

**Alegre Lorenz, David**

*"Half Monks, Half Soldiers". Transfers, Reception and Production of Fascist Culture, Identity, Conscience and Experience between Spain and Germany through "Junges Europa" Magazine*

One of our main aims is to see and understand how the fascist experience was encoded and experimented by the intellectuals and soldiers during the Second World War in a European dimension, while we observe the appearance of a fascist culture, conscience and identity which supported the war effort. As any other political and cultural phenomena, Fascism needed meeting points for the transference and reception of his encoded experience and doctrine, producing intellectual networks to promote his dissemination and implementation at European level to protect and legitimase himself. The Third Reich tried to present himself as the Mecca for European fascists; thus, we consider the magazine "Junges Europa" as one of his instruments. For this reason, we believe that the analysis of the texts published there by Spanish intellectuals and soldiers between 1942 and 1943 could show us the European will of National Socialism, a way of reception of the National Socialist culture in Spain, some of the keys for understanding the different ideas for the New Order and the wish of creating a political and cultural elite in each country of the continent favorable to the German interests (for this reason, a linchpin of our analysis will be the contrast between this interests and the peripheric ones).

**Alonso Ibarra, Miguel**

*NSDStB and SEU: fascist assault onto the universities*

Studies about university during fascism always take part from a central consideration: it existed a model of fascist university or a fascist model university? The answer to this question is certainly complex and even today is being debated, although we can lay down that fascism had an specific project to structure the university. A project whose will was to turn the university into a central part of the organic conception the fascist national community. The university was at the fascist ideal's service. And, at the same time, science became in an essential instrument in order to increase the fascist project and the nation. Thus, it worked as an educator of the new generations, while it served as the spearhead of the fascist attack onto the consideration of science as an absolute. Therefore, university was one of the main pillars over which national fascist community was built. Because of that, moreover the self-nature of the fascist university model, turns out essential to understand the process through fascists achieved to control this institution, what allowed to put it at the fascist ideal's service. In this sense, the main objective of this proposal is to analyze the assault onto the universities on behalf of the fascist student organizations, from a comparative perspective between Germany and Spain. Hence, there will be examined parallel dynamics that suggest a transfer process of political practices, from the german case to the Spanish and conversely. In this sense, studying how fascism managed to control universities, will allow us to go deeper in nature of the binomial consensus-coercion, which characterize the relation between this ideology and these institutions, during her duration as a regime.

**Bertola, Mauro Fosco**

*Entangled in the South? German Musicology and the Racial Construction of an "Entangled History" of Music between Germany and Italy during the Second World War*

GERMAN EPISTEMIC CULTURE AND THE ITALIAN STRIVING FOR MUSICAL SUPREMACY.

The scientific study of musical works and their evolution throughout the centuries was an undisputed product of German humanities of the late 19th Century. The new scientific discipline of musicology ("Musikwissenschaft") founded an epistemic culture in the field of music, which ruled all over Europe for decades and decisively helped to legitimate the idea of German musical superiority. Yet Italy was eager

to see its role as “musical nation” recognized as well: Despite the fact that the first generation of Italian musicologists had learned this new discipline in Germany, Italian musicology strove from the very beginning after an alternative, “truly Italian” understanding of music history. During the first decades of the 20th Century both Italian and German musicologists were eager to establish an aesthetical and historical dichotomy between the two countries that would supply scientific evidence for a supposed musical primacy of their respective nation.

#### THE POLITICAL NEED FOR AN ENTANGLED HISTORY OF MUSIC BETWEEN ITALY AND GERMANY

At the latest with the Pact of Steel on May 1939 the alliance between Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany became a striking aspect of the political and cultural life in both countries which led to a constantly growing musical exchange between the two regimes. In this context a new powerful historical narrative was needed, which no longer stressed a sheer musical dichotomy between Italy and Germany: An “entangled history” of musical development, which pointed out shared moments and common aspects between the two nations became necessary.

#### HANS ENGEL: A RACIAL KINSHIP BETWEEN ITALY AND GERMANY

German musicologist Hans Engel (1894–1970) repeatedly aimed for a natural scientific foundation of the discipline through the use of racial theories. In 1944 he published an extensive study about the musical exchange between Italy and Germany over the centuries.

In my paper I will show how Engel wrote a highly political *histoire croisée* of music, in which the cultural transfer was explained by means of a biological kinship between northern Italy and southern Germany. His scientifically constructed horizon of interpretation made it possible to adequately include the “anti-German” topics of Italian musicology as well as partially overcoming the traditional dichotomy between German and Italian music. At the same time, by recognising the substantial role of Italy in the history of German music, Engel’s racial based argumentation was nevertheless aiming to legitimate the superiority of German musical and musicological culture.

### **Bogiatzis, Vassilios**

#### *The Longing for a “Conservative Revolution”: German Influences over the Greek Interwar Politicization of Technology and Science*

The Greek interwar crisis, a combined effect of the Asian Minor Disaster and of the Depression – notwithstanding the fast economic recovery, acutely posed two intertwined themes: those of national both reconstruction and new cultural orientation. Obviously, these subjects inevitably involved those of the –proper– appropriation of Science and Technology, and that of political/institutional framework which could house such an appropriation. Politicians and intellectuals from all political trends were elevated to face these crucial issues within a condition of increased social turbulence. Among them, politicians and intellectuals with strong bonds with Germany played a protagonist role in the contemporary developments. Ioannis Metaxas, for example, was a military engineer who had studied in the Military Academy of Berlin during 1899–1903 owe to a German-inclined Greek monarchy scholarship, had been exiled during the First World War due to his declared “germanophilia”, and established his fascist-like dictatorship during 1936–1941. The sociologist Panayiotis Kanellopoulos and the philosopher Constantine Tsatsos studied in Heidelberg under the supervision of Heinrich Rickert, retained relationships with prominent German intellectuals, held university positions, and actively involved in the ideological conflicts of the time. In approaching the “Greek problem”, General Metaxas and Tsatsos-Kanellopoulos explicitly flirted with various aspects of Kultur versus Zivilization motive and with ideas of “Conservative Revolution”. A wide range of public intellectuals, engineers and high-degree state officials around them all publicly expressed their enthusiasm both for the post-Weimar Germany and for certain features of the “German Spirit” as the cornerstones of Germany’s resurrection. This paper reviews these discourses, especially focusing on those of Metaxas, Tsatsos, and Kanellopoulos’, in order to examine how they wedded due to certain “German” influences the criticisms

of scientific neutrality, academic freedom and narrow professionalism to their conviction about the identity of the mission of science and the mission of the Greek people in its present spiritual-political fate.

**Branco, Jorge de Freitas**

*Ciência, lugares, memória. Comparando espaço urbano em Frankfurt am Main e Lisboa*

Um dos expoentes da influência exercida pela Alemanha durante o período nazi em Portugal materializou-se numa construção hospitalar, em Lisboa (Hospital de Santa Maria, arquiteto Hermann Distel, construído entre 1944 e 1953). A leitura atual do espaço onde está instalado o campus fornece elementos para a elaboração duma biografia das edificações e dos exteriores. A definição destes espaços especializados, a designar lugares de modernidade, implica exercício comparativo, no caso aqui proposto, aplicado à sede dum consórcio químico-industrial que existiu em Frankfurt am Main (IG Farbenhaus, arquiteto Hans Poelzig, construção de 1928 a 1931). Faz-se uma análise das formas usadas para evocar ou ocultar o passado. Em conclusões preliminares discutem-se três aspetos. Primeiro, ao constituição de lugares de modernidade por criação ou por remodelação de situações anteriores. Segundo, discutem-se os seus prováveis modelos: do cemitério ao aeroporto traça-se uma linha de rumo, deduzida da inevitabilidade da técnica como expoente de progresso. Terceiro, o papel das grandes obras públicas e as respetivas incidências funcionais (escala) e estéticas (dimensionamento). Por último, propõe-se uma leitura da relação política bilateral e do seu posterior destino diferenciado: enquanto em Frankfurt se encena um ato de *Vergangenheitsbewältigung*, em Lisboa, exalta-se a industrialização da medicina como demonstração de modernidade atingida.

**Camprubí, Lino**

*Transnational nationalism: sources and displays of Spanish autarkic science*

This paper is not about the influence of German ideas on the science and technology practiced in Franco's Spain. Rather than influence, the category in which the paper is based is that of co-construction. The ideologues of the Spanish new regime, some of them prominent engineers and scientists, used and transformed German ideas of autarky. Starting with the book *Sobre el concepto cristiano de la autarquía* (1939), I will discuss the circulation of national ideologies and theories of autarky from a transnational perspective, one which is very attentive to the local conditions that allow universal circulation.

The reception of German ideas in Spain was made possible by their Christianization and translation into a traditionalist context very different from the German one. But this active reception was a matter of ideas as much as it was a matter of practices. This paper will address the materialization of the autarkic ideal in the political economy. In particular, I will discuss how this ideal was inscribed into the landscape through the building of "rural cities", the essential nodes of an agricultural network that was simultaneously technoscientific and sociopolitical.

**Cascais, António Fernando**

*The Reception of German Eugenics in Portugal 1933–1945*

Recent research has been providing mounting evidence that testifies to the fact that German Eugenics was received by Portuguese biomedical and anthropological science even before the rise of the Third Reich and continued until its fall. Like in most other European and North American nations, where studies on the phenomenon have been done, German Eugenics was received as mainstream science and

had been prepared, to a certain extent by the previous reception of social-darwinism since the nineteenth century. The most prominent German eugenicists (Alfred Ploetz, Wilhelm Schallmayer, Eugen Fischer, Erwin Baur, Fritz Lenz, Otmar von Verschuer, Fr. Giebert, Walther Jaensch, Fritz Reuter, Kurt Gottschaldt, Wilhelm Weitz, Geza von Hoffmann, Walter Scheidt, Hermann Siemens, Eugen Mathias, Fritz Giese) were well known, their seminal works were read, as well as scientific journals on Rassenhygiene and Eugenik (Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Biologie, Der Erbarzt, Fortschritte der Erbpathologie, Rassenhygiene und ihrer Grenzgebiete, Volk und Rasse, Volk und Reich, etc.). Portuguese scientists studied (Barahona Fernandes), did research (Aires de Azevedo), were invited to publish in German books and journals (Egas Moniz,) and Portuguese works were regularly reviewed in German Journals. Eugenic notions and policies were widely acknowledged, above all in the milieu of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Estudos Eugénicos (from 1934), and its founder Eusébio Tamagnini, as well as, to a much lesser extent, around the Liga Portuguesa de Profilaxia Social, but not without ambivalence and significant qualifications (João Porto, Mendes Correia) by the supporters and promoters of eugenics in Portugal and their application was only contemplated within the boundaries of what was regarded as the Portuguese (Catholic, Colonial) social, historical and cultural context.

### **Castanheira, José Pedro**

#### *Ayres de Azevedo: um eugenista português na Alemanha nazi*

Em plena Segunda Guerra Mundial, o médico português José Ayres d'Azevedo esteve durante dois anos e meio nos principais centros científicos da Alemanha nazi. Primeiro na Universidade de Frankfurt e depois no Instituto Kaiser Wilhelm, em Berlim – à época, o mais reputado dos centros científicos não apenas da Alemanha mas de todo o mundo. Aluno brilhante com duas licenciaturas simultâneas, assistente promissor na Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade do Porto e discípulo do respetivo diretor (prof. Almeida Garrett), obteve bolsas de estudo do Instituto para a Alta Cultura e da Fundação Humboldt, com o objectivo de preparar uma tese de doutoramento sobre higiene racial e biologia da hereditariedade. Identificado pela PIDE como ligado a sectores de extrema-direita, germanófilos e críticos de Salazar, propôs-se aprofundar matérias ligadas à eugenia – a ciência do «aperfeiçoamento da espécie por via da selecção genética e do controlo da reprodução» (“Dicionário Houaiss da Língua Portuguesa”). Na Alemanha nazi, estudou e trabalhou com os principais médicos e antropólogos que deram um suporte científico à política racial de Hitler, cujos efeitos mais conhecidos foram o holocausto. Tendo como inspirador e mestre o barão Otmar von Verschuer (um dos cientistas que mais influenciaram a política racial do nazismo), especializou-se na análise dos grupos sanguíneos dos gémeos, numa perspectiva de aferição dos sinais da hereditariedade. Colaborou na principal revista científica de eugenia, «Der Erbarzt», e participou na elaboração de numerosos pareceres solicitados pelos tribunais nazis, sobre matérias relacionadas com a determinação da paternidade (normalmente de alegados judeus), ou com a esterilização, designadamente de deficientes. Entre Janeiro e finais de Maio de 1943, Ayres d'Azevedo trabalhou no mesmo instituto, com o mesmo mestre e sobre a mesma área científica que o famoso médico Josef Mengele, o conhecido “anjo da morte” do campo de extermínio de Auschwitz. Com Berlim a ser bombardeada quase diariamente pela aviação aliada, o português foi obrigado a regressar ao Porto, onde ultimou a tese de doutoramento. Com data e júri marcados, a sua dissertação de candidatura ao grau de Doutor, intitulada «Tipos Sanguíneos», não chegou a ser discutida. O Conselho Escolar, órgão máximo da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade do Porto, acabou, ainda em 1944, por expulsar, por unanimidade, Ayres d'Azevedo da docência. Ao mesmo tempo, era suspenso pela Ordem dos Médicos. No ano seguinte, desiludido e amargurado, largou em definitivo a investigação e a Medicina... Apesar de Ayres d'Azevedo ter entregue na Faculdade uma centena de cópias da sua tese de doutoramento, a respetiva Biblioteca não conserva um único exemplar – tal como as bibliotecas das duas outras faculdades de Medicina existentes à época.

**Cerfaco, Luis**

*Zoological Nationalism: Bethencourt Ferreira and the independence of the Portuguese fauna*

Despite of its oddity, nationalism in Portugal has also manifested itself in zoological sciences. José Júlio Bethencourt Ferreira, zoologist responsible for the herpetological collections of the Lisbon Museum has dedicated two publications where he supported the idea of a supposed independence of the Portuguese fauna from the rest of Iberian, North-African and European fauna. Following the arguments of the Portuguese intelligentsia of that time, who in public sessions of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences defended that the nature of the Portuguese geography, people and culture were different from those from Spain, and rebelling against the arguments of a "peninsular unity" defended by some "Iberists", Bethencourt Ferreira presented, in 1937, a first paper entitled "Independência da Fauna Portuguesa [Ecologia Lusitânica – Apontamentos duma Licção]" where he stated that the uniqueness and independence of the Lusitanian territory was not only cultural, political or geological, but also in terms of its own zoology. Using the biogeographic arguments, based on the limited knowledge available at the time and in an harsh rhetoric, Ferreira showed that, despite of the relations and similarities with the European and north-African fauna, the Portuguese fauna was however different and independent from those. Few years later, during the 1st National Congress of Natural Sciences, held in Lisbon in 1941, Ferreira presented another communication, entitled "Novas contribuições à cerca da independência da fauna Portuguesa", renewing and reaffirming the ideas defended in his original publication. Even if actually, with the current state of knowledge of Iberian biogeography and geographic distribution of species, this ideas sounds absurd and without any empirical support, in the nationalist context of the Estado Novo regime, the independence supported by Bethencourt Ferreira was just a fine example of the influence of nationalist ideas in the Portuguese scientific discourse of the first half of the twentieth century.

**Cleminson, Richard**

*German Eugenics in Portugal? A discussion of the work of Barahona Fernandes, Eusébio Tamagnini and Ayres de Azevedo*

This paper, deriving its title in part from the question posed in 1999 by Ana Leonor Pereira on the subject of the historical possibility of eugenics in Portugal, examines the reception of German thought on eugenics in three figures of the Portuguese "movement" in the 1930s and 1940s: Barahona Fernandes, Eusébio Tamagnini and Ayres de Azevedo. As a result of the availability of textual materials in German, by means of institutional links and through research visits sponsored, for example, by the Instituto para a Alta Cultura, the penetration of German thought on eugenics among certain advocates in Portugal was significant and lasted well into the 1940s. But German – and Nazi – eugenics were not necessarily received uncritically by Portuguese eugenicists and neither were they the only currents of eugenic thought in the country during this period.

The place of German and Nazi eugenics within the diversity of eugenic arguments and proposals are charted in this paper and set within an international historiographical framework on eugenics, enabling us to place discourse on the subject in Portugal in comparative juxtaposition with the experience of other European countries at the time.

**Dafinger, Johannes**

*Bilateral friendship societies and the personal mobility of scholars and students between Nazi Germany and Southern Europe*

The proposed paper is based on my research in progress on the role that German bilateral friendship

societies (zwischenstaatliche Gesellschaften) played for Nazi Germany's cultural diplomacy (auswärtige Kulturpolitik).

German diplomats, politicians and scholars were interested in cultural relations and scientific networking with countries in Southern Europe for professional as well as political reasons. The most important political reason was the notion that good scientific and cultural relations with foreign countries contributed to Germany's soft power in foreign policy, "the ability to get what you want through attraction" (Joseph S. Nye).

The bilateral friendship societies, among others, were promoting public lectures of German scholars in Southern Europe and vice versa. They also encouraged and supported students' mobility and kept in contact with former exchange students.

Especially in Southeastern Europe, these efforts were far from fruitless. Interest in public lectures and in academic exchange programs was high. For example, 3000 Bulgarians were studying at German universities in 1943/44, compared to 400 in 1932.

The ultimate goal of these efforts was the formation of an "European family of peoples" (europäische Völkerfamilie) which was described as an alternative to an international political order transcending the boundaries between "peoples" and cultures. In National Socialist perspective, boundaries between "peoples" and their respective cultures were stable. But Europe shared a common "destiny" and had to stand united against its enemies in the West and the East. Scientific and cultural relations were regarded as crucial in bringing about this German-led European order.

### **Grossegese, Orlando**

*Wrong expectations? António Almeida Costa studying Mathematics and Physics in Berlin (1937–39)*

In 1937, after three years applying for scholarships, the IAC (Instituto de Alta Cultura) finally yielded to the persistence of Almeida Costa (\* 1903), already well established as scholar of astronomy, mechanics and mathematics at Porto University, and gave him the grant for an annual stay at the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität in Berlin, afterwards renewed for an equal term. Germany was not his first choice (indeed, it was France) and, as it seems, Portuguese scientific policy was eager to draw his interest from applied mathematics into the direction of theoretical physics. But these expectations had to deal with two factors: on the one hand, the attraction Almeida Costa felt for modern algebra, and on the other, the Nazi campaign against 'Jewish' physics that coincide particularly with quantum theory and theory of relativity. All this within the context of violent political and social transformation that the Portuguese scholar and his wife must have noticed during their stay (September of 1937 until July of 1939), returning home just before the breakout of WW II. The biographical case study in progress focuses on the different positions of international scientific policy, Portuguese and (Nazi-)German, and their influence on common and individual research interests as well as scholars' perceptions of reality in and outside academy. Still in the beginning of the 50's, when Almeida Costa became full professor, he published a series of articles on theory of rings and modules in German.

### **Hård, Mikael**

*Circulation and Appropriation: An Analytic Framework for a Transnational History of Science and Technology*

**Hasse, Manuela**

*Hygiene. The perfectioning and strengthening of Portuguese Population and the influence of German Science among Portuguese scientists, anthropologists and medical doctors (1850–1972).*

The main goal of our paper is to know the link between the Portuguese scientists and German science. Between 1850 and 1972, hygiene was the powerful key word designated both by politicians as well as academics in order to promote the change of the main social-psychological-physical structures of Portuguese society. With this goal on mind, health and education overall legislative measures were dominated by the principles and practices directly related with hygiene. Hygiene it was considered physical hygiene as well as moral, mental and psychological hygiene. This is why we find the direct action of anthropologists, Mendes Correia, medical doctors, Sacadura Cabral, and psychiatrists, Miguel Bombarda, Julio de Matos, Egas Moniz and Sobral Cid, among others. Influential professionals and citizens whose active life, scientific knowledge and deep involvement in health and education changes, promoted what was viewed then as perfectioning and strengthening of the Portuguese population and above all children's health consolidation. They were inspired, influenced or obtained scientific knowledge in Germany or through German scientists and authors, and to whom institutions like Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Human Heredity and Eugenics or some of the most acclaimed German Universities were known. Working with teachers and military people, doctors and anthropologists were the ones who had the major role on introducing changes, they were the ones who guided and directed what should be done and understood in terms of science, health and education, main ways to achieve health and strength considered to be necessary and urgent to improve. Methodology applied was historical-anthropological.

**Innerhofer, Ian**

*Scientific Contacts between Germany and Southeastern Europe through the question of the "agrarian overpopulation" of Southeastern Europe*

Economists and population scientists from different countries began using the term 'agrarian overpopulation' to address alleged or actual grievances in the Southeastern European economies (especially Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria) in the 1930s, and it subsequently became widely known as the region's socioeconomic 'problem number one'. The concept referred to 'excess eaters' who lived off agriculture without producing significant surpluses. Two sides made especially intensive use of the overpopulation concept, which reached back to Malthus and was already a broadly and internationally accepted term: the German economists and their Southeastern European colleagues. While they orientated themselves at the different aims of their home countries in formulating their solutions for the "population" problem, they nevertheless shared similar assumptions and ideas on the research subject (see Fleck's concepts of thought styles and thought collective).

The paper analyses the contacts between economists from Germany and Southeastern Europe and focuses on the transfer, circulation and appropriation of demographic knowledge and population discourses. In any case, the radiation of population discourses from Germany was extraordinary strong in Southeastern Europe. A big part of the Southeastern European population scientists had studied in Germany or Austria and applied their gained knowledge on their home countries after their return. While they adopted demographic calculation methods and thought styles from Germany, their German colleagues used data material collected from their Southeastern European colleagues, but not without drawing their own conclusion from it.

**Ivani, Mario**

*Fascist Italy and power politics. Exporting the fascist "idea" into portuguese Estado Novo (1933–1943)*

The paper deals with the strategies implemented by fascism in order to influence in the political and cultural side the authoritarian drift of Portugal during Thirties and early Forties.

Already in the Twenties, prominent members of anti-democratic and authoritarian portuguese right-wings were attracted by fascism, and they had significantly contributed to the dissemination of the model in the ultra-nationalist and authoritarian lusitanian right environment. But it is only during the Thirties that italian fascism began to look with increasing interest at the Estado Novo. The attempt to influence on portuguese policy during those years came, from the italian side, through a complex strategy which worked on two main fronts: the relations between the political polices and the cultural diplomacy. The aim of fascism, which is a significant page in its power politics on european level, was to export its political model by the use of sectors of the political, administrative, military and cultural portuguese élite sympathetic to Mussolini's model.

Cultural diplomatics institutions worked with political aims similar to the italian police ones, especially the Istituto di cultura italiana. The decision to enhance the cultural and academic exchanges between the two countries regarded the difficulty of exercising open political propaganda in a country economically and militarily linked to Great Britain.

The most relevant themes of the cultural diplomacy planned in Rome were calibrated on the basis of a careful analysis of the political-cultural lusitanian context: corporatism, universality of fascism, common latin origin, colonialism and evangelizing mission of the catholic nations. Moreover, the common negative feelings were relevant aspect: anti-communism, anti-liberalism and anti-parliamentarism. Of particular importance were the connecting channels of catholic origin; and of great importance, but understudied till now, was also the influence on Portugal by eugenics and demographic policies of italian fascism.

**Janué i Miret, Marició**

*The role of culture in German-Spanish relations during National-Socialism*

The economical, military and diplomatic bonds between Nazi Germany and Spain have received much attention, but we still lack an overall approach on the cultural relations between the two countries. This is a relevant historiographical issue: When the national-socialists came to power in 1933, culture had already become an essential part of German foreign politics for a long time. With regard to Spain, after the end of the First World War, the difficult circumstances in which Germany found itself had converted the South European country into a top priority for German foreign cultural politics. German foreign cultural politics in relation to Spain envisaged, not only the expansion of German culture in the Iberian country, but also the encouragement of Hispanic culture in Germany. The paper will analyze the cultural relations between Germany and Spain in the Nazi period trying to prove the following five initial hypotheses. The first is that the National-socialists recognized the relevance of foreign cultural politics in their relations with Spain, although their concept of culture was characterized by a radical ideological bias with imperialist aims. Related to this, the second hypothesis is that, although the arrival of the national-socialists in power initially caused ruptures in the existing cultural relations between the two countries, these were healed quickly and up to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War and during the first years of the Franco dictatorship, the cultural relations between Germany and Spain intensified. The third hypothesis is that, as in previous periods, during National-socialism German economic interests in Spain played an important role in promoting cultural relations between the two countries. Connected to this,



the second last hypothesis is that in the National-socialist period the characteristics of the German-Spanish cultural encounter continued to be conditioned by the comparative socio-economical backwardness of Spain. The last hypothesis is that, in spite of the continuities, in the course of the Nazi period, the changes that took place in the domestic and international political conjunctures both in Germany and in Spain conditioned variations in the characteristics of the cultural relations and in the attitudes towards them in the two countries. The analysis will be carried out on the basis of the existing studies about partial aspects of the cultural relations between the two countries during National-socialism as well as on our own documental research.

### **Kant, Horst**

#### *Otto Hahn and the German Uranium Project*

Uranium fission was discovered by the two chemists Otto Hahn (1879–1968) and Fritz Straßmann (1902–1980) in December, 1938 at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Chemistry in Berlin; a physical interpretation was first given a few days later by Lise Meitner (1878–1968) and Otto Robert Frisch (1904–1979), who lived in exile then. This discovery offered a new possibility of energy production. But as a result of the international situation the possibility of military use of this discovery came into view at once. The talk will give a short view on the background of this discovery and then highlight the development of the German Uranium Project. Also the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Chemistry under the directorship of Otto Hahn was involved in this project. For his discovery of fission Hahn received a Nobel Price for chemistry. In 1946 he was elected as president of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society and later of the Max Planck Society, thus becoming a leading figure in German science policy after the war.

### **Kobal, Dr. Yunus**

#### *The 1933 University reform in Turkey and the contribution of German scientists*

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of Turkish Republic did a systematic Revolution among the years 1923–1938. His aim was to make Turkey a contemporary civilization with all its rules and institutions. Therefore, The University Reform in 1933 constitutes an important part of Atatürk's Culture Revolution. Darülfünun, the only university inherited from The Ottoman Empire, was too insufficient for the continuation of scientific tradition in universal criteria. For this reason a Sweden Education Professor Albert Malche was invited to Turkey in order to analyze Darülfünun. Following Malche's detailed report Darülfünun was closed in 1933 and İstanbul University was founded instead. It was the first university of Turkish Republic. During this reform, the number of academic staff in the university was reduced to the half extent.

In this period relationships were established with some German Scientists who escaped abroad to save themselves from the oppression of Nazi Regime and they were invited to Turkey. Among the years 1933–1945, 103 scientists in İstanbul University and 41 in Ankara taught in different scientific domains. German scientists having worked in Turkey formed the basement of The University Reform. By means of them, a science tradition based on the universal criteria has started to establish. In addition, thanks to German Scientists there is a great rise in the movements of science, culture art and wisdom in Turkey.

### **Kokkinos, George / Karasarinis, Markos**

#### *Tracing Eugenics: German Influences on a Greek Background, 1930–1945*

From the last quarter of the 19th century to the end of World War II eugenics in its two complementary yet at times antagonistic versions (positive eugenics vs negative eugenics) had been propagated as a

quintessentially scientific field that aspired to both prevent and cure certain types of social pathogenesis, to confirm and validate, in other words, what should be defined as normal / healthy and what as deviating / unhealthy. In this line of argument the socio-political order referred back to the natural order as a prerequisite for rendering the power relations existent in the western mass democratic societies to a form of ontology.

Eugenics is understood here in Michel Foucault's terms, as a pseudo-scientific discourse that during the last quarter of the 19th century, an era characterized by dynamic nationalism, imperialistic rivalries, revolutionary mass movements and renewed clashes between the European Great Powers, emerges as a contender in the intellectual constellation of theories that pit themselves against democratic egalitarianism, constructing not merely the reality it studies but also the scientific identity of a whole field of knowledge.

It was eugenics along with Social Darwinism that formed a paradigmatic / prescriptive frame for transforming racism into an explanatory scheme for world history. At the same time these practices conferred legitimacy to certain social policies (e.g. sterilization of unwanted groups) that can be linked to forced euthanasia programs and the Holocaust itself.

During the interwar years the influence of German science and its propagators grew in Greece, especially in medicine and the social sciences. Through a study of practicing physicians, academics, doctors of medicine, jurists and criminologists this paper will show that eugenics became popular among Greek intellectuals following a trickle-down effect either directly from their studies in Germany or their readings of German luminaries as Ernest Haeckel (1834–1919), Ludwig Buchner (1824–1899) and others or indirectly via other distinguished European figures who had already internalized relevant principles. For eugenicists as Stavros Zourouktsoglou, Konstantinos Moutousis, Moysis Moysidis, Ioannis Koumaris and Dimosthenis Eleftheriadis, the result was a rather eclectic stance that followed in name and principle the dictates of its mentors without always acting on its more radical applications of exclusion and sterilization.

#### **Leontiev, Anton**

##### *The influence of german psychology at the psychological concepts of Southern Europe*

Most of modern studies on the development of science in the Third Reich usually concentrate on leading representatives and spectacular events, such as political dismissals and the abuse of science. In this report, however, most of attention is paid to the whole process of developing of psychology and social sciences in Germany and their influence at science concepts of Southern (especially, Italy) and Southeastern Europe – everyday research, applied science, and professional behavior. There are a few questions still waiting to be observed – did 'German Psychology' of that period spread in Southern Europe? How? Which actors or institutions were involved? There had been practical, diagnostic psychology, particularly in the armed forces; there had been professional psychologists; and – in the middle of the war – examination regulations had been introduced for a certificate recognized by the state. The Italian psychologists – like Roberto Assagioli, famous Gaetano Kanizsa and Italian fascist Paolo Orana were under heavy influence (like their country was) of the Third Reich. The role of this influence is to be observed in this report. The history of nazi (and allied) psychology could not be described simply as an instrumentalization for the goals of expansion and oppression.

#### **Martins, Ana Cristina**

##### *German Archaeology in Portugal and Spain: one science; one paradigm; two realities*

Since the late 19th century, the Iberian Peninsula welcomed foreign archaeologists, especially French and German, reaffirmed in the 9th International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology

(Lisbon, 1880), followed by visits of Émile Cartailhac (1945–1921) and Emil Hübner (1834–1901).

With the opening of the Ethnological Museum Portuguese (1906); the upward José Leite de Vasconcelos (1858–1941); the enhancement of archeology at the Association of Portuguese Archaeologists (1863); the multiplication of excavations; the breakdown of societies devoted to the scholarly study of the past; the proliferation of regional; the creation of university archaeological chairs; the publication of national monuments (1910); the role of the 1st Republic in heritage management; it seemed possible to build personal and collective archaeological agendas.

But Portugal was not Spain. Not so much by the quality of researchers, as by the support given to archeology, clearly strengthened in the Spanish case, with increasing emphasis of German academics. Due to several circumstances, Portugal seemed to keep a bit against this movement and exchange of knowledge. Nevertheless, the main research guidelines conducted in the country during the first half of the 20th century enjoyed German ascending, hosting Vera (1885–1965) and Georg K. Leisner (1870–1957), experts on megaliths, while rejected concepts defended by the Ahnenerbe Institute (1935–1946). We will examine how and when German archaeological theories were used by Portuguese researchers, identifying names, fieldworks, and monographs. We will also evaluate its real impact in the interpretation of Portuguese past, comparing it to the recorded in Spain.

### **Matos, Mário**

#### *Tourism as networking for a pan-fascist mobilization before World War II*

When the Nazis got into power, the apparently apolitical domain of leisure and tourism was quickly integrated in the new government's totalitarian strategy aiming at the "synchronization" of the German population with national-socialist ideals, such as the superiority of a classless, harmonious "racial community". As I intend to show, "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy), a national leisure-time organization officially created in November 1933 under the subordination of the pseudo-union "Deutsche Arbeitsfront" (German Labour Front) and subdivided into several sections, including one for tourism, embodied several aims on different, but closely interwoven levels. Especially through the very attractive international travel packages, publicized as tourism for plain wage earners, consisting on holiday trips to ideologically affiliated countries like Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal, the Nazi regime earned a considerable impact in both the domestic and international policies. As far as foreign affairs are concerned, those travels can be seen as a diplomatic instrument for a pan-fascistic networking presented as intercultural encounters between states that were on the same "healthy way" of national regenerations, but also as an apparently mere touristic exploration of foreign soil that later could be useful for military purposes. From the perspective of internal policy, this international "worker tourism" to poorer countries, and the implicit economic comparison it generated, created the illusion of a strong social cohesion inside a "racial community" of high living standards that strengthened the self-image of a German "master race" legitimized to rule over other nations (including those with nationalist dictatorships) or even to conquer "vital space" from other, allegedly inferior peoples.

### **Müller-Wille, Staffan**

#### *Eugenics and Human Genetics in Europe, 1900 to 1945*

**Ninhos, Cláudia**

*Portugal in the 'Third Front': Academic Exchange and Cultural Relations with Nazi Germany*

The decades of 1930 and 1940 were marked by the rise and fall of fascist regimes all over Europe. In spite of their ultranationalist orientation they did not shut themselves off and remained centred on their own. The idea that these regimes are limited by their anti-international nature, opposed to the communist international project, is a common-place that does not match with the reality of intensely cultivated relations. Therefore the analysis of communication and interaction has to go beyond the surface of diplomatic and mediatic discourse in order to lay bare hidden continuities of collaborations in the field of science that, in view of World War II, was extremely encouraged and stimulated by state support. In peripheral countries, like Portugal or Spain, intellectuals and scientists looked at Germany as the forefront of culture and technology. They sold arms, received military missions, sent trainers and received students in their universities. This is a relationship that sought to be global, to cover all areas. This true network, organized under the direction of Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, was supported by the German institutions based in Portugal. They put the German "science" and "culture" into the service of the National Socialist propaganda.

Adolf Hitler argued strongly that the propaganda abroad should not be directed toward the "people's hearts", but for the head of the elite. As he wrote in *Mein Kampf*, instead of propaganda, they should deal with scientific instruction (Hitler, 1976, p 134). The Führer believed that when the foreign students could obtain their degrees in Germany, spending part of their youth in Germany, they would become friends forever. According to Hitler, this was a really "good policy" (cited in Roper, 2000, p 421). Thanks to this ideas, it was created a network of knowledge which had also included Portugal and had ensured the circulation and transfer of knowledge, know-how, between fascist regimes.

In Portugal, the German propaganda had also followed the guidelines issued by the Führer. Those relationships were, undoubtedly, stimulated by the status of Germany, known as the country, par excellence, of science, philosophy and art. Through the promotion of visits, exhibitions and conferences, Germany sought to demonstrate its scientific and cultural superiority.

This paper will focus on the instrumentalization of the German Culture and Science by the German authorities in order to achieve a political and ideological hegemony abroad. We will focus on the understanding of the efficiency of this strategy for the emergence of an intellectual and scientific network between Portugal and Germany.

**Oliveira, Paulo Miguel**

*Aeronautical Meteorology, Sailplane Flight and National Youth Organization. Walter Georgii and the case of Portugal*

Walter Georgii (1888–1968) was a German scholar and renowned expert of the aeronautical meteorology (1928: thermal lift; 1933: Leewaves) who also became a key person for the development and diffusion of the sailplane flight (gliding / soaring) in Germany and abroad contributing thus to the so-called Golden Years (1933–38): "Soaring is not a pitying substitute for powered aviation, but has to find its own place within aviation (...) valuable to engineering and science (...) with a particular role for meteorology", he said in 1928. He got recognition when he took charge of the research institute of the Rhön-Rositten-Gesellschaft in 1926 – the first sailplane flight organization in the world, responsible for the establishment of Segelflug as a sport. With the Gleichschaltung it changed its name twice and was finally named Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Segelflug (DFS) in 1937. In the same year Georgii joined the NS-Party and assumed until the end of WW2 several key charges in the Luftfahrtministerium (Department of Aviation). From 1930 until the outbreak of the war he was also president of the International Gliding

Commission (ISTUS).

The internationalization of the German Segelflug occurred under Georgii's supervision, first in 1934 by a mission to South America (Brazil and Argentina) and later on also to Portugal in 1936 developing the project to found not only a centre for glider pilot training but also for construction of gliders, within the National Youth Organization Mocidade Portuguesa. The experimental and paramilitary purposes are quite obvious. The documents give account of the gradual introduction from 1936 onwards that implied attempts to transfer the German Luftfahrtgedanke. We have to ask for the role played by aeronautical meteorology, engineering and experimental aviation in the context of internationalization of Nazi policy in the field of science and sport, taking Portugal as an example in comparison with other countries.

### **Opitz, Alfred**

*Empire of Signs and Senses. The phantasmagoria of a germanized Europe and the national-socialist revision of art history*

The military conquest of lebensraum including all Europe and the Mediterranean space is based on the myth of a chosen people meant to save Occidental culture. This program implies a far-reaching rewriting of European history, constructing legitimating tradition lines from Greek antiquity to the Advent of the führer. The privileged medium of this new (and delirious) staging of History are the humanities and Art; the National Socialism assimilates and distorts the past creating in words and artifacts the phantasm of an everlasting superiority which denies the traditional profile of meridional countries. In the name of Culture, the population of the Reich (and the occupied territories) is impregnated with fallacious meanings, deformed myths and highly sensualized rites, monuments and exclusive containers whose appeal is still present in postwar Germany.

### **Panteleon, Ioannis Andreas**

*Humanism Under Duress: Traditions of Internationalism in the Fieldwork of German Classical Archaeology During the Third Reich*

This contribution will trace a tradition of international scientific cooperation by following the actions of a network of scientists within German classical archaeology through the 1st half of the 20th century: During the Kaiserreich, the time of the ›big digs‹, an international community of field-archaeologists started to institutionalize their joined efforts to research the classical past for example by organizing large international conferences, of which the first one was held in Athens in 1905 and the last one before WW II in Berlin in August 1939. With the outbreak of WW I these efforts came to an abrupt stop. The time in between the World Wars saw an attempt at reestablishing the international ties, which were cut off once again with the advent of WW II. Afterwards in 1949 a German archaeologist, who held a position in Switzerland, once again tried to open up the international discourse for his German-speaking fellow scientists. By following the personal changes among the international contributors to the regular column for archaeological news in the important journal »Archäologischer Anzeiger«, a vivid image of this chain of disruptions and renewals will be drawn.

With the focus on the 3rd Reich, special attention will be paid in this presentation to the fate of the Jewish members of this network and their scholarly work, because – like the case of the Geographer Alfred Philippson shows – the old personal ties still existed and other members of the network worked actively against the exclusion of their persecuted friends and colleagues.

**Pascoal, Ana**

*Theory, practice and knowledge circulation: Hermann Distel's innovative role in the development of Hospital Architecture in Portugal*

In 1935, Francisco Gentil (1878–1964) attended the Fourth International Hospital Association Congress in Rome, where he met German architect Hermann Distel (1875–1945). Three years later, Distel visited Portugal for the first time, after receiving the governmental commission for the new teaching Hospitals of the Universities of Lisbon and Oporto.

In Germany, Hermann Distel was a renowned architect. He was particularly valued as developer of hospital architecture, having been assigned the monumental Universitätsklinikum in Berlin. Distel was also internationally recognised as a theorist, with several publications and visits abroad.

Distel implemented the first major centralized Hospital of Portugal in Lisbon, with capacity for 1,500 beds, allying new construction and medical technologies to hygiene and comfort concerns. His work was innovative by Portuguese standards, having considerably contributed to the modernization of Medicine practice and teaching. Moreover, the relationship and knowledge transfer initiated by Distel led to the commission of hospital projects in Portuguese African colonies, as well as the central pavilion of the Portuguese Oncology Institute (IPO) in Lisbon (1940s).

In this paper, I will discuss the role of Distel in the introduction of an original hospital building model in Portugal. In particular, I will analyse his theoretical concerns and their impact in Portuguese Medicine. In addition, the relationship between Distel and Gentil will be explored as an example of connections that significantly contributed to knowledge transfer and circulation between the two countries. I will also discuss the continuity of Distel's work in Portugal through his son, architect Walter Distel (1904–1993).

**Pérez López, Pablo**

*International contacts in the first years of the Spanish CSIC (1940–1945)*

The Spanish Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) was founded in 1939, after the Spanish Civil War. The General Secretary of the institution, José María Albareda (1902–1964), was a Pharmacist and a Chemist, specialist in soils. He had done research stages in Germany (1928–29), Switzerland (1929–30), Germany again (1930), and England (1932–1934). He was convinced that Spanish science needed contacts with foreign people and institutions to improve its achievements. At the end of the war he fostered the creation of the CSIC and became his main ruler with José Ibáñez Martín, then Secretary of Education in the Spanish government.

The beginning of the Second World War limited severely the possibility of exchanges but Albareda try to avoid stopping contacts. There were also political reasons to do that: exiled Spanish scientists were some kind of concurrence of Spanish francoist science, a challenge for its achievements.

We have worked with the documentation of Albareda and Ibáñez Martín in those years. In our paper we study the ideas of Albareda about science and politics and their relationship with German ideas, the kind of scientist that visited Spain, and the destinations of the few young researchers that traveled abroad at the same time.

**Pimentel, Irene Flunser**

*The Catholic Church and the eugenic question*

In 1932, was launched in Portugal the idea of creating an Eugenic Society, which opened finally its doors, in December 1937, with delegates of several european countries, namely of Germany, Eugen

Fischer, director of Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft, in Berlin. At the opening, Eusébio Tamagnini painted a dark picture of Portugal, where «inferior individuals» multiplied themselves, undermining the «general level of the mass». Probably in an allusion to the opposition of the Catholic Church, he acknowledged that eugenics was difficult to apply in Portugal, unlike what happened in Germany. For its part, the Catholic Church condemned the «strengthening of the race», legalizing abortions, practicing infanticide and Euthanasia. In fact the Church served in Portugal as a safety valve against the excesses of «negative» eugenics and made unthinkable the defense of neo-Malthusianism, sterilization and abortion.

### **Pinheiro, Teresa**

#### *Gustavo Cordeiro Ramos – a go-between in the cultural and scientific exchange between Nazi Germany and the Portuguese Estado Novo*

Gustavo Cordeiro Ramos (1888–1974) was one of the most influent go-betweens in the process of scientific and political exchange between Portugal and Germany. As a professor for German studies in Portugal and as a politician he contributed both to straighten the link between science and politics and the relationships between Nazi-Germany and the Portuguese Estado Novo. By doing this, Cordeiro Ramos was one of advocates of the Portuguese germanofilia.

In my paper I wish to work out the role of Cordeiro Ramos in the process of scientific and political transfer between both countries and thus contribute to a better understanding not only of this period but also of processes of cultural transfer in general.

### **Rendeiro, Maria Margarida**

#### *A Question of Politics: Cultural Relations between Portugal and the UK in the 1930s.*

The British Committee for Relations with other Countries was set up in November 1934 on the initiative of the Foreign Office and renamed British Council in 1935. The aim was to establish a body designed to conduct cultural propaganda overseas on behalf of the British Government and, thus, counter the effects of negative foreign propaganda upon the British interests. It was believed at the time that cultural diplomacy would enhance the dissemination of British ideals and beliefs abroad and also further the wider international ideals of peace and understanding. It worked first through British Embassies and High Commissions and set up its first overseas operations in Egypt and Portugal in 1938.

In 1933, the Estado Novo believed that education should serve the wide-ranging purpose of re-defining national identity. National education was to be run according to basic values: the cult of the family; religious faith; respect for authority and hierarchy; and love for literary and scientific culture. The Secretariado de Propaganda Nacional was set up with aims that included encouraging publication on the work of the Regime; supervise official press services abroad; promote press conferences with Portuguese and foreign personalities; and clarify international public opinion on the Portuguese civilising mission in the colonies and in the Portuguese empire.

This paper addresses the relations and contacts held between the British Council and the Estado Novo and cultural and scientific exchange between the United Kingdom and Portugal served the purpose of internationalizing political identities when National Socialism was at its peak.

### **Rezendes, Sérgio**

#### *German Technology in the Azores between the two World Wars*

Awaited since 1914, the beginning of aviation would appear in the Azores as the result of the Big War,

broadening the vision that the Azoreans had about their connection with the world.

Charles Lindbergh; the marquis Francesco De Pinedo with his Santa Maria II; the first woman flying over the Atlantic, the Austrian Lilly Dillenz and her Junkers D 1230; the Heinkel D – 1220; miss Ruth Elder, who had in the meantime lost her American Girl; the squadron of the beautiful Savoia–Marchetti s.55 of Ítalo Balbo and Frank Courtney with his Dornier Do J Wal, and also the fantastic machines like DOX, Zephir from Deutsche Lufthansa from the III Reich and of course the Graf Zepellin have all passed through the Azorean islands then.

However, the effects of the German science and technology have been felt not only through aviation, which is an issue to be dealt on this work. The matter of communication in the Azores, of health, industry and naval technology will also be explored in the relationship created between Azoreans and German due to the same passions: the knowledge and improvement of life condition for their people.

### **Rollo, Maria Fernanda**

*Ciência, cultura e língua em Portugal no século XX. Da Junta de Educação Nacional ao Instituto Camões*

### **Roubinek, Eric**

*A Fascist Colonialism? German National Socialist and Italian Fascist Colonial Cooperation, 1936–1943*

In May 1939, Major of the Schutzpolizei, Fritz Kummetz, traveled to Italy in order to evaluate the colonial police school in Tivoli near Rome. This particular visit not only initiated the education of German colonial police in Italy and later in the Italian colonies, but also the integration of Italian colonial practices into German colonial policies. The influence of foreign colonial ministries—including those of the Western powers—on the organization and education of German personnel was not in itself new. Indeed, Kummetz had been evaluating the literature, policies, and praxis of foreign colonial powers and their police since 1935. With the codification of a political and military alliance between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in 1936, this colonial cooperation only intensified. That it was Germany's international support for Italy's imperial claims to Ethiopia that initiated this political alliance is indicative of a shared imperial vision that was negotiated on an international and transnational scale.

By focusing on the transnational flow of information between Germany and Italy and between Africa and the European continent this paper captures the complex transfer and production of fascist colonial knowledge. Racial anti-Semitism was less rabid in Fascist Italy, and Nazi Germany did eventually focus its colonial ambitions on the European continent rather than overseas. Nevertheless, an investigation of the cooperation between these two fascist regimes in terms of colonial practice and policy demonstrates that a racial understanding of the national body was not only a necessary, but a shared justification for an overseas empire.

### **Saral, Emre**

*Turkey and Science in Turkey in Memoirs of the German Exile Scholars*

By the rise of the Nazi regime in Germany, ways of Turkey and the opponents as well as the victims of the Nazi regime intersected. Turkey, who gained her independence under the leadership of Kemal Atatürk and established a Republic, needed experts, scientists and scholars for her educational, agricultural and industrial development. This is for the fact that the German scientists were a great



chance for this young republic and by this means, Turkey acted as a safety zone for those who were under the Nazi threat. The exiles who settled in Turkey especially between 1933 and 1945 made crucial contributions to the development of science and universities in the referred country. Some of them wrote their memoirs, that gives valuable information on their scholarly activities and personal experiences in Turkey. Thus, this study aims to assess the important and common points pointed out in those memoirs of the German exile scholars from different disciplines such as Prof. Fritz Neumark, the economist, Prof. Ernst Reuter, the administrator, Prof. Ernst Hirsch, the jurist and so forth. By the end of the war most of them got back home and strived for reconstruction of Germany. These memoirs are of importance to understand the situation and development of science in Turkey as well as the exiles' social life with its difficulties and happiness they had in a foreign landscape from their point of view. Besides, it is going to be figured out how their experiences and life stories in Turkey complement between and differ from each other.

**Silva, Ricardo**

*German Artillery and the Portuguese Army. Observing the weapons of the Blitzkrieg*

Since the very beginning of the rearmament in Germany, artillery had a special role in the future Wehrmacht. It would be used as an offensive weapon to open holes in the enemy's defense; it would help the landser against tanks and the German cities against enemy bombers. Even in a war of movement, artillery would still be the queen of the battlefield.

For the Portuguese artillery officers of the late thirties and forties, German artillery was seen as the pinnacle of technical perfection. They would see it in action during the Spanish Civil War, and bewilder with the results of their direct fire against Republican tanks and planes. Later on, Portuguese artillery officers would be sent across Europe in a Military Observation Mission that took them to the artillery powerhouses of the old continent. In Germany they performed an in depth analysis of several types of artillery, and the results were impressive.

The Objective of this paper is to show the reactions of the M.M.P.O.E. officers to the operational use of German artillery in the Spanish Civil War, followed by the technical analysis of the main artillery pieces in service with the German Heer and Luftwaffe by a team of expert officers from the Portuguese Army. The interest of this equipment led to high level discussions between the Portuguese and German authorities, and in the end, to the transfer of an important quantity of equipment to Portugal, despite the acute war needs of the Wehrmacht. As a final testament to the quality of this weaponry, it was used during the colonial wars in the sixties and proved its worth giving sterling fire support in several occasions.

**Torgal, Luís Reis**

*O conceito de Universidade e de Ciência nazis na Universidade de Coimbra*

A ideia de ciência e a ideia de Universidade do nazismo tiveram algum eco em Portugal no tempo do Salazarismo, apesar de normalmente se dizer — e com lógica — que o Estado Novo se afastou dos conceitos radicais do totalitarismo alemão e, sobretudo, do seu anti-semitismo, que há muito se havia desvanecido no nosso país. Todavia, como já notámos em outras comunicações, a concepção de ciência e de Universidade do nazismo não deixou, portanto, de marcar presença em Portugal nos meios universitários. É exemplo disso o Boletim do Instituto Alemão, publicado pela Universidade de Coimbra, nos anos 30–40 do século passado, e as publicações do referido Instituto. Ali aparece o texto de Adolf Rein, reitor da Universidade de Hamburgo, do ministro da Educação Nacional do Reich, Bernhard Rust, sobre "Nacional-socialismo e Ciência", assim como "O problema da objectividade da Ciência", do reitor da Universidade de Heidelberg, Ernst Kriek, São esses textos que vamos analisar, tentando perceber o seu impacto em Portugal e a crítica que, directa ou indirectamente originaram

**Ucsu, Kaan**

*Reactions Toward German Scientists in Turkey: A Comparative Assessment in the Case of Istanbul University and High Agriculture Institute*

1933 is considerably an important year for the history of Turkish education system. In the tenth anniversary of Turkish Republic, two high educational institutions had been established in the biggest city of Turkey Istanbul and the capital Ankara. Dâr el-funûn (House of Sciences) which had been established by the pleasure of Sultan Abdelhamed II in 1900 converted Istanbul University, the first university of Turkey, in 1933. And also in Ankara High Agriculture Institute which's arrangements started in 1928 was established on the 29th of October, day of celebration ceremony of the tenth year of republic.

Young Turkish republic established these foundations to show that desire to start European education. For this reason government invited foreign scientist to Turkey. Most of those scientist were from Germany where Adolf Hitler started to rule in 1933. However, the scientists started to work in these foundations come to Turkey in different ways. Ones in Istanbul University were exiles because of being Jewish or opponent. Besides ones in High Agriculture Institute were deployed by German government.

During the operation of converting the Dâr el-funûn to Istanbul University a lot of local lecturers were dismissed and German scientists were placed instead of them. Yet High Agriculture Institute was under the control of the German scientists starting from preparation operations. Inherently different reactions had come up. Someone reacted vigorously and some, however, criticised this arrangements rigidly.

The aim of this paper is to make an comparative assesment of the standpoint of Turkey for German scientists in the case of Istanbul University and High Agriculture Institute.

**Vieira, Rui Aballe**

*Failed prospects: Portuguese rearmament and industrial self-sufficiency in the interwar era*

Between the last years of the First Republic and the onset of World War II, Portuguese weapon procurement relied almost solely on imports, from warships down to infantry rifles and their ammunition. During that time frame, several attempts were made to alleviate this strategic handicap. Such endeavours have met with very meagre success.

After Salazar's publicly announced the government's goal of pursuing a resolute rearmament policy geared towards the Army and its air arm (some of the Navy re-equipment needs had already been catered for), Lisbon witnessed a fast flowering of representatives from virtually all weapon producing countries in Europe, eager to gain profitable contracts for their mother companies. Despite the regime's rhetoric on the need to achieve economic self-sufficiency, local industry, either private or state-owned, failed to carry out a feasible import substitution policy, lagging behind other Southern and South-Eastern Europe lesser powers in what regarded domestic production of war materiel. Was this just a by-product of the country's weak industrial base or, conversely, a yielding to foreign economic and industrial interests, a consequence of protectionism and lack of exposure to internationally competitive rivals or a combination of all of these factors?

These are questions we hope to answer within this paper, while examining some potentially pivotal moments in the protracted build-up of a suitable home-grown war industry up to 1940. As we shall see, a major breakthrough occurred in 1937, when a new standard rifle calibre was adopted, entailing the purchase of German machine-tools for the local small arms and ammunition facilities, at Braço de Prata and Chelas, together with the know-how required to manufacture parts and eventually complete rifles and other small arms. And yet, it wasn't until the post-war era that the war industry finally fulfilled its planned role, after Portugal's incorporation into the Atlantic security system in 1949, the inception of

the Marshall Plan, and twelve years later, the outbreak of a serious emergency in the then Portuguese African colonies, producing a full range of finished products and components to support what quickly became a prolonged colonial war on three fronts.

**Wedekind, Michael**

*Breaking Points of the "Axis": Austrian Scholars, Politics, and Nazi Expansion to the South*

The paper focuses on German and Austrian scholarly elites between the early 1930s and 1945, and the role they had within planning Nazi resettlement, expansion and occupation programs in the Upper Adriatic and Alpine borderland regions of Italy between 1939 and 1945. These projects can be regarded as a pointed imperialist derivation from expansive pre-1918 Austrian borderland designs and later revisionist aspirations. The paper analyses the interdependency among science and politics under National Socialism (especially on the background of the official German-Italian alliance) and the influence exerted by social and population sciences on the thinking, planning and actions of Nazi technocracy involved in the socio-ethnic reorganization of Europe. It addresses the question of how scholarly circles of historians, demographers, sociologists, geographers, geo-politicians, linguists etc., gained interpretative authority and how they were incorporated into party and public bureaucracy. In particular, the paper will highlight research strategies as well as cognitive and political interests of the German-Austrian scholarly elite engaged in South Tyrol studies (largely, but not entirely inhibited by the National Socialist leadership until 1943) and in delineating the general setup of German spatial planning and imperialism in the Upper Adriatic region and Southeast Europe. Together with the German exponents of the "völkische Wissenschaften", the paper will examine their Italian "counterparts", engaged in proving the "italianità" of the populations and territories in question.

**Whitling, Frederick**

*The Library of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Rom and Perceptions of German Scholarship*

This contribution discusses the heuristic value of the concept of academic diplomacy in the context of the return to Italy of four German scholarly libraries in Rome and Florence during and shortly after the Second World War (the libraries of the German Archaeological Institute (DAIR), the German Historical Institute (DHI), the Bibliotheca Hertziana – all in Rome – and the Kunsthistorisches Institute in Florence). The contribution discusses the evacuation and repatriation of the library of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Rom (DAIR), focusing on the period 1935–1945/6. This is placed partly in the dynamic of international perceptions of German scholarship (primarily) in Rome during the Second World War and in the immediate post-war period, and partly in the context of wartime projects such as DAIR second director Siegfried Fuchs' excavations together with Friedrich Krischen of a late antique villa at Galeata in the province of Forlì – Fuchs' and Krischen's interests lay in exploring and projecting narratives of Germanic origins via the Lombards and the Ostrogoths on the transition from the late antique to the early Mediaeval period in Italy. Through a critical discussion of national prestige, international collaboration and perceptions of scholarly political neutrality, this contribution aims to illustrate how the practice of academic diplomacy in wartime and post-war Roman scholarly contexts combined elements of the internationale of scholarship with national traditions. Academic diplomacy arguably provides a framework for discussing both individual and national agendas and prestige, as well as ideals of international collaboration.

**Winchester, Ian**

*The New Order in Franco's Spain: The Construction of a Spanish National Identity and Political Policy Commensurate with Nazism and Fascism in Europe (1939–1945)*

My proposed paper is a revised chapter of my M.A. thesis and deals with Spain's role in the Nazi New Order. I argue that the Francoist propaganda apparatus, heavily influenced by the Nazis, used propaganda about fascism and the New Order to construct a Spanish national identity and political policy predicated on a national regeneration that was to be achieved in large part through cultural, economic, and political links with Nazi Germany.

While the New Order implied German dominance in Europe, it also entailed internationalization of fascist regimes, economic interdependence, and exchanges of knowledge and culture. Utilizing newspaper propaganda as a primary source, my paper investigates how the Nazi's circulation of cultural knowledge (especially in terms of propaganda and concomitant employment of persuasion) in Spain affected the Franco regime's construction of national identity and its hopes for the nation's role in the New Order. I also explore what role this cultural border crossing played in the internationalization of fascism, especially in the construction of the New Order and in the interdependency involved in the reconciliation of the Spanish Falange into a Nazi-led fascist Europe. In particular, I examine how newspaper propaganda presented fascism as the only political creed and the New Order as the only political system capable of saving a putatively moribund Europe and a recovering Spain as well as how propaganda harped on the importance of the similarities between the Third Reich and Francoist Spain and between the Falange and the NSDAP in establishing the New Order.

**Zarifi, Maria**

*Planning a "modern colonization on European soil". German scientific travels and expeditions to Greece during National Socialism.*

After the end of World War I and the signing of the Versailles Treaty, Germany was deprived from its colonies and all its acquisitions abroad. At the scientific level, the country lost all of its institutions that had been created or supported by the Germans since 1900, losing at the same time its long-lasting influence on the local scientific communities. This loss was never accepted by the Germans, as they were trying ever since to find ways to restore their national image abroad, their economic and political hegemony. When Hitler came to power, he wanted not only to revive the imperial glory of Germany but also to dominate Europe, if not the world. For this purpose the Nazis turned to South-eastern Europe and wanted explore its economic possibilities for the German interests. The Balkan peninsula was regarded by the Nazis as an appropriate region of exercising Grossraumpolitik (large territory policy) and applying Europe's New Order. Therefore, a number of scientists were employed to work intensively on the economic and political problems of the region.

My paper will focus on the travels of two well known German geographers to Greece, who visited the country in 1933 and 1943 and their studies that resulted from those expeditions with regard to the German geopolitical interests in the area. I will discuss the hidden or 'invisible' dimensions of the German travel policy towards a region that was considered to be underdeveloped and thus, very likely to become dependent on Germany's science and technology, and hence, its economy.

**Zech, Ulrike**

*The ambulant National Socialist exhibition «Neue Deutsche Baukunst» and her reception in Portugal (1941)*

«A real artistic event»: this is how many Portuguese newspapers headlined in November 1941 to cover the German architecture exhibition in Lisbon which had caused a rush of visitors for two weeks. Later historians therefore consider the exposition a model example for Portuguese building of the 1940s. On the basis of this thesis, the present study, for the first time in the German-speaking world, attends to completely reconstruct the ambulant National Socialist exhibition «Neue Deutsche Baukunst». After initial research it showed that the exhibition has not only been presented in Lisbon, but also in ten other European locations between 1940 and 1943. Thus, next to its reception in Portugal, the exhibition itself stands in the focus of the study.

The first part of this work deals with the general process of the touring exhibition, its setup and organizational structure. In this context, the analysis of the exhibition's history, especially with regard to its conception, plays an important role.

The second part of the examination provides an extensive reflection of the exposition in Lisbon (8 – 16 November 1941) and also refers to the basic conditions, realization and design. Finally, on the basis of a detailed study of reviews, trend-setting perspectives concerning the reception of the exhibition by Portuguese architects are shown