will examine American policy toward the German Democratic Republic and Eastern Europe under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations.

Dr. Angelika Timm (Humboldt University Berlin), a historian of Israel and German-Jewish relations, will carry out research on the relationship between East Germany and Israel, 1945-1990.

Recent GHI Publications

The Institute is pleased to announce the publication of a paperback edition of *Contending with Hitler: Varieties of German Resistance in the Third Reich*, edited by David Clay Large. It was first published in 1991 as the third volume in the Institute's series with Cambridge University Press. The full bibliographic information is given below.

Contending with Hitler: Varieties of German Resistance in the Third Reich, edited by David Clay Large. (Publications of the German Historical Institute.) New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994. ISBN 0-521-46668-7 paperback, \$13.95

Copies of *Contending with Hitler* are available in bookstores or may be ordered directly from Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211 (tel: 800-431-1580).

Library Report

The library is now equipped with INMAGIC, a user-friendly database. We have also acquired a new microfiche/film reader and printer system with exchangeable lenses, making it possible to work with films of different sizes.

The library collection is growing, especially in the rare book section, purchased from both private collections and antiquarian booksellers. Last fall, the library was able to acquire some interesting antiquarian periodicals in the field of criminology, such as *Critisches Archiv der neuesten juridischen Litteratur und Rechtspflege in Teutschland* from 1801 to 1810, *Hitzig's Zeitschrift für die Criminal-Rechts-Pflege in den Preußischen Staaten* from 1825 to 1833, and *Mitteilungen der internationalen kriminalistischen Vereinigung* from 1889 to 1914.

Staff Changes

Ray Clark, former Technical Assistant, has assumed a position as a French teacher in Korea.

C. Petra Hauck, Receptionist, is on maternal leave for two years. Angela Laine has replaced C. Petra Hauck as Receptionist.

Carola Wessel, Research Associate since 1990, has returned to Germany to continue work on her dissertation on the contact between Native Americans and German Protestant missionaries in the Upper Ohio Valley.

Elizabeth White, a doctoral candidate in American Studies at Yale University and a pre-doctoral fellow at the National Museum of American History, has joined the Institute as Research Associate. The title of her dissertation is "Sentimental Entrepreneurs: Profit and the Cultural Rhetoric of the Middle Class in America, 1830-1900."

Afaf Yousif has replaced Ray Clark as Technical Assistant.

IV Miscellaneous

Annual Meeting of the Society for German-American Studies

The Society for German-American Studies held its 18th Annual Symposium from April 14 to 17 at the Pennsylvania State University. Professor Don Yoder of the University of Pennsylvania delivered the keynote address, entitled "Pennsylvania Germans Rediscover Europe: Three Centuries of Transatlantic Contact." Sixty speakers from the United States, Canada, and Germany presented papers in twenty sessions. Some of the topics explored were religion and religious communities, agriculture and community, German migration to Canada, and pedagogy and professional concerns. The next annual symposium will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 6-9, 1995.