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Abstracts

Richard Bessel

Migration and Forced Removal

The First World War was a watershed in the modern history of European migration. The greatest voluntary migration that the world had seen, westwards across the Atlantic, was stalled; and within Europe voluntary migration was superseded by forced removal. This began shortly after the outbreak of war; its epicentre was in eastern Europe, in particular in the western provinces of the Russian Empire; its main (but by no means sole) targets were Jews and Germans. This paper aims to describe how hundreds of thousands of people were displaced during the war, and to offer some possible explanations for this shift. This development is considered both within the broader context of longer-term migration trends and attitudes towards different social and ethnic groups generally, as well as within the specific context of the nature of warfare on the eastern front and of the ethnic and social tensions and prejudices that were endemic in those regions.

Laura Engelstein

The New Man and the Old: Habits of War in the Russian Revolution

This paper focuses on the relationship between the forms of violence that emerged during World War I on the eastern front and the patterns of collective violence that characterized the Russian revolutions of 1917 and the Civil War. Following the theme of the panel, it explores the moral impact of the war on the collapsing old regime and the emerging new social order. Before the war, critics of the autocracy accused it of tolerating or instigating mob attacks on the Jewish population. During the war the belligerent powers routinely accused each other of violating the Geneva and Hague Conventions, with respect to conduct on the battlefield and in relation to civilian populations. Patriotic propaganda spread stories of so-called atrocities, some of which acquired mythic dimensions, many of which accurately described abuses perpetrated on all sides. The Russians were perhaps unique in inflicting such outrages on their own subjects: the Army High Command treated the inhabitants of the western provinces with the same brutality its troops inflicted on occupied terrain. Such policies contributed to the disintegration both of the social fabric and the army itself. Loosed from the constraints of discipline, partly by their own command, the foot soldiers were key to the collapse of the monarchy and to the violence that propelled the change of regime in February 1917. The essay considers the question of the relationship between the "pogrom paradigm", the "atrocities paradigm", and the violent conflicts of 1917. It explores the shift in moral tone, which allowed the radical leadership to endorse patterns of violence until then condemned on the left of the political spectrum: the pogrom and the atrocity re-emerged as the heroic militance of the popular masses or as the legitimate self-defense of an imperiled popular regime.

Ute Frevert

The Moral Economy of Honour and Shame: Making sense of War and Defeat

The languages of emotion are in great demand when it comes to preparing a war and selling it to the people. In 1914, the moral economy of honour and shame was crucial in making sense of the war and why it had to be fought by all major participants. It offered the semantics of pride and sacrifice that drew on a well-known and established tradition of justifying aggression as self-defense. The paper will explore how these semantics worked and what became of them after the war.

Christian Geulen

Rationalities of War: Gender, Race and the Dawning of the 20th Century

In their studies on World War I, historians have considered the concepts of gender and race primarily as categories for analyzing social relations and their ideological superstructure. In this regard, gender and/or racial dimensions of World War I have been thoroughly analyzed. By contrast, in this paper I will focus on the fact that "gender" and "race" evolved into categories of rational thought in the very years before and during World War I. Early feminism, social psychology and psychoanalysis, biopolitical racial theory as well as its early culturalist critique – all these discourses that have informed our thinking of race and gender throughout the 20th century, originated in the run-up to World War I. This is among the reasons why the war itself became a site of anthropological reasoning. Prior to 1914, gender and race relations had been conceived of in both biological as well as cultural terms, often linked by the background paradigm of evolutionism. And to many the war seemed an evolutionary experiment, which one expected to prove the various assumptions regarding how biology and/or culture determine social and historical developments. Drawing on various examples, the paper will try to measure the extent to which the very logic in thinking gender and race relations and the rationalities involved were transformed in World War I, giving birth to a new semantic structure of racial and gender issues that dominated the relevant discourses for decades to come.

Michael Geyer

The "Great" and the "Greater" War: Wars – Revolutions – Rural Émeutes

This presentation explores World War I, what the British call the "Great War," was part and parcel of a "greater" wars – wars of ethnic and national self-assertion and extremely violent riots that challenged order and authority in rural societies. While there is no causal relationship between these "greater wars" and the "Great War" in the sense that the former instigated the latter (as has been occasionally argued about the Balkan Wars), the resolution of the "Great War" did not shape the outcome of the "greater wars" either. Great as the "Great War" was, it did not define the future of the world. In the first instance we might say that the Great War was a war over the imperial division of the world – in a world which was mobilizing against empire in the pursuit of national self-determination. This is certainly one dimension to reckon with that leads us from Ireland all the way to Korea. Then again, these struggles of emergent small states do not capture the grand transformations set in motion by confluence of urban strikes and rural émeutes as a result of the struggles over modernizing and nationalizing empires. If we see the "Great War" against the background of the extreme violence that swept through Eurasia – foremost Russia, China, Turkey (the Mexican revolution would complete the picture) – we must conclude (a) that these upheavals were beyond imperial control and (b) that they crucially shaped the global geopolitics to come. By way of conclusion, I will suggest that we need to embed the Great War in a global geopolitics of violence. And that this global geopolitics necessitates new ways of thinking about the First

World War. And it means that we think differently about the nature of this war. As deadly as the Great War was, the “greater war” exceeded it in its duration and its lethality.

Christa Hämmerle

Home Front / Frontlines: Gender and the New Geography of War

One of the pre-conditions for total war was the establishment of a hierarchical gender order dividing war society into the two realms of front lines and home front, that is, defining and assigning related behavior, feelings and tasks for men and women. In all warring countries during the First World War, gendered propaganda and politics were orientated in such a way so as to construct and maintain a morale and spatial order that defined the battle fronts as solely male, whereas the home front was strongly conceived as a women’s sphere, dedicated to supporting the fighting men/nation/state. How, by which means, was such a gendered geography of war propagated and disseminated? And how did men and women driven into it cope with it – at home, at the front lines or, more precisely, in the face of the given intersection and dissolution of both realms? Did the officially established gender geography, which also brought an unprecedented extension of space concepts and spatial experiences for both sexes, help to sustain orientation and identification in those years of catastrophe? How, in what contexts, was it to become disordered and destroyed, leaving men and women alone, disoriented, lost in their different experiences of total war and destruction, mass dead, fear and hunger, separation and longing for each other? In order to answer such questions, my paper will focus in the main on war correspondence from the First World War which was written by separated couples – thus using the most important medium dedicated to connecting home front and front lines as well as maintaining the hegemonic gender order in the context of the new geography of war.

Patrick J. Houlihan

The Religion of War and Peace: Above and Below the Nations

Religious belief helped to frame the war in ideological terms, contributed to the participants’ endurance and disillusionment, and provided an interpretation of the sacrifices incurred. Religion both agitated and soothed believers. The story of the nations looms large as a unifying narrative that describes structures of agency regarding religion and the state. Yet an ecumenical focus has privileged the nation as the primary locus of religious loyalty. Instead, this paper argues for the need to approach religious belief as a disparate set of loyalties and affiliations, above and below the nation. Using transnational and comparative perspectives, the paper disentangles Central European religious narratives of WWI (clerical nationalism, spirit of 1914, and the war cultures) from larger pan-European narrative conventions of talking about the 20th century (secularization, Sonderweg, disenchantment, substitute messianism). Empirically based on my own research, I focus on comparative Catholicism, esp. the transnational dimensions of Germany and Austria-Hungary in Central Europe. But the paper explicitly addresses these issues regarding Protestants, Jews, and nonbelievers and non-religious institutions as well. The overall argument will be a need to focus on a plurality of individual experiences as a historical anthropology, yet with separate confessional dimensions that add alternative realms of experience beyond brutality and disillusionment--though still taking into account brutality and disillusionment so vital to conceptions of victory, defeat, and sacrifice.

Helmut Lethen

The Discourse about *Nerves* and the Phantasm of „Men of Steel“ Ernst Jünger’s war diaries

System theorist Niklas Luhmann once stated that such a thing as “sensory overload” cannot take place or exist at all. According to his theory, the neuro-physiological apparatus blankets consciousness and modes of awareness in such a way that the operative medium of “sense-making” only accepts what creates meaning. But this hypothesis can be easily refuted especially in states of emergency such as war, and in particular “shell shock.” With reference to Joachim Radkau’s seminal book “Age of Nervousness” we remember the fact that humans can only properly respond to sudden dangers if the nervous system does not perfectly block incidents but transmits warning signs. The presentation will cover roughly 1500 pages war diaries of storm-trooper Ernst Jünger and shall analyze how accident-sensitive the medium “sense-making” after all is, and in which writing cases it simply malfunctions.

Lutz Musner

The Myriad Faces of Battlefield Dynamics

Literary accounts from Henri Barbusse’s “Le Feu” to Erich Maria Remarque’s “All Quiet on the Western Front” epitomized the zigzagged band-like front stretching through Belgium and France as the emblematic battleground of the First World War. Muddy or even flooded trenches, mass slaughter, stalemate, and sanguinary battles of attrition became mighty symbols for a new kind of industrialized warfare with millions of casualties on both sides. In the shadow of Verdun and the Somme the myriad faces of battlefields such as those at the Eastern, Balkan and Southwestern front vanished equally as the remarkable evolution of tactics and technology-driven combat procedures after 1916 only got attention in recent literature. By comparing the combat zones in the West with those grooving across the harsh limestone plateau above the Isonzo River the presentation shall reveal decisive factors of battlefield dynamics such as the intricate reciprocity of geography, geology, technology, and tactics. Whereas combatants in the West feared less geomorphology than artillery, soldiers in the Carso war were paralyzed by vast quantities of knife-sharp rock splinters radiated through shells bursting upon rocky terrain. By re-reading military history with the means of STS (Science Technology Studies) new perspectives shall be gained in order to better understand how sophisticated (automatic) weaponry remodeled the minds and bodies of front-line soldiers. And by analyzing the emergence of the three-dimensional battlefield through better coordinated armed service branches on the ground and in the air the conventional macro-perspective of an overall static conflict shall be relativized and the importance of flexiblized assault/defense tactics respectively highly motivated shock troops will be underscored.

Elisa Primavera-Lévy

La grande disillusion: Heroic Pain after 1914 in France and Germany

The overly sentient, mollusk-like bourgeois, such was a common topos of German cultural criticism in the early 20th century, no longer knew how to suffer. Nietzsche and other thinkers of *Lebensphilosophie* polemically called for immanent-vitalistic pain and turned it against the “religion of comfort”. They measured the worth of pain inasmuch as it is able to contribute to life by stimulating dormant vital forces. With the beginning of World War I, these ideas that were already popular engendered a proliferation of discourse on the cathartic and vitalizing values of suffering. Myriad German intellectuals subscribed to the idea of war as a regenerative cure for the corrupted organism of society. The Hippocratic model of a strong stimulus that purges the *materia peccans* from the organism proved a particularly valuable metaphor for war enthusiasts of all stripes. Whereas on the French side, intellectuals defined the war and the attendant suffering first and foremost as the military fight of a severely threatened nation against their invaders, with moral regeneration only as a secondary, and even surprising outcome, German thinkers as well as some combatants framed the war from the outset not in terms of territorial conquests, but as a struggle for spiritual renewal. Once the soaring dreams of cultural renewal had foundered – and here the

Kriegsschuldfrage is of utmost importance – the endured pain which was so enthusiastically hailed in 1914, seemed to be devalued. Reacting to these cross-pressures, different critics devised narratives to fend off the crisis of meaningless pain. German Expressionists reformulated pain as the inherent residue of humanity from which only a more humane community would arise. Ernst Jünger, an astute observer of the epochal shifts brought about by the total nature of the war, rewrote the war experience. Instead of dismissing it as an exceptional and futile state of horror, he reframed the objectifying stance of the World War fighters toward pain as the normal condition of modern existence in a world of total mobilization.

Tamara Scheer

Nations, Borders, Peoples: The Believe in the Power of Order

The presentation is exemplifying the topic on the basis of two case studies: one referring to a historic character and the other to peculiar administrative issues. Assuming that *Mitteleuropa's* (in the examples used for Austria-Hungary and the countries bordering in the East and Southeast) national and cultural "regimes of living" depended on a plenty of different nations and peoples, intermingled with geopolitical interests, it seems that the power of orders aimed at changes can only be assessed in retrospection, in contrary to the shifts of borders taking place immediately after 1918/19. The thesis is that even if borders and states altered rapidly and seriously, and even if the state was able to apply economic and cultural/educational measures, for the case of the change of the regimes of living (connected with culture and nation), the regime of order reached its limits. The examples show that changes became only visible more than one generation later. The first case study refers to the biography of Grátz Gusztáv who was the child of a German speaking family growing up in late 19th century Hungary. He took part in the economic upswing and political state building process in Hungary holding different positions as Hungarian (official) representative. He assessed himself in later days as a product of the Magyarization process, long time after the monarchy dissolved. The second case study concerns Bosnia-Herzegovina (until 1918) as well as Serbia and Montenegro during World War One, and the aspirations of Austria-Hungary as occupier to build a new sense of unity among different nationalities. The Dual Monarchy had to reject outside nationalist influences and aimed at creating reliable regions and populations. Cultural policy was implemented in Bosnia during a long period. But modern ideas of nationalism brought Austria-Hungary into a position where she had to strike back permanently outside interference, more than focusing on active measures as such. In Bosnia, changes in regimes of living became firstly visible during WWI but especially amongst the Muslim population rather late with repercussions until nowadays.

Karl Schlögel

Race vs. Space. Some problems in dealing with Nazi Geopolitics

In the framework of Nazi ideology space played a role which obviously was as important as race. Both have a long tradition in German/European thinking of the 19th and 20th century, enforced and radicalized in Post-World War I and the Post-Versailles-time. I want to discuss the interplay between the racist ideology and the obsession with space in the Nazi project and their relevance in destroying the ethnic and political landscape of central and eastern Europe.

Hew Strachan

Heartlands vs Rimlands, Continental vs Maritime Power: Mackinder confronts Reality

In 1904 Halford Mackinder, in the lecture which established the study of geopolitics in the English-speaking world, divided the world into the heartland, which he also called Eurasia (the land mass which runs from the Atlantic and the Pacific), and the rimlands. He predicted that the latter would diminish in relative importance as the heartland industrialised and in particular as the railway made land mass an asset rather than an obstacle to communication. Russia would be able to tap its manpower and its natural resources, and would become the

dominant power of Eurasia, overshadowing the west European powers. At one level Mackinder confirmed the fears of the great powers of Europe before 1914 that Russia would become stronger as the 20th century progressed. His lecture suggested that the sensible strategy for Germany was rapprochement with Russia, a policy favoured by Falkenhayn, the chief of the Prussian General Staff in 1914 – 16. But Germany's pre-war policy of Weltpolitik took it in a very different direction, suggesting that maritime and overseas strength was the future for a rapidly industrialising economy, and that the greater markets lay to the west and south, rather than to the east. Mitteleuropa was a second-rank option rather than a priority. For Britain the problems posed by Mackinder seemed even more acute. He anticipated the decline of maritime power in relation to land power, and yet Britain's only effective strategy rested on the sea. But the First World War played out in terms which suggested that Mackinder was wrong. Maritime power proved vital to victory, enabling Britain to be the arsenal and financier of its allies, and also enabling the United States to be a key player in the war's outcome both before its formal entry and afterwards. Germany's geopolitical position was not weak because it was overshadowed by Russia but because it was blockaded by sea. Its army's decision to focus on the west more than the east reflected that reality, even if the decision was largely justified in operational terms. Geopolitics was vital to understanding the war's outcome but as Mackinder had anticipated.

Jay Winter

The Degeneration of War 1914-1919

Did the scale of the Great war, a difference in degree, yield a difference in kind, a degeneration of war? On balance, and with qualifications, my answer is yes. The destructive power of "total war", matched by the ascendancy of the defensive, made ending it almost impossible for 50 months. The longer the war went on, the more it obliterated the distinction between combatant and non-combatant targets, and the more combat itself resembled industrialized, assembly-line killing, or extermination, rather than a clash of forces yielding a military, and then a political, decision. This paper examines arguments for and against the proposition that the Great War undermined Clausewitz's proposition that war is politics by other means.

Curricula Vitae and Publications

Peter Becker, Prof. Dr., teaches modern and contemporary history at the University of Vienna. He held appointments at the University of Linz, the European University Institute and the German Historical Institute in Washington, DC. As visiting professor, he taught at the German University of Administrative Sciences in Speyer, the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris and at the University of Salzburg. His main research interests are in the cultural history of state and public administration, the history of criminology and policing, and the history of biological thinking.

Publications (among others): (ed.), Sprachvollzug im Amt. Kommunikation und Verwaltung im Europa des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts, Bielefeld 2011; with Rüdiger v. Krosigk (eds.), Figures of Authority. Contributions towards a cultural history of governance from the 17th to 19th century, Bern 2008; with Richard Wetzell (eds.), The Criminals and their Scientists. The History of Criminology in International Perspective, New York 2006; Dem Täter auf der Spur. Eine Geschichte der Kriminalistik, Darmstadt 2005; Verderbnis und Entartung. Zur Geschichte der Kriminologie des 19. Jahrhunderts als Diskurs und Praxis, Göttingen 2002; with William Clark (eds.), Little Tools of Knowledge: Historical Essays on Academic and Bureaucratic Practices, Ann Arbor 2001.

Richard Bessel, Prof. Dr., is Professor of 20th Century History. He works on the social and political history of modern Germany, the aftermath of the two world wars and the history of policing. He is a member of the Editorial Boards of "German History" and "History Today".

Publications (among others): *Germany 1945: From War to Peace*, London, New York 2009; with Claudia Haake (eds.), *Forced Removal in the Modern World*, Oxford 2009; *Nazism and War*, London, New York 2004; with Dirk Schumann (eds.), *Life after Death: Approaches to a Cultural and Social History of Europe during the 1940s and 1950s*, New York 2003; *Germany after the First World War*, Oxford 1993.

Kathleen Canning, Prof., is Professor of History/Women's Studies/German at the University of Michigan since 2004. Her current research areas include the history of citizenship, gender and sexuality in Germany during and after the First World War; the history of the Weimar Republic and the history of social movements and social interventions in 19th and 20th century Germany. She was named an Arthur F. Thurnau Professor in 1996. Senior Fellow at the Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies, School of History, Freiburg, Germany (2009 – 10). She is the former director of the Eisenberg Institute for Historical Studies at the University of Michigan (2006 – 09) and the former North American co-editor of the journal *Gender & History*. She is currently on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Modern History* and *Central European History* and a member of the Executive Board of the German Studies Association. Michigan Humanities Award, University of Michigan 2009 – 10. Recipient of previous awards from American Council of Learned Societies, National Endowment for the Humanities, German Marshall Fund, and the Stanford Humanities Center.

Publications (among others): *Citizenship, Gender and the Crisis of Order in Germany after the First World War* (in progress); with Kerstin Barndt, Kristin McGuire (eds.), *Weimar Subjects/Weimar Publics, Rethinking the Political Culture of Germany in the 1920s*, in: *Spektrum, Publications of the German Study Association, Vol. 2*, New York 2010; *Gender History in Practice: Historical Perspectives on Body, Class and Citizenship*, Ithaca, New York 2006; with Sonya O. Rose (eds.), *Gender, Citizenships, and Subjectivities*, Oxford 2002; *Languages of Labor and Gender: Female Factory Work in Germany, 1850-1914*, Ithaca, London 1996.

Laura Engelstein, Prof., teaches modern Russian and European history at Yale University and is currently Chair of the History Department. She previously taught at Princeton and Cornell. Her work focuses on the social and cultural history of late imperial Russia. She has received fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the Cullman Center for Writers and Scholars at the New York Public Library, the Woodrow Wilson Center, and the American Academy in Berlin, among others. Her current project explores the relationship between World War I and the 1917 revolutions.

Publications (among others): *Slavophile Empire: Imperial Russia's Illiberal Path*, Ithaca, London 2009; *Castration and the Heavenly Kingdom: A Russian Folktale*, Ithaca, London 1999; *The Keys to Happiness: Sex and the Search for Modernity in Fin-de-Siècle Russia*, Ithaca, London 1992; *Moscow, 1905: Working-Class Organization and Political Conflict*, Stanford 1982

Ute Frevert, Prof. Dr., is Director at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development and Scientific Member of the Max Planck Society. Between 2003 and 2007 she was a professor of German history at Yale University and prior to that she taught history at the Universities of Konstanz, Bielefeld and the Free University in Berlin. Her research interests include social and cultural history of modern times, gender history and political history. Some of her best known work has examined the history of women and gender relations in modern Germany, social and medical policy in 19th century Germany, and the impact of military conscription on German society from 1814 to the present day. Her classic study of the duel was praised for

superbly connecting cultural and social history. In her most recent work, she uses a similar approach analyzing the political, social, and cultural representations of trust and honour. Her book on European identifications looks at 19th and 20th century trans-nationalism as an experience of mutual encounter and influence, of exclusion and inclusion, of trust and distrust. Ute Frevert is an honorary professor at the Free University in Berlin and member of several scientific boards; she was awarded the prestigious Leibniz Prize in 1998. Publications (among others): with Monique Scheer, Anne Schmidt, Pascal Eitler, Bettina Hitzer, Nina Verheyen, Benno Gammerl, Christian Bailey, Margrit Pernau, *Gefühlswissen: Eine lexikalische Spurensuche in der Moderne*, Frankfurt/Main 2011; *Does trust have a history?*, Florenz 2009, (Max Weber Programme: Lectures Series No. 2009-01); *Vertrauen und Macht: Deutschland und Russland in der Moderne*, Moskau 2007, (Vortrag am 25.05.2007 im Deutschen Historischen Institut Moskau); *A nation in barracks: Conscription, military service and civil society in modern Germany*, Oxford 2004; *Eurovisionen: Ansichten guter Europäer im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, Frankfurt/Main 2003.

Christian Geulen, Prof. Dr., Professor of Modern History at the University of Koblenz-Landau. Born in Münster 1969, he studied History and Social Sciences in Münster, Bielefeld and at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA. Fellow at the German Historical Institute Washington, DC in 1996. Fellow at the Kulturwissenschaftliche Institut in Essen 1997-2001. PhD 2002 at Bielefeld University. PostDoc Fellow at the University of Bielefeld in 2002/3. Assistant Professor at the University of Cologne in 2003. Junior Professor at the University of Koblenz-Landau 2003 – 2009 (Tenure: 2009). Fields of research: History of political ideas and ideologies (esp. nationalism, racism, colonialism), history of science, German social and cultural history, historical theory.

Publications (among others): *Grundbegriffe des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Munich (forthcoming 2012); *Geschichte des Rassismus*, Munich 2007; *Wahlverwandte: Rassendiskurs und Nationalismus im späten 19. Jahrhundert*, Hamburg 2004; with Anne von Heiden, Burkhard Liebsch (eds.), *Vom Sinn der Feindschaft*, Berlin 2003; with Karoline Tschuggnall (eds.), *Aus einem deutschen Leben. Lesarten eines biographischen Interviews*, Tübingen 2000.

Michael Geyer, Prof., is Samuel N. Harper Professor of German and European History at the University of Chicago. His main fields of research are German history, the history of war, as well as the history of globality and of Human Rights.

Publications (among others): with Sheila Fitzpatrick, *Beyond Totalitarianism: Stalinism and Nazism Compared*, Cambridge 2009; *How the Germans Learned to Wage War: On the Question of Killing in the First and Second World Wars*, in Paul Betts, Alan Confino, Dirk Schuman (eds.), *Between Mass Death and Individual Loss: The Place of the Dead in Twentieth-Century Germany*, New York, Oxford 2008, pp. 25 – 50; *Rückzug und Zerstörung 1917*, in: Gerhard Hirschfeld, Gerd Krumeich, Irina Renz (eds.), *Die Deutschen an der Somme 1914 – 1918. Krieg, Besatzung, verbrannte Erde*, Essen 2006, pp. 163 – 79; *The Space of the Nation: An Essay on War and the German Century*, in: Anselm Doering-Manteuffel (ed.), *Strukturmerkmale der deutschen Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Munich, Vienna, Oldenbourg, 2006, pp. 21 – 42; *Endkampf 1918 and 1945: German Nationalism, Annihilation, and Self-Destruction*, in: Alf Lüdtke, Bernd Weisbrod (eds.), *No Man's Land of Violence: Extreme Wars in the 20th Century*, Göttingen 2006, pp. 35 – 67;

Christa Hämmerle, Ao. Univ. Prof., professor of Modern History and Women's and Gender History at the Department of History of the University of Vienna; at present holding a Humboldt Research Fellowship for Experienced Researchers at the Max Planck-Institute for Human Development, Center for the History of Emotions, Berlin. Co-founder and -editor of "L'Homme. Europäische Zeitschrift für Feministische Geschichtswissenschaft", chair of the Sammlung Frauennachlässe, co-coordinator of MATILDA. "European Master in Women's and Gender History". Among her fields of research are women/gender relations and war in the

19th and 20th century as well as gender history of the Austro-Hungarian military (1868 – 1914/18), the history of auto/biographical writings and the history of love. Currently she leads a research project on “Writing (about) Love? Historical Analyses regarding the Negotiation of Gender Relations and Positions in Couple Correspondences of the 19th and 20th Century” (together with Ingrid Bauer), and the „Research Platform on Women´s and Gender History in an altered European Context“ at the University of Vienna.

Publications (among others): with Laurence Cole, Martin Scheutz (eds.), *Glanz – Gewalt – Gehorsam. Militär und Gesellschaft in der Habsburgermonarchie (1800 bis 1918)*, Essen 2011; *Trost und Erinnerung. Kontexte und Funktionen des Tagebuchschreibens von Therese Lindenberg (1938 bis 1946)*, in: Christa Hämmerle, Li Gerhalter (eds.), *Apokalyptische Jahre. Die Tagebücher der Therese Lindenberg 1938 bis 1946*, Vienna 2010, pp. 1 – 60; with Ingrid Bauer, Gabriella Hauch (eds.), *Liebe und Widerstand: Ambivalenzen historischer Geschlechterbeziehungen*, Vienna 2005; *Requests, Complaints, Demands. Preliminary Thoughts on the Petitioning Letters of Lower-Class Austrian Women, 1865 – 1918*, in: Caroline Bland, Máire F. Cross (eds.), *Gender and Politics in the Age of Letter-Writing, 1750 – 2000*, Aldershot/Brookfield 2004, pp. 115 – 133, (reprint in: Trev Lynn Broughton (ed.), *Autobiography. Critical Concepts in Literary Studies and Cultural Studies*, Vol. IV, New York 2007, pp. 102 – 122); “You Let a Weeping Woman Call You Home?” *Private Correspondences during the First World War in Austria and Germany*, in: Rebecca Earle (ed.), *Epistolary selves. Letters and Letter-writers, 1600 – 1945*, Aldershot/Brookfield 1999, pp. 152 – 182.

Maureen Healy, Prof. Dr., received her PhD from the University of Chicago. She is Associate Professor of History at Lewis & Clark College in Portland, Oregon. She has held fellowships at the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park, NC, and the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC, and was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize from the American Historical Association. She serves as the Executive Secretary of the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History (SAHH).

Publications (among others): *1883 Vienna in the Turkish Mirror*, in: *Austrian History Yearbook* 40, April 2009, S. 101–113; with Paul Steege, Andrew Stuart Bergerson, Pamela E. Swett, *The History of Everyday Life: A Second Chapter*, in: *Journal of Modern History* 80: 2, 2008; *Vienna and the Fall of the Habsburg Empire: Total War and Everyday Life in World War I*, Cambridge, UK, New York, 2004.

Patrick J. Houlihan, Dr., received his Ph.D. in History from the University of Chicago in 2011 with a dissertation entitled “Clergy in the Trenches: Catholic Military Chaplains of Germany and Austria-Hungary during the First World War.” He is revising his dissertation for publication as a monograph tentatively titled “Divided Loyalties and Unconquered Souls: Catholics in Germany and Austria-Hungary, 1914 – 1922.” His published and forthcoming work includes articles and reviews in “*Central European History*, *Contemporary Austrian Studies*, *First World War Studies*, *German History*, *Austrian History Yearbook*, and *H-Net*.” His forthcoming article, “Local Catholicism as Transnational War Experience: Everyday Religious Practice in Occupied Northern France, 1914 – 1918” will appear in *Central European History*. He is currently a Resident Head at the University of Chicago.

Publications (among others): *Local Catholicism as Transnational War Experience: Everyday Religious Practice in Occupied Northern France, 1914 –1918*, in: *Central European History* 45, no. 2, June 2012: forthcoming; *Clergy in the Trenches: Catholic Military Chaplains of Germany and Austria-Hungary during the First World War*, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago 2011; *Was There an Austrian Stab-in-the-Back Myth? Interwar Military Interpretations of Defeat*, in: Günter Bischof, Fritz Plasser, and Peter Berger (eds.), *From Empire to Republic: Post-World War I Austria*, Vol. 19, *Contemporary Austrian Studies*, edited by Günter Bischof and Fritz Plasser, pp. 67 – 89; New Orleans 2010.

Helmut Konrad, Prof. Dr., was born in 1948, PhD sub auspiciis praesidentis at the University of Vienna 1973. 1972 to 1948 at University of Linz, 1984 till date Professor of History at the University of Graz and Head of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Social and Cultural History. 1993 to 1997 Rector of Karl Franzens University Graz. Work foci: Cultural History, Labor and Social History.

Publications (among others): with Dieter Binder, Eduard Staudinger (eds.), *Die Erzählung der Landschaft*, Vienna 2011; with Monika Stromberger (eds.), *Die Welt im 20. Jahrhundert nach 1945*, Band 8 der *Globalgeschichte*, Vienna 2010; mit Stefan Benedik (eds.), *Mapping Contemporary History II*, Vienna 2010.

Helmut Lethen, Prof. em. Dr., Professor of Modern German Literature at the University of Rostock 1996 – 2004. Since October 2007 he is Director of the IFK_Internationales Forschungszentrum Kulturwissenschaften an der Kunstuniversität Linz. Research: Concepts of the Historical Avant-gardes 1910 – 1930; Ethologies of the 20th Century and the tradition of European Mores; Literature, anthropology and biology in the 1930s, Cultures of evidence.

Publications (among others): *Unheimliche Nachbarschaften: Essays zum Kälte-Kult und der Schlaflosigkeit der philosophischen Anthropologie im 20. Jahrhundert*, Freiburg/Br., Berlin, Vienna 2009; *Der Sound der Väter. Gottfried Benn und seine Zeit*, Berlin 2006; *Cool Conduct. The Culture of Distance in Weimar Germany*, Los Angeles 2002.

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Publications (among others): with Wolfgang Maderthaler, *L'autoliquidation de la raison. Les sciences de la culture et la crise du social*, Paris 2010; *Der Geschmack von Wien. Kultur und Habitus einer Stadt*, Frankfurt/Main 2009; *Im Schatten von Verdun – die Kultur des Krieges am Isonzo*, in: Helmut Konrad, Wolfgang Maderthaler (eds.), *Das Werden der Republik ... der Rest ist Österreich*, Bd. 1, Vienna 2008; *Kultur als Textur des Sozialen. Essays zum Stand der Kulturwissenschaften*, Vienna 2004.

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Publications (among others): *Facing Pain: Dr. Hans Killian's photobook "Facies Dolorosa" Literature and Medicine*, (forthcoming spring 2012), pp. 1 – 38; *An sich gibt es keinen Schmerz. Heroischer und physiologischer Schmerz bei Nietzsche im Kontext des späten 19. Jahrhunderts*, in: Günter Abel, Jörg Salaguarda, Josef Simon (eds.), *Nietzsche-Studien. Internationales Jahrbuch für die Nietzsche-Forschung* 40, (forthcoming Nov. 2011), pp. 130 – 155; *On the Use and Abuse of Pain: Justifying Suffering in German Philosophy and Literature, 1881 – 1945*, Chicago 2009.

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Publications (among others): with Imbi Sooman (eds.), *Geschichtspolitik im erweiterten Ostseeraum und ihre aktuellen Symptome – Historical Memory Culture in the Enlarged Baltic Sea Region and its Symptoms Today*, Göttingen 2011; *Die paradoxe Republik. Österreich 1945-2010*, Innsbruck, Vienna 2011; *The Paradoxical Republic. Austria 1945 – 2005*, New York , Oxford 2010; (ed.), *How to (Re)Write European History*, Innsbruck, Vienna, Bozen 2010; with Friedrich Stadler (eds.), *Das Jahr 1968 – Ereignis, Symbol, Chiffre*, Göttingen 2010.

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Publications (among others): *Die Ringstraßenfront: Österreich-Ungarn, das Kriegsüberwachungsamt und der Ausnahmezustand während des Ersten Weltkriegs*, in: *Schriftenreihe des Heeresgeschichtlichen Museums Heft 15*, Vienna 2010; *Zwischen Front und Heimat: Österreich-Ungarns Militärverwaltungen im Ersten Weltkrieg*, in: *Neue Forschungen zur ostmittel- und südosteuropäischen Geschichte 2*, Frankfurt/Main 2009.

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Publications (among others): *Moskau lesen*, Munich 2011, (Russian and English translation); *Marjampole oder die Wiederkehr Europas aus dem Geist der Städte*, München: 2005, (Italian, Dutch translation); *Terror und Traum. Moskau 1937*, Munich 2008, (Russian, Swedish, Polish, Spanish, Dutch translation, American forthcoming); *Petersburg. Laboratorium der Moderne 1909 – 1921*, Munich 2003; *Im Raume lesen wir die Zeit. Über Zivilisationsgeschichte und Geopolitik*, Munich 2003, (Polish, Italian, Spanish translation, English forthcoming).

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Publications (among others): *Clausewitz's On War: a biography*, New York 2007; *The First World War: a New Illustrated History*, London 2003; *The First World War, Volume 1, To Arms*, Oxford 2001; *The Politics of the British Army*, Oxford 1997; *European Armies and the Conduct of War*, Boston 1983.

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Publications (among others): with Antoine Prost, Rene Cassin et les droits de l'homme, Dreams of Peace and Freedom: Utopian Moments in the 20th Century, Fayard 2011; Remembering War: The Great War between History and Memory in the 20th Century, New Haven 2006; The Great War and the British People, 2nd ed., New York 2003; with Bagget Blaine (eds.), The Great War and the Shaping of the 20th Century, New York 1996; Sites of Memory, Sites of Mourning: The Great War in European Cultural History, 1914 – 1918, Cambridge, New York 1995; The Experience of World War I, London 1989; with Michael Teitelbaum (eds.), The Fear of Population Decline, London 1985; Publications (among others): Socialism and the Challenge of War, Ideas and Politics in Britain, 1912 – 18, London, Boston 1974.

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