

## **Kontinuitäten und Brüche in der Wissenschaftsgeschichte**

Keynote-Lecture und Master Class

Organisiert von der Leibniz Graduate School "Geschichte, Wissen, Medien in Ostmitteleuropa" und dem GCSC - International Graduate Centre for the Study of Culture, Universität Gießen

Mit

**Prof. Dr. Mitchell Ash**

**Professor für neuere Geschichte, Universität Wien, Österreich**

**7./8. Mai 2014**

Keynote Lecture, 7. Mai 2014: 18.00-20.00 Uhr (GCSC, Gießen, Phil I; GCSC, R. 001)

Master Class, 8. Mai 2014: 10.00-14.00 Uhr

(Vortragssaal, Herder-Institut, Gisonenweg 5-7, 35037 Marburg)

**Anmeldung bis 04.05.14**

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### **Keynote Lecture:**

### **Science and Politics in the 20th Century: Crises and Continuity in Times of Political Upheaval**

**07.05.14, 06 - 08 p.m. / 18 - 20 Uhr, Phil I, GCSC, R. 001 (University of Gießen)**

This lecture addresses the relationships of scientific and political changes in the twentieth century, focusing particularly, though not exclusively, on examples from the four regime changes in German and Austrian history marked by the dates 1918, 1933/34/38, 1945 and 1990 in transnational context. In keeping with the meaning of the German term Wissenschaft, "science" refers here to natural and life sciences as well as humanistic disciplines.

The central claims to be defended here, among others are: (1) that sciences and politics could be and often were used as resources for one another in multiple ways during each of the events described; (2) that political ideologies and/or ideological constructions of science were only two of many types of resources involved in this complex interaction; (3) that (relative) autonomy for science and scholarship (Wissenschaft) was never a pre-ordained or guaranteed result of such interplay, but always needed to be negotiated amongst scientific and political or policy actors; (4) that (relative) autonomy, when it was achieved, often came at a high cost.

The word „crisis“ has many meanings. In particular, talk of a "crisis of science" or a "crisis" in one or more of the sciences was common before and during the Weimar Republic. At the same time, radical regime changes could be and were perceived in twentieth-century Germany and Austria as crises of a different sort, namely as threats to institutional continuity. In addition, the impact of politically caused dismissals created crises of yet another kind in the personal lives and careers of scientists and scholars, for example those dismissed on racist grounds in the Nazi era. All of these meanings of the word "crisis" will be explored here.

## **Master Class (Deutsch):**

# **Kontinuitäten und Brüche in der Wissenschaftsgeschichte**

**08.05.14, 10.00-14.00 Uhr, Vortragssaal, Herder-Institut, Gisonenweg 5-7, 35037 Marburg**

Die Master Class wird sich mit der Frage beschäftigen, inwiefern und wie genau das Konzept von Kontinuitäten und Brüchen für die Wissenschaftsgeschichte, aber auch andere Bereiche, analytisch genutzt werden kann. In der Diskussion sollen Vor- und Nachteile, auch bezogen auf das jeweils eigene Forschungsgebiet der Nachwuchswissenschaftler/innen, herausgearbeitet werden.

Für die Master Class werden alle Teilnehmenden gebeten, ein 1-2 Seiten kurzes Paper zu verfassen. Die Papers werden vorab an die Master Class-Teilnehmenden und Mitchell Ash verteilt, um eine gemeinsame Diskussionsgrundlage zu haben. Darin soll das jeweilige Forschungsthema kurz umrissen werden (Fragestellung, Thema, Methoden, Thesen) und die Möglichkeiten/Grenzen der Frage nach Kontinuitäten und Brüchen in der Wissenschaftsgeschichte bezogen auf die eigene Forschung diskutiert werden.

## **Literatur (wird in Dropbox bereitgestellt):**

Langreiter, Nikola; Lanzinger, Margareth (2002): Kontinuität im Wandel - Wandel in der Kontinuität. In: Nikola Langreiter und Margareth Lanzinger (Hg.): Kontinuität : Wandel. Kulturwissenschaftliche Versuche über ein schwieriges Verhältnis. Wien: Turia + Kant, S. 11–26.

Ash, Mitchell (2006): Wissenschaftswandlungen und politische Umbrüche im 20. Jahrhundert - was hatten sie miteinander zu tun? In: Rüdiger Vom Bruch, Uta Gerhardt und Aleksandra Pawliczek (Hg.): Kontinuitäten und Diskontinuitäten in der Wissenschaftsgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Stuttgart: Steiner, S. 19–37.

Ingrisch, Doris: Text folgt

## **Zur Person:**

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Mitchell G. Ash is (since 1997) Professor of Modern History, Head of the Working Group in History of Science at the Department of History and Speaker of the multidisciplinary PhD program "The Sciences in Historical, Philosophical and Cultural Contexts" (sponsored by the Austrian Science Foundation) at the University of Vienna. He studied at Amherst College and the Free University of Berlin and received a PhD from Harvard University in 1982. He has been Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg / Institute for Advanced Study Berlin, visiting professor in Göttingen, Vienna, and Jerusalem and visiting research fellow in Berkeley, Princeton, and the Max Planck Institute for History of Science in Berlin. He was elected Full Member of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences in 2000, and was President of the Society for History of Sciences (Gesellschaft für Wissenschaftsgeschichte) from 2002 to 2007.

Ash is the author or editor of 15 books and more than 150 articles and book chapters in German and English in the following topic areas: history of science and university history since 1850; scientific and political regime changes in the twentieth century; history of the human sciences; history of human-animal relations. Book titles include: Gestalt Psychology in German Culture 1890-1967: Holism and the Quest for Objectivity (Cambridge 1995); Forced Migration and Scientific Change: German-Speaking Scientists and Scholars after 1933 (ed. with Alfons Söllner, Cambridge 1996); Wissenschaft, Politik und Öffentlichkeit. Von der Wiener Moderne bis zur Gegenwart (ed. with Christian Stifter, Vienna 2002); Psychoanalyse in totalitären und autoritären Regimen (Frankfurt am Main, 2010); Geisteswissenschaften im Nationalsozialismus. Das Beispiel der Universität Wien (ed. with Wolfram Nieß and Ramon Pils, Göttingen 2010); The Nationalization of Scientific Knowledge in the Habsburg Empire (1848 – 1918) (ed. with Jan Surman, Basingstoke 2012).